

the dtic

Annual Report 2024/25



the dtic

Department:
Trade, Industry and Competition
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

the dtic
Annual Report
2024/25

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PART A

General Information





LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

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	Certified Tester Foundation Level
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
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
GPT	Generative Pre-trained Transformer
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
Nedlac	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NCC	National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications
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
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	Operation Excellence
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
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 Zones
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	Tirisano Construction Fund
THRIP	Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme
ToR	Terms of Reference
TR	Treasury Regulations
TRIPS	Trade-Related Aspects of IP Rights
TRP	Takeover Regulation Panel
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organisation
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1. FOREWORD BY MINISTER



Mr Parks Tau
Minister of Trade, Industry
and Competition

As the executive authority, I present the Annual Report of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) for the 2024/25 financial year.

In the 2024/25 financial year, **the dtic** re-tabled its Annual Performance Plan (APP) in Parliament in accordance with the guidelines of the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), following a review of its strategic priorities. As part of this process, certain targets were reprioritised, incorporated into operational plans, or carried forward to subsequent periods. Performance is therefore reported against both the original APP and the revised APP, with the latter achieving 68% of its planned targets. While this outcome falls below the department's desired performance

levels, the department accepts responsibility for addressing these shortcomings and is implementing corrective measures. These include the strengthening of governance processes and internal control mechanisms to improve the reliability and effectiveness of future performance reporting.

With the progress made during the year under review, we are optimistic about achieving the developmental and transformative economic agenda we are mandated to pursue. This report highlights the Department's sustained efforts to advance South Africa's economic recovery, deepen industrialisation, and strengthen the foundations for inclusive growth. Against the backdrop of global economic uncertainty, shifting trade dynamics, and intensifying competition for investment, **the dtic** has remained steadfast in its mission to create opportunities for South African businesses and workers.

Guided by our APP, which is underpinned by the Sector Master Plans, the National Export Strategy, and the Country's Investment Strategy, we have prioritised interventions that promote localisation, expand exports, and attract investment into priority sectors of our economy. Through coordinated efforts with our social partners and other spheres of government, we have supported reforms to make it easier to do business, revitalise key industries, and position South Africa as a competitive player in regional and global value chains.

The reporting period has also underscored the resilience of South African enterprises

and the ingenuity of our people. We have made significant progress in advancing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), strengthening trade relations with key partners in Europe, Asia, and the Americas, and promoting South Africa as a preferred investment destination through targeted engagements. At the same time, we continue to address structural challenges in energy, logistics, and regulatory efficiency that impact competitiveness and investor confidence.

Central to our work has been ensuring that transformation is not merely rhetoric but a lived reality. As we advance, the Transformation Fund will serve as a key instrument to broaden participation in the economy and empower historically disadvantaged enterprises. We are equally committed to strengthening our entities by rigorously upholding governance standards because only strong and accountable institutions can effectively help us fulfil our mandate.

As this report demonstrates, our focus has been on measurable outcomes: supporting firms in accessing new markets and facilitating investment projects that create jobs and local value.

As we move forward, we remain committed to accelerating reforms, deepening public-private partnerships, and advancing the new iteration of our Industrial Policy to unlock opportunities in green industrialisation (decarbonisation), digital trade (digitalisation) and regional integration (diversification). Our overarching goal is to build an economy that is inclusive, sustainable and globally competitive, one that offers meaningful opportunities to all citizens, particularly the youth and women who remain under-represented in economic activity. In pursuing this path, we are guided by the national vision of creating a nation that works for all.

I extend my appreciation to the Deputy Minister, the Director-General, the top management of the Department, and all employees of **the dtic**, including entities, for their dedication. I also thank our stakeholders across various sectors, including business, labour and civil society, for their continued partnership in advancing South Africa's economic development and transformation.

Together, we can continue to build a dynamic economy that serves the aspirations of our people and secures South Africa's place in the continent and global economy.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Parks Tau', written over a horizontal line.

Mr Parks Tau
Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition

2. FOREWORD BY DEPUTY MINISTER



Mr Zuko Godlimpi
Deputy Minister of Trade,
Industry and Competition

It is my honour to support the Annual Report of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) for the 2024/25 financial year. This report reflects the Department's ongoing commitment to advancing transformation, industrialisation, and inclusive growth, while responding to the evolving economic landscape both within South Africa and globally.

In the year under review, we traversed the length and breadth of South Africa to confront economic challenges head-on and unlock strategic opportunities that advance industrialisation, transformation, and

inclusive growth. These efforts demonstrate the Department's commitment to policies and programmes that strengthen domestic capabilities, expand market access, and position the South African economy for sustainable, equitable growth in an increasingly competitive global environment.

Within the country, the Department's initiatives prioritised empowerment, skills for the economy and support for industrialists, particularly for the youth and women.

Strategic interventions, such as the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks, Buy Local campaign, sectoral competitiveness programmes, and strengthening standards and technical infrastructure to boost the resilience and global competitiveness of South African industries, have been implemented. The creative, digital, and green sectors have been leveraged as major drivers of localisation, innovation, and export growth.

On the international level, South Africa has advanced its influence in multilateral, regional, and bilateral fora. Engagements at the World Trade Organisation, World Intellectual Property Organisation, G20, and BRICS platforms have reinforced the country's role in shaping development-oriented trade, investment, and industrial policies. At the continental level, initiatives, under the African Continental Free Trade Area and SADC, have strengthened regional value chains, intra-African trade, and industrial cooperation, reflecting South Africa's leadership in Africa's economic transformation.

This Annual Report highlights the Department's steadfast commitment to driving transformation, industrialisation, and sustainable development. While considerable progress has been made, ongoing collaboration, innovation, and decisive action remain essential to ensure that trade and industry continue to serve as powerful drivers of inclusive growth, job-creation, and national prosperity. We renew our call to build an economy that works for all South Africans.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Zuko Godlimpi', written over a horizontal line.

Mr Zuko Godlimpi

Deputy Minister Trade, Industry and Competition

3. REPORT OF THE ACCOUNTING OFFICER



Mr Simphiwe Hamilton
Accounting Officer

In the 2024/25 financial year, **the dtic** upheld rigorous financial controls, culminating in yet another clean audit outcome. As the first year of the 7th administration, this period necessitated a thorough review of performance information and organisational measurement to ensure alignment with strategic objectives.

Due to the change in administration, **the dtic** amended its Annual Performance Plan (APP) during the 2024/25 financial year. As a result,

the department concluded the year with two APPs: the original APP tabled on **28 March 2024**, and the revised APP tabled on **13 November 2024**. The APP is packaged to reflect the department's performance against both APPs, providing a comprehensive view of results across the planning cycle. Performance against the revised APP reflected an **overall achievement of 68%** of the planned targets for the year.

Despite prevailing global economic challenges, the department made significant strides in advancing trade negotiations, securing investment, and driving industrial development – critical pillars in fostering sustainable economic growth. South Africa's leadership in multilateral trade negotiations remains pivotal, and as the country continues in its role of being presiding of the G20 Presidency in 2025, its influence in shaping global economic discussions will be further strengthened.

Guided by teamwork and ambitious goal-setting, **the dtic** continues to align its operations with best practices and regulatory standards. Looking ahead, the

department remains steadfast in its commitment to continuous improvement, ensuring impactful results and fostering economic resilience, even in the face of ongoing fiscal pressures and a subdued economic climate.

Overview of the financial results of the department:

Departmental receipts

The department's revenue received increased by 1.7% from R218.3 million in 2023/24 to R222 million in 2024/25.

Tax receipts, which is revenue from the 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) increased from R7.8 million in 2023/24 to R8.1 million in the 2024/25.

Fines, penalties and forfeits increased from R71.5 million in 2023/24 to R96.9 million in 2024/25. Core to this, was revenue received from the construction companies under the Tirisano Construction Fund (TCF) and also companies participating in the NIP (National Industrial Participation) programme – who would have failed to fulfil their NIP obligations in accordance with the terms of the Agreement.

The Tirisano Construction Fund (TCF) 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 have agreed to make annual financial contributions. On the other hand, the National Industrial Participation (NIP) programme of the department places a statutory obligation on the suppliers of goods and services to Government, that have an imported content of \$10 million and above, to participate in domestic economic activity, by supporting the productive sectors of the economy through any or a combination of investment; export sales, research and development, technology transfer and transformation of the domestic economy, with special emphasis on the manufacturing sector.

Interest and dividends revenue grew significantly from R527 thousand in 2023/24 to R58.3 million in the 2024/25 financial year, as a result of the R50 million dividends received from the IDC, a wholly owned subsidiary of **the dtic**.

Revenue from financial transactions in assets and liabilities, which relates to rental income from office accommodation at **the dtic** campus provided to the department's public entities and the Department of Small Business Development, and other recoveries on departmental debts, decreased from R137.4 million in 2023/24 to R57.9 million in the 2024/25 financial year. This is primarily due to the irrecoverable debt on an incentive scheme that was written off.

Sale of capital assets revenue decreased from R253 thousand in 2023/24 to R130 thousand in the 2024/25 financial year due to facilitated disposals.

Departmental receipts	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	8,000	8,125	(125)	7,700	7,845	(145)
Liquor licences	8,000	8,125	(125)	7,700	7,845	(145)
Sale of goods and services other than capital assets	791	806	(15)	883	786	97
Fines, penalties and forfeits	75,491	96,856	(21,365)	93,000	71,507	21,493
Interest, dividends and rent on land	50,942	58,328	(7,386)	52,202	527	51,675
Sale of capital assets	370	130	240	350	253	97

Departmental receipts	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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
Financial transactions in assets and liabilities	69,298	57,905	11,393	90,012	137,418	(47,406)
Total	204,892	222,150	(17,258)	244,147	218,336	25,811

Programme Expenditure

The 2024/25 financial year operated within the tight fiscal environment with the budget allocation of R9.67 billion when compared to R10.7 billion in 2023/24. The decrease in the budget was driven mainly by the funding support for the Social Employment Fund only being provided for until 2023/24. However, to continue supporting social economic activities in the communities through the presidential employment stimulus, R1.1 billion in 2024/25 was reprioritised within the department's baseline allocation towards the Social Employment Fund.

The table below shows a comparison of the department's spending (expenditure against the appropriated budget) for the 2024/25 and 2023/24 financial years. In the 2024/25 financial year, expenditure was R9.6 billion or 98.9% of the budget, when compared with R10.7 billion or 99% for the same period in the 2023/24 financial year.

Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	876 445	848 713	27 732	825 350	816 925	8 425
Trade	242 832	237 079	5 753	256 220	252 006	4 214
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	150 088	147 111	2 977	140 155	138 635	1 520
Sectors	1 320 835	1 312 230	8 605	1 578 306	1 574 173	4 133
Regulation	351 213	345 911	5 302	349 258	346 173	3 085
Incentives	4 263 882	4 251 220	12 662	5 439 052	5 431 108	7 944
Export	358 360	339 688	18 672	419 527	416 725	2 802
Transformation and Competition	2 050 547	2 039 659	10 888	1 647 265	1 633 450	13 815
Research	53 442	37 118	16 324	54 386	49 251	5 135
Total	9 667 644	9 558 729	108 915	10 709 519	10 658 446	51 073

The percentage budget spent per programme for the 2024/25 financial year is reflected in figure 1 below, with 8 of the 9 programmes surpassing over 90% spent against the individual allocated budget. Despite the 69.5% financial performance, the Research branch recorded a 99% achievement on its APP targets.

Figure 1: Expenditure as % of budget per programme

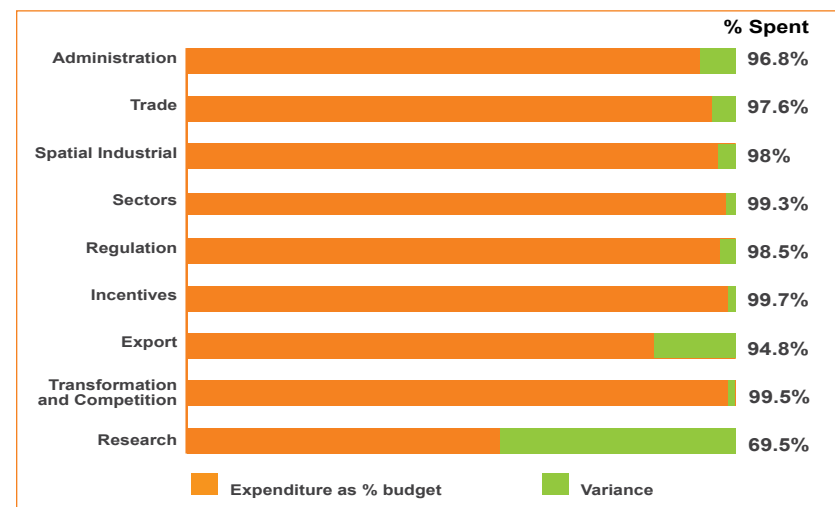
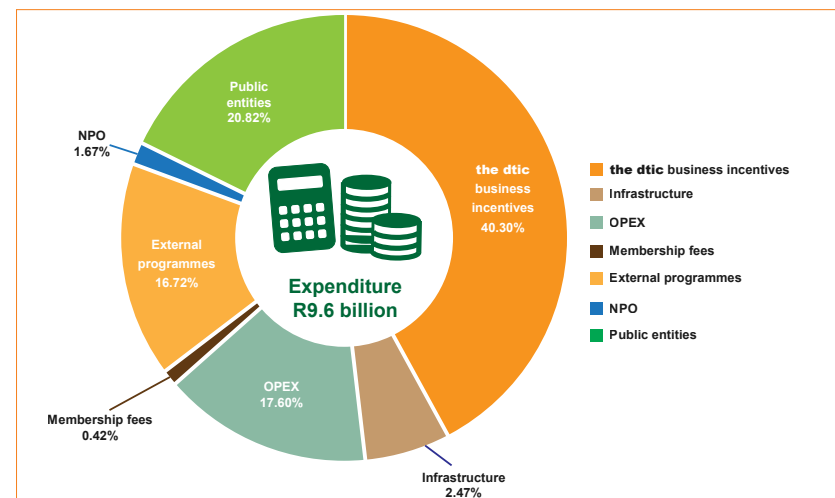


Figure 2: Spending categories as % of total expenditure



As depicted in figure 2, R4.08 billion or 42.77% of the R9.6 billion spent was disbursed to the beneficiaries across various incentive programmes, followed by R1.99 billion or 20.82% transfers to the department's entities.

R1.59 billion or 16.72% was disbursed to the various external programmes of the department (amongst others, the Clothing and Textile Programme, Social Employment Fund, Downstream Steel Industry Competitiveness Fund, Tirisano Construction Trust Fund, National Foundry, Aerospace Industry, National Cleaner Production Centre).

South Africa is a member of various foreign and international organisations, being the World Trade Organisation, Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation, World Intellectual Property Organisation, Treaty Organisation for Metrology and the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation. In the 2024/25 financial year, R40.1 million was paid to these organisations.

Non-profit organisations, which include, amongst others, the Intsimbi Future Production Initiative, accounted for R159.5 million or 1.67% of the total expenditure. R1.68 billion or 17.6% of the total expenditure was in respect of personnel costs and the department's operational related costs, which includes PPP contractual expenditure for **the dtic** campus.

Depicted in figure 3 below is the 5-year comparison of the department's spending against the allocated budget, which shows a consistent achievement of over 97% budget spend year on year.

Figure 3: Spending as % of budget (2020/21-2024/25)



Virements/rollovers

Virement from the following programme	Virement to the following programme	Amount (decrease)/ increase	Reasons
		R'000	
Administration		(76,212)	Procurement bottlenecks on certain information and communication technology initiatives through SITA, use of virtual platforms for training and development initiatives.
	Trade	2,012	To cover Trade work programme
	Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	9,807	Re-alignment of the personnel budget

Virement from the following programme	Virement to the following programme	Amount (decrease)/ increase	Reasons
		R'000	
Sectors		(8,119)	Delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements were introduced under the DPSA Directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill.
	Regulation	4,980	Re-alignment of the personnel budget and to cover urgent operational and enforcement needs in response to the food poisoning crisis
	Incentives	63,204	High uptake on some of the incentive programmes and re-alignment of the personnel budget
	Transformation and Competition	8,683	To cover legal representation costs
Research		(4,355)	Re-alignment of the personnel budget

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 2024/25 financial year.

Fruitless Expenditure

The department continues to improve control measures to identify and report fruitless and wasteful expenditure. The department incurred fruitless expenditure to the value of R13 thousand, which is being recovered from the employee. The fruitless expenditure incurred emanated from the no-show cost relating to travel and subsistence.

Irregular Expenditure

For the 2023/24 financial year an amount of R310 thousand (three cases) was under assessment. Two of the cases amounting to R295 thousand were condoned in the 2024/25 financial year. In all instances, it was determined that the department did receive value for money and therefore no reimbursement from responsible officials was required. Consequence management is currently underway in one case where it was found that the official was not complying with procedures.

As part of continuous improvement of internal control measures to prevent irregular expenditure, quarterly training is provided to all staff, and all procurement documentation is assessed for compliance with applicable laws and regulations, prior to an order being issued.

Discontinued key activities/activities to be discontinued

During the 2024/25 financial year, no activities were discontinued.

New or proposed key activities

During the 2024/25 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.

There were no unsolicited bid proposals concluded for the year under review.

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.

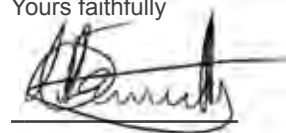
Exemptions and deviations received from the National Treasury

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 2025.

Yours faithfully



Mr Simphiwe Hamilton

Accounting Officer

Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

Date: 31 August 2025

4. 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 is 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.

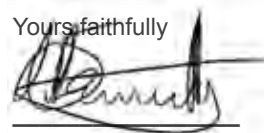
The Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements and for the judgements made in this information.

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 2025.

Yours faithfully



Mr Simphiwe Hamilton

Accounting Officer

Department of Trade, Industry and Competition

Date: 31 August 2025

5. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

5.1. Vision

A dynamic and globally competitive South African economy harnessing on the full potential of all citizens.

5.2. Mission

the dtic, working with its entities, will achieve inclusive economic growth by coordinating and enabling government-wide interventions to:

1. Promote structural transformation;
2. Achieve stronger Industrialisation;
3. Transformation in terms of skills for the economy and enterprise development;
4. Increase trade, investment and exports;
5. Promote the ease of doing business.

the dtic Outcomes

The activities and outputs contribute to the achievement of **the dtic's** apex outcomes of:

- Re-industrialisation;
- Job Creation;
- Transformation; and
- Building a capable state.

The three strategic priorities of the 7th administration, namely:

- Drive inclusive economic growth and job creation;
- Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living; and
- Build a capable, ethical, and developmental state.

5.3. Values

The Republic of South Africa is one, sovereign, democratic state founded on the following Constitutional values:

- Human dignity, the achievement of equality and the advancement of human rights and freedoms.
- Non-racialism and non-sexism.
- Supremacy of the constitution and the rule of law.
- Universal adult suffrage, a national common voter's roll, regular elections and a multi-party system of democratic government, to ensure accountability, responsiveness and openness.

the dtic's values are:

- Operational excellence in regard to service delivery standards, international best practices, Batho Pele Principles, continuous improvement and ethical conduct;
- Intellectual excellence in regard to continuous shared learning, innovation, relevant knowledge and skills improvement, and knowledge management; and
- Quality relationships with regards to improved and continuous communication, honesty, respect.

6. LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER MANDATES

6.1. the dtic is responsible for the following Legislation:

Act	Purpose
Abolition of the Fuel Research Institute Act, 1983 (Act No. 30 of 1983)	To repeal the Fuel Research Institute and Coal Act, 1963, and to provide for the vesting of the assets and liabilities, and the transfer of the employees, of the Fuel Research Institute in and to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).
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 National 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.
Alienation of Land Amendment Act, 1981 (Act No. 68 of 1981)	To regulate the alienation of land in certain circumstances and to provide for matters connected therewith.
Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003)	To establish a legislative framework for the promotion of black economic empowerment; to empower the Minister to issue codes of good practice and to publish transformation charters; to establish the Black Economic Empowerment Advisory Council; and to 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; to establish a Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) and Companies Tribunal; and to provide for matters connected therewith.

Act	Purpose
Competition Act, 1998 (Act No. 89 of 1998)	To provide the Competition Commission with the powers to conduct investigations and market inquiries on competition abuses, regulate mergers and acquisitions and to promote the administrative efficiency of the Competition Commission and Competition Tribunal.
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 to establish national norms and standards relating to consumer protection, to provide for improved standards of consumer information; to prohibit certain unfair marketing and business practices; to promote responsible consumer behaviour; to promote a consistent legislative and enforcement framework relating to consumer transactions and agreements; to establish the National Consumer Commission (NCC); and to 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 the Convention on Agency in the International Sale of Goods adopted by the International Institute of the United Nations Organisation for the unification of Private Law.
Copyright Act, 1978 (Act No. 98 of 1978)	To regulate copyright in respect of, <i>inter alia</i> , 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.
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.

Act	Purpose
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 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 in order to promote fair trade and to protect public health and safety and the environment. It also provides 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 provides for market surveillance by the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications in order to ensure compliance with legal metrology technical regulations.
Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003)	To establish national norms and standards in order to maintain economic unity within the liquor industry; to provide for essential national standards and minimum standards required for the rendering of services; to provide for measures to promote co-operative government in the area of liquor regulation; and to provide for matters connected therewith.
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.

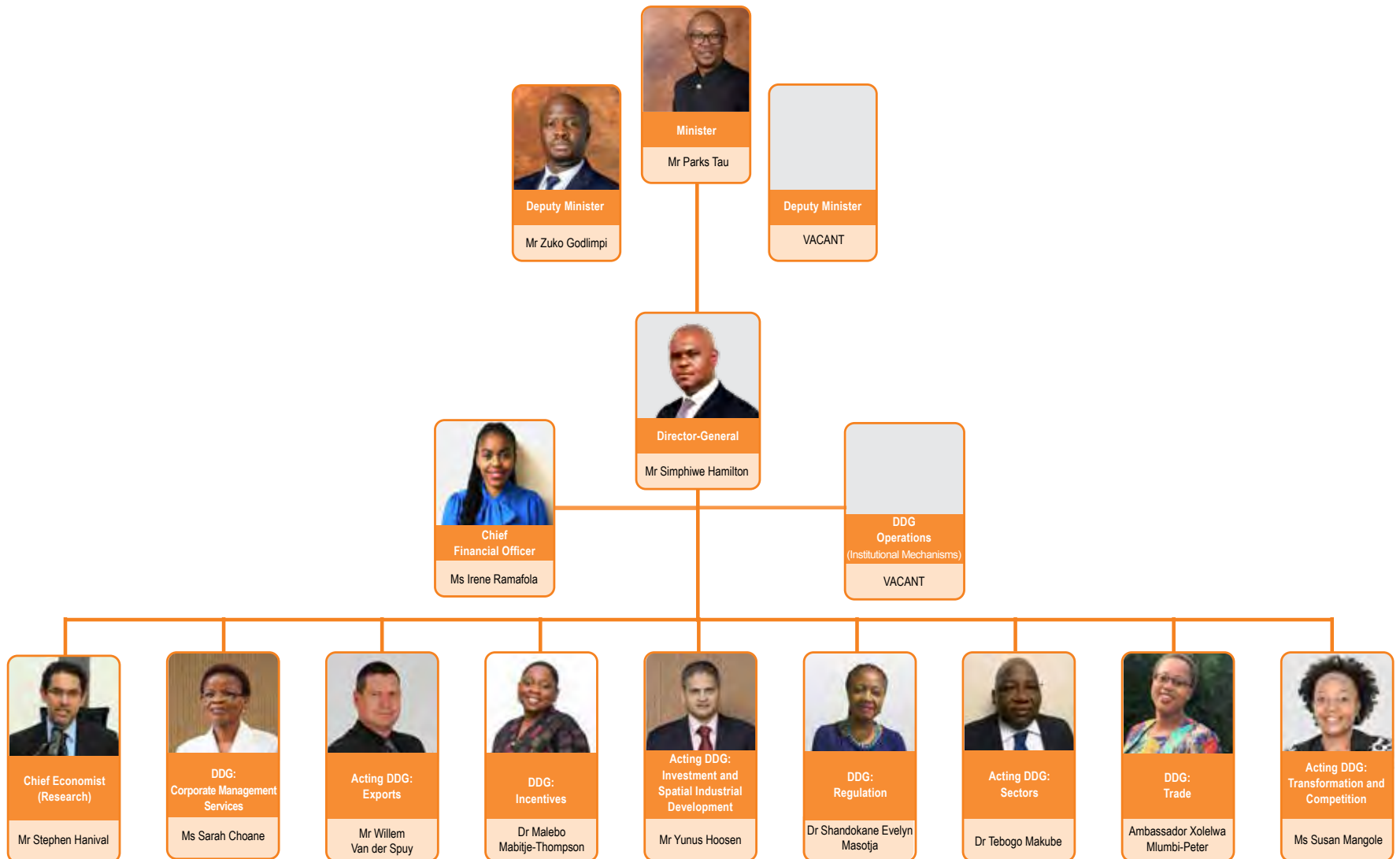
Act	Purpose
Measurement Units and Measurement Standards Act, 2006 (Act No. 18 of 2006)	To provide for the use of measurement units of the International System of Units; to provide for the designation, keeping and maintenance of national measurement units and standards; to provide for the establishment 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 for the general regulation of consumer credit and improved standards of consumer information.
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.

Act	Purpose
National Gambling Act, 2004 (Act No. 7 of 2004)	To provide for the co-ordination 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.
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.

Act	Purpose
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.
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, that is (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 suspend temporary 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 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.

7. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE





7.1 Following the merger of the former Department of Trade and Industry and the Economic Development Department, the need to establish a unified and responsive organisational structure became evident. Operations of the Department were revised after the merger and, unfortunately, such operational structure was not formally approved in consultation with the Minister for Public Service and Administration (the mpsa), as required. In light of this, and to ensure compliance with applicable prescripts, the Minister has approved the reversion to the 2019 approved organisational structure that was consulted with the mpsa.

Recognising the need for a comprehensive and strategic review to ensure the department's configuration aligns with its evolving mandate, a Fit for Purpose project with regard to the structure was initiated. This review was undertaken to evaluate the department's capacity, efficiency, and alignment with strategic priorities, particularly in the context of the expanded mandate resulting from the merger.

To support the development of a more agile, efficient, and fit-for-purpose organisational structure, the department engaged the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC), an agency of the National Treasury, during the 2023/24 financial year. Through this partnership, the department has made significant progress, including the facilitation of strategic conversations, the completion of a comprehensive "As-Is" situational analysis, the development of a Value Chain and Service Delivery Model, and the drafting of a revised macro-organisational structure. These outputs will inform the next phase of the structural reform process, ensuring that the department is better positioned to deliver on its strategic objectives.

8. 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 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 (CT) 	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)  Growing Black Economic Participation	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 Board South Africa	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 COMMISSION	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.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
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.
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 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.

Name of entity	Legislative mandate	Financial relationship	Nature of operations
Competition Tribunal 	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 the 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.
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 (the 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. 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.

PART B

Performance Information





- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very Low



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 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 258 of the Report of the Auditor-General, published as Part F: Financial Information.

2. OVERVIEW OF DEPARTMENTAL PERFORMANCE

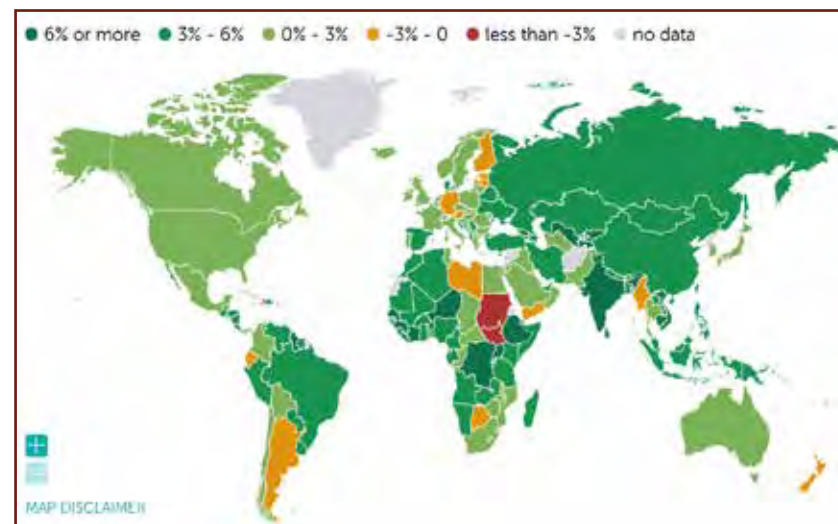
2.1. Service Delivery Environment

Global Economic Context

Global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth continues to slow and appears to be stabilising at pre-COVID 19 levels of 3.3 to 3.6% growth. Although inflation was off its peak levels in 2024, inflation declined more slowly than expected as Central Banks responded to inflation that arose from both supply-side shocks as well as demand-side pressures, especially in the United States.

Consequently, global GDP in 2024 grew by a modest 3.3%, having grown by 3.5% in 2023. In addition, the outlook for 2025 has weakened significantly as trade tensions increase and the conflicts in the Ukraine and Palestine worsen. Figure 1.3 shows that in 2024, India was the only economy of significant scale that grew by more than 6%, with most large advanced economies growing by 0-3% and emerging markets by 3-6%.

Figure 1.3: GDP Growth 2024

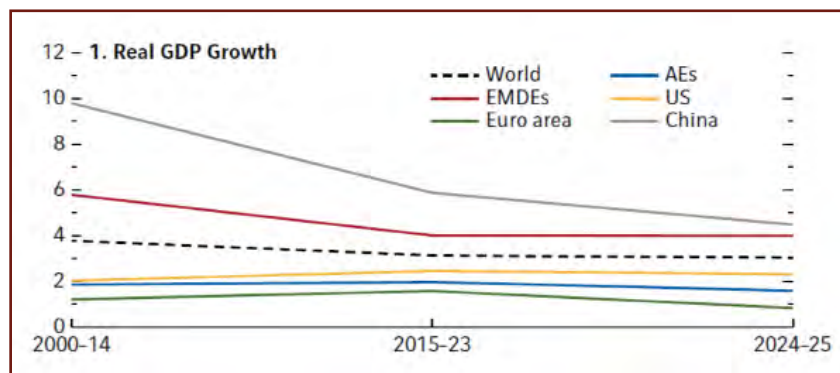


Source: International Monetary Fund (April 2025)

By the end of the 2024/25 Financial Year, the global outlook had weakened considerably and global growth forecasts were materially downgraded as unprecedented international relations and trade shocks emerged from the new administration in the US. The IMF now forecasts GDP growth for 2025 and 2026 at just 2.8% and 3% respectively.

Sub-Saharan Africa's growth is expected to slow slightly from 4.0% in 2024 to 3.8% in 2025. However, Nigeria's growth forecast is lowered by 0.2 percentage points (pp) for 2025 and 0.3pp for 2026 because of lower oil prices. Given South Africa's exposure to the global economy in terms of commodity exports to Asia and manufactured exports to the US and EU, it is likely that the global growth slowdown will affect South Africa disproportionately, and indeed the IMF has revised down South Africa's growth for 2025 and 2026 by 0.5pp and 0.3pp respectively.

Figure 1.4: GDP Growth Forecasts 2025



Source: International Monetary Fund (April 2025)

Domestic economic context

In the Financial Year under review, the South African economy continued to face a range of binding constraints which held back economic growth. These constraints include energy supply challenges, inefficiencies in the freight and logistics sector, and a rising cost of doing business in South Africa at least in part due to failing local government services.

As a result, real GDP grew by a marginal 0.6% in 2024, following disappointing growth of just 0.7% in 2023. Growth was supported by higher economic activities in finance, real estate and business services, personal services and the electricity, gas and water sectors. Negative growth was widespread, with the agriculture, construction, wholesale and retail trade, transport services, manufacturing, and general government sectors all contracting in 2024.

This was primarily due to the binding constraints, although the emergence of significant global uncertainty also impacted growth in the last quarter of the Financial Year. This has eroded much of the business and consumer confidence which arose when the Government of National Unity was announced in June 2024.

Figure 1.5: SA GDP Growth



Source: Statistics South Africa

Investment

A key contributor to weak economic growth in 2024 was a significant contraction in real domestic investment of 3.7%. This was the first contraction in investment since the Covid-19 pandemic and reflected falling investment across the private-sector (-4.1%), general government (-2.9%) and public corporations (-2.2%). Investment as a percentage of GDP – at approximately 15% – remains stubbornly low and is currently insufficient to catalyse faster growth.

Private-sector fixed investment is likely to remain weak in 2025, due to the rapidly deteriorating global economic outlook, including emerging trade tensions and public statements by the US administration regarding South Africa which has created uncertainty in terms of SA's continued access to the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) benefits.

However, as captured in the Medium-term Development Plan (MTDP),

government expenditure is expected to increase significantly with a range of infrastructure investments in the energy and water and sanitation sectors likely to crowd in private-sector investment, including in the freight and logistics value-chain. This is likely to support higher investment in the second half of 2025 but has unfortunately come too late to support growth in 2024.

Figure 1.6: Domestic Investment Growth Rate



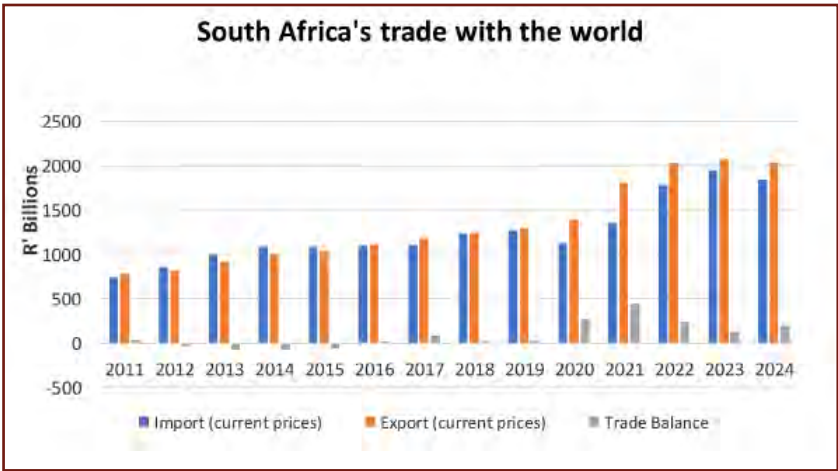
Source: Statistics South Africa

Trade Performance

One of the few positives of the otherwise gloomy economic picture in 2024 was in regard to South Africa's trade balance, which strengthened markedly. This was mainly due to falling imports – manufactured imports fell by 6% – while a few export sectors managed to increase exports, including the electricity, gas, and water, and the agriculture, forestry, and fishing sectors.

South Africa's largest export partners remain China, the US and Germany, while import partners are China, India, and the US. The importance of the US market both as a source of investment and a destination for exports is clear and the SA government will continue to advocate for a “re-set” of trade relations with its long-standing trade partner to create policy certainty for exporters in particular.

Figure 1.7: South African trade with the world



Source: Quantec

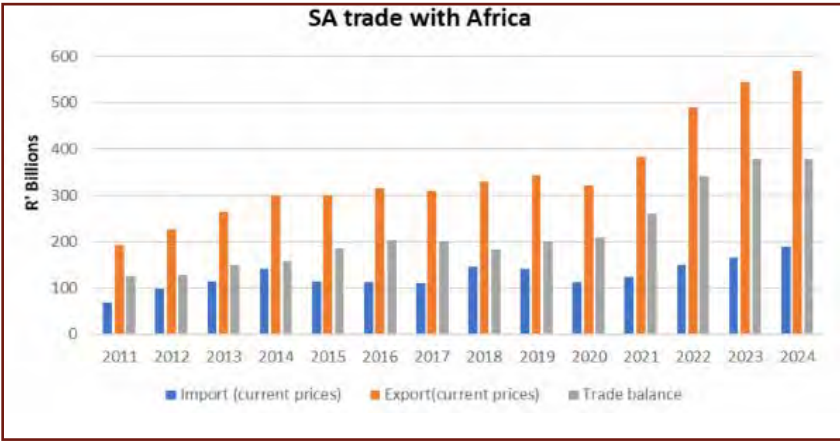
Trade with Africa

South Africa's exports to Africa increased to R568 billion in 2024, from R545 billion in 2023, while imports rose to R190 billion, from R166 billion in the same period, resulting in a trade surplus of R378 billion for the calendar year. South African exports to the continent were largely driven by products from agriculture, which soared by 40.5%, and manufacturing, which firmed by 34.7%.

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 very substantially in the medium- to long-term as the continent-wide agreement on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) is implemented. SA formally began exporting using AfCFTA trade preferences in January 2024.

Figure 1.8: South African trade with Africa



Source: Quantec

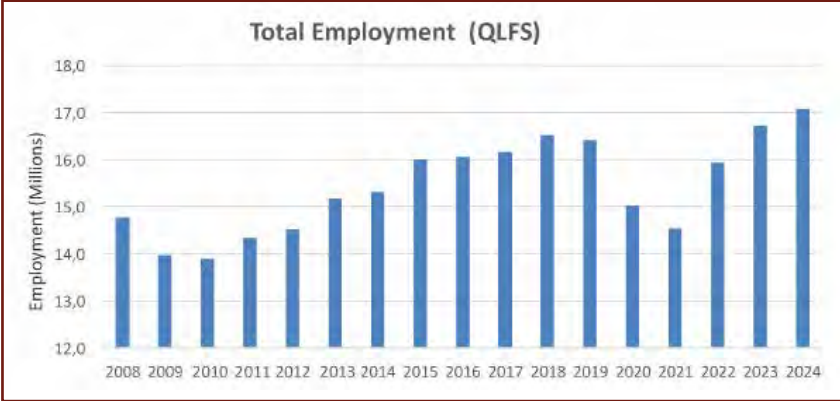
Employment

Considering the weak GDP and investment performances, employment surprisingly grew by a solid 2.1% in 2024. Consequently, employment reached a new historical high of 17.1 million people, an increase of 355,000 people employed. The growth in employment was dominated by the manufacturing

sector, which created 168,000 jobs, followed by trade services, which created 58,000, and the community and social services sector, which created 46,000 jobs. Approximately 16,000 jobs were lost in the finance and business services sector and the official unemployment rate remains extremely high at 31.9% at the end of 2024.

With GDP growth looking likely to slow in the second-half of 2025, it is likely that the labour market will come under pressure at least until Government’s infrastructure investment plan is fully implemented.

Total employment: Quarterly Labour Force Survey



Source: Statistics South Africa

In summary, the global and domestic economy environments were quite poor in the year under review and **the dtic** was called upon to provide additional support in a range of sectors to assist these to weather the deteriorating market conditions. Moreover, the deterioration in the investment outlook and investment rates contributed materially to the challenges that **the dtic** experienced in meeting a number of its targets in the year under review.

2.2. Service Delivery Improvement Plan

The department seeks to meet its customers' expectations by ensuring that services are accessible, given within reasonable timeframes, and meet established standards, ensuring that all service recipients are satisfied with the service they receive, and continuously enhancing all of its services. We are committed to meeting established service quality expectations, ensuring consistency and accountability in service delivery.

Main services and standards

Main services	Beneficiaries	Current/actual standard of service	Desired standard of service	Actual achievement
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Batho Pele arrangements with beneficiaries (Consultation access, etc.)

Current/actual arrangements	Desired arrangements	Actual achievements
N/A	N/A	N/A

Service delivery information tool

Current/actual information tools	Desired information tools	Actual achievements
N/A	N/A	N/A

Complaints mechanism

Current/actual complaints mechanism	Desired complaints mechanism	Actual achievements
N/A	N/A	N/A

2.3. Organisational environment

Employer value proposition

The Department's Employer Value Proposition (EVP) is premised on the 3 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.

the dtic Value Discipline Triangle



The department continued to operate under budgetary constraints as a result of the Cabinet-approved reprioritising of funds, limited Compensation of Employees' budget, and the impact that **the dpsa** directive with regard to the filling of vacancies had. The aforementioned had a significant limitation on the department's ability to appoint employees to critical positions and, as a result, positions had to be reprioritised in various batches for filling. Many employees have assumed expanded responsibilities to ensure continuity of operations, particularly in the face of prolonged vacancies across key functions. In response, the department implemented an internal optimisation exercise to re-assign employees to critical areas in order to optimise service delivery. In this regard, 144 resource requirements were identified. Of these, 133 cases were concluded, while 11 remained outstanding and were in progress as at 31 March 2025.

To support the development of a more agile and fit-for-purpose structure, the department has appointed the Government Technical Advisory Centre (GTAC) under the National Treasury during the 2023/24 financial year. This partnership has yielded key outputs, including strategic conversations, a comprehensive "As-Is" Situational analysis, a Value Chain, Service Delivery Model, as well as draft macro-organisational structure.

Vacancy management

The vacancy rate at the end of the period under review increased to 15.6%, from the previous 10.7% as at 31 March 2024. The department's ability to fill vacancies has been impacted by the broader effort to reduce the government's wage bill and the extended process that had to be followed in terms of **the dpsa** directive on the filling of positions.

Employment Relations

The department has preserved a constructive relationship with organised labour. A total of 87 disciplinary matters were managed, with 86 handled informally and

1 through formal processes. Informal cases were typically resolved in 15 days, while formal cases reflected extended timelines, averaging 114 days, largely due to postponements linked to the unavailability of chairpersons and employee representatives. Non-disclosure of financial interests was the most prevalent infraction.

A total of 30 grievances were recorded. For levels below the Senior Management Service (SMS), the average resolution time was 16 days. For SMS-level grievances, the turnaround time extended to 65 days. This reflects a variance from the departmental targets of 30 and 45 days, respectively. 97.1% of all cases were resolved, representing 2.9% of the total workforce. Addressing turnaround times remains a key focus area for improvement in the next reporting cycle.

Employee health and wellness

In recognition of the importance of holistic wellness, the department offered employees access to a 24/7 counselling service and maintained the operations of its on-site clinic. A series of wellness campaigns and online seminars were facilitated to address physical, emotional, and social well-being, extending the reach of these initiatives to include employees' immediate support networks.

Performance management

To enhance accountability and monitor individual contributions, the department relies on an automated performance management and development system. This digital tool has proven instrumental in enforcing service delivery standards and facilitating real-time performance tracking. 97.4% of employees have entered into performance agreements. Corrective measures were introduced to address cases of non-compliance.

Towards intellectual excellence:

In assessing the department's capacity to fulfil its mandate and strategic objectives, a Competency Framework was developed and a skills audit for

SMS employees concluded that focussed on both leadership and technical competencies. Based on the identified gaps, Personal Development Plans (PDPs) have been developed and will be implemented together with the Skills Development Implementation Programme over the medium term.

1,426 employees participated in training activities during the year, while 80 were scheduled to complete their learning interventions post-reporting period. E-learning was introduced to expand access and flexibility in training delivery. Further, 132 employees benefitted from the departmental bursary scheme, resulting in the pursuit of a range of academic qualifications, including certificates, diplomas, undergraduate and postgraduate degrees, as well as doctoral programmes.

3,918 attendees have participated in planned and unplanned training interventions, information and capacity building sessions, workshops, webinars, brown bag sessions, etc. The department has supported the development of its employees through the bursary programme in which 138 employees have participated in obtaining formal qualifications, i.e. 8 Certificates, 9 Diplomas, 6 Advanced Diplomas, 56 Undergraduates, 22 Postgraduate/Honours, 27 Masters and 10 PhD qualifications.

Implementation of transformation targets

The Employment Equity Committee has remained vigilant in tracking progress against the department's transformation goals. The representation of People with Disabilities reached 4.5%, exceeding the national target of 2% by 2.5%. Women held 55% of senior management roles, surpassing the 50% target, reflecting meaningful progress towards gender equity in leadership.

To promote youth employment, the department appointed 31 interns in the 2024/25 financial year for a period of twenty-four (24) months. These interns were engaged in structured development programmes and participated in multiple training interventions. By 31 March 2025, 30 of them remained in service.

Information and Communications Technology

The department continues towards the implementation of its 5-year Information and Communications Technology (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. Data Privacy Impact Analysis (DPIAs): Eleven (11) DPIAs completed for the year. Fifty-five (55) DPIAs completed since August 2021. This was to ensure data protection law compliance by means of identification and reduction of possible privacy concerns related to data processing activities.
- ii. Documentum D2: D2 went live in November 2024 with the mobile application (App) in February 2025. D2 has improved user productivity and has easier access to departmental records/documents.
- iii. VISA Recommendation System (VRS): The business visa recommendation application process is now digital for foreign business owners applying for extension and/or permanent residence in terms of the Immigration Act 13 of 2002. Public-facing System Automation – 74 registrations have been noted and 29 applications registered.
- iv. Server infrastructure refresh: Server infrastructure was migrated to the new Dell server infrastructure. The infrastructure is stable with the latest software.
- v. The ICT systems and technical infrastructure yielded a high availability at an annual average of 99.86%.
- vi. ICT Security – There had not been any security breaches that compromised **the dtic's** data/information or availability of systems.

Key challenges:

- i. The State Information Technology agency (SITA), as a procurement arm of the State, is impacting on the turnaround times in acquiring and implementing state-of-the-art ICT systems and solutions within **the dtic**, through its inordinate delays in publishing and awarding tenders.

- ii. HR – Resources: The moratorium and abolishment of posts impacted on ICT's ability to execute on its mandate and in turn affects service delivery to **the dtic** staff, and indirectly on external customers and citizens.

Office Accommodation and campus PPP

- i. **the dtic** campus PPP is presently in year 22 of the 25-year concession agreement and following underinvestment in earlier years regarding maintenance and life cycle replacement.
- ii. The department has consequently also initiated processes that will lead it towards the hand-back procedure as envisaged in the PPP agreement towards its exit from the current agreement in 2028/29. Such processes include a refurbishment project, with the first stages of the condition assessment to be undertaken for the buildings that will be worked on during 2025/26. Staff started to relocate in the latter part of 2024/25 to other open spaces in the campus in preparation for the refurbishment project.



2.4. Key policy developments and legislative changes

- The two Companies Amendment Acts came into force on 27 December 2024. The presidential proclamations were gazetted on several sections of the Companies Amendment Act 2024 and the entire Companies Second Amendment Act, 2024.
- The amendment of the Consumer Protection Regulations on direct marketing were published for comment in the gazette on 28 October 2024.
- The appointment of the service provider to conduct the Regulatory Impact Assessment on the Sustainability Reporting to be adopted in South Africa. The work commenced (interviews, inception report completed – phase 1).
- Made contributions to the amendments to the Companies Act through the General Laws Amendment Act on Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing process. This relates to enforcement powers of the CIPC to issue fines for non-compliance with the Financial Task Force (FATF) requirements, to address the issues during grey listing related to the register of the disclosure of beneficial interest.



3. ACHIEVEMENT OF INSTITUTIONAL IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

3.1. Significant achievements MTSF 2019-24

During the 6th administration and the start of the 7th 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 included the development of sector master plans, Green Hydrogen Commercialisation and New Energy Vehicles Roadmap.

The department has made significant impacts in the following sectors:

Agro-Processing and Resource-Based Industries

- Tiger Brands, a food processing company, revealed a new peanut butter manufacturing facility for its Black Cat brand in Chamdor, Krugersdorp, on April 12, 2024, with a R300 million investment. The plant was officially opened during a celebratory event attended by Tiger Brands' CEO, Tjaart Kruger, and former Deputy Minister (**the dtic**), Ms Nomalungelo Gina.
- PG Bison commissioned the medium-density fibreboard (MDF) line in May 2024, at the Mkhondo manufacturing facility in Mpumalanga, and the full commercial operation was set for 1 July 2024. It boasts the latest technology, including a German ContiRoll press, which offers the flexibility to produce not only MDF but also low- and high-density fibreboard. PG Bison invested a total of R2.62 billion in the Boksburg Mill and Mkhondo. The new production line in Mkhondo has been commissioned and was officially launched on the 8th of October 2024.
- The South African government pledged support for farmers and exporters that are interested in exporting meat products to Saudi Arabia. This commitment followed the lifting of a 21-year ban, which was expected to significantly boost the economies of both countries and strengthen bilateral economic relations.
- Tongaat Hulett invested R460 million in off-season maintenance and

improvements to its mills, refinery, and animal feed facility, preparing for the upcoming 2025/26 sugar season.

Automotive Master Plan

- Volkswagen South Africa (VWSA) invested R4 billion in their Kariega assembly plant, introducing a new SUV model based on the Polo platform, positioning the facility as the sole global manufacturer of the Polo brand and the new SUV for export. This investment contributed to securing 3,500 direct jobs and fostering 50,000 indirect jobs in the Eastern Cape.
- The VWSA plant in Kariega concluded the year on a high note by celebrating a production record of 167,084 vehicles built in 2024. This is the highest number of vehicles produced at the Kariega plant since the first Beetle rolled off the production line 73 years ago. This new production surpasses the previous production record of 161,954 vehicles achieved in 2019. This plant is now the sole manufacturer of the Polo for the EU and Asia Pacific Markets. This achievement was made possible by the long-term policy of certainty provided by the SAAM 2035 and the APDP2.
- Ford South Africa's Silverton Manufacturing Plant in Pretoria celebrated producing its one-millionth Ford Ranger, marking 24 years of local production. This milestone highlighted the Ranger's evolution over three generations, becoming a cornerstone of Ford's local line-up and a major export. Significant investments have enhanced the plant's capacity to 200,000 vehicles per year.
- Toyota Tsusho Africa and Ogihara Thailand invested R1.1 billion for the construction of a new plant in the Dube Trade Port in Durban to produce vehicle body parts for Toyota South Africa Motors (TSAM). The joint venture is known as Ogihara South Africa. The new facility will become operational in July 2025 and will localise the production of small and medium automotive stamped body parts for TSAM that are currently being imported. The facility is expected to boost TSAM's local procurement by an estimated R700 million a year. The investment will create 230 new jobs, with a further 1,040 indirect jobs added through the value chain. This investment was made possible by the long-term policy certainty provided by the SAAM 2035 and the APDP2.

Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear Master Plan

- Hannitan Leather (Pty) Ltd commissioned a new plant in Q1 supported by an investment of R60 million (R20 million) from the CTFLGP government support – R40 million private). Twenty-five new jobs created with a target of +100 new jobs over the next 2 years. Additional capacity of 24,000 hides per month created.
- A study to map the illicit and illegal trade in counterfeit footwear and leather goods in South Africa, commissioned in partnership with the Productivity Ecosystems for Decent Work Project of the International Labour Organisation, **the dtic** and the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission, is concluded.

Steel Master Plan

Government Intervention Helps Defer Closure of ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA) Long Steel Production

- The government, led by the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition, has effectively helped AMSA defer the planned closure of its long steel plants for an additional six months, preserving 3,500 direct jobs and thousands in its ecosystem, which includes downstream mining, construction, and automotive industries, while stabilising the domestic steel value chain.
- AMSA, which had previously announced its intentions to cease operations due to rising input costs, energy challenges, logistic network challenges and reduced demand, has reversed course following strategic interventions from Government. The decisive action was the result of months of high-level engagements between the AMSA leadership and Government.

Key measures undertaken by Government included:

- Financial Relief: Provision of targeted financial support through the IDC Loan facility of R1.68 billion that will ease the company's immediate cash flow pressures.
- TERS: The Company has also received a Temporary Employee Relief

Scheme ("TERS") grant to assist in funding employee costs and has undertaken to apply any TERS funding received in respect of employee costs relating to the Longs Business, which will reduce the draw down required against the IDC facility.

- These interventions are part of a comprehensive package of intended initiatives aimed at positioning the long steel business for future sustainability and profitability.

Government will use the Deferral Period (April - August 2025) to urgently address the structural problems previously identified, including:

- Preference pricing system and scrap export tax
- Safeguards on steel products
 - » Energy and rail tariff review
 - » Similarly, AMSA will continue operations under a recovery plan jointly developed with government and industry experts. During the Deferral Period, ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA) will focus on implementing further improvements to optimise the Longs Business operations, enhance product offering and supply chain reliability for customers, and advance its commitment to localisation, particularly through continued collaboration with the industry, resulting in a superior performance for the business.
 - » This case is being hailed as a model for industrial resilience and partnership, and signals Government's commitment to safeguarding the manufacturing sector amid global economic headwinds.

Transforming the Rail Sector

- In July 2024, the African Development Bank Group approved an R18.85 billion corporate loan to Transnet for its recovery and growth plans. The 25-year loan was fully guaranteed by government and will help Transnet to execute a comprehensive Recovery Plan, addressing operational inefficiencies, particularly in rail and port sectors.

- In August 2024, the New Development Bank (NDB) announced a R5 billion loan agreement with Transnet. This investment is aligned with the theme of NDB's 9th Annual Meeting, "Investing in a Sustainable Future", and will support the modernisation and improvement of South Africa's freight rail sector.
- In August 2024, Gauteng Premier Panyaza Lesufi announced that the Gauteng provincial government will invest R120 billion for the expansion of the Gautrain from 80 to 230km in less than two years. The expansion will extend the rail network to Soweto, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Lanseria, and Springs. On the 20th of August 2024, the National Transmission Company South Africa (NTCSA) signed long-term agreements with 19 local companies in the various categories of overhead line construction panels, i.e. Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC), Procurement and Construction (PC), and Construction. The contracts are expected to be in the region of R32 billion over eight years. The expansion is expected to create 125,000 jobs over a five-year period.
- On the 4th of September, Petredec and Transnet Freight Rail entered an agreement to enhance LPG Distribution in South Africa. This landmark project, featuring a dedicated train system, modern LPG intermodal hub and storage facility at Sentrarrand in Gauteng, marks a significant milestone and investment in the country's energy infrastructure, which is needed to meet the growing demand for LPG over the coming decades. Through the project, Petredec will introduce SA's first scheduled LPG train system, with each 75-wagon trainset capable of transporting over 2,500t of LPG. Initially operating up to three times per week, this enhanced logistics system will further improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and environmental friendliness of LPG distribution in the country.
- A provisional safeguard duty of 9% has been implemented on hot-rolled steel products by the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC).

Localisation

- SCAW Metals commissioned its flat steel product mill during the quarter, with the first-ever trial-run hot-rolled coil (HRC) being produced, heralding

the introduction of competition into South Africa's flat steel market in March 2025 since commissioning of their R5.5 billion narrow strip mill for policy advocacy and to forge relationships in line with the Steel Master Plan.

Steel Value Chain – Jobs

- There has been a loss of **3,772** jobs from March to June 2024. There is a need to engage with SEIFSA and others to develop action plans to turn the situation around and avert major losses.

Industrial Procurement

Damen Shipyards Cape Town (DSCT) New Built Stock Vessels

- Damen to subcontract DSCT for the construction of its Stan Tender vessel for its customer on the African continent. It is estimated that the investment of R12.3 million (€597,510) will be spent on equipment, R384,962 (€18,750) on technology transfer, whilst outsourcing work to SMMEs to the value of R2.3 million (€56,250). An estimated 16 employees will be dedicated to work on this vessel over the duration of its construction. The project is expected to yield R61.6 million (approximately (€3m) in export revenue.

Damen Group – Sigma Solutions (Provision of Logistic Support Analysis & Technical Documentation Works for Four (4) Anti-Submarine Warfare Frigates (ASWF)

- Damen undertakes to provide funding of R959,000 (€50,000) to SIGMA to enable the acquisition of IT licences and training. With the contracting of work by Damen to SIGMA for the ASWF, SIGMA will perform specialised technical documentation and technical authoring for one of the most state-of-the-art frigates to be designed and built by Damen.

The technology transfer of R1.8 million (€94,500) by Damen Shipyard Group for the knowledge transfer and training, and the reputational benefits of working for this prestigious contract, will give SIGMA the best opportunity to become a

dependable partner in the supply chains of other multinational companies. This boost will further enhance SIGMA's ability to compete for similar projects on the international market. The project is anticipated to generate export revenues of R191.8 million (€10m) and create 15 jobs and retain 12 jobs.

Damen – outsourcing and export promotion

- Damen Group is proposing to utilise South African maritime service providers to provide ship repair, maintenance and logistical support and technical documentation services to its African customers. The export revenue is projected at around R1 billion over 7 years.

Kahma Group-Limitless Pharma-Compounding Pharmacy

- Investment by The Kahma Group (KG) through the form of a capital injection of R2.5 million into a new start-up company, "Limitless Pharma". The investment will be into the construction of a new compounding facility in Gauteng, South Africa, to compound intravenous (IV) Drip Infusions aimed at servicing the Functional Medicine market. Projected local sales to the value of R245.2 million. The company will employ 12 people and retain 6, ranging from highly skilled (pharmacists) through to cleaners and drivers. This will increase to 23 people in Year 5, of which 7 will be highly skilled pharmacists.

Actom Localisation of Fan Manufacturing Business

- Actom supplies Eskom with Medium Voltage Circuit Breakers and participates in NIPP. As part of its industrialisation and localisation efforts, Actom is to invest R33 million in the expansion of its LHM fan manufacturing and maintenance division for the manufacture of fan components for both Eskom and the industrial sector, domestically and internationally. The LHM Fan business will establish a dedicated new workshop and will receive technology transfer from Actom to the value of R10 million and R18 million in R&D. The project is anticipated to generate export revenues of R333 million and R1.9 billion in local sales and create 50 jobs.

Liebherr-Africa Competence and Distribution Centre

- Transnet Port Terminals (TPT) entered into a Framework Agreement with Liebherr-Africa to supply TPT with various types of container handling cranes over a 10-year period. Investment of approximately R360 million into a new competency centre building in Durban, KZN, relocating their importing and exporting operations to Sub-Sahara Africa from Europe (to handle Exports and Imports, Customer Service and Parts Supply/Maintenance and Training).
- The facility will create 156 direct employment opportunities, approximately 100 indirect jobs will be generated, and the project will help retain around 50 existing jobs. Export sales are projected at R272 million and local sales of R145 million.

Marine: Thyssenkrupp Marine System (TKMS) – Cybicom Atlas Defence (CAD) – Establishment of a Combat System Evaluation Specification for the TKMS Tamandare Frigate Project in Brazil

- ATLAS, as the contracting entity, is an operating unit of TKMS, for which the services of CAD would ultimately be contracted. While Atlas has the capacity to do this work, due to NIPP, TKMS has facilitated the use of CAD. The company retained 2 jobs and a total revenue (all markets) of R13 million (€650,000).

Automotive Sector: Localisation NIPP projects by Nissan South Africa Motors (NSA)

- NSA supplies light motor vehicles to the State in the transversal contract with National Treasury. NSA's participation in NIPP has led to sourcing of automotive components from local manufacturers (previously imported).
- Total revenue to be generated from sales by automotive suppliers is R504 million based on the supply of various components to the production of the Nissan Navara, and 160 jobs have been retained.

Technical Infrastructure

- NMISA worked with and assisted Coca-Cola, whose cans were deforming at their top aperture, raising concerns about product quality. The team conducted a microstructure analysis using Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Energy Dispersive Spectroscopy (EDS), revealing that the metal used in the Coca-Cola cans may have been too thin and contained a higher volume fraction of inclusions, leading to the deformation. This insight was crucial in addressing the quality concerns.
- NMISA provided routine analysis of automotive body parts for quality control, particle size distribution analysis of emissions during manufacturing to monitor their effects on humans and the environment, and food safety analyses to identify contaminants such as glass and metal during production. These services ensure that products are safe for consumers and that environmental impacts are minimised. The NRCS facilitated the exportation of fish and fishery products, mostly to the European and Asian markets. In this regard a total of 2,044 health guarantees were issued in Q1, accounting for R2.732 billion worth of products exported from South Africa.

Electro-Technical and White Goods

- Yangtze Optics Africa officially opened its new R160 million, 14,000 m² optical fibre factory at the Dube Trade Port in March. The additional investment will create an additional 55 jobs.

On Regulation – Companies Amendment Act No. 16 of 2024 and Companies Second Amendment Act No. 17 of 2024

The South African President assented both the Companies Amendment Bill and the Companies Second Amendment Bill on July 26, 2024, officially enacting them into law. The proclamations of the Acts, published in the Government Gazette on December 27, 2024, introduce significant changes to the Companies Act on the ease of doing business and remuneration disclosure requirements for directors or prescribed officers in public companies and public-owned entities.

Investment

Investment in South African industry leads to increased employment, thus reducing poverty and inequality. Direct and indirect benefits accrue to families and communities living and working in close proximity to the local industrial economy, such as improved skills, more work opportunities, increased family income and increased quality of life. There is also a significant regional impact. For example, all along the value chain of inputs and services required are opportunities for South African suppliers and enterprises. The indirect effect of successful local industrial development reaches far beyond the direct jobs arising from the investment in the immediate area.

A central and crucially important instrument in meeting South African industrial development goals is the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) programme. It focusses on the development of a relevant, world-class and competitive spatial industrial ecosystem, suitable for the industries South Africa wants to attract as investors. Additionally, the programme offers an opportunity for underdeveloped regions of South Africa to participate, thus supporting economic and social development in otherwise depressed local economies. These objectives are also encapsulated in the SEZ strategic framework which seeks to provide a roadmap on how SEZs can positively contribute to the overall social and economic growth in the country. However, it is also important to note that the dynamics of the global economy are continuously shifting. In the aftermath of the current conditions of protectionism and trade war in some major economies, there is increased competition amongst regions for investment, and countries are devoting major resources to the development of SEZs in order to stay competitive.

There are 12 designated SEZs across 8 provinces. Eight of these SEZs host 220 operational investors, valued at R32.412 billion, which have created 27,281 jobs. The focus of the SEZ Chief Directorate will be the provision of technical support to newly designated SEZs such as the Namakwa SEZ and the Fetakomo Tubatse SEZ, which is anticipated to be designated in the financial year. The focus will also be on enhancing underperforming SEZs and

implementing a Spatial Development Strategy to improve investment impact across all 52 district municipalities and metros. The Industrial Zones Programme is assisting the proposed Bojanala and Vaal SEZs in compiling their applications for designation. They will provide specialist advisory services to assist provinces and municipalities in accelerating the planning, development, and management of proposed SEZs.

These applications are anticipated to be completed in the next two financial years. Non-operational SEZs such as Musina-Makhado SEZ and Nkomazi SEZ will focus on building the investor pipeline while simultaneously developing core plans for infrastructure development and value chain, and local economy integration in the various regions. The programme offers a unique opportunity to focus on the opportunities in localisation, diversification, digitisation and decarbonisation by using the competitive advantages in each of the SEZs.

The Industrial Parks Revitalisation Programme (IPRP) is geared towards improving critical industrial infrastructure suitable for retention, attraction and sustaining of investments, whilst at the same time promoting localisation through MSMEs development. Through the catalytic role played by the state-owned industrial parks to stimulate Rural and Township economies, IPRP promotes partnership with private sector and other international institutions to achieve the objectives of sustainable industrialisation through the Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme (GEIPP) funded by UNIDO.

There are 45 industrial spaces comprising of large and small state-owned industrial parks that form part of IPRP, most of which offer vital opportunities for jobs, skills and MSME investment platforms in townships and rural communities. The implementation model for the development of industrially resilient parks includes strategic collaboration with the private sector to improve governance and profitability of these estates. Strategic sectors have been prioritised for alignment with public procurement and open market sector opportunities that drive manufacturing and beneficiation.

Partnerships with SOEs such as PRASA and ESKOM have been initiated to trigger collaboration on development of viable industrial corridors that will yield opportunities for artisans, light engineering manufacturing and fabrication services, through revitalisation of industrial parks. Other labour absorption sectors such as agro-processing, furniture making, digital tech, automotive aftercare services and the waste economy will be prioritised to support job creation and new MSMEs.

After the first SA Investment Conference in 2018, there were 31 projects with a total investment value of R299,471 billion. By the end of Q4, 2023, there were 317 projects, with a total investment value of R1.5 trillion – that is about a 400% increase.

The table below reflects the % growth per annum:

Year	Projects	Investment value (in bn)	% increase
2018	31	299.471	
2019	71	364.4	
2020	50	109.6	
2022	79	332.2	
2023	86	366.7	
Total	317	=1.5 trillion	400%

The outcome of increasing the number of black people that participate in the mainstream economy is intended to enhance participation in the mainstream economy to achieve inclusivity and sustainable economic development. Focus shall be on transformation and creating economic opportunities in rural and township areas using B-BBEE as well as leveraging and attracting investment for inclusive economic growth.

This will contribute towards ensuring that the South African economy is restructured to enable the meaningful participation of black people, women, youth, people living with disability and rural or underdeveloped communities in the mainstream economy, in a manner that has a positive impact on employment, income redistribution, structural re-adjustment and economic growth. The outcome will be strengthened by the implementation of the B-BBEE strategy, which is being amended.

The intention of the above is aimed at achieving MTSF. Priority 1: Economic Transformation and Job Creation; and Priority 7: A Better Africa and World, which is to facilitate broad-based economic participation through targeted interventions in aligning to the government-wide introduced strategies to achieve more inclusive growth. One programme which **the dtic** has used to attract investment and to collaborate with multinationals to support local black suppliers is with regard to the implementation of the Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP), created for multinationals that cannot effect a direct equity interest by black South Africans within its local subsidiary structure.

The EEIP provides for participating multinationals to undertake investments in development of specifically black suppliers, and a skills pipeline in return for B-BBEE points that contribute towards the respective entity's B-BBEE levels. To date a significant number of EEIPs have been established in sectors that include financial services, technology, consumer electronics, yellow metals, automotive, agriculture and pharma, unlocking agreements of over R8 billion.

3.2. Achievement per Programme

Programme 1: Administration

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
Implement transformation through EE and B-BBEE.	Percentage (%) of people with disability employed.	3.5%	4.7% as at 31 March 2025
	Percentage (%) of women employed in senior management positions.	50%	55% as at 31 March 2025
Youth Empowerment	Number (No.) of Interns appointed.	162	From 1 April 2020 to 31 March 2025, 116 interns were appointed for a duration of 24 months: 54 in the 2020 to 2022 financial years and 31 in 2022 to 2024 financial years. 31 interns were appointed in the 2024/25 financial year to 2026, with 30 remaining in service as at 31 March 2025. 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.	99.96% of 10,902 eligible creditors' payments were made within 30 days.

Programme 2: Trade

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 5-year period.	In accordance with the modalities for tariff liberalisation, 50% of tariffs have been reduced by AfCFTA implementing countries on Category A of the tariff schedules (90% coverage of the tariff books). 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)

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
			on products where we have agreed Rules of Origin. South Africa fulfilled these legal requirements when it gazetted the SACU Provisional Schedule of Tariff Concessions on 26 January 2024. Following the gazetting of the SACU tariff offer, South Africa and SACU Member States are now able to trade preferentially with other AfCFTA countries that have finalised the necessary domestic legislation.
	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. Cabinet approved South Africa's Services Schedule of Specific Commitments on the five (5) priority sectors (business, financial, communication, transport and tourism in March 2025 for submission to the AfCFTA Secretariat for verification and subsequent approval and endorsement by the AfCFTA Institutional Structures and the African Union Assembly of Heads of State during the next financial year.

Programme 3: Investment & Spatial Industrial Development

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
Increased and enhanced instruments for spatial development of targeted regions and economic transformation.	Increased investment through Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks.	10 implementation reports on SEZs.	10 Annual SEZ Implementation reports on SEZs compiled and submitted.
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.	16 IPs were revitalised to date, owing to budgetary constraints. R404.72m of new investments was achieved due to improved industrial parks infrastructure in the MTSF 2019-24.
Investing for accelerated inclusive growth.	Increased number of black people and black-owned businesses that participate in the mainstream economy.	10 implementation reports on B-BBEE legislation.	10 implementation reports were produced during the MTSF.
Increased strategic investment.	Percentage growth per annum in the value (Rand) of investment projects facilitated in pipeline.	R500bn in domestic and foreign direct investment.	During the five-year period the branch achieved the total value of R1.5 trillion.

Programme 4: Sectors

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 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: Automotive; Poultry; Sugar; Furniture; Steel and Metal Fabrication and Retail CTFL. All master plans are implemented and monitored per quarter. To date, 1 additional Medical Devices master plan was developed, implemented and monitored.
Increased localisation through the designation of products.	Designations prepared.	2 designations per year. 10 products designated by 2025.	3 designation proposals were prepared and submitted to the Minister, namely Light Motor Vehicles (LMVs), Poultry, and Cement. However, National Treasury only granted approval for the Cement designation in November 2021.

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
	Increased localisation through the designation of products.	10 products designated by 2025.	The following 5 products were designated between 2019– 2024: Plastic Pipes & Fittings – 16 August 2019 Air Insulated MV Switchgear – 20 December 2019 Bulk Material Handling – 20 December 2019 Industrial Lead Acid Batteries – 20 December 2019 Cement – 4 November 2021 Note: 28 sectors/ products were designated and implemented from inception as a mandatory requirement under the 2017 Preferential Procurement Regulations (PPRs) before they were set aside in February 2022 following

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
			the Constitutional Court ruling. This contributes to the overall target of 10 products designated by 2025 not being achieved.

Programme 5: 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.	National Gambling Amendment Bill National Gambling Amendment Bill, 2018, was revived in Parliament and currently undergoing a Mediation process. Companies Amendment Bill and Companies Second Amendment Bill Companies Amendment Bill and the Companies Second Amendment Bill were assented to law by the President on 26 July 2024 to become Acts of Parliament.

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
			The proclamation of the Acts were published in the Government Gazette on 27 December 2024 to bring into force certain provisions that did not require Regulations. The Companies Second Amendment Act came into force in its integrity. Consumer Protection Amendment Regulations: The Consumer Protection Amendment Regulations into direct marketing and to establish the opt-out registry were published for comment in October 2024. Copyright Amendment Bill and Performers' Protection Amendment Bill The Bills were referred to the Constitutional Court by the President in October 2024.

Programme 6: Incentives

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.	R75 billion private sector investment leveraged and annual targets on jobs and enterprises achieved.	R173bn

Programme 7: Exports

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.	Annual: April-March (2024/25) The value targets set is not in the Department's span of control. As such, it reports on the tangible and measurable contributions implemented in supporting

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
			South African exporters to increase and diversify their exports. During the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, the department funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Group scheme, the participation of 87 South African companies to participate in 5 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.	Annual: April-March (2024/25) The value targets set is not in the Department's span of control. 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 01 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, the department funded through the EMIA Group offering, the participation of 87 South African companies in 5 export promotion events to assist exports to international markets. The breakdown of these companies are: 56 x SMMEs 15 x women-owned entities 34 x black-owned entities

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
Grow the manufacturing sector to promote industrial development, job creation, investment and export.	-	-	Annual: April-March (2024/25) During the financial year, the department funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) scheme the participation of 87 South African companies to participate in 5 events. The breakdown of these companies are: 56 x SMMEs 15 x women-owned entities 34 x black-owned entities

Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
Policy tools and implementation strategies which 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	34 competition oversight reports. 22 reports on strategic participation in competition matters. 24 reports on the impact of coordination efforts regarding recommendations, commitments and orders. Total: 80 reports

Programme 9: Research

Outcome	Outcome Indicator	Five year target	Progress
Socio-, macro- and microeconomic policy options developed and assessed to promote inclusive growth.	Economic Policy Reports.	48	28
Policymakers and stakeholders have access to policy-relevant, high-quality economic analysis.	Socio Economic Research Reports.	38	20



4. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

4.1. Programme 1: Administration

a. Purpose

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

b. Description of sub-programmes

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

c. 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.

4.1.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

N/A

Table 4.1.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Capable State and Transformation	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women- and youth-empowered businesses.	(%) of procurement contracts approved towards women-, youth- and PWD-owned businesses.	25%	PWD-owned businesses 1% (R938,702.04) Women-owned businesses 42% (R46,417,465.16) Youth-owned businesses 47% (R52,783.81)	40% Women 30% Youth and 7% PWD-owned businesses	0	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work	Re-prioritisation of work
	Output 32: 1000 case studies of firms, workers, entrepreneurs, professionals or communities impacted by the dtic measures; including 12 local films/ documentaries telling the SA story.	Number of case studies covering the dtic Group / Entities success stories.	New Indicator	1,218	1,000	38	(962)	Lack of human resources with technical skills and knowledge to identify success stories within the branches and entities.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 33: Community outreach programmes by the dtic group in 10 districts.	Number of community outreach initiatives completed in 10 districts.	New Indicator	52 community outreach initiatives completed in all 52 districts.	10	20	10	Increase in opportunities to carry out more community engagements.	
	Output 43: 1 Operationalisation of an Adjudication process for incentive applications.	Incentives Adjudication Review committee established.	New Indicator	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.	Incentives Adjudication Review committee established.	Signed submission received 13 June 2024, signed by Minister 28 March 2024, including appointment letters sent to members.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
				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.					

Table 4.1.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Capable State and Transformation	Governance/ leadership stability within department and entities.	% of advertised vacancies filled.	New Indicator	New Indicator	100% of advertised vacancies filled.	Nil Process of screening potential candidates underway.	(100%)	There was a high volume of applications received and the selection process took longer than anticipated.
	Improved clean administration across all dtic entities.	% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes.	New Indicator	New Indicator	56% of entities obtaining Clean Audit Outcomes.	50% of the entities (i.e. 9 out of 18) received clean audit outcomes. (8 received unqualified with material findings whilst 1 received qualified audit outcome.)	(6%)	The reasons that led to some entities receiving unqualified with material findings and qualified audit outcomes vary, but common ones include the following: Ineffective controls in certain areas to ensure compliance with applicable legislation.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
								The financial statements submitted for auditing were not fully prepared in accordance with the prescribed financial reporting framework. Effective and appropriate steps were not taken to prevent irregular expenditure. Inadequate oversight over the internal controls that ensure that the annual financial statements submitted for audit were prepared free from material misstatements as related parties.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Achievement of planned targets by entities.	% achievement of planned targets by entities.	New Indicator	New Indicator	85% achievement of planned targets by entities.	47% of entities (9 out of 19) achieved 85% (or above) of their planned targets.	(38%)	The reasons that led to some entities achieving less than 85% vary, but common ones include the following: The targets were ambitiously revised upwards during the revisions of the 2024/25 APPs in November 2024. Some processes and investigations (particularly for regulators) took longer to conclude than anticipated due to complexity of cases and thus resulting in missed turnaround times.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
								The conclusion of deals took longer due to the complexity of the transactions that required additional time, resources and consultations.
	Procurement contracts approved towards women-owned businesses.	% of procurement spent on women-owned businesses.	25%	PWD-owned businesses 1% (R938,702.04). women-owned businesses 42% (R46,417,465.16). Youth-owned businesses 47% (R52,783.81).	40% of procurement spent on women-owned businesses.	40% of procurement spent on women-owned businesses.	N/A	N/A
	Procurement approved towards youth-owned businesses.	% of procurement spent on youth-owned businesses			30% of procurement spent on youth-owned businesses.	24% of procurement spent on youth-owned businesses.	(6%)	Low uptake from the youth-owned businesses.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Procurement contracts approved towards persons with disabilities-owned businesses.	% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disabilities.			2% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disabilities.	1% of procurement spent on businesses owned by persons with disabilities.	(1%)	Low uptake from the businesses owned by persons with disabilities.

Linking performance with budgets

The final appropriation for the programme increased from R817 million in 2023/24 to R876 million in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the programme recorded spending of R848.7 million or 96.8% of the budget, when compared to R817 million or 99% in 2023/24. The R848.7 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 Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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
Ministry	59,462	59,035	427	39,367	39,289	78
Office of the Director General	68,189	65,168	3,021	68,898	67,830	1,068
Corporate Management Services	600,658	580,101	20,557	598,853	592,464	6,389
Office Accommodation	3,000	2,765	235	2,730	2,729	1
Financial Management	93,657	92,011	1,646	71,200	70,683	517
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	51,479	49,633	1,846	44,302	43,930	372
Total	876,445	848,713	27,732	825,350	816,925	8,425

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

On procurement contracts approved towards businesses owned by youth and persons with disability, the department aims to increase awareness by promoting procurement opportunities to these designated groups through various channels.

In order to improve the audit outcomes of the entities and performance against their APP targets, the Department will have ongoing engagements with the entities and track the implementation of the audit action plans and corrective actions respectively. The process to fill the advertised Chief Executive Officers and Board vacancies in the entities is already at an advanced stage. The Department intends to expedite the selection and placement process. The filling of these critical vacancies will enable the entities to fulfil their mandate.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A.

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 Africa's development, including regional and continental integration and development co-operation in line with the African Union Agenda 2063.

b. Description of Sub-Programmes

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

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

Trade branch 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.

a. Progress made in the negotiations and implementation of the AfCFTA

Following the start of South Africa's implementation of preferential trade under the AfCFTA at the end of January 2024, we have witnessed an increase in the number of countries trading under the AfCFTA. At the end of this financial year, 22 countries had gazetted their Provisional Schedules of Tariff Concessions, 12 of which represent new market access for South Africa beyond the Southern African Development Community (SADC). These include Algeria, Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, Tunisia, the Gambia, Nigeria and Morocco. From January 2024 to March 2025, South Africa's exports under AfCFTA preferences amounted to approximately R820 million, spanning a diverse range of products, including mining equipment, appliances, food items, apparel, plastics, and electrical machinery. Currently, our main export destinations within the AfCFTA framework include Ghana, Kenya, Egypt, Rwanda, Cameroon, and Algeria. Imports from AfCFTA implementing countries amounted to R609 million during the same period. As other countries implement their approved tariff offers, they will be added to the list of countries in South Africa's domestic legislation with whom preferential trade under the AfCFTA can take place.

the dtic continues to undertake awareness on the various aspects of the Agreement to promote awareness of the opportunities arising for South African exporters and industries in order to facilitate an increase the utilisation of the AfCFTA preferences.

Cabinet approved South Africa's Schedule of Specific Commitments with respect to trade in services on the five (5) priority sectors (business, financial communication, transport and tourism) in March 2025 for submission to the AfCFTA Secretariat for verification and subsequent approval and endorsement by the AfCFTA Institutional Structures and the African Union Assembly of Heads of State during the next financial year.

South Africa has also made substantial progress in the Phase II Protocols of the AfCFTA. In February 2025, Cabinet approved and recommended the Protocol on Competition Policy and the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade to Parliament for ratification. Following extensive technical negotiations, the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government adopted the eight (8) Annexes to the Protocol on Digital Trade in February 2025. South Africa will now be in a position to undertake the necessary domestic processes to ratify this Protocol.

b. Multilateral engagements

G20

- **the dtic** continued to advance South Africa's positions at the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June 2024 and the G20 successfully incorporated SA's concerns as well as raised matters for the subsequent G20 meetings.
- Successful hosting of 1st G20 Trade and Investment Working Group under the G20 Presidency with general support for the 4 priority areas put forward by SA, namely, trade and inclusive growth; responsive trade and investment agenda to address the challenges of global commons; G20 framework on green industrialisation; and WTO Reform.

BRICS

- South Africa's comments on proposed BRICS's outcome documents was advanced at the BRICS Contact Group on Economic and Trade Issues meeting in June 2024 and South Africa's inputs were included in proposed outcomes documents.

WTO

- Had formal consultations with the EU under the WTO Dispute Settlement Understanding on the EU citrus black spot (CBS) regulations affecting South Africa's citrus exports to the EU, in an attempt to find an amicable solution.
- Submitted requests for the establishment of WTO dispute panels on CBS and False Codling Moth (FCM) regulations of the EU affecting South African citrus producers after an amicable solution could not be found during formal consultations.

UNFCCC COP (Trade aspects of climate change negotiations)

- Agreement at COP29 on establishing a four-year work plan to discuss response measures. The work plan includes an item on the cross-border impacts of measures taken to combat climate change, which create the space to address measures such as Cross Border Adjustment Measures in the United Nations climate talks.

c. Engagements with key trading partners

EU

Engagements with the EU on a range of important trade matters under the EPA continued in 2024/25. Agreement reached with the EU on the following:

- Investment package of Euro 4.7 billion (R94 billion) concluded with the EU.

- EU also agreed to work with South Africa on a further investment package for launching at the time of the G20 Summit.
- Commitment from the EU to deliver short- and long-term solutions without delay to enable Sasol to export sustainable fuel, especially aviation fuel, to the EU as well as to support the long-term decarbonisation of Sasol thus contributing to facilitating a Just Energy Transition.
- EU committed to work with South Africa on a sustainable solution without delay to facilitate South African exports of EVs and Hybrid vehicles to the EU market under the provisions of the EU-SADC Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), while supporting battery manufacturing in South Africa and the EU.
- Working with South Africa on interest to set up an export certification node for diamonds.
- Positive completion by EU of the technical assessment of South Africa's Residue Monitoring Plan (RMP) for Amarula which will enable the listing of South Africa as a country able to export shelf-stable composite products containing processed milk and egg products to allow for the resumption of Amarula exports from South Africa to the EU market.
- South Africa and the EU launched negotiations of a Clean Trade and Investment Partnership (CTIP), the first of its kind.

UK

SA-UK Trade and Investment Review Committee Meeting (TIRC) took place in the UK on the 27th September 2024 ahead of the Working Visit by the Deputy President on 30th September to 4th October. Some of the achievements of the visit include:

- submission of proposal for SA extended cumulation on battery imports from South Korea,
- timelines for exchange of Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs) for wine, sugar and canned fruits, ostrich and UK Export Health Certificate on cooked poultry meat,

- agreement on TRQs split of bottle and bulk wine,
- inclusion of SA in Phase 2 of Ecosystem of Trust for electronic trade in wine and registration of GIs subject to further talks.

SA-UK Bilateral Forum, held in Cape Town, South Africa. Key outcomes included:

- potential UK investment on energy storage solutions,
- support for the establishment of the residue monitoring programme; and
- announcement of trade partnership programme for exports.

South Africa and the UK agreed to fast-track the work under the SACU+Mozambique-UK Economic Partnership Agreement on tariff review, registration of GIs, and extended cumulation.

South Africa also held high-level engagements and technical consultations with the UK on their proposed Carbon Border Adjustment Measures. To this end, **the dtic** made a submission to the UK on CBAM.

China

SA signed an MOU on deepening bilateral trade with China that included an exchange of top products to increase and diversify trade.

USA

South Africa as part of continental efforts continued to advocate for renewal of AGOA with all countries retained in the programme. **the dtic** leadership engaged with various stakeholders in the United States to advocate for renewal of AGOA, and these included members of the Biden Administration, members of congress, the private sector and think tanks. Given the importance of the United States as key destination of exports and source of investment, the two countries

were working towards the reactivation of the Trade and Investment Framework Agreement (TIFA). These discussions will continue with the new Trump Administration.

The Trump Administration is yet to indicate its position of the future of AGOA, similarly Congress was awaiting a signal from the Administration. In line with its America First Trade Policy, the Trump Administration introduced Section 232 tariffs on imports of automobiles and auto parts, as well as applied Section 232 tariffs on steel and aluminium on all countries. The Section 232 tariffs were imposed as the US considers imports of these products as threatening US national security. Further, the Trump Administration planned to announce reciprocal tariffs on foreign countries to address what it terms huge trade deficit and unfair trade barriers.

d. Other bilateral engagements

South Africa also hosted Bi-National Commissions and Business Forums/Roundtables with the following countries in order to increase cooperation in the areas of trade and investment: Nigeria, Algeria, Angola and Mozambique.

Engagements with the following countries focused on cooperation and commitments to diversify exports, address non-tariff barriers and increase investments: Brazil, Spain, Thailand, Germany, Egypt, Portugal, and the Czech Republic.

e. 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 following highlights for the reporting period can be mentioned:

- A United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism (UNSGM) basic training course for nominated experts on the UNSGM Roster, hosted by the National Institute for Communicable Diseases (NICD), the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs (UNODA) and supported by the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, was held from 15 to 26 July 2024 in Sandringham, Johannesburg. The course aims to build capacity in response to deliberate biological incidents, and related outbreak of diseases.
- An analytical chemistry course for African States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention was hosted by Protechnik Laboratories and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and supported by the South African Council for the Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction from 3 to 14 June 2024, where 14 African countries participated. This course aims to enhance capabilities in the analysis of chemicals used in chemical weapons and other toxic chemicals.
- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) confirmed the donation of a National Data Centre (NDC) and Capacity Building System to the Council for Geoscience in South Africa. The system will be used to provide data on waveform and radionuclide technologies from the International Data Centre of the CTBTO for use by local academia and research institutes. Whereas this data is primarily meant for monitoring against nuclear tests, there are many civil applications such as seismic detection of earthquakes, monitoring of isotope concentrations and movement of radionuclide particulate plumes. Data from this NDC would then be available locally for South African researchers to conduct different studies that would be beneficial to the country.

Table 4.2.3

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Output 1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through reciprocal commitments.	New indicator	R1.07bn	R55m	0	(R55m)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Re-prioritisation of work.
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved.	Value (Rand) of additional local industrial output as a result of the utilisation of rebates.	New indicator	R28.9bn	R32bn	R8.2bn	(R23.8bn)	Less additional local industrial output than had been projected in the quarterly targets.	Output is the responsibility of ITAC and was retained in their APP.
	Output 3: R900 billion in manufacturing exports.	Value (Rand) of manufacturing exports facilitated under rebates, drawbacks, non-proliferation export permits and APDP.	New indicator	R308bn	R300bn	R119.44bn	(R180.56bn)	Fewer manufacturing exports than had been projected in the quarterly targets. In projecting quarterly targets the assumptions are that applications for rebates and drawback permits are submitted and approved and volume of tariff applications follows historical mean over the last thirty-six months and volumes of vehicles exported follow historical trends, absent of any significant variations from the mean.	Output is the responsibility of ITAC and was retained in their APP.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 4: R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries.	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to African countries facilitated under rebates, drawbacks and APDP.	New indicator	R27bn	R28bn	R13.78bn	(R14.3bn)	Fewer exports to Africa than projected in Q2.	Output is the responsibility of ITAC and was retained in their APP.
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or master plans.	Number of current jobs supported (direct jobs at the time of application) as a result of implemented tariff increases, rebates, APDP programme and trade remedies administered by ITAC.	New indicator	130,527	130,000	0	(130,000)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Re-prioritisation of work.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	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	963	600	0	(600)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Re-prioritisation of work.
	Output 25: 9 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) exports and outward investment.	Number of Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment.	New indicator	5	9	0	(9)	State visits in Q1 were postponed until after the Elections, which resulted in some planned Business Forums rescheduled to take place in Q3.	Output removed due to unpredictability of State Visits that have an accompanying Business Forum. This output is better pursued under the mandate of the Exports Branch and Investments Branch.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 26: 4 pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament.	Number of Bills and Amendment Bills submitted to the Executive Authority (Patents Bill, Design Amendments Bill, ITA Act Amended Bill and Merchandise Marks Bill).	New indicator	2	4	0	(4)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Output retained in revised APP.
	Output 27: 20 successful export interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA	Number of interventions to support the implementation of the AfCFTA.	New indicator	3	4	3	(1)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Output moved to operational plan.
	Output 28: 10 high-impact trade interventions completed.	Number of high-impact trade interventions to facilitate market access for SA products.	New indicator	18	10	4	(6)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Output moved to operational plan. Part of the output is the responsibility of ITAC and was retained in their APP.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 29: Interventions to respond to green trade barriers.	Number of Interventions to respond to green trade barriers.	New indicator	New indicator	4	2	(2)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Output moved to operational plan.
	Output 35: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved.	Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (Competition entities).	New indicator	2	4	2	(2)	Re-prioritisation of work.	N/A
	Output 40: 5 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.	Number of amendments to reduce red tape in ITAC application process submitted to Executive Authority (Amended Countervailing Regulation and Amended Tariff Investigation Regulations).	New indicator	2	1	0	(1)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Output retained in revised APP.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 41: 5 finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols).	Number of legal instruments under the AfCFTA finalised (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols).	New indicator	5	8 legal instruments finalised comprising of: 2 Protocols 3 Annexes 1 Rules of origin 1 tariff offer by SACU 1 SA services offer.	2 legal instruments finalised comprising of: 1 Protocol on Competition 1 SA services offer on 5 priority sectors.	(6)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Output retained in revised APP.
	Output 44: 6 Assessments on trade instruments applied for and issued	Number of assessment reports on Trade Instruments applied for and issued.	New indicator	7	6	6	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4.2.4

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance	Planned Annual Target	**Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025		
Increased exports to the rest of the continent.	Implementation of the AfCFTA to increase SA exports to the rest of the continent.	Number of countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA.	New indicator	New indicator	11 countries that have started trading under the AfCFTA.	11 countries have started trading under the AfCFTA (excluding SADC).	N/A	N/A
		Number of Protocols submitted for ratification approved.	New indicator	5	2 Protocols submitted for ratification approved.	Cabinet approved and recommended the Protocol on Competition Policy and the Protocol on Women and Youth in Trade to Parliament for ratification.	N/A	N/A
		SA offer on Trade in Services approved.	New indicator	Draft trade in services offer.	SA offer on Trade in Services approved.	SA's schedule of specific commitments on Trade in Services on the 5 priority sectors (Tourism, Communications, Financial Transport and business services) submitted to and approved by Cabinet.	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance	Planned Annual Target	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025			
Supportive and sustainable economic policy environment.	Develop an integrated economic strategy that aligns fiscal policy, monetary policy, competition policy, industrial policy, innovation policy and trade policy.	Amended International Trade Administration Act to ensure implementation of effective trade policy tools to improve industry competitiveness.	New indicator	New indicator	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to the Executive Authority for consideration.	Draft International Trade Administration Amendment Bill submitted to Executive Authority for consideration.	N/A	N/A
Strengthen economic diplomacy with South Africa's largest trading partners and potential trading partners.	Strengthened trade and investment with key trading partners and potential trading partners.	Number of economic interest strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners.	New indicator	New indicator	5 Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners.	5 Economic Interest Strategies and implementation plans developed for key trading partners.	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance	Planned Annual Target	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025			
Mainstream red tape reduction across every department and public entity to reduce the undue regulatory burdens that hold back businesses from creating jobs.	Improvement of the functioning of trade instruments to reduce turnaround times and address trade challenges timeously.	Number of amendments to regulations to reduce red tape in ITAC application process.	New indicator	2	Amendments to Anti-dumping Regulations submitted to Executive Authority.	Amendments to Anti-dumping Regulations submitted to Executive Authority. Amendments to Safeguards Regulations submitted to Executive Authority.	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Improved access to affordable and quality health care.	Strengthen the primary health care (PHC) system by ensuring that home- and community-based services, as well as clinics and community health centres are well resourced and appropriately staffed to provide the promoted, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and palliative care services required for South Africa's burden of disease.	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments.	New indicator	2	Draft amendments for Patents Act and Designs published for public comments.	Patents Bill and Design Amendment Bill Published has not yet been approved for publishing for public comments.	Minister has requested further internal consultation before the Bills are published for comment.	Further internal consultations to be undertaken.

Linking performance with budgets

The final appropriation of the programme decreased slightly from R256.2 million in 2023/24 to R242.8 million in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the programme recorded spending of R237 million or 97.6% of the budget, when compared to R252 million or 98.4% in 2023/24. The R237 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 2024/25 APP.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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
International Trade Development	225,905	220,155	5,750	240,166	236,956	3,210
African Multilateral Economic Development	16,927	16,924	3	16,054	15,050	1,004
Total	242,832	237,079	5,753	256,220	252,006	4,214

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The Patents Bill and the Designs Amendment Bill will be published for comment in 2025, 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

N/A.



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 foreign direct investment, and domestic and outward investment, by providing investment attraction, targeted lead generation and recruitment support.
- ii. **Investment and Inter-Departmental Clearing House** promotes and facilitates investment and provides support services to the investment and interdepartmental 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 & Aftercare** provides specialist advisory services through research, information marketing, aftercare and policy advocacy to facilitate new investment, and retain and expand existing investment.
- iv. **Spatial Industrial Development** promotes industrial development in targeted regions through policies, strategies and programmes such as Special Economic Zones and Industrial Parks, and Township economic initiatives, amongst others.

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

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

4.3.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

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

Investment is a crucial avenue by which companies expand, improve their competitiveness, and diversify into new products and markets. While investment takes many forms, it is more impactful when it helps develop the physical infrastructure, machinery and technology, and human capacity that are essential in complex, and developmentally important, sectors such as manufacturing and value-added services.

The scale and complexity of investment demands can be difficult for new firms or those under pressure, and frictions in investing can close off opportunities for otherwise competitive firms.

Policy can help by working with firms to overcome barriers to investment, building an environment that is conducive to investment, and directing local and foreign firms to key investment opportunities. Through the Investment Promotion Programme, the Department aims to facilitate the investment mobilisation drive of R2 trillion over 5 years (2023-2028). The Branch will roll out the Energy One Stop Shop and Provincial One Stop Shops. Through a dedicated Investment Facilitation and Aftercare service, Invest SA will fast-track and unblock permits, licensing and

registrations for investors. The Branch will further host the Annual South African Investment Conference to support the implementation of the Country Investment Strategy.

Investment and Spatial Industrial Development programme is used to drive industrialisation. This programme is implemented through, amongst other instruments, the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and Industrial Parks. Currently, the country has ten (10) SEZs located in seven (7) of the nine (9) provinces. These SEZs are at various stages of development; SEZs such as Coega, East London, Dube Trade Port and Tshwane have reached advanced stages of development with the highest numbers in investments and jobs created; the other SEZs such as Richards Bay, Saldana, and OR Tambo have also entered full operational phase characterised by large-scale infrastructure development, especially development of top structures to accommodate investors. The focus will be on improved performance of the struggling Special Economic Zones and implementation of the new Spatial Development Strategy, which aims to map out and improve the impact of **the dtic** measures in all 52 district municipalities and metros.

On the other hand, **the dtic** established a Reimagined Industrial Strategy which presents an approach to industrial development and puts emphasis on building partnerships with the private sector in order to unleash job creation and investment attraction, with a renewed strategic focus on the Township Economy through the application of the District Development Model (DDM). The township programme aims to identify and support catalytic industrial initiatives across the 52 Districts and Metros, in collaboration with provinces and their developmental agencies. This approach will augment the IPRP through the use of refurbished industrial estates to promote township-based industrialisation and localisation, in order to drive SMME and skills development, job creation and private sector participation. A commissioned report on mapping of the townships for opportunities will be used as the baseline to streamline initiatives with existing private industrial nodes and value chains.

Table 4.3.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tableing

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation and Transformation	Output1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through investment support and Special Economic Zones.	New indicator	R291.54bn	R200bn	R25.9bn	(R170.1bn)	Global FDI flows remained subdued due to ongoing economic uncertainty and geopolitical tensions. Domestically, South Africa's national election in Q1 2025 contributed to a temporary pause in investor commitments, consistent with global patterns of investor behaviour during election cycles. Investors had a cautious approach.	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved.	Value of additional local output committed or achieved through Investments.	New indicator	R20.6bn	R1.5bn	R8.9m	(R1.491bn)	Global FDI flows remained subdued due to ongoing economic uncertainty and geopolitical tensions. Domestically, South Africa's national election in Q1 2025 contributed to a temporary pause in investor commitments, consistent with global patterns of investor behaviour during election cycles. Investors had a cautious approach.	Reprioritisation of targets due to new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 3: R900 billion in manufacturing exports.	Value of exports in manufacturing sectors facilitated through branch interventions.	New indicator	R20.6bn	R17bn	R365m	(R16.635bn)	Global FDI flows remained subdued due to ongoing economic uncertainty and geopolitical tensions. Domestically, South Africa's national election in Q1 2025 contributed to a temporary pause in investor commitments, consistent with global patterns of investor behaviour during election cycles. Investors had a cautious approach. Slowdown in manufacturing and constraints in imports and logistics.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 11: R200 billion in Black Industrialist output achieved.	Value of support on Black Industrialist output achieved through branch interventions.	New indicator	R1bn	R1.25bn	R1.4bn	R15m	Due to increased outputs.	
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/ or Master Plans.	Number of jobs supported or covered by Master Plans.	New indicator	45,905	27,000	27,346	346	N/A	
	Output 13: 100,000 jobs to be created.	Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions.	New indicator	156,705	9,630	2,213	(7,417)	Slowdown in economy due to elections in Q1.	
	Output 14: 160,000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained.	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist Firms.	New indicator	New indicator	1,600	0	(1,600)	Re-prioritisation of work.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 17: 1 new SEZ application considered for designation.	Number of New SEZ applications considered for designation.	1	2 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.	1	Designation of the Namakwa SEZ was published on 21 May 2024 (Gazette No. 50681).	N/A	N/A	
	Output 19: 1,500 Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated.	Number of Megawatts of energy from projects facilitated.	New indicator	0	800MW	45MW	(755MW)	Re-prioritisation of work.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 20: 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid.	Megawatts of energy available for the grid.	New indicator	232MW	250MW	82.7MW	(167.3MW)	This is due to companies' delays in not reaching their commercial operation date.	
	Output 21: 5 Projects successfully managed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	Number of projects successfully managed through the Energy One Stop Shop: Number of unblockings – challenges encountered by IPPs (number of challenges unblocked) could be multiple per developer (10-15 challenges unblocked).	New indicator	New indicator	10	25	15	Multiple challenges unblocked within the projects as developers are working towards financial close and construction and commercial operations date.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
		Number of projects in the development pipeline (financial closure and construction with commercial operational date) 3-5 projects supported.	New indicator	New indicator	3	9	6	Multiple challenges unblocked within the projects as developers are working towards financial close and construction and commercial operations date.	N/A
	Output 23: 100 investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided.	Number of investor facilitation and unblocking interventions provided.	1	265	100 investor facilitation & unblockings.	181	81	Due to requests from clients.	N/A
	Output 37: 2 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted.	Number of Investment conferences (SAIC) hosted.	New indicator	1	1	0	(1)	Re-prioritisation of work.	Reprioritisation of targets due to new administration.

Table 4.3.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation and Transformation	Domestic and foreign investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments.	Rand value of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments.	New indicator	R291.54bn	R330bn of domestic and foreign direct investment attracted through greenfield and brownfield investments.	R310.1bn	(R19.9bn)	Due to collaborations with provinces.
	New models for spatial transformation developed (Industrial Parks and SEZs).	Number of new models for spatial transformation developed.	New indicator	New indicator	1 New model for Spatial transformation developed.	1 New model for spatial transformation developed.	N/A	N/A
	Projects processed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	Number of projects processed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	New indicator	New indicator	3 projects processed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	9	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Red tape reductions processed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	Number of red tape reductions processed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	New indicator	New indicator	10 red tape reductions processed through the Energy One Stop Shop.	14	4	Exceeded target as engagements with Departments related to unblocking challenges (red tape) for Developers (IPPs) is ongoing.
	Investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided (including Visa facilitation).	Number of investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided.	New indicator	New indicator	100 investor facilitation and red tape reduction interventions provided.	54	(46)	There is an increase in new applications being received due to perceived opportunities in the services sector and ZEP holders applying for Business Visa.
	Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved.	Number of Prototypes for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved.	New indicator	New indicator	1 prototype for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved.	1 prototype for commercialisation of innovation projects achieved.	N/A	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's final appropriation increased from R140 million in 2023/24 to R150 million in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the programme recorded spending of R147 million or 98% of the budget, when compared to R138 million or 98.9% in 2023/24. The R147 million spent comprises costs for personnel, goods and services, while transfer payments were made to, amongst others, the various provincial One Stop Shops. The R147 million has enabled the programme to achieve and, in some instances, exceed the set targets in the 2024/25 APP.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub- Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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
Investment Promotion	49,189	49,183	6	45,182	44,753	429
Investment and Interdepartmental Clearing House	17,005	14,542	2,463	7,015	6,637	378
Investor Support and Aftercare	3,423	2,919	504	599	596	3
Spatial Industrial Development	80,471	80,467	4	87,359	86,649	710
Total	150,088	147,111	2,977	140,155	138,635	1,520

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Output	Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance
Output 1 – R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	A key part of our strategy is the Investment Project Book, which is a structure of bankable and feasible projects that are ready for investment opportunities. This tool helps us attract investors by showcasing well-prepared projects with clear economic potential, ensuring faster execution once investments are secured.
Output 13 – 100,000 jobs to be created.	
Output 20 – 550 Megawatts of energy available for the grid.	
Output 2 – R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved.	The branch will proactively target and meet dynamic and local companies.
Output 3 – R900 billion in manufacturing exports.	As part of our strategy, we will also focus on companies that are exporting, including Black Industrialists.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A

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 implements policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to create decent jobs and increase value-addition and competitiveness in both domestic and export markets.
It is responsible for Technical Infrastructure and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. In order to support this work, R2.157 billion will be transferred to technical institutions to support sectoral work on Master Plans, industrialisation and competitiveness improvement projects. In addition, a further R402 million will be utilised over the medium term to promote localisation, and support skill improvement intervention through non-profit organisations.
- ii. Customised Sector Programmes design and implement policies, strategies and programmes to strengthen the ability of manufacturing and other sectors of the economy, to inclusively create decent jobs, promote incusing and increase value addition and competitiveness, in both domestic and export markets. It is responsible for programmes run in conjunction with

the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and other programmes that contribute to these objectives. Over the medium term, R1.432 billion will be transferred to the IDC for the Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear sectors.

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

- i. APP 1 Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State.
- ii. APP 2 Increased Industrialisation through the strengthening of Master Plans and other sectors through increased investment, increased localisation, increased localisation, increased exports, jobs and SMME support.

4.4.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

The Branch's focus in the financial year was predominantly on key areas of work which included the implementation of the Master Plans, the development of the Medical Devices Master Plan and draft National Industrial Policy, Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy, Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy and Decarbonisation Strategy.

In terms of the work of the Branch, key achievements were achieved in the following areas:

Agro-Processing and Resource-Based Industries

- Tiger Brands, a food processing company, revealed a new peanut butter manufacturing facility for its Black Cat brand in Chamdor, Krugersdorp, on April 12, 2024, with a R300 million investment. The plant was officially opened during a celebratory event attended by Tiger Brands' CEO, Tjaart Kruger, and former Deputy Minister (DTIC) Ms Nomalungelo Gina.

- PG Bison commissioned the medium-density fibreboard (MDF) line in May 2024, at the Mkhondo manufacturing facility in Mpumalanga and the full commercial operation was set for 1st July 2024. It boasts the latest technology, including a German ContiRoll press, which offers the flexibility to produce not only MDF but also low- and high-density fibreboard. PG Bison invested a total of R2.62 billion in the Boksburg Mill and Mkhondo. The new production line in Mkhondo has been commissioned and was officially launched on the 8th of October 2024.
- The South African government pledged support for farmers and exporters that are interested in exporting meat products to Saudi Arabia. This commitment followed the lifting of a 21-year ban, which was expected to significantly boost the economies of both countries and strengthen bilateral economic relations.
- Tongaat Hulett invested R460 million in off-season maintenance and improvements to its mills, refinery, and animal feed facility, preparing for the upcoming 2025/26 sugar season.

Automotives Master Plan

- Volkswagen South Africa (VWSA) invested R4 billion in their Kariega assembly plant, introducing a new SUV model based on the Polo platform, positioning the facility as the sole global manufacturer of the Polo brand and the new SUV for export. This investment contributed to securing 3,500 direct jobs and fostering 50,000 indirect jobs in the Eastern Cape. The VWSA plant in Kariega concluded the year on a high note by celebrating a production record of 167,084 vehicles built in 2024. This is the highest number of vehicles produced at the Kariega plant since the first Beetle rolled off the production line 73 years ago. This new production surpasses the previous production record of 161,954 vehicles achieved in 2019. This plant is now the sole manufacturer of the Polo for the EU and Asia Pacific Markets. This achievement was made possible by the long-term policy of

certainty provided by the SAAM 2035 and the APDP2.

- Ford South Africa's Silverton Manufacturing Plant in Pretoria celebrated producing its one-millionth Ford Ranger, marking 24 years of local production. This milestone highlighted the Ranger's evolution over three generations, becoming a cornerstone of Ford's local line-up and a major export. Significant investments have enhanced the plant's capacity to 200,000 vehicles per year.
- Toyota Tsusho Africa and Ogihara Thailand invested R1.1 billion for the construction of a new plant in the Dube TradePort in Durban to produce vehicle body parts for Toyota South Africa Motors (TSAM). The joint venture is known as Ogihara South Africa.
- The new facility will become operational in July 2025 and will localise the production of small and medium automotive stamped body parts for TSAM that are currently being imported. The facility is expected to boost TSAM's local procurement by an estimated R700 million a year. The investment will create 230 new jobs, with a further 1,040 indirect jobs added through the value chain. This investment was made possible by the long-term policy certainty provided by the SAAM 2035 and the APDP2.

Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear Master Plan

- Hannitan Leather (Pty) Ltd commissioned a new plant in Q1 supported by an investment of R60 million (R20 million from the CTFLGP government support – R40 million private). Thirty new jobs created with a target of +100 new jobs over next 2 years. Additional capacity of 24,000 hides per month created.

Industrial Procurement

Damen Shipyards Cape Town (DSCT) New Built Stock Vessels

- Damen shipyards to subcontract DSCT for the construction of its Stan Tender vessel for its customer on the African continent. It is

estimated that the investment of R12.3 million (€597,510) will be spent on equipment, R384,962 (€18,750) on technology transfer, whilst outsourcing work to SMMEs to the value of R2.3 million (€56,250).

Damen Group – Sigma Solutions (Provision of Logistic Support Analysis & Technical Documentation Works for Four (4) Anti-Submarine Warfare Frigates (ASWF))

- Damen Group undertakes to provide funding of R959,000 (€50,000) to SIGMA to enable the acquisition of IT licences and training. With the contracting of work by Damen to SIGMA for the ASWF, SIGMA will perform specialised technical documentation and technical authoring for one of the most state-of-the-art frigates to be designed and built by Damen. The Technology transfer of R1,8 million (€94,500) by Damen Shipyard Group for the knowledge transfer and training, and the reputational benefits of working for this prestigious contract, will give SIGMA the best opportunity to become a dependable partner in the supply chains of other multinational companies.

Damen Group – outsourcing and export promotion

- Damen Group is proposing to utilise South African maritime service providers to provide ship repair, maintenance and logistical support and technical documentation services to its African customers. The export revenue is projected at around R1 billion over 7 years.

Kahma Group-Limitless Pharma-Compounding Pharmacy

- Investment by The Kahma Group (KG) through the form of a capital injection of R2.5 million into a new start-up company, “Limitless Pharma”. The investment will be into the construction of a new compounding facility in Gauteng, South Africa, to compound intravenous (IV) Drip Infusions aimed at servicing the Functional Medicine market. Projected local sales to the value of R245.2 million.

Actom Localisation of Fan Manufacturing Business

- Actom supplies Eskom with Medium Voltage Circuit Breakers and participates in NIPP. As part of its industrialisation and localisation efforts, Actom to invest R33 million in the expansion of LHM fan manufacturing and maintenance division for the manufacture of fan components for both Eskom and the industrial sector, domestically and internationally. The LHM Fan business will establish a dedicated new workshop and will receive technology transfer from Actom to the value of R10 million and R18 million in R&D. The project is anticipated to generate export revenues of R333 million and R1.878 billion in local sales and create 50 jobs.

Liebherr-Africa Competence & Distribution Centre

- Transnet Port Terminals (TPT) entered into a Framework Agreement with Liebherr-Africa to supply TPT with various types of container handling cranes over a 10-year period. Investment of approximately R360 million into a new competency centre building in Durban, KZN, relocating their importing and exporting operations to Sub-Sahara Africa from Europe (to handle Exports and Imports, Customer Service and Parts Supply/Maintenance and Training). Export sales are projected at R272 million and local sales of R145 million.

Marine: Thyssenkrupp Marine System (TKMS) – Cybicom Atlas defence (CAD) – Establishment of a Combat System Evaluation Specification for the TKMS Tamandare Frigate Project in Brazil

- ATLAS, as the contracting entity, is an operating unit of TKMS, for which the services of CAD would ultimately be contracted. While Atlas has the capacity to do this work, due to NIPP, TKMS has facilitated the use of CAD. The company retained 2 jobs and a total revenue (all markets) of R13 million (€650,000).

Automotive Sector: Localisation NIPP projects by Nissan South Africa Motors (NSA)

- NSA supplies light motor vehicles to the State in the transversal contract with National Treasury. NSA's participation in NIPP has led to sourcing of automotive components from local manufacturers (previously imported). Total revenue to be generated from sales by automotive suppliers is R504 million based on the supply of various components to the production of the Nissan Navara and retained 160 jobs.

Electro-Technical and White Goods

Yangtze Optics Africa officially opened its new R160 million, 14000 m² optical fibre factory at the Dube Trade Port in March. The additional investment will create an additional 55 jobs.

Steel Master Plan

Government Intervention Helps Defer Closure of ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA) Long Steel Production

- The government, led by the Minister of Trade, Industry, and Competition, has effectively helped AMSA defer the planned closure of its long steel plants for an additional six months, preserving 3,500 direct jobs and thousands in its ecosystem, which includes downstream mining, construction, and automotive industries, while stabilising the domestic steel value chain.
- AMSA, which had previously announced its intentions to cease operations due to rising input costs, energy challenges, logistic network challenges and reduced demand, has reversed course following strategic interventions from Government. The decisive action was the result of months of high-level engagements between the AMSA leadership and Government.

Key measures undertaken by Government included:

- Financial Relief: Provision of targeted financial support through the IDC Loan facility of R1.68 billion that will ease the company's immediate cash flow pressures.
- TERS: The Company has also received a Temporary Employee Relief Scheme ("TERS") grant to assist in funding employee costs and has undertaken to apply any TERS funding received in respect of employee costs relating to the Longs Business, which will reduce the draw down required against the IDC facility.
- These interventions are part of a comprehensive package of intended initiatives aimed at positioning the longs steel business for future sustainability and profitability.

Government will use the Deferral Period (April-August 2025) to urgently address the structural problems previously identified, including:

- Preference Pricing System and scrap export tax
- Safeguards on steel products
- Energy and rail tariff review

Similarly, AMSA will continue operations under a recovery plan jointly developed with government and industry experts. During the Deferral Period, ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA) will focus on implementing further improvements to optimise the Longs Business operations, enhance product offering and supply chain reliability for customers, and advance its commitment to localisation, particularly through continued collaboration with the industry, resulting in a superior performance for the business.

This case is being hailed as a model for industrial resilience and partnership, and signals Government's commitment to safeguarding the manufacturing sector amid global economic headwinds.

Transforming the rail sector

- In July 2024, the African Development Bank Group approved a R18.85 billion corporate loan to Transnet for its recovery and growth plans. The 25-year loan was fully guaranteed by government and will help Transnet to execute a comprehensive Recovery Plan, addressing operational inefficiencies, particularly in rail and port sectors.
- In August 2024, the New Development Bank (NDB) announced a R5 billion loan agreement with Transnet. This investment is aligned with the theme of NDB's 9th Annual Meeting, "Investing in a Sustainable Future", and will support the modernisation and improvement of South Africa's freight rail sector.
- In August 2024, Gauteng Premier Panyaza Lesufi announced that the Gauteng provincial government will invest R120 billion for the expansion of the Gautrain from 80 to 230km in less than two years. The expansion will extend the rail network to Soweto, Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Lanseria, and Springs. On the 20th August 2024, the National Transmission Company South Africa (NTCSA) signed long-term agreements with 19 local companies in the various categories of overhead line construction panels, i.e. Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC), Procurement and Construction (PC), and Construction. The contracts are expected to be in the region of R32 billion over eight years. The expansion is expected to create 125,000 jobs over a five-year period.
- On 4 September, Petredec and Transnet Freight Rail entered an agreement to enhance LPG Distribution in South Africa. This landmark project, featuring a dedicated train system, modern LPG intermodal hub and storage facility at Sentrarand in Gauteng, marks a significant milestone and investment in the country's energy infrastructure, which is needed to meet the growing demand for LPG over the coming decades. Through the project, Petredec will introduce SA's first scheduled LPG train system, with each 75-wagon trainset capable of transporting over 2,500t of LPG. Initially operating up to three times per week, this enhanced logistics system will further improve the efficiency, cost-effectiveness and environmental friendliness of LPG distribution in the country.
- A provisional safeguard duty of 9% has been implemented on hot-rolled steel products by the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC).
- SCAW Metals commissioned its flat steel product mill during the quarter, with the first-ever trial-run hot-rolled coil (HRC) being produced, heralding the introduction of competition into South Africa's flat steel market in March 2025 since the commissioning of their R5.5 billion narrow strip mill for policy advocacy and to forge relationships in line with the Steel Master Plan.
- It should be noted that the steel sector has experienced a significant loss of **3,772** jobs from March to June 2024. There is a need to engage with SEIFSA and others to develop action plans to turn the situation around and avert major losses.

Table 4.4.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Output 1: R350bn billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated by branch interventions.	New Indicator	R3.072bn	R3bn	R 1.4bn	(R1.6bn)	The branch's actual deviation is -R82 830 406 which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement: Q1: R500,000 Q2: R1,000,000,000 Branch reported an investment from VWSA, which meant it would have overachieved the annual target of R3bn. The same investment was reported by Investment branch and was removed by the sectors branch. Lack of financial instruments to support investment in large projects.	Target was overachieved at the end of the financial year.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved.	Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved by branch interventions.	New Indicator	R2.6798bn	R3.5bn	R150m	(R3.350bn)	1) The branch's actual deviation is - R1,600,000,000 which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement: Q1: R875,000,000 Q2: R875,000,000 2) Lack of legislation to force SOEs to incorporate local content in large tenders. 3) Lack of financial instruments to support localisation in large projects.	Target revised to refer to % increase of localisation due to the re-prioritisation of work for the new administration. Target was overachieved for the end of financial year.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 3: R900 billion in manufacturing exports.	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports.	New Indicator	R7.039bn	R550m	0	R550m	The branch's actual deviation is -R337,500,000 which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement: Q1: R137,500,000 Q2: R200,000,000 Industry has experienced a demand reduction internationally resulting in fewer numbers in exports reported	Target revised due to the re-prioritisation of work for the new administration. The target in APP 2 is inclusive of exports to Africa.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 4: R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries.	Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa.	New Indicator	R390.2m	R110m	R85m	R25m	The branch's actual deviation is +R7,587,257,000 which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement: Q1: R27,500,000 Q2: R50,000,000 Metals branch reported a higher number in the quarter.	Target revised due to the re-prioritisation of work for the new administration. The target in APP 2 is included in manufacturing exports.
	Output 11: R 200 Billion in black industrialist output achieved.	Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through sector interventions.	New Indicator	New Indicator	R1bn	0	(R1bn)	Lack of financial instruments to support black industrialists resulted in the Branch not reporting on Black Industrialist output.	Not included in APP 2 Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans.	Number of jobs supported and maintained through branch interventions.	New Indicator	605,973	600,000 Note: this indicator is not cumulative, remains consistent per quarter.	Q1: 619 496 jobs supported as follows: Master Plan: 619,150 Non-Masterplans: 346 Q2: 618,582 jobs supported as follows: Master Plan: 618,166 Non-masterplan: 416	Q1: 19,496 Q2: 18,582	Data sources have demonstrated a marginal increase in number of jobs maintained in the sector against the target set. Note: Automotive: Job number has been revised following the receipt of the new Export Trade Manual.	Not included in APP 2 Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 13: 100,000 jobs created (50,000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50,000 full-time jobs).	Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions.	New Indicator	68	2,500	91 jobs	(2,409 jobs)	The branch's actual deviation is -1 409 jobs which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement: Q1: 500 Q2: 1,000 Industry has experienced a demand reduction locally and internationally and fierce competition from the Chinese imports has resulted in low levels of jobs created and high levels of company closures, resulting in further job losses According to official statistics data, there was an average reduction across sectors throughout the FY, hence it was difficult for the branch to report on the number of jobs created.	Target increased due to the re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 14: 160,000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained.	Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms.	New Indicator	16,720 jobs in black industrialist firms.	6,500	46 jobs	(6,454 jobs)	The branch's actual deviation is -2,954 jobs which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement: Q1: 1,500 Q2: 1,500 Reduced international demand on local products. Global supply chain disruptions. Lack of financial instruments to support black industrialists resulted in lower number of jobs reported.	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 22: 2 Expedited regulatory amendments and flexibility, to promote energy efficiency.	Number of compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority.	New Indicator	4 compulsory specifications submitted to the Executive Authority.	2 compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority achieved.	1 compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority achieved.	N/A	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.
	Output 26: 4 pieces of priority legislation amended, tabled or submitted to the Cabinet or Parliament.	Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet.	New Indicator	One amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Executive Authority.	1 Amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet	N/A	1 Amendment of the National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet.	Target was an annual target. Note: Indicator was removed from the APP.	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.
	Output 30: EV White Paper implementation.	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle.	New Indicator	One White Paper on new energy vehicle finalised.	Quarterly reports on Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the White paper on New Energy Vehicle.	2 reports on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the EV White Paper.	N/A	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 31: 1 Green hydrogen commercialisation framework implementation.	Number of reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework.	New Indicator	Green Hydrogen Commercialisation Framework finalised.	Quarterly Reports on monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework.	2 reports on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Green Hydrogen commercialisation framework.	N/A	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.
	Output 34: 8 Master Plans managed.	Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of approved Master Plans (Automotive, RCTLF, Sugar, Poultry, Furniture and Steel).	Progress reports of approved Master Plans.	Four quarterly reports on the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 6 approved master plans.	Quarterly Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of 8 approved Master Plans.	Two quarterly reports monitoring and evaluating the implementation of 7 approved Master Plans. The 8 th Master Plan report to be submitted by programme 6 on GBS.	N/A	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.
		Medical Devices Master Plan finalised and implemented.	1	One draft Medical Devices Master Plan developed.	Finalisation and implementation of the Medical Devices Master Plan.	Finalised and implemented the Medical Devices Master Plan.	N/A	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 35: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved.	Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities.	New Indicator	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.	4 reports	2 reports on the monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities to ensure 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities .	N/A	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.
	Output 40: 5 High-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.	Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions.	New Indicator	Two bi-annual action minutes on the improvement of turnaround times of two key technical infrastructure institutions (SABS/NRCS (Produced twice a year).	1 Annual target: 1 report Note: Indicator was removed on the new APP.	0	(1)	N/A	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 42: Metal trading system implemented.	Number of reports on the implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry.	New Indicator	Development has been finalised and institutionalised and housed at ITAC where ongoing testing is taking place.	4 Progress reports on Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal.	1 progress reports on the Implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry.	(3)	Project was halted due to delays in the finalisation of the amendments to the Second-Hand goods act (SHGA) which is outside the control of the dtic .	Re-prioritisation of work for the new administration.

Table 4.4.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Increased Industrialisation through the strengthening of Masterplans and other sectors through increased Investment, increased localisation, increased exports, jobs and SMME support.	Output 20: R5 billion investment pledges secured through key sectoral interventions.	Rand value of investment secured through key sectoral interventions.	New Indicator	R3.072bn	R5bn investment secured through key sectoral interventions.	R8bn	R3bn	1) The branch's actual deviation is R4,505,794,481 jobs which was derived from the calculation of the following previous APP targets against the actual achievement. Q3: R1bn Q4: R2.5bn 2) A higher than expected investment reported by SCAW in Q4.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Output 21: Increased localisation.	% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions.	New Indicator	R2.6798bn	20% Increase localisation in both public and private sectors through key sectoral interventions. Quarterly targets Q3: 10% Increase (R1,607,88,000) Q4: 10% Increase (R1,607,880,000) R2 679 800 000 (Baseline)+ 20%- R535 960 000) Annual Target: R3,215,760,000 / 2 quarters – R1,607,880,000 per quarter	R6.630bn Q3: R 5,526,987,660 Note: +34% (34 of 10) R1,607,880,000 of quarterly target) Q4: R1,103,123,784 - 31% (-3.1 of 10) of R1,607,880,000 of quarterly target)	R3.414bn (+41% of 20)	R5,247,987,660 Large localisation value obtained through tenders awarded and verified by SABS in Q3. Note: The overall annual target was achieved.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Output 22: Market access instruments provided to 1,100 SMMEs.	Number of SMMEs provided with market access instruments.	New Indicator	New Indicator	200 SMMEs provided with market access instruments.	296 SMME's	96 SMME's	Significant number of SMME's that exhibited at the Cosmetics exhibitions and Proudly SA Summit resulted in the over-achievement.
	Output 23: R3bn in manufacturing exports.	Rand value of manufacturing exports.	New Indicator	R7.039bn	R3bn value of manufacturing exports.	R7bn	R3.10bn	A larger than expected manufacturing exports value obtained from boat building & sugar in Q3 resulted in the overachievement.
	Output 24: 15,000 new jobs created.	Number of new jobs created through sectoral interventions.	New indicator	68	3,000 new jobs created through the sectoral interventions.	1,047 jobs created	(1,953 jobs)	According to stats data, there was an average reduction across sectors throughout the FY, hence it was difficult for the branch to report on the number of jobs created during the FY.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Output 25: Review of the Master Plans.	Number of Masterplans reviewed.	New indicator	7 Approved Master Plans.	1 Masterplan reviewed (Auto Master Plans).	Reviewed Draft Automotive Master Plan.	Review was submitted outside of the reporting period during the reconciliation process.	Review was submitted outside of the reporting period during the reconciliation process.
	Output 27: Development of a Draft National Industrial Policy to promote Industrialisation.	Development of National industrial Policy.	New Indicator	New Indicator	Development of a draft National Industrial Policy.	Draft National Industrial Policy developed and submitted to the Accounting Officer.	N/A	N/A
	Output 28: Finalisation of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy.	Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy approved.	New Indicator	New Indicator	Approved of Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy.	Finalised Hemp and Cannabis Commercialisation Policy and submitted for approval and sign-off.	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Output 29: Development and implementation of a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy in partnership with Department of Minerals and Petroleum to increase value addition and support transition to low carbon economy.	Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum.	New Indicator	New Indicator	Develop and implement a Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy and funding proposal in partnership with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum.	Draft Regional Critical Minerals (RCM) Strategy developed. The draft Regional Critical Minerals Strategy document has informed the dtic inputs into the following processes: The National Critical Minerals Strategy- led by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, Development of the Continental Critical Mineral's Strategy led by the Department of International Relations and Cooperation (DIRCO). Draft funding proposal has been developed.	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Output 30: Decarbonisation Strategy.	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry.	New Indicator	New Indicator	Finalisation of a decarbonisation strategy for the industry by Cabinet.	Draft Industry Decarbonisation Strategy submitted to Accounting Officer.	N/A	N/A
	Output 31: Decarbonisation Strategy.	Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office.	New Indicator	New Indicator	Establishment of a Decarbonisation Project Coordination Office.	A decarbonisation office is established through resources will be provided internally at the dtic .	N/A	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's final appropriation decreased from R1.58 billion in 2023/24 to R1.32 billion in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, expenditure was R1.31 billion or 99.3% of the budget, compared to R1.57 billion or 99.7% in 2023/24.

The R1.3 billion expenditure in 2024/25 comprised of R920.8 million spend towards the industrial competitiveness work and R391.4 million for the Customised sector programmes. In support of the industrial competitiveness work, R709.9 million was transferred to the technical institutions (SANAS, SABS, NRCS, NMISA) to support sectoral work on Master Plans, industrialisation and competitiveness improvement projects.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	923,005	920,794	2,211	864,427	864,340	87
Customised Sector Programmes	397,830	391,436	6,394	713,879	709,833	4,046
Total	1,320,835	1,312,230	8,605	1,578,306	1,574,173	4,133

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

1. Branch will engage more companies in order to increase the value of investments, localisation, exports, and jobs reported,
2. Liaison between Branch and Incentive Branch and DFIs to expedite funding to projects to attract new investments, increase localisation and support to SMMEs,
3. Expedite the approval of legislation to support local content in tenders through National Treasury,
4. Branch will ensure that more companies participate in international exhibitions in order to market products internationally,
5. The review of Master Plans will be conducted more timeously with special attention paid to resources allocated to the area of work.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A

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

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

Companies Amendment Act and Companies Second Amendment Act

The Companies Amendment Act and Companies Second Amendment Act came into force on 27 December 2024.

There are several issues that were not included in the recent Companies Amendment Act of 2024, assented into law which require the Companies Act to be reviewed in its entirety, these will include business rescue and the gender pay gap in the remuneration report.

Draft Consumer Protection Amendment Regulations

The draft amendment regulations in terms of section 11 of the Consumer Protection Act, 2008, are aimed at regulating the pre-emptive block against any direct marketing communication. A key feature of the proposed amendments is the establishment of an opt-out registry, which will enable consumers free of charge, to specifically or generally block any unwanted direct marketing communication. Further, it introduces a compulsory regime for all direct marketers to register with the National Consumer Commission in order to conduct direct marketing in a regulated space to enhance the protection provided by the right to privacy for consumers.

Copyright Amendment Bill

The South African Copyright Act is currently undergoing reform through the Copyright Amendment Bill. Both houses of Parliament approved the bill on February 29, 2024, and it has been sent to the President for assent. This bill aims to modernise the 1978 Copyright Act and the Performers' Protection Act to better address educational,

research, and disability access needs, while also protecting the rights of performers. The bill introduces new exceptions for libraries, education, and people with disabilities, and aims to bring copyright rules into the digital age.

The Bill was referred by the President to the Constitutional court in October 2024. The Bill is pending the decision of the court.

Performers' Protection Amendment Bill

The Performers' Protection Act 11 of 1967 has been updated through the Performers' Protection Amendment Bill. This amendment bill was passed by both houses of the National Assembly on February 29, 2024, and was referred to the Constitutional court by the President in October 2024. The bill aims to modernise the act, particularly regarding the protection of performers' rights and the use of technological protection measures amongst others.

4.5.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

The publication of Notice in the gazette for the repeal of the North West liquor Act of 1989 and the coming into operation of the North West Liquor Licensing Amendment Act of 2016 as amended by the North West Liquor Licensing Amendment Act of 2019, by 1 April 2025, finalised by Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition in terms of the Liquor Act of 2003.

Publication in the gazette of a Directive to waive 20 days in the deregistration of companies or close corporations by CIPC for non-compliance with the submission of Annual Returns and latest Beneficial Ownership Declaration to address the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements on grey listing.

A Business rescue seminar was held with Directors of companies on the role of Directors in business rescue proceedings on 26 March 2025. A total of 145 participants from companies in diverse sectors and industries, including beneficiaries of the Black Industrialist Incentive Scheme, registered.

Draft E-commerce Strategy was developed and submitted to the Minister for consideration. The E-Commerce strategy seeks to address the key challenges confronting the South African e-commerce landscape, which include, among others, inadequate transport, logistical and digital infrastructure, limited access to financial services as well as fragmented legal and regulatory frameworks.

Two (2) codes on the Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry were developed and submitted for gazetting. The review of the Codes provides for enhanced corporate governance principles such as reporting, transparency and consultation, resolve dual membership issues, and provide for Board composition and representation.

Table 4.5.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros.	Number of workshops in areas outside the metros to support SMMEs.	New Indicator	17 workshops	20	6	(14)	Bulk of workshops scheduled for the 3rd and 4th quarter by the hosting stakeholder.	Output reviewed and moved to operational plan.
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses.	Number of Education workshops to support SMMEs.	New Indicator	09 workshops	20	7	(13)	Bulk of workshops scheduled for the 3rd and 4th quarter by the hosting stakeholder.	Output reviewed and moved to operational plan.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/or master plans.	Number of jobs supported from liquor distributors and lotteries.	New Indicator	51,391	35,000 (liquor)	441	(34,559)	Outstanding verifications from some companies which have been excluded, as data is based on filing submitted by businesses.	Departmental strategy reviewed to reflect the new priorities of the government; as a result, output has been replaced.
					10,000 (lotteries)	3,431	(6,569)	Jobs are verified as per the number of projects funded.	Departmental strategy reviewed to reflect the new priorities of the government; as a result, output has been replaced.
	Output 24: 2 Implementation of remedial actions by CIPC of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) requirements to meet immediate outcome 5 (IO5) in South Africa's Action Plan.	Number of reports on the implementation of the Beneficial Ownership Register and remedial actions taken by the CIPC.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2	2	0	Re-prioritisation of work .	Moved to Operational Plan.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 26: 4 pieces of priority legislation amended, regulations developed, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament.	Number of Draft Regulations developed on Companies Amendment Bill/Act.	New Indicator	New Indicator	One draft Regulation developed on Companies Amendment Bill/Act and submitted to Executive Authority.	One draft Regulation developed on Companies Amendment Bill/Act and submitted to Executive Authority (Minister).	0	N/A	Output reviewed to align to departmental strategy.
	Output 45: 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint.	Number of reports on successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging.	New Indicator	New Indicator	10	2	(8)	There are several processes which are interdependent and have consequential impact on the actions to be undertaken.	Departmental strategy reviewed to reflect the new priorities of the government; as a result, output has been replaced.

Table 4.5.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State	General Laws Amendment Bill/ Act developed by National Treasury to amend the Companies Act, 2008.	Number of legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act.	2 legal and technical reports submitted into the amendment of the Companies Act.	N/A	N/A
	Regulations developed, tabled or submitted to the Executive Authority, Cabinet or Parliament.	Number of Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 Draft Regulations developed and submitted to the Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette.	1 Draft Regulation developed and submitted to the Executive Authority and the second draft Regulations submitted for noting in Q4.	1 regulation yet to be finalised for gazette.	The draft Regulations submitted to Minister. 1 draft Regulation was published for comment in the Government Gazette. 1 regulation yet to be finalised for publication due to outstanding processes (consultations with implementation Agency and other Regulatory Agencies influencing the implementation of the Regulations including translation into isiZulu and vetting of the final Regulations State Law Advisers) influencing the finalisation of the Regulations.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
		Number of documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority.	2 documents/ or notice for the Proclamation of the Companies Amendments Acts developed and submitted to the Executive Authority.	N/A	N/A
		Number of Codes (on Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 codes (on Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette.	2 codes (on Consumer Goods and Services and Motor Industry) developed and submitted to Executive Authority for publication in the Government Gazette.	N/A	N/A

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Action plan developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue.	Number of action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive for approval.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 Action plans developed and actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	1 Action plan and 2 actions taken on measures related to business rescue and reports submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	N/A	N/A
	Action plan and One(1) draft E-commerce strategy.	E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	1 E-commerce strategy and action plan developed and submitted to Executive Authority for approval.	N/A	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The final appropriation for the programme increased slightly from R349.2 million in 2023/24 to R 351.2 million in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the programme recorded spending of R345.9 million or 99.5%, when compared to R346.1 million or 99.1% in 2023/24.

The R349.2 million expenditure in 2024/25 comprised of R266 million transferred to the regulatory entities (NCT, NCR, NGB, NCC, and CT) for the execution of the regulatory work. The remaining R83.2 million related to costs for personnel, goods and services, and the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) membership contribution, all of which were key enablers towards achieving the set targets in the 2024/25 APP.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	22,507	21,281	1,226	21,811	21,808	3
Enforcement and Compliance	38,080	35,124	2,956	35,091	35,081	10
Regulatory Services	290,626	289,506	1,120	292,356	289,284	3,072
Total	351,213	345,911	5,302	349,258	346,173	3,085

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Review of approach/strategy will be undertaken and ongoing engagements with relevant internal and external stakeholders.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A



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** provide incentives to promote additional investment in the manufacturing sector. The manufacturing investment cluster comprises the Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programmes, the capital projects feasibility programme, the automotive investment scheme, the export marketing and investment assistance scheme, the sector-specific assistance scheme, and the section 12I tax incentive scheme.

iii. **Services Investment Incentives** provide incentive programmes that promote increased investment and job creation in the services sector. Programmes include the global business process services programme, and the film and television Production Incentive Support Programme for South African and Foreign Productions.

iv. **Infrastructure Investment Support** provides grants for two industrial infrastructure initiatives, SEZs and the Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP), which are aimed at enhancing

infrastructure and industrial development, increasing investment, and the export of value-added commodities.

- v. **Product and Systems Development** reviews, monitors and develops incentive programmes to support the industrial strategy, and develops sector strategies to address market failures.
- vi. **Strategic Partnership and Customer Care** facilitates access to targeted enterprises by reviewing the success of incentive schemes and improving them where possible.

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

- Industrialisation;
- Transformation; and
- Capable State

4.6.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

During the 2024/25 financial year, the Branch contributed towards industrialisation through the approving of projects that will generate investment of R13.199 billion over the next two to five years. In terms of disbursements, the Branch disbursed R4.088 billion which contributed towards the creation of 11,656 new permanent jobs, of which 4,600 were created by global business outsourcers.

Apart from new jobs created, global business outsourcers also earned export revenue of approximately R11.098 billion through providing a range of outsourced services to international markets. While the United Kingdom and the United State of America remain the largest source of exports, the reach to other markets such as Mauritius, Gibraltar, Netherlands, France, Belgium and even Canada is noticeable.

The Branch's contribution towards transformation was noted through the R979.8 million of the funding disbursed to SMME/WO/YO projects in order to assist them to improve their competitiveness and over R1 billion was disbursed to projects outside of the 5 main metros (City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality, eThekweni Metropolitan Municipality and Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality) in order to rejuvenate economic activities in these areas.

During 2024/25, Programme 6, the IDC and NEF, commenced work on improving the Industrial Financing single access web portal in order to reduce the time of searching for industrial financing programmes offered by all three institutions, to improve the functionality of the website and enhance user experience.

Table 4.6.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tableing

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target\ 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Output1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support.	R26.7 bn	R33.979bn	R20bn	R9.502bn	(R10.498bn)	Budget allocated to previously approved projects. No further funding for new projects in Q1 and Q2.	Planned annual target was not aligned to the budget and hence reduced to R13bn on the revised APP.
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output projected or achieved.	Value (Rand) of additional local output projected.	New indicator	R73.42bn	R750m	R7.711bn	R6.961bn	Deviation from planned Q2 target was due to high value of additional local output projected from AIS approvals.	The output was reallocated to another Branch.
		Value (Rand) of additional local output achieved.	New indicator	R6.212bn	R350m	R35.925m	(R314.075m)	A low achievement on value of additional local output achieved was due to delayed feedback from beneficiaries which was received in Q3 and Q4.	The output was reallocated to another Branch.
	Output 5: R9 billion in exports of Global Business Services (GBS).	Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services.	New Indicator	R7.334bn	R9bn	R4.6bn	(R4.4bn)	Target achieved in Q3 and Q4.	Planned annual target was not aligned to the budget and hence reduced to R5bn on the revised APP.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target\ 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 6: R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic group.	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises.	New indicator	R5.269bn	R4bn	0	(R4bn)	N/A as this is an annual target	N/A
	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros.	Value (Rand) of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the 5 metros.	New indicator	R2.034bn	R800m	R676.6m	(R123.4m)	Target achieved for Q1 and Q2.	The output was reported under output 6 to avoid duplication.
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth-empowered businesses.	Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed, and support provided to SMMES.	New indicator	R607.241m	R500m	R351.352m	(R148.648m)	Target achieved for Q1 and Q2.	The output was reported under output 6 to avoid duplication.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target\ 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 11: R200 billion in Black Industrialist output achieved.	Value of output by Black Industrialist Firms supported by the dtic group.	New indicator	R4,692bn	R18bn	0	(R18bn)	N/A as this is an annual target.	N/A
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and master plans.	Number of jobs supported under GBS master plan (retained and new).	New indicator	52,390	25,000	32,395	7,395	Achieved Deviation from planned Q2 target was due to high number of jobs funded (retained and new) under GBS Master Plan.	The output was amended to only include new jobs in the re-tabled APP.
	Output 13: 100,000 jobs to be created.	Number of new permanent jobs created.	New indicator	17,751	5,000	6,061	1,061	Achieved AIS and GBS contributed to the high number of new permanent jobs created.	Only the wording of the output was amended on the revised APP.
		Number of construction job opportunities (Part time or temporary job opportunities).	New indicator	1,342	1,000	99	(901)	Inadequate funding to support new projects.	The output was removed from the revised APP due to budget constraints.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target\ 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 14: 160,000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms supported.	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist Firms supported.	New indicator	5,708	16,000	0	(16,000)	N/A as this is an annual target.	N/A
	Output 18: R1 billion support to enterprises, including SMMEs, to mitigate impact of load shedding by IDC and NEF.	Report on the R1bn financial support to enterprises, including SMMEs, to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund by IDC and NEF.	New indicator	R2.4bn	1	0	(1)	N/A as this is an annual target.	N/A
	Output 35: Oversight of the dtic entities to ensure that at least 96% 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	4	4	2	(2)	Achieved. The actual target was achieved by Q2 as planned.	The output was removed from the revised APP.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target\ 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 40: 5 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.	Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions.	New indicator	3	1	0	(1)	N/A as this is an annual target.	N/A

Table 4.6.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	R13 billion in investment through industrial financing.	Rand value of investment through industrial financing.	R26.7bn	R33.979bn	R13bn value of investment through industrial financing.	R13.199bn	R0.199bn	Application received leveraged higher than anticipated investment.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	R5 billion in export revenue from Global Business Services (GBS).	Rand value of export revenue of Global Business Services.	New Indicator	R7.334bn	R5bn value of export revenue of Global Business Services.	R11.098bn	R6.098bn	Projects funded yielded higher value of export revenue than projected.
	R4 billion disbursed to projects/ enterprises.	Rand value disbursed to projects/ enterprises.	R5bn	R5.269bn	R4bn value disbursed to projects/ enterprises.	R4.088bn	R0.088bn	Spending for transfers and subsidies allocated for 2024/25 was achieved.
	6,000 new jobs created.	Number of new jobs created.	New Indicator	17,751	6,000 new jobs created.	11,656	5,656	Projects funded yielded higher number of new jobs than projected.
	1 impact measure to reduce red tape across the dtic financing group (incentives and loans).	Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access.	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single Access.	1 partial implementation of an integrated Industrial Financing single access.	Only phase 1 was implemented.	Insufficient time for implementation, as the output indicator was introduced in quarter 3 of 2024/25.

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's final appropriation decreased from R5.43 billion in 2023/24 to R4.26 billion in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, expenditure was R4.3 billion or 99.7%, when compared to R5.4 billion or 99.9% in 2023/24.

Of the R4.2 billion expenditure, disbursements to the various incentives programmes were R4 billion or 96.2% of the total spend for the programme. The remaining R163 million related to costs for personnel as well as goods and services. As a result, the programme achieved and, in some instances, exceeded the set performance targets.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	23,566	23,561	5	26,310	19,859	6,451
Manufacturing Incentives	2,406,070	2,402,172	3,898	3,196,434	3,194,954	1,480
Services Investment Incentives	1,547,283	1,547,277	6	1,150,167	1,150,164	3
Infrastructure Investment Support	254,381	246,553	7,828	1,037,123	1,037,117	6
Product and System Development	14,057	13,977	80	13,150	13,149	1
Strategic Partnership and Customer Care	18,525	17,680	845	15,868	15,865	3
Total	4,263,882	4,251,220	12,662	5,439,052	5,431,108	7,944

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

N/A

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A.

4.7. Programme 7: Exports

a. Purpose

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

b. Description of Sub-Programmes

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

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

N/A

4.7.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

The department prioritises the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) to increase the exports to the rest of the

continent and the strengthening economic diplomacy with our largest trading partners and potential trading partners. In support of reducing dependence on a small domestic market and the South African economy transitioning to an export-oriented economy, and to contribute to the department's priorities of industrialisation, job creation, transformation and building a capable state, the branch is expanding and improving the effectiveness of current export measures, as well as implementing new export initiatives.

These initiatives adopt a "butterfly approach" which prioritises the implementation of the AfCFTA and unlocking opportunities in the rest of Africa as the foundation of our global engagements, with the "wings" representing additional export initiatives in the rest of the world, focusing on leading and established markets as well as new and emerging market opportunities.

In 2024/25, the branch mobilised business delegates to participate in business engagements on the margins of various strategic fora such as the South Africa - China Business Forum on the margins of the Forum of China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). The Business Council for International Understanding (BCIU) Critical Minerals Roundtable and New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) Business Roundtable events were held on 23 September 2024, as well as the Roundtable with the Corporate Council on Africa held on 25 September 2024 on the margins of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). In addition, a site visit to Sasol in Louisiana was undertaken on 27 September 2024.

the dtic supported the South African Chapter of the BRICS Business Council (BBC) to participate in the BBC Annual Meeting and Business Forum from 17 - 19 October 2024 in Moscow, Russia. Fifty-one (51) South African high-level delegates participated in the different BRICS Platforms under Russia's Presidency. Working Group Meetings were



held and a BBC Report published which was then presented to the Heads of State.

the dtic, in partnership with Standard Bank, hosted a Trade and Investment Seminar, which was a first in a series of Atlanta Phambili events aimed at showcasing South Africa's economic diversity, cultural heritage, as well as fostering linkages in the education, science and sports sectors with the city of Atlanta in the United States. The Atlanta Initiative brought together South African entrepreneurs who engaged with the 35-member visiting delegation that was led by the Mayor of Atlanta City in Georgia, United States of America.

The branch signed a joint declaration with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Development and Climate Action to scale up the implementation of the Partnering in Business with Germany (PG) programme, aimed at supporting emerging exporters. As part of this initiative, during the 2024/25 financial year, **the dtic** facilitated the mentorship programme in partnership with German development agency GIZ, and a total of 73 South African companies were afforded the opportunity to participate in the training component of the incubation programme and travelled to Germany.

In order to further support exporter development initiatives, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Universities South Africa was signed to foster the culture of exporting among young entrepreneurs in the Entrepreneurship Development in Higher Education (EDHE) programme. The branch also led collaborative initiatives between **the dtic** and a number of stakeholders; SARS, SAB Foundation, Import Promotion Desk, South African High Commission in Ghana and India, British High Commission South Africa, Department of Science, Technology, and Innovation and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

Strategic consultative engagements were held with Export Councils, with over R15.6 million in funding provided under the Sector Specific Assistance Scheme (SSAS) to support Export Councils and Industry Associations to drive export development and promotion activities.

Table 4.7.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tableing

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Output 3(A) R900 billion in manufacturing exports.	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to the rest of the world – (SARS Raw Data).	New Indicator	R800bn	R900bn	0	(R900bn)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and these outputs were not part of the revised APP.
	Output 3(B) R150 billion 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	R170.35bn	R150bn	0	(R150bn)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	
	Output 4(A): R440 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries.	Value (Rand) of manufactured exports to other African countries (SARS Raw Data).	New Indicator	R330bn	R440bn	0	(R440bn)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 4(B): R65 billion 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	R65.15bn	R65bn	0	(R65bn)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	
	Output 6: R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic group.	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives.	New Indicator	R148m	R84m	R25.4m	(R58.6m)	Lower than expected, as less export promotion initiatives undertaken in Q1 and Q2 due to revised National Pavilion/Missions list targeting events later in the FY. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros.	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters outside the 5* main metros to participate in export promotion initiatives.	New Indicator	R65m	R20m	R511,797	(R19.5m)	Lower than expected, as less export promotion initiatives undertaken in Q1 and Q2 due to revised National Pavilion/Missions list targeting events later in the FY. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMES, women and youth-empowered businesses.	Value (Rand) of support provided to SMME exporters to participate in export promotion initiatives.	New Indicator	R60m	R18m	R2.1m	(R15.9m)	Lower than expected, as less export promotion initiatives undertaken in Q1 and Q2 due to revised National Pavilion/Missions list targeting events later in the FY. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 9: R8 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour-absorbing sectors.	Value (Rand) of support provided to exporters in labour-absorbing sectors to participate in export promotion initiatives.	New Indicator	R58m	R17m	R1.8m	(R15.2m)	Lower than expected, as less export promotion initiatives undertaken in Q1 and Q2 due to revised National Pavilion/Missions list targeting events later in the FY. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	
	Output 11: R200 billion in Black Industrialist output achieved from approvals in FY 2023/24.	Value (Rand) of output by Black Industrialists supported through export initiatives.	New Indicator	R10bn	R8bn	0	(R8bn)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/or master plans.	Number of jobs supported through export initiatives.	New Indicator	70,000	65,000	0	(65,000)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	
	Output 14: 23,000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms.	Number of jobs supported in Black Industrialist Firms through export initiatives.	New Indicator	6,500	6,000	0	(6,000)	The quarterly targets of Q1 and Q2 were both nil. The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output was not part of the revised APP.	
	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	4	4	2	(2)	The APP was revised to reflect the new priorities of the government and this output has been replaced.	

Table 4.7.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Increase the value of South African exports to the world by R1 trillion by 2030 through a whole-of-government approach, which includes: Increasing the value of South African exports to the rest of Africa (10% per annum growth). Increasing the number of regular exporters by 5% by 2030.	Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Global Export Strategy approved by Cabinet.	Global export strategy developed.	The Global Export Strategy was not submitted to Cabinet Processes.	Global Export Strategy needed to respond to and implement the new Industrial Policy. Global Export Strategy subsequently revised.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
		Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Additional Trade Finance Mechanism approved by Cabinet.	Report submitted. Afreximbank Cabinet Memo outlining additional trade finance mechanism submitted to Cabinet. Cabinet date for approval postponed.	Proposal outlining additional trade finance mechanism was not considered by Cabinet within the financial year.	Further consultations with National Treasury undertaken before re-submission to Cabinet processes.
		Rand value of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	New Indicator	New Indicator	R25bn of South African outward investment in the rest of Africa.	R31.2bn	R6.2bn	Better than expected SA outward investment in the rest of Africa.
		Rand value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	New Indicator	New Indicator	R850m value of exports to the rest of the world funded through the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Scheme.	R902.5m	R52.5m	Better than expected exports of SA products.

Linking performance with budgets

The final appropriation for the programme decreased slightly from R419.5 million in 2023/24 to R358.4 million in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the programme recorded spending of R339.7 million or 94.8% of the budget, when compared to R416.7 million or 99.3% in 2023/24. Of the R339.6 million spent, R175.4 million was for personnel costs as well as goods and services, which were both the primary cost drivers of the export work.

Furthermore, a transfer payment to the ECIC, an entity of the department 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 R162.5 million of the total expenditure.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	20,624	17,808	2,816	24,304	24,299	5
Export Promotion and Marketing	43,278	39,912	3,366	40,244	40,241	3
Trade and Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	280,228	269,339	10,889	343,206	340,709	2,497
Export Development and Support	14,230	12,629	1,601	11,773	11,476	297
Total	358,360	339,688	18,672	419,527	416,725	2,802

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

N/A

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A

4.8. Programme 8: Transformation and Competition

a. Purpose

- i. Develop and roll out policy interventions that promote transformation and competition issues
- ii. through effective economic planning, aligned investment and development policy tools.

b. Description of Sub-Programmes

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

c. 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.

On transformation, which primarily includes B-BBEE and black industrialist programme implementation, key outcomes include an inclusive economic growth, job creation, reduced inequalities and poverty eradication.

4.8.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

Mergers and Acquisitions

During the period under review, the Minister was notified of 328 mergers, and advised to participate in 28 based on public interest. Significant mergers with public-interest outcomes for the year include the following:

Vitol/Engen merger

Following extensive negotiation between **the dtic** and the merging parties the Competition Tribunal approved the merger on, amongst others, the following conditions:

- Continued capital investment over 5 years subject to regulatory approval in retail, commercial, lubricants, supply chain and terminal,
- Further investment in renewable power generation and other growth-focused investments and infrastructure,
- Commitment to HDP and SMEs via local procurement of goods and services,
- Commitment to procure from local refineries including Sasol and Astron,
- Commitment to contribute to the Localisation Support Fund established originally by Coca-Cola Beverages SA (Pty) Ltd over a

period of 3 years,

- Establishment of an ESOP with 5% ownership in Engen Petroleum Limited, increasing to 9% within 7 years,
- The merging parties are confident in their ability to develop Engen's business efficiently, by growing and developing talent and have an overall positive effect on employment,
- Maintain Engen Petroleum's head office in South Africa.

Thebe SPV/Pride Milling

The acquiring firm, Thebe SPV, which is majority HDP (Historically Disadvantaged Persons) owned, acquired majority ownership of Pride Milling. Pride Milling manufactures and distributes milled maize mainly for the South African market with exports into neighbouring countries.

The merger was approved on the following public interest commitments:

- Within 30 months of implement date establish an ESOP that will benefit all of Pride Milling's workers,
- Within 3 years of approval, acquire 14 additional trucks to deliver maize to townships and rural areas and at the same time facilitate the purchase of maize directly from farms owned by HDP,
- Will make available maize processing capacity for use by HDP farmers.

Vision Investment/Tongaat Hulett (TH)

Tongaat Hulett, in business rescue, has been acquired by Vision Investment. The acquiring firms comprise of Guma Agri, Almoiz, Remoggo and Terris AgriPro Limited. TH is an agriculture and agri-processing business focused on sugar production, animal feed, with an

extensive property portfolio. TH is a major player in the sugar production industry in South Africa as well as in Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Merger conditions:

- Within 6 years of approval, increase sugarcane cultivation by 3,300 hectares, which is anticipated to create 350 new jobs,
- For a period of 5 years from the approval date, procure at least 43% of sugarcane feedstock and animal feeds from South African HDP (Historically Disadvantaged Persons) farmers at market prices,
- No retrenchment as a result of the merger for 3 years,
- An ESOP totalling 5%, with 2.5% benefitting HDP small farmers and the balance of 2.5% benefitting South African workers at TH; the ESOP will be established within 5 years if certain profit levels are reached, otherwise it will be established in 7 years from merger approval date.

The Competition Tribunal prohibited the Vodacom/Business Venture Investment (Maziv) merger on 29 October 2024, which will result in the loss of significant investments and will be a setback in meeting transformation and job creation objectives. The Tribunal issued reasons for its prohibition on 28 March 2025. The Minister decided to formally appeal the Tribunal's decision as the merger, if approved, will result in significant investments and job creation opportunities. The appeal will be heard in mid-July 2025, followed by a decision of the Competition Appeal Court.

Successful Inaugural of Worker Share Ownership Conference (WSOC) was held in April 2024

President Cyril Ramaphosa gave the keynote address at the WSOC

which took place on 23 April 2024, hosted by **the dtic**. The inaugural conference provided a platform for advocacy on Employee Share Ownership Plans (ESOP), celebrating their successes and raising awareness of ESOPs; some of the companies that received awards for establishing ESOPs were:

- Palabora Copper – High impact of ESOP on company performance,
- ABSA – Top champion for women,
- Coca-Cola Beverages – Highest shareholder stake & pool of assets in ESOP,
- PepsiCo & Anglo Platinum – Most innovative funding Model,
- Shoprite – Largest number of beneficiaries,
- Sibanye-Stillwater and Implats – Outstanding dividend distribution.

The equity or share value of ESOPs tracked is estimated at over R70 billion, which benefits over 500,000 workers.

BROAD-BASED BLACK ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT (B-BBEE)

During this financial year, an Equity Equivalent Investment Programme (EEIP) agreement was signed with Microsoft SA with an investment commitment of R1.32 billion to be deployed in transformation initiatives relating to skills development, enterprise and supplier development, and research and development over a ten-year period.

The B-BBEE Facilitator Status for SAFCOL and Transnet was gazetted on 05 June 2024 and 19 June 2024 respectively by the Minister.

The Minister approved and gazetted the Legal Sector Code on 20 September 2024 for implementation. The gazetting means that from

the date of publication, entities and individuals in the legal sector and profession will be measured according to the Legal Sector Code.

The Draft Report by the B-BBEE Commission and Competition Commission, which will be published soon, shows the average ownership of 32% across key sectors. The average is based on the following sectors: Ownership Average: Forestry; Transport; Generic (mostly Retail, Mining and Manufacturing), ICT, Media, Advertising and Communication, Tourism, Agriculture, Financial Services and Construction.

A Draft Concept Document for the establishment of the Transformation Fund was approved and published by the Minister on 20 March 2025 for a 30-day public commentary period which was ending on 7 May 2025 but was extended until 28 May 2025.

BLACK INDUSTRIALISTS (BI)

During the period under review, the Black Industrialist Unit, in collaboration with the Department of Small Business Development (Directorate: Innovation and Digital Business) Vhembe District Municipality, held several engagements to support Industrial Parks and Digital Hubs in Limpopo Province. The effort is to consolidate the collective effort to support the District Development Model for Vhembe District Municipality.

Umyezane conference, held annually in Durban, is a two-day event organised by the KZN Department of Economic Development, Tourism, and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), focusing on small enterprise development and featuring a summit, conference, and awards. In March 2025, the BI Unit participated in a two-day conference, three panel discussion on the Black Industrialist Policy, strategic direction on the township and rural economy and B-BBEE, and the way forward for provincial support.

Information distribution and presentation to the SMMEs and Business Chambers during the Umyezane Conference in KZN, in collaboration with the Department of Economic Development, Tourism, and Environmental Affairs (EDTEA), and other DFIs, including IDC, NEF, KZN Growth Fund, TIKZN and SEFDA.

Strategic Partnerships visits were conducted by the BI unit to explore areas of collaboration; ISUZU Motors South Africa, VSL Manufacturing Pty Ltd, Lepelle Northern Water, KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) Department of Economic Development, Tourism and Environmental Affairs, and also in attendance was KZN Growth Fund.

During October 2024, the Black Industrialist Unit held an engagement session with Unilever SA and National Empowerment Fund (NEF), with regards to Unilever SA Enterprise and Supplier Development (ESD) Programme. A partnership between the dtic's BI Unit, NEF, and Unilever SA ESD programme was established to support and promote Black Industrialists with access to markets at Unilever SA and financial support from NEF. The partnership is envisaged to achieve further identification of potential suppliers/ESD Beneficiaries, and also additional operational funding for Black Industrialists and SMMEs.

During November 2024, the BI Unit held engagements with Dube Trade Special Economic Zone (SEZ), and introduced a Black Industrialist in the pharmaceutical industry, who is a potential tenant at the Dube Trade SEZ. Ongoing engagements with Dube Trade SEZ to promote and encourage more Black Industrialists to consider locating in the Dube Trade SEZ. Further follow-up sessions scheduled for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 of 2025/26.

During December 2024, the Black Industrialist (BI) Unit, in collaboration with the B-BBEE Unit, hosted the Ministry of SME from Zambia. The delegation was led by the Permanent Secretary, and composed of

officials from various business units, including Director Planning, Director SME, Head ICT, Director Business Development and Grants. The delegation was interested to learn more about B-BBEE and BI policies and progress on implementation. A site visit to one of the Black Industrialists, Baynes Transformer Technology Pty Ltd, was conducted, and was very successful, with a potential for Black Industrialists to export transformers to Zambia.

During February 2025, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment collaborated with BI Unit to support Black Industrialists in the Forestry sector, to drive transformation imperatives. The Task Team between the two institutions was established, Terms of Reference developed, and draft MOU in place, to be finalised in Quarter 1 of 2025/2026.

Fifteen (15) Black Industrialists were approved during the reporting period.

MARKET INQUIRIES

Concluded Market Inquiries

Fresh Produce Market Inquiry (FPMI)

On 13 January 2025, The Competition Commission released the Fresh Produce Market Inquiry final report and handed it over to the Minister. The Inquiry identified significant barriers to competition, including inefficiencies in municipal fresh produce markets, the conduct of market agents, high input costs (especially for fertilizers and seeds), regulatory hurdles, and systemic challenges for small-scale, emerging, and historically disadvantaged farmers.

The Inquiry proposed **31 practical** recommendations aimed at promoting competition, reducing barriers to entry, and promoting a more inclusive fresh produce value chain. These include calls for policy reforms, market

restructuring, and targeted support for small-scale and historically disadvantaged farmers.

In accordance with the Act, the final report was published in the Government Gazette on 14 January 2025 and was tabled in Parliament on 06 February 2025.

Market Inquiries under implementation

Essential Food Price Monitoring (EFPM)

On 30 April 2024, The Competition Commission published the 2024 Essential Food Price Monitoring report. The report showed that food inflation reached 5.1% in March 2024, which is the lowest rate in food inflation since September 2020.

Online Intermediate Platform Market Inquiry (OIPMI)

On 13 August 2024, the Commission and Booking.com (Pty) Ltd (“Booking.com”) agreed on steps to be taken by the online accommodation booking (Booking.com) platform to comply with the Commission’s findings and remedial actions as contained in the final report of the Online Intermediation Platforms Market Inquiry. These settlement terms conclude Booking.com’s ongoing review and appeal litigation challenging the OIPMI remedial actions in both the High Court of South Africa and at the Competition Tribunal.

Healthcare Market Inquiry

On 27 September 2023, the National Hospital Association (“the NHN”) and its members filed an application for an exemption in terms of Section 10(3)(b)(ii) of the Competition Act No. 89 of 1998, as amended (“the Competition Act”). The NHN’s application related to the category of

agreements and/or practices concluded by its members who are in a horizontal relationship.

The Commission granted the NHN a conditional exemption for a period of five (5) years, commencing from 1 June 2024 and ending on 31 May 2029. The exemption will be subject to monitoring mechanisms which the Commission has put in place to ensure that the objectives set out in the application are met by the exemption.

Land Based Passenger Transport Market Inquiry (PPTMI)

On 19 June 2024, the Competition Commission submitted implementation progress reports made in the implementation of the PPTMI. The Report includes updates received from the Gautrain Management Agency, Gauteng Transport Authority, Gauteng Provincial Government, National Treasury and the National Department of Transport (DoT) from August 2023 to April 2024.

Initiation of the Market Inquiry

Polymus Market Inquiry Launch

The draft Terms of Reference for the Polymus Market Inquiry were gazetted. The Polymers Market Inquiry was initiated on the basis that the Commission has reason to believe that there exist market features which impede, distort or restrict competition in the South African polymers industry.

Excessive Price Monitoring and Price Gouging Cases

The Competition Act provides for monitoring pricing and taking a range of actions to address how prices are set, excessive prices and price gouging. For the year under review prices for the following were monitored:

Hard Hat Equipment (Pty) Ltd vs Competition Commission. The Competition Tribunal imposed an administrative penalty in the amount of R480,000.00, for concerted practice to fix process and/or trading conditions when renting out plant hire equipment.

Victron Energy B.V. vs Competition Commission. The Competition Tribunal imposed an administrative of R14.3 million for contravening section 5(2) of the Act which prohibits the practice of minimum resale price maintenance, for products sold by online stores to end-users in South Africa.

Vita Gas (Pty) Ltd vs Competition Commission. The Competition Tribunal imposed conditions on price fixing and market allocation that allowed Vita Gas to engage in exclusionary conduct and prevented Sunrise from entering into an agreement with other LPG aggregators. The conditions include termination of the Throughput Agreement concluded with Sunrise Energy in respect of the LPG Terminal.

Global Roofing Solutions vs Competition Commission. The Competition Commission found that there is a potential contravention of section 8(d)(i) and 8(1)(c) of the Act. **No penalties imposed.**

Johnson & Johnson vs Competition Commission. The initiation of the investigation was in respect of alleged exclusionary practices and excessive pricing in the provision of Sirturo (TB medication). Following the investigation, the companies have agreed not to enforce the Bedaquiline patent in 134 low- and middle-income countries, including South Africa. This opens the market, allowing for the entry of generic suppliers.

In addition, the companies re-negotiated the Sirturo prices charged to the National Department of Health (NDoH) as the procurer of Sirturo in South Africa. Accordingly, the price of Sirturo has been reduced by

approximately 40% from R5,577.12 per pack of 188 tablets to R3,148.00, inclusive of VAT and logistics costs. The price charged to NDoH is aligned to what the companies are offering to the Global Drug Facility (the world's largest procurer of TB medicines and diagnostics). The price reduction means the NDoH will be saving significant amounts when offering TB treatment to patients, owing to the Commission's intervention.

SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

The draft Social and Solidarity Economy (SSE) Policy Green Paper was highlighted at the World Economic Forum Roundtable, held in conjunction with the Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship, which took place on 29 November 2024, in Johannesburg. There were calls from the various organisations in attendance for the draft Green Paper to be finalised.

The Social Employment Fund (SEF), which is an outcome of the SSE, continued making great strides in the social economy space. The SEF was allocated an amount of R1.130bn for the 2024/25 financial year. Since the inception of the SEF, there have been 3 funding rounds, and the target to create 50,000 temporary work opportunities has consistently been upheld with 52,482 job opportunities created during this reporting period.

The SEF is involved in several thematic areas to ensure holistic development and sustainable impact. These areas include:

Food Security and Nutrition: SEF focuses on enhancing food security and nutrition through agricultural projects. This includes training participants in Good Agricultural Practices, Pest and Disease Management, and Value Addition. The aim is to increase food production, improve nutrition, and reduce hunger.

Greening and the Environment: SEF promotes environmental sustainability by supporting projects that focus on greening initiatives and environmental conservation. This includes increasing green spaces, improving environmental quality, and enhancing biodiversity.

Digital Inclusion and Economic Stimulation: SEF aims to bridge the digital divide by providing digital skills training and supporting digital inclusion initiatives. Additionally, SEF engages in activities that stimulate local economies, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas, by supporting smallholder farmers and other local enterprises.

Youth Employment and Enterprise Development: SEF places a strong emphasis on creating job opportunities for young people, addressing the high youth unemployment rate in South Africa. This includes increasing business creation, enhancing entrepreneurial skills, and providing access to funding and resources for small enterprises.

Community Development and Placemaking: SEF supports projects that enhance community infrastructure and services, such as building community centres, improving sanitation, and providing access to clean water. This also includes enhancing public spaces, improving community engagement, and boosting local economic activity.

Health and Well-being: SEF promotes health and well-being through initiatives that provide healthcare services, mental health support, and wellness programmes. This includes improving access to healthcare, reducing disease prevalence, and ensuring more people receive medical services, including preventive care, treatments, and vaccinations.

Education: SEF works to improve literacy rates, increase school pass rates, and enhance the child-to-teacher ratio, ensuring better academic performance and future opportunities for students.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Community Safety: SEF reduces

the incidence of GBV, increases support for survivors, and enhances awareness and prevention through various programmes. Additionally, SEF works to reduce crime rates, improve public safety infrastructure, and enhance community policing to create safer communities.

In October 2024, the SEF was awarded the Prosperity Catalyst Award, at The Bay Urban Awards and Summit held in Bilbao in Spain. The SEF was one of 3 finalists in this category, the other finalists being from the United States and the United Kingdom. Over 100 entries were received for the awards, and the SEF was awarded the top prize due to the sustainability, longevity and opportunity for scale, and replicability it represented.

The SEF received funding for the 2025/26 financial year to the amount of R1.292bn and this will allow the SEF to embark on a 4th round of funding for the 2025/26 financial year.

Table 4.8.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	Output 1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through mergers and reciprocal commitments.	New Indicator	R8.2bn	R15bn	R16bn	R1bn	Through negotiations with companies, the Department managed to secure a higher amount than it was envisaged.	Re-prioritisation of work.
	Output 2: R60 billion in additional local output committed or achieved.	Value (Rand) of Actual and projected local output.	New Indicator	R6bn	R6bn	R5bn	(R1bn)	The R6bn was the annual target for four quarters, however, the Output was discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work. It should be noted that the first 2 quarterly targets were already achieved.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 6: R32 billion in support programmes administered by or in partnership with the dtic group.	Value (Rand) of funds from transformation and competition, including the social employment fund.	New Indicator	R5.58bn (incl. SEF) R4.5bn (excl. SEF)	R400m	R2.3bn (Incl. SEF) R1.7bn (excl. SEF)	R1.9bn (Incl. SEF) R1.3bn (excl. SEF)	The Branch received compliance reports from Companies during the first 2 quarters with the increase in actuals. The actual disbursement reflects cumulative disbursements achieved throughout the calendar year, as reported by the firms in the annual compliance report, which was submitted during the quarter under review.	
	Output 8: R8 billion in financial support programmes and procurement contracts approved to SMMEs, women and youth-empowered businesses.	Value (Rand) of support provided to SMMEs from transformation and competition initiatives.	New Indicator	R3.6bn	R750m	R678m	(R72m)	The R750m was the annual target for four quarters, however, the Output was discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work. It should be noted that the first 2 quarterly targets were already achieved.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 9: R8 billion in financial support programmes to enterprises in labour-absorbing sectors.	Value (Rand) of support programmes from competition, to sectors not included in master plans including but not limited to agriculture, construction and forestry.	New Indicator	R1.1bn	R126m	R754m	R628m	Through negotiations with companies, the Department managed to secure a higher amount than it was envisaged.	
	Output 10: R900 million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme. Agreements.	Value (Rand) of EEIP agreement or EEIP equivalent agreement set out in a submission approved.	New Indicator	R1.8bn	R900m	R1.3bn	R400m	Through negotiations, the Department managed to secure a higher amount than it was envisaged.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 11: R200 billion in Black Industrialist output achieved.	Value (Rand) of output by Black Industrialist firms supported.	New Indicator	R1.1bn	R6bn	R470m	(R5.5bn)	Firms' performance due to favourable conditions influence the value of output.	
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/or master plans.	Number of jobs retained and created.	New Indicator	260 461	200,000	14 067	(185 933)	Lower than expected merger filing, EEIP, and Black Industrialists with jobs due to the slow economic growth. However, the 200,000, was the annual target. The annual target for four quarters and some of the jobs were achieved in Q3. and Q4.	
	Output 13: 100,000 jobs created (50,000 social economy fund part-time or temporary job opportunities and 50,000 full-time jobs).	Number of jobs created through the dtic programmes: - 50,000 full-time jobs, - 50,000 Social Employment Fund part-time or temporary job opportunities.	New Indicator	6,332 63,454 SEF job opportunities created.	8,000 50,000 SEF job opportunities created.	1,913 48,400	(6,087) (1,600)	Commitments to create jobs is influenced by the merging parties and applications received. It should be noted that a target of 8,000 was the annual target for four quarters and the Output was discontinued in Q2 due to re-prioritisation of work.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
								A target of 50,000 was the annual target for four quarters, however, the Output was discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work. It should be noted that the first 2 quarterly targets were already achieved.	
	Output 14: 160,000 jobs in Black Industrialist Firms retained.	Number of jobs in Black Industrialist Firms supported or benefitted from B-BBEE policies.	New Indicator	5,323	3,000	3,122	122	Commitments to create jobs is influenced by the merging parties and applications received.	
	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	16,592	20,000 workers	10,996	(9,004)	Mergers were approved with less number of employees. It should be noted that the 20,000 was the annual target, however, 10,996 was already achieved in Q2, more than the planned target.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 16: 10 high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration through the implementation of market inquiry outcomes.	Number of Impact assessment reports on high-impact outcomes on addressing market concentration at sector or firm level.	New Indicator	10	10	4	(6)	A target of ten (10) reports was the annual target for four quarters. The Output discontinued on the APP due to re-prioritisation of work, however, there was already an overachievement during the first 2 quarters because 4 reports were achieved instead of 3 reports.	
	Output 35: Oversight of other entities to ensure that at least 96% of planned KPIs are achieved.	Monitoring and evaluation of the impact of the work of entities ensuring 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities.	New Indicator	4	4	2	(2)	A target of four (4) reports was the annual target for four quarters. The Output discontinued on the APP due to re-prioritisation of work, however, targets for the first two quarters (2 reports) were achieved.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 36: 3 projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms.	Number of reports on three projects to assist industrial innovation and support firms.	New Indicator	New Indicator	3	2	(1)	A target of three (3) reports was the annual target for four quarters. The Output discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work, however, there was already an overachievement during the first 2 quarters because 2 reports were achieved instead of 1 report.	
	Output 37: 2 conferences, summits, and international forums hosted.	Number of Black Industrialist conferences and the Worker Ownership Summit hosted.	1	2	1	1	N/A	N/A	
	Output 38: 50 mergers and acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated.	Percentage of mergers notified and assessed for public interest.	New Indicator	100%	100%	100%	N/A	N/A	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
		Percentage of mergers notified will have interventions to advance the public interest.	New Indicator	17%	15%	11%	(4%)	A target of 15% was the annual target that was due in Q4. The Output discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work, however, there was already an overachievement of 11% during the first 2 quarters because the target was not yet due.	
		Percentage of mergers notified will have agreements reached.	New Indicator	0%	1%	0.0062%	0.99%	A target of 1% was the annual target that was due in Q4. The Output discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work, however, there was already an overachievement of 0.0062% during the first 2 quarters because the target was not yet due.	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
		Number of Mergers and Acquisitions where public interest conditions have been incorporated.	New Indicator	69	50	18	(32)	A target of 50 was the annual target for four quarters. The Output discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work, however, there was already an overachievement of 18 during the first 2 quarters instead of 12 as per the planned targets for the first 2 quarters.	
	Output 40: 5 high-impact measures to reduce red tape or improve turnaround times in administration of incentives and work of agencies.	Number of reports on Competition Commission/ Tribunal Rules/ Regulations published & 1 B-BBEE red tape reduction taken.	2	2	1 Competition Commission/ Tribunal rules/ regulations published & 1 B-BBEE red tape reduction action taken.	2	N/A	N/A	

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 41: 5 Finalisation of legal instruments under the AfCFTA (Tariff offers, Schedule of Commitments, Rules of Origin, Protocols and Annexes to protocols).	Number of reports on Competition Protocols of AfCFTA finalised.	New Indicator	1	1 Report on Competition Protocol of AfCFTA.	0	0	There was no target for the 1st up to the 3rd quarter and the Output was discontinued due to re-prioritisation of work.	
	Output 45: 10 Successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging or price restraint.	Number of reports on 10 successful actions completed on price monitoring and excessive pricing or price gouging.	New Indicator	10	10	5	(5)	It should be noted that 10 was the annual target for 4 quarters. 5 products were already achieved during Q1 and Q2 instead of 3 before the discontinuation of the Output.	

Table 4.8.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance	Planned Annual Target	**Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement	Reasons for deviations
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025	2024/2025	
Industrialisation, Transformation and Capable State	R15 billion in investment pledges leveraged from competition and transformation interventions.	Rand value of investments leveraged from competition and transformation interventions.	New Indicator	R8.2bn	R15bn	R1.9bn	(R13.1bn)	The target was achieved in Quarter 1.
	Implementation of the R100bn Transformation Fund by 2029.	Transformation Fund developed.	New Indicator	New Indicator	Transformation Fund concept approved.	Draft Transformation Fund Concept document was approved by the Minister for publishing for public comments.	N/A	N/A
		Rand value of Transformation Fund raised.	New Indicator	New Indicator	R10bn of transformation fund raised.	R0	(R10bn)	The Fund could not be raised because it is dependent on the finalisation of the concept document, which is still published for Public comments. Institutions stated that they are waiting for the Concept to be finalised.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
	Transformation Fund Pipeline.	Number of commitments for Transformation Fund.	New Indicator	New Indicator	10 commitments for Transformation Fund	0	(10) commitments	The development and the finalisation of the Transformation Fund was the main focus. Funds could not be raised as institutions stated that they are waiting for the Concept to be finalised.
	Implementation of B-BBEE to achieve 60% black ownership in critical sectors by 2029.	% Implementation of B-BBEE to black ownership in critical sectors.	New Indicator	New Indicator	30% black ownership achieved in critical sectors.	32%	2%	Reports on status of ownership in the sectors are compiled by the Sector Charter Councils and B-BBEE Commission based on information received from companies. The information received is an annual performance by the sectors as per their financial year. B-BBEE measurement and issuance of a B-BBEE certificate is on an annual basis.
	200,000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions.	Number of job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions.	New Indicator	260,461	200,000 job opportunities created through transformation and competition interventions.	1,215	(198,785)	Lower than expected merger filing with jobs due to the slow economic growth. However, 14,067 jobs were created during Q1 and Q2.

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance	Audited Actual Performance	Planned Annual Target	**Actual Achievement	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement	Reasons for deviations
			2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2024/2025	2024/2025	
	10,000 additional workers with shares in their companies,	Number of additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives.	New Indicator	16,592	10,000 additional workers with shares in their companies as a result of the dtic group's interventions including but not limited to competition initiatives.	3,030	(6,970)	Mergers were approved with fewer number of employees with shares. However, 10,996 was achieved during Q1 and Q2 and as a result, an annual target was achieved.

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's final appropriation increased from R1.65 billion in 2023/24 to R2.05 billion in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the programme recorded spending of R2.039 billion or 99.5% of the budget, when compared to R1.63 billion or 99.2% in 2023/24. R466.3 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, R1.13 billion was paid to the Social Employment Fund, to support the Fund's set objectives.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	46,042	46,037	5	11,778	11,774	4
Implementation Coordination and Competition oversight	1,975,423	1,970,557	4,866	1,576,118	1,566,735	9,383
Investment and Development	3,749	3,732	17	3,470	3,468	2
Equity and Empowerment	25,333	19,333	6,000	55,899	51,473	4,426
Total	2,050,547	2,039,659	10,888	1,647,265	1,633,450	13,815

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

Prioritise and finalise the Transformation Fund Concept, which will enable unlocking of the transformation funds that must be raised and aggregated annually.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A

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:** Evaluate and develop macro-economic and micro-economic policy options to achieve inclusive growth, promote decent work outcomes, productivity, entrepreneurship and innovation.
- iii. **Growth Path and Decent Work:** Develops and coordinates Master Plans and constituency-based (business, labour and community) interventions to support the creation of decent work, entrepreneurship and innovation.

c. Institutional outcomes towards which the programme contributes

N/A.

4.9.1. Outcomes, Outputs, Output Indicators, Targets and Actual Achievements

In support of the work around the three key pillars for the Department; Industrialisation, Transformation & Capable State, the Branch produced the

following products:

- A report modelling the economy-wide impact of certain investment scenarios. The report was developed to assist government economic planning by identifying and quantifying actions the government needs to take to grow the economy to meet NDP objectives. It came up with 3 scenarios, with the impact lead growth one being the most realistic, projecting 3.5% growth by 2030.
- Production of market intelligence and trade opportunities reports aimed at providing market intelligence on possible markets and products that could be leveraged by South African based exporters. The production and sharing of such reports with key branches of **the dtic** and with key stakeholders strengthens the collaborative efforts towards identifying and expanding the export base of key South African manufactured products to the region and the rest of the world.
- Bilateral trade reports to support Business Forums aimed at supporting increased Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), exports and outward investment. In preparation for engagement between South Africa and the country of interest, the reports review the current state of bilateral trade and uses the findings to explore and recommend potential options to strengthen and increase future bilateral trade.
- Export market strategy on Macadamia to support manufacturing exports for South African products. The export strategy showcased South Africa's comparative advantage on the export of macadamia. South Africa is ranked as one of the top exporters of macadamia globally. In 2023, South Africa accounted for 46% share of world macadamia exports, exporting primarily nut-in-shell product variety to the Asian market, in particular to China, Hong Kong and Vietnam.

- Quarterly data analysis reports on African market opportunities to support manufacturing exports to African countries.
- Economic Barometers reports reflecting “real economy” trends, covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts. These publications were meant to provide up-to-date economic information which gets updated whenever there is data release, with the intention of updating the Executive Authority, and senior officials in the department updated with economic developments at all times.
- Quarterly surveys for black industrialists and black-owned firms supported by **the dtic** and its entities. These quarterly surveys reflect growth by black industrialists in terms of output and employment, amongst others.
- Updating of 25 District-level dashboards of **the dtic** and its entities’ interventions to track progress on support to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros. These dashboards are meant to reflect the support provided by **the dtic** and its entities in all district municipalities. They record all projects supported by **the dtic** family in each district.
- Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates.
- Development of training programme to increase digital skills for unemployed youth.

Moreover, the Branch coordinated and led key strategic engagements within the economic cluster and NEDLAC structures.

- **the dtic**, together with the department of Transport, co-chairs the Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment and Infrastructure Development (ESIEID) Cluster. During the financial year, **the dtic** led the development of the ESIEID Medium Term Strategic Plan

(MTDP), which was approved by the Cabinet in February 2025. The MTDP outlines the Cluster’s interventions to grow the economy, attract investment and create the much-needed jobs.

- A Strategic Dialogue Session with the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition took place in Quarter 4 at NEDLAC, as part of its annual engagement with social partners. During this session, the Trade and Industry Chamber (TIC) presented its key achievements for the 2024/25 financial year and outlined its priorities for 2025/26, including localisation, master plans, the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP), and trade policy.
- The TIC’s task teams and workstreams, convened and facilitated by the Trade and Industry Chamber (TIC) at NEDLAC, achieved significant progress throughout the year. Final reports with recommendations were completed and approved for the Gas Amendment Bill, Employee Ownership Schemes and Incentives Task Teams, allowing implementation work to commence.
- The Social Clause Task Team finalised its research report, which is pending governance approval. The Control of Tobacco Products and Electronic Delivery Systems Bill was also finalised through extensive consultations and has been submitted to Parliament. Furthermore, the Freight and Transport Workstream convened at NEDLAC to strengthen Transnet’s Enterprise Supplier Development and Localisation Strategy, incorporating inputs from **the dtic**, Department of Transport, SABS, and Transnet. In contrast. Under the SMME Workstream, a Task Team concluded work on the SMMEs and Co-operatives Funding Policy.

Table 4.9.2

Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan until date of re-tabling

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
Industrialisation and Transformation	Output 1: R350 billion in investment pledges secured across the state.	Number of impact assessment reports on investment conference commitments produced.	New Indicator	1	1	0	(1)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 3: R900billion in manufacturing exports.	Number of export market strategies produced.	New Indicator	2	1	1	N/A	N/A	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions to align the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 4: R400 billion in manufacturing exports to other African countries.	Number of quarterly data analysis reports of manufacturing exports to rest of Africa produced.	New Indicator	4	4	2	(2)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 7: R15 billion support programmes to enterprises in areas outside the 5* main metros.	Number of DDM Dashboards maintained.	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	52 dashboards	25 dashboards	(27)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 10: R900 million in Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements.	Impact Assessment on Equity Equivalent Investment Programme agreements agreed or administered.	New Indicator	1	1	0	(1)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 11: R200 billion in black industrialist output achieved.	Black Industrialist Census produced.	New Indicator	1	1 (Census)	0	(1)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
		Quarterly surveys of BI sample to assess outlook and identify potential challenges produced.	New Indicator	0	4	2	(2)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 12: 1 million jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and/or master plans.	Number of reports on jobs supported or covered by the dtic group and Master Plans.	New Indicator	3	1	0	(1)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 15: 20,000 additional workers with shares in their companies.	Number of Worker Ownership Dashboard updated.	New Indicator	1	1	0	(1)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 25: 9 Business Forums hosted aimed at supporting increased FDI, exports and outward investment hosted.	Number of bilateral trade reports produced at the request of Branches or the Executive Authority to support hosting of Business Forums.	New Indicator	12	9	3	(6)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.
	Output 29: 4 Interventions to respond to green trade barriers.	Number of Impact assessment reports to support development of South African Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) strategy produced.	New Indicator	1	1	0	(1)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.

Programme / Sub-programme:									
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	*Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations	Reasons for revisions to the Outputs / Output indicators / Annual Targets
	Output 39: 9 Impact evaluations of dtic policy or programme interventions.	Number of reports on high-impact evaluations to improve the efficiency and/or effectiveness, of the dtic's policy or programme interventions provided.	New Indicator	5	4	0	(4)	Output was removed from the APP as part of the revisions.	Alignment of the APP to the priorities of the New Government.

Table 4.9.3

Report against the re-tabled Annual Performance Plan

Programme / Sub-programme:								
Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	Audited Actual Performance 2022/2023	Audited Actual Performance 2023/2024	Planned Annual Target 2024/2025	**Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Deviation from planned target to Actual Achievement 2024/2025	Reasons for deviations
Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts.	Industrialisation Think-Action Tank (ITAT) established.	Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates.	New Indicator	New Indicator	5 Discussion papers produced to influence economic policy debates.	5	N/A	N/A
	Young people trained in digital skills.	Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed.	New Indicator	New Indicator	1 Programme to increase training for unemployed youth designed.	1	N/A	N/A
	Economic Barometer reflecting “real economy” trends.	Bi-monthly Barometer publication produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts.	New Indicator	New Indicator	2 Bi-monthly Barometer publications produced covering manufacturing employment, trade, GDP, investment and economic modelling forecasts.	3	1	1 additional Economic Barometer covering Quarter 4 economic performance was produced to reflect the trends between Quarter 3 and 4.
	Economic Policy Knowledge Base established.	Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters.	New Indicator	New Indicator	6 Market intelligence and trade opportunities reports commissioned and accessible to exporters.	6	N/A	N/A

Linking performance with budgets

The programme's final appropriation increased from R54.3 million in 2023/24 to R53.4 million in 2024/25. As at 31 March 2025, the expenditure for the programme was R37.1 million or 69.5% of the budget, when compared to R49.2 million or 90.6% in 2023/24. The spending was on personnel, goods and services as the cost drivers of the work of the programme.

Sub-programme expenditure

Sub-Programme Name	2024/2025			2023/2024		
	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	35,669	24,708	10,961	35,887	35,344	543
Macroeconomic and Microeconomic policy	10,155	9,068	1,087	11,025	10,692	333
Growth and Path and Decent work	7,618	3,342	4,276	7,474	3,215	4,259
Total	53,442	37,118	16,324	54,386	49,251	5,135

Strategy to overcome areas of underperformance

The Branch has identified critical posts that will be filled in the next financial year to remedy the underspending on compensation of employees.

Research studies linked to the new APP will be commissioned to correct underspending on goods and services, this also includes subscriptions to new databases.

Performance in relation to Standardised Outputs and Output Indicators for Sectors with Concurrent Functions

N/A

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	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
Companies and Intellectual Property	Registration of companies, cooperatives and IP rights (trade makes, 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.	29,497	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.	426,193	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.	40,159	To be reported in annual report of this entity.	To be reported in annual report of this entity.
Council for Geoscience	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.	1,364	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.	105,366	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.	162,488	To be reported in annual report of this entity.	To be reported in annual report of this 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.	1,462,212	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	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public entity
International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa	Aims to create fair trade conditions that will boost South Africa's economic development and growth.	113,430	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.	71,220	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.	52,000	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.	79,051	To be reported in annual report of this entity.	To be reported in annual report of this entity.
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.	34,641	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.
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	Supports global competitiveness through the provision of fit-for-purpose international acceptable measurement standards and measurements.	177,312	To be reported in annual report of this entity.	To be reported in annual report of this entity.
National Productivity Institute	Workplace challenge.	10,027	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.	145,734	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.	271,737	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.	354,781	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	Amount spent by the public entity	Achievements of the public 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.	32,118	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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiatives	Non-profit organisation	Rehabilitation and growth of the tool, die and mould manufacturing industry.	Yes	81,358	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	5,009	To be reported in annual report of this institution.	To be reported in annual report of this institution.
Proudly South African Campaign	Non-profit organisation	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.		43,169		
United Nations: Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	International organisation			26		

Name of transferee	Type of organisation	Purpose for which the funds were used	Did the dept. comply with s 38 (1) (j) of the PFMA	Amount transferred (R'000)	Amount spent by the entity	Reasons for the funds unspent by the entity
Trade and Industrial Policy Strategy	Non-profit organisation	Facilitates policy development and dialogue in pursuit of sustainable and inclusive growth.		35,015		
World Trade Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee.		17,843		
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	International organisation	Membership fee.		3,920		
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee.		6,019		
World Intellectual Property Organisation	International organisation	Membership fee.		7,029		
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.		2,310		
International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation	International Organisation	International organisation.		2,988		Foreign payment requirements, which could not be met by financial year-end.

The table below reflects the transfer payments which were budgeted for in the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, 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
Black Business Council	Policy advocacy to accelerate the participation of black South Africans in the mainstream economy.	1,606	-	Compliance documentation that was required for the funds to be disbursed was not 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 2024/25.

8. CAPITAL INVESTMENT

8.1. Capital investment, maintenance and asset management plan

Capital investment information is not applicable for the reporting period.

PART C

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 sect 30, PSR Section 13, 18 and other best practice principles. The robust institutional governance and risk frameworks ensure the ethical delivery of our mandate. Our practices, in line with the policies and strategies, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, while being mindful of the volatility of the economic factors, viz. failing domestic infrastructure and the digital enhancements such as artificial intelligence, geopolitics, and increasing risk of cybersecurity and data confidentiality.

2. RISK MANAGEMENT

Successful testing of the critical processes and systems. In addition, 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, with focused efforts on the following key risks of the department:

- Of all risks which were reported the mitigating controls and interventions were addressed and no risks materialised which would have put the department into financial, reputational or any other risk.
- The Departments Risk Management Committee (RMC), chaired by the external independent Audit Committee member, held four successful meetings, where risks were challenged, interventions to manage the risks were discussed and the committee was satisfied with the execution of the risk management unit, despite its severe resource constraints. The Department has approved Risk Management Policy and Strategy, against which all risk management processes were assessed.
- Business continuity management processes included the development and approval of the BCM Policy and strategy, Business Impact Analysis, Business Continuity Plans, training to all BCM custodians and general awareness to 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 year, to ensure that risks that could prevent the operational targets meant to achieve the APP targets, were identified and mitigated.
- 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, the 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.
- Training sessions to the entire Department on risk management are delivered by the OCRO on a quarterly basis. In addition, quarterly communications via the internal newflashes were conducted to enhance the risk management understanding and culture.
- The Auditor General independently assesses the effectiveness of the system of risk management and provides assurance thereof to management. The assurance provided has been satisfactory with no findings.

3. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

the dtic is committed to zero tolerance to 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 any suspicious activities. There is also a strong focus on ethics awareness as a deterrent to fraud. The Department has two (2) hotlines in place, which encourages the confidential reporting of fraud and unethical matters. These are fraudandcorruption@thedtic.gov.za and fraudandcorruption@thenlc.org.za. The National Anti-Corruption Hotline (0800 701 701, toll-free) is also promoted as part of **the dtic**'s initiative of encouraging the reporting of any form 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 all strategic points, e.g. entrances of all buildings, in lifts, at pause areas, leaflets were handed out to all officials entering and leaving **the dtic** buildings.

4. MINIMISING CONFLICT OF INTEREST

In an effort to promote a professional, ethical, dynamic, competitive and customer-focused working environment, the Ethics unit facilitated the disclosure of financial interests by members of the SMS 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 is created on the receiving of gifts which would pose potential or actual conflicts of interest. The Department also conducted a 100% review on lifestyle audits by performing multiyear financial disclosure submissions, review of the Central Supplier database and whistleblowing lines. The analysis did not yield any anomalies which required investigations.

5. CODE OF CONDUCT

The Code of Conduct outlines the standards of behaviour that are expected of both departmental employees and stakeholders. Its purpose is to foster a culture of ethical conduct and professionalism. In order 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, consisting of various senior managers of the department, has been appointed and commenced to address challenges that the department may experience with regard 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 per the Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA) action plan for 2023/24. Four quarterly OHS meetings proceeded, 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 per the OHSA.

Environmental

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

7. PORTFOLIO COMMITTEES

Dates of the meetings:

Note: 20 March 2024 was the last meeting in the 6th Administration; and the first meeting in the 7th Administration commenced on 12 July 2024, with the election of the Chairperson.

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition	
12 July 2024	Briefing on the dtic Annual Performance Plan & Budget 2024/25
15 July 2024	Consideration of the Committee's Report on the dtic Budget Vote Report
23 July 2024	Induction briefing: Industrialisation, trade and investment (day 1)
03 September 2024	Briefings by IDC & NEF 2024/25 Annual Performance Plans & Budget
04 September 2024	Briefings by the CIPC, Companies Tribunal & Take-over Regulation Panel on 2024/25 Annual Performance Plans & Budget
10 September 2024	Briefing by the dtic on Q4 2023/24 Performance
11 September 2024	Briefings by the NCR, NCC and NCT on 2024/25 Annual Performance Plans & Budget
17 September 2024	Briefing by the B-BBEE Commission on 2024/25 APP & Budget; and briefing by AGSA on mandate & audit outcomes trend
18 September 2024	Briefings by the NGB and NLC on 2024/25 Annual Performance Plans & Budget
20 September 2024	Briefing on South African Start-up ecosystem; African Union's Start-up Model Law Framework
08 October 2024	Meeting on the dtic Audit Outcomes; the dtic 2023/24 Annual Report & Q1 2024/25 Performance; and filling senior management posts
15 October 2024	Briefing on Trade Relations & Negotiations; and SEZs & Industrial Parks
16 October 2024	Briefing on the National Lotteries Commission R300m transfer to Treasury: legal opinion; and Consideration of the Committee's Report on the dtic performance
22 October 2024	Briefing on the development and implementation of legislation; and Consideration of the Committee's Report on the dtic Q4 2023/24 Performance

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition	
23 October 2024	Consideration of the Committee's Budgetary Review and Recommendations Report on the dtic
25 October 2024	Formal consideration of the Committee's Budgetary Review and Recommendations Report on the dtic
29 October 2024	Briefing by the dtic on the Implementation of Master Plans
30 October 2024	Briefing on TIPS Evaluation of Master Plans
19 November 2024	Briefing on the National Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies Research, Development, Innovation and Commercialisation Strategy; and the Electric Vehicle White Paper
21 November 2024	Briefings on the National Lotteries Commission: SIU, SAPS, Hawks, NPA
13 November 2024	Briefings by the dtic , IDC & NEF on the impact, challenges and lessons learnt from their incentive programmes
22 November 2024	Briefing on the regulation of banking sector on credit provision & competition matters
26 November 2024	Briefing by the dtic on its Revised 2024/25 Annual Performance Plan & Budget
27 November 2024	Briefing on the Public Procurement Act's contribution to industrialisation, inclusive growth and transformation & role of various agencies in ensuring compliance
28 January 2025	Briefing on allegations of governance failures at the SABS and related matters
29 January 2025	Briefing by the National Consumer Commission (NCC) on revised APP and Budget & Quarter 2 Performance; NCC & the dtic response to foodborne illnesses disaster
04 February 2025	Engagement with the banking sector on competition, the provision of credit for productive activities, and transformation
05 February 2025	Briefing by the SABS on revised 2024/25 APP & Budget; Quarter 2 Performance; and SABS response to Cyber-attack on its IT system

the dtic Parliamentary meetings of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition	
18 Feb 2025	Briefing by the dtic on Q2 and 3 2024/25 Performance
19 Feb 2025	Briefing by the CIPC on implementation of the Zondo Commission Recommendation & Grey-listing Update
05 March 2025	Briefing by the NLC on revised APP and Budget & Q3 2024/25 Performance; licensing process; appointment of new operator
11 March 2025	Briefing by the IDC on revised APP and Budget & Q3 2024/25 Performance
12 March 2025	Briefing by the NCR on revised APP and Budget & Q3 2024/25 Performance
18 March 2025	Briefing by the dtic on Policy priorities of South Africa's G20 Presidency & the dtic's role
19 March 2025	Briefing by the NRCS on revised APP and Budget & Q3 2024/25 Performance
25 March 2025	Engagement with ArcelorMittal South Africa (closed meeting)
26 March 2025	Briefings by the ECIC and NEF on Q3 2024/25 Performance
22 April 2025	Briefing by the dtic on 2025/26 Annual Performance Plan, Strat Plan & Budget; and Consideration of the Committee Report on the dtic revised 2024/25 APP & Budget; and the Committee Report on the dtic Q2 and 3 2024/25 Performance
23 April 2025	Consideration of the Committee Report on the dtic revised 2024/25 APP & Budget; and the Committee Report on the dtic Q2 and 3 2024/25 Performance
24 April 2025	Formal Consideration of the Committee Report on the dtic revised 2024/25 APP & Budget; and Committee Report on the dtic Q2 and 3 2024/25 Performance

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

7.1. National Assembly Resolution on The Report of The Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition on Budget Vote 39: Trade, Industry and Competition, dated 22 August 2024 – Ministerial response letter submitted to Speaker on 27 November 2024:

the **dtic**'s response to the recommendations is as follows:

- a. Evaluate the strategic needs of its entities, their performance and resource allocation.
The process of understanding and evaluating the strategic needs of the entities, and their performance to ensure that they are fit-for-purpose is underway. Several engagements have been held by the Leadership of the Department with the entities in this regard. Upon conclusion of the process and consideration of reports available, the Portfolio Committee will be advised in terms of how the resources will be re-organised/rationalised for better efficiency and effectiveness.
- b. Develop and implement both financial and non-financial support to assist local manufacturers and farmers to access domestic and foreign markets.
 - The Agri-Industrial Fund ("AIF") is a partnership between the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the Department of Agriculture with the main objective of supporting transformation of the agricultural sector (sub-sectors), aligned to the Agriculture and Agro-processing Master Plan. This is part of the Department's broader approach to provide blended finance in the sector.
 - For IDC implementation, priority is given to key primary value chains such as:
 - » export-oriented, high-value fruit and nuts,
 - » poultry (breeder farming, hatcheries and broiler farming) in support of the Poultry Master Plan; and
 - » piggeries (technology-intensive industrial farming).
 - Other agricultural sector and mainly agro-processing value chains that IDC funds include: horticulture, animal protein, grains and forestry.
 - An applicant can qualify for up to 40% of the total project cost as a grant (capped at R40 million) if they meet the Fund's requirements: at least 60% Black

ownership (operational involvement); at least 10% Worker ownership; and other critical economic impact criteria such as new capacity/expansion, new jobs, utilisation of renewable energy and water-saving technologies, exports and localisation.

- Markets for the various value chains vary and thus dictate whether it would be export-orientated or geared towards localisation. For instance, IDC supports horticulture farms (almonds, cherries, macadamia, citrus) that are geared towards exports whilst extensive investment in the poultry value chain (breeder farms, hatcheries, broilers farms and an abattoir) supports expansion of local capacity/localisation to reduce imports of frozen portions mainly for Brazil, the United States of America and the European Union.
- As part of IDC assessment of funding application, it considers the non-financial support a business requires to support its establishment (for start-ups) and expansion (for brownfield projects). The needs identified are supported through a grant-loan solution from the IDC.
- The Agro-Processing Support Scheme (APSS), administered by the Incentive Branch within the **dtic**, aims to stimulate investment by the South African agro-processing/beneficiation enterprises (agri-business). In supporting industrial financing for agri-businesses, APSS intends to increase capacity and hence production and supply of goods for the local market and exports.
- APSS offers a 20% to 30% cost-sharing grant to a maximum of R20 million over a two-year investment period. the **dtic** may consider an additional 10% grant for projects that meet all economic benefit criteria such as employment, transformation, geographic spread and local procurement.
- New and existing agro-processing/beneficiation projects may apply with a focus on food and beverage value addition and processing, furniture manufacturing, fibre processing, feed production, fertiliser production and essential oils. Other agro-processing sub-sectors may be considered by the **dtic** based on economic merit.
- The Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA) Programme is designed to compensate existing and potential exporters for the qualifying costs incurred in respect of activities aimed at developing export markets for South African products and services. EMIA focuses on priority sectors and sub-sectors including agro-processing.

- Assistance provided by the incentive includes: showcasing products and services at international events (online and physical); In-store Promotions provided to groups of five or more small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs) and/or historically disadvantaged South African manufacturers to showcase their products in targeted retail outlets abroad; as well as partially compensating entities for costs incurred in researching and defining new export markets and/or recruiting new foreign direct investment into South Africa by visiting potential buyers or investors in foreign countries.
 - Some of the costs covered include economy class return airfare (maximum of R20,000), subsistence allowance (R3,000 per day), transport of samples (ranging from R1,500 to R20,000, dependent on the assistance provided) and marketing material (ranging from R3,500 to R7,000, dependent on the assistance provided as well as the size, gender and People with Disability ownership of the company).
- c. Prioritise the need for the country to develop its manufacturing capacity, particularly the beneficiation of mineral resources, as this would contribute to job creation and economic growth.
- The Department, together with the Department of Minerals and Petroleum, is finalising work on the Critical Minerals Strategy for the Republic. This strategy will outline plans to become a global leader in the supply of critical minerals essential for clean energy technologies and other high-tech industries. The strategy implementation will focus on boosting domestic production, processing and exporting of these resources in value added form.
 - Tied to this strategy is the battery minerals programme for the supply of battery materials, components and battery packs into the stationary, electromobility and consumer electronics industries. South Africa has already developed unique selling propositions for investment in new capacity targeting the precursor battery materials of aluminium foil, copper sulphate and vanadium electrolyte for long-duration battery storage, to name a few.
 - The beneficiation of these essential minerals dovetails with Government's Just Energy Transition plan and moves towards a low carbon economy; however, what is required is adequate funding resources to harness and promote the development of new capabilities in processing and refining, integration of black players, as well as research and development to improve production technologies.

7.2. 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 2023/24 Financial Year, dated 22 October 2024 – Draft letter to Ministry, 14 November 2024

Recommendation

Informed by its deliberations, the Committee recommends that the House requests that the Minister of Trade, Industry and Competition should consider engaging the Ministers of Finance and of Small Business Development, as well as other relevant ministries to facilitate the streamlining of regulatory processes that hinder Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises from effectively participating in public procurement contracts.

Response

Small, Medium, and Micro Enterprises (SMMEs) form the backbone of the South African economy and are the primary focus of the public procurement system. Public procurement is an important source of market opportunities for SMMEs through the government purchasing of goods and services.

the dtic notes that the Public Procurement Act has taken steps in providing the SMMEs with better access to procurement opportunities by giving preference enterprises as defined in section 1 of the National Small Enterprises Act, 1996 (Act No. 102 of 1996). This includes enterprises based in townships, rural or underdeveloped areas or in a particular province or municipality as well as black people as defined in the Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act, 2003 (Act No. 53 of 2003).

The National Treasury has set up task teams, inclusive of the dtic and the Department of Small Business Development (DSBD) that will draft Regulations to support the implementation of the Public Procurement Act. The role of SMMEs in public procurement will also be prioritised in the Regulations.

7.3. Budgetary Review and Recommendation Report of the Portfolio Committee on Trade, Industry and Competition [including Q1], dated 25 October 2024 – Ministerial response letter submitted to Speaker on 27 November 2024

the dtic's response to the recommendations is as follows:

- Engaging the Presidency to consider including the resolution of the constraints faced by the manufacturing sector in relation to beneficiation and the exportation of value-added goods, particularly administered prices and inefficient transport logistics as part of Operation Vulindlela.
- the dtic** participates in both the National Energy Crisis Committee (NECOM) and the National Logistics Crisis Committee (NLCC), which were established under the Presidency. The NECOM deals with the energy crisis by fixing Eskom and adding new energy sources of power. This is aimed at reducing load shedding and ensuring energy security for South Africa. The NLCC addresses the rail, port and road crises currently undermining growth and job creation in South Africa. Several urgent interventions are being pursued in parallel to sectoral structural reforms aimed at opening of rail and port networks to private operators. The Government and business are jointly supporting the work-streams to ensure security of supply, lowering the cost of production to grow the economy in South Africa.
- Engaging with other relevant departments to develop a policy to promote and support the development of start-up businesses, particularly in relation to venture capital funding access, intellectual property protection and visas for highly skilled workers.
- the dtic**, together with its financing entities, the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and the National Empowerment Fund (NEF), provides financial and non-financial support to start-up businesses and expansions. The Department will engage with stakeholders to develop a policy to promote venture capital funding access.
- The Patents Act is being reviewed and a bill will soon be published for public comment. The current draft contains provisions that will serve start-ups and small businesses in more than one way:

- The Draft Patents Bill includes measures to make IP more inclusive of small business and previously disadvantaged citizens. The Draft Patents Bill will introduce "patent agents" into the overall patent regime in line with international practice. This measure will permit professionals possessing a technical degree who have passed a prescribed exam to assist members of the public to register their patents. Currently, patent attorneys monopolise the provision of patent registration services. The introduction of patent agents will provide competition to patent attorneys that should help to reduce costs associated with patent registration. The Patents Bill, furthermore, provides for CIPC to strengthen the assistance it gives to patent applicants through the application process and provides fee reductions for SMMEs. These measures will incentivise marginalised South Africans to make use of the patent system.
- The Draft Patents Bill introduces "utility model patents". This utility model system provides more accessible protection for local incremental innovation that is common among small businesses in South Africa. Jurisdictions around the world (Germany, South Korea and China, for example) have at various stages of their industrialisation process used the utility model system to promote incremental innovation.
- The proposal for a South African start-up visa has been made in the Operation Vulindlela Report (Report of the Work Visa Review). In tandem with the limited available literature on the topic, a research study commissioned by the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (**the dtic**) as well as further industry and stakeholder consultations, the Department made recommendations to the Department of Home Affairs for the implementation of said visa category.

Broadly the recommendation is that:

- the South African start-up visa attracts a diverse range of entrepreneurs and investments; this visa should not be restricted to any pre-determined sectors or industries. Rather, as evidenced by the international experience, this visa should be open to all start-ups that are able to demonstrate a strong potential for growth and employment creation;
- this visa is targeted at entrepreneurs that are most likely to be successful and have the greatest economic impact in South Africa, it should be targeted at investments

that are technology-based, innovative and scalable. This will have to be presented by a detailed business case;

- the company should be able to create jobs in the respective field; and
- all applicants must demonstrate that they have sufficient funding to finance their business plan and support themselves and their family in South Africa for the period of the visa.

In order to implement the above, the Department of Home Affairs will have to advise if any legislative and/or regulatory amendments will have to be made. It was, therefore, proposed that a dedicated task team be established to ensure the implementation of the said visa category.

7.4. Briefing to the PC on the Revised APP 2024/2025 took place on 26 November 2024 – Report adopted on 24 April 2025 but not yet published in the ATC.

7.5. Briefing to the PC on Q2 and Q3 2024/25 Performance took place on 18 February 2025 – Report adopted on 24 April 2025 but not yet published in the ATC.

8. SCOPA RESOLUTIONS

Resolution No.	Subject	Details	Response by the department	Resolved (Yes/No)
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 Risk Management Committee (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 that are 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 4 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 9 Programmes within **the dtic** – cumulative total of **57 Output Indicators**). The unit audited the Performance Information reports on a sample basis for the 2024/25 Financial Year, and concentrated on Trade, ISID, Sectors, Incentives and Transformation and Competition Branches – covering 36 Output areas per Quarter.

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, in its 3rd Year of Contract, co-sourced specialist audit services, mainly in the ambit of Specialist IT Audits, and the Contingent Liability Disclosure Review. A panel of co-sourced forensic firms continued to serve **the dtic** in its

3rd year of Appointment – to assist with certain forensic assignments in **the dtic** as well as certain Entities, such as NRCS, NGB and SABS, during the 2024/25 financial year.

For the reporting period under review, the Internal Audit Unit spent an estimated **12,900** direct hours (**including** in-house forensic investigations of **2,800** hours) on audit work at **the dtic**. During the period, **67** 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 2025.

The Unit lost 2 Forensic Staff members during the 1st Quarter, due to Promotions in the Public Sector. The Resource hours reduced from 15,600 to 12,900 available hours.

In line with the section 38(1) (a) ii and 77 of the PFMA, as well as relevant provisions of the Treasury Regulations, an Audit Committee with five independent members, who have sufficient qualifications and experience to render the services associated with the Audit Committee function, has been established. During the year under review, five Audit Committee meetings were held. Details thereof will be included in the Audit Committee Report to the Annual Report. 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 his 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, amongst others, include:

- monitoring the scope and effectiveness of the Internal Audit function in the Department;
- acts in an advisory capacity to the Accounting Officer; and
- review of items highlighted by Internal Auditors and the Auditor-General, in order to provide the necessary assistance to the DG 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; and
- Combined Assurance.

- **Audit Committee Composition and meeting attendance (Tabular Form)**

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

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation (e.g. SAICA, IIA, IOD(SA))	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2024/25	Has the AC member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes / No)	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period (whether in the public sector or not)	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period, e.g. Boards, Risk Committee, IT Committee, etc, whether in this or any other institution(s)
			Start date	End Date					
Mr Nare Thupana	B Com Degree in Accounting and a Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management. Certified Internal Auditor, and Certification in Control Self-assessment.	ISACA IIA GARP	01/04/2024	31/03/2027	5	Yes	No	N/A	N/A
Ms M Ramataboe	Higher Diploma in Business Studies. Master's in Business Administration and registered as a Chartered Accountant.	IRMSA IOD SA	01/04/2024	31/03/2027	5	Yes	No	N/A	Chairperson of RMC

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation (e.g. SAICA, IIA, IOD(SA))	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2024/25	Has the AC member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes / No)	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period (whether in the public sector or not)	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period, e.g. Boards, Risk Committee, IT Committee, etc, whether in this or any other institution(s)
			Start date	End Date					
Mr C de Kock	B Com degree in Accounting. B Com hons degree in Accounting and Master's degree in IT Auditing. Certified Internal Auditor, Certified Information Systems Auditor and registered as a Professional Accountant (SAIPA).	SAIPA IOD SA	01/04/2024	31/03/2027	5	Yes	No	N/A	Chairperson of ICT Steercom
Mr O Mokgoantle	B Com degree in Accounting. B Com hons degree in Accounting, a Higher Diploma in Computer Auditing. Master's Degree in Financial Markets and an M Com degree in Business Management.	ISACA IIA	01/04/2024	31/03/2027	5	Yes	No	N/A	N/A

Name	Qualifications	Professional Affiliation (e.g. SAICA, IIA, IOD(SA))	Appointment: Term of Office		No. of meetings attended 2024/25	Has the AC member declared private and business interests in every meeting? (Yes/No)	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes / No)	No. of other ACs that the member served on during the reporting period (whether in the public sector or not)	No. of other governance structures the member served on during the reporting period, e.g. Boards, Risk Committee, IT Committee, etc, whether in this or any other institution(s)
			Start date	End Date					
	Certification in Information Systems Control and Governance of Enterprise Information Technology.								
Adv. Vishaal Bhimma	LLB, Forensic Practitioner (FP) SA. Admitted Advocate to the High Court (SA).	Advocate of High Court; ACFE (FP) SA National Forum of Advocates	01/09/2022	31/03/2027	4	Yes	No	N/A	Chairperson of Ethics Committee

Remuneration of audit committee members

- Rates –
AC members are remunerated as per SAICA Tariffs – applicable to the 2019/2020 Financial Year, and not increased due to Capping of COE Budget in the public Sector.
- Whether audit committee members who worked or are working for an organ of state are being remunerated –
None of the members are employed by any organ of State.
- Total audit committee expenditure for the reporting period:
R530,000

Remuneration of audit committee members

- Rates
- Whether audit committee members who worked or are working for an organ of state are being remunerated.
- Total audit committee expenditure for the reporting period.

12. AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

We are pleased to present our report for the financial year ended 31 March 2025.

Part 1: Audit Committee Reflections – 2024/25 FY

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).

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 3.1.8-3.1.16.

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.

Furthermore, the AC reports that it understands and has internalized the requirements of Global Internal Audit Standards and reviewed the charter to align it with the standards.

The role of the Chief Audit Executive (CAE) extends beyond traditional internal auditing functions, often providing strategic counsel to management and exco. The AC confirms the nature and value of this counsel, undertakes regular evaluations of the IA Unit, and addresses key challenges by identifying practical solutions to enhance governance, risk management, and control effectiveness.

Key challenges faced during the year included the loss of resources within the

IA Unit, and together with HR and the OCFO, approval has been granted to fill 3 critical posts in the New Year.

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

Part 2: Audit Committee Composition and Meeting Attendance

The audit committee comprises five (5) members, including the Chairperson. The committee is properly constituted, with a balanced representation of independent members with a diverse and appropriate mix of qualifications, skills, and experience.

For the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the AC conducted various 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 Internal Audit reports and outcomes; and

- The AGSA Management report, final Audit Report and the Audit Opinion.

The committee convened six (6) times during the year with four (4) being ordinary meetings and the remainder special meetings.

The table below shows each member's qualifications and attendance of meetings:

Name (Position)	Qualifications	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes / No)	Number of ordinary meetings attended	Number of special meetings attended
Mr Nare Thupana (Chairperson of Audit Committee)	• B Com. Degree in Accounting. • Postgraduate Diploma in Business Management. • Certified Internal Auditor. • Certification in Control Self-assessment.	No	4	2
Ms M Ramataboe (Chairperson of Risk Committee)	• Higher Diploma in Business Studies. • Master's in Business Administration. • Chartered Accountant in Lesotho.	No	4	2

Name (Position)	Qualifications	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes / No)	Number of ordinary meetings attended	Number of special meetings attended
Mr C de Kock (Chairperson of the ICT Committee)	• B Com degree in Accounting. • B Com hon's degree in Accounting. • Master's degree in IT Auditing. • Certified Internal Auditor, • Certified Information Systems Auditor. • Professional Accountant (SAIPA).	No	4	2
Mr O Mokgoantle	• B Com degree in Accounting. • B Com. Hons degree in Accounting. • Higher Diploma in Computer Auditing. • Master's Degree in Financial Markets. • M Com degree in Business Management. • Certification in Information Systems Control and Governance of Enterprise Information Technology.	No	4	2

Name (Position)	Qualifications	Is the AC member an employee of an organ of state? (Yes / No)	Number of ordinary meetings attended	Number of special meetings attended
Adv. Vishaal Bhimma (Chairperson of the Ethics Committee)	- LLB, - Forensic Practitioner (FP) SA	No	3	2

The members of the audit committee held meetings with the acting accounting officer, senior management of the department, internal audit function and the external auditors, collectively and individually, on matters related to governance, internal control and risk in the department, throughout the reporting period.

The new AC members commenced with their tenure on 1 April 2024, with Mr N Thupana appointed as the new chairperson.

Part 3: Audit Committee Focus Areas

The following was reviewed during the year under review:

a. Effectiveness of the internal control systems

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

The Committee has considered the work performed by the Internal Audit (IA) on a quarterly basis, and tracked outstanding Audit Findings.

In line with the PFMA, IA provides the AC and management with 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 where certain control weaknesses were identified, these were then raised with Management.

The following IA work was completed during the year under review, it consists of 65 Audit Reports and memoranda in the following categories:

Type of Audit Number	Frequency	Qualifications
Compliance Audits	3	
Performance Audits	4	
IT Audits	5	
PI Audits (11 branches, - Q1 and then sampled Branches for Q2, to Q3)	40	Quarterly
Follow-ups: Compliance Audits Performance Audits IT Audits	- LLB, - Forensic Practitioner (FP) SA	No

b. Effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function (IAF)

The Accounting Officer is obliged, in terms of the PFMA, to ensure that the entity has a system of internal audit under the control and direction of the AC.

The audit committee is satisfied that the internal audit function has properly discharged its functions and responsibilities during the year under review. 5

The capacity of the internal audit function had faced challenges in the 2024/25 Financial year, with the loss of 6 staff resources as at 31 March 2025; however, at year end commitment has been received from HR and OCFO to fill 3 posts.

The audit committee expects these resources to contribute to the internal audit function becoming more efficient, more responsive to challenges and better able to provide audit reports of a high quality to management and the committee on a timely basis.

The audit committee supports the direction that the internal audit function is adopting in providing the necessary skills and agility required for the function to respond quickly and effectively to the demands for internal audits across the department.

c. Activities of the IAF

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.

d. Effectiveness of Risk Management

The AC is responsible for the oversight of the risk management function. The risk management committee reports to the audit committee on the department's management of risk.

The Risk Management Committee monitors and oversees the management of Risk identification, assessments and mitigation processes throughout **the dtic**.

One of the Independent AC members chairs the Committee and reports back to the AC during quarterly 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 are being implemented to reduce Risks to acceptable levels. New and emerging Risks were identified and adequate risk responses considered, in order to enhance the achievement of the APP of the Department.

The AC has reviewed the risk register and the reports from the risk committee and has made recommendations for the improvement of the risk profile of the Department.

e. Information Communications Technology (ICT)

Information communication and technology is critical to the strategic transformation and organisational performance of **the dtic**. A separate ICT Steering Committee is in place to monitor and oversee the governance of ICT throughout **the dtic**. ICT governance forms an integral part of **the dtic's** business operations.

Achievement of ICT governance objectives is monitored through quarterly ICT Steering Committee meetings chaired by an Independent AC Member and attended by representatives of all stakeholders having a part in **the dtic's** IT environment. The monitoring and achievement of ICT governance objectives is facilitated through this committee where appropriate IT risks and related business objectives are addressed.

The ICT Steering Committee in executing its oversight responsibilities relating to ICT governance has provided several recommendations to continue to improve the ICT control environment.

f. Governance and Ethics

the dtic has adopted the Public Sector Corporate Governance Framework. The AC continues to monitor on an ongoing basis the key Governance interventions of **the dtic**.

There is a focus to imbed further enhancements of awareness and understanding of Ethics at all levels across and throughout **the dtic**. The Ethics Committee has been re-established and has redrafted its Terms of Reference; its Strategy and Policies for the year ahead.

The **dtic** requires that all members of the Senior Management Services (SMS), level 9 to 12 Managers; and officials in the Finance Unit to complete a financial disclosure declaration on an annual basis.

g. Adequacy, reliability, and accuracy of financial and performance information (PI)

The 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 2025.

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 APP targets by IA. An action plan is also developed by Management to address the issues raised by the AGSA and Internal Audit which relates to the reporting of PI.

The AC is satisfied that the performance reports have been prepared in terms of the PFMA, the Treasury Regulations and any other related regulatory requirements for reporting performance.

Accounting and auditing concerns identified as a result of internal and external audits

The Internal Audit unit identified potential fraud in 2 Projects under the BIS Incentive programme and have referred this for Forensic Investigation.

The AG identified potential fraudulent documents in the processing of CPFP claims under the Incentive schemes, and has referred this for forensic Investigation to **the dtic** Forensics Unit.

h. Compliance with legal and regulatory obligations

The audit committee has noted that the Department is addressing the need for additional resources within the ERM unit in order to adequately address the monitoring of regulatory compliance requirements of the Department. A department-wide project has been undertaken called “The Fit-For-Purpose Project” which should allow the Department to integrate branches where required and coordinates its components in a manner that will enable it to deliver on its mandate, promote accountability and synergy, increase responsiveness to global economic changes, encourage flexibility and effectively respond to global and local economic changes. The project is progressing satisfactorily in this regard.

The Committee has performed the following functions:-

- Reviewed compliance with legal and regulatory obligations;
- Reviewed whether Management has considered legal and compliance risks as part of their risk assessments;
- Reviewed the effectiveness of the system for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations;
- Reviewed the findings of any examinations by regulatory agencies, and any auditor's observations;
- Reviewed the process for communicating the code of conduct to the Department's personnel, and for monitoring compliance therewith; and
- Obtained regular updates from Management regarding legal and compliance matters.

i. The quality of the in-year management and monthly/quarterly reports submitted in terms of legislation

The AC is satisfied with the content and quality of management and quarterly reports prepared and issued to the National Treasury during the year under review as required by the PFMA.

j. Combined Assurance

the dtic's combined assurance framework has the objective of aligning assurance processes and assurance service delivery throughout the Department to maximise risk and governance oversight and control efficiencies and optimise overall assurance to the AC.

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.

k. Evaluation of the annual 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 was 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;
- The Accounting policies and practices applied were appropriate;
- That Management implementation of Internal and External Audit Findings are taken seriously and there is commitment in taking the appropriate corrective actions.

l. External Audit and Auditor-General's Report

The AC acknowledges the Department's achievement of an unqualified audit opinion and recognises the efforts of Management in maintaining sound

financial management and compliance processes. The AC further notes the inclusion of an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in the audit report, which highlights fraud risks identified during the audit. Although this matter does not impact the audit opinion, the Committee supports Management's decision to transparently disclose the issue in the Annual Financial Statements and to initiate a forensic investigation into the transactions concerned.

m. 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 the audit observations, analyses of reports presented to the AC by Management and assurance providers, the AC concludes that the Systems of Internal Control 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, dtic Management, the AGSA and IA who supported the committee in performing its functions effectively.

On behalf of the Audit Committee.



Mr N Thupana
Chairperson of the Audit Committee
the dtic

4 August 2025

13. B-BBEE COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following table has been completed in accordance with the compliance to 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	Discussion	
	Yes / No	(include a discussion on your response, impact and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)	
Determining qualification criteria for the issuing of licences, concessions or other authorisations in respect of economic activity in terms of any law?	NO	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 to B-BBEE legislation.	
Developing and implementing a preferential procurement policy?	YES	During the financial year, the following was recorded by the department on procurement:	
		Total orders	R143,318,319
		SMME	74%
		YOUTH	24%
		WOMEN	40%
		DISABILITY	1%
Determining qualification criteria for the sale of state-owned enterprises?	-	-	
Developing criteria for entering into partnerships with the private sector?	-	-	

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	Discussion
	Yes / No	(include a discussion on your response, impact and indicate what measures have been taken to comply)
Determining criteria for the awarding of incentives, grants and investment schemes in support of Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment?	YES	An amount of R3.85 billion was disbursed to B-BBEE level 1-8 companies in 2024/25. Of this, 77% was disbursed to Level 1-4 companies, 9% to Level 5-7 companies and 14% to Level 8 companies. An amount of R1.29 billion was paid to black industrialist and black-owned companies in 2024/25. In 2024/25, R956.79 million was paid to SMME, women and youth-owned beneficiaries.

PART D

Human Resource Management





HR



1. INTRODUCTION

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

2. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN RESOURCES

As at 31 March 2025, the organisational structure of **the dtic** comprised 1,182 approved posts. Of these, 998 posts were filled while 184 remained unfilled. It is important to note that 179 of the vacant posts were subject to a moratorium on recruitment, in line with directives issued by the Department of Public Service and Administration and National Treasury, due to budgetary constraints related to the Compensation of Employees' budget across government departments. The department recorded an attrition rate of 5.7% of permanent employees, signifying a retention rate of 94.3%. Career advancement opportunities were cited as a leading reason for exits.

Representation of Persons with Disabilities within the department currently stands at 4.5%, while women occupy 55% of Senior Management Service positions – surpassing both Cabinet and internal representational targets.

The department continues to embed a performance-driven culture through its automated Performance Management and Development System (PMDS). This system underpins the alignment of individual performance with departmental objectives and facilitates real-time tracking and accountability. The latest reporting period shows a performance agreement submission rate of 97.4%, with interventions put in place to address isolated instances of non-compliance.

Acknowledging the critical importance of continuous skills development, the department prioritised both formal and informal learning platforms to build institutional capacity. 3,918 Attendees have participated in planned and unplanned training interventions, information and capacity-building sessions, workshops, webinars, brown bag sessions, etc. The department has supported

the development of its employees through the bursary programme in which 138 employees have participated in obtaining formal qualifications, i.e. 8 Certificates, 9 Diplomas, 6 Advanced Diplomas, 56 Undergraduates, 22 Postgraduate/Honours, 27 Masters and 10 PhD qualifications.

In supporting employee well-being, **the dtic** implemented a suite of wellness interventions ranging from onsite clinic services to confidential counselling. Awareness campaigns and virtual sessions were conducted to address physical, emotional, and psychosocial well-being, extending support to employees and their immediate families.

Maintaining constructive labour relations remained a priority, with continuous engagements taking place in the Departmental Bargaining Chamber. These collaborative platforms ensure open dialogue and the resolution of labour matters in a mutually respectful environment.

To streamline leave management processes, the automated leave system has been developed and implemented with effect from 1 April 2024. This digital solution enables paperless application, approval, and oversight of leave transactions, thereby improving processing times and ensuring timely updates to PERSAL. For the reporting period, 10,378 leave forms were received and processed through the system within an average turnaround time of 1.7 days.

3. HUMAN RESOURCES OVERSIGHT STATISTICS

3.1. Personnel-related expenditure

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

- 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 2024 and 31 March 2025

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	848,713	300,237	2,134	1,102,989	35.38%	823
Trade	237,079	81,615	0	107,056	34.43%	1,060
ISID	147,111	87,415	0	0	59.42%	1,166
Sectors	1,312,230	103,020	0	0	7.85%	945
Regulations	345,911	61,735	0	44,930	17.85%	1,012
Incentives	4,251,220	143,653	0	5,713	3.38%	860
Exports	339,688	144,311	359	217	42.48%	1,503
Transformation and Competition	2,039,659	51,179	163	87,153	2.51%	1,024
Research	37,118	31,078	0	3,794	83.73%	942
Total	9,558,729	1,004,243	2,656	1,351,852	10.51%	972

Table 3.1.2 Personnel costs by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

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)	225	0.0%	1	225
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	14,904	1.5%	45	331
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	192,583	19.2%	341	565
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	464,331	46.2%	438	1,060
Senior and Top management (Levels 13-16)	332,200	33.1%	208	1,597
Total	1,004,243	100.0%	1,033	972

Table 3.1.3 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by programme for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Programme	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners 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	209,002	69.6%	2,824	0.9%	5,109	1.7%	11,179	3.7%
Trade	56,576	69.3%	0	0.0%	702	0.9%	2,061	2.5%
ISID	61,280	70.1%	8	0.0%	802	0.9%	2,049	2.3%
Sectors	70,882	68.8%	0	0.0%	1,037	1.0%	1,881	1.8%
Regulations	43,000	69.7%	0	0.0%	703	1.1%	1,635	2.6%
Incentives	101,947	71.0%	22	0.0%	2,234	1.6%	5,311	3.7%
Exports	62,306	43.2%	0	0.0%	1,274	0.9%	2,927	2.0%
Transformation and Competition	35,010	68.4%	205	0.4%	537	1.0%	1,259	2.5%
Research	20,846	67.1%	0	0.0%	178	0.6%	888	2.9%
Total	660,849	65.8%	3,059	0.3%	12,576	1.3%	29,190	2.9%

Table 3.1.4 Salaries, Overtime, Home Owners Allowance and Medical Aid by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Salaries		Overtime		Home Owners 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
Skilled (Levels 1-2)	106	47.11%	0	0.00%	19	8.44%	27	12.00%
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	12,975	87.06%	150	1.01%	1,237	8.30%	1,722	11.55%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	100,687	52.28%	1,366	0.71%	6,170	3.20%	12,623	6.55%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	310,931	66.96%	1,543	0.33%	4,624	1.00%	11,628	2.50%
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	236,150	71.09%	0	0.00%	526	0.16%	3,190	0.96%
Total	660,849	65.8%	3,059	0.3%	12,576	1.3%	29,190	2.9%

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 2025

Programme	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration	414	355	14.3%	10
Regulations	65	59	9.2%	2
Transformation and Competition	66	48	27.3%	2
Exports	116	92	20.7%	4
Research	41	32	22.0%	1
Sectors	125	106	15.2%	3
Incentives	179	162	9.5%	5
ISID	92	69	25.0%	6
Trade	84	75	10.7%	2
TOTAL	1,182	998	15.6%	35

Table 3.2.2 Employment and vacancies by salary band as on 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Lower skilled (1-2)	1	1	0.0%	0
Skilled (3-5)	59	45	23.7%	0
Highly skilled production (6-8)	348	311	10.6%	30
Highly skilled supervision (9-12)	524	438	16.4%	0
Senior management (13-16)	250	203	18.8%	5
Total	1,182	998	15.6%	35

Table 3.2.3 Employment and vacancies by critical occupations as on 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Administration Clerks	26	17	34.6%	30
Administration Officer	25	24	4.0%	0
Administrative Related	33	32	3.0%	0
Call or Contact Centre Clerk	15	14	6.7%	0
Caretaker/Cleaner	6	5	16.7%	0
Chief Financial Officer	1	1	0.0%	0
Cleaners in Offices, Workshops, Hospitals, etc.	1	1	0.0%	0
Communication Coordinator	25	25	0.0%	0
Economists	8	7	12.5%	0
Filing and Registry Clerk	14	13	7.1%	0
Finance Clerk	7	5	28.6%	0

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Financial Accountant	40	32	20.0%	0
Food Services Aids and Waiters	2	1	50.0%	0
Head Of National Government Component	12	6	50.0%	0
Human Resource Practitioner	14	13	7.1%	0
Human Resources Clerks	7	7	0.0%	0
Human Resources Related	9	6	33.3%	0
Information Technology Related	36	32	11.1%	0
Internal Auditor	7	4	42.9%	0
Kitchen Hand	12	10	16.7%	0
Messengers, Porters and Deliverers	8	8	0.0%	0
Middle Manager: Human Resource & Organisa.Devel.Related	14	11	21.4%	0
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	30	25	16.7%	0
Middle Manager: Finance And Economics Related	30	28	6.7%	0
Middle Manager: Internal Audit Related	7	6	14.3%	0
Middle Manager: Legal Related	7	6	14.3%	0
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	173	134	22.5%	0
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	4	3	25.0%	0
Occupational/Job Analyst	1	1	0.0%	0
Office Machine Operator	4	3	25.0%	0
Other Occupations	2	2	0.0%	0

Critical occupation	Number of posts on approved establishment	Number of posts filled	Vacancy Rate	Number of employees additional to the establishment
Personal Assistant	50	43	14.0%	0
Receptionist (General)	6	6	0.0%	0
Risk And Integrity Manager	3	2	33.3%	0
Risk Officer	2	1	50.0%	0
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	65	61	6.2%	0
Security Officers	5	4	20.0%	0
Senior Managers	236	195	17.4%	5
Supply Chain Clerk	13	12	7.7%	0
Supply Chain Practitioner	1	1	0.0%	0
Systems Administrator	3	3	0.0%	0
Systems Developer	1	1	0.0%	0
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related Profession	217	187	13.8%	0
Total	1,182	998	15.6%	35

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 advertising and filling of SMS posts, reasons for not complying with prescribed timeframes and disciplinary steps taken.

Table 3.3.1 SMS post information as on 31 March 2025

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	1	100.0%	0	0.0%
Salary Level 16	3	3	100.0%	0	0.0%
Salary Level 15	12	7	58.3%	5	41.7%
Salary Level 14	67	53	79.1%	14	20.9%
Salary Level 13	167	139	83.2%	28	16.8%
Total	250	203	81.2%	47	18.8%

Table 3.3.2 SMS post information as on 30 September 2025

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	13	9	69%	4	31%
Salary Level 14	67	56	84%	11	16%
Salary Level 13	169	142	84%	27	16%
Total	253	208	82%	45	18%

Table 3.3.3 Advertising and filling of SMS posts for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

SMS Level	Advertising	Filling of Posts	
	Number of vacancies per level advertised in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level filled in 6 months of becoming vacant	Number of vacancies per level not filled in 6 months but filled in 12 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	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0

Table 3.3.4 Reasons for not having complied with the filling of funded vacant SMS – Advertised within 6 months and filled within 12 months after becoming vacant for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not advertised due to a change in Administration
DG and 4 DDG posts re-advertised due to a change in Administration.
Reasons for vacancies not filled within twelve months
DG and 4 DDG posts were re-advertised due to a change in Administration. DG post was filled within 6 months of being re-advertised. DDG posts were delayed due to the appointment of DG awaited to participate in the selection processes.

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Reasons for vacancies not advertised within six months
None
Reasons for vacancies not filled within six months
None.

3.4. Job Evaluation

Within a nationally determined framework, executing authorities may evaluate or re-evaluate any job in his or her 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 2024 and 31 March 2025

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 (Levels1-2)	1	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	59	17	29%	16	94%	1	6%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	348	8	2%	0	0%	1	13%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	524	26	5%	1	4%	6	23%
Senior Management Service Band A	167	16	10%	0	0%	1	6%
Senior Management Service Band B	67	8	12%	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	1,182	75	6%	17	23%	9	12%

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Administration Clerks	1	5	6	Out of Adjustment (Foreign Economics Officers), Grade Progression, JE, Grievance settlement and Retentions
Administration Clerks	1	6	7	
Administration Officer	2	7	8	
Administration Officer	1	7	9	
Administration Officer	1	7	10	
Administration Officer	1	8	9	
Administrative Related	3	7	8	
Administrative Related	1	7	9	
Administrative Related	1	10	11	
Communication Coordinator	1	6	7	
Communication Coordinator	1	8	9	
Communication Coordinator	1	8	10	
Communication Coordinator	2	9	10	
Filing and Registry Clerk	1	6	8	
Financial Accountant	1	6	7	
Financial Accountant	1	6	8	
Financial Accountant	2	8	9	
Human Resources Related	1	8	10	
Human Resources Related	1	9	10	
Information Technology Related	3	6	8	

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Information Technology Related	1	9	10	
Information Technology Related	1	9	12	
Information Technology Related	2	11	12	
Internal Auditor	1	10	11	
Messengers, Porters and Deliverers	1	4	6	
Middle Manager: Human Resource & Related	2	11	12	
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	2	11	12	
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	1	11	13	
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	1	11	12	
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	1	11	13	
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	1	12	13	
Middle Manager: Internal Audit Related	5	11	12	
Middle Manager: Legal Related	1	11	13	
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	10	11	12	
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	1	11	13	
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	1	12	13	
Occupational/Job Analyst	1	9	10	
Personal Assistant	1	8	9	

Occupation	Number of employees	Job evaluation level	Remuneration level	Reason for deviation
Personal Assistant	1	9	10	
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	2	6	7	
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	17	7	8	
Security Officers	1	6	7	
Senior Managers	1	11	13	
Senior Managers	3	13	14	
Senior Managers	2	14	15	
Supply Chain Clerk	2	6	7	
Supply Chain Clerk	2	7	8	
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related	1	8	9	
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related	4	9	10	
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related	3	10	11	
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related	1	8	12	
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related	3	10	12	
Total number of employees whose salaries exceeded the level determined by job evaluation				104
Percentage of total employed				10%

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Gender	African	Asian	Coloured	White	Total
Female	42	4	3	12	61
Male	38	3	1	1	43
Total	80	7	4	13	104
Employees with a disability	2	2	0	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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Number of employees at beginning of period-1 April 2025	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)	78	8	13	17%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	329	34	48	15%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	470	7	33	7%
Senior Management Service Bands A	144	4	7	5%
Senior Management Service Bands B	59	5	8	14%
Senior Management Service Bands C	7	0	0	0%
Senior Management Service Bands D	1	0	0	0%
Total	1,089	58	109	10%

Table 3.5.2 Annual turnover rates by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period-April 2025	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Administration Clerks	48	34	36	75%
Administration Officer	25	0	0	0%
Administrative Related	31	1	1	3%
Call or Contact Centre Clerk	14	0	0	0%
Caretaker/Cleaner	3	5	3	100%

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period-April 2025	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Chief Financial Officer	1	0	0	0%
Cleaners in Offices, Workshops, Hospitals, etc.	1	0	0	0%
Communication Coordinator	25	0	0	0%
Economists	7	0	0	0%
Filing and Registry Clerk	14	0	1	7%
Finance Clerk	5	0	1	20%
Financial Accountant	35	0	1	3%
Food Services Aids and Waiters	3	0	0	0%
Head of National Government Component	6	0	0	0%
Human Resource Practitioner	14	0	0	0%
Human Resources Clerks	7	0	0	0%
Human Resources Related	6	0	1	17%
Information Technology Related	35	0	2	6%
Internal Auditor	5	0	2	40%
Kitchen Hand	11	0	2	18%
Messengers, Porters and Deliverers	8	0	0	0%
Middle Manager: Human Resource & Organisa.Devel. Related	13	0	2	15%
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	27	6	6	22%
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	28	0	0	0%
Middle Manager: Internal Audit Related	7	0	1	14%
Middle Manager: Legal Related	7	0	1	14%
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	145	0	9	6%

Critical occupation	Number of employees at beginning of period-April 2025	Appointments and transfers into the department	Terminations and transfers out of the department	Turnover rate
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	4	0	2	50%
Occupational/Job Analyst	2	0	1	50%
Office Machine Operator	4	0	1	25%
Other Occupations	0	3	0	0%
Personal Assistant	48	0	5	10%
Receptionist (General)	6	2	3	50%
Risk and Integrity Manager	3	0	0	0%
Risk Officer	2	0	1	50%
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	63	1	4	6%
Security Officers	4	0	0	0%
Senior Managers	208	6	15	7%
Supply Chain Clerk	13	0	1	8%
Supply Chain Practitioner	1	0	0	0%
Systems Administrator	3	0	0	0%
Systems Developer	1	0	0	0%
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related Profession	196	0	7	4%
TOTAL	1,089	58	109	10%

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Termination Type	Number	% of Total Resignations
Death	4	3.7%
Resignation	45	41.3%
Expiry of contract	44	40.4%
Dismissal – misconduct	1	0.9%
Discharged due to ill-health	2	1.8%
Mandatory retirement	2	1.8%
Retirement	7	6.4%
Early retirement	1	0.9%
Transfer to other Public Service Departments	3	2.8%
Total	109	
Total number of employees who left as a % of total employment	10%	

Table 3.5.4 Promotions by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2025	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
Administration Clerks	48	1	2%	12	25%
Administration Officer	25	0	0%	20	80%
Administrative Related	31	1	3%	24	77%
Call or Contact Centre Clerk	14	0	0%	11	79%
Caretaker/Cleaner	3	0	0%	0	0%

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2025	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
Chief Financial Officer	1	0	0%	1	100%
Cleaners in Offices, Workshops, Hospitals, etc.	1	0	0%	1	100%
Communication Coordinator	25	2	8%	18	72%
Economists	7	0	0%	6	86%
Filing and Registry Clerk	14	0	0%	13	0%
Finance Clerk	5	0	0%	5	100%
Financial Accountant	35	0	0%	31	89%
Food Services Aids And Waiters	3	0	0%	0	0%
Head of National Government Component	6	0	0%	10	167%
Human Resource Practitioner	14	0	0%	13	93%
Human Resources Clerks	7	0	0%	6	86%
Human Resources Related	6	0	0%	6	100%
Information Technology Related	35	0	0%	26	74%
Internal Auditor	5	0	0%	2	40%
Kitchen Hand	11	0	0%	1	9%
Messengers, Porters and Deliverers	8	0	0%	4	50%
Middle Manager: Human Resource & Organisa.Devel.Related	13	0	0%	6	46%
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	27	0	0%	11	41%
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	28	0	0%	21	75%

Occupation	Employees 1 April 2025	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
Middle Manager: Internal Audit Related	7	0	0%	4	57%
Middle Manager: Legal Related	7	0	0%	3	43%
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	145	0	0%	94	65%
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	4	0	0%	1	25%
Occupational/Job Analyst	2	0	0%	0	0%
Office Machine Operator	4	0	0%	1	25%
Other Occupations	0	0	0%	0	0%
Personal Assistant	48	0	0%	25	52%
Receptionist (General)	6	0	0%	3	50%
Risk and Integrity Manager	3	0	0%	0	0%
Risk Officer	2	0	0%	0	0%
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	63	9	14%	45	71%
Security Officers	4	0	0%	4	100%
Senior Managers	208	0	0%	180	87%
Supply Chain Clerk	13	1	8%	10	77%
Supply Chain Practitioner	1	0	0%	1	100%
Systems Administrator	3	0	0%	3	100%
Systems Developer	1	0	0%	1	100%
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related Profession	196	1	1%	140	71%
TOTAL	1,089	15	1%	763	70%

Table 3.5.5 Promotions by salary band for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Salary band	Employees 1 April 2025	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
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	1	0	0%	1	100%
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	78	1	1%	18	23%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	329	12	4%	235	71%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	470	2	0%	312	66%
Senior Management (Level 13-16)	211	0	0%	197	93%
Total	1,089	15	1%	763	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 2025

Occupational category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	68	12	7	6	73	5	21	16	208
Professionals	156	6	7	4	174	10	14	16	387
Technicians and associate professionals	81	7	2	0	134	4	2	10	240
Clerks	31	1	0	0	119	2	0	7	160
Service and sales workers	2	1	0	1	7	0	0	0	11
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Elementary occupations	4	0	0	0	18	1	0	0	23
Total	345	28	16	11	525	22	37	49	1,033
Employees with disabilities	17	0	1	1	20	1	3	4	47

Table 3.6.2 Total number of employees (including employees with disabilities) in each of the following occupational bands as on 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	2	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	10
Senior Management	67	11	7	6	66	5	22	16	200
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	168	10	7	3	177	10	11	20	406
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	82	4	2	2	224	6	4	13	337
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	26	2	0	0	50	1	0	0	79
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	345	28	16	11	525	22	37	49	1033

Table 3.6.3 Recruitment for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Senior Management	5	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	8
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	6
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	12	1	0	0	29	0	0	0	42
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	3	0	1	33	0	0	1	58
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.4 Promotions for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	1	13
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	15
Employees with disabilities	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Table 3.6.5 Terminations for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Top Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Senior Management	7	2	0	1	4	1	0	0	15
Professionally qualified and experienced specialists and mid-management	13	3	1	2	12	0	0	2	33
Skilled technical and academically qualified workers, junior management, supervisors, foremen and superintendents	5	0	0	0	10	2	0	1	18
Semi-skilled and discretionary decision-making	10	1	0	0	31	1	0	0	43
Unskilled and defined decision-making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Occupational band	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Total	35	6	1	3	57	4	0	3	109
Employees with Disabilities	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4

Table 3.6.6 Disciplinary action for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Disciplinary action	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Suspended without pay and final written warning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corrective counselling	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Verbal warning	13	2	0	1	19	1	0	3	39
Written warning	9	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	13
Final written warning	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Suspended without pay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Dismissal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Case withdrawn	2	0	0	0	16	0	1	1	20
TOTAL	29	3	0	1	49	1	1	4	88

Table 3.6.7 Skills development for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Occupational Category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Legislators, senior officials and managers	148	14	20	28	148	10	97	45	510
Professionals	589	34	13	6	1,064	38	56	38	1,838

Occupational Category	Male				Female				Total
	African	Coloured	Indian	White	African	Coloured	Indian	White	
Technicians and associate professionals	141	6	4	0	390	15	7	28	591
Clerks	215	8	0	0	643	6	0	19	891
Service and sales workers	9	4	2	0	34	0	0	3	52
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Elementary occupations	7	0	0	0	17	5	0	0	29
Total	1,113	69	39	34	2,296	74	160	133	3,918
Employees with disabilities	79	0	2	0	106	3	9	6	205

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 not complying 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 2025

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	1	0	0.0%
Salary Level 16	3	3	0	0.0%
Salary Level 15	12	7	6	85.7%
Salary Level 14	67	53	52	98.1%
Salary Level 13	167	139	137	98.6%
Total	250	203	195	96.1%

Table 3.7.2 Reasons for not having concluded Performance agreements for all SMS members as on 31 March 2025

Reasons
DG was appointed on 17 March 2025
Salary Level 15 – 1 Employee submitted but Manager did not sign 2 Special Advisers appointed in terms of Section 12A of the PSA contracting directly with Minister
Salary Level 14 – 1 Employee did not submit due to non-renewal of contract
Salary Level 13 – 2 Employees did not submit 1 – New Appointment 1 – Secondment

Table 3.7.3 Disciplinary steps taken against SMS members for not having concluded Performance agreements as on 31 March 2025

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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Race and Gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
African	0	0	0%	0	0
Male	0	345	0%	0	0
Female	0	525	0%	0	0
Asian	0	0	0%	0	0
Male	0	16	0%	0	0

Race and Gender	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within group	Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Female	0	37	0%	0	0
Coloured					
Male	0	28	0%	0	0
Female	0	22	0%	0	0
White					
Male	0	11	0%	0	0
Female	0	49	0%	0	0
Total	0	1,033	0%	0	0

Table 3.8.2 Performance Rewards by salary band for personnel below Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	45	0%	0	0	0%
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	341	0%	0	0	0%
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	438	0%	0	0	0%
Total	0	825	0%	0	0	0%

Table 3.8.3 Performance Rewards by critical occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Critical occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Administration Clerks	0	47	0%	0	0
Administration Officer	0	24	0%	0	0
Administrative Related	0	32	0%	0	0
Call or Contact Centre Clerk	0	14	0%	0	0
Caretaker/Cleaner	0	5	0%	0	0
Chief Financial Officer	0	1	0%	0	0
Cleaners in Offices, Workshops, Hospitals, etc.	0	1	0%	0	0
Communication Coordinator	0	25	0%	0	0
Economists	0	7	0%	0	0
Filing and Registry Clerk	0	13	0%	0	0
Finance Clerk	0	5	0%	0	0
Financial Accountant	0	32	0%	0	0
Food Services Aids and Waiters	0	1	0%	0	0
Head of National Government Component	0	6	0%	0	0
Human Resource Practitioner	0	13	0%	0	0
Human Resources Clerks	0	7	0%	0	0
Human Resources Related	0	6	0%	0	0
Information Technology Related	0	32	0%	0	0
Internal Auditor	0	4	0%	0	0
Kitchen Hand	0	10	0%	0	0
Messengers, Porters and Deliverers	0	8	0%	0	0
Middle Manager: Human Resource & Organisa.Devel. Related	0	11	0%	0	0

Critical occupation	Beneficiary Profile			Cost	
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of employees	% of total within occupation	Total Cost (R'000)	Average cost per employee
Middle Manager: Administrative Related	0	25	0%	0	0
Middle Manager: Finance and Economics Related	0	28	0%	0	0
Middle Manager: Internal Audit Related	0	6	0%	0	0
Middle Manager: Legal Related	0	6	0%	0	0
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	0	134	0%	0	0
Middle Manager: Communication & Information Related	0	3	0%	0	0
Occupational/Job Analyst	0	1	0%	0	0
Office Machine Operator	0	3	0%	0	0
Other Occupations	0	2	0%	0	0
Personal Assistant	0	43	0%	0	0
Receptionist (General)	0	6	0%	0	0
Risk and Integrity Manager	0	2	0%	0	0
Risk Officer	0	1	0%	0	0
Secretaries & Other Keyboard Operating Clerks	0	61	0%	0	0
Security Officers	0	4	0%	0	0
Senior Managers	0	200	0%	0	0
Supply Chain Clerk	0	12	0%	0	0
Supply Chain Practitioner	0	1	0%	0	0
Systems Administrator	0	3	0%	0	0
Systems Developer	0	1	0%	0	0
Trade/Industry Advisers & Other Related Profession	0	187	0%	0	0
Total	0	1,033	0%	0	0

Table 3.8.4 Performance-related rewards (cash bonus) by salary band for Senior Management Service for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

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	0	139	0%	0	0	0%
Band B	0	53	0%	0	0	0%
Band C	0	7	0%	0	0	0%
Band D	0	4	0%	0	0	0%
Total	0	203	0%	0	0	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 2024 to 31 March 2025

Salary band	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		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%	1	20%	-1	-100%
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	4	67%	4	80%	0	0%
Total	6	100%	5	100%	-1	-20%

Table 3.9.2 Foreign workers by major occupation for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025

Major occupation	01 April 2024		31 March 2025		Change	
	Number	% of total	Number	% of total	Number	% Change
Middle Manager: Trade and Industry Related	2	33%	1	20%	-1	-20%
Senior Managers	4	67%	4	80%	0	0%
Total	6	100%	5	100%	-1	-20%

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 2024 to 31 December 2024

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)
Lower Skills (Levels 1-2)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	283	82.7%	38	4.3%	7	312
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	2,617	76.8%	298	34%	9	5,067
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	3,303	73.4%	383	43.7%	9	12,280
Top and Senior management (Levels 13-16)	1,192	79.3%	157	17.9%	8	6,558
Total	7,395	75.9%	876	100%	8	24,217

Table 3.10.2 Disability leave (temporary and permanent) for the period 1 January 2024 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)
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0%	0	0%	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	89	100%	5	100%	18	92
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	617	100%	25	100%	25	1,205
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	769	100%	23	100%	33	2,730
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	252	100%	12	100%	21	1,435
Total	1,727	100%	65	100%	26.57	5,462

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 2024 to 31 December 2024

Salary band	Total days taken	Number of Employees using annual leave	Average per employee
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	26	1	26.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	1,225	56	21.88
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	9,209	370	24.89
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	13,129	473	27.76
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	6,121	226	27.08
Total	29,710	1,126	26

Table 3.10.4 Capped leave for the period 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

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 2025
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	0	0	0	0
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	0	0	0	148
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	0	0	0	25
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	0	0	0	63
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	2	1	2	70
Total	2	1	2	306

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

Table 3.10.5 Leave payouts for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Reason	Total amount (R'000)	Number of employees	Average per employee (R'000)
Leave payout for 2024/25 due to non-utilisation of leave for the previous cycle	0	0	0
Capped leave payouts on termination of service for 2024/25	218	2	109
Current leave payout on termination of service for 2024/25	3,243	98	33
Total	3,461	100	142

3.11. HIV/AIDS & 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 & related diseases (if any)	Key steps taken to reduce the risk
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	The post of Director: Organisational Development and Transformation is currently vacant and identified as a critical post for filling. The Chief Director: Human Resources Management and Development is overseeing this function in the meantime.
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		There is a dedicated unit dealing with health and wellness matters within the department that consists of three (3) employees. The annual budget for Health and Wellness, excluding the Compensation of the Employees budget, is R2,553,000.00.
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		1. Dr Mikateko Mabunda, CMSB: QWL, Chairperson 2. Ms Nokulunga Nzuza, Research, Member 3. Ms Geneva Ledwaba, Exports, Member 4. Ms Shanaaz Ebrahim, Investment and Spatial Industrial Development, Member 5. Ms Chantel Martin, Sectors, Member 6. Ms Lulama Ndou, CMSB: Change Management, Member 7. Ms Maryjane Makatola, CMSB: Internal Disability & Gender Mainstreaming, Member 8. Ms Rachel Mokhawane, Trade, Additional Member 9. Ms Kgothatso Chuene, CMSB, Additional Member 10. Ms Thea Hulley, ODG, Member 11. Ms Gloria Shihlane, Transformation & Competition, Member 12. Ms Maureen Mahlangu, Incentives, Member 13. Mr Akhona Tshonisile, Regulations, Member 14. Mr Anganathi Ntshinka, Ministry, Member 15. Mr Sinki Moganedi, NEHAWU, Member 16. Ms Margaret Mashala, CMSB: QWL, Secretariat

Question	Yes	No	Details, if yes
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		Employment practices are not unfairly discriminatory.
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		Voluntary testing was done at five (5) occasions during the 2024/25 financial year. One (1) additional employee 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 & evaluate the impact of its health promotion programme? If so, list these measures/indicators.	X		Monitor 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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Subject matter	Date
None	N/A

Notes

- If there were no agreements, keep the heading and replace the table with the following:

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Outcomes of disciplinary hearings	Number	% of total
Correctional counselling	4	4%
Verbal warning	39	44%
Written warning	13	15%
Final written warning	5	6%
Suspended without pay	0	0%
Fine	0	0%
Demotion	0	0%
Dismissal	1	1%
Not guilty	0	0%
Case withdrawn	20	23%
Pending	6	7%
Total	88	100%

Table 3.12.3 Types of misconduct addressed at disciplinary hearings for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Gross dishonesty	1	1%
Performing other remunerative work without approval/permission	3	4%
Insubordination	4	5%
Unauthorised leave and failure to comply with policies	2	2%
Non-compliance - PMDS	1	1%
Failure to disclose financial interest	5	6%

Type of misconduct	Number	% of total
Failure to disclose on time (by 31 July 2022)	3	4%
Failure to disclose on time (by 31 July 2023)	2	2%
Provision of false, incomplete or inaccurate disclosure	51	58%
Incomplete disclosure & conduct ORW without approval	1	1%
Performing ORW without approval & conflict of interest	1	1%
Receipt of gifts not disclosed on the financial disclosure form	1	1%
Dereliction of duties	1	1%
Failure to fully disclose financial interest	9	10%
Prejudiced the administration, discipline or efficiency of the Department	1	1%
Insubordination and dereliction of duties	1	1%
Absent from work without permission	1	1%
Total	88	100%

Table 3.12.4 Grievances logged for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Grievances	Number	% of Total
Number of grievances resolved	27	90%
Number of grievances not resolved	3	10%
Total number of grievances lodged	30	100%

Table 3.12.5 Disputes logged with Councils for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Disputes	Number	% of Total
Number of disputes upheld	0	0%
Number of disputes dismissed	1	10%
Pending disputes	9	90%
Total number of disputes lodged	10	100%

Table 3.12.6 Strike actions for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Total number of persons working days lost	0
Total costs working days lost	0
Amount recovered as a result of no work no pay (R'000)	R0

Table 3.12.7 Precautionary suspensions for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Number of people suspended	0
Number of people whose suspension exceeded 30 days	0
Average number of days suspended	0
Cost of suspension (R'000)	R0

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	103	0	140	0	140
	Male	90	0	98	0	98
Professionals	Female	284	0	406	0	406
	Male	222	0	277	0	277

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Training needs identified at start of the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	131	0	155	0	155
	Male	73	0	95	0	95
Clerks	Female	120	0	207	0	207
	Male	23	0	55	0	55
Service and sales workers	Female	10	0	10	0	10
	Male	5	0	8	0	8
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	8	0	8
Elementary occupations	Female	19	0	21	0	21
	Male	4	0	11	0	11
Sub Total	Female	667	0	939	0	939
	Male	422	0	552	0	552
Total		1,089	0	1,491	0	1,491

Table 3.13.2 Training provided for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	103	0	300	0	300
	Male	90	0	210	0	210

Occupational category	Gender	Number of employees as at 1 April 2024	Training provided within the reporting period			
			Learnerships	Skills Programmes & other short courses	Other forms of training	Total
Professionals	Female	284	0	1,196	0	1,196
	Male	222	0	642	0	642
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	131	0	440	0	440
	Male	73	0	151	0	151
Clerks	Female	120	0	668	0	668
	Male	23	0	223	0	223
Service and sales workers	Female	10	0	37	0	37
	Male	5	0	15	0	15
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	5	0	7	0	7
Elementary occupations	Female	19	0	22	0	22
	Male	4	0	7	0	7
Sub Total	Female	667	0	2,663	0	2,663
	Male	422	0	1,255	0	1,255
Total		1,089	0	3,918	0	3,918

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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Nature of injury on duty	Number	% of total
Required basic medical attention only	3	100%
Temporary Total Disablement	0	0%
Permanent Disablement	0	0%
Fatal	0	0%
Total	3	100%

3.15. Utilisation of Consultants

The following tables relate 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 2024 and 31 March 2025

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Research a review and socio-economic impact assessment study of export tax on ferrous scrap metals and the steel value chain	3	53.5	598,848.12
Appointment of 1 ECM administrator to provide on-site or remote technical support services for the dtic ECM applications through the SITA RFB1183 contract for 3 years	1	5,760	4,567,800.00

Project title	Total number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (work days)	Contract value in Rand
Business Intelligence Developer for the office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) through the SITA RFB1183 contract	1	5,760	3,501,173.76
Appointment of two Business Analysts for the office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) through the SITA contract RFB1183 for 3 years	2	11,520	6,388,649.28
Appointment of three Software Developers for the OCIO through the SITA contract RFB1183 for 3 years	3	17,280	10,503,521.28
Appointment of two Testers for the OCIO	2	11,520	7,443,379.08
Advisory consulting services: Benchmarking study to determine the competitiveness of the current support levels for the Global Business Services (GBS) incentive programme to ensure that South Africa's business process service sector maintains its competitive edge; and the actions which must be taken to improve its global position	4	77	1,193,600.00
Study to assess level of utilisation of selected trade agreements in terms of the composition of South Africa with partner countries and their impact on trade performance and the economy	3	60	798,074.56
Evaluation of the Youth Employment Services Programme	1	78	398,992.50
Conduct investigation services analysis of major B-BBEE transactions on behalf of B-BBEE Commission	4	90	314,640.00
Conduct regulatory impact assessment on adopting the International Sustainability Standards Board Sustainability Disclosure Standards in South Africa for a period of 3 months	5	120	1,901,143.00
Employment Relations (ER) Specialist services to the dtic for a period of 12 months	3	16.08	1,200,000.00
Compilation of the 2023/2024 Annual Industrial Financing Report	4	58	531,875.00
Conducting modelling of the economy-wide impact of certain investment scenarios in manufacturing, mining and construction on GDP growth employment, investment and trade	4	60	689,000.01
Investigation and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the Broad Based Black Empowerment Act No 46 of 2013 on behalf of B-BBEE Commission	6	150	921,600.00
Research on transformation and the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment and produce a report on B-BBEE Transformation on behalf of the B-BBEE Commission	4	84	480,930.00

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration Work days	Total contract value in Rand
16	50	52,686.58	R41,433,226.59

Table 3.15.2 Analysis of consultant appointments using appropriated funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Research a review and socio-economic impact assessment study of export tax on ferrous scrap metals and the steel value chain	58.80	50	1
Appointment of 1 ECM administrator to provide on-site or remote technical support services for the dtic ECM applications through the SITA RFB1183 contract for 3 years	100	100	1
Business Intelligence Developer for the office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) through the SITA RFB1183 contract	100	100	1
Appointment of two Business Analysts for the office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) through the SITA contract RFB1183 for 3 years	100	100	2
Appointment of three Software Developers for the OCIO through the SITA contract RFB1183 for 3 years	100	100	3
Appointment of two Testers for the OCIO	100	100	2
Advisory consulting services: Benchmarking study to determine the competitiveness of the current support levels for the Global Business Services (GBS) incentive programme to ensure that South Africa's business process service sector maintains its competitive edge; and the actions which must be taken to improve its global position	20	33	0
Study to assess level of utilisation of selected trade agreements in terms of the composition of South Africa with partner countries and their impact on trade performance and the economy	62.40	62.40	1
Evaluation of the Youth Employment Services Programme	100	100	1

Project title	Percentage ownership by HDI groups	Percentage management by HDI groups	Number of consultants from HDI groups that work on the project
Conduct investigation services analysis of major B-BBEE transactions on behalf of B-BBEE Commission	100	60	3
Conduct regulatory impact assessment on adopting the International Sustainability Standards Board Sustainability Disclosure Standards in South Africa for a period of 3 months	20	33	0
Employment Relations (ER) Specialist services to the dtic for a period of 12 months.	100	100	3
Compilation of the 2023/2024 Annual Industrial Financing Report	51	51	3
Conducting modelling of the economy-wide impact of certain investment scenarios in manufacturing, mining and construction on GDP growth employment, investment and trade	100	70	2
Investigation and analysis of financial statements on the alleged contraventions of the Broad Based Black Empowerment Act No. 46 of 2013 on behalf of B-BBEE Commission	55	75	3
Research on transformation and the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment and produce a report on B-BBEE Transformation on behalf of the B-BBEE Commission	100	100	4

Table 3.15.3 Report on consultant appointments using Donor funds for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

Project title	Total Number of consultants that worked on project	Duration (Work days)	Donor and contract value in Rand
None			

Total number of projects	Total individual consultants	Total duration Work days	Total contract value in Rand
None			

Table 3.15.4 Analysis of consultant appointments using Donor funds, in terms of Historically Disadvantaged Individuals (HDIs) for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

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

3.16. Severance Packages

Table 3.16.1 Granting of employee initiated severance packages for the period 1 April 2024 and 31 March 2025

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 E

PFMA Compliance Report





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

1.1. Irregular expenditure

a. Reconciliation of irregular expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	310	-
Adjustment to opening balance	-	-
Opening balance as restated	-	-
Add: Irregular expenditure confirmed	-	310
Less: Irregular expenditure condoned	(295)	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not condoned and removed	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure recoverable ¹	-	-
Less: Irregular expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	15	310

For the 23/24 financial year an amount of R310 thousand (three cases) were under assessment. Two of the cases were subsequently condoned in the 24/25 financial year.

¹ Transfer to receivables

² Record amounts in the year in which it was incurred

³ Group similar items

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024 ²
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure that was under assessment	-	310
Irregular expenditure that relates to the prior year and identified in the current year	-	-
Irregular expenditure for the current year	-	-
Total	-	310

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

Description ³	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure under assessment	-	310
Irregular expenditure under determination	36	-
Irregular expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	36	310

An amount of R36 thousand for 24/25 relates to one case which is still under determination.

c. Details of irregular expenditure condoned

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure condoned	295	-
Total	295	-

Two of the 23/24 cases condoned by the delegated authority. One case is yet to be condoned.

d. Details of irregular expenditure removed – (not condoned)

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure NOT condoned and removed	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

e. Details of irregular expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure recoverable	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

f. Details of irregular expenditure written off (irrecoverable)

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Irregular expenditure written off	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

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

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

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)⁴

Description	2024/2025 ⁵	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
None	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

⁴ Refer to paragraphs 3.12, 3.13 and 3.14 of Annexure A (PFMA Compliance and Reporting Framework) to National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2022/2023

⁵ Amounts of irregular expenditure related to the current year must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.

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

Disciplinary steps taken
Not applicable

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

1.2. Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

a. Reconciliation of fruitless and wasteful expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	53	-
Adjustment to opening balance	(40)	-
Opening balance as restated		-
Add: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure confirmed	-	53
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable ⁶	(13)	-
Less: Fruitless and wasteful expenditure not recoverable and written off	-	-
Closing balance	-	53

Fruitless and Wasteful expenditure confirmed is calculated as follows: An amount of R53 thousand that was under determination in 2023/24. An amount of R43 thousand was derecognised as the amount was found not to be fruitless and wasteful expenditure. In addition to the R10 thousand, an amount of R3 thousand needed to be increased, based on additional information. The R13 thousand was since recognised as a receivable which is being recovered from the official in instalments.

⁶ Transfer to receivables

⁷ Record amounts in the year in which it was incurred

⁸ Group similar items

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024 ⁷
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure that was under assessment	-	53
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	-	53

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

Description ⁸	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under assessment	-	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under determination	4	53
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	4	53

R4 thousand relates to interest paid in 24/25, which is still under determination.

c. Details of fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure recoverable	13	-
Total	13	-

Amount is being recovered in instalments from the official.

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

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure written off		
Total		

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

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

Disciplinary steps taken
None
Total

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

⁹ Transfer to receivables

¹⁰ This amount may only be written off against available savings

¹¹ Record amounts in the year in which it occurred

1.3. Unauthorised expenditure

f. Reconciliation of unauthorised expenditure

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	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 ⁹	-	-
Less: unauthorised not recoverable and written off ¹⁰	-	-
Closing balance	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

Reconciling notes

Description	2024/2025	2023/2024 ¹¹
	R'000	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	-	-

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

Description ¹²	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure under assessment	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under determination	-	-
Unauthorised expenditure under investigation	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

1.4. Additional disclosure relating to material losses in terms of PFMA Section 40(3)(b)(i) & (iii)¹³

Details of material losses through criminal conduct

Material losses through criminal conduct	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
Theft	-	-
Other material losses	-	-
Less: Recoverable	-	-
Less: Not recoverable and written off	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

¹² Group similar items

¹³ Information related to material losses must be disclosed in the annual financial statements.

Details of other material losses

Nature of other material losses	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
<i>(Group major categories, but list material items)</i>	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant and criminal or disciplinary steps taken by the institution.

Other material losses recoverable

Nature of losses	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
<i>(Group major categories, but list material items)</i>	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

Other material losses not recoverable and written off

Nature of losses	2024/2025	2023/2024
	R'000	R'000
(Group major categories, but list material items)	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
Total	-	-

Include discussion here where deemed relevant.

2. LATE AND/OR NON-PAYMENT OF SUPPLIERS

Description	Number of invoices	Consolidated Value R'000
Valid invoices received	10,902	590,699
Invoices paid within 30 days or agreed period	10,898	590,518
Invoices paid after 30 days or agreed period	4	181
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and without dispute)	-	-
Invoices older than 30 days or agreed period (unpaid and in dispute)	-	-

The late payments were primarily due to delays in the certification of invoices by project managers who were on leave.

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
Procurement of ancillary services required for hosting the worker share ownership conference scheduled to take place on 23 April 2024 at Sandton Convention Centre.	Sandton Convention Centre	Single source	Sundry	2,289
To host the worker share ownership conference scheduled to take place on 23 April 2024 at the Sandton Convention Centre.	Sandton Convention Centre	Single source	Sundry	2,153
Procurement of 50 additional licences and renewal of 525 licences for support services, training and application lifestyle framework for non-proliferation online system.	Flowcentric Resourcing	Deviation (Sole service provider)	OR-039968	1,431
Total				5,873

3.2. Contract variations and expansions

Project description	Name of supplier	Contract modification type (Expansion or Variation)	Contract number	Original contract value	Value of previous contract expansion/s or variation/s (if applicable)	Value of current contract expansion or variation
				R'000	R'000	R'000
Microsoft Agreement by procuring Microsoft Teams Premium Licences.	Microsoft Ireland	Expansion	Microsoft EA	35,400	122	707
Digital subscription of Mail and Guardian (M&G) for a period of 36 months.	Newspaper Direct (Calandria 159)	Variation	OR-039468 OR-039490 OR-039514	495	68	9
AAA Recruitment advertising services.	Busi Ntuli Communications	Expansion	dtic 08/21-22 OR-039433	3,000	0	1,250
Total				38,895	190	1,967

PART F

Financial Information





1. 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 267-318, which comprise the appropriation statement, statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, 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 2025 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the Modified Cash Standard (MCS) as prescribed by the 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.

Emphasis of matter

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

Possible fraud risk indicators – incentive disbursements

7. Note 8 to the financial statements indicates possible fraudulent activities relating to disbursements made under the Capital Projects Feasibility Programme. A forensic audit will be commissioned to further investigate these transactions.

Other matter

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

Unaudited supplementary schedules

9. The supplementary information set out on pages 319-345 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

10. 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.

11. 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

12. 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.
13. 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 on page 264, forms part of my auditor's report.

Report on the audit of the annual performance report

14. 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.

15. I selected the following programmes presented in the annual performance report for the year ended 31 March 2025 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	92	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	124	Stimulate and facilitate the development of sustainable and competitive enterprises, through the efficient provision of effective and accessible incentive measures that support national priorities

16. 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 this criteria, it provides useful and reliable information and insights to users on the department's planning and delivery on its mandate and objectives.

17. 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.
18. I performed the procedures for the purpose of reporting material findings only; and not to express an assurance opinion or conclusion.
19. I did not identify any material findings on the reported performance information for the selected programmes.

Other matters

20. I draw attention to the matters below.

Achievement of planned targets

21. The annual performance report includes information on reported achievements against planned targets and provides explanations for over- or under achievements.
22. The tables that follow provide information on the achievement of planned targets and list 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 92-113 and 124-131.

Programme 4: Sectors

Targets achieved: 29%		
Budget spent: 99,3%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned annual target	Reported achievement
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated by branch interventions	R3bn	R1.4bn
Value (Rand) of additional local output committed or achieved by branch interventions	R3.5 bn	R150m
Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing export	R550m	0
Value (Rand) contributed by branch through manufacturing exports to the rest of Africa	R110m	R85m

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Targets achieved: 29%		
Budget spent: 99,3%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned annual target	Reported achievement
Value (Rand) of output by black industrialists supported through sector interventions	R1bn	0
Number of jobs to be created through branch interventions	2500	91
Number of jobs supported through branch interventions in Black Industrialist firms	6500	46
Number of compulsory specifications for Energy Efficiency submitted to the Executive Authority	2	1
Amendment of National Building Regulations and Building Standards Act submitted to Cabinet	1	0
Number of reports setting out progress with oversight of competition entities	4	2
Number of regulations / guidelines published & red tape reduction interventions	1	0
Number of reports on the implementation and Monitoring of a Metal Trading System to identify stolen public infrastructure entering the scrap metal value-chain, export market or legitimate metal production industry	4	1

Targets for key indicators not achieved – Programme 4: Report against the re-tabled APP

Targets achieved: 91%		
Budget spent: 99,3%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned quarterly target	Reported achievement
Number of new jobs created through sectoral interventions	3000	1047

Programme 6: Incentives

Targets for key indicators not achieved – Programme 6: Report against the originally tabled Annual Performance Plan (APP)

Targets achieved: 21%		
Budget spent: 99,7%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned quarterly target	Reported achievement
Value (Rand) of investment facilitated through industrial financial support	R20bn	R9,502bn
Value (Rand) of additional local output achieved	R350m	R35,925m
Value (Rand) of exports of Global Business Services	R9bn	R4.6bn

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Targets achieved: 21%		
Budget spent: 99,7%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned quarterly target	Reported achievement
Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed by projects/ enterprises	R4bn	R0
Value (Rand) of approved funding disbursed to projects/ enterprises outside the 5 metros	R800m	R676.6m
Number of jobs in Black Industrialist firms supported	16 000	0
Value (Rand) of approved funding accessed and support provided to SMMEs	R500m	R351,352m
Number of construction job opportunities (part time or temporary job opportunities)	1 000	99

Targets achieved: 21%		
Budget spent: 99,7%		
Key indicator not achieved	Planned quarterly target	Reported achievement
Report on the R1bn financial support to enterprises including SMMEs to mitigate impact of load shedding through energy resilience fund by IDC and NEF	1	0
Number of reports on 96% achievement of KPIs and the impact of the work of entities (IDC and NEF)	4	2
Implementation of integrated industrial financing single access	1 implementation of integrated industrial financing single access	1 partial implementation of integrated Industrial financing single access

Report on compliance with legislation

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. I did not identify any material non-compliance with the selected legislative requirements.

Other information in the annual report

27. 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.

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. I did not receive the other information prior to the date of this auditor's report. When I do receive and read this information, and 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

31. 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.

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

Auditor General

Auditor-General

Pretoria

30 July 2025



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.

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Compliance with legislation – selected legislative requirements

The selected legislative requirements are as follows:

Legislation	Section, regulation or paragraph
Public Finance Management Act 1 of 1999	Section 1; 38(1)(b); 38(1)(c)(i); 38(1)(c)(ii); 38(1)(d); 38(1)(f); 38(1)(h)(iii); 39(1)(a); 39(2)(a); 40(1)(a); 40(1)(b); 40(1)(c)(i); 43(1); 43(4); 44; 45(b)
Treasury Regulations, 2005	Regulation 4.1.1; 4.1.3; 5.1.1; 5.2.1; 5.2.3(a); 5.2.3(d); 5.3.1; 6.3.1(a); 6.3.1(b); 6.3.1(c); 6.3.1(d); 6.4.1(b); 7.2.1; 8.1.1; 8.2.1; 8.2.2; 8.2.3; 8.4.1; 9.1.1; 9.1.4; 10.1.1(a); 10.1.2; 11.4.1; 11.4.2; 11.5.1; 12.5.1; 15.10.1.2(c); 16A3.2; 16A3.2(a); 16A6.1; 16A6.2(a); 16A6.2(b); 16A6.3(a); 16A6.3(b); 16A6.3(e); 16A6.4; 16A6.5; 16A6.6; 16A7.1; 16A7.3; 16A7.6; 16A8.3; 16A8.4; 16A9.1(b)(ii); 16A9.1(d); 16A9.1(e); 16A9.1(f); 16A9.2; 16A9.2(a)(ii); 17.1.1; 18.2; 19.8.4
Construction Industry Development Board Act 38 of 2000	Section 18(1)
Construction Industry Development Board Regulations, 2004	Regulation 17; 25(7A)
Division of Revenue Act 24 of 2024	Section 11(6)(a); 12(5); 16(1); 16(3)(a)(i); 16(3)(a)(ii)
National Health Act 61 of 2003	Section 13
National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 4.8; 4.9; 5.3
Second amendment National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 202/21	Paragraph 1
Erratum National Treasury Instruction No. 5 of 2020/21	Paragraph 2
National Treasury Instruction No. 1 of 2021/22	Paragraph 4
National Treasury Instruction No. 4 of 2015/16	Paragraph 3.4

Legislation	Section, regulation or paragraph
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(a); 4.17; 7.2; 7.6
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 11 of 2020/21	Paragraph 3.4(a); 3.4(b); 3.9
National Treasury SCM Instruction No. 2 of 2021/22	Paragraph 3.2.1; 3.2.4; 3.2.4(a); 3.3.1
National Treasury Practice Note 5 of 2009/10	Paragraph 3.3
National Treasury 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; 6.6; 6.8; 7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.6; 7.8; 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)
Public Service Regulations, 2016	Regulation 18(1); 18(2); 25(1)(e)(i); 25(1)(e)(iii)
State Information Technology Agency Act 88 of 1998	Section 7(3)

2. Annual Financial Statements

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National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per programme	2024/25							2023/24	
Voted funds and Direct charges	Approved 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	952 657	-	(76 212)	876 445	848 713	27 732	96,8%	825 350	816 925
Trade	240 820	-	2 012	242 832	237 079	5 753	97,6%	256 220	252 006
Investment and Spatial Industrial Development	140 281	-	9 807	150 088	147 111	2 977	98,0%	140 155	138 635
Sectors	1 328 954	-	(8 119)	1 320 835	1 312 230	8 605	99,3%	1 578 306	1 574 173
Regulation	346 233	-	4 980	351 213	345 911	5 302	98,5%	349 258	346 173
Incentives	4 200 678	-	63 204	4 263 882	4 251 220	12 662	99,7%	5 439 052	5 431 108
Export	358 360	-	-	358 360	339 688	18 672	94,8%	419 527	416 725
Transformation and Competition	2 041 864	-	8 683	2 050 547	2 039 659	10 888	99,5%	1 647 265	1 633 450
Research	57 797	-	(4 355)	53 442	37 118	16 324	69,5%	54 386	49 251
TOTAL	9 667 644	-	-	9 667 644	9 558 729	108 915	98,9%	10 709 519	10 658 446
Reconciliation with Statement of Financial Performance									
Add: Departmental receipts				222 150				218 336	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance (Total Revenue)				9 889 794				10 927 855	
Actual amounts per Statement of Financial Performance Total Expenditure					9 558 729				10 658 446

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

Appropriation per economic classification	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	1 812 939	(15 232)	(63 200)	1 734 507	1 641 090	93 417	94,6%	1 713 287	1 676 346
Compensation of employees	1 041 180	-	-	1 041 180	1 004 243	36 937	96,5%	1 066 140	1 042 235
Goods and services	771 755	(15 510)	(63 200)	693 045	636 566	56 479	91,9%	647 066	634 030
Interest and rent on land	4	278	-	282	281	1	99,6%	81	81
Transfers and subsidies	7 836 250	(2 087)	63 200	7 897 363	7 881 981	15 382	99,8%	8 933 694	8 920 946
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 209 546	-	3 200	1 212 746	1 212 746	-	100,0%	1 169 220	1 169 220
Foreign governments and international organisations	46 599	(3 259)	(2 829)	40 511	40 135	376	99,1%	42 559	38 542
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 417 146	-	60 000	6 477 146	6 463 818	13 328	99,8%	7 571 168	7 562 446
Non-profit institutions	158 321	-	2 829	161 150	159 542	1 608	99,0%	146 011	146 010
Households	4 638	1 172	-	5 810	5 740	70	98,8%	4 736	4 728
Payments for capital assets	18 455	65	-	18 520	18 405	115	99,4%	62 082	60 700
Machinery and equipment	14 360	531	1 137	16 028	15 949	79	99,5%	48 917	48 265
Software and other intangible assets	4 095	(466)	(1 137)	2 492	2 456	36	98,6%	13 165	12 435
Payment for financial assets	-	17 254	-	17 254	17 253	1	99,9%	456	454
TOTAL	9 667 644	-	-	9 667 644	9 558 729	108 915	98,9%	10 709 519	10 658 446

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	54 484	6 892	(1 914)	59 462	59 035	427	99,3%	39 367	39 289
Office Of The Director-General	79 372	(6 329)	(4 854)	68 189	65 168	3 021	95,6%	68 898	67 830
Corporate Management Services	691 994	(21 806)	(69 530)	600 658	580 101	20 557	96,6%	598 853	592 464
Office Accommodation	3 000	-	-	3 000	2 765	235	92,2%	2 730	2 729
Financial Management	71 121	22 460	76	93 657	92 011	1 646	98,2%	71 200	70 683
Marketing Communication and Media Relations	52 686	(1 217)	10	51 479	49 633	1 846	96,4%	44 302	43 930
TOTAL	952 657	-	(76 212)	876 445	848 713	27 732	96,8%	825 350	816 925
Economic classification									
Current payments	933 767	(17 349)	(77 997)	838 421	810 702	27 719	96,7%	764 473	756 176
Compensation of employees	310 963	-	(3 369)	307 594	300 237	7 357	97,6%	296 867	296 772
Goods and services	622 804	(17 349)	(74 628)	530 827	510 465	20 362	96,2%	467 525	459 323
Interest and rent on land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	81
Transfers and subsidies	3 030	37	648	3 715	3 707	8	99,8%	866	864
Households	3 030	37	648	3 715	3 707	8	99,8%	866	864
Payments for capital assets	15 860	65	1 137	17 062	17 057	5	99,9%	59 773	59 648
Machinery and equipment	12 937	531	1 137	14 605	14 601	4	99,9%	47 510	47 385
Software and other intangible assets	2 923	(466)	-	2 457	2 456	1	99,9%	12 263	12 263
for financial assets	-	17 247	-	17 247	17 247	-	100,0%	238	237
TOTAL	952 657	-	(76 212)	876 445	848 713	27 732	96,8%	825 350	816 925

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 2: TRADE	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	224 734	-	1 171	225 905	220 155	5 750	97,5%	240 166	236 956
African Multilateral Economic Development	16 086	-	841	16 927	16 924	3	99,9%	16 054	15 050
TOTAL	240 820	-	2 012	242 832	237 079	5 753	97,6%	256 220	252 006
Economic classification									
Current payments	95 105	3 259	2 012	100 376	95 445	4 931	95,1%	106 508	103 239
Compensation of employees	86 537	-	-	86 537	81 615	4 922	94,3%	80 348	80 346
Goods and services	8 568	3 259	2 012	13 839	13 830	9	99,9%	26 160	22 893
Transfers and subsidies	145 715	(3 259)	-	142 456	141 634	822	99,4%	149 712	148 767
Departmental agencies and accounts	114 794	-	-	114 794	114 794	-	100,0%	120 405	120 405
Foreign governments and international organisations	25 050	(3 259)	-	21 791	21 789	2	99,9%	23 430	22 490
Public corporations and private enterprises	5 829	-	-	5 829	5 010	819	85,9%	5 411	5 406
Households	42	-	-	42	41	1	97,6%	466	466
TOTAL	240 820	-	2 012	242 832	237 079	5 753	97,6%	256 220	252 006

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 3: INVESTMENT AND SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	40 510	2 385	6 294	49 189	49 183	6	99,9%	45 182	44 753
Investment And Interdepartmental Clearing House	16 929	45	31	17 005	14 542	2 463	85,5%	7 015	6 637
Investor Support And Aftercare	4 478	(1 055)	-	3 423	2 919	504	85,3%	599	596
Spatial Industrial Development	78 364	(1 375)	3 482	80 471	80 467	4	99,9%	87 359	86 649
TOTAL	140 281	-	9 807	150 088	147 111	2 977	98,0%	140 155	138 635
Economic classification									
Current payments	89 039	(443)	9 807	98 403	97 888	515	99,5%	94 048	92 903
Compensation of employees	77 781	-	9 635	87 416	87 415	1	99,9%	85 041	85 038
Goods and services	11 258	(443)	172	10 987	10 473	514	95,3%	9 007	7 865
Transfers and subsidies	51 242	443	-	51 685	49 223	2 462	95,2%	46 107	45 732
Departmental agencies and accounts	10 027	-	-	10 027	10 027	-	100,0%	10 342	10 342
Public corporations and private enterprises	41 158	-	-	41 158	38 698	2 460	94,0%	35 131	34 757
Households	57	443	-	500	498	2	99,6%	634	633
TOTAL	140 281	-	9 807	150 088	147 111	2 977	98,0%	140 155	138 635

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 4: SECTORS	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	921 904	1	1 100	923 005	920 794	2 211	99,8%	864 427	864 340
Customised Sector Programmes	407 050	(1)	(9 219)	397 830	391 436	6 394	98,4%	713 879	709 833
TOTAL	1 328 954	-	(8 119)	1 320 835	1 312 230	8 605	99,3%	1 578 306	1 574 173
Economic classification									
Current payments	130 664	(275)	(9 219)	121 170	112 570	8 600	92,9%	118 406	114 357
Compensation of employees	120 619	-	(9 219)	111 400	103 020	8 380	92,5%	104 489	100 447
Goods and services	10 045	(275)	-	9 770	9 550	220	97,7%	13 917	13 910
Transfers and subsidies	1 198 290	275	1 100	1 199 665	1 199 660	5	99,9%	1 459 705	1 459 622
Departmental agencies and accounts	354 064	-	1 100	355 164	355 164	-	100,0%	322 071	322 071
Foreign governments and international organisations	11 159	-	(2 829)	8 330	8 329	1	99,9%	8 679	8 598
Public corporations and private enterprises	676 352	-	-	676 352	676 352	-	100,0%	984 557	984 557
Non-profit institutions	156 715	-	2 829	159 544	159 542	2	99,9%	144 304	144 303
Households	-	275	-	275	273	2	99,3%	94	93
Payment for financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	194
TOTAL	1 328 954	-	(8 119)	1 320 835	1 312 230	8 605	99,3%	1 578 306	1 574 173

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 5: REGULATION	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	19 537	90	2 880	22 507	21 281	1 226	94,6%	21 811	21 808
Enforcement And Compliance	36 909	1 171	-	38 080	35 124	2 956	92,2%	35 091	35 081
Regulatory Services	289 787	(1 261)	2 100	290 626	289 506	1 120	99,6%	292 356	289 284
TOTAL	346 233	-	4 980	351 213	345 911	5 302	98,5%	349 258	346 173
Economic classification									
Current payments	71 444	(119)	2 880	74 205	69 278	4 927	93,4%	68 543	68 493
Compensation of employees	58 859	-	2 880	61 739	61 735	4	99,9%	60 981	60 978
Goods and services	12 585	(119)	-	12 466	7 543	4 923	60,5%	7 562	7 515
Transfers and subsidies	274 789	119	2 100	277 008	276 633	375	99,9%	280 641	277 645
Departmental agencies and accounts	264 309	-	2 100	266 409	266 409	-	100,0%	270 094	270 094
Foreign governments and international organisations	10 390	-	-	10 390	10 017	373	96,4%	10 450	7 454
Households	90	119	-	209	207	2	99,0%	97	97
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	35
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	35
TOTAL	346 233	-	4 980	351 213	345 911	5 302	98,5%	349 258	346 173

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 6: INCENTIVES	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	42 268	1 298	(20 000)	23 566	23 561	5	99,9%	26 310	19 859
Manufacturing Incentives	2 463 172	8 021	(65 123)	2 406 070	2 402 172	3 898	99,8%	3 196 434	3 194 954
Services Investment Incentives	1 115 652	(3 577)	435 208	1 547 283	1 547 277	6	99,9%	1 150 167	1 150 164
Infrastructure Investment Support	542 660	(1 398)	(286 881)	254 381	246 553	7 828	96,9%	1 037 123	1 037 117
Product And Systems Development	17 437	(3 380)	-	14 057	13 977	80	99,4%	13 150	13 149
Strategic Partnership And Customer Care	19 489	(964)	-	18 525	17 680	845	95,4%	15 868	15 865
TOTAL	4 200 678	-	63 204	4 263 882	4 251 220	12 662	99,7%	5 439 052	5 431 108
Economic classification									
Current payments	161 354	-	3 852	165 206	162 646	2 560	98,5%	161 301	161 284
Compensation of employees	139 993	-	3 852	143 845	143 653	192	99,9%	141 714	141 708
Goods and services	21 357	(278)	-	21 079	18 712	2 367	88,8%	19 587	19 576
Interest and rent on land	4	278	-	282	281	1	99,6%	-	-
Transfers and subsidies	4 039 324	-	59 352	4 098 676	4 088 574	10 102	99,8%	5 277 751	5 269 824
Public corporations and private enterprises	4 038 272	-	60 000	4 098 272	4 088 223	10 049	99,8%	5 277 314	5 269 388
Households	1 052	-	(648)	404	351	53	86,9%	437	436
TOTAL	4 200 678	-	63 204	4 263 882	4 251 220	12 662	99,7%	5 439 052	5 431 108

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 7: EXPORT	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	22 589	(1 965)	-	20 624	17 808	2 816	86,3%	24 304	24 299
Export Promotion And Marketing	41 858	1 420	-	43 278	39 912	3 366	92,2%	40 244	40 241
Trade And Investment Foreign Services Management Unit	282 155	(1 927)	-	280 228	269 339	10 889	96,1%	343 206	340 709
Export Development And Support	11 758	2 472	-	14 230	12 629	1 601	88,7%	11 773	11 476
TOTAL	358 360	-	-	358 360	339 688	18 672	94,8%	419 527	416 725
Economic classification									
Current payments	194 247	(231)	-	194 016	175 421	18 595	90,4%	261 259	258 943
Compensation of employees	146 607	-	-	146 607	144 311	2 296	98,4%	193 698	191 694
Goods and services	47 640	(231)	-	47 409	31 110	16 299	65,6%	67 561	67 249
Transfers and subsidies	162 690	224	-	162 914	162 913	1	99,9%	157 117	157 116
Public corporations and private enterprises	162 488	-	-	162 488	162 488	-	100,0%	155 505	155 505
Households	202	224	-	426	425	1	99,8%	1 612	1 611
Payments for capital assets	1 423	-	-	1 423	1 348	75	94,7%	1 128	643
Machinery and equipment	1 423	-	-	1 423	1 348	75	94,7%	1 128	643
Payment for financial assets	-	7	-	7	6	1	85,7%	23	23
TOTAL	358 360	-	-	358 360	339 688	18 672	94,8%	419 527	416 725

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 8: TRANSFORMATION AND COMPETITION	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	11 923	32 111	2 008	46 042	46 037	5	99,9%	11 778	11 774
Implementation Coordination And Competition Oversight	1 974 206	1 217	-	1 975 423	1 970 557	4 866	99,8%	1 576 118	1 566 735
Investment And Development	4 847	(1 098)	-	3 749	3 732	17	99,5%	3 470	3 468
Equity And Empowerment	50 888	(32 230)	6 675	25 333	19 333	6 000	76,3%	55 899	51 473
TOTAL	2 041 864	-	8 683	2 050 547	2 039 659	10 888	99,5%	1 647 265	1 633 450
Economic classification									
Current payments	80 098	(74)	9 244	89 268	80 022	9 246	89,6%	85 173	71 972
Compensation of employees	60 413	-	-	60 413	51 179	9 234	84,7%	65 715	52 530
Goods and services	19 685	(74)	9 244	28 855	28 843	12	99,9%	19 458	19 442
Transfers and subsidies	1 961 170	74	-	1 961 244	1 959 637	1 607	99,9%	1 561 522	1 561 104
Departmental agencies and accounts	466 352	-	-	466 352	466 352	-	100,0%	446 308	446 308
Public corporations and private enterprises	1 493 047	-	-	1 493 047	1 493 047	-	100,0%	1 113 250	1 112 833
Non-profit institutions	1 606	-	-	1 606	-	1 606	-	1 707	1 707
Households	165	74	-	239	238	1	99,6%	257	256
Payments for capital assets	596	-	(561)	35	-	35	-	570	374
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205	202
Software and other intangible assets	596	-	(561)	35	-	35	-	365	172
TOTAL	2 041 864	-	8 683	2 050 547	2 039 659	10 888	99,5%	1 647 265	1 633 450

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Appropriation Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

PROGRAMME 9: RESEARCH	2024/25							2023/24	
	Approved 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	35 267	978	(576)	35 669	24 708	10 961	69,3%	35 887	35 344
Macroeconomic And Microeconomic Policy	11 133	(978)	-	10 155	9 068	1 087	89,3%	11 025	10 692
Growth Path And Decent Work	11 397	-	(3 779)	7 618	3 342	4 276	43,9%	7 474	3 215
TOTAL	57 797	-	(4 355)	53 442	37 118	16 324	69,5%	54 386	49 251
Economic classification									
Current payments	57 221	-	(3 779)	53 442	37 118	16 324	69,5%	53 576	48 979
Compensation of employees	39 408	-	(3 779)	35 629	31 078	4 551	87,2%	37 287	32 722
Goods and services	17 813	-	-	17 813	6 040	11 773	33,9%	16 289	16 257
Transfers and subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	272
Households	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273	272
Payments for capital assets	576	-	(576)	-	-	-	-	537	-
Software and other intangible assets	576	-	(576)	-	-	-	-	537	-
TOTAL	57 797	-	(4 355)	53 442	37 118	16 324	69,5%	54 386	49 251

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Notes to the Appropriation Statement

1. Detail of transfers and subsidies as per Appropriation Act (after Virement)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the note 8 on Transfers and Subsidies, and Annexure 1 (A-E) of the Annual Financial Statements.

2. Detail of specifically and exclusively appropriated amounts voted (after Virement)

Detail of these transactions can be viewed in the 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 the 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:

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
ADMINISTRATION	876 445	848 713	27 732	3,2%
Programme spending is R27.7 million or 3.2% lower than the budget due to service terminations, delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements that were introduced under the DPSA directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill; Bureaucratic processes on the procurement of certain Information and Technology (ICT) initiatives, which could not be finalised as planned due to delays by SITA—as well as timing difference in recognising expenditure for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end.				
TRADE	242 832	237 079	5 753	2,4%
Programme spending is R5.7 million or 2.4% lower than the budget due to service terminations, delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements that were introduced under the DPSA directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill.				

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Notes to the Appropriation Statement

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
INVESTMENT AND SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	150 088	147 111	2 977	2,0%
Programme spending is R3 million or 2% lower than the budget due to the timing difference in recognising expenditure for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end—as well compliance documentation that were required for funds to be disbursed towards some of the Provincial One Stop Shops, that were not met at year end.				
SECTORS	1 320 835	1 312 230	8 605	0,7%
Programme spending is R8.6 million or 0.7% lower than the budget due to service terminations, delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements that were introduced under the DPSA directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill.				
REGULATION	351 213	345 911	5 302	1,5%
Programme spending is R5.3 million or 1.5% lower than the budget due to the timing difference in recognising expenditure for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end—as well as some of the initially planned activities, which were deferred to ensure alignment with the revised APP and operational plan. In addition, currency exchange rate fluctuations on foreign payments to the World Intellectual Property Organisation and International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation also contributed to spending lower than was budgeted.				
INCENTIVES	4 263 882	4 251 220	12 662	0,3%
Programme spending is R12.7 million or 0.3% lower than the budget for the programme because of the timing difference in recognising expenditure for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end; timing difference in recognising expenditure for the advance payment made towards the revitalisation of industrial parks—as well timing difference in recognising expenditure for EMIA related goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end. In addition, some of the EMIA anticipated flagship projects that could not take place during the financial year and early bird discounts and other savings that were realised.				
EXPORTS	358 360	339 688	18 672	5,2%

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Notes to the Appropriation Statement

Programme	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Programme spending is R18.7 million or 5.2% lower than the budget because of service terminations and vacant foreign economic representative posts at various trade offices. The department has been going through a review of the approach to the FERs and the footprint of markets where they will be deployed, with a process of appointing FERs to key identified trade offices poised to start. In addition, there was reduced costs for the utilisation of information technology, information systems and related services at the foreign offices as the costs being incurred are only for the Geneva Office due to vacant foreign economic representative posts at other trade offices.				
TRANSFORMATION AND COMPETITION	2 050 547	2 039 659	10 888	0,5%
Programme spending is R10.9 million or 0.5% lower than the budget mainly due to service terminations, delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements were introduced under the DPSA directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill. In addition, compliance documentation that were required for funds to be disbursed towards the Black Business Council, were not met at year end.				
RESEARCH	53 442	37 118	16 324	30,5%
Programme spending is R16.3 million or 30.5% lower than the budget is mainly due delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements that were introduced under the DPSA directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill; work on certain commissioned studies, which were yet to be finalised and are payable on achievement of the set milestones; as well as continued use of the virtual platforms for the meetings and engagements.				

4.2 Per economic classification:

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Current expenditure	1 734 507	1 641 090	93 417	5,4%
¹ Compensation of employees	1 041 180	1 004 243	36 937	3,5%

- 1 Service terminations, delays in the filling of funded senior level (key) positions, as the process involves complex hiring criteria and extended requirements that were introduced under the DPSA directive on the Implementation of Control Measures, aimed at supporting Executive Authorities (EAs) in managing the public service wage bill.

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Notes to the Appropriation Statement

Economic classification	Final Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance	Variance as a % of Final Budget
	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
² Goods and services	693 045	636 566	56 479	8,1%
Interest and rent on land	282	281	1	0,3%
³Transfers and subsidies	7 897 363	7 881 981	15 382	0,2%
Departmental agencies and accounts	1 212 746	1 212 746	-	0,0%
Public corporations and private enterprises	6 477 146	6 463 818	13 328	0,2%
Foreign governments and international organisations	40 511	40 135	376	0,9%
Non-profit institutions	161 150	159 542	1 608	1,0%
Households	5 810	5 740	70	1,2%
Payments for capital assets	18 520	18 405	115	0,1%
Machinery and equipment	16 028	15 949	79	0,5%
Software and other intangible assets	2 492	2 456	36	1,4%
Payments for financial assets	17 254	17 253	1	0,1%

- 2 Bureaucratic processes on the procurement of certain Information and Technology (ICT) initiatives, which could not be finalised as planned due to delays by SITA; timing difference in recognising expenditure for goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end; some of the initially planned activities, which were deferred to ensure alignment with the revised APP and operational plan.
- In addition, there were reduced costs for the utilisation of information technology, information systems and related services at the foreign offices as the costs being incurred are only for the Geneva Office due to vacant foreign economic representative posts at other trade offices; work on certain commissioned studies, which were yet to be finalised and are payable on achievement of the set milestones; as well as continued use of the virtual platforms for the meetings and engagements.
- 3 Compliance documentation that were required for funds to be disbursed towards the Black Business Council and some of the Provincial One Stop Shops, that were not met at year-end.
- Currency exchange rate fluctuations on foreign payments to the World Intellectual Property Organisation and International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation
- Timing difference in recognising expenditure for the advance payment made towards the revitalisation of industrial parks—as well timing difference in recognising expenditure for EMIA related goods and services that have been received or supplied before year end, but were not yet invoiced by the suppliers/service providers at year end. In addition, some of the EMIA anticipated flagship projects that could not take place during the financial year and early bird discounts and other savings that were realised.

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Statement of Financial Performance

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
REVENUE			
Annual appropriation	1	9 667 644	10 709 519
Departmental revenue	2	222 150	218 336
Aid assistance	3	-	-
TOTAL REVENUE		9 889 794	10 927 855
EXPENDITURE			
Current expenditure			
Compensation of employees	4	1 004 243	1 042 235
Goods and services	5	636 569	634 029
Interest and rent on land	6	281	81
Aid assistance	3	-	-
Total current expenditure		1 641 093	1 676 345
Transfers and subsidies			
Transfers and subsidies	8	7 881 979	8 920 947
Aid assistance	3	-	-
Total transfers and subsidies		7 881 979	8 920 947
Expenditure for capital assets			
Tangible assets	9	15 948	48 265
Intangible assets	9	2 456	12 435
Total expenditure for capital assets		18 404	60 700
Payments for financial assets	7	17 253	454
TOTAL EXPENDITURE		9 558 729	10 658 446
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		331 065	269 409

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Statement of Financial Performance

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Reconciliation of Net Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year			
Voted funds		108 915	51 073
Annual appropriation		108 915	51 073
Departmental revenue and NRF receipts	16	222 150	218 336
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		331 065	269 409

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Statement of Financial Position as At 31 March 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
ASSETS			
Current assets		107 040	67 849
Cash and cash equivalents	10	74 856	1 340
Other financial assets	11	685	431
Prepayments and advances	12	29 717	45 630
Receivables	13	1 782	20 448
Voted funds receivable		-	-
Non-current assets		1 410 466	1 411 296
Investments	14	1 392 969	1 392 969
Prepayments and advances		-	-
Receivables	13	16 576	17 923
Other financial assets	11	921	404
TOTAL ASSETS		1 517 506	1 479 145
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities		122 864	72 776
Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	15	108 915	51 075
Departmental revenue and NRF			
Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund	16	11 746	6 899
Bank overdraft	17	-	12 168
Payables	18	2 203	2 634
Aid assistance repayable	3	-	-

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Statement of Financial Position as At 31 March 2025

	Note	2024/25 R'000	2023/24 R'000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		122 864	72 776
NET ASSETS		1 394 642	1 406 369
Represented by:			
Capitalisation reserve		1 392 969	1 392 969
Recoverable revenue		1 673	13 400
TOTAL		1 394 642	1 406 369

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Statement of Changes in Net Assets for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Capitalisation reserves			
Opening balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Closing balance		1 392 969	1 392 969
Recoverable revenue			
Opening balance		13 400	12 539
Transfers:		(11 727)	861
Recoverable revenue written off	7.2	(8 078)	(12)
Debts revised		(496)	(144)
Debts recovered (included in departmental revenue)		(51 518)	(46 646)
Debts raised		48 365	47 663
Closing balance		1 673	13 400
TOTAL		1 394 642	1 406 369

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts		9 839 664	10 927 602
Annual appropriation funds received	1	9 667 644	10 709 519
Departmental revenue received	2	163 692	217 556
Interest received	2.3	8 328	527
Net (increase)/decrease in net working capital		35 495	(56 690)
Surrendered to Revenue Fund		(268 378)	(329 446)
Surrendered to RDP Fund/Donor	3	-	-
Current payments		(1 640 812)	(1 676 264)
Interest paid	6	(281)	(81)
Payments for financial assets		(17 253)	(454)
Transfers and subsidies paid		(7 881 979)	(8 920 947)
Net cash flow available from operating activities	19	66 456	(56 280)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Distribution/dividends received		50 000	-
Payments for capital assets	9	(18 404)	(60 700)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	2.4	130	253

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		(771)	421
(Increase)/decrease in non-current receivables	13	-	(1 459)
(Increase)/decrease in non-current prepayments and advances		-	-
Net cash flow available from investing activities		30 955	(61 485)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Increase/(decrease) in net assets		(11 727)	861
Net cash flows from financing activities		(11 727)	861
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		85 684	(116 904)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		(10 828)	106 076
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	20	74 856	(10 828)

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39 Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

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 of 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.

Appropriated funds are measured at the amounts receivable.

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.

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. Payments 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 of

- 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.

Fruitless and wasteful expenditure is recorded in the notes to the financial statements when and at amounts confirmed, and comprises of:

- 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 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 of:

- 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 at cost in the statement of financial position.

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. 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.

4.2.1. 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.

4.3. 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.

Prepayments and advances expensed before 1 April 2024 are recorded until the goods, services or capital assets are received, or the funds are utilised in accordance with the contractual agreement.

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. Investments

Investments are recognised in the statement of financial position at cost.

4.6. Capital assets

4.6.1. 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.

4.6.2. 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 re-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.

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 in the statement of financial position at cost.

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 or fair value.

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 or fair value 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.

At commencement of the finance lease term, finance lease assets acquired are recorded and measure at:

- the fair value of the leased asset; or if lower,
- the present value of the minimum lease payments

Finance lease assets acquired prior to 1 April 2024, are recorded and measure at the present value of the minimum lease payments.

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 of 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).

	2024/25			2023/24		
	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	876 445	876 445	-	825 350	825 350	-
TRADE	242 832	242 832	-	256 220	256 220	-
INVESTMENT AND SPATIAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	150 088	150 088	-	140 155	140 155	-
SECTORS	1 320 835	1 320 835	-	1 578 306	1 578 306	-
REGULATION	351 213	351 213	-	349 258	349 258	-
INCENTIVES	4 263 882	4 263 882	-	5 439 052	5 439 052	-
EXPORTS	358 360	358 360	-	419 527	419 527	-
TRANSFORMATION AND COMPETITION	2 050 547	2 050 547	-	1 647 265	1 647 265	-
RESEARCH	53 442	53 442	-	54 386	54 386	-
Total	9 667 644	9 667 644	-	10 709 519	10 709 519	-

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

2. Departmental revenue

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tax revenue*		8 125	7 845
Sales of goods and services other than capital assets	2.1	806	786
Fines, penalties and forfeits	2.2	96 856	71 507
Transactions in financial assets and liabilities	2.5	57 905	137 418
Departmental revenue received		163 692	217 556
Sales of capital assets	2.4	130	253
Interest, dividends and rent on land	2.3	58 328	527
Total revenue collected		222 150	218 336

*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.

2.1. Sales of goods and services other than capital assets

Sales of goods and services produced by the department		616	612
Sales by market establishment*		262	255
Administrative fees		2	2
Other sales**		352	355
Sales of scrap, waste and other used current goods		190	174
Total	2	806	786

*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

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Penalties*		55 232	63 806
Forfeits**		41 624	7 701
Total	2	96 856	71 507

*Included in penalties is an amount of R55 million, which relates to court orders imposed through the Tirisano Construction Fund.

**Included in forfeits is an amount of R41,6 million which was received in respect of non-performance by companies participating in the NIP (National Industrial Participation) programme.

2.3. Interest, dividends and rent on land

Interest		8 328	527
Dividends		50 000	-
Total		58 328	527

Dividends were received from the IDC, a wholly owned subsidiary of the dtic as part of investment and transferred to the National Revenue Funds via the dtic. The board declared and paid R50 million for the 2024/25 financial year.

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

2.4. Sales of capital assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets		130	253
Machinery and equipment		130	253
Total	2	130	253

Sales of capital assets of R130 thousand relates to the auctioning of departmental motor vehicles.

2.5. Transactions in financial assets and liabilities

Receivables		51 547	46 590
Forex gain		302	48
Other receipts including Recoverable Revenue		6 056	90 780
Total	2	57 905	137 418

2.6. Gifts, donations and sponsorships received in-kind (not included in the main note or sub note)

Annex 1 F

Gifts		-	542
Sponsorships		3 726	2 770
Total Gifts, Sponsorship received in kind		3 726	3 312

2.7. Cash received not recognised (not included in the main note)

2024/25

Name of entity

National Consumer Tribunal
National Credit Regulator
National Gambling Board
Competition Commission
Total

Opening balance	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Closing balance
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
20	1 067	(1 077)	10
-	70	(70)	-
-	395	-	395
-	79 564	(79 564)	-
20	81 096	(80 711)	405

2023/24

Name of entity

National Consumer Tribunal
Competition Commission
National Gambling Board
South African National Accreditation System
National Consumer Commission
National Credit Regulator
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission
National Lotteries Commission
Total

Opening balance	Amount received	Amount paid to the revenue fund	Closing balance
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
5	1 182	(1 167)	20
64 383	173 523	(237 906)	-
273	14	(287)	-
14 849	-	(14 849)	-
22	244	(266)	-
10	311	(321)	-
-	144 926	(144 926)	-
-	300 000	(300 000)	-
79 542	620 200	(699 722)	20

3. Aid Assistance

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Opening Balance	-	-
Prior period error	-	-
As restated	-	-
Transferred from statement of financial performance	-	-
Transferred to/from retained funds	-	-
Paid during the year	-	-
Closing Balance	-	-

The department did not receive any funding for the period under review.

3.1. Analysis of balance by source

	3		
Aid assistance from RDP	-	-	
Aid assistance from other sources	-	-	
CARA Funds	-	-	
Closing Balance	-	-	

3.2. Analysis of balance

Aid assistance receivable	-	-	
Aid assistance prepayments (Not expensed)	-	-	
Aid assistance unutilised	-	-	
Aid assistance repayable	-	-	
Closing balance	3	-	-

3.3. Aid assistance prepayments (expensed) – 2024/25

	Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Received in the current year	Less: Other	Amount as at 31 March 2025
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	26	-	(26)	-
Total	26	-	(26)	-

Following a detailed review and discussions with the relevant authorities, it was determined that the criteria for continued recognition of the prepayment as an asset was no longer met. It was concluded that the balance is no longer probable and that the economic benefits associated with the prepayment would flow to the entity. As a result, the prepayment has been derecognised in full.

3.4. Aid assistance prepayment (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
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Transfers and subsidies	12 081	(12 055)	-	-	26
Total	12 081	(12 055)	-	-	26

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

4. Compensation of employees

4.1. Salaries and Wages

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Basic salary	660 849	658 570
Performance award	33	555
Service based	650	864
Compensative/circumstantial*	6 042	4 589
Service Bonus	43 071	43 021
Housing allowance	12 575	12 506
Periodic payments	504	43
Other non-pensionable allowances**	108 899	107 492
Foreign allowances***	52 631	95 245
Total	885 254	922 885

*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 refer to the cost of living allowances paid to employees designated for deployment in foreign service abroad.

4.2. Social contributions

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Employer contributions		
Pension	87 623	87 378
Medical	31 237	31 842
Bargaining council	129	130
Total	118 989	119 350
Total compensation of employees	1 004 243	1 042 235
Average number of employees	1 061	1 120

5. Goods and services

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Administrative fees	3 696	4 330
Advertising	2 410	1 601
Minor assets	445	192
Bursaries (employees)	2 706	3 411
Catering	1 797	1 370
Communication	13 259	14 389
Computer services	24 454	30 578
Consultants: Business and advisory services	21 074	35 360
Laboratory services	3	18
Legal services	38 980	31 000

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Contractors		15 607	21 869
Agency and support / outsourced services		2 198	1 921
Entertainment		201	252
Audit cost - external	5.3	11 816	9 960
Fleet services		666	1 384
Consumables	5.4	3 644	4 331
Operating leases		388 384	370 939
Property payments	5.5	3 542	7 490
Travel and subsistence	5.6	71 399	58 139
Rental and hiring		235	552
Venues and facilities		17 374	12 327
Training and development		2 656	3 343
Other operating expenditure	5.7	10 023	19 273
Total		636 569	634 029

5.1. Minor assets

Tangible capital assets	445	47
Machinery and equipment	445	47
Intangible capital assets	-	145
Software	-	145
Total	445	192

5.2. Computer services

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
SITA computer services		7 743	8 201
External computer service providers		16 711	22 377
Total	5	24 454	30 578

5.3. Audit cost - external

Regularity audits		11 355	9 437
Computer audits		461	523
Total	5	11 816	9 960

5.4. Consumables

Consumable supplies	592	1 267
Uniform and clothing	76	448
Household supplies	109	100
Building material and supplies	21	-
Communication accessories	5	3
IT consumables	263	258
Other consumables	118	458
Stationery, printing and office supplies	3 052	3 064
Total	53 644	4 331

*Other consumables consists mainly of security access consumables, gifts and awards not catered for elsewhere.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

5.5. Property payments

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Municipal services		1 041	2 053
Property management fees		1 348	135
Property maintenance and repairs		76	4 199
*Other		1 077	1 103
Total	5	3 542	7 490

*Other mainly consists of cleaning services, safeguarding and security services

5.6. Travel and subsistence

Local	39 457	37 814
Foreign	31 942	20 325
Total	71 399	58 139

5.7. Other operating expenditure

Professional bodies, membership and subscription fees	942	1 280
Resettlement costs	648	5 252
*Other	8 433	12 741
Total	10 023	19 273

* 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.

6. Interest and rent on land

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Interest paid		281	81
Total		281	81

The amount mainly relates to disputed incentives claims which the court ordered payment of the claims with interest.

7. Payments for financial assets

Other material losses written off	7.1	377	209
Debts written off	7.2	16 870	28
Forex losses	7.3	6	217
Total		17 253	454

7.1. Other material losses written off

Nature of losses			
Rental damages*		377	209
Total		377	209

*Damages to rental vehicles

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

7.2. Debts written off

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Nature of debts written off			
Recoverable revenue written off:			
Official debt		27	1
Other (Breach of contract)		-	11
MCEP		7 861	-
Bursary		189	-
Sub-total		8 077	12
Other debt written off			
Official debt		137	16
MCEP		8 656	-
Total		8 793	16
Total debt written off	7	16 870	28

7.3. Forex losses

Forex Losses		6	217
Total	7	6	217

8. Transfers and subsidies

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Departmental agencies and accounts	Annex1A	1 212 746	1 169 220
Foreign governments and international organisations	Annex1C	40 135	38 542
Public corporations and private enterprises	Annex1B	6 463 816	7 562 447
Non-profit institutions	Annex1D	159 542	146 010
Households	Annex1E	5 740	4 728
Total		7 881 979	8 920 947

During the period under review, expenditure was recognised relating to the Capital Project Feasibility Programme (CPFP) incentive scheme under the Public corporation and private enterprises. Subsequent to this recognition, the Auditor General identified certain transactions within the scheme that may be of a potentially fraudulent and or irregular in nature. In response, a forensic audit will be commissioned to further investigate these transactions. The outcome of the forensic audit will inform any necessary corrective actions, including potential financial adjustments, disciplinary measures, or legal proceedings, if warranted.

8.1. Gifts, donations and sponsorships made in kind (not included in the main note)

	Annex1G		
Gifts		28	51
Total		28	51

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

9. Expenditure for capital assets

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	15 948	48 265
Machinery and equipment	15 948	48 265
Intangible capital assets	2 456	12 435
Software	2 456	12 435
Total	18 404	60 700

9.1. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2024/25

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000
Tangible capital assets	15 948	-	15 948
Machinery and equipment	15 948	-	15 948
Intangible capital assets	2 456	-	2 456
Software	2 456	-	2 456
Total	18 404	-	18 404

9.2. Analysis of funds utilised to acquire capital assets – 2023/24

	Voted funds	Aid assistance	Total
Name of entity	R'000	R'000	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

10. Cash and cash equivalents

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General Account	71 559	-
Cash receipts	16	12
Cash on hand	92	13
Investments (Domestic)	3 189	1 315
Total	74 856	1 340

Consolidated Paymaster General consist of a favourable bank balance of R178,8 million and outstanding payments (credit) of R107 million that is yet to be interfaced.

Investments (domestic) relates to funds held in the department's commercial bank account. As of 31 March 2025, this balance has not yet interfaced with the PMG account.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

11. Other financial assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Current			
Foreign			
Rental Deposit for employee based abroad		685	431
Total		685	431
Total Current other financial assets		685	431
Non-current			
Foreign			
Rental Deposit for employee based abroad		921	404
Total		921	404
Total Non-current other financial assets		921	404

12. Prepayments and advances

Staff advances		63	112
Travel and subsistence		71	-
Prepayments (Not expensed)	12.2	15 236	6 000
Advances paid (Not expensed)	12.1	14 347	39 518
Total		29 717	45 630

12.1. Analysis of Total Prepayments and advances

		2024/25	2024/25
	Note	R'000	R'000
Current Prepayments and advances		29 717	45 630
Non - current Prepayments and advances		-	-
Total		29 717	45 630

12.2. Advances paid (Not expensed)

	Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2025
Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
⁴ National departments	33 951	(87 152)	-	60 000	6 799
⁵ Public entities	4 064	(96 320)	-	98 470	6 214
⁶ Other entities	1 503	(1 084)	-	915	1 334
Total	39 518	(184 556)	-	159 385	14 347

- 4 Amount for advances paid to National Departments relates to advance payments to the Department of International Relations and Cooperation for costs incurred by the foreign mission offices of the dtic.
- 5 The amount for advances paid to Public Entities relates to payments to the DBSA.
- 6 The amount in respect of other entities relates to NSG for training interventions.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year advances	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National departments		76 233	(152 282)	-	110 000	33 951
Public entities		3 851	(32 612)	-	32 825	4 064
⁷ Other institutions		1 901	(699)	-	301	1 503
Total	12	81 985	(185 593)	-	143 126	39 518

12.3. Prepayments (Not expensed)

		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year prepay- ments	Amount as at 31 March 2025
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		6 000	(55 312)	-	64 548	15 236
Transfers and subsidies		-	(16 635)	-	16 635	-
Total	12	6 000	(71 947)	-	81 183	15 236

The balance relating to Goods and Services relates to prepayments to travel agencies, and other related payments for which services are yet to be received.

		Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Amounts expensed in current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year prepay- ments	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		6 000	(21 796)	-	21 796	6 000
Transfers and subsidies		-	(99 567)	-	99 567	-
Total	12	6 000	(121 363)	-	121 363	6 000

12.4. Prepayments (Expensed)

		Amount as at 1 April 2024	Less: Received in the current year	Add / Less: Other	Amount as at 31 March 2025
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		-	-	-	-
Transfers and subsidies		811	(632)	(179)	-
Total		811	(632)	(179)	-

The balance brought forward relates to a prepayment under the Export Marketing and Investment Programme in the 2019/20 financial year, which was cancelled due to Covid-19. A percentage of the advance was refunded by the event organiser.

⁷ An amount of R1,5 million relating to advances previously disclosed under Public Entities has been reclassified to Other Institutions (NSG) during the 2023/24 financial year to correctly reflect the nature of the transactions. This reclassification has no impact on the total advances balance.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Amount as at 1 April 2023	Less: Received in the current year	Add / Less: Other	Add Current year prepay- ments	Amount as at 31 March 2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services	-	(6 423)	-	6 423	-
Transfers and subsidies	16 991	(16 180)	-	-	811
Total	16 991	(22 603)	-	6 423	811

13. Receivables

		2024/25			2023/24		
		Current	Non- current	Total	Current	Non- current	Total
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims recoverable	13.1	552	15 401	15 953	19 221	16 517	35 738
Recoverable expenditure	13.3	55	78	133	52	-	52
Staff debt	13.4	350	851	1 201	477	856	1 333
Other receivables	13.5	825	246	1 071	698	550	1 248
Total		1 782	16 576	18 358	20 448	17 923	38 371

13.1. Claims recoverable

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
National departments		543	31
Provincial departments		-	28
Public entities		15 410	19 162
Private enterprises		-	16 517
Total	13	15 953	35 738

13.2. Recoverable expenditure

Recoverable expenditure (traffic administration fees)	78	32
Potential fruitless under review	-	20
Recoverable expenditure (car hire damages)	55	-
Total	13	52

13.3. Staff debt

Bursary	615	687
Unpaid leave	399	352
Official debt (in service)	132	220
Child allowance	48	60
Rental deposit	-	5
Other	7	8
Cell phone	-	1
Total	13	1 333

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

13.4. Other receivables

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure	13	-
Bursary	288	431
Official debt (out of service)	536	499
Unpaid leave	213	269
Travel and subsistence	-	3
Tax recoverable	-	46
Other	21	-
Total	13 1 071	1 248

13.5. Impairment of receivables

Estimate of impairment of receivables	15 486	17 066
Total	15 486	17 066

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

Analysis of non-current investments *Note*

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	1 392 969	1 392 969
Closing balance	1 392 969	1 392 969

15. Voted funds to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund		
Opening balance	51 075	115 116
As restated	51 075	115 116
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)	108 915	51 073
Paid during the year	(51 075)	(115 114)
Closing balance	108 915	51 075

16. Departmental revenue and NRF Receipts to be surrendered to the Revenue Fund

Opening balance	6 899	2 895
As restated	6 899	2 895
Transferred from statement of financial performance (as restated)	222 150	218 336
Paid during the year	(217 303)	(214 332)
Closing balance	11 746	6 899

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

17. Bank overdraft

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		-	12 168
Total		-	12 168

18. Payables - current

Clearing accounts	18.1	148	110
Other payables	18.2	2 055	2 524
Total		2 203	2 634

18.1. Clearing accounts

Description			
PAYE		136	57
Salary interface		7	53
Pension		5	-
Total	18	148	110

18.2. Other payables

		2024/25	2023/24
Description	Note	R'000	R'000
Liquor licence deposits		1 608	2 447
Money collected from other entities		405	20
Other		42	57
Total	18	2 055	2 524

19. Net cash flow available from operating activities

Net surplus/(deficit) as per Statement of Financial Performance	331 065	269 409
Add back non-cash/cash movements not deemed operating activities	(264 609)	(325 689)
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	20 013	(13 447)
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments and advances	15 913	42 747
Increase/(decrease) in payables - current	(431)	(85 990)
Proceeds from sale of capital assets	(130)	(253)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	254	421
Expenditure on capital assets	18 404	60 700
Surrenders to Revenue Fund	(268 378)	(329 446)
Other non-cash items	(50 254)	(421)
Net cash flow generated by operating activities	66 456	(56 280)

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

20. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents for cash flow purposes

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Consolidated Paymaster General account		71 559	(12 168)
Cash receipts		16	12
Cash on hand		92	13
Cash with commercial banks (Local)		3 189	1 315
Total		74 856	(10 828)

21. Contingent liabilities and Contingent assets

21.1. 21.1 Contingent liabilities

Liable to Nature

⁸ Claims against the department	Annex 3B	54 901	64 466
⁹ Incentive grants	Annex 3B	8 204 634	10 820 610
¹⁰ Other guarantees	Annex 3A	139 043	150 654
Intergovernmental payables	Annex 5	-	300
Total		8 398 578	11 036 030

21.2. Contingent assets

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
Nature of contingent asset			
Incentive claims		6 671	7 671
Ditsebi Solutions		32 000	32 000
Total		38 671	39 671

Incentive claims relates to claims instituted by the department against certain incentive applicants.

The department has instituted a claim against Ditsebi Solutions for breach of contract.

22. Capital commitments

Machinery and equipment	-	420
Intangible assets	8 179	10 635
Total	8 179	11 055

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Other guarantees relates to loans given to IDC by foreign banks

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

23. Accruals and payables not recognised

23.1. Accruals

	<i>Note</i>	2024/25			2023/24
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		43 141	3 831	46 972	53 198
Transfers and subsidies		-	1 285	1 285	27 491
*Other (Dirco)		-	2 073	2 073	14 187
Total		43 141	7 189	50 330	94 876

*Dirco includes allowances to foreign officials and outstanding vouchers

	<i>Note</i>	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Listed by programme level			
Administration		43 637	47 380
Trade		382	888
Investment & Spatial Development		228	842
Sectors		669	405
Regulation		123	322
Incentives		1 892	28 541
Exports		2 160	15 034
Transformation and Competition		1 022	957
Research		217	507
Total		50 330	94 876

23.2. Payables not recognised

	<i>Note</i>	2024/25			2023/24
		30 Days	30+ Days	Total	Total
Listed by economic classification		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Goods and services		613	-	613	353
Total		613	-	613	353

23.3. Listed by programme level

	<i>Note</i>	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Administration		593	177
Trade		-	18
Investment & Spatial Development		20	-
Sectors		-	-
Regulation		-	77
Incentives		-	81
Exports		-	-
Transformation and Competition		-	-
Total		613	353

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
<i>Included in the above totals are the following:</i>			
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	-	10 449
Confirmed balances with other government entities	Annex 5	2 931	17
Total		2 931	10 466

24. Employee benefits

¹¹ Leave entitlement		48 911	43 102
Service bonus		22 602	22 513
Capped leave		8 224	8 500
¹² Other		1 450	2 595
Total		81 187	76 710
Confirmed balances with other departments	Annex 5	-	915
Total		-	915

25. Lease commitments

25.1. Operating leases

2024/25

Not later than 1 year
 Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years
 Later than 5 years

Total lease commitments

Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
-	-	8 168	5 484	13 652
-	-	8 858	6 514	15 372
-	-	929	-	929
-	-	17 955	11 998	29 953

2023/24

Not later than 1 year
 Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years
 Later than 5 years

Total lease commitments

Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
-	-	11 583	1 880	13 463
-	-	15 497	297	15 794
-	-	1 212	-	1 212
-	-	28 292	2 177	30 469

11 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 R805 thousand, which relates to leave taken in excess of the accrued leave credits as at 31 March 2025.

12 Other relates to long service awards to which the department at this stage is not able to reliably measure the long term portion of the long service awards. An amount of R702 thousand relates to employee related accruals.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

The lease commitment above includes:

The department entered into lease agreements for the leasing of accommodation for foreign economic representatives stationed abroad.

In addition the department signed lease agreements for departmental Regional offices of **the dtic** (i.e. Durban, Gqeberha and Cape Town), and off site storage of specific documentation.

The department is participating in transversal contracts for printing and mobile services respectively, with the options to renew, however there are no purchasing options.

25.2. Finance leases **

2024/25	Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Not later than 1 year	-	-	-	5 630	5 630
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	-	-	-	2 096	2 096
Total lease commitments	-	-	-	7 726	7 726

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.

2023/24

Not later than 1 year

Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years

Total lease commitments

Specialised military equipment	Land	Buildings and other fixed structures	Machinery and equipment	Total
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
-	-	-	3 826	3 826
-	-	-	1 310	1 310
-	-	-	5 136	5 136

** This note excludes leases relating to public private partnerships as they are separately disclosed in the note on Public Private Partnerships.

26. Accrued departmental revenue

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Fines, penalties and forfeits	-	5 041
Sale of capital assets	69	-
Total	69	5 041

26.1. Analysis of accrued departmental revenue

Opening balance	5 041	7 382
Less: Amounts received	(5 052)	(7 382)
Add: Amounts recorded	69	5 041
Exchange rate difference	11	-
Closing balance	69	5 041

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

27. Unauthorised, Irregular and Fruitless and wasteful expenditure

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Unauthorised expenditure - current year	-	-
Irregular expenditure - current year	15	-
Fruitless and wasteful expenditure - current year	-	-
Total	15	-

28. Related party transactions		
Interest, dividends and rent on land	94 966	40 626
Total	94 966	40 626

Year end balances arising from revenue/payments		
Receivables from related parties	15 410	19 161
Total	15 410	19 161

28.1. Rent on land

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Name of Department/Entity		
Companies and Intellectual Property Commission	20 240	16 348
Competition Tribunal	5 540	5 260
International Trade Administration Commission	7 188	6 826
The Competition Commission	11 998	12 192
Total	44 966	40 626

28.2. Dividends

IDC	50 000	-
TOTAL	94 966	40 626

28.3. Other

Guarantees issued/received	Annex 3A	139 043	150 654
Total		139 043	150 654

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)

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

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 R182 thousand.

In addition, the department is providing office accommodation to the Companies Tribunal at no charge to the value of R2,3 million.

One employee of the NRCS has been seconded to **the dtic** for the reporting period to the value of R279 thousand.

One official has been re-assigned to NLC to the value of R1.1 million.

One official has been re-assigned to CIPC within the reporting period

An official from the IDC has been re-assigned to **the dtic** within the reporting period.

29. Key management personnel

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Political office bearers	9 142	6 941
Level 15-16	22 126	17 848
Level 14	94 881	100 151
Family members of key management personnel	1 127	1 058
Total	127 276	125 998

Political office bearers consist of:

- Minister E Patel, from 1 April 2020 to 19 June 2024
- Deputy Minister N Gina, from 30 May 2019 to 19 June 2024
- Deputy Minister FZ Majola, from 30 May 2019 to 19 June 2024
- Minister P Tau, from 3 July 2024 to date
- Deputy Minister A Whitfield, from 3 July 2024 to date
- Deputy Minister Z Godlimpi, from 3 July 2024 to date

30. Public private partnership

30.1. Fixed component

	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Unitary fee paid	324 506	306 505
Building & other fixed structures	324 506	306 505
Motor vehicles	-	-
Indexed component	38 502	33 305
Buildings & fixed structures	38 502	33 305
Motor vehicles	-	-
Analysis of indexed component	38 502	33 305
Compensation of employees	-	-
Goods and services (excluding lease payments)	38 502	33 305
PPP Lease commitment 2024/25		
Not later than 1 year	335 984	-
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1 063 366	-
Later than five years	-	-
Total lease commitments	1 399 350	1 399 350

PPP Lease commitment 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

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 finalized during the first half of 2004, where after the move and decant took place between May and November 2004.

Right to use specified assets

The Concessionaire, who will have direct rights of use under its land availability agreement with the City, will manage the land and buildings owned by the City.

The Concessionaire, having in this manner mobilized the capital assets, will provide experienced delivery services to **the dtic** as contractually defined by an "experience delivery matrix" over the term of the concession. **the dtic** will enjoy the benefits as deemed contractually appropriate by the Concessionaire in the fulfilment of its obligations to **the dtic**.

Obligation to provide rights or to expect the provision of services.

The City is obliged to provide rights to the Concessionaire under **the dtic**/City Project Enablement Agreement, as explained above. At the same time, **the dtic** has rights to obtain services under its concession agreement with the private sector PPP partner.

Obligations to acquire or build items of property, plant and equipment.

The Concessionaire will bear the risks of such obligations and associated risks.

Obligations to deliver, or rights to receive specified assets at the end of the concession period:

the dtic will have no obligations of any kind to deliver either fixed or moveable assets to any party at the end of the agreement.

Fixed assets, including buildings erected thereon by the Concessionaire as part of its asset mobilization program for the project, will at the end of the agreement become assets of the City. **the dtic** will have rights against the City to compel the transfer of the rights of use of those assets on behalf of **the dtic**, to a successor or the Concessionaire for successive periods, number of successions not less than one.

The moveable assets mobilized by the Concessionaire will fall to the Concessionaire at the end of the agreement for re-use or disposal as it may deem fit, in accordance with the generic provisions of PPP practice.

Renewal and termination options:

the dtic has rights of termination of contract or step-in as determined in the concession agreement, all such rights consistent with PPP practice in South Africa. The execution of such rights is subject to TA3 authority from Treasury.

Other rights and obligations:

A broad range of rights reflective of PPP practice, as regulated by Treasury under Chapter 16 of the PFMA, will apply. Rights of overhaul are part of the lifecycle maintenance and handover obligations of the Concessionaire, with lifecycle maintenance obligations that are clearly specified in the Maintenance Reserve Account (MRA), as an integrated part of the concession agreement.

Changes in the arrangement occurred during the period.

No changes are expected in this financial year.

Motor vehicles

the dtic participated in the Department of Transport's Fleet Management contract for the use of pool vehicles. The contract has since expired and there is no extension in place.

30.2. Provisions

	2024/25	2023/24
Note	R'000	R'000
Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA)	16 111	18 029
Rainprop	-	7 000
Total	16 111	25 029

The provision relates to the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance (EMIA), whereby **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.

30.3. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2024/25

	EMIA	Rainprop	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	18 029	7 000	-	25 029
Increase in provision	119 826	-	-	119 826
Settlement of provision	(106 501)	(7 000)	-	(113 501)
Unused amount reversed	(15 243)	-	-	(15 243)
Closing balance	16 111	-	-	16 111

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30.4. Reconciliation of movement in provisions – 2023/24

	EMIA	Rainprop	Provision 3	Total provisions
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	26 895	-	-	26 895
Increase in provision	280 443	7 000	-	287 443
Settlement of provision	(246 790)	-	-	(246 790)
Unused amount reserved	(42 519)	-	-	(42 519)
Closing balance	18 029	7 000	-	25 029

31. Movable Tangible Capital Assets

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT	209 130	-	15 949	(9 838)	215 241
Transport assets	6 890	-	5 795	(1 603)	11 082
Computer equipment	175 530	-	8 846	(4 774)	179 602
Furniture and office equipment	11 425	-	277	(1 533)	10 169
Other machinery and equipment	15 285	-	1 031	(1 928)	14 388

FINANCE LEASE ASSETS

Finance lease assets

TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS

Opening balance	Value adjustments	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
380	-	329	(154)	555
209 510	-	16 278	(9 992)	215 796

31.1. Movable Tangible Capital Assets under investigation

Included in the above total of the movable tangible capital assets per the asset register that are under investigation:

	Note	Number	Value R'000
Machinery and equipment		5	114
Total		5	114

Assets could not be verified during asset verification conducted, officials to report assets lost or locate the assets.

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Movement in movable tangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
HERITAGE ASSETS					
Heritage assets	-	-	-	-	-
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
FINANCE LEASE ASSETS					
Finance lease assets	380	-	-	-	380
TOTAL MOVABLE TANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	174 614	-	48 286	(13 390)	209 510

31.2. Minor assets

Movement in minor capital assets per the asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	1 858	-	5 201	3 545	10 604
Additions	-	-	-	444	2 133	2 577
Disposals	-	(2)	-	(477)	(2 321)	(2 800)
Total Minor assets	-	1 856	-	5 168	3 357	10 381

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	41	-	41
Number of minor assets at cost	-	1 965	-	2 857	945	5 767
Total number of minor assets	-	1 965	-	2 898	945	5 808

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Minor capital assets under investigation

	Number	Value
		R'000
Machinery and equipment	2	5

Assets could not be verified during asset verification

Movement in minor capital assets per the asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Opening balance	-	1 713	-	5 207	-	6 920
Additions	-	145	-	47	3 545	3 737
Disposals	-	-	-	(53)	-	(53)
Total Minor assets	-	1 858	-	5 201	3 545	10 604

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Finance lease assets	Total
Number of R1 minor assets	-	-	-	43	-	43
Number of minor assets at cost	-	1 967	-	2 934	-	4 901
Total number of minor assets	-	1 967	-	2 977	-	4 944

31.3. Movable tangible capital assets written off

Movable capital assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	860	-	-	860
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	860	-	-	860

Movable capital assets written off for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Specialised military assets	Intangible assets	Heritage assets	Machinery and equipment	Biological assets	Finance lease assets	Total
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Assets written off	-	-	-	789	-	-	789
Total movable assets written off	-	-	-	789	-	-	789

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Notes to the Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

32. Intangible Capital Assets

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Opening balance	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	75 079	2 456	(10 115)	67 420
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	75 079	2 456	(10 115)	67 420

Movement in intangible capital assets per asset register for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Opening balance	Prior period error	Additions	Disposals	Closing balance
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
SOFTWARE	62 644	-	12 435	-	75 079
TOTAL INTANGIBLE CAPITAL ASSETS	62 644	-	12 435	-	75 079

Included in the opening balances for 2023/24 is a change in accounting policy made in terms of the MCS requirements whereby assets under finance leases are recorded by a department at the commencement of the lease term rather than at the end of the lease term. The change in accounting policy is applied retrospectively.

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.

		2024/25	2023/24
	Note	R'000	R'000
NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE	Annex 7		
Goods and services		3	19
Total		3	19

The above expenditure relates to procurement in respect of Covid-19 tests.

33. Changes in accounting policies

Nature of change in accounting policy

		Opening Balance before the change 1 April 2023	Adjustment to opening balance	Restated opening Balance after the change 1 April 2023	Restated closing Balance 31 March 2024
	Note	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Finance lease assets					
Movable Tangible Capital Assets	32.1	-	380	380	380
Movable Tangible Minor Assets	32.2	-	3 545	3 545	3 545

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Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1A

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO DEPARTMENTAL AGENCIES AND ACCOUNTS

DEPARTMENTAL AGENCY/ACCOUNT	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				TRANSFER		2023/24	
	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	29 497	-	-	29 497	29 497	100,0%	28 202	28 202
National Consumer Commission	69 120	-	2 100	71 220	71 220	100,0%	73 566	73 566
Competition Commission	426 193	-	-	426 193	426 193	100,0%	407 875	407 875
Competition Tribunal	40 159	-	-	40 159	40 159	100,0%	38 433	38 433
International Trade Administration Commission	113 430	-	-	113 430	113 430	100,0%	118 998	118 998
National Consumer Tribunal	52 000	-	-	52 000	52 000	100,0%	53 636	53 636
National Credit Regulator	79 051	-	-	79 051	79 051	100,0%	81 538	81 538
National Gambling Board	34 641	-	-	34 641	34 641	100,0%	33 152	33 152
National Metrology Institute of South Africa: Operations	177 312	-	-	177 312	177 312	100,0%	111 637	111 637
National Metrology Institute of South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	41 085	41 085
National Productivity Institute	10 027	-	-	10 027	10 027	100,0%	10 342	10 342
National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications	144 634	-	1 100	145 734	145 734	100,0%	138 611	138 611
South African National Accreditation System	32 118	-	-	32 118	32 118	100,0%	30 738	30 738
Council for Geoscience	1 364	-	-	1 364	1 364	100,0%	1 407	1 407
Total	1 209 546	-	3 200	1 212 746	1 212 746		1 169 220	1 169 220

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Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1B

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS/SUBSIDIES TO PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISES

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	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	2 804 876	-	(286 881)	2 517 995	2 508 500	99,6%	133 906	2 374 594	3 220 466	3 219 668
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Fibre and Textile	1 998	-	-	1 998	1 998	100,0%	-	1 998	2 061	2 061
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: Aerospace Industry	37 691	-	-	37 691	37 691	100,0%	-	37 691	35 000	35 000
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Cleaner Production Centre	53 681	-	-	53 681	53 681	100,0%	-	53 681	63 245	63 245
Export Credit Insurance Corporation	162 488	-	-	162 488	162 488	100,0%	-	162 488	155 505	155 505
Industrial Development Corporation: Sector Programmes (Clothing and Textile)	218 202	-	-	218 202	218 202	100,0%	-	218 202	534 797	534 797
Industrial Development Corporation: Regional Industrial Development	22 700	-	-	22 700	22 700	100,0%	-	22 700	21 000	21 000

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	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
Council for Scientific and Industrial Research: National Foundry Technology Network	11 996	-	-	11 996	11 996	100,0%	-	11 996	9 991	9 991
ProTechnik Laboratories: Capital	1 801	-	-	1 801	999	55,5%	999	-	1 672	1 667
ProTechnik Laboratories: Operations	4 028	-	-	4 028	4 010	99,6%	-	4 010	3 739	3 739
South African Bureau of Standards	354 782	-	-	354 782	354 781	99,9%	-	354 781	341 524	341 524
Various Institutions: Critical Infrastructure Programme: Industrial Parks	155 976	-	(16 855)	139 121	132 907	95,5%	132 907	-	32 612	32 612
Various Institutions: Special Economic Zones	270 026	-	(270 026)	-	-	-	-	-	894 000	893 997
Industrial Development Corporation: Tirisano construction fund trust	53 750	-	-	53 750	53 750	100,0%	-	53 750	68 750	68 334
Industrial Development Corporation: Downstream Steel Industry Competitiveness Fund	37 560	-	-	37 560	37 560	100,0%	-	37 560	38 741	38 741
Small Enterprise Finance Agency	271 737	-	-	271 737	271 737	100,0%	-	271 737	217 818	217 818

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	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 Zone other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 696	5 696
Industrial Development Corporation: Social Employment Fund	1 130 000	-	-	1 130 000	1 130 000	100,0%	-	1 130 000	787 941	787 941
Various Institutions: One Stop Shop	16 460	-	-	16 460	14 000	85,1%	-	14 000	6 374	6 000
Subtotal: Public corporations	2 804 876	-	(286 881)	2 517 995	2 508 500	99,6%	133 906	2 374 594	3 220 466	3 219 668
Private enterprises										
Transfers	291 081	-	(38 327)	252 754	249 454	98,7%	103 555	145 899	348 014	340 099
Various institutions: Export Market and Investment Assistance	150 146	-	(18 327)	131 819	128 520	97,5%	-	128 520	228 649	227 182
Various Institutions Support Programme for Industrial Innovation	37 380	-	(20 000)	17 380	17 379	99,9%	-	17 379	20 503	14 055
Various institutions: Critical Infrastructure Programme: Bulk Infrastructure	103 555	-	-	103 555	103 555	100,0%	103 555	-	98 862	98 862
Subsidies	3 321 189	-	385 208	3 706 397	3 705 862	99,9%	-	3 705 862	4 002 688	4 002 680

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF PUBLIC CORPORATION/PRIVATE ENTERPRISE	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
Automotive Production and Development Programme: Production Allowance	1 432 099	28 355	-	1 460 454	1 460 454	100,0%	-	1 460 454	2 429 731	2 429 731
Supplier Cluster Development	8 722	(8 722)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technology and Human Resources for Industrial Programme	57 730	-	-	57 730	57 197	99,1%	-	57 197	51 450	51 445
Business Process Service Incentive	555 811	470	253 353	809 634	809 633	99,9%	-	809 633	555 210	555 208
Enterprise Investment Programme	62 354	(930)	(34 000)	27 424	27 424	100%	-	27 424	7 525	7 525
Film and Television Production Incentive	546 423	(470)	181 855	727 808	727 807	99,9%	-	727 807	583 834	583 834
Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme	658 050	(18 703)	(16 000)	623 347	623 347	100%	-	623 347	374 938	374 937
Subtotal: Private enterprises	3 612 270	-	346 881	3 959 151	3 955 316	99,9%	103 555	3 851 761	4 350 702	4 342 779
TOTAL	6 417 146	-	60 000	6 477 146	6 463 816	99,8%	237 461	6 226 355	7 571 168	7 562 447

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1C

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT / INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	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	18 893	-	(1 049)	17 844	17 843	99,9%	19 081	18 754
Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	4 439	-	(519)	3 920	3 920	99,9%	4 349	3 736
United Nations: Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	1 718	-	(1 691)	27	26	96,3%	-	-
United Nations Industrial Development Organisation	8 817	-	(2 797)	6 020	6 019	99,9%	6 438	6 357
World Intellectual Property Organisation	7 290	-	-	7 290	7 029	96,4%	7 650	7 454
Treaty Organisation for Metrology	2 342	-	(32)	2 310	2 310	100,0%	2 241	2 241
International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation	3 100	-	-	3 100	2 988	96,4%	2 800	-
Total	46 599	-	(6 088)	40 511	40 135		42 559	38 542

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1D

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS

NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	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	40 340	-	2 829	43 169	43 169	100,0%	44 323	44 323
Intsimbi Future Production Technologies Initiatives	81 358	-	-	81 358	81 358	100,0%	68 291	68 291
Centurion Aerospace Village	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Trade and Industrial Policy Strategies	35 015	-	-	35 015	35 015	100,0%	31 689	31 689
Automotive Supply Chain Competitiveness Initiative	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Black Business Council	1 606	-	-	1 606	-	-	1 707	1 707
Total	158 321	-	2 829	161 150	159 542		146 011	146 010

ANNEXURE 1E

STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS TO HOUSEHOLDS

HOUSEHOLD	2024/25						2023/24	
	TRANSFER ALLOCATION				EXPENDITURE			
	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	4 632	-	954	5 586	5 517	98,8%	4 617	4 609
Payments/Refunds and Remissions as an act of grace	6	-	8	14	14	100,0%	24	24
Claims against the state	-	-	210	210	209	99,5%	95	95
Total	4 638	-	1 172	5 810	5 740	-	4 736	4 728

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1F

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Received in cash			
Sponsorships			
Buhle Ngcobo – TIPS Project Coordinator	Sponsorship cash received during the Industrial Policy for Policy makers training programme (IPPM 2023)	-	1
Total gifts		-	1
Donations			
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 Bafokeng Holdings	Courtesy gifts	-	500
SAFLEC	Courtesy gifts	-	5
Van Loveren Wines	Courtesy gifts	-	10
Total gifts		-	542
Sponsorships			

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Africa Continental Free Trade Area (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
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
National Empowerment Fund (NEF)	Sponsorship for catering for the media engagement session	-	11

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Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
SADC Secretariat	Sponsorship for participation in the SADC Investment Sub-Committee meeting, Authorized Economic Operator Technical Working group meeting, workshops, SADC Trade in services strategy and planning meeting in Maputo, Johannesburg and Zambia respectively.	-	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 Organization	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 Organization	Sponsored trips to attend workshops and a course	-	207
Africa Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Secretariat	Travel sponsorship to attend the AfCFTA 17th Senior Trade Officials in Zanzibar-Tanzania and meetings in Mozambique, Ethiopia and Togo.	302	-
African Union Commission in partnership with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).	Travel sponsorship to attend a meeting in Ethiopia.	36	-
African Union Development Agency (AUDA)-Nepad	Travel sponsorship to attend and participate as a panellist during PIDA Week 2024.	10	-
Business Unity South Africa (BUSA)	Sponsorship for the Exhibition stand, marketing collateral and registration fees.	499	-

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Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Cherry International (Pty) Ltd	Travel sponsorship to attend an event in Cape Town	8	-
Chinese Ministry of Commerce	Travel sponsorship to participate in the training for E-Commerce and Digital Economy.	65	-
Civil Service Collage Singapore	Sponsorship to attend Leadership and economic Diplomacy Course for Singapore-Africa Partnership Package (SAPP) and South Africa Bilateral Programme	59	-
Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	Travel sponsorship to participate in the Working Group B (WGB) meeting in Vienna-Austria.	106	-
Department of State-USA	Travel sponsorship for participation in the Concurrent United Nations Secretary-General's Mechanism (UNSGM) and Domestic Investigations Table Top Exercise	50	-
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) of Germany	Travel sponsorship including accommodation – Belgium, Durban and Germany.	204	-
Eastern Cape Development Corporation	Travel sponsorship to attend Eastern Cape Export Symposium	34	-
Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy of the Peoples Republic of China	Travel sponsorship to attend and participate in the seminar of China-Africa high quality cooperation on Commercial Law	25	-
European Union Partner-to-Partner Export Control Programme	Travel sponsorships to attend the 10th Edition of the European Union Partner-to-Partner Export Control Programme in Budapest, Hungary	43	-
Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)	Travel sponsorship to attend the Southern African Customs Union and Development Committee in Botswana, Gaborone.	15	-
Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA)	Travel sponsorship for a study tour to Indonesia and Thailand.	95	-
Harvard University	Travel sponsorship for participation in the Strategies for Inclusive Growth program at Harvard University - USA	196	-

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Health Security Partners	Transportation sponsorship	8	
Industrial Policy Lad	Travel sponsorship to attend a meeting in Austria.	39	-
International Finance Corporation (IFC - World Bank	Travel sponsorship to Rwanda to attend Africa CEO Forum and Germany on invitation as a speaker and to lead SA delegation to Intersolar.	139	-
Latin American Research and Innovation Hub and the Verification Research, Training and Information Centre (VERTIC)	Travel sponsorship to participate in the Tri-lateral Conference in Brazil.	33	-
MTN Group	Sponsorship by MTN Group for a SA-Nigeria Business Roundtable	308	-
New Zealand Government	Sponsored online course	38	-
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)	Travel sponsorship to attend the Regional Meeting of States Parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention in Yaoundé, Cameroon, Netherlands and Qatar.	79	-
Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization	Travel sponsorship to participate in the 2024 National Data Centre Workshop in Beijing, People's Republic of China.	48	-
Productivity South Africa	Travel sponsorship to attend the 3rd National Wage Bill Conference in Kenya	80	-
Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat	Travel sponsorship to attend meetings in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and validation workshop in Mauritius and Botswana.	151	-
Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat and European Union Technical Assistance Facility	Travel sponsorship to participate in the SADC Workshops in Johannesburg	30	-
Singapore Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Civil Service College	Sponsorship to 16th Leaders in Governance Programme (LGP) held in Singapore	295	-
The International and Ibero-American Foundation for Administration and Public Policies (FIIAPP)	Travel sponsorship to attend Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat, validation workshop in Zimbabwe.	61	-

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NAME OF ORGANISATION	NATURE OF GIFT, DONATION OR SPONSORSHIP	2024/25	2023/24
		R'000	R'000
Tourism Business Council of South Africa	Travel sponsorship to attend the 3rd Annual Tourism Leadership Conference.	7	-
United Arab Emirates (UAE) Government	Travel sponsorship to attend the International Food Exhibition comprising of Global Food Security Summit (GFSS).	70	-
United Nations	Travel sponsorship to participate in Workshops held in Botswana & Switzerland, Stakeholder Engagement held in Maseru, Zimbabwe & Lusaka and to attend a conference in Germany.	182	-
United Nations Environment Programme	Travel sponsorship to participate at the 5th Session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee	52	-
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	Travel sponsorship for United Nations Economic Commission for Africa's (UNECA), 30th Session of the Intergovernmental Committee meeting in Livingstone, Zambia.	30	-
UNOOSA	Travel sponsorship to attend the Management and Sustainability Conference	28	-
Vienna Center for Disarmament and Non-Proliferation	Travel sponsorship to participate in the short course on Nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament in Vienna-Austria.	84	-
World Customs Organisation (WCO)	Travel sponsorship to attend workshops	79	-
World Trade Organisation (WTO)	Travel sponsorship to attend a course and workshop in Geneva and trade policy review in Namibia.	137	-
Total Sponsorship		3 726	2 770
Total		3 726	3 312
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS RECEIVED		3 726	3 313

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 1G

STATEMENT OF GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE

Nature of gift, donation or sponsorship	2024/25	2023/24
	R'000	R'000
Made in kind		
Gifts		
Miscellaneous (e.g. hospitality gifts, service excellence)	28	51
Subtotal	28	51
TOTAL GIFTS, DONATIONS AND SPONSORSHIPS MADE IN KIND	28	51

ANNEXURE 2A

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of public entity	State Entities' PFMA Schedule type (state year end if not 31 March)	% Held 2024/25	% Held 2023/24	Number of shares held		Cost of investments		Net asset value of investments		Profit/(Loss) for the year		Losses guaranteed
				R'000		R'000		R'000		R'000		
				2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	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	97 273 000	99 399 000	(1 207 000)	6 784 000	No
TOTAL				1 392 969 357	1 392 969 357	1 392 969	1 392 969	97 273 000	99 399 000	(1 207 000)	6 784 000	

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 2B

STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS IN AND AMOUNTS OWING BY/TO ENTITIES (CONTINUED)

Name of entity	Nature of business	Cost of investments		Net Asset value of investments		Amounts owing to entities		Amounts owing by entities	
		R'000		R'000		R'000		R'000	
		2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24	2024/25	2023/24
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	97 273 000	99 399 000	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1 392 969	1 392 969	97 273 000	99 399 000	-	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 3A

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL GUARANTEES ISSUED AS AT 31 MARCH 2025 - LOCAL

Guarantor institution	Guarantee in respect of	Original guaranteed capital amount	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Guarantees draw downs during the year	Guarantees repayments/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Revaluation due to foreign currency movements	Closing balance 31 March 2025	Revaluations due to inflation rate movements	Accrued guaranteed interest for year ended 31 March 2025
		R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
KFW	IDC	609 493	150 648	-	6 641	(4 970)	139 037	-	6
	Subtotal	609 493	150 648	-	6 641	(4 970)	139 037	-	6
	Total	609 493	150 648	-	6 641	(4 970)	139 037	-	6

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 3B

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Claims against the department					
Automotive Incentive Scheme (AIS)	2 916 580	1 323 982	2 198 616	-	2 041 946
Business Process Services (BPS)	962 161	765 663	812 862	-	914 962
Film and Television Production	2 068 753	29 051	1 113 048	-	984 756
Critical Infrastructure Programme (CIP)	938 221	(21 004)	236 462	-	680 755
Capital Project Feasibility Programme (CPFP)	32 521	69 426	65 463	-	36 484
Manufacturing Support Programme	-	82 677	-	-	82 677
Aquaculture Development Enhancement Program (ADEP)	25 051	22 409	5 867	-	41 593
Support Programme for Industrial Innovation (SPII)	118 893	46 986	60 499	-	105 380
Black Industrialist Scheme (BIS)	1 517 993	463 380	683 610	-	1 297 763
Technology and Human Resources for Industry Programme (THRIP)	326 964	23 258	81 724	-	268 498
Aggro Processing Support Scheme (APSS)	113 038	73 844	48 751	-	138 131
Special Economic Zones	1 600 185	141 188	129 684	-	1 611 689
Special Partnership Program	1 959	-	1 959	-	-
Critical Infrastructure Recovery Program	198 291	-	198 291	-	-
Rainprop	13 703	336 375	343 562	-	6 516
Mellow shark	3 128	-	-	-	3 128
RICTS Holdings	2 518	-	2 518	-	-

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

NATURE OF LIABILITY	Opening balance 1 April 2024	Liabilities incurred during the year	Liabilities paid/ cancelled/ reduced during the year	Liabilities recoverable (Provide details hereunder)	Closing balance 31 March 2025
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Keolebogile Consortium	105	-	-	-	105
V Rabie	137	-	-	-	137
Maroga JT	1 423	128	-	-	1 551
Aphane	65	12	-	-	77
Aquavision	11 204	-	-	-	11 204
Harmmarskjold	12 580	-	-	-	12 580
IB: Heartlines Centre	4 559	-	-	-	4 559
L Mapeakoane	1 044	-	-	-	1 044
Frey's Food	14 000	-	-	-	14 000
Total	10 885 076	3 357 375	5 982 916	-	8 259 535

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 4
CLAIMS RECOVERABLE

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash in transit at year end 2024/25*	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	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	20	-	20	23		-
Department of Public Service and Administration	-	3	-	-	-	3		
Kwazulu Natal Provincial Treasury	-	-	-	28	-	28		-
Government Employee Pension Fund	-	-	2	5	2	5		
National Treasury	521	-	-	-	521	-		-
Subtotal	521	26	22	33	543	59		-
OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES								
Companies Tribunal	-	-	4	3	4	3		
Companies & Intellectual Property Commission	-	2 862	-	-	-	2 862		
International Trade Administration Commission	3	4	-	-	3	4		
The Competition Commission	1	890	-	-	1	890		
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	-	1	-	-	-	1		
National Regulatory for Compulsory Specifications	15 401	15 401	-	-	15 401	15 401		
The Competition Tribunal	1	1	-	-	1	1		
Subtotal	15 406	19 159	4	3	15 410	19 162		
Total	15 927	19 185	26	36	15 953	19 221		

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 5

INTERGOVERNMENT PAYABLES

GOVERNMENT ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		Total		Cash-in-transit at year end 2024/25 *	
	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	Payment 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							-	-
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS								
Department of Justice and Constitutional Development	-	10 163	-	-	-	10 163		
South African Police Service	-	-	-	150	-	150		
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		
Subtotal	-	11 364	-	300	-	11 664		
PUBLIC ENTITIES								
State Information Technology Agency	657	17	-	-	657	17		
South African Revenue Services	47	-	-	-	47	-		
GTAC	2 227	-	-	-	2 227	-		
Subtotal	2 931	17	-	-	2 931	17		
TOTAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL PAYABLES	2 931	11 381	-	300	2 931	11 681		

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 6A

INTER-ENTITY ADVANCES PAID (Note 12)

ENTITY	Confirmed balance outstanding		Unconfirmed balance outstanding		TOTAL	
	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024	31/3/2025	31/03/2024
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
NATIONAL DEPARTMENTS						
Department of International Relations and Co-operation	-	-	6 799	33 951	6 799	33 951
Subtotal	-	-	6 799	33 951	6 799	33 951
PUBLIC ENTITIES					-	
Development Bank of South Africa	-	-	6 214	4 064	6 214	4 064
Subtotal			6 214	4 064	6 214	4 064
OTHER INSTITUTIONS	-	-				
National School of Government			1 334	1 503	1 334	1 503
Subtotal	-	-	1 334	1 503	1 334	1 503
Total	-	-	14 347	39 518	14 347	39 518

ANNEXURE 7

NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE

Per quarter and in total

Expenditure per economic classification	2024/25					2023/24
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	TOTAL	TOTAL
	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Compensation of employees	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goods services	-	3	-	-	3	19
Medical LAB	-	3	-	-	3	18
Contracts: Medical services	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL NATURAL DISASTER OR RELIEF EXPENDITURE	-	3	-	-	3	19

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

ANNEXURE 8

ANALYSIS OF PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES (NOTES 3.2.1 AND 12)

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	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 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Prepayments									
EMIA	Private	Space rental	Transfers and subsidies	-	811	-	(632)	(179)	-
Soma Initiative	Private	Caption fees	Goods and services	n/a	-	116	(116)	-	-
Association of Certified Fraud Examiners	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	10	(10)	-	-
The SA Council for Quantity Surveyors	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	2	(2)	-	-
The Association of South African Quantity Surveyors	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	3	(3)	-	-
The Ethics Institute	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	3	(3)	-	-
The Institute of Internal Auditors	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	52	(52)	-	-
Parliamentary Monitoring	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	14	(14)	-	-

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	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 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
South African Post Office	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	6	(6)	-	-
South African Institute of Chartered Accountants	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	9	(9)	-	-
Universal Knowledge Software	Private	Software Licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	68	(68)	-	-
Surtech Solutions (RSA) (Pty) Ltd	Private	Software Licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	140	(140)	-	-
Wolturs Kluwer Tax and Accounting Southern Africa	Private	Software Licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	219	(219)	-	-
Cloudsol Communications	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	99	(99)	-	-
Multi Choice Africa (Pty) Ltd	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	39	(39)	-	-
Quantec	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	392	(392)	-	-
FlowCentric Resourcing	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	96	(96)	-	-
South African Institute of Professional Accountants	Private	Membership	Goods and services	n/a	-	17	(17)	-	-
Business Process Enabling South Africa	Private	Venue	Goods and services	n/a	-	495	(495)	-	-

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	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 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Axiz (Pty) Ltd	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	1 842	(1 842)	-	-
Mirror Business Solutions	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	98	(98)	-	-
SAS Institute (Pty) Ltd	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	2 784	(2 784)	-	-
Tam Business Solution (Pty) Ltd	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	949	(949)	-	-
Faranani Doc Tec (Pty) Ltd	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	4 544	(4 544)	-	-
Law Trust Information Security Solutions	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	2 077	(2 077)	-	-
Reportstar Technologies	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	3 086	(3 086)	-	-
Ekwantu Consulting	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	3 193	(3 193)	-	-
Jotform Ltd	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	316	(316)	-	-
Information System Audit and Control Association	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	n/a	-	9	(9)	-	-
The Economist Group	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	92	(92)	-	-

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	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 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Bureau for Economic Research	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	110	(110)	-	-
Creamer Media South Africa	Private	Subscription	Goods and Services	n/a	-	45	(45)	-	-
Sabinet	Private	Subscription	Goods and services	n/a	-	179	(179)	-	-
S&J Clothing	Private	Knitted embroidery cotton t-shirts	Aid assistance	-	26	-	-	(26)	-
Nedbank (American Express)	Private and Public	Travel bookings	Goods and services	n/a	6 000	28 926	(28 926)	-	6 000
Sandton Convention (Liberty Group)	Private	Venue	Goods and services	-	-	4 442	(4 442)	-	-
EMIA	Private	Space rental	Transfers payment	-	-	16 635	(16 635)	-	-
Microsoft	Private	Software licences	Goods and services	-	-	10 076	(840)	-	9 236
Sub total				-	6 837	81 183	(72 579)	(205)	15 236
Advances									
DIRCO	Foreign mission offices	Foreign mission offices	Goods and services	-	33 951	60 000	(87 152)	-	6 799

National Department: Trade, Industry and Competition - Vote no. 39
Annexures to the Annual Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

Name of Entity	Sector of the entity	Description of the item paid for	Classification category	Total contract Value	Balance outstanding as at 31 March 2024	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 2025
				R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
National School of Government	Public sector	Training	Goods and services	-	1 503	915	(1 084)	-	1 334
Development Bank of South Africa	Public entity	Industrial parks	Other	-	4 064	98 471	(96 321)	-	6 214
Travel and Subsistence	Public sector	S&T advances	Goods and services	-	-	1 847	(1 776)	-	71
Staff Salary Advances	Public sector	Staff salary advances	Other	-	112	532	(581)	-	63
TOTAL ADVANCES					39 630	161 765	(186 914)	-	14 481
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ADVANCES					46 467	242 948	(259 493)	(205)	29 717

PART G

Foreign Economic Offices





EAST AFRICA AND SADC		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Addis Ababa SA Embassy, Higher 23, Kebele 10, House No 1885, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA Postal address: P O Box 1091, Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA +1 HOUR	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) 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: P O Box A1654 Avondale, Harare, ZIMBABWE	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Mr Keith Goto: Marketing Officer 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: P O Box 22667 KAMPALA +1 HOUR	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer	T 00256 41 770 2100 F 00256 41 434 8216

EAST AFRICA AND SADC		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
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	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer Mr Victor M Mulenda: Driver	T 00243 81 556 6598 M 00243 82 850 2631 (Vanessa) F 00243 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	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Mr Antonio Coutinho Dos Santos: Marketing Officer 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	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer 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: P O Box 42441, Nairobi, KENYA. +1 HOUR	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer Ms Verydiana Selebwa: Secretary	T 00254 20 282 7000/7218 Direct M 00254 71 460 6812 F 00254 20 282 7219/7236

EAST AFRICA AND SADC		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Juba SA Embassy, House 873 Southern Block K-3-K South Tongping Area Juba South Sudan	Vacant: Counsellor (Economics)	T 00211 M 00211 923 00 4783

WEST AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Abuja South African High Commission 371 Diplomatic Drive Central Business District Abuja Nigeria - 1 HOUR	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) 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
Accra SA High Commission 10 Klotey Crescent North Labone Accra, GHANA Postal Address P O Box 298, Trade Fair, Accra, GHANA -2 HOURS	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) 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

WEST AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Cairo SA Embassy, Building 11, Intersection Road 200 & 203, Digla-Maadi, Cairo, EGYPT +1 HOUR <i>Working week is from Sunday - Thursday</i>	Vacant: Consellor (Economic) Ms Abeer Aboul Enein: Marketing Officer 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	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	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer 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

WEST AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Dubai South African Consulate, Khalid Bin Waleed Street, Al Karama, Bur Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES Postal Address P O Box 34800, Dubai, UNITED ARAB EMIRATES +2 HOURS <i>Working week is from Sunday - Thursday</i>	Vacant: Consul (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer Vacant: Trade Assistant	T 00971 4 370 9901 (Direct) 00971 4 397 5222 (Switchboard) F 00971 4 397 9602 E tradeassistant@thedti.ae
Riyadh South African Embassy, 150 King Kalid Street, Um Al- Hammam District East, Riyadh, SAUDI ARABIA Postal Address: P O Box 94006 Riyadh 11693 +1 HOURS <i>Working week is from Saturday - Wednesday</i>	Vacant: Counsellor(Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer	T 00 966 1 442 9716 M 00 966 5 5882 6556 F 00 966 1 442 9708

WEST AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Tehran SA Embassy, No 5 Yekta St, Bagh-e-Ferdows, Valise Ave, Tajrish Sq, Tehran, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN Postal Address: P O Box 11365-7476, Tehran, Iran +2½ HOURS <i>Working week is from Sunday - Thursday</i>	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Mr Fariborz Farzaneh: Marketing Officer 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 / e-mail
Beijing South African Embassy, 5 Dongzhimenwai Dajie, Sanlitun, Chaoyang District, Beijing, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA Postal Address: +6 HOURS	Vacant: Minister (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer Vacant: Secretary Driver: Mr H Wen	T 0086 10 853 20000 F 0086 10 6532 0182

ASIA EAST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Seoul SA Embassy, 104 Dokseodang, Hannam-dong, Yongsan - ku, Seoul, SOUTH KOREA +7 HOURS	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Mr Kwangsu Jin: Marketing Officer 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
Shanghai South African Consulate-General 222 Yan An Road East 27th Floor, Room 2705/6 Shanghai, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA +6 HOURS	Vacant: Consul (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer (x103) 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 Postal Address: +7 HOURS	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) Ms Tomoko Yamaguchi: Marketing Officer Vacant: Marketing Officer 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 / e-mail
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	Vacant: Marketing Officer 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	Mr Syed M H Jaffry: Marketing Officer 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
Jakarta SA Embassy, 7th floor, Wisma GKBI, Site 705, JL Jend. Sudiman No 28 Jakarta 10210, INDONESIA +5 HOURS	Vacant: Marketing Officer	T 0062 21 574 0660 M 0062 861 137 7339 F 0062 21 572 2206 0062 21 574 0661/0655

ASIA WEST REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
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	Ms Chang Hou Yea: 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 9th Floor, Tower A 95 Ganpatrao Kadam Marg, Lower Parel (W) Mumbai 400013, INDIA +3½ HOURS	Vacant: Consul (Economic) Mr Rajan Kumar: Marketing Officer 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 Postal Address: +3½ HOURS	Vacant: Minister Counsellor (Economic) Vacant: Marketing Officer Mr Ravi Issar: Marketing Officer 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

ASIA WEST REGION		
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Singapore SA High Commission, 15 Floor, Odeon Towers, 331 North Bridge Road, SINGAPORE 188720 Postal Address: +6 HOURS	Vacant: Marketing Officer Vacant: Trade Secretary	T 0065 6 339 3319 F 0065 6339 6658

EUROPE 1 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
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 Postal Address: -1 HOUR	Vacant: Minister (Economic) Mr Julian Van Hille: Marketing Officer Vacant: Marketing Officer 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 Postal Address: -2 HOURS	Vacant: Minister (Economic) Mr Jacob Mothopeng: Marketing Officer Vacant: Marketing Officer 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 Postal Address: +1 HOUR	Vacant Minister (Economic) Vacant Marketing Officer 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
Stockholm (also: Denmark, Norway, Finland, Iceland and Baltic States) SA Embassy, Flemmeggatan 20, S – 112 26 Stockholm, SWEDEN -1 HOUR	Vacant: Marketing Officer Ms Alyce Frisk	T 0046 8 783 7743 (Trade) 0046 8 243950 (Switchboard) F 0046 8 660 2837 W www.southafrica.se

The Hague SA Embassy, Wassenaarseweg 40, 2596 CJ The Hague, THE NETHERLANDS -1 HOUR	Vacant: Marketing Officer	T 0031 70 3924501 M 0031 614600714
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EUROPE 2 REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Berlin SA Embassy, Economic Section, Tiergartenstrasse 18, 10785 Berlin, GERMANY -1 HOUR	Vacant: Consul (Economic) 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	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, 6th Floor, Madrid, 28006, SPAIN -1 HOUR	Ms Alicia Segura: Marketing Officer 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 -1 HOUR	Vacant: Consul (Economic) Marc Müller-Kirsch: Marketing Officer 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 -1 HOUR	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 -1 HOUR	Vacant: Counsellor (Economic) 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	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 / e-mail
Buenos Aires (Also: other Latin American Countries except Brazil) SA Embassy, Marcelo T de Alvear 590, 8th Floor Capital Federal, 1058 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA Postal Address: -5 HOURS	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
41. New York SA Consulate-General, 333 East 38th Street, 9th Floor, New York, NY 10016, USA -7/8 HOURS	Mr Jeffrey Govan: Marketing Officer Ms Bing Alo-Villareal: Marketing Officer Myrna x2427 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 Postal Address -5 HOURS	Vacant: Consul (Economic) Mr Mark T Rabbits: Marketing Officer	T 005511 3288 3742 M 0055 11 97140 7741 (Mark) E satrade@terra.com.br

AMERICAS REGION		
Mission	Economic Office Staff	Telephone / Facsimile / e-mail
Toronto South African Consulate General Toronto, 110 Sheppard Avenue East, Suite 600, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M2N 6Y8 -6/7 HOURS	Vacant: Marketing Officer 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, USA -6/7 HOURS	Vacant: Minister (Economic) Ms Jennifer Cheong: Marketing Officer 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		
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Geneva South African Permanent Mission to the WTO Rue Pré-de-la-Bichette 1 1202 Geneva, SWITZERLAND Postal Address: -1 HOUR	*Dr Mzukisi Qobo: Ambassador to WTO (Economic) Mr Tshifhiwa Mahosi: Counsellor (Economic) Mr Marumo Nkomo: Counsellor (Economic) Ms Kekeletso Mashigo: Counsellor (Economic) Ms Samantha Muller: Secretary Mr Federico Tolentino: Driver 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

Staff information – March 2025 List

Number of Foreign Offices – 45

Number of vacant FERs – 29

Current number of FERs – 4*

Number of vacant MOs – 22

Current number of MOs – 23

Number of vacant Secretaries – 14

Current number of Secretaries – 5

Current number of Drivers – 6

