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**PARLIAMENT**  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Policy Brief: Performance on the  
2019-2024 MTSF, Priority 2: Economic  
Transformation and Job Creation

Parliamentary

Budget  
Office

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## 1. Executive Summary

The PBO assists members of Parliament on an ongoing basis by identifying constraints with the implementation of budgets and plans. Some of these constraints are linked to the content of the implementation plan or the reporting on progress. In many instances Departments produce reports on interventions and do not reflect the actual outputs. In addition to the identified shortcomings within the reporting on performance, the following are a few matters to be noted in terms of the progress made with the implementation of the 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF).

In many instances more than one department is responsible for the same outcome. Although different interventions are implemented it could lead to duplication. The Departments of Employment and Labour, Planning Monitoring and Evaluation and Public Works and Infrastructure are responsible for reporting on job creation for example. Performance measures on the implementation of interventions such as the Jobs Summit, the Mass Employment Stimulus Programme (MESP) and Operation Phakisa has not been included in the relevant departmental APPs.

To report progress on investments for accelerated growth the Department of Trade, Investment and Competition (DTIC) mainly produced progress reports on their interventions, without showing progress on the targets set for the planned outputs. To be able to expand the small business sector, the Department of Small Business Development supports small businesses, specifically in townships and rural areas. Access to funding is a focus area of the DTIC. Subsequent to the review of the APP of the Department, almost all of the historic performance information has been omitted from the APP. It is therefore not possible to measure progress made since 2019.

The National Treasury is responsible for reviewing macroeconomic and microeconomic policy, creating an enabling environment to crowd-in private investment, the reduction in illicit financial flows and ensuring that investment in infrastructure are secured and implemented. The investment in infrastructure needs to be executed by the relevant government departments.

The Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT) is responsible for the improvement of the competitiveness and access to in communication technology. Progress has been slow on the interventions identified. The Departments of Public Enterprises and Mineral Resources and Energy are both responsible for the outcome to secure the supply of energy. The Department of Public Enterprises produces progress reports on the legal separation and the Eskom roadmap for a reformed electricity supply industry. The specific status of the unbundling process has not been presented in the quarterly performance report on the APP.

The focus of the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy is to increase energy availability including alternative energy sources and the reserve margin. Current progress shows that a renewable energy sector master plan report is under review, the gas master plan is undergoing stakeholder consultation and the completion of an Integrated Energy Plan is estimated to be completed in 2023/24.

The Departments of Transport and Public Enterprises are responsible for increasing access to affordable and reliable transport. The two main outputs identified are the Private Sector Participation (PSP) Framework to identify 13 PSP transactions in ports and freight and the Economic Regulation of Transport (ERT) Bill, which needs approval.

To ensure water security the Department of Water and Sanitation updates the National Water and Sanitation Masterplan (NWSMP) annually, and produce progress reports on different programmes including the ground water programme. Regular monitoring on these programmes might be required to ensure timeous interventions when needed.

## 2. Purpose

The purpose of this brief is to provide Members of Parliament (MPs), specifically the Finance and Appropriations Committees, with an assessment of the progress made with the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030.

The brief provides an assessment of:

- Progress made with the achievement of targets for the 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)
- The alignment of National Departmental Annual Performance Plans (APPs) with the 2019-2024 MTSF

### **3. Introduction and Background**

As part of the Parliamentary Budget Office's support to the oversight process, the Office provides analysis that specifically assist MPs to determine how the budget programmes have been supporting the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030.

The 2019-2024 MTSF acknowledges that the NDP Vision 2030 is government's blueprint to unite all South Africans to address the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality (UPI). Although the NDP is government's long-term plan, several medium-term interventions have been identified to reach the longer-term goals. One of the pressing problems facing South Africa is the absence of faster and sustained inclusive growth. South Africa needs to improve productive capacity, human capital and state capability mainly through broad-based investments to address unemployment and livelihood insecurities facing citizens.

The 2019-2024 Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is South Africa's second 5-year implementation plan for the NDP. The MTSF consists of 7 priorities, 81 outcomes, 337 interventions and 561 indicators. The 2019-2024 MTSF sets out the interventions per department or relevant government institution that will advance the seven priorities adopted by government:

- Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state
- Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation
- Priority 3: Education, skills and health
- Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
- Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities
- Priority 7: A better Africa and World

This analysis concentrates only on progress within government programmes on the targets set for 2024 relating to the outcomes for priority 2: Economic Transformation and Job Creation.

Sustainable long-term growth is needed to sharply reduce unemployment. This requires both broad structural reforms as well as targeted interventions. The country needs to rebuild confidence and galvanise investment despite the uncertain global economic environment. In addition to the long-term and medium term plans, a number of short-term interventions have also been announced through the President's Economic Reconstruction and Recovery Plan, the Jobs Summit and Investment Conferences. These initiatives must be fast-tracked and implementation needs to be monitored to ensure that the country can start reaping the benefits.

The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) Mid-year report, compiled by the Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation for April to September 2021 on priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation shows that:

- 38 per cent of interventions prioritised for the 2019-2024 MTSF are on track
- The government has not been able to stimulate economic growth of 2-3 per cent per annum

- Unemployment has not been reduced to 20-24 per cent
- Investment has not increased to reach 23 per cent of GDP by 2024
- Participation, ownership and access to resources and opportunities by women youth and persons with disability have not increased

The economic situation as reported in the MTSF Mid-year report indicates that high unemployment contributes directly to poverty and inequality and forces government to expand social assistance as per the Constitution. A situation where more people require grants than are employed should raise red flags about the deep structural problems in an economy that does not generate enough work opportunities.

Priority 2: Economic growth and job creation, aims to achieve ten outcomes, which includes:

- More decent jobs sustained and created, with youth, women and persons with disabilities prioritised
- Investing for accelerated inclusive growth
- Industrialisation, localisation and exports
- Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation
- Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector
- Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved
- Supply of energy
- Water security
- Increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems.
- Increased economic participation, ownership, access to resources, opportunities and wage equality for women, youth and persons with disabilities

#### **4. Methodology**

Departmental APPs are used as the source of data to determine progress. This preferred source for data is based on the assumption that if performance indicators are included in departmental APPs they are automatically linked to a budget programme. This means that they will therefore be funded, monitored and audited through the standard government performance management system within the legal framework provided by the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).

The performance information from the implementation plans of the 2019-2024 MTSF have been arranged per lead department, including the indicators, baselines, targets and current estimated performance on the interventions identified to achieve the outcomes of the priorities for the 5-year period. The estimated outcomes on targets set per indicator as per the 2022/23 APPs of the relevant national department, for 2021/22 have been compared with the targets set in the 2019-2024 MTSF (See annexure). In several instances the actual outputs since 2019/20 have been included, specifically when the target for 2024 reflects an accumulative number over the 5-year period. To be able to provide the most recent outcomes the quarterly performance reports as at the end of 2021/22 were also consulted. It should be noted that the performance for 2021/22 is still estimates or preliminary outcomes, actual performance still needs to be verified by the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA).

#### **5. Contributions and findings per Department**

The desired impact of Priority 2 interventions and outputs over the 2019 -2024 period is to achieve:

- Economic growth of 2-3 per cent per annum
- Unemployment reduction to 20-24 per cent with at least 2 million new jobs especially for youth
- Growth in levels of investment levels to 23 per cent of GDP by 2024

Table 1: Current performance in relation to the 2019 baseline and targets over the medium

Measures	Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Current (2022)	MTSF Target 2024	NDP Target 2030
Growth	GDP growth	0.1%	1.9%	2% - 3%	5.4%
Unemployment	Formal rate	27.6%	33.9%	20%-24%	6.0%
Employment	Number employed	16.3 million	15.6 million	19.3 million	23.8 million
Investment	% of GDP	16.9%	14.8%	23%	30%
Inequality	Gini coefficient	0.68	Not available	0.66	0.60
Poverty	Food poverty	24.7%	Not available	20%	0.0%
	Lower bound	39.8%	Not available	28%	0.0%

Source: Statistics South Africa data

Note: Inequality and poverty baselines are as of 2015/16 Statistics South Africa Study

Please note that this section should be read together with the tables in the annexure.

### 5.1. More decent jobs sustained and created

Nine indicators were identified for the monitoring of the implementation of the creation of more decent sustained jobs for youth, women and persons with disabilities. Almost all of these indicators were included in departmental Annual Performance Plans (APPs). The following departments are the lead departments to achieve this outcome.

#### 5.1.1. The Department of Employment and Labour

The Department did not include the 2019-2024 MTSF indicators to measure the performance on the jobs created through the Jobs Summit or the Mass Employment Stimulus Programme (MESP) in the APP. It is therefore not possible to report on the progress made on the creation of 275 000 jobs per year, through the Job Summit or the 800 000 employment opportunities through the MESP. The Department produced research reports on youth retention and new forms of work to be able to achieve the requirement of the MTSF to create 1 million youth jobs by 2024.

The Department committed to implement an employment policy by 2024. A draft policy has been developed, but not yet approved by Cabinet at the end of 2021/22.

#### 5.1.2. The Department of Planning Monitoring and Evaluation

The Department plans to create 402 950 jobs by 2024 through Operation Phakisa. Two integrated assessment reports on the implementation of the Operation Phakisa Delivery labs have been completed in 2021/22. Progress towards achieving the 402 950 jobs target is not reported on.

#### 5.1.3. The Department of Public Works and Infrastructure

The Department plans to create 5 million work opportunities by 2024 through the Expanded Public Works Programme. Between 2019/20 and 2021/22, about 2.95 million work opportunities have been created. It has been noted that the Department will only produce a progress report annually, as an output, from 2022/23 onwards on EPWP instead of reporting on the actual number of work opportunities created. The number of employment opportunities facilitated through the Mass Employment Stimulus Programme is not reflected in the APP.

#### 5.1.4. Department of Higher Education and Training

The Department developed a Priority Skills Plan based on engagements with Master Plan teams and other stakeholders in 2020/21. A monitoring report on the Priority Skills Plan was approved by the Minister on 31 March 2022.

### **5.1.5. Department of Home Affairs**

The Department has made progress with the implementation of revised visa regimes. The target for the adjudication of business and general work visas within 8 weeks has been achieved in 2021/22. Progress with the implementation of the revised visa regime for the adjudication of critical skills visas within 4 weeks is still below 50 per cent despite a target of 90 per cent.

## **5.2. Investing for accelerated inclusive growth**

To be able to make an impact on inclusive growth government needs to:

- Improve the ease of doing business
- Ensure macroeconomic policy alignment and coherence
- Create an enabling environment to crowd-in private investment through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)
- Review B-BBEE regulations to enhance broad based ownership by designated groups
- Ensure the implementation of the Employment Equity Act (EEA) to eliminate gender and race wage disparity
- Review the financial sector code to support transformation in the sector
- Reduce illicit financial flows and misuse of tax havens
- Reducing the illicit economy activities

The following departments are leading the interventions to ensure the implementation of investing for accelerated inclusive growth.

### **5.2.1. Department of Employment and Labour**

The Department of Employment and Labour undertook to do inspections in terms of the Employment Equity Act (EEA). These inspections include Employment Equity Procedural inspections, Reviews and Reassessments, and workplace (designated employers) inspections conducted per year to determine compliance with Employment Equity legislation. In 2021/22 the Department conducted 252 242 employers/workplaces/user inspections to determine compliance with employment law.

### **5.2.2. Department of Trade, Industry and Competition**

Instead of revising the Broad Based Black Economic Empowerment (B-BBEE) regulations the Department compiled regulations in the form of practice notes to address recognition of Broad Based vehicles that promote participation of marginalised groups, in 2021/22. The Department aims to achieve a situation by 2024 where 3 per cent of the value of B-BBEE transactions accrue to workers and communities, progress is, however, not reflected in the APP.

The Department aims for South Africa to improve its overall place to be within the top 50 countries in the World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking by 2024. This goal includes the achievement of a top 50 ranking on indicators such as ease of Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders, Registering Property, Construction Permits, and a top 25 ranking on Paying Taxes. The departmental APP indicates that there has been notable progress in improving the ease of doing business in the four statistical reports on Company registration from the Companies and Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) in line with the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business report. The Department works with other departments/agencies to contribute to the overall Ease of Doing Business in South Africa and additional indicators agreed on with the Presidency and the World Bank Group.



### **5.2.3. National Treasury**

To ensure macroeconomic policy alignment and coherence the National Treasury committed to review macroeconomic policy to support growth. In this regard, a macroeconomic framework review project plan has been developed. By the end of 2021/22 four research outputs related to the macroeconomic policy review and microeconomic reform agenda were produced.

To be able to create an enabling environment to crowd-in private investment through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), the National Treasury aims to review the Regulations on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) by 2024. No progress has been reported in the 2022 APP.

To transform the financial sector, the National Treasury tabled financial sector legislation in Parliament at the end of the 2021/22 financial year. The perception of the analyst is that this legislation has been tabled instead of the original target to review a financial sector code.

The National Treasury is responsible for the reduction in illicit financial flows, economic activity and misuse of tax havens. The aim is to develop national policy and to capacitate SARS through the establishment of an illicit economy unit by 2022. Indicators to measure performance on these outputs are not presented in the 2022 APP.

### **5.3. Industrialisation, localisation and exports**

To be able to grow exports by 4 per cent over the 2019-2024 MTSF, government is required to:

- Create a conducive environment that enables national priority sectors to support industrialisation and localisation, leading to increased exports, employment, and youth- and women-owned SMMEs and Co-operatives participation
- Support localisation and industrialisation through government procurement
- Establish Public Private Partnerships for the localisation of pharmaceutical production including through a state-owned pharmaceutical company

The following departments have committed to contribute to these interventions, specifically to contribute to support measures to grow exports in national priority sectors (agriculture & agro-processing, steel and metal fabrication, tourism, ICT, defence, health, mining, renewables, green economy, oceans economy, creative industries, the digital economy, SMMEs and Cooperatives).

#### **5.3.1. Department of Trade, Industry and Competition**

The Department compiled progress reports on the implementation, monitoring and reviewing of the impact of the Master Plans in 2021/22. A report on the Assessment of the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme for the period 2015-2021 was also completed by the end of 2021/22. Progress towards the target to increase exports of national priority sectors by 4 per cent were not reflected in the APP.

In 2021/22 a report on the Impact of the DTIC Interventions: The Case of Coega Special Economic Zone was produced and published. In addition to this report the Department indicated that 5 industrial parks were under construction, 1 in close-out, 3 completed and 2 in the design phase at the end of 2021/22.

To support localisation the Department prepared bi-annual detailed reports on the compliance of government spent on designated products and services for the ministry in 2021/22. National Treasury has developed a tracking system to track the public procurement spent on PPE. National Treasury is in a position to report on the expenditure of the state on procurement of PPE which is shared with the DTIC.

#### **5.3.2. National Treasury**

The Treasury reported that there has been an increase in the levels of compliance by organs of state in terms of compliance with government spending on designated products and services. A public sector tender monitoring tool was implemented to monitor tenders issued by all organs of state and advertised on various online platforms. The Treasury reported that 100 per cent compliance with market and refinancing risks benchmarks.

### **5.3.3. Department of Science and Innovation**

To be able to establish Public Private Partnerships for the localisation of pharmaceutical production through the state-owned pharmaceutical company, it was envisaged that off-take arrangements could be negotiated and signed by the National Department of Health. Progress on this target has not been reflected in the APP.

### **5.4. Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation**

South Africa remains one of the most expensive countries in Africa with regard to broadband costs. The country has relatively low levels of ICT uptake, largely because data costs are high, access is low and efficiency is poor. This has affected the country's relative competitiveness and future growth potential. To improve competitiveness government made commitments to intervene in:

- Spectrum licensing, broadband rollout and reducing the cost of communications
- Implementation Plan to facilitate the implementation of the recommendations for Presidential Commission on 4IR
- A digital and future skills development programme across South Africa promoted
- Increased investment in gross expenditure on research and development
- Commercialisation of Public Sector funded IP

It is envisaged that these interventions would improve South Africa's ranking on the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index for ICT adoption, to improve from being ranked 89<sup>th</sup> in 2019 to 70<sup>th</sup> in 2024. The following departments are the lead departments to ensure improved competitiveness through ICT adoption.

#### **5.4.1. Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (DCDT)**

To ensure the allocation, licensing and rollout of high spectrum and broadband the Department will focus on fast tracking the Broadcasting Digital Migration programme through facilitating subsidised digital television installations in all provinces to enable analogue transmission switch-off. Finalisation and issuing of the 5G policy direction is also a critical enabler for the country. Funding has been allocated to establish a broadband access fund for household connectivity. Progress to ensure that 80 per cent of the population would have access to the internet by 2024 or the competitive reduction in data costs have not been reported on in the APP.

The Presidential Commission on the fourth Industrial Revolution (PC4IR) Strategic Implementation Plan was not submitted to Cabinet in 2021/22 as envisaged by the Department and progress with the establishment of an artificial intelligence institute by 2022/23 is slow.

To be able to train 2.5 million people on digital and future skills by 2024, the Department continuously facilitates and monitors the implementation of the Digital and Future Skills Programme through training conducted by National Electronic Media Institute of South Africa (NEMISA) on pre-entry digital skills.

#### **5.4.2. Department of Science and Innovation**

The target for Gross Expenditure on Research and Development (GERD) by 2024 should be 1.1 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The indicator of R&D intensity, remained relatively unchanged, moving from 0.82 per cent of GDP in 2016/17 to 0.83 per cent in 2017/18,

according to the latest National Research and Experimental Development Survey. Progress on this target has not been reflected in the APP.

To commercialise public sector funded intellectual property, the department plans to receive 35 disclosures licensed from publicly financed research and development institutions and recipients, annually by 2024. Progress on targets shows that 20 disclosures licensed for the first time were received from publicly financed research and development institutions and recipients as reported by National Intellectual Property Management Office (NIPMO) by 31 March 2022.

### **5.5. Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector**

The South African economy has high levels of concentration, which creates barriers to economic expansion, inclusion and participation. This is a huge challenge, particularly for small businesses, the reduction of market concentration and monopolies are key for the expansion of the small business sector. The aim of government is that small businesses contribute 50 per cent to GDP by 2024. The following interventions have been identified to make an impact on expanding small businesses

- Reduce high levels of economic concentration through rigorous implementation of the Competition Act and other regulations
- Facilitate the increase in number of competitive small businesses with a focus on township and rural economies
- Strengthen development finance towards SMME and Cooperatives development
- SMME development through incubation centres and digital hubs
- Ensure inclusion of SMMEs in localisation and buy local campaigns
- Explore the introduction of measures to support the establishment of new, youth owned start-ups

The following departments are leading the interventions to reduce concentration and monopolies and expanding the small business sector.

#### **5.5.1. Department of Trade, Industry and Competition**

Progress on the target to initiate one new market inquiry and implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry per annum until 2024 is not clear. The Department indicated that a report on the Measurement of Concentration and participation in the South African Economy including a portfolio of possible market inquiry for the period ending 31 March 2022 was compiled.

#### **5.5.2. Department of Small Business Development**

Subsequent to the review of the APP, the Department indicated that historic information is not available for the number of competitive small businesses and cooperatives supported. In 2021/22 the department reported that township and rural enterprises were supported to the value of R694 million. A consolidated report on the 70 063 competitive SMMEs and Co-operatives supported was also approved by EXCO in 2021/22.

The Department submitted a report on accessibility to ensure that at least 50 per cent of national and provincial Development Finance Institution (DFI) financing is dedicated to SMMEs and Co-operatives through the establishment of the SMMEs and Co-operatives Funding Policy by March 2021/22. This accessibility report focuses on access to affordable financing for SMMEs and appropriate annual targets for the IDC and the NEF for black industrialists, women and youth-owned enterprises. However, no numbers were provided in the APP or quarterly performance report.

The aim of the government is to increase incubation centres and digital hubs from 73 in 2019 to 100 in 2024. The Department did not conduct an evaluation report on the Incubation Support Programme (ISP) in 2021/22, and also did not report whether additional centres or hubs were established. The

Department supported 6 315 start-up youth businesses supported financially and non-financially in 2021/22 against a target of 10 000 per year over the MTSF.

The Department indicated in the APP that they have developed and are implementing a Localisation Policy Framework, including the listing of product brands produced by SMMEs and Cooperatives with Wholesalers and Retailers, among other industries, and creating markets for products of SMMEs and Cooperatives. The monitoring of compliance by the public sector in procuring 1000 designated local products and service from SMMEs has, however, not been included as an indicator in the APP.

## **5.6. Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved**

The NDP sets an infrastructure investment target of 30 per cent of GDP by 2030, with public-sector investment reaching 10 per cent of GDP. Government committed to 21 interventions to improve the quality and quantum of infrastructure investment:

- Improve the quality and rate of infrastructure investment
- Improve energy availability factor to ensure constant supply of electricity
- Increase reserve margin to counter load shedding
- Explore embedded generation options to augment Eskom's capacity
- Separation and unbundling of Eskom to eliminate cross- subsidisation and improve efficiency
- Diversify energy sources by implementing the approved Integrated Resource Plan 2019
- Implement the nuclear build programme and extend the life of the current nuclear plant
- Establish a centralized interim facility for the sustainable management of radioactive waste
- Strengthen NERSA's regulatory oversight of Eskom and relevant municipalities
- Security of supply and diversify liquid fuels
- Diversify the water mix through implementation of the Water and Sanitation Master Plan
- Implement ground water use projects in water scarce areas
- Develop, maintain and refurbish gauging stations to measure water quantity
- Reduce delays in water use licenses
- Increase competitiveness and access to transport modal networks through effective regulation
- Upgrade, refurbish and maintain road infrastructure in support of infrastructure programmes
- Implement comprehensive rail modernisation and upgrade programme
- Finalise Road Freight Strategy Integrated Implementation
- Plan to facilitate transition from road freight to rail and the participation of private sector
- Develop strategy for the implementation of the "user pay principle"
- Reduce costs for priority sectors by increasing the efficiency of ports

The following departments are the lead departments to ensure the Improved quality and quantum of investments.

### **5.6.1.National Treasury**

To ensure that investment in infrastructure is secured and implemented, the National Treasury is responsible for the establishment and operationalisation of an infrastructure fund. The target is to establish a R100 billion infrastructure fund, with R5 billion leveraged by 2020 and R1 trillion invested by 2024. This intervention to improve the quality and rate of infrastructure investment is not monitored through the APP. The Annual Budget Review reflects the amounts in the infrastructure fund. The National Treasury – through the Budget Facility for Infrastructure (BFI) and partnerships with the Development Bank of Southern Africa and Infrastructure South Africa – is helping to build a pipeline of viable projects. The BFI has considered 61 projects submitted by public institutions and approved a total of R6.7 billion in

fiscal support for them in the 2021/22 adjustments budget and over the 2022 MTEF period. Most of these projects have multiple funding sources and are designed to crowd in private investment.

### **5.6.2. Department of Public Works and Infrastructure**

Provincial Public Works Capacity Building programmes were all in line with the Skills Pipeline Interventions of the Department at the end of the 2021/22 financial year.

### **5.6.3. Department of Public Enterprises**

To secure the supply of energy the Department of Public Enterprises planned to have a functional transmission company established by 2021/22 and aims to complete the legal separation by 2022/23. Two progress reports on the implementation of the Eskom roadmap for a reformed electricity supply industry were completed in 2021/22. The specific status of the unbundling process has not been presented in the quarterly performance report on the APP.

To increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems the Department defined Private Sector Participation (PSP) in terms of the PSP Framework in 2021/22 and aims to identify 13 PSP transactions in ports and freight in 2022/23. Four quarterly progress reports on the corporatisation of a Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) were produced in 2021/22 and the Department aims to establish the National Ports Authority as a subsidiary of Transnet in 2022/23.

### **5.6.4. Department of Mineral Resources and Energy**

To secure energy supply the Department is responsible for increasing energy availability including alternative energy sources and the reserve margin. The specific targets to measure performance are set for 2024. The current APP does not include indicators to measure progress over the 2019-2024 period. The Department produces progress reports on delivery of infrastructure and the performance generation fleet. To ensure renewable energy sector industrialisation and localisation, a renewable energy sector master plan report is still under review and consideration by the steering committee consisting of the Department and social partners. The gas master plan is undergoing stakeholder consultation and was not approved by Cabinet in 2022 as envisaged, and the completion of an Integrated Energy Plan is estimated to be completed in 2023/24.

### **5.6.5. Department of Water and Sanitation**

To ensure water security the Department of Water and Sanitation updates the National Water and Sanitation Masterplan (NWSMP) annually, and produces progress reports on different programmes including the ground water programme.

To be able to measure water quantities the Department refurbished one gauging station in 2020/21 and is planning to complete two new stations over the MTSF. The Lindley gauging station at was 90 per cent completed at the end of the 2021/22 financial year.

Another target for the Department is to reduce delays in water use licensing by 50 per cent. In 2021/22 the target was partially (under by 17%) met due to inadequate number of human resources to process applications including specialists to provide comments within the reduced turnaround time of 90 days.

### **5.6.6. Department of Transport**

To increase access to affordable and reliable transport systems, the Department of Transport aimed to establish and operationalise a single transport economic regulator. The Economic Regulation of Transport (ERT) Bill has, however, not yet been approved by Parliament as at the end of 2021/22.

To be able to move 10 per cent of road freight transferred to rail by 2024, the Department planned to implement a Private Sector Participation (PSP) framework by 2022. This Framework was processed for

Ministerial approval and submission to Cabinet by the end of 2021/22. The Department aims to implement the Framework from 2023/24 onwards.

The Department continuously upgrades, refurbishes and maintains road infrastructure. In 2021/22, SANRAL and provincial road maintenance reports showed that:

- 22 266 km of the SANRAL network was exposed to routine maintenance and on a provincial level:
- 4 424 506 m<sup>2</sup> were re-sealed
- 4 964 km of roads were re-graveled
- 1 337 983 m<sup>2</sup> of roads were patched
- 322 674 km of gravel roads were bladed
- 5 002 248 m<sup>2</sup> rehabilitated
- 217 km gravel road upgrade to surface road

To ensure the modernisation of the rail network, the Department aims to roll-out new rolling stock to various priority corridors. In 2021/22:

- A total number of thirty-nine (39) trains were produced against a target of 35 train sets
  - A total of thirty-three (33) trains were provisionally accepted
  - Additional six (6) trains were completed but awaits fitment of components

The aim is to produce another 40 train sets in 2022/23 and 52 train sets in 2023/24.

The Department also aims to ensure 100 per cent compliance with the user pay principle by 2024. A strategy for the implementation of the user pay principle has however not been developed.

## 6. Conclusion

This analysis identified several constrains for the effective implementation of the 2019-2024 MTSF. The assessment also identified areas of slow implementation in terms of the current progress reported on interventions.

Some of the main requirements to ensure the implementation of policy and plans are to ensure that performance indicators are clearly defined to ensure proper reporting, evaluation and auditing. Implementation also requires capacity and commitment. This analysis identified that data are not available on the targets set for the indicators. In many instances the indicators to measure performance on the MTSF are not included in the existing activities of the respective departments. An institution, through its programmes, must take full responsibility of reporting on a performance indicator and must be able to provide evidence on the outputs delivered. Annual Performance Plans and budget programmes provide the legal structure to provide capacity and commitment to implement the interventions identified for the needs to address unemployment, poverty and inequality.

Table 1: More decent jobs sustained and created

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Department of Employment and labour	Number of jobs created per year through Job Summit	New indicator	275 000 jobs created per year)	The FY 2021/22 information is not available to indicate the estimated outcome
Department of Employment and labour	Number of employment opportunities facilitated through the Mass Employment Stimulus Programme	New indicator	800 000 employment opportunities created by March 2021/22	25 additional persons with disabilities employed in the (Supported Employment Enterprises) SEE factories by the end of March 2021
Department of Employment and labour	Employment policy developed, consulted, piloted and implemented.	New indicator	Employment policy drafted and implemented by 2024	The draft policy has been developed but not yet approved/not presented to Cabinet
Department of Employment and labour	Number of youth Not in Education, Employment, or Training (NEET) absorbed in employment	New indicator	1 million youth jobs created by 2024	DEL: Two Final research reports completed for the following research studies: 1. Youth employment retention and return on investment schemes: Final report completed and submitted. 2. New forms of work. In 2021/22
Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME)	Number of Jobs created through Operation Phakisa.	9 146	402 950 jobs created by 2024	2 integrated assessment reports on the implementation of the Operation Phakisa Delivery labs (eapr)
Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	Number of validated EPWP work opportunities reported by public bodies into the EPWP	4.4 million work opportunities	5 million work opportunities created by 2024	994 699 in 2019/20 938 688 in 2020/21 1 016 646 in 2021/22 From 2022/23 the Department only produces a progress report and is no longer reporting on the number of work opportunities
Department of Social Development	Number of validated EPWP work opportunities reported by public bodies into the EPWP	4.4 million work opportunities 5 million work opportunities created by 2024	5 million work opportunities created by 2024	17 400 EPWP work opportunities created through DSD Programmes
Department of Higher Education and Training	Demand skills planning through the Skills Priority Plan	New indicator	Skills Priority Plan developed by 2020/21	Draft Priority Skills Plan was developed based on engagements with Master Plan teams and other stakeholders in 2020/21 Monitoring report on Priority Skills Plan approved by the Minister by 31 March 2022
Department of Home Affairs	Revise the visa regime to support importation of critical skills, and improve processing turnaround time	Visa regime revised 85% of critical skills visas adjudicated within 4 weeks for applications processed	Implementation of a revised visa regime through 95% of visa applications adjudicated within 4 weeks of receipt of application by 2022/23	Progress with the adjudication of critical skills visas was below 50% and for business and general work visas 90%

**Table 2: Investing for accelerated inclusive growth**

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: NT Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking	Ranked 82 <sup>nd</sup> , 2019	Improve overall ranking to within the top 50 countries by 2024. Also achieve top 50 ranking on indicators such as Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders, Registering Property, Construction Permits, and top 25 ranking on Paying Taxes	4 statistical reports on Company registration from CIPC. The Department works with other departments / agencies to contribute to the overall Ease of Doing Business in South Africa and additional indicators agreed on with the Presidency and the World Bank Group.
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	Percentage of B-BBEE transactions with worker and community ownership	New indicator	3% of transaction value accrue to workers and communities	Not in APP
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	Revised regulations developed	New indicator	Revised B-BBEE regulations to enhance broad based ownership by designated groups developed by March 2021/22	Regulations in a form of a practice notes to address recognition of Broad Based vehicles that promote participation of marginalised groups developed in 2021/22
National Treasury	Financial sector code reviewed	Financial sector code	Financial sector code reviewed and implemented by end of 2021/22	Not in APP
National Treasury	Macroeconomic policy reviewed to support growth	Fiscal consolidation, inflation targeting 3-6%	Macroeconomic policy framework reviewed by 2022	4 research outputs related to the macro-economic policy review and micro-economic reform agenda produced.
National Treasury	World Bank Ease of Doing Business ranking	Ranked 82 <sup>nd</sup> , 2019	Improve overall ranking to within the top 50 countries by 2024. Also achieve top 50 ranking on indicators such as Starting a Business, Trading Across Borders, Registering Property, Construction Permits, and top 25 ranking on Paying Taxes	Not in APP DTIC
National Treasury	Regulations on Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)	Current National Treasury regulations	Review regulations for PPPs by 2024 to facilitate an increased private investment	Not in APP
National Treasury	Financial sector code reviewed	Financial sector code	Financial sector code reviewed and implemented by end of 2021/22	Financial sector legislation submitted for tabling in Parliament
National Treasury	National policy and approach to reduction in illicit financial flows	New indicator	National policy and approach developed by 2022	Not in APP
National Treasury	Capacitate SARS through the establishment of the illicit economy unit	New indicator	Illicit economy unit established and fully functional	Not in APP
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment	Framework for a just transition to a low carbon economy developed and implemented	New indicator	Framework for a just transition to a low carbon economy developed and implemented by 2022	1 study Conducted in 2019/20 , for 2020/21 no study conducted

**Table 3: Industrialisation, localisation and exports**



Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	Masterplans developed	Automotive and CTLF Masterplans	All master plans developed by end of 2021	Progress reports on the implementation, monitoring and reviewing the impact of the Master Plans in 2021/22
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	National priority sectors grow contribution to GDP growth of 3% and exports increase by 4%	New indicator	Exports for national priority sectors increased by 4%	In 2021/22 1 Report on the Impact of the DTIC Interventions: The Case of Coega Special Economic Zone produced and published. 1 Report on the Assessment of the Export Marketing and Investment Assistance Scheme for the period 2015-2021. Not specific to indicator.
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	Complete the revitalisation of industrialisation parks	15 Industrial parks	26 industrial parks revitalized by 2024	5 Parks in construction, 1 in close-out, 3 completed, 2 in design in 2021/22
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition,	Percentage compliance of government spend on designated products and services	New indicator	100% compliance	Bi-annual detailed reports on the compliance with the existing designations prepared for the ministry in 2021/22
National Treasury	Percentage compliance of government spend on designated products and services	New indicator	100% compliance	100 Percentage compliance with market and refinancing risks benchmarks
Department of Science and Innovation	Off-take Agreements signed	Ketlaphela state owned pharmaceutical company established	Off-take arrangements negotiated and signed by the National DoH with State-owned Pharmaceutical Company	Not in APP

**Table 4: Improve competitiveness through ICT adoption, research and innovation**

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	High demand spectrum allocated	Policy directive issued	4G coverage of high demand spectrum allocated by end of 2020 Inquiry into the licensing framework by march 2021/22	Not in APP
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Spectrum licensing and broadband rollout	New indicator	Inquiry into the licensing framework and 5G Policy Framework by March 2021/22	The Department will also focus on fast tracking the Broadcasting Digital Migration programme through facilitating subsidized digital television installations in all provinces to enable analogues transmission switch-off. Finalisation and issuing of the 5G policy direction is also a critical enable for the country.
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Percentage increase in broadband penetration.	54% of population have access to internet	80% of population have access to the internet by 2024	Not in APP Funding application for household connectivity was developed and submitted to National Treasury. ? Funding to the tune of R200 million was allocated by National Treasury to establish broadband

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
				access fund for household connectivity.
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Competitive reduction in data cost and the eradication of skewed price setting by dominant players	South Africa is ranked 31st in Africa for the price of 1G data based on the Competition Commission (2018)	South Africa will be amongst the top ten cheapest countries in Africa per MB of data by 2024	Not in APP
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Implementation Plan developed	Presidential Commission on 4IR Report	Implementation Plan developed by March 2021/22	PC4IR Strategic Implementation Plan was not submitted to Cabinet.
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Establishment of Artificial Intelligence Institute	New indicator	Establish the AI Institute March 2022/23	Not in APP The resource mobilisation to achieve the planned target was not achieved as planned and could not proceed. A legal body of the BIFN-S was not established in 2021/22
Department of Communications and Digital Technologies	Approved and implemented digital and future skills programme.	New indicator	Digital and Future Skills implementation Programme facilitated and monitored towards training 2.5m people focusing on future of work learning programs and strategies by 2024.	The Department facilitated and monitored the implementation of the Digital and Future Skills Programme through: training which was conducted by NEMISA on pre-entry Digital skills. •NEMISA conducted training for young people through the CoLabs and various training providers on the following courses. •Introduction to Cyber Attacks •Programming for Everybody (Getting Started with Python) •Introduction to MongoDB, Technical Support Fundamentals, •The Bits and Bytes of Computer Networking, •Introduction to Business Analytics. •Technical Support Fundamentals, as well as the Data Scientist™s Toolbox, Foundations of Project Management, A Crash Course in Data Science, Introduction to Data Analytics, Managing Data Analysis, Introduction to Cybersecurity Tools & Cyber Attacks, Python for Data Science,

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
				Artificial Intelligence and Development.
Department of Science and Innovation	Percentage increase investment gross expenditure on research and development (GERD) of gross domestic product.	0.82% of GDP in 2016/17	Increase investment gross expenditure on research and development to 1.1% of gross domestic product by 2024.	Not in APP
Department of Science and Innovation	No. of disclosures which are licensed annually	15 disclosure	35 disclosure	241 disclosures received from publicly financed research and development institutions by NIPMO by 31 March 2022. 20 disclosures licensed for the first time received from publicly financed research and development institutions and recipients as reported to NIPMO by 31 March 2022

**Table 5: Reduced concentration and monopolies and expanded small business sector**

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Department of Trade, Industry and Competition	Number of market inquiries into historically concentrated priority sectors	New indicator	Initiate one new market inquiry and implementation of recommendations of one concluded market inquiry per annum	Report of the Measurement of Concentration and participation in the South African Economy: Levels & Trends. A portfolio of possible market inquiry for the period ending 31 March 2022
Department of Small Business Development	Number of competitive small businesses and cooperatives supported	Current Township and Rural Entrepreneurship Programmes	100 000 competitive small businesses and cooperatives supported by 2024	Consolidated report on the 70 063 competitive SMMEs and Co-operatives supported approved by EXCO in 2021/22
Department of Small Business Development	Improved access to affordable finance for SMMEs and cooperatives	New indicator	At least 50% of national and provincial DFI financing dedicated to SMMEs and Co-operatives through establishment of the SMMEs and Co-operatives Funding Policy by March 2021/22	Not in APP A Report on access to affordable financing for SMMEs and appropriate annual targets for IDC and NEF for black industrialists, women and youth-owned enterprises submitted. No numbers
Department of Small Business Development	Number of incubation centres and digital hubs established	73	100 established by 2024	Incubation Support Programme (ISP) evaluation not conducted and approved by EXCO.
Department of Small Business Development	Localisation policy framework and Implementation Programme on SMMEs and Co-operatives developed and adopted.	New indicator	Localisation policy framework and implementation programme on SMMEs and Co-operatives development and adopted by	Reflected as narrative in APP

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
			March 2021/22	
Department of Small Business Development	Products/services to be procured from SMMEs and Co-operatives.	New indicator	Implement the SMME Focused localisation policy and ensure 100% compliance by public sector in procuring 1000 designated local products and services from SMMEs by 31 March 2024	Not in APP
Department of Small Business Development	Number of youth business start-ups supported	New indicator	10 000 youth business start-ups supported per annum	6 315 start-up youth businesses supported financially and non-financially in 201/22

**Table 6: Quality and quantum of infrastructure investment to support growth and job creation improved**

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
National Treasury,	Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised	New indicator	R100 billion Infrastructure Fund established and operationalised, with R5 billion leveraged by 2020	Not in APP
National Treasury	Infrastructure expenditure	New indicator	R1 trillion invested by 2024	Not in APP
Department of Public Works and Infrastructure	Capacity building programme	New indicator	Design and implement a capacity building programme for the procurement and delivery of infrastructure by March 2021/22	100% alignment of Provincial Public Works Capacity Building programmes to the Skills Pipeline Intervention
Department of Public Enterprises	Independent transmission company under Eskom Holdings established	New indicator	Functional Transmission company established by 2021/22 and legal separation completed by 2022/23	2 progress reports on the implementation of the Eskom Road Map for reformed electricity supply industry (unbundling process) completed in 2021/22
Department of Public Enterprises	Private Sector Participation Framework	3 concessions	Private Sector Participation framework implemented by 2022	Defined Private Sector Participation (PSP) in terms of the PSP Framework in 2021/22
Department of Public Enterprises	Corporatisation of Transnet National Ports Authority	New indicator	Transnet National Ports Authority Corporatisation completed by march 2022/23	Four quarterly progress reports on the corporatisation of a Transnet National Ports Authority (TNPA) were produced in 2021/22
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Increased energy availability factor	73.74 %	Above 80% by 2024	4 Progress reports on Eskom's delivery of infrastructure programme.
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Increased electricity reserve margin	4.3 %	15% by 2024	Not in APP as an indicator
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Additional megawatts commissioned	New indicator	Additional 200 MW by 2021 and 1000 MW by 2024	Request for Proposals (RFP) for 513 MW from Storage developed Request for Proposals (RFP) 2600 MW (BW 6) from renewable

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
				energy developed estimated for 2021/22
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Share of alternative energy sources	5.9 %	Share of alternative energy sources at 11 % by 2024	Not in APP Renewable Energy (RE) Sector Master Plan Report Completed for approval by the Minister in 2021/22
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Number of plants maintained to support energy security	Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant	Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant life extended	4 Quarterly Monitoring Report of Koeberg Nuclear Power Plant Long Term Operation Program through established Technical Oversight Committee
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Additional energy procured and maintained	New indicator	2500 MW of nuclear energy procured by 2024	Appointment of Service provider to develop the procurement framework is underway with evaluation of bids having taken place
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Storage facility	New indicator	Centralised interim facility for radioactive waste procured and established by 2024	Pre-feasibility report submitted to Cabinet for approval to establish the CISF Two quarterly progress reports on cost update study on high-level waste for Radioactive Waste Management Fund
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Regulator's role and responsibility reviewed	New indicator	NERSA review completed with recommendations adopted by Cabinet and implemented by the end of march 2022/23	Not in APP
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Strategy and plan on liquid fuels reviewed and updated	Integrated Energy Plan (IEP)	Updated strategy and plan for liquid fuels by 2022 and submit for cabinet approval	Just energy transition plan approved
Department of Mineral Resources and Energy	Pre-feasibility study completed	Draft feasibility study	Pre-feasibility study on new oil refinery completed by end 2021 and final investment decision made	
Department of Water and Sanitation	National Water and Sanitation Master Plan developed	2017 National Water and Sanitation Master Plan	Implement the approved National Water and Sanitation Masterplan	Annual update of the Water and Sanitation Master Plan
Department Water and Sanitation	Implement ground water use projects in water scarce areas	Available water yield	2017 National Water and Sanitation Master Plan Implementation of the national ground water strategy	Annual update of the Water and Sanitation Master Plan
Department of Water and Sanitation	Gauging stations developed, maintained and refurbished	New target	Additional gauging stations developed by 2024 and existing stations maintained and refurbished	Lindley gauging station at 90% completion in 2021/22

<b>Responsible Department [MTSF]</b>	<b>Indicators [MTSF]</b>	<b>Baseline [MTSF]</b>	<b>Target[MTSF]</b>	<b>Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]</b>
Department of Water and Sanitation	Timeframe for processing water use license applications	3-12 months depending on complexity	Timeframe for water use license applications reduced by 50% by 2020	Not in APP Target partially met Under by 17% Inadequate number of human resources to process applications including specialists to provide comments within the reduced turnaround time of 90 days
Department of Transport	Single Transport Economic Regulator established and operationalised	Single Transport Economic Regulator Bill	Single Transport Economic Regulator established and operationalised by 2020	Economic Regulation of Transport (ERT) Bill not yet approved by Parliament at the end of 2021/22
Department of Transport	Km of roads upgraded, refurbished and maintained	New target	Upgrading, refurbishing and maintenance of +- 25 000km of road network	22 266 km of the SANRAL network was exposed to routine maintenance in the 2021/22 financial year.
Department of Transport,	Rolling stock expansion and upgrade	New indicator	Roll out new rolling stock to various priority corridors	Analysis Report on the Rolling Stock Fleet Renewal Programme was developed as targeted. •A total of thirty-three (33) trains were provisionally accepted during the period under review. •Additional six (6) trains were completed but awaits fitment of components. •Total number of trains produced were thirty-nine (39) for the financial year.
Department of Transport	Percentage moved from road freight to rail  Private Sector Participation Framework	6.1 million tons 3 concessions	10% of road freight transferred to rail by 2024. Private Sector Participation framework implemented by 2022	Private Sector Participation (PSP) Framework approved for submission to Cabinet
Department of Transport	Compliance to user pay principle	New target	100% compliance with user pay principle by 2024	Not in APP