



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

2026/27



**mineral &
petroleum resources**

Department:
Mineral and Petroleum Resources
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Annual Performance Plan

for the Financial Year 2026/2027



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

4IR	Fourth Industrial Revolution
AEMFC	African Exploration Mining and Finance Corporation
APP	Annual Performance Plan
ASSM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
BBBEE	Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment
CGS	Council for GeoScience
CEF	Central Energy Fund
DDM	District Development Model
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment
DMPR	Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources
D&O	Derelict and Ownerless
DWS	Department of Water and Sanitation
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
GMOP	Gender Mainstreaming and Outreach Programmes
GTL	Gas-to-Liquids
GTP	Geoscience Technical Programme
HDIs	Historically Disadvantaged Individuals
HDSA	Historically Disadvantaged South Africans
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
JMEF	Junior Mining Exploration Fund
MMPPD	Mining Mineral and Petroleum Policy Development
MHSI	Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MQA	Mining Qualifications Authority
MTDP	Medium Term Development Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NEDLAC	National Economic Development and Labour Council
NMOG	National Macro Organisation of Government
NSG	National School of Governance
OCSLA	Office of the Chief State Law Advisor
OHS	Occupational Health & Safety
PASA	Petroleum Agency of South Africa
PPA	The Petroleum Products Act
SANPC	South African National Petroleum Company
SAPREF	South African Petroleum Refineries
S&P	Standard & Poor
SARB	South African Reserve Bank

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS (continued)

SARS	South African Revenue Service
SET	Science-Engineering-Technology
SFF	Strategic Fuel Fund
SMME	Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises
SOE	State Owned Enterprise
SADPMR	South African Diamond & Precious Metals Regulator
iGAS	South African Gas Development Company
SDT	State Diamond Trader
UPRD	Upstream Petroleum Resources Development

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EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY STATEMENT



Hon SG Mantashe, MP

Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources

The mining and petroleum sectors are the cornerstone of South Africa's economy, significantly contributing to national revenue, employment, and infrastructure development.

The DMPR's strategic focus on mining encompasses not only the extraction of traditional minerals such as gold and diamonds but also the importance of critical minerals essential for future economic growth. As global demand for various minerals increases, South Africa aims to position itself as a leading player in the global mining landscape, fostering innovation and sustainability within the sector.

South Africa's petroleum supply system has undergone a significant structural shift driven by a sustained decline in domestic refining capacity and growing reliance on imported refined petroleum products. This particularly posed a security of supply risk for South Africa as has been seen in the recent weeks with the heightened geopolitical tensions that continue to create uncertainty and volatility in the global oil markets. The sustainable long-term solution to our challenges lies in domestic production. This can only be achieved through the rigorous exploration and responsible exploitation of our own petroleum resources. It is for this reason that the Department together with the CEF group have prioritised investment in local refinery through the refurbishment of the gas-to-liquids (GTL) PetroSA plant and the refinery previously owned by the South African Petroleum Refineries (SAPREF).

This 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP) of the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) reflects our collective commitment to position South Africa's mineral and petroleum sectors as engines of inclusive growth, economic renewal and long term energy security. Building on the National Development Plan (NDP 2030), the Medium-term Development Plan (2024-2029) and the priorities outlined in the 2026 State of the Nation Address, this APP presents a focused, coherent and actionable programme to stimulate investment, accelerate transformation, and strengthen regulatory effectiveness across both sectors.

At the centre of our strategic outlook is the imperative to unlock the country's mineral wealth through the implementation of South Africa's Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy, expansion of exploration activities, and revitalisation of beneficiation and industrialisation capacity. The Junior Mining Exploration Fund, now approaching R1 billion,

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signals growing private sector confidence and positions South Africa to attract a greater share of global exploration spending. Complementing this is the formalisation and scaling up of artisanal and small-scale mining as a pathway for community upliftment, youth participation and broader transformation.

A modern, competitive and transparent regulatory environment is fundamental for investment growth. The rollout of a new national mining cadastre will significantly improve turnaround times, enhance transparency and strengthen South Africa's investment attractiveness. In the petroleum sector, we are driving stabilisation and reform through an integrated development plan, review of the fuel pricing framework, and measures to support domestic refining capacity—critical steps towards a secure, reliable and affordable energy future.

The finalisation of the Petroleum Sector Development Plan including the pricing framework is key in ensuring that a South African demand and supply petroleum sector plan is developed to support investment in this sector.

Ensuring zero harm remains a non-negotiable priority. Through intensified inspections, enforcement, and strengthened oversight, the Department is resolute in reducing workplace fatalities, mitigating occupational health risks, and enhancing the safety and dignity of mineworkers—especially women, who face increasingly complex safety risks. Similarly, environmental stewardship is elevated through the rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines, sealing dangerous shafts, and advancing mine water ingress solutions to address legacy challenges.

Internally, the Department continues its transformation journey following the NMOG restructuring, with a renewed emphasis on building a capable, ethical and digitally enabled institution. Our digital modernisation agenda, including the digitisation of 100% of core processes by 2026/27, will significantly improve service delivery, compliance, and operational efficiency. Strengthened governance, rigorous

SOE oversight, and a focus on achieving clean audit outcomes underpin our commitment to accountability and responsible stewardship of public resources.

The Department is committed to ensuring inclusivity, particularly the empowerment of Women, Youth, and Persons with Disabilities, so that the sector's growth contributes meaningfully to reducing poverty and inequality. Through targeted programmes, policy reforms, and collaborative partnerships with industry, academia, and communities, we aim to build a future in which the benefits of South Africa's mineral and petroleum endowments are shared widely and sustainably.

The Department's SOEs remain critical in the successful achievement of the Departmental mandate. Close collaboration between the Department and the SOE in the implementation of the priorities remains critical.

The SOEs collectively demonstrated strong technical capabilities and meaningful contributions to national priorities, with entities like SDT, CGS, and Mintek achieving a clean audit for the FY24/25 and operational stability, while others, particularly PetroSA, AEMFC, Alexkor, and SADPMR — face significant financial distress, declining production, governance failures in some instances, skills shortages.

The overall performance of SOEs reflects a mix of pockets of excellence and deep structural challenges worsened by market decline. This presents an opportunity for the review of operating models and diversification, strengthening execution capacity and a coordinated government approach to restore sustainability and unlock growth across the minerals and petroleum value chain.

The Department is deliberate about shifting from planning to execution at scale and pace. With disciplined implementation, strong partnerships, and a united commitment across government, industry and society, we are confident that the mining and petroleum sectors will continue to anchor South Africa's economic recovery and long-term prosperity.

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CONCLUSION

The Department remains steadfast in its efforts to improve its performance and contributing to the country's transformation through economic growth and sustainable development in the mining and energy sectors and improve governance and financial performance. The work that started in the last Medium-term Strategic Framework (MTSF) has laid a solid foundation for years to come.

I would like to convey my gratitude to our partners, industry and sister departments whose support continues to ensure that we all work together to better the lives of all South Africans.



Honourable Gwede Mantashe, MP
Executive Authority

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DEPUTY MINISTER'S STATEMENT



Ms Phumzile Mgcina, MP
Deputy Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources

The Mineral and Petroleum sector remains a vital pillar of South Africa's economic growth and transformation. Guided by the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), which affirms that the nation's mineral and petroleum resources are the common heritage of all South Africans, the Department continues to regulate and promote the sector to advance equitable access, sustainable development, and inclusive participation. In doing so, we contribute directly to the government's three priorities: driving inclusive economic growth and job creation, reducing poverty and tackling the high cost of living, and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

A key focus of our Annual Performance Plan (APP) is the promotion and formalisation of small-scale mining as a catalyst for economic participation and community development. We are advancing meaningful participation by

women in mining and expanding opportunities for the youth, including the implementation of the Exploration Fund in 2026/27 to unlock investment and create pathways for emerging entrants into the sector.

The health and safety of mineworkers remain at the centre of our work as we pursue the goal of zero harm, guided by the principle that a healthy mine is a safe mine. Through strengthened collaboration with our social partners, we have seen improvements in overall safety performance, although challenges remain, including an increase in fatalities among women in mining. To address emerging risks, the Department is encouraging pre-screening for non-communicable diseases and has intensified oversight through thousands of inspections, audits, investigations, and inquiries to prevent recurring incidents.

We also continue to strengthen professional standards within the sector. Hundreds of candidates sat for departmental competence examinations during the year, with the majority achieving positive results. While the Mining Qualifications Authority provides training and qualifications, the Department, through the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate, issues licences to practise, ensuring that only competent and certified professionals operate within our mines.

Through sound governance, active stakeholder engagement, and steadfast implementation of our legislative mandate, we will continue to position the sector as a driver of inclusive growth, safety, and shared prosperity for all South Africans.

Ms Phumzile Mgcina, MP
Deputy Minister
Mineral and Petroleum Resources

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ACCOUNTING OFFICER EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PRIORITIES FOR THE DEPARTMENT FOR THE PERIOD FY26/27

The Department has been allocated a budget of R2.8 billion in the 2026/27 financial year, which includes transfers to the SOE under its umbrella. Priorities have been allocated to our various programmes in line with the mandate of the DMPR, as derived from Section 24 (b) (iii) and Section 25 of the Bill of Rights, and supported by key legislation as outlined under Part A of this APP.

MINING

Implementation of South Africa's Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy (2025)

South Africa's Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy and its implementation plan, both approved by Cabinet, outline a coherent roadmap to leverage the country's mineral wealth for inclusive growth, industrial development, and sustainable transformation. The strategy will also serve as a blueprint for economic growth by leveraging regional integration. Together with other government departments, the DMPR will ensure that the SA's mineral wealth is strategically leveraged to position South Africa as a key player in the global value chain, moving beyond unprocessed mineral exports to full-scale beneficiation and manufacturing.

Junior Miners Exploration Fund

Post the approval of the establishment of the Junior Mining Exploration Fund (JMEF) in 2024 by Cabinet, as part of the Exploration Strategy Implementation Plan, with a target of attracting at least 5% of global exploration expenditure to South Africa was set. The Fund has since grown from R400 million in 2024 to R1 billion in 2025 through private sector investment.



Mr Jacob Mbele
Director-General

BACKGROUND

The Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) strives to position the Mineral and Petroleum sectors as a catalyst for inclusive economic growth, energy security, and sustainable mineral development.

Aligning with the National Development Plan (NDP 2030), the Medium Term Development Plan (MTDP 2024-2029), the 2026 State of the Nation Address (SONA) and the One Plan of Government, the Department's FY26/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP) presents a coherent, actionable interventions and a pragmatic approach to sector development positioning the Department not only as regulator, but as an enabler to economic growth and transformation. The plan also acknowledges the need for "all of government" approach, partnerships, strategic partnerships and collaboration is essential for the successful achievement of the impactful initiatives espoused in the Department's Strategic Plan 2025-2030.

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There is a potential for the fund to be complemented to grow even further, noting the pledges made by one of the pension funds in South Africa. Initially capitalised at R400 million, the DMPR will continue to drive this programme with a target to grow the fund further through Public–Private Partnership to crowd in private investment under an independent governance structure, in order to de-risk the gas exploration, which is critical in the mine development value chain.

Artisanal and Small-Scale Mining

The Artisanal and Small-scale Mining Policy and Fund (ASM) is designed to establish and financially support the ASM industry to operate sustainably and make a meaningful contribution to the economy. The fund targets the following categories: financial provision for rehabilitation guarantees, capital equipment and operational expenditure. The fund is being implemented in collaboration with the Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) and provides financial support to small-scale miners. From the FY23/24 funding call, the Department approved twenty (20) ASSMs for financial support totalling R67,5m. The second funding call was issued in the FY25/26, it is envisaged that disbursement will ensue in the FY26/27.

Implementation of Cadastre Mining Licensing System

The deployment of the Cadastre Mining Licensing System commenced on 1 October 2025, starting with the Western Cape Region, which is an ideal starting place before going to more busy and complex Regions. Starting with the Western Cape region will help ensure teething problems are contained, managed, and addressed appropriately without disrupting normal business operations before roll-out in busier Regions. For the FY26/27, full deployment to the 8 remaining regions will be completed by 31 March 2027. Furthermore, the system deployment does not affect the Department's processing of applications. The Department continues to process all mining license applications.

Review of Legislation and Regulations

During the FY26/27, the Department will advance the review of key legislation, amendments to the Petroleum Pipelines Act, and reforms to the Diamonds Act to modernise the legal framework governing mineral beneficiation, petroleum infrastructure, and occupational health and safety in the upstream sector. The Department will also focus on finalising the reviews of the following Acts and regulations that are in different stages in the stipulated review process: i.e., Mineral Petroleum Resources Development Act.

Rehabilitation of ownerless and derelict mines

The country has inherited the environmental liabilities of those mines due to the failure of previous legislation to address the sustainable mine closure and environmental management, as this was never a provision prior to the MPRDA enactment. To date, there are about 6100 derelict and ownerless mines, of which about 3137 require rehabilitation by the state. Together with Mintek, the Department has, over the years, continued to run operations to close openings and rehabilitate ownerless and derelict mines. However, the pace of the programme is subject to funding availability.

Mine Repurposing Strategy

The Derelict and Ownerless Mine sites (D&O) typically have negative socio-economic and environmental impacts. However, repurposing these mines is being considered as a potential avenue for a post-mining economy. If re-mining is successful, it could significantly reduce the costs that the state incurs in managing and mitigating the hazards associated with D&O mines. We have expanded the repurposing framework to include operating mines to minimise environmental impact, aiming to prevent potential degradation and pollution in the future. This also encompasses concurrent rehabilitation, which is critical.

Public and private sector partnerships should be explored to promote further innovation and attract private investment for a potential post-mining economy. Viable options for repurposing

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include developments in hydropower energy, solar power generation, water reservoirs, solid waste management, agriculture programmes, tourism, industrial and commercial developments, community centres, and research and innovation hubs, among others.

Mine and Environment Co-existence Framework

The primary goal is to develop a framework that allows the mineral sector to promote inclusive and sustainable practices in mining, management, preservation, and conservation. Additionally, the agenda aims to address the challenges related to competition and conflict among mining, agriculture, and spatial land use in South Africa.

The framework will promote collaborative governance to ensure alignment on important aspects of land use conflicts, including strategic water sources, protected areas, environmental concerns, and world heritage sites. It will encourage partnerships between the operating mining industry and local communities to establish a transparent, efficient, and accountable mining sector.

Efforts to deal with illegal mining

The country has recognised that illegal mining is a highly organised criminal activity, often linked to human and drug trafficking, smuggling, the use of high-calibre weapons and ammunition, money laundering, and tax evasion. Strengthened collaboration in investigations has proven critical to achieving successful prosecutions. Despite these efforts, the social and environmental impacts of illegal mining remain a serious concern with far-reaching consequences for the nation. Addressing these challenges remains a top priority for the Department.

Mine Health and Safety

Mine health and safety remain central to the Department's annual priorities, with specific targets to reduce fatalities, injuries, and occupational diseases. The Department reinforces the Zero Harm principle and therefore plans proactive inspections, enforcement

actions, and stakeholder engagements to sustain recent improvements in safety performance. At the same time, it recognises ongoing challenges related to the age of mines, illegal mining, hazardous working conditions, and capacity constraints, which continue to diminish the capacity to retain and or improve on the progress made in the preceding years.

PETROLEUM

The Department has recognised an urgent need to stabilise and transform the Petroleum sector, which continues to face declining refining capacity, fuel security risks, infrastructure fragility, and international market volatility. Section 6 of the National Energy Act provides for the development of the country's integrated energy plan, including electricity, petroleum and gas. The Petroleum Sector Development Plan enables a coordinated development of petroleum infrastructure, underpinned by the long-term demand and supply. To this end, the development of an integrated Petroleum Sector Development Plan will provide an overarching blueprint for orderly development, whilst ensuring security of supply.

As part of the DMPR's strategic outcome of "A transformed mining and petroleum sector", the review and approval of the fuel pricing formulae will be concluded in the FY26/27 cycle. This includes the review of the Regulatory Accounting System Methodology, which contains four Formulae covering wholesale, retail, storage and distribution margins. Progress has been made on developing a pricing framework to incentivise local refining, for which approvals will be sought in the FY26/27 cycle. Together with the Central Energy Fund and its subsidiaries, the Department is committed to partnering with the private sector to ensure long-term investment in the sustainability of SA's domestic petroleum market.

Investment in petroleum and mining infrastructure, to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation, remains one of the DMPR's priorities in line with the MTDP.

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Organisational Structure Review

The Department is undergoing a transition following the organisational restructuring arising from the National Macro Organisation of Government (NMOG) process. This restructuring saw the creation of a newly configured DMPR, consolidating functions previously housed across departments and state-owned entities. Internally, the Department is now focused on building a capable, professional and skilled workforce. This will be accomplished by ensuring that the organisational structure is fit for purpose, the organisation is digitally enabled and supported by modernised business processes to enhance regulatory oversight, service delivery, and strategic leadership. The project to finalise this structure review is underway, and the structure will be consulted on, approved and ready for implementation in the FY27/28.

Governance and Compliance

Effective governance and compliance are fundamental to ensuring that the Department operates with integrity, accountability and efficiency. Strong governance frameworks promote ethical conduct, transparent decision-making and sound financial management, while compliance mechanisms safeguard adherence to legislative mandates, regulatory prescripts and policy requirements.

By strengthening internal controls, enhancing oversight of public entities, reducing irregular, fruitless and wasteful expenditure, and enforcing accountability across all operational areas, the Department and its SOEs build public trust and support a capable, ethical and developmental state. Continuous monitoring, auditing, and reporting further ensure that risks are proactively mitigated, corruption is dealt with, and service delivery is improved, enabling the Department to fulfil its mandate effectively and sustainably. The Department aims to maintain an unqualified opinion and is working towards a clean audit for the Department and its SOEs by 2030.

CONCLUSION

Management remains committed to achieving the strategic priorities set out in the Department's Strategic plan, which are promoting investment, accelerating transformation, ensuring environmental sustainability, deepening regional integration and strengthening institutional capacity. The true challenge lies in our ability to execute at pace and scale. As we strive to improve internal operational inefficiencies, we will require partnership with the sector, the academic fraternity, other government institutions, and, most importantly, the commitment and dedication of our own employees. We continue to be grateful for the collaboration and working together towards this common goal.

I would like to extend my gratitude to Minister Mantashe for his courageous and transformational leadership, and to Team DMPR for continuing to strive for excellence and for their commitment to service delivery.

The work ahead is significant, but achievable. With discipline, collaboration and a renewed commitment to excellence, we can build a sector that drives investment, fosters innovation, transforms lives and contributes meaningfully to South Africa's economic renewal.



Mr Jacob Mbele
Director-General
Department of Mineral Resources and
Petroleum

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OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Annual Performance Plan:

- was developed by the management of the **Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources** under the guidance of the **Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources, Mr Samson Gwede Mantashe**.
- considered all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the **Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources** is responsible.
- accurately reflects the Impact, Outcomes and Outputs which the **Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources** will endeavour to achieve over the period 2025 to 2030.

Ms Thobile Mbatha
A-DDG: Corporate Services
Date:

Mr Tseliso Maqubela
DDG: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation
Date:

Ms Ntokozo Nzimande
DDG: Policy Development and Investment Promotions
Date:

Mr David Msiza
DDG: Mine Health and Safety
Date:

Adv Mmadikeledi Moloto
DDG: Compliance and Enforcement
Date:

Ms Thobile Mbatha
Head Official Responsible for Planning
Date:

Ms Yvonne Chetty
Chief Financial Officer
Date:

Mr Jacob Mbele
Director General
Date:

APPROVED BY:

Ms Phumzile Mgcina, MP
*Deputy Minister
Mineral and Petroleum Resources*

Mr Gwede Mantashe, MP
*Minister
Mineral and Petroleum Resources*



The background of the slide is a photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant, at night. Several large, cylindrical storage tanks are visible, illuminated by warm lights. A large, stylized letter 'A' is superimposed over the center of the image. The 'A' is white with a thick gold outline. The overall color scheme is dominated by dark blues and greens, with the warm lights of the facility providing a contrast. There are also some green geometric shapes, like hexagons, overlaid on the image.

PART

A

Our Mandate

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1. UPDATES TO THE RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY MANDATES

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The constitutional mandate of the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) is primarily derived from Section 24 (b)(iii) and Section 25 of the Bill of Rights.

LEGISLATIVE MANDATE

The following legislation governs the mineral resources and petroleum sector and reflects the legislative measures that the DMPR has implemented to fulfill its obligations.

i) **The Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977), as amended**

This Act sets out the legislative framework for the manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing of petroleum products. The PPA regulates the downstream segment of the value chain of the petroleum products sector, and the purpose of introducing a licensing regime in 2003 was to transform the sector and bring in new players into the industry. To date the PPA has been amended six times.

ii) **The Central Energy Fund Act (Act No. 38 of 1977), as amended**

The Central Energy Fund (CEF) Act No. 38 of 1977 provides the legislative framework for the control and management of South Africa's energy interests and the levy of certain fuels. Its primary function is to govern the Central Energy Fund, which is utilised to finance or promote the acquisition, generation, manufacture, and distribution of energy resources. The Act empowers the Minister, in consultation with the Minister of Finance, to oversee the fund's assets, ensuring they are directed towards securing the national energy supply and supporting state-owned entities within the energy value chain.

Beyond its financial management role, it outlines the specific mechanisms for collecting and allocating fuel levies, which are often earmarked for specialised projects like the Equalisation Fund or the development of renewable and alternative energy technologies.

iii) **The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 2003 (Act No. 60 of 2003)**

This Act provides for the establishment of a national regulatory framework for petroleum pipelines; a Petroleum Pipelines Regulatory Authority as the custodian and enforcer of the national regulatory framework; and matters connected there-with.

iv) **The Petroleum Pipelines Levies Act, 2004 (Act No. 28 of 2004)**

This Act provides for imposition of levies by the Petroleum Pipelines Regulatory Authority and matters connected therewith.

v) **The National Environmental Management Act, 1999 (Act No. 107 of 1999)**

This Act has a direct impact on legislative and other measures to reduce carbon emissions, improve energy efficiency and mitigate the impact of generation/refinement and the use of energy on the environment.

vi) **The Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)**

This Act makes provision for access to, and sustainable development of mineral and petroleum resources and matters connected therewith.

vii) **Upstream Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2024 (Act 23 of 2024)**

The Act sought to separate petroleum provisions, which have been an appendage to the mineral provisions as currently contained in the MPRDA, and to regulate and address matters that are peculiar to the upstream petroleum sector.

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It further amongst others provide for State participation in the development of petroleum resources, participation of black persons, drive the acceleration of exploration activities, as well as create an enabling environment to attract investment in the upstream petroleum sector.

viii) The Diamonds Act, 1986 (Act No. 56 of 1986)

The Diamond Act is the legal framework for regulating the possession, purchase, sale, processing, and export of unpolished diamonds. Its core purpose is to ensure the transparency and legality of the diamond industry by establishing the South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator, which oversees the licensing of producers, dealers, and cutters. By strictly controlling the movement of rough diamonds, the Act aims to protect the national economy, prevent the trade of illicit diamonds, and promote local beneficiation through local cutting and polishing.

To enable local beneficiation of diamonds, the Act as established the State Diamond Trader as a juristic person in terms of Section 14, following significant amendments in 2005. The SDT's primary mandate is to promote equitable access to, and local beneficiation of, the Republic's diamond resources.

ix) The Diamond Export Levy Act of 2007

The purpose of the Act is to impose an export levy on unpolished diamonds, but not synthetic diamonds. The act also allows for offsets with respect to that levy.

x) The Precious Metals Act, 2005 (Act No. 37 of 2005)

The Act provides for acquisition, possession, smelting, refining, beneficiation, use and disposal of precious metals. Precious metals include gold and the platinum group metals. Silver has been excluded from the definition of precious metals.

xi) The Mine Health and Safety Act, 1996 (Act No. 29 of 1996)

This Act serves as the primary legislative framework for protecting the health and safety of employees and related individuals within the South African mining industry. It shifts the regulatory focus from a purely prescriptive approach to one of risk management, placing the legal responsibility on employers to identify hazards and implement proactive safety measures. The Act also established the Mine Health and Safety Council to advise the Minister and mandates the appointment of safety representatives and committees.

By promoting a culture of collaboration between government, labour, and employers, the MHSA aims to eliminate fatalities, injuries, and occupational diseases through rigorous compliance, continuous monitoring, and the enforcement of health and safety standards.

ALIGNMENT TO GOVERNMENT PLANS

1. **NDP Vision 2030:** The National Development Plan Vision 2030 is South Africa's long-term vision for economic transformation and inclusive growth. Given their contributions to GDP, employment, and industrialisation, the mining and petroleum industries are critical to achieving the NDP's objectives. It establishes a strategic framework for South Africa's growth, with an emphasis on poverty eradication, job creation, and economic sustainability. It also envisions a competitive, modernised, and ecologically responsible mining and petroleum industry that contributes to national growth and development.

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2. **Medium-Term Development Plan (MTDP):** The MTDP outlines short- to medium-term (3-5-year) plans for achieving the NDP 2030's long-term goals. It serves as a strategic framework that complements South Africa's wider National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 by driving economic development, industrialisation, and transformation. The MTDP has three priorities.

i) **Drive Inclusive Growth and Job Creation:** This priority focuses on addressing unemployment, particularly among the historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs), by investing in skills development, vocational training, and supporting small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The priority also emphasises the need to increase investment in exploration and infrastructure to boost the mining and petroleum sectors and improve regulatory frameworks to ensure equitable access to resources for all.

ii) **Reduce Poverty and Tackle High Cost of Living:** This priority aims to alleviate poverty by implementing a comprehensive economic strategy focused on empowering

HDIs, reducing the cost of doing business, stabilising the energy sector, and providing targeted financial assistance to low-income households.

iii) **Build a Capable, Ethical, and Developmental State:** This priority focuses on enhancing government efficiency, transparency, and accountability. It includes revitalising refinery manufacturing capabilities, implementing anti-corruption measures, streamlining the upstream sector, investing in capacity building and ethical development, and fostering public-private partnerships to fund critical projects.

The mining and petroleum industries, with their contributions to GDP, job creation, infrastructure development, and energy security, are crucial to accomplishing the MTDP's objectives. The DMPR contributes to the MTDP priorities through strategic interventions outlined below, which are reflected in our Strategic Plan 2025-2030

Priority	Strategic Interventions	Intervention Indicators	Baseline	2026/27 Annual Target
Drive inclusive growth and job creation.	Drive growth in labour-intensive sectors such as business services, agriculture, manufacturing, and mining, including through the finalisation and implementation of master plans	Increase in SAs share of global exploration expenditure to 5%	Less than 1%	4 progress reports on the implementation of the exploration fund produced
		100 Small Scale Miners Supported	New indicator	5 Small scale miners financially supported
			New indicator	20 Small scale miners technically supported

3. **State of the National Address (SONA) Commitments:** In his State of the Nation Address (SONA) 2026, the President highlighted the potential of our economy to create millions of good quality jobs in sectors like agriculture, mining, services and the green economy.

As part of our key performance indicators the DMPR will continue to process and finalise the mining rights, prospecting rights and mining permits applications.

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The President further emphasised that South Africa would continue to advance the priorities of the Global South, which include inclusive growth, debt relief, climate action, reform of global governance institutions

and the beneficiation of critical minerals at source. These commitments are succinctly linked with commitments of the previous SONA and the DMPR progress is noted below.

Key Result Area	SONA – Action required	Commitment made by the Department for FY26/27	Progress to date
Improving the Mining Sector	Implement a new, modern and transparent mining rights system which will unlock investment in exploration and production	Rolling out of the cadastre system in all 9 regions	First phase rolled out in 1 region. Subsequent regions to follow during the FY26/27
	Put in place policy and regulatory framework for critical minerals	Develop a Critical Minerals Strategy and Implementation Plan	Critical Minerals Strategy was approved in May 2025, the Implementation Plan was approved in December 2025. The Department is now focusing on monitoring implementation and coordinating the relevant stakeholders to enable progress
	Increase beneficiation of minerals mined in the country	State of SA smelters report and develop an implementation plan to support the revival	This is being implemented under the beneficiation pillar of the CMMS

- 4. District Development Model:** The District Development Model (DDM) strives to improve service delivery, economic growth, and spatial transformation at the district level. It is designed to integrate planning, budgeting, and implementation at all levels of government (national, provincial, and municipal) in order to encourage inclusive growth, eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, and drive inclusive economic growth. The mining and petroleum sectors constitute key economic drivers in the country, and the DDM ensures that their benefits reach the communities through Integrated Infrastructure Development, Social and Economic Transformation, Environmental Management, and Mine Rehabilitation.

Through the DDM, the department collaborates with local municipalities, facilitates interaction between stakeholders and provides support to communities and mining houses to identify and implement Social and Labour Plans (SLP). It further ensures that Mine Community Development (LED) programmes are aligned with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) or One Plans of District Municipalities.

Since the appointment of the Minister of Mineral & Petroleum Resources as a National Political Champion for Amajuba District, which is a Category C municipality in the north-western part of KwaZulu-Natal, bordering on the Free State and Limpopo Provinces, the Minister has provided political oversight and support across the three spheres of government and strengthened coordination and alignment of key stakeholders to implement the DDM.

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In the FY 2025/26 the Minister established platforms for communities, mines, traditional leaders and government to engage on mining issues within the district, reviewed progress towards implementation of the District's One Plan and conducted the skills audit in the district to identify skills gaps, areas for multi-sectoral collaboration and ensure skills alignment for economic growth. In the FY25/26, the Minister has conducted various visits and engagements in the district. The process to review progress on the implementation of the District One Plan, evaluate catalytic projects and identify risks and emerging issues that require multi-sectoral collaboration has commenced. Detailed projects and their implementation plan will be finalised in the current financial year.

5. Priorities relating to Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities.

The DMPR aligns itself with the call for meaningful realisation of gender and disability mainstreaming as espoused by the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa. Accordingly, the Directorate Gender Mainstreaming and Outreach Programmes (GMOP) champions mainstreaming programmes within the Department and ensures that these find expression to articulate the government mandate and notwithstanding the significance of realising constitutional imperatives of equality, human dignity, and achieving national development goals and inspired by inclusive economic growth through mining minerals and petroleum industries.

In addition, the Directorate ensures that collective engagement by line function branches in gender and disability mainstreaming is seen through the benefit of broader government programmes – so that these will be factored into all policies, planning, budgets and practices by all as part of the government transformation drive. The idea is to dismantle historical and systemic barriers, allowing women and persons with disabilities to meaningfully participate in government decision-making processes and in the country's economy.

Against this backdrop, it is envisaged the Department will find alignment with meeting international obligations, and regional instruments such as the UN Convention on the rights of persons with disabilities and Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women (CEDAW). To this end, the Department has committed the following key programmes in the FY26/27 APP

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MTDP Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Objective
Mainstreaming of gender empowerment	Gender inclusive within the mining sector	Number of reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	To promote full and equitable participation of women at all levels of the mining sector by integrating gender responsive policies, eliminating systemic barriers. Strengthening empowerment initiatives, thereby advancing South Africa's national commitment to mainstream gender empowerment across all sectors of the economy.

4. Science Technology and Innovation (STI) priorities - Decadal Plan: With regards to supporting modernisation of key sectors of the economy such as mining to drive competitiveness and productivity as outlined in Science Technology and Innovation (STI) priorities - Decadal Plan for the period 2022 to 2032, the Department is progressing with the process of implementing its web-based cadastre mining application system which will bring transparency, efficiency and improved turnaround times. Furthermore, the Department has initiated a process to improve and digitise other business processes. During 2025/26 the Department set to digitise 50% of its business processes and has in the current financial year committed to have 100% of its business processes digitised to enable improvement in service delivery.

2. UPDATES TO INSTITUTIONAL POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Various institutional policies and strategies translate national and sectoral priorities into actionable programmes, ensuring that mineral and petroleum objectives are effectively implemented.

i) Mineral Resources Development Bill, 2025

The Mineral Resources Development Bill serves as a vital legislative recalibration designed to streamline South Africa's mining and mineral processing industries.

Primarily, it is a consequential amendment necessitated by the recent enactment of the Upstream Petroleum Resources Development (UPRD) Act. By decoupling petroleum and mining provisions from the original Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), this Bill ensures that the legal framework for minerals is distinct, focused, and no longer entangled with the unique requirements of the oil and gas sector.

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Beyond this separation, the Bill seeks to strengthen the law in critical areas to foster a more stable and transparent mining environment. Key enhancements include tightening the criteria for the granting and renewal of rights, improving the processing of applications to eliminate administrative bottlenecks and avoiding double granting of rights, and reinforcing the transformation provisions previously contained in the Mining Charter into the body of the law.

By addressing these specific gaps, the Bill aims to provide greater regulatory certainty, thereby attracting sustainable investment while ensuring the nation's mineral wealth benefits its citizens more equitably.

ii) **Petroleum Products Amendment Bill, 2025**

The Petroleum Products Act 1977 (Act No. 120 of 1977) sets out the legislative framework for manufacturing, wholesaling, and retailing of petroleum products.

The draft Petroleum Products Bill of 2024 is a comprehensive legislative overhaul designed to repeal and replace the nearly five-decade old Petroleum Products Act of 1977. This clean slate approach was necessitated by the fragmented nature of the existing law, which has undergone numerous piecemeal amendments that created a convoluted regulatory environment. The new Bill streamlines the downstream petroleum sector by modernising licensing, appeals, and administration processes. It introduces new definitions to eliminate legal ambiguity and expands the powers of the Controller and Regional Controllers to ensure more effective industry oversight. By consolidating these provisions into a single, cohesive document, the Bill aims to provide the regulatory certainty required to attract investment into local refining and distribution infrastructure.

iii) **Petroleum Pipelines Act**

The Petroleum Pipelines Act, 2003 (Act No. 60 of 2003), regulates the construction, operation, and management of petroleum pipelines, storage facilities, and loading infrastructure, ensuring the safe, reliable, and efficient transport of petroleum products while promoting fair access, environmental protection, and market stability.

The Act must be reviewed to align with evolving energy policies and new technologies, South Africa's energy transition goals, as well as to address regulatory gaps identified over time. Since its enactment in 2003, the energy landscape has undergone significant evolution.

During the 2026/27 financial year, the Department will undertake a comprehensive review of the Act, including stakeholder consultations, performance assessments, benchmarking against international best practices, and the drafting of proposed amendments to strengthen regulatory oversight and align the framework with current sector developments. Submit the reviewed framework to Cabinet approval for public comment.

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3. RELEVANT COURT RULINGS

The Green Connection and Another v. Minister of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment, Minister of Mineral and Petroleum Resources And 2 Others	
Citation:	(5676/2024) [2025] ZAWCHC 349
Judgment date:	13 August 2025
Summary:	Judicial review of an Environmental Authorisation (EA) granted to TotalEnergies EP SA (Pty) Ltd to drill exploratory wells off South Africa's coast to determine the presence of oil or gas reserves.
Judgment:	The Western Cape High Court reviewed and set aside: • The DG's decision (17 April 2023) granting the EA for exploration drilling in Block 5/6/7 (South-West Coast). • The Minister's decision (24 September 2023) dismissing the internal appeal. • The matter was remitted to the Department for reconsideration.
Appeal Status	Leave to appeal was granted on 12 November 2025, limited to: • Climate-change assessment (production phase); and • Transboundary impacts Refused Grounds for Appeal • Failure to consider socio-economic impacts of the 4-month drilling project. • Failure to consider ICMA factors and state trustee obligations over coastal public property; and • Failure to consider blowout and oil spill contingency planning
Further Action	The Department petitioned the Supreme Court of Appeal (SCA) directly for leave to appeal on the refused grounds in terms of Section 17(2)(b) of the Superior Courts Act.





PART

B

Our Strategic Focus

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4. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

4.1 EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

Pestel Analysis

In updating the Department's Strategic Plan, a scan of the external environment was conducted using PESTEL analysis, analysing the Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal Environment in which the Mining and Petroleum Sectors operate. The analysis is contained below:

South African Mining Environment

South Africa's mining sector operates in a dynamic environment shaped by energy reform, logistics constraints, regulatory shifts, and global demand for critical minerals.

The sector remains a cornerstone of the economy, contributing significantly to export earnings, employment, and industrial activity. In 2026/27, the South African mining environment is defined by:

- A clear national focus on critical minerals to leverage global green transitions and promote beneficiation at source.
- Logistics infrastructure gradually recovering, with deep collaboration between government and industry.
- Growing environmental, social and governance (ESG) pressures requiring more sustainable mining models.
- Persistent cost pressures and social obligations, requiring operational efficiency and strong community engagement.

Below is a detailed analysis of the **SA Mining Sector** PESTEL with recommended responses:

Factor	Description	Response
Political	Geopolitical pressures - global competition over critical minerals , shifting trade alliances, and the resurgence of protectionist policies across major economies • Global push for critical minerals is triggering policy shifts like mandated beneficiation. • Lower global growth, reducing demand for South African exports like PGMs. • Imposition of import tariffs by some jurisdiction	• Balancing sovereign ambitions (local beneficiation and industrialisation) with foreign demand for raw minerals. • Diversification of export markets to hedge geopolitical risks • Negotiate new alliances • Regional integration to create Africa-centric demand
Economic	• Volatile prices for PGMs, coal, gold, iron ore. High input costs (labour, transport, energy, security). • Transnet rail/port constraints limit exports. Rand volatility affects exporter earnings. • High prices anticipated due to energy crisis.	• Prioritise rail/port recovery. • Invest in energy-efficient technology to cut costs. • Expand beneficiation/value-addition. • Boost productivity via automation, digital systems, and targeted skills programmes.

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Factor	Description	Response
Social	- Community expectations for jobs and local opportunities. - Need to secure social licence to operate. Sensitivity in labour relations with strike risk. Growing focus on ethical, responsible sourcing.	- Deepen community engagement and strengthen SLPs - Ensure fair, transparent hiring and procurement - Invest in community health, education and development - Elevate safety and constructive labour relations.
Technological	- Adoption of automation, remote monitoring, drones, AI to lift productivity. - Deep-level/ageing infrastructure heightens need for tech-driven safety. - Ongoing shortages in digital/engineering skills.	- Invest in next-generation mining technology. - Partner with universities/TVETs to expand skills. - Modernise exploration with advanced modelling and analytics.
Environmental	- Pressures from climate change, water scarcity, and Net Zero by 2050. - Public scrutiny on acid mine drainage, rehabilitation, dust. - Environmental approvals can be stringent and slow.	- Deploy renewables (solar, wind, hydrogen). - Strengthen environmental management and rehabilitation - Invest in water-efficient/recycling technologies - Fast-track compliance through transparent, integrated processes.
Legal	- MPRDA is under review with strong emphasis on B-BBEE, local procurement, security of tenure and safety compliance. - Complex compliance landscape (MPRDA, Mine Health and Safety Act, NEMA, labour/collective bargaining). - Tightening enforcement on ESG, OHS, and environmental protection.	- Improve policy clarity and communication - Deepen public-private collaboration to stabilise energy. - Streamline licensing, environmental approvals, and water-use permits. - Maintain transformation while reducing administrative burden. - Enhance compliance systems and routine internal audits. - Build legal literacy (esp. SLPs, environmental laws); engage proactively with DMRE, DFFE, DWS.

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South African Petroleum Environment

The global shift towards renewable energy sources is reshaping the petroleum landscape, with increasing pressure on fossil fuel dependency. Countries around the world are implementing policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions, which directly impacts the demand for oil and gas. As developed nations accelerate their transition to cleaner energy, South Africa must navigate the complexities of maintaining its petroleum sector while aligning with global sustainability goals.

International market fluctuations and geopolitical tension shave significant implications for oil prices and supply chains. These dynamics can lead to volatility in the petroleum market, impacting South Africa's ability to secure stable and affordable energy supplies. Furthermore, the country's reliance on imported petroleum products makes it vulnerable to global price shocks and supply disruptions, necessitating a strategic approach to energy security.

Collaboration with regional partners is essential for securing alternative energy sources and ensuring energy security amidst declining local

gas reserves. South Africa's energy strategy must include partnerships with neighbouring countries to develop infrastructure that facilitates the import and export of energy resources, thereby enhancing regional energy security and stability.

Environmental regulations in the region may influence South Africa's petroleum exploration and production strategies. As neighbouring countries adopt stricter environmental policies, South Africa may need to adjust its practices to remain competitive and compliant. This could involve investing in cleaner technologies and practices that minimise environmental impacts, thereby aligning with regional sustainability goals.

The petroleum sector grapples with regulatory uncertainties, which deter investment and complicate operational planning. Ambiguities in new legislation and inconsistent policy enforcement create an unpredictable environment for companies looking to invest in exploration and production. This uncertainty can lead to delays in project approvals and increase the costs associated with compliance, ultimately affecting the sector's growth potential.

Infrastructure challenges, such as aging refineries and inadequate distribution systems, threaten the efficiency and reliability of petroleum supply in South Africa. The decline in local refining capacity has raised concerns about the country's ability to meet its domestic energy needs, prompting calls for revitalisation and investment in refining facilities. Additionally, the logistics of transporting petroleum products remain a critical issue, as outdated infrastructure can lead to inefficiencies and increased costs.

The rise of illicit activities, such as illegal fuel imports and blending, poses a significant threat to the formal petroleum sector. These activities undermine government efforts to regulate the market and ensure quality control, leading to lost revenue and diminished public trust. Combating illegal practices requires a coordinated approach involving law enforcement and regulatory agencies to safeguard the integrity of the petroleum market.

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Below is a detailed PESTEL for the **Petroleum Industry**.

Factor	Description	Response
Political	Import dependence exposes SA to geopolitical pressures.	Diversify crude/product sources via term contracts with West/Central Africa & Middle East and flexible spot capacity.
	CEF acquisition of South African Petroleum Refineries (SAPREF) brings strategic control	Expedite the commission and reinstatement of the South African National Petroleum Company (SANPC) refinery
Economic	- Oversupply globally keeps Brent subdued - SA faces high import bills and Forex sensitivity - Fuel imports rose as local refining shrank, with SA now Africa's largest fuel importer.	- Expand hedging policy (forex & crack spreads) for state entities - Enable price stabilization buffers - Revise strategic stocks policy to accommodate the current situation
Social	- Public sensitivity to fuel prices is high - BFP framework passes through intl. prices and rand moves - Unaffordable monthly adjustments contributing to high cost of administered prices	- Review the fuel price formulae - Improve price transparency (BFP components, taxes, margins); - Communicate targeted relief (tax levers) during spikes and expand public transport fuel support where justified.
Technological	- Technology is transforming the petroleum industry across exploration, drilling, production, refining, transportation, and workforce training, making operations safer, more efficient, and more sustainable. - These advancements are driven by the need to optimize costs, improve accuracy, and reduce environmental impact	Use of these technologies in the optimization and refurbishment of SANPC and PetroSA refinery
Environmental	Civil society challenges UPRDA draft regs on climate justice and challenges brought forward in relation to upstream oil and gas development	Collaboration between DMPR and Justice cluster to expedite court challenges in relation to upstream oil and gas development
Legal/Regulatory	Draft Petroleum Products Bill (2024) seeks to modernise downstream licensing, compliance, transformation, LPG standards.	The Department is finalizing the Bill

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4.2 INTERNAL ENVIRONMENT ANALYSIS

The internal environment will be analysed through the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats) both to the existence of the Department and to the impact that the Department seeks to drive in the sector it regulates. As indicated in the Department's Strategic Plan 2025-2030 which reflects a pragmatic and measured approach to sector

development. It acknowledges structural and operational constraints while setting out a credible medium-term vision focused on regulatory reform, investment attraction, transformation, and sustainable development. The success of the strategy will depend largely on effective implementation, intergovernmental coordination, infrastructure delivery, and the Department's ability to translate policy intent into tangible outcomes on the ground.

Below is a detailed SWOT analysis and key interventions required to leverage and or opportunities for mitigating against.

S – Strengths

Strengths	Strategic Interventions
Strong regulatory mandate; reduction of the licensing backlog indicating active oversight.	Modernise the licensing system through full digitalisation and transparent performance tracking.
Critical Minerals & Metals Strategy (2025) provides clear development direction.	Position SA as a global critical minerals' hub through beneficiation incentives and strategic diplomatic channels.
Alignment with G20 Critical Minerals Framework, reinforcing global leadership and regional integration	Leverage G20 positioning to secure long term mineral supply partnerships and investment deals.

W – Weaknesses

Weaknesses	Strategic Interventions
Licensing inefficiencies: high rejection/refusal rates and slow processing.	Implement a national digital cadastral platform; introduce licensing service standards to reduce delays.
Dependence on Eskom & Transnet undermines mining output and reliability.	Establish DPMR–SOE coordination mechanisms tied to mining energy reliability and mineral export corridors.
Slow adoption of digital monitoring and reporting systems.	Deploy digital mine monitoring and compliance tools aligned with global ESG expectations.
Old ICT infrastructure negatively impedes efficiency and responsiveness	Solicit funding for infrastructure upgrades and digitization to enable efficiency and improve service delivery
Use of data capability to enable impact based and data driven policy making	Forming partnerships with data and economic insight companies, universities etc.
Lack of alignment between the Departments structure and the Strategic Plan	Organizational structure review and resources of key and critical functions to ensure compliance

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O – Opportunities

Opportunities	Strategic Interventions
Rising global demand for critical minerals (PGMs, vanadium, REEs, lithium).	- Expedite the implementation of critical mineral strategy. - Support investment programmes and promote downstream processing (refining, battery precursors).
Diversification of export markets	Expand strategic minerals trade agreements and support beneficiation
Public private plans to recover rail and port performance.	Integrate mining export needs into national corridor rehabilitation programmes.

T – Threats

Threats	Strategic Interventions
- Geopolitical shifts - Tariff regime changes - War creating an energy crisis and supply logistics	- Develop SA's sovereign mineral strategy emphasizing domestic value addition and supply security. - Promote mineral diversification (battery minerals, hydrogen minerals) to reduce exposure to cyclical PGMs. - Promote diversifying petroleum products
Illegal mining causes massive security, economic, environmental, and social instability illegal miners Economic loss Major violence and syndicate activity.	- Strengthen coordinated law enforcement - Secure abandoned mines - Formalize small scale mining - Expand intelligence operations to dismantle syndicates - Accelerate mine closure rehabilitation to limit access.
Illicit fuel trading - Drains annual tax revenue, erodes market competitiveness, and undermines national energy stability. - Weak enforcement capacity at depots and borders, with widespread under declaration of fuel imports - Weak capacity to inspect and enforce regulations - Increasing sophistication of criminal syndicates using mobile "washrooms," forged documents, hidden tanker	- Multiagency collaboration involving SARS, SAPS, NATJOINTS, and border control units - Use of detection and testing capabilities, including tanker sampling and analysis of paraffin diesel mixing ratios
Infrastructure Bottlenecks: Reliability and affordability of power and logistical challenges continue to limit sector output.	Support structural reforms and private sector participation in energy and logistics.

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4.3 THE ROLE OF THE SOES

1. **The Department provides oversight to 7 State Owned Entities**, namely, the Central Energy Fund (CEF), Council for Geo-Science (CGS), Mintek, MHSC, Alexkor, State Diamond Trader (SDT) and South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator (SADPMR). The mandate of each has been captured on page 120.

Together, the SOEs contribute to the Department's Strategic Priorities of:

- Creating an enabling policy environment for mining and petroleum investment.
- Enhancing energy security through infrastructure investment.
- Promoting industrialisation and mineral beneficiation.
- Improving regulatory efficiency (e.g., licensing systems).
- Driving transformation, environmental sustainability, and regional integration.
- Strengthening institutional capacity through innovation, data systems, and skills development.

2. **Council for Geoscience (CGS) - Supports DMPR Strategic Outcome 1 & 6 and MTDP target of increasing the share of exploration budget to 5% by 2029.**

Focus Areas:

- Provide geoscientific and prospecting information to strengthen evidence based decision making in mining and petroleum.
- Support the development of geological data and forecasting models.
- Lead in geology infrastructure improvements, including projects addressing acid mine drainage and water ingress.
- Act as the national custodian of geoscientific information, enhancing national planning and mineral/petroleum potential assessment.

3. **South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator (SADPMR) - Supports Strategic DMPR Outcome 1**

Focus Areas:

- Ensure alignment in the implementation of mining related regulations.
- Contribute to a cohesive policy environment that enhances transparency and efficiency in mineral licensing and regulatory oversight.
- Support investment and beneficiation by regulating the movement and trade of diamonds and precious metals.

4. **Mintek - Supports Strategic Outcome 3 & 6**

Focus Areas:

- Drive research, development and technology innovation to support mineral beneficiation and localisation.
- Support industries in mineral processing to promote re industrialisation and value chain development.

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- Protect the environment through rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines, including asbestos sites.
- Support environmental management and compliance monitoring in partnership with CGS.

5. **Mine Health and Safety Council - Supports Strategic Outcome on Improved Health and Safety Outcomes**

Focus Areas:

- Promote a Technology Driven Zero Harm Culture
- Strengthen Research Capacity & Innovation
- Address Key Safety Risks & Health Challenges

6. **State Diamond Trader (SDT) - Supports DMPR Outcome 2**

Focus areas:

- Address the market dynamics and declining revenues
- Strengthen Market Position & Marketing of Natural Diamonds
- Drive Legislative & Industry Reform
- Enhance Transformation & Beneficiation
- Secure Sustainable Financial and Human Capital Resources

7. **ALEXKOR - Supports DMPR outcome 2**

Focus Areas:

- Restore Operational Stability - Alexkor must address the severe instability caused by declining production and contractor failures.
- Strengthen Governance & Internal Controls
- Resolve the Legal and Regulatory - legal and financial risk due to unresolved mining rights disputes.
- Upgrade Resource Base Through Exploration (expand and validate its resource base)
Review the operating model

8. **Central Energy Fund (CEF) - Supports: Strategic Outcome 1 and 2 and the MTDP target of reviewing the fuel price to deal with high cost of administered prices. The CEF group will also be instrumental in ensuring security of supply by exploring investments in local refining capacity.**

Focus Areas:

- Implement petroleum sector development strategies.
- Participate in exploration and development projects to strengthen South Africa's energy independence.
- Collaborate with other SOEs and private sectors on infrastructure investment, local refining and petroleum supply security.
- Support investment in petroleum infrastructure, including refining capacity, storage terminals and pipeline networks.
- Revive and refurbish local petroleum refining capacity to enhance energy security.

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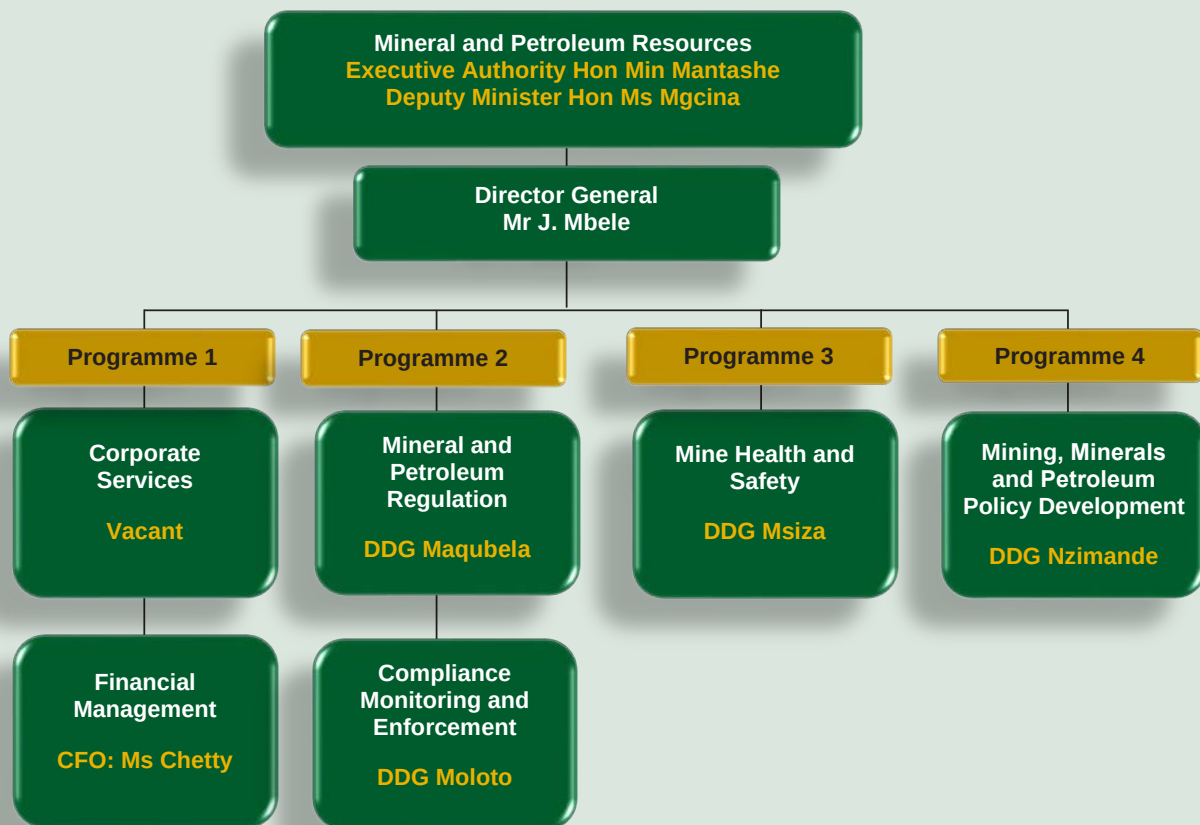
- Facilitate public private partnerships and concessional finance mechanisms for the petroleum value chain.
- Align with government's petroleum development strategies, informed by the vulnerability assessment study
- Promote and regulate onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration.
- Ensure optimal development of the petroleum sector through geological assessments and regulatory compliance.

As 2 of the CEF Group Subsidiaries face financial distress, PetroSA and AEMFC, with them citing structural deficits, declining revenues, and outdated business models.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

The Department's start-up structure comprises four core budget programmes, each with distinct branches and chief directorates responsible for specific functional areas. The institutional structure aligns with the Department's strategic objectives and mandate, ensuring that:

- 1) Development of the Minerals and Petroleum Sectors are well-coordinated.
- 2) Mining and Petroleum infrastructure investments are efficiently managed.
- 3) To enforce compliance of environmental regulations and other policies governing the Mineral and Mining sectors
- 4) Regulatory oversight and policy developments are streamlined.
- 5) The health and safety of employees and communities where mines operate is enforced



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The approved start-up structure will be reviewed and aligned with the Strategic Plan to ensure the capacity to deliver on the mandate of the DMPR. In the interim, the DMPR will continue to explore and embark on various interventions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation within its baseline allocations and ensure that human capital is effectively utilised.

The Department's five budget programmes and institutional branches are structured as follows:

Budget Programme	Programme Purpose	Branches/ Chief Directorates
Programme 1: Administration	Provide strategic leadership, management	- Chief Directorate: Ministerial and Parliamentary Services - Chief Directorate: Office of the Director-General: - Chief Directorate: Audit Services - Chief Directorate: Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation - Directorate: Risk and Integrity Management
Programme 1: Corporate Services	Provide support services to the Department	- Human Resource Management - Auxiliary Support and Security Management - Legal Services - Communication Management - Gender Mainstreaming and Outreach Projects
Programme 1: Financial Management	Ensure sound financial Management in the Department	Chief Directorate: Financial Management Services
Programme 2: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation	To regulate the Mining and Petroleum Industry	- Chief Directorate: Mineral Regulation and Administration (Northern Regions) - Chief Directorate: Mineral Regulation and Administration (Northwestern Regions) - Chief Directorate: Mineral Regulation and Administration (Central Regions) - Chief Directorate: Petroleum Licensing and Fuel Supply - Chief Directorate: Mineral Compliance and Enforcement
Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety	To ensure Health and safety of employees and communities around mine.	- Chief Directorate: Western and Coastal Regions - Chief Directorate: Central, Coastal and Northeastern Regions - Chief Directorate: Technical Support, Central and Coastal Regions - Chief Directorate: Occupational Health
Programme 4: Mining, Mineral and Petroleum Policy Development	Formulate, maintain, and implement integrated minerals, mining and petroleum policies to promote and encourage investment in the petroleum industry and improve security of supply.	- Chief Directorate: Mineral and Petroleum Policy - Chief Directorate: Economic Analysis and Statistics - Chief Directorate: Economic Growth, Promotion and Global Relations

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HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) must develop a robust human resource strategy to align with the evolving dynamics of the mining and petroleum sectors in South Africa. This strategy will focus on building a skilled, equitable, and innovative workforce capable of advancing the Department's objectives in the context of global megatrends and local challenges. Noting the impact of the NMOG process and the need to review the start-up structure to ensure that it is "fit for purpose" and supports the Department's Strategic Plan. Greater focus will be placed on ensuring that a culture of high performance and service delivery is actively built. This culture will be centred around the Batho-Pele principles aimed at ensuring that Government is intentional in improving the lives of South Africans.

To achieve this, the first strategic goal is skills development and capacity building. The DMPR will implement targeted training programmes in collaboration with - the National School of Governance (NSG), departmental SETAs and Institutions of Higher Learning to address critical and scarce skills needs of the department. Additionally, targeted skills development initiatives will be developed to support young professionals and underrepresented groups, resulting in a skilled workforce that meets industry demands.

The second goal emphasises diversity and inclusion. The department will review and focus on the implementation of policies to promote equality and the inclusion of underrepresented groups in the workforce. This approach aims to create a more diverse workforce that reflects the demographics of South Africa and promotes equitable access to opportunities.

Talent acquisition and retention form the third strategic goal. While the public sector is experiencing cost pressures that necessitate cost containment in all areas including the compensation of employees, the DMPR will develop an organisational culture of high performance and offers progressive career development pathways to attract top talent while

implementing employee engagement initiatives to retain skilled professionals. This focus on job satisfaction and career growth will lead to reduced turnover rates and a stable workforce capable of supporting long-term departmental goals.

Innovation and technological advancement are also crucial. The DMPR plans to invest in training programmes focusing on emerging technologies relevant to the mining and petroleum sectors. By fostering a culture of innovation and encouraging employees to participate in research and development initiatives, the department aims to build a workforce that is adaptable and prepared to leverage new technologies for improved operational efficiency.

Health, safety, and well-being constitute another priority. The DMPR will prioritize health and safety training programmes to ensure compliance with industry standards and regulations, alongside implementing wellness programmes that promote mental and physical well-being among employees. This commitment will create a safe and healthy work environment that enhances productivity and employee morale.

Finally, collaboration and stakeholder engagement are essential for the strategy's success. The DMPR will strengthen partnerships with industry stakeholders, including mining companies, educational institutions, and government agencies, to align HR programmes with DMPR needs. Engaging with internal stakeholders will ensure that the department's initiatives are responsive to their needs and contribute to support the department's strategic objectives.

In conclusion, the DMPR's human resource strategy for the next five years aims to build a capable, ethical, innovative workforce that can effectively navigate the complexities of the mining and petroleum sectors. By focusing on skills development, equity, talent retention, and collaboration, the department will enhance its capacity to drive economic growth and contribute to South Africa's prosperity.

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BUDGET FY2026/27

Over the medium term, the department will focus on promoting investment in the mining and petroleum sectors. This is intended to oversee that these sectors prioritise transformation, the welfare of its human resources and the environment through development of new and revised legislation and policies. Research on the economic viability of shale gas exploration in South Africa will continue as led by the Petroleum Agency of South Africa, implementation of the critical mineral strategy, as well as the exploration strategy through the Junior Miners Exploration Fund.

The department will also focus on ensuring transformation in and the regulation of the mining and petroleum sectors; enforcing, monitoring and evaluating compliance with mine health and safety requirements; rehabilitating derelict and ownerless mines; promoting investment in the mining sector; and improving efficiency and transparency in the granting of mining rights, permits and licences through the implementation of a cadastre mining licensing system.



This is intended to oversee a mining sector that prioritises the welfare of its human resources and the environment, and ensures that South Africa has an adequate supply of liquid fuels to maintain economic activity and prevent disruptions.

Of the Department's total allocation of R8.9 billion over the medium term, an estimated 40.78 per cent (R3.63 billion) is for transfers to its entities and which carry out a significant portion of its functions. Other transfer payments to households, SETAs, international membership fees and the Small-Scale Mining Project accounts for R146.34 million or 1.64% of the total MTEF budget allocation. Due to the labour-intensive nature of the department's work, which requires inspections to be conducted to ensure that mining and petroleum companies comply with legislative requirements, expenditure on compensation of employees' accounts for an estimated 33.25 per cent (R2.96 billion) of the total budget over the MTEF period. Spending on compensation of employees is expected to increase at an average annual rate of 3.1 per cent, from R905.59 million in 2025/26 to R1.02 billion in 2028/29.

The Department's appropriated funds amount to a total of R2.86 billion for the 2026/27 financial year. This will be shared by programmes as follows:



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VOTE 34: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	MTEF
	Indicative baseline	Indicative baseline	Planning baseline	Budget share
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	%
Programmes				
Administration	630,067	653,491	674,282	21.99%
Minerals and Petroleum Regulation	799,181	836,391	864,664	28.08%
Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate	276,671	288,733	298,866	9.71%
Mining and Minerals Policy Development	1,150,974	1,197,600	1,230,900	40.21%
Total for Programmes	2,856,893	2,976,215	3,068,712	100.00%

- **Programme 1:** Administration 21.99%; including transfer payments to the Mining Qualifications Authority.
- **Programme 2:** Minerals and Petroleum Regulation 28.08%, including transfer payments to South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator, Petroleum Agency South Africa, Industrial Development Corporation, and International Membership for African Petroleum Producers Organisation. The programme also includes earmarked allocations under goods and services for the rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mines, Ingress of mine water project and mine rehabilitation research.
- **Programme 3:** Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate 9.71% including transfer payments to the Mine Health and Safety Council.
- **Programme 4:** Mining, Mineral and Petroleum Policy Development 40.21%; inclusive of transfer payments to Mintek, Council for Geoscience and International Membership fees. The programme also includes earmarked allocations under goods and services for the Shale Gas Project and Mining Exploration Fund.

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VOTE 34: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic classification								
Current payments	1,402,838	1,428,528	1,782,978	1,685,162	1,565,162	1,626,544	1,696,283	1,748,579
Compensation of employees	819,402	855,853	893,345	905,590	905,590	947,521	990,787	1,021,579
Salaries and wages	710,402	739,202	769,444	798,308	775,345	835,302	873,441	900,586
Social contributions	109,000	116,651	123,901	107,282	130,245	112,219	117,346	120,993
Goods and services	583,436	572,675	889,633	779,572	659,572	679,023	705,496	727,000
Administrative fees	2,416	2,543	1,814	3,233	3,106	2,338	2,507	2,643
Advertising	4,335	3,652	2,601	6,809	6,817	5,670	6,531	6,727
Minor assets	552	737	509	1,472	1,642	997	1,033	1,060
Audit costs: External	7,723	7,811	8,067	8,446	8,446	10,692	10,749	10,725
Bursaries: Employees	2,199	2,562	2,875	2,344	2,344	2,450	2,545	2,625
Catering: Departmental activities	606	618	874	1,976	3,260	2,207	2,287	2,372
Communication (G&S)	14,981	11,559	15,558	13,332	12,468	19,445	19,614	19,993
Computer services	36,696	34,043	37,946	52,594	49,517	55,413	57,979	61,011
Consultants: Business and advisory services	233,315	182,255	501,042	383,795	265,487	272,557	283,246	292,007
Legal services (G&S)	7,098	22,991	6,598	6,343	4,972	7,089	8,932	9,211
Contractors	1,049	1,922	2,460	5,314	6,900	1,957	2,012	2,074
Agency and support/outsourced services	5	12	12	765	365	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	1	-	23	23	-	-	-
Fleet services (including government motor transport)	4,894	4,032	2,889	3,591	3,581	3,461	3,791	3,893
Consumable supplies	1,822	3,800	2,319	2,734	5,269	2,251	2,388	2,489
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	5,220	5,663	6,178	8,409	8,775	5,579	5,724	5,800
Operating leases	133,709	146,764	175,724	138,828	130,871	132,681	137,090	140,957

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VOTE 34: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Rental and hiring	390	27	130	1,460	1,737	658	695	733
Property payments	22,976	23,652	28,591	17,917	24,464	27,510	27,493	28,020
Transport provided: Departmental activity	390	207	-	6	406	700	700	700
Travel and subsistence	87,073	91,921	84,947	93,381	93,005	101,342	105,561	108,922
Training and development	1,794	4,690	3,126	5,812	5,812	2,245	2,325	2,352
Operating payments	4,348	3,647	2,981	13,189	14,171	12,643	13,064	13,365
Venues and facilities	9,845	17,566	2,392	7,799	6,134	9,138	9,230	9,321
Transfers and subsidies	885,423	1,076,864	1,130,787	1,158,462	1,278,462	1,212,944	1,261,928	1,301,620
Departmental agencies and accounts	425,581	627,330	689,150	709,031	709,031	745,085	775,399	799,968
Foreign governments and international organizations	7,785	9,345	20,395	8,372	8,372	8,711	9,059	9,341
Public corporations	446,532	438,162	418,481	436,915	556,915	454,805	472,955	487,655
Private enterprises	165	-	-	2,257	2,257	2,378	2,472	2,549
Households	5,360	2,027	2,761	1,887	1,887	1,965	2,043	2,107
Payments for capital assets	15,424	6,668	28,966	16,013	16,976	17,405	18,004	18,513
Buildings	878	47	-	2,461	2,461	2,563	2,664	2,747
Transport equipment	1,074	456	1,124	-	800	7,621	7,903	8,186
Other machinery and equipment	13,472	6,145	7,711	13,552	13,715	7,221	7,437	7,580
Software and other intangible assets	-	20	20,131	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	608	171	50	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic classification	2,304,293	2,512,231	2,942,781	2,859,637	2,860,600	2,856,893	2,976,215	3,068,712

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The digitisation of the Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) aims to enhance operational efficiency through integrated licencing processes, which are aimed at improving turnaround times and cost of doing business, improving proactive policy making and decision making through data warehousing and business intelligence, promoting investment in SA and fostering a transparent regulatory environment. This strategy will leverage technology to address current challenges and align with global best practices.

Digitisation of the DMPR is essential for supporting the departmental mandate to develop mineral and petroleum resources that promotes economic growth and development; social equity and environmental sustainability through effective regulation, transformation and promotion of the sectors aimed at providing sustainable affordable energy for growth and development where all South Africans derive sustainable benefit from country's mineral wealth. There is a dire need for the Department to pay greater focus in the ICT environment to achieve this and ensure adequate allocation of financial resources

CURRENT STATE OF THE ICT INFRASTRUCTURE

The DMPR will implement a process to bolster the ICT infrastructure, thereby enabling capabilities required to support the Department's modernisation journey. Funding remains critical and a key dependence towards achieving modernisation. The expected outcomes are outlined in the table below.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES OF THE DIGITISATION OF THE DMPR (FUNDING REMAINS A KEY DEPENDENCE TOWARDS THE MODERNISATION JOURNEY)

Outcome	Initiative	Timeline
1) Increased Efficiency	i) Modernisation of Infrastructure ii) Build a capable DMPR through training on digital skills and change management iii) Build a capable DMPR through training on corporate Governance skill iv) Implement Enterprise Architecture Practice v) Map, Re-engineer, Automate and Integrate business processes	Y1
2) Improved regulation and compliance by the industry – this will deal with mining charter reporting, production stats, health incidents, illegal mining, etc	i) Modernise and integrate ICT application systems ii) Implement Enterprise Document Management and digitize. iii) Implement data warehousing iv) Implement digitalisation of Integrated core business processes	Y2 - Y4
3) Data-Driven Decision Making (Effective and proactive policy development and promotion)	v) Implement BI, reporting and analytic for core applications vi) Build a capable DMPR through training on digital skills and change management	

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Outcome	Initiative	Timeline
4) Build a Capable State	i) Implement digitalisation of Integrated support business processes ii) Implement BI, reporting and analytics for support applications iii) Implement modern workplace iv) Build a capable DMPR through training on digital skills and change management v) Build a capable DMPR through training on digital skills and change management	Y5 -Y6
5) Sustainable Development	i) Build Realtime interface to the licencing partners / stakeholders to improve turnaround time ii) Build efficient platforms for stakeholders to interface with DMPR iii) Build a capable DMPR through training on digital skills and change management	Y3 – Y6
6) Improved Transparency and stakeholder management	1) Build efficient platforms for stakeholders to interface and engage with DMPR 2) Build a capable DMPR through training on digital skills and change management	Y3 – Y6

STAKEHOLDER MANAGEMENT

The DMPR operates within a complex and rapidly evolving external environment, shaped by global and domestic dynamics that require careful and intricate assessment of its stakeholders to ensure that the stakeholders are kept informed, and can proactively contribute towards the shaping of the sectors.

The external environment analysis provides an evidence-based assessment of key trends, risks, and opportunities that inform the Department's policy direction, priorities, regulatory approach, and stakeholder engagement over the 2025–2030 planning period.

The Table below outlines the DMPR's stakeholders, a collaborative strategic outcome, engagement results, methods of engagement, the frequency of engagements (timing) and responsible persons.

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Stakeholder Name	Strategic Outcome	Engagement Results	Methods Of Engagement	Timing	Responsibility
NEDLAC	Enhanced economic accessibility for all by eliminating unnecessary levies and implementing supportive policies.	Consult with NEDLAC to endorse and support DMPR legislative and policy proposals	Meetings	Quarterly	ODG, MMPD
Portfolio Committees of Parliament	Enhanced economic accessibility for all by eliminating unnecessary levies and implementing supportive policies.	Consult with Parliamentary Portfolio Committees to endorse and support DMPR legislative and policy proposals	Briefing of Portfolio Committees	Monthly	ODG
Cabinet	Enhanced economic accessibility for all by eliminating unnecessary levies and implementing supportive policies.	Briefing Cabinet on DMPR policies and strategies for their endorsement and support	Cabinet briefings	Monthly	ODG/MMPPD
Economic Sectors, Investment, Employment, and Infrastructure Development Cluster	Enhanced economic accessibility for all by eliminating unnecessary levies and implementing supportive policies.	Consult with Parliamentary Portfolio Committees to endorse and support DMPR legislative and policy proposals	Consult the ESIED Cluster to support and endorse DMPR policies and strategies	Monthly	ODG/MMPD
NAT JOINTS	Safer communities and increased confidence	Collaborative effort to curb the scourge of illegal mining	Meetings	Weekly	Compliance & Enforcement
Minerals Council of South Africa	Enhanced economic accessibility for all by eliminating unnecessary levies and implementing supportive policies.	Consult MCS on legislation and policy issues pertaining to mining as the body representing the mining sector in South Africa.	Meetings	As and when needed	MMPD/MHS/MPR
	Increased exploration spending leading to job creation and economic growth.				
	Improved public trust and reduced inefficiencies through a culture of compliance and digitalisation of government processes.				

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Stakeholder Name	Strategic Outcome	Engagement Results	Methods Of Engagement	Timing	Responsibility
Municipalities	Revived local refining capacity and economic growth with a target for the SANPC refinery to secure final investment by 2025.	Municipalities to support efforts by DMPR to revive refineries located within their municipalities	Meeting	Monthly	MPR
Other Departments (DFFE, the DTIC, DSI, etc)	Alignment of policies to support the achievements of the Energy Efficiency Targets	To ensure there is alignment of policies required for improvement of energy efficiency	Cooperation and Involvement	Annually	P&P
Relevant SETAs	Increased employment through skills development programmes, vocational training, and support for SMMEs. A capable and ethical workforce through improved professional skills and enhanced talent pipeline. A skilled workforce aligned with industry demands through partnerships with academic institutions	Engagement will be in terms of the identification of rare skills in government and industry	Workshops Meetings	Quarterly	CS
National School of Governance	A capable and ethical workforce through improved professional skills and enhanced talent pipeline. A skilled workforce aligned with industry demands through partnerships with academic institutions	NSG is vital as it conducts training courses for public servants, which is critical for increasing skills in the public service, which impacts on service delivery.	Meetings	Quarterly	CS
State Information Technology Agency	Improved public trust and reduced inefficiencies through a culture of compliance and digitalisation of government processes.	Provide ICT support to the DMPR, including facilitation of ICT procurement	Meetings	Weekly As and when needed	CS

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Stakeholder Name	Strategic Outcome	Engagement Results	Methods Of Engagement	Timing	Responsibility
SOEs	Established conditional agreements for long-term supply linked to new refinery developments.	To ensure SOEs help the Department deliver on its mandate and strategic objectives	Meetings	Weekly/ Monthly	CS/MHS/ MMPD/MIPR/ P&P
	Reduced red tape and improved time-to-market for projects declared as a priority				
	Revived local refining capacity and economic growth with a target for the SANPC refinery to secure final investment by 2025.				
Traditional Authorities	Enhanced community engagement leading to improved public trust and support for initiatives.	To empower traditional authorities about their role in implementation of MPRDA, PPA, UPRDA and other related legislation	Workshops	Monthly	MCSEM/MHS
	Equitable access for historically disadvantaged individuals (HDIs) through lifting the moratorium on petroleum rights and competitive bidding for exploration and production.				
Private Sector Investors	Investment in sector projects to ensure economic growth, re-industrialisation local beneficiation	To solicit inputs that will drive the necessary reforms for increased investments and bankability of projects, de-risking of the SA ensuring SA is an investable destination. Growing of the exploration fund crowding in private investment to increase exploration in SA from 1% to 5%	Roadshows, round table discussions, bilateral engagements etc	Periodically	EXCO





PART

Measuring our Performance

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5. DMPR THEORY OF CHANGE

Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources (DMPR) Theory of Change

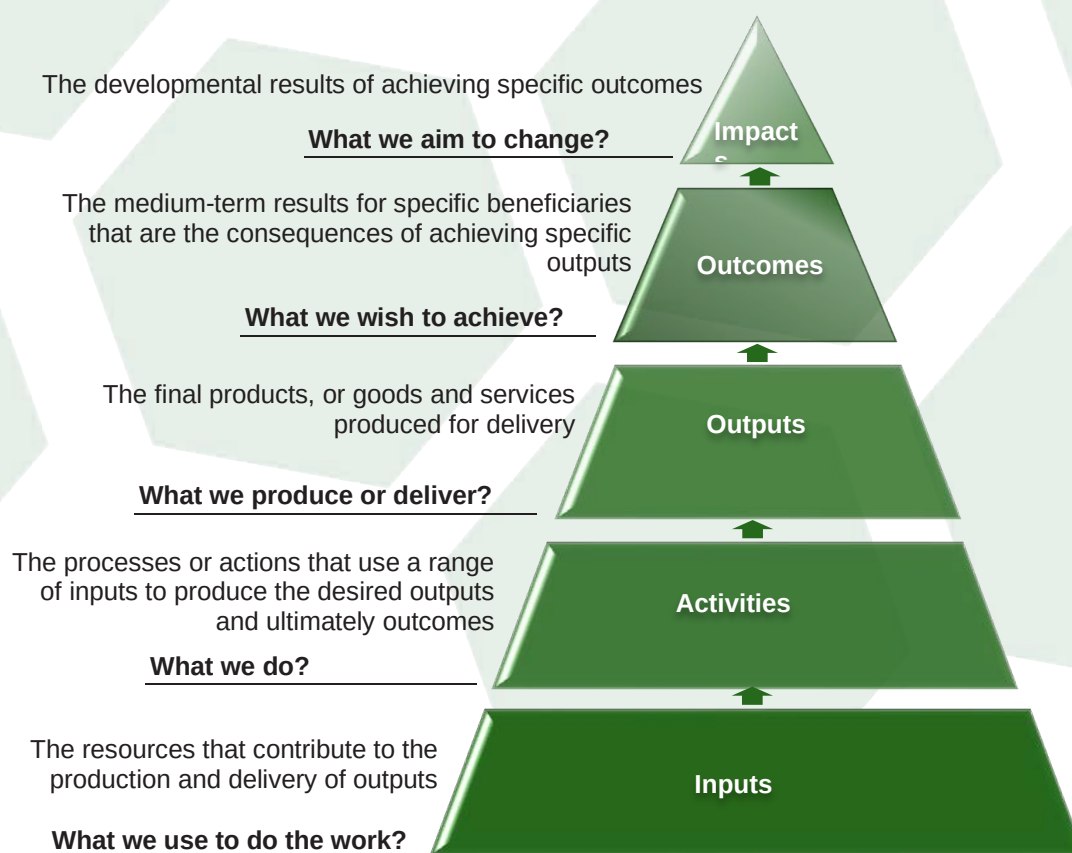


Figure 1: Results Based Concepts.

Source: Framework for Managing Programme Performance Information (2007)

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1. PURPOSE

This note explains the Theory of Change (ToC) underpinning the Department's 2026/27 APP and demonstrates how it informs programme design, indicators and targets.

2. OVERVIEW OF THE THEORY OF CHANGE

The Department's Theory of Change articulates the causal logic through which regulatory oversight, policy development, enforcement and sector support interventions contribute to national development outcomes. It follows the results chain of Inputs -> Activities -> Outputs -> Outcomes -> Impact.

3. IMPACT LEVEL

The long-term impact is inclusive economic growth, job creation, poverty reduction and energy security through a sustainable and transformed mineral and petroleum sector, aligned with the National Development Plan and Medium-Term Development Plan.

4. OUTCOMES

The Department's outcomes include effective regulation, increased investment confidence, improved mine health and safety, enhanced transformation, improved environmental management, strengthened petroleum sector development and institutional capability.

5. OUTPUT AND PROGRAMME ALIGNMENT

The APP programmes constitute the output level of the Theory of Change. Programme 1 delivers governance and institutional capability; Programme 2 delivers regulatory outputs; Programme 3 delivers mine health and safety enforcement; Programme 4 delivers policy and sector development interventions.

6. HOW THE TOC INFORMS TARGETS

APP targets measure the delivery of programme outputs and demonstrate progress towards outcomes. This ensures that the APP reflects results-based planning and aligns with DPME performance management requirements.

7. CONCLUSION

The Theory of Change is explicitly reflected in the APP 2026/27 through alignment between strategic outcomes, programme outputs and performance indicators, providing a coherent framework for planning, implementation and monitoring.

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6. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The following impact statement of the Department is derived from the Strategic Plan 2025-2030, informed by the legislative and the Department's policy mandates.

Impact statement

Positioning the Minerals and Petroleum Sectors to drive inclusive economic growth, job creation, alleviate poverty and inequality in South Africa.

The table below provides the departmental programmes including the sub-programmes as per the approved organisational structure.

Budget Programme	Programme Purpose	Branches/ Chief Directorates
Programme 1: Administration, Corporate Services and Financial Management	Provide strategic leadership, management	- Chief Directorate: Ministerial and Parliamentary Services - Chief Directorate: Office of the Director-General: - Chief Directorate: Audit Services - Chief Directorate: Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation - Directorate: Risk and Integrity Management
	Provide support services to the Department	- Human Resource Management - Auxiliary Support and Security Management - Legal Services - Communication Management - Gender Mainstreaming and Outreach Projects
	Ensure sound financial Management in the Department	Chief Directorate: Financial Management Services
Programme 2: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation	To regulate the Mining and Petroleum Industry	- Chief Directorate: Mineral Regulation and Administration (Northern Regions) - Chief Directorate: Mineral Regulation and Administration (Northwestern Regions) - Chief Directorate: Mineral Regulation and Administration (Central Regions) - Chief Directorate: Petroleum Licensing and Fuel Supply - Chief Directorate: Mineral Compliance and Enforcement
Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate	To ensure Health and safety of employees and communities around mines	- Chief Directorate: Western and Coastal Regions - Chief Directorate: Central, Coastal and Northeastern Regions - Chief Directorate: Technical Support, Central and Coastal Regions - Chief Directorate: Occupational Health

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Budget Programme	Programme Purpose	Branches/ Chief Directorates
Programme 4: Mining, Mineral and Petroleum Policy Development	Formulate, maintain and implement integrated minerals and petroleum policies to promote and encourage investment in the mining and petroleum industries	Chief Directorate: Mineral and Petroleum Policy Chief Directorate: Economic Analysis and Statistics Chief Directorate: Economic Growth, Promotion and Global Relations

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

Purpose

To provide support services to the Department to fulfil its mandate and achieve its strategic objectives. This programme contributes to Department's Strategic Outcomes.

The DMPR will be a well-governed, digitally advanced, and high-performing organisation, ensuring effective policy oversight and service delivery. The Department will finalise its institutional structure; build technical and regulatory capacity; modernise digital systems; and enhance gender equity, youth participation, and workforce transformation.

This also includes financial prudence and fostering an ethical culture through anti-corruption initiatives. Collaboration with academics and SITA will be key to ensure that the Department leads and influences the development of skills for the minerals and petroleum sectors

Objectives

- Render auxiliary support and security services
- Render strategic human resources services
- Perform oversight role to all the Department's SOEs
- Ensure the provision of communications and media related services.
- Provide professional legal support and advisory services to the Ministry and Department
- Develop and maintain all departmental application systems and ensure modernisation and digitalisation of ICT Services.
- Ensure Gender Mainstreaming and Outreach Projects Implementation

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LINKAGE TO MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) AND DMPR 2025 to 2030 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

Medium Term Development Plan	Strategic Plan 2025 to 2030 Outcome	Branch Strategic Focus
Priority 3: Capable, Ethical, and developmental State 1) Improved governance and performance of public entities. 2) Safer Communities and Increased Business Confidence 3) Capable and professional public service Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and Tackling High Cost of Living 4) Skills for the Economy 5) Improved Education outcomes and skills	Outcome 6: A capable, high-performing, and digitally enabled organisation	1) Functional, Efficient and Integrated Government 2) Improved governance and accountability 3) Digitally enabled organisation 4) Effective governance, financial management, and compliance 5) Workforce training and capacity building 6) Gender Mainstreaming of Departmental Programmes

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PROGRAMME 1: OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme 1: Administration										
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
An ethical, capable and professional public service	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	Unqualified audit opinion obtained.	1.1-Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Achieved Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified FY24/25 audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion
		Reduced incidents of corruption	1.2-Percentage of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days	95% resolution of reported incidents of corruption	No reported incidents of corruption	Achieved 80% of reported incidents of corruption requiring investigation referred within 90 days	80% of reported incidents of corruption requiring investigation referred within 90 days	80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days	80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days	80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days
An ethical, capable and professional public service		Approved invoices from service providers paid within 30 days of receipt.	1.3-Percentage of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% approved invoices from service providers paid within 30 days of receipt	99% of approved invoices were paid within 30 days of receipt by finance	Achieved 100% approved invoices from service providers paid within 30 days of receipt	100% approved invoices from service providers paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Corporate Services Soe Oversight										
Improved governance and performance of public entities	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	DMPR Schedule 2 public entities' planning instruments – Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans	1.4 Percentage of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs re-viewed and ministerial submission produced	Approved shareholder compacts and 4 Corporate plans endorsed	All 4 Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs were produced and approved after the end of the financial year.	Achieved 100% of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs re-viewed and ministerial submission produced	100% of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs re-viewed and ministerial submission produced	100% of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs re-viewed and ministerial submission produced	100% of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs re-viewed and ministerial submission produced	100% of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs re-viewed and ministerial submission produced
		DPMR Schedule 3A and 3B public entities coherent and responsive plans	1.5-Percentage of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans re-viewed and tabled in parliament	Number of approved Annual Performance Plans tabled	Achieved 7 Approved Schedule 3A SOE's Annual Performance Plans were submitted to parliament.	Achieved 100% of received schedule 3A SOE Annual Performance Plans re-viewed and tabled in Parliament.	100% of received schedule 3A SOE Annual Performance Plans re-viewed and tabled in Parliament	100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans re-viewed and tabled in Parliament for 2026/27	100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans re-viewed and tabled in Parliament for 2027/28	100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans re-viewed and tabled in Parliament for 2028/29

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
		Reviewed planning and performance documents	1.6-Percentage of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports reviewed, received and a Ministerial submission produced	SOE's quarterly performance reports produced	Not Achieved 43 SOEs Quarterly performance Reports reviewed, and Ministerial submission produced	Achieved 100% of Quarterly Performance Reports reviewed, and Ministerial submission produced	100% of received Quarterly Performance Reports reviewed, and Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced
	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation		1.7-Percentage of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's consideration and approval	SOE's Annual reports tabled in Parliament	11 SOEs Annual Reports submitted to parliament	Achieved 100% of received SOE Annual Reports reviewed and tabled in Parliament	100% of received SOE Annual Reports reviewed and tabled in Parliament	100% SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's consideration and approval	100% SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's consideration and approval	100% SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's consideration and approval
Digital transformation across the state	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	Business processes automated in line with the approved digital strategy	1.8-Percentage of identified departmental processes digitised	N/A	N/A	N/A	50% of identified departmental processes digitised	100% of identified departmental processes digitised	100% of identified departmental processes digitised	100% of identified departmental processes digitised

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Main-streaming of gender empowerment	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Implementation of GRPB-MEAF	1.9. Number of reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPB-MEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Two reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPB-MEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	Two reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPB-MEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	Two reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPB-MEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced

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PROGRAMME 1: OUTPUT INDICATORS, ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Programme 1: Administration								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
An ethical, capable and professional public service	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	Unqualified audit opinion obtained.	1.1-Unqualified audit opinion	Unqualified audit opinion	N/A	Unqualified audit opinion	N/A	N/A
		Reduced incidents of corruption	1.2-Percentage of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days	80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days	Report on incidents of corruption	Report on incidents of corruption	Report on incidents of corruption	80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days
An ethical, capable and professional public service	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	Approved invoices from service providers paid within 30 days of receipt.	1.3-Percentage of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt
Improved governance and performance of public entities	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	DMPR Schedule 2 public entities' planning instruments – Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans	1.4 Percentage of received Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs reviewed and ministerial submission produced	100% of received Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs reviewed and ministerial submission produced	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% of received Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs reviewed and ministerial submission produced

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Digital transformation across the state	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	DPMR Schedule 3A and 3B public entities coherent and responsive plans	1.5-Percentage of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans reviewed and tabled in parliament	100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plan reviewed and tabled in Parliament for 2026/27	N/A	N/A	N/A	100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans reviewed and tabled in Parliament for 2026/27
		Reviewed planning and performance documents	1.6 Percentage of SOEs Schedule 2 ,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced	100% of SOEs Schedule 2,3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and a Ministerial submission produced
		Reviewed planning and performance documents	1.7-Percentage of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's approval	100% of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's approval	N/A	100% of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's approval	N/A	N/A
Digital transformation across the state	A capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation	Digital transformation of internal operations	1.8-Percentage of identified departmental processes digitised	100% of identified departmental processes digitised	Q1 - Status report on digitalised processes	Q2 - Status report on digitalised processes	Q3 - Status report on digitalised processes	100% of identified departmental processes digitised

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Output	Output Indicator	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Mainstreaming of gender empowerment	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Implementation of GRPB-MEAF	1.9- Number of reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	Two reports on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	1 report on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	N/A	1 report on the implementation of the gender responsive planning, budgeting, monitoring, evaluation and auditing framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced	N/A

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7. PROGRAMME 1: EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM- TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

The Department of Mineral and Petroleum Resources will be a well-governed, digitally advanced, and high-performing organisation, ensuring effective policy oversight and service delivery. The Department will finalise its institutional structure; build technical and regulatory capacity; modernise digital systems; and enhance gender equity, youth participation, and workforce transformation. This also includes financial prudence and fostering an ethical culture through anti-corruption initiatives.

Collaboration with academics and SITA will be key to ensure that the Department leads and influences the development of skills for the minerals and petroleum sectors

The Department will focus on the 3 core programmes on which the APP is premised. These programmes are the enabling functions that will allow the Department to meet the outcomes set out in its strategic plan. The information reflected in the performance information section of programme 1: Administration are aligned to the MTDP.

This programme will continue to review and update policies and procedures and to align them with new legislative prescripts and best practice.

In line with Priority 1: A capable, ethical, and developmental state, the Department will focus on the creation of strong leadership necessary to direct and steer planning and execution of policies and mandate of the Department, change management, professionalism, as well as creation of positive culture with the control environment view to ensure effective governance and accountability.

To promote sound corporate governance practices within the Department, the programme will manage appeals, litigation, legal drafting, legal opinions, agreements, legislation, Promotion of Access to Information Act (PAIA) request, legal inquiries, and Investigations. An integrated stakeholder management framework will be finalised.

PROGRAMME 1: RESOURCE CONSIDERATION

In the 2026/27 financial year, the Administration Programme accounts for 22.05% of the total budget allocation which is inclusive of transfer payments to the Mining Qualifications Authority, affiliated SETAs and transfer payments to households for retirement benefits such as leave gratuities.

This programme houses amongst others the Ministry, Management Services, Financial services, internal audit services, human resource management, training and development, auxiliary support services, office accommodation, legal services and information Technology services.

The Department has appointed a service provider for the design, implementation, maintenance and support of a Cadastre mining licensing system, which manages and records information about mining licenses, permits and mineral rights.

This system will replace the current South African mineral resources administration database (SAMRAD). Ultimately, it will increase transparency and efficiency in the application and processing of mining rights, permits and licenses; improve access to information; and shorten processing times, thereby increasing investment.

During the 2024 MTEF process, an amount of R50 million was reprioritised towards the Mining Licensing System, Project Indwe, with budget allocations of R18 million in 2024/25 and R16 million in 2025/26 and 2026/27, respectively.

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PROGRAMME 1: ALIGNMENT WITH BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK

Programme 1: Administration	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Sub-programmes								
Ministry	39,702	42,722	37,703	43,146	39,646	45,983	47,554	49,016
Departmental Management	31,672	38,185	29,089	37,108	42,608	35,478	37,056	38,159
Internal Audit	18,130	19,552	17,382	20,055	19,055	20,156	20,782	21,347
Finance Administration	80,339	77,225	78,022	80,007	81,470	90,171	92,741	95,142
Corporate Services	254,936	263,141	307,470	289,896	285,896	304,112	316,694	327,996
Office Accommodation	129,069	134,377	166,870	135,495	127,995	134,167	138,664	142,622
Total	553,848	575,202	636,536	605,707	596,670	630,067	653,491	674,282

Programme 1: Administration	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Economic classification								
Current payments	530,796	566,449	603,750	586,674	576,674	607,862	630,486	650,589
Compensation of employees	271,611	283,586	296,073	295,520	285,520	304,652	315,380	326,063
Salaries and wages	235,543	245,212	255,474	260,802	246,204	268,749	278,337	287,869
Social contributions	36,068	38,374	40,599	34,718	39,316	35,903	37,043	38,194
Goods and services	259,185	282,863	307,677	291,154	291,154	303,210	315,106	324,526
Administrative fees	1,423	1,210	1,244	1,626	1,711	1,618	1,689	1,739
Advertising	2,789	2,676	2,155	4,359	4,279	4,341	5,157	5,310
Minor assets	548	736	509	1,318	1,324	997	1,033	1,060
Audit costs: External	7,690	7,811	8,067	8,446	8,446	10,692	10,749	10,725
Bursaries: Employees	2,199	2,559	2,875	2,294	2,294	2,450	2,545	2,625

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Programme 1: Administration	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Catering: Departmental activities	331	216	442	946	1,385	1,047	1,079	1,108
Communication (G&S)	7,589	5,837	7,020	6,604	5,769	10,042	10,001	10,231
Computer services	36,057	34,043	37,946	52,594	49,517	55,413	57,979	61,011
Consultants: Business and advisory services	3,555	9,535	4,302	7,775	8,371	6,921	7,083	7,228
Legal services (G&S)	2,311	4,308	2,164	2,101	1,951	2,192	3,839	3,955
Contractors	989	1,782	2,317	3,088	4,414	1,380	1,421	1,482
Agency and support/outsource services	5	12	12	765	365	-	-	-
Entertainment	-	1	-	23	23	-	-	-
Fleet services (including gov motor transport)	3,288	2,667	2,038	1,861	1,861	2,480	2,771	2,850
Consumable supplies	1,222	1,709	1,630	1,144	2,402	437	458	467
Consumables: Stationery, printing and supplies	3,861	4,796	5,363	5,784	5,590	4,632	4,766	4,841
Operating leases	129,552	141,072	170,708	134,387	126,384	127,478	131,840	135,692
Rental and hiring	132	-	130	2	192	-	-	-
Property payments	22,976	23,652	28,591	17,917	24,464	27,510	27,493	28,020
Transport provided: Departmental activity	-	207	-	6	6	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	25,747	27,177	23,449	24,738	25,640	30,830	32,029	32,916
Training and development	1,737	4,690	3,068	5,812	5,812	2,245	2,325	2,352
Operating payments	3,231	2,989	2,775	5,381	7,009	6,646	6,943	6,981
Venues and facilities	1,953	3,178	872	2,183	1,945	3,859	3,906	3,933
Transfers and subsidies	7,449	2,027	3,788	3,020	3,020	4,800	5,001	5,180
Departmental agencies and accounts	2,209	-	1,085	1,133	1,133	2,835	2,958	3,073
Households	5,240	2,027	2,703	1,887	1,887	1,965	2,043	2,107

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Programme 1: Administration	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand							
Payments for capital assets	15,424	6,668	28,966	16,013	16,976	17,405	18,513
Buildings	878	47	-	2,461	2,461	2,563	2,747
Transport equipment	1,074	456	1,124	-	800	7,621	8,186
Other machinery and equipment	13,472	6,145	7,711	13,552	13,715	7,221	7,580
Software and other intangible assets	-	20	20,131	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	179	58	32	-	-	-	-
Total	553,848	575,202	636,536	605,707	596,670	630,067	674,282

DETAIL OF TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (Recipient)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand							
Employee social benefits	4,440	1,944	2,480	1,545	1,545	1,609	1,725
Employee ex-gratia payment	800	83	223	342	342	356	382
Mining Qualifications Authority	2,209		1,085	1,133	1,133	2,835	3,073
Total	7,449	2,027	3,788	3,020	3,020	4,800	5,180

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PROGRAMME 2: MINERALS AND PETROLEUM REGULATION (MPR)

Purpose

To regulate the mining, minerals and petroleum sectors to promote economic growth, employment, transformation and sustainable development. This programme contributes to Department 2025/30 Strategic Outcomes of inclusive growth, job creation, and the reduction of poverty, and tackling the high cost of living.

Objectives

- Improve the participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans in the mining sector and contribute to its transformation by:
- issuing mining rights and permits to historically disadvantaged South Africans over the medium term
- monitoring and enforcing compliance with procurement requirements that relate to historically disadvantaged South Africans, as prescribed by the mining charter, on an ongoing basis
- monitoring and enforcing compliance with the statutory obligations of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002) and the mining charter by conducting social and labour plan verification inspections, mines, etc.
- economic verification audits and environmental verification inspections over the medium term.
- Ensure the development and transformation of the liquid fuels industry and the security of supply of petroleum and petroleum products by monitoring and enforcing technical and economic compliance with legislation, specifications, standards and licence conditions annually.
- Facilitate the orderly operation of the petroleum sector through an analysis of fuel supply and the efficient adjudication of licences for manufacturing, wholesaling and retailing activities on an ongoing basis.

- Strengthen the regulatory framework in the liquid fuels petroleum industry by implementing an accounting system to introduce a transparent fuel pricing mechanism that will provide appropriate returns to investors in the liquid fuels sector across the value chain on an ongoing basis.
- Manage compliance and enforcement of prospecting & mining activities with the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA).
- Ensure support of small scale and artisanal mining

SUB-PROGRAMMES

- 1) Minerals and Petroleum Management provide overall management to the programme.
- 2) Mineral Regulation and Administration administer and evaluates prospecting and mining rights and licensing. This sub-programme also makes transfers to the South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator, which implements and enforces the provisions of the Precious Metals Act (2005); and to Petroleum Agency South Africa, which regulates onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration and production activities.
- 3) Petroleum Licensing and Fuel Supply manages petroleum licensing, regulates import and export permits for petroleum products, monitors fuel stock levels, and ensures the security of fuel supply.
- 4) Minerals Compliance and Enforcement Management ensures that mining activities comply with the prescripts of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002) and the National Environmental Management Act (1998).
- 5) Petroleum Compliance Monitoring, Enforcement and Fuel Pricing ensure technical, economic and legal compliance by the petroleum industry with the prescripts of the Petroleum Products Act (1977) and its regulations through monitoring and enforcement.

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LINKAGE TO MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) AND DMPR 2025/30 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Medium Term Development Plan	Strategic Plan 2025/30 Priority	Branch Strategic Focus
Priority 1: Inclusive Growth and Job Creation 1) Increased employment opportunities 2) Re-industrialisation, Localisation and Beneficiation 3) Enabling environment for investment and competitiveness through structural reforms. 4) Increased infrastructure investment and job creation	Outcome 2: A transformed mining and petroleum sectors Outcome 3: Investment in petroleum infrastructure to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation Outcome 4: Industrialisation through beneficiation and localisation to support economic growth Outcome 5: Eliminate Mining License backlog Outcome 6: Improve state of geological infrastructure	1) Increased employment in the Mining and Petroleum Sectors 2) Increased Livelihoods in Mining Communities 3) Transformed Mining and Petroleum Sectors (Industrialisation) 4) Compliant Mining and Petroleum Sectors 5) Fuel Specification Regulation Compliant Petroleum Sector. 6) Transformed Petroleum and Mining Sectors (HDSA participation)
Priority 2: Reduce Poverty and Tackle the High Cost of Living 7) Reduce poverty and improve livelihood (comprehensive review of administered prices, including fuel pricing formula to identify areas where pricing can be reduced)		

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PROGRAMME 2: OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme 2: Minerals and Petroleum Regulation (MPR)										
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance	MTEF Period			
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
MINING										
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	A transformed mining and petroleum sector	Improved compliance to MPRDA in the Mining and Petroleum Sector	2.1-Number of SLP inspections conducted	237	261	249	212	212 SLP inspections conducted	212 SLP inspections conducted	212 SLP inspections conducted
			2.2-Number of legal compliance inspections conducted	179	151	162	150	150 legal compliance inspections conducted	150 legal compliance inspections conducted	150 legal compliance inspections conducted
			2.3-Number of Mining Economics (MWP/ PWP) inspections conducted	531	584	523	500	500 Mining Economics (MWP/ PWP) inspections conducted	500 Mining Economics (MWP/ PWP) inspections conducted	500 Mining Economics (MWP/ PWP) inspections conducted
				1 400	1 487	1 502	1 374	1 374 Environmental Inspections conducted	1 374 Environmental Inspections conducted	1 374 Environmental Inspections conducted

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Increased infrastructure investment and job creation	Eliminate backlog	Improved investment in the mining sector	2.5-Number of mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	N/A	N/A	2 470	2 470	2 470 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	2 470 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	2 470 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.
		Improved transformation within the mining sector	2.6-New mining cadastre system rolled out in 8 Regions	N/A	N/A	New Mining cadastre system procured	New Mining Cadastre System implemented	New mining cadastre system rolled out in 8 Regions	N/A	N/A
Safer communities and Increased Confidence	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Small-scale miners supported	2.7-Number of Small-scale miners financially supported	N/A	N/A	3 Small-scale miners financially supported	3 Small-scale miners are financially supported.	5 Small-scale miners financially supported	5 Small-scale miners financially supported	5 Small-scale miners financially supported
			2.8 Number of Small-scale miners technically supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20 Small-scale miners technically supported	20 Small-scale miners technically supported	20 Small-scale miners technically supported

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets							
				Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period			
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
PETROLEUM											
	Investment in petroleum and mining infrastructure, to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation	Jobs enabled in the Petroleum Sector	2.9-Number of New -to-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted	-	-	708	600	50	45	35	New -to-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted
	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Improved investment in the mining sector	2.10-Number of petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	1 463	1 570	1 640	1 500	1 500	1 500	1463	petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted
		Improved compliance to Fuel Specification Regulation	2.11-Number of fuel samples Tested	1083	1 080	566	1 080	1 080	1 080	1083	fuel samples Tested

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets							
				Audited/Actual Performance				Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	Investment in petroleum infrastructure to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation	Fuel Pricing of Petroleum Products method developed	2.12- Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fuel pricing formulae reviewed	Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval	N/A	N/A	
		Improved transparency on the Fuel Pricing of Petroleum Products	2.13-Number of Audit reports on fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	N/A	N/A	12	12	12	12	12	Audit reports on fuel price adjustments (external auditors)
		Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework	2.14 Petroleum Sector Development plan including pricing framework submitted to Cabinet for approval	N/A	N/A	N/A	Petroleum Sector Development plan submitted to Cabinet for approval	Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval	N/A	N/A	
Safer communities and Increased confidence	Improved state of geological infrastructure	Sustainable Environmental Management	2.15-Number of derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	1 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	4 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets					
				Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period	
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
COMPLIANCE, MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT									
A transformed mining and petroleum sector		Sustainable Environmental Management	2.16-Number of unsafe mine shafts sealed off	40 shafts sealed off	95 unsafe shafts sealed off	40 unsafe shafts sealed off	40 unsafe mine shafts sealed off	40 unsafe mine shafts sealed off	40 unsafe mine shafts sealed off
		Mine Water Ingress Control measures developed	2.17-Number of Mine Water Ingress Control measures implemented	1 Ingress Control Measure implemented	1 Ingress Control Measure implemented	2 Ingress Control Measures implemented	2 Mine Water Ingress Control Measures implemented	2 Mine Water Ingress Control Measures implemented	

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PROGRAMME 2: OUTPUT INDICATORS, ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Programme 2: Minerals and Petroleum Regulation (MPR)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	A transformed mining and petroleum sector	Improved compliance to MPRDA in the Mining and Petroleum Sector	2.1-Number of SLP inspections conducted	212 SLP inspections conducted	53 SLP inspections conducted	53 SLP inspections conducted	53 SLP inspections conducted	53 SLP inspections conducted
			2.2-Number of legal compliance inspections conducted	150 legal compliance inspections conducted	37 legal compliance inspections conducted	38 legal compliance inspections conducted	38 legal compliance inspections conducted	37 legal compliance inspections conducted
			2.3-Number of Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted	500 Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted	125 Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted	125 Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted	125 Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted	125 Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted
			2.4-Number of Environmental Inspections conducted	1374 Environmental Inspections conducted	343 Environmental Inspections conducted	344 Environmental Inspections conducted	344 Environmental Inspections conducted	343 Environmental Inspections conducted

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Programme 2: Minerals and Petroleum Regulation (MPR)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
MINING								
Increased infrastructure Investment and Job Creation	Investment in petroleum and mining infrastructure, to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation	Improved investment in the mining sector	2.5-Number of mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	2 470 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	617 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	617 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	617 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.	619 mining rights; prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised.
		Modernised, transparent, and effective mining cadastre rolled out	2.6-New mining cadastre system rolled out in 8 Regions	New mining cadastre system rolled out in 8 Regions	New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions	New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions	New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions	New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions
Safer communities and Increased Confidence	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Small-scale miners supported	2.7-Number of Small-scale miners financially supported	5 Small-scale miners financially supported	Awareness workshop conducted	Advert to call for new applications issued	Due diligence report produced	5 Small-Scale Miners Financially Supported
			2.8 Number of Small-scale miners technically supported	20 Small-scale miners technically supported	Awareness and Educational Workshops conducted	Site Verification and due diligence to assess the viability conducted	Selection and recommendation of the Small-Scale Miners to be supported with the permit process conducted	20 Small-Scale Miners supported

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Programme 2: Minerals and Petroleum Regulation (MPR)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
PETROLEUM								
Increased employment opportunities	Investment in petroleum and mining infrastructure, to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation	Jobs enabled in the Petroleum Sector	2.9-Number of New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted	50 New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted	10 New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted	15 New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted	12 New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted	13 New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted
					375 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	Investment in petroleum and mining infrastructure, to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation	Improved investment in the mining sector	2.10-Number of petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	1 500 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 Petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted	375 petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted
				1 080 fuel samples Tested	270 fuel samples Tested	270 fuel samples Tested	270 fuel samples Tested	
	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Comprehensive Review on fuel pricing formulae conducted	2.12-Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval	Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval	Report on wholesale margin review	Report on reviewed storage and Distribution margin	Report on reviewed retail/BSS margin	Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval

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Programme 2: Minerals and Petroleum Regulation (MPR)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	Investment in petroleum and mining infrastructure, to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation	Audit reports on fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	2.13-Number of monthly Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	12 Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	03 Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	03 Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	03 Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)	03 Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)
		Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework	2.14 Petroleum Sector Development plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval	Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval	Draft Petroleum Sector Development plan including Pricing Framework developed for consultation	Stakeholder Consultation report produced	Draft Petroleum Sector Development plan including Pricing Framework submitted to cluster	Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval
COMPLIANCE MONITORING AND ENFORCEMENT								
Safer communities and Increased confidence	Improved state of geological infrastructure	Sustainable Environmental Management	2.15-Number of derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated	Appointment of a service provider for the rehabilitation of 3 derelict and ownerless mine sites	Progress report on the 3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated.	Progress report on the 3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated.	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated
		Sustainable Environmental Management	2.16-Number of unsafe mine shafts sealed off	40 unsafe mine shafts sealed off	Appointment of a service provider for the sealing off of the unsafe mine shafts	15 unsafe mine shafts sealed off.	15 unsafe mine shafts sealed off	15 unsafe mine shafts sealed off

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Programme 2: Minerals and Petroleum Regulation (MPR)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
	A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Mine Water Ingress Control measures developed	2.17- Number of Mine Water Ingress control measures implemented	2 Mine Water Ingress control measures implemented	Appointment of service provider for construction of ingress control measures	Progress Report on the 2 Mine water ingress control measures	Progress Report on the 2 Mine water ingress control measures	2 Mine Water Ingress Control measures implemented

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PROGRAMME 2: EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

To accelerate transformation in the mining and petroleum sectors over the MTEF period, the Department aims to monitor and enforce compliance with the MPRDA.

To enforce compliance with regulatory standards and transformation objectives in the mineral and petroleum sector, the Department plans to inspect 1 500 petroleum retail sites and issue rights or permits to historically disadvantaged South Africans per year over the period ahead.

The programme will enhance enforcement of compliance with fuel specifications, thereby ensuring that revenue leakage through the adulteration of diesel with illuminating paraffin is reduced drastically.

The programme will also focus on implementing the new cadastral system for mining licenses, which was recently procured. This will streamline licensing processes, and the aim is to unlock investment in exploration for critical minerals.

The programme will pursue effective project implementation, in line with project management framework. The effective tools to enable project implementation, monitoring and evaluation, such as information management system, will be pursued to ensure that the Project Management Office (PMO) within the Branch is capacitated and operational in year 2 of the MTSF period. These include the development of a strategy for Acid Mining Drainage (AMD) Mitigation and the implementation of mine water/wastewater management plans.

Rehabilitation of Ownerless and Derelict (D&O) Mines

To promote the health and safety of the people in the surrounding mining communities and the protection of the environment. The Department will continue to rehabilitate dangerous, derelict, and ownerless mining sites. Over the medium term, it aims to intensify its efforts to rehabilitate

derelict and ownerless mines as well as sealing of dangerous shafts to promote the health and safety of people in surrounding mines communities and protection of the environment. Over the medium term, it aims to rehabilitate 9 mines as well as sealing of 120 shafts / holdings.

Small-Scale Mining

Small-Scale Mining projects provide an opportunity for the new and previously disadvantaged communities to enter and participate in the mining industry through the facilitation and development of the artisanal and small-scale mining sector. The sector is one of the main conduits of ensuring transformation in the mining industry as it allows the previously marginalised and disadvantaged entrepreneurs to participate in the mining industry.

Petroleum

The Department will continue to evaluate, process and grant petroleum retail licenses to new market entrants. To this end, at least 50 new-to-industry licenses will be granted in the 2026/27 financial year, with a ripple effect that this will, in turn, enable the creation of more jobs in the sector.

To ensure the quality of petroleum distributed to the market and subsequently sold to consumers, the Department will carry out approximately 1500 petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections. These are random inspections conducted by regional inspectors to enforce compliance with the conditions of petroleum licenses under the Petroleum Products Act (PPA), as amended. Similarly, over 1000 fuel samples will be collected to analyse fuel quality in line with specifications. These inspections are expected to improve compliance with the Fuel Specification Regulations.

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PROGRAMME 2: RESOURCE CONSIDERATION

The Minerals and Petroleum Regulation Branch accounts for 27.97% of the total departmental budget allocation for the 2026/27 financial year. The programme's 2026/27 budget allocation includes transfer payments to the South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator (SADPMR), Petroleum Agency South Africa (PASA), international membership fees for the African Petroleum Producers' Association and Industrial Development Corporation for assistance to small scale miners. Transfer payments accounts for 25.32% of the programme's total budget with transfer payments of R94.98 million to PASA, R70.46 million to the SADPMR and R31.12 million for Small Scale Mining Projects.

Goods and services account for R260.19 million or 32.56% of the total budget in the 2026/27 financial year. Earmarked allocations for Mine Rehabilitation Research, the rehabilitation of abandoned mines and Mine Water Ingress Projects implemented by CGS and Mintek accounts for R199.48 million or 76.67% of the total goods and services budget allocation in the 2026/27 financial year.

Through its public entity, Mintek, the department aims to protect the environment and rehabilitate 9 dangerous, derelict and ownerless mine sites, including asbestos sites, at an estimated cost of R434.1 million over the MTEF period. The Department also expects to conduct 4 122 environmental verification management inspections over the same period to ensure compliance with the National Environmental Management Act (1998). Research on mine rehabilitation will be conducted by the Council for Geoscience, which is allocated R72.34 million for this purpose over the medium term. These activities, including transfers to Mintek and the council, are funded through the Minerals Compliance and Enforcement Management sub-programme in the Mineral and Petroleum Regulation Programme, which is allocated R717.35 million over the medium term.

The Branch will improve the participation of historically disadvantaged South Africans in the mining sector and contribute to its transformation by:

- Issuing mining rights and permits to 600 historically disadvantaged South Africans over the medium term,
- Monitoring and enforcing compliance with procurement requirements that relate to historically disadvantaged South Africans, as prescribed by the mining charter, on an ongoing basis
- Monitoring and enforcing compliance with the statutory obligations of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002) and the mining charter by conducting 636 social and Labour plan verification inspections, 1 500 mine economic verification audits and 4 122 environmental verification inspections over the medium term.

The Branch will also ensure the development and transformation of the liquid fuels industry and the security of supply of petroleum and petroleum products by monitoring and enforcing technical and economic compliance with legislation, specifications, standards and license conditions by conducting 4 500 petroleum retail site inspections and testing 3 240 fuel samples over the MTEF period

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PROGRAMME 2 ALIGNMENT WITH BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK

Programme 2: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Sub-programmes								
Minerals and Petroleum Management	49,533	48,883	49,470	59,686	56,889	59,406	62,181	64,047
Mineral Regulation and Administration	386,044	401,669	400,664	399,675	407,875	417,245	438,408	453,604
Petroleum Licensing and Fuel Supply	62,001	66,197	68,058	66,785	72,785	69,722	73,318	75,555
Minerals Compliance and Enforcement Management	210,144	202,700	398,597	232,957	231,657	231,628	240,336	248,069
Petroleum Compliance Monitoring, Enforcement and Fuel Pricing	21,776	25,120	18,323	32,171	28,468	21,180	22,148	23,389
Total	729,498	744,569	935,112	791,274	797,674	799,181	836,391	864,664

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Programme 2: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Economic classification								
Current payments	541,249	552,562	744,636	602,039	608,439	596,844	625,409	646,676
Compensation of employees	311,918	324,909	336,095	347,829	354,229	336,652	354,884	367,823
Salaries and wages	267,298	276,837	284,766	306,457	297,431	293,119	309,042	320,556
Social contributions	44,620	48,072	51,329	41,372	56,798	43,533	45,842	47,267
Goods and services	229,331	227,653	408,541	254,210	254,210	260,192	270,525	278,853
Administrative fees	410	555	330	938	926	471	527	574
Advertising	22	703	60	267	435	270	275	278
Minor assets	3	1	-	37	121	-	-	-
Audit costs: External	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	-	-	50	50	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	126	155	119	410	953	505	532	560
Communication (G&S)	5,321	4,416	5,588	4,075	4,075	6,359	6,456	6,506
Computer services	639	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultants: Business and advisory services	184,120	172,699	369,006	204,235	205,411	211,982	220,355	227,184
Legal services (G&S)	4,614	12,117	3,899	2,857	1,661	3,453	3,590	3,702
Contractors	-	10	73	24	39	-	-	-
Fleet services (including gov motor transport)	1,535	1,279	812	1,639	1,637	981	1,020	1,043
Consumable supplies	100	1,403	96	772	1,705	1,090	1,169	1,233
Consumables: Stationery, printing supplies	536	506	286	871	718	184	187	187
Operating leases	3,991	5,514	5,003	3,730	3,776	5,203	5,250	5,265
Rental and hiring	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	26,801	27,267	22,691	31,536	30,547	29,236	30,710	31,878

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Programme 2: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Training and development	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	625	377	13	1,112	1,063	-	-	-
Venues and facilities	400	624	565	1,657	1,093	458	454	443
Transfers and subsidies	188,036	191,964	190,458	189,235	189,235	202,337	210,982	217,988
Departmental agencies and accounts	62,894	63,136	69,921	62,558	62,558	70,458	73,840	76,583
Foreign governments & international org	3,280	9,345	4,479	3,266	3,266	3,399	3,535	3,645
Public corporations	121,577	119,483	116,026	121,154	121,154	126,102	131,135	135,211
Private enterprises	165	-	-	2,257	2,257	2,378	2,472	2,549
Households	120	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	213	43	18	-	-	-	-	-
Total	729,498	744,569	935,112	791,274	797,674	799,181	836,391	864,664

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DETAIL OF TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (Recipient)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand							
African Petroleum Producers' Organisation	3,280	9,345	4,479	3,266	3,266	3,399	3,645
South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator	62,894	63,136	69,921	62,558	62,558	70,458	76,583
Petroleum Agency South Africa	94,284	92,085	87,398	91,243	91,243	94,983	101,843
Industrial Development Corporation	27,293	27,398	28,628	29,911	29,911	31,119	33,368
Various institutions: Water management solutions subsidies for marginal mines	165	-		2,257	2,257	2,378	2,549
Employee ex-gratia payment	58	-	32	-	-	-	-
Employee social benefits	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	188,036	191,964	190,458	189,235	189,235	202,337	217,988

EARMARKED ALLOCATIONS - GOODS AND SERVICES	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand						
Mine Rehabilitation Research Project: Council for Geoscience	20,562	21,485	22,447	23,475	24,536	25,299
Mine Rehabilitation - Derelict and Ownerless Mines: Mintek	176,184	310,821	134,700	140,869	147,236	151,812
Mine Water Ingress Project: Council for Geoscience	29,626	30,956	32,342	33,826	35,355	36,454
Expanded Public Works Programme - Derelict and Ownerless Mines: Mintek	1,148	1,200	1,254	1,312	1,371	1,414
Total Goods and Services	227,520	364,462	190,743	199,482	208,498	214,979

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PROGRAMME 3: MINE HEALTH & SAFETY INSPECTORATE (MHSI)

Purpose

To execute the Department's mandate to safeguard the health and safety of mine employees, nearby communities and people affected by mining activities.

This programme contributes to Department 2025/30 Strategic Priorities of inclusive growth and job creation, reduction of poverty, and tackling of the high cost of living and building a capable, ethical and developmental state.

Objectives:

Promote health and safety by:

- implementing the occupational and health and safety improvement strategy and enforcing guidelines on an ongoing basis
- conducting investigations, inspections, and audits on an ongoing basis.
- Contribute to skills development in the mining sector by implementing, monitoring and evaluating the government certificate of competency model on an ongoing basis.
- Improve health care in the mining sector on

an ongoing basis by ensuring:

- adherence to prescribed timeframes for resolving medical appeals
- adherence to timelines for appeals to the chief inspector of mines
- adherence to timelines for applications in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (2002).

SUB-PROGRAMMES:

- 1) Mine Health and Safety Management provides overall management to the programme.
- 2) Mine Health and Safety Regions develop strategies to reduce occupational diseases and injuries in the mining sector and conduct audits and inspections.
- 3) Occupational Health makes transfers to the Mine Health and Safety Council, which is tasked with promoting a culture of health and safety in the mining sector.

LINKAGE TO MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) AND DMPR 2025/30 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

Medium Term Development Plan	Strategic Plan 2025/30 Outcome	Branch Strategic Focus
Priority 1: Inclusive growth and job creation 1) Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	Outcome 2: A transformed Mining and Petroleum Sectors Outcome 5: A Capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation.	1. Improved & streamlined regulatory, service delivery, operational, health & safety processes and collaboration across regulators and relevant role players.
Priority 2: Reduce poverty and tackle the high cost of living. 2) Skills for the economy		2. Efficient, effective and development-oriented Department (internal processes)
Priority 3: Build a capable, ethical and developmental state. 1. Safer communities and Increased confidence 2. A Capable and professional public service		3. Sufficient and relevant skills in the mining sector.

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PROGRAMME 3: OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND TARGETS

Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)										
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance	MTEF Period			
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	A transformed Mining and Petroleum Sector	Improve-ment in mine health and safety parameter	3.1-Number of qualitative inspections conducted	8396	9115	9,489	8000	8000	8000	qualitative inspections conducted
			3.2-Per-centage of inves-tigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	80%	97%	102%.	80%	85% of investi-gations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	85% of investi-gations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	85% of investi-gations completed (Initiated vs Completed)
			3.3-Per-centage of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	100%	80%	97%.	80%	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)
			3.5-Number of Occu-pational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted	-	-	72	40	50	50	Occupation-al Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted

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Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)										
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets						
				Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period		
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
			3.6-Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80%	93%	89%	80%	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year
			3.8-Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	80%	98%	99%	80%	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year

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PROGRAMME 3: OUTPUT INDICATORS ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY TARGETS

Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	A transformed Mining and Petroleum Sector	Improved mine health and safety parameters	3.1-Number of qualitative inspections conducted	8000 qualitative inspections conducted	2000 qualitative inspections conducted	2000 qualitative inspections conducted	2000 qualitative inspections conducted	2000 qualitative inspections conducted
			3.2-Percentage of investigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	85% of investigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	85% of investigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	85% of investigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	85% of investigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)	
			3.3-Percentage of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	80% of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)	
			3.4-Number of Mine Health and Safety Annual Reports submitted to Parliament	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 Mine Health and Safety Annual Reports submitted to Parliament	
			3.5-Number of Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted	50 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted	15 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted	15 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted	10 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted	10 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted

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Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
			3.6-Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year
An ethical, capable and professional public service	A Capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation.	Turnaround times improved	3.7-Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received during the year	100% adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received during the year	100% adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received during the year	100% adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received during the year	100% adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received during the year	100% adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received during the year
			3.8-Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	90% adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year	
Skills for economy	A transformed Mining and Petroleum Sectors	Skills development and Transformation	3.9-Percentage adherence in Administration of Government of Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.	100% adherence in Administration of Government of Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.	100% adherence in Administration of Government of Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.	100% adherence in Administration of Government of Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.	100% adherence in Administration of Government of Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.	100% adherence in Administration of Government of Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.

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PROGRAMME 3: EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

The outputs of this programme will be achieved by promoting health and safety, contributing to skills development and transformation. Pursuing an efficient, effective and development oriented public service, and empowering, fair and inclusive citizenship, will assist with establishing improved and streamlined regulatory, service delivery, operational, health & safety processes and collaboration across regulators and relevant role players.

This will be achieved by promoting corporate governance and improving turnaround times MHSI's economic transformation and job creation focus that promotes health and safety through the implementation of the OHS Improvement Strategy.

The inspectorate engages continuously with Mine Management and Executives and analyses the outcomes of inspection and audits. It also conducts OHS imbizos and campaigns as required. Other initiatives include the promotion and implementation of the OHS small scale guidelines, dissemination of OHS information, and the implementation of the Enforcement Manual for Inspectors and Legal Framework. The review inspections and audit tools will be improved, and major accidents will be analysed to improve investigations.

Further initiatives include the development of annual regional inspection plans, conducting qualitative inspections, and planning and conducting workshops.

PROGRAMME 3: RESOURCE CONSIDERATION

The Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate accounts for 9.68% of the total departmental budget allocation for the 2026/27 financial year. Programme budget allocations include transfer payments to the Mine Health and Safety Council and account for R4.89 million of the programme's total budget. Goods and services account for R41.75 million or 15.09% of the total budget.

The Inspectorate conducts investigations, inspections and audits on mines to ensure that they comply with minimum health and safety requirements, with 8 000 annual inspections and audits at various mines planned for the MTEF period. As this work is labour intensive, spending on compensation of employees' accounts for an estimated 83.14 per cent (R710.06 million) of the Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate Programme's budget over the MTEF period. Other cost drivers include inspections, audits, fatal accident inquiries and investigations at mines, and travel and accommodation costs for inspectors, for which R106.94 million is allocated under the goods and services category over the MTEF period.

Over the medium term, the Inspectorate will focus on enforcing, monitoring, and evaluating compliance with mine health and safety requirements. This is intended to oversee a mining sector that priorities the welfare of its human resources and the environment and ensures that South African mining industry continue to promote the goal of zero harm amongst mineworkers and protect all other persons affected by activities from mines.

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PROGRAMME 3: ALIGNMENT WITH BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK

Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Indicative baseline	Indicative baseline	Planning baseline
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sub-programmes								
Mine Health and Safety Management	8,271	9,945	8,892	9,562	10,562	10,037	10,473	10,803
Mine Health and Safety Regions	193,880	202,603	217,390	212,979	212,979	249,185	260,014	269,289
Occupational Health	15,946	16,605	17,674	16,544	18,144	17,449	18,246	18,774
Total	218,097	229,153	243,956	239,085	241,685	276,671	288,733	298,866

Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Audited outcome	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Indicative baseline	Indicative baseline	Planning baseline
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic classification								
Current payments	213,209	224,361	239,446	234,392	236,992	271,785	283,652	293,628
Compensation of employees	178,237	187,144	197,295	196,126	198,726	230,032	240,210	248,816
Salaries and wages	157,066	164,632	173,583	172,798	173,864	205,545	214,503	222,310
Social contributions	21,171	22,512	23,712	23,328	24,862	24,487	25,707	26,506
Goods and services	34,972	37,217	42,151	38,266	38,266	41,753	43,442	44,812
Administrative fees	244	174	150	202	202	199	232	262
Advertising	75	62	-	45	70	40	42	43
Minor assets	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bursaries: Employees	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	21	37	24	61	68	55	63	64
Communication (G&S)	1,477	915	2,258	1,609	1,580	2,077	2,140	2,188
Consultants: Business and advisory services	49	21	3,608	2,531	2,531	2,621	2,726	2,810

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Programme 3: Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate (MHSI)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Legal services (G&S)	126	1,664	491	1,082	1,057	1,126	1,171	1,207
Contractors	54	111	70	232	232	114	125	123
Fleet services (including gov motor transport)	71	86	39	91	83	-	-	-
Consumable supplies	483	530	561	643	691	625	654	675
Consumables: Stationery, printing supplies	497	194	316	809	835	135	132	122
Operating leases	166	178	13	711	711	-	-	-
Travel and subsistence	31,234	32,815	34,357	29,717	29,613	34,334	35,726	36,882
Operating payments	354	237	136	338	408	318	320	323
Venues and facilities	120	190	128	193	183	109	111	113
Transfers and subsidies	4,717	4,736	4,510	4,693	4,693	4,886	5,081	5,238
Departmental agencies and accounts	4,717	4,736	4,495	4,693	4,693	4,886	5,081	5,238
Households	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	171	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	218,097	229,153	243,956	239,085	241,685	276,671	288,733	298,866

DETAIL OF TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (Recipient)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand								
Mine Health and Safety Council	4,717	4,736	4,495	4,693	4,693	4,886	5,081	5,238
Households	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,717	4,736	4,510	4,693	4,693	4,886	5,081	5,238

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PROGRAMME 4: MINING, MINERALS AND PETROLEUM POLICY DEVELOPMENT (MMPPD)

Purpose

To develop mineral and petroleum policies to promote transformation, investment and sustainable development in the mining and petroleum sectors.

This programme contributes to the Department's 2025/30 Strategic Priorities of a coherent, aligned, and enabling mining and petroleum policy environment; a well-regulated, transparent, and transformed mining and petroleum sectors; and strengthened regional integration and strategic partnerships in global markets and communities.

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Enable transformed, competitive and sustainable minerals and petroleum sectors by developing and amending the key legislation and development of industry regulations.
- 2) Manage diplomatic relations and drive economic diplomacy with foreign countries to benefit South Africa by establishing and implementing bilateral and multilateral partnerships for mining and upstream petroleum development on an ongoing basis.
- 3) Promote investment in the mining, minerals and upstream petroleum sectors over the medium term by:
 - hosting promotional and awareness activities or events for local and foreign investors
 - participating in local and international mining and petroleum investment platforms in order to communicate updates on the country's policy landscape and attract investments into South Africa.
- 4) Ensuring the full implementation of plans for developing the oceans economy for oil and gas exploration through Operation Phakisa.
- 5) Ensuring the full implementation of the shale gas action plan through consultations, advocacy, research and promotional activities for shale gas exploration.
- 6) Collect, collate and publish mineral production, sale and export statistics and reports.

SUB-PROGRAMMES:

- 1) Mining and Minerals Development Management provides overall management to the programme.
- 2) Mineral and Petroleum Policy develops and reviews policy and legislative frameworks for the mining, minerals and petroleum sectors; conducts research; and monitors the impact of policy implementation.
- 3) Economic Analysis and Statistics conducts research, compiles and collates data, and advises the Department on local and international mineral and petroleum economic trends.
- 4) Economic Growth, Promotion and Global Relations promote economic growth and investments into the two sectors and drive the Department's economic diplomacy programme through bi-lateral and multi-lateral relations.

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LINKAGE TO MEDIUM TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN (MTDP) AND DMPR 2025/30 STRATEGIC PRIORITIES:

Medium Term Development Plan	Strategic Plan 2025/30	Branch Strategic Focus
Priority 1: Inclusive Growth and Job Creation 1. Reindustrialisation, Localisation and Beneficiation 2. Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms 3. Supportive and sustainable economic policy environment	Outcome 1: A coherent, and enabling mining and petroleum policy environment Outcome 3: Investment in petroleum infrastructure to ensure security of supply and mineral exploration to enable economic exploitation Outcome 4: Industrialisation through beneficiation and localisation to support economic growth Outcome 5: Strengthened regional integration and strategic partnerships in global markets and communities	1) Transformed, competitive, and sustainable minerals and petroleum sectors. 2) Increased investment and job creation in the mining and petroleum sectors 3) Reliable statistics and economic analysis on the minerals and petroleum sectors to promote evidence-based policy making, investment and growth. 4) Economic Diplomacy that promotes regional integration, global cooperation, and development.

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PROGRAMME 4: OUTCOMES, OUTPUTS, PERFORMANCE INDICATORS AND ANNUAL TARGETS

Programme 4: MINING, MINERALS AND PETROLEUM POLICY DEVELOPMENT (MMPPD)									
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets				MTEF Period	
				Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance			
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	A coherent and enabling mining and petroleum policy environment	Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill	4.1. Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill submitted to Minister	N/A	N/A	Draft Mineral Resources Development Bill gazetted for public comments	Draft Mineral Resources Development Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval to submit to Parliament	Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for submission to Parliament	N/A
		Diamond Amendment Bill	4.2. Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister	N/A	N/A	N/A	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to Cabinet for approval to gazette for public comments	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister for submission to Parliament	N/A
		Strategic Petroleum Stock Policy	4.3. Draft Strategic Petroleum Stock Policy submitted to Minister	N/A	N/A	N/A	Strategic Petroleum Stock Policy submitted to Cabinet for approval to gazette for public comments	Draft Petroleum Stock Policy submitted to the Minister for submission to Cabinet	N/A

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets				
				Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance	MTEF Period	
				2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
Reindustrialisation, localisation and Beneficiation	Industrialisation through beneficiation and localisation to support economic growth	Progress Reports on the implementation of the shale gas exploration project in SA	4.6. Number of Progress Reports on Economic Viability of Shale Gas Exploration in SA	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 quarterly reports produced	Four (4) re-ports on the implemen-tation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced
				N/A	N/A	N/A	4 quarterly reports produced	Four (4) re-ports on the implemen-tation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced
		Progress Reports on the implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy (CMMS)	4.5. Number of reports on the implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced	N/A	N/A	N/A	4 quarterly reports produced	Four (4) re-ports on the implemen-tation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced
				N/A	N/A	N/A	4 quarterly reports produced	Four (4) re-ports on the implemen-tation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced

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PROGRAMME 4: MINING, MINERAL AND PETROLEUM POLICY DEVELOPMENT (MMPPD)

Programme 4: Mining, Mineral and Petroleum Policy (MMPPD)								
MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	A coherent and enabling mining and petroleum policy environment	Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill	4.1 Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister	Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister for submission to Parliament	Mineral Resources Development Bill submitted to OCSLA for final certification and SEIAS report submitted to DPME for final certification	Mineral Resources Development Bill submitted to the Minister for submission to Parliament	N/A	N/A
		Diamond Amendment Bill	4.2 Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister for submission to Parliament	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to OCSLA for initial certification and SEIAS report submitted to DPME for initial certification	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for public comments	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to OCSLA for final certification and SEIAS report submitted to DPME for final certification	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for submission to Parliament
		Strategic Petroleum Stocks Policy	4.3- Draft Strategic Petroleum stocks policy submitted to the Minister	Draft Strategic Petroleum stocks policy submitted to the Minister for submission to Cabinet	Draft Strategic Petroleum stocks policy gazetted for public for comments	Report on Stakeholder consultations and public comments	SEIAS report submitted to DPME for certification	Draft Strategic Petroleum Stocks Policy submitted to the Minister for submission to Cabinet

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MTDP Outcome	Strategic Plan Outcome	Outputs	Output Indicators	2026/27 Target	Q 1	Q2	Q3	Q 4
Enabling environment for investment and improved competitiveness through structural reforms	Industrialisation through beneficiation and localisation to support economic growth	Progress Report on JMEF funded projects	4.4. Number of Reports on JMEF funded projects produced	Two (2) reports on JMEF funded projects produced	N/A	Mid-year report on JMEF funded projects	N/A	Annual Report on JMEF funded projects
Reindustrialisation, Localisation and Beneficiation		Progress Reports on Implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy (CMMS)	4.5- Number of reports on the implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced	Four (4) reports on the implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced	1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS	1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS	1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS	1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS
Reindustrialisation and Beneficiation	Industrialisation through beneficiation and localisation to support economic growth	Progress Report on the implementation of the shale gas exploration project in SA	4.6-Number of progress reports on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA	4 progress reports on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA	1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA	1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA	1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA	1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA

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PROGRAMME 4 EXPLANATION OF PLANNED PERFORMANCE OVER THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

This programme supports the Department's strategic outcome 1: **A coherent, aligned and enabling mining and petroleum policy environment.**

As South Africa works towards a well-coordinated mining and petroleum policy and planning framework that ensures long-term energy (petroleum products) security, economic growth, and environmental sustainability. The Department will drive integrated petroleum sector development and the review of key policies such as the MPRDA and the Diamond Act, and the development of shale gas to create the necessary enabling environment for inclusive economic growth.

Strengthening evidence-based decision-making using mining data and geological data and forecasting models which will be supported by Council for Geoscience Serve which serve as the national custodian of all geoscientific information and prospecting information relating to the earth, the marine environment and geomagnetic space.

The Department will be supported by the South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator and the Petroleum Agency South Africa to ensure alignment and cohesion for promoting exploration for onshore and offshore oil and gas resources and their optimal development.

The focus is to develop and review legislation, policies, and strategies, as they relate to the mining, mineral, upstream and downstream petroleum, and energy sectors. Reliable statistical data on the minerals and energy sectors will also support this priority. Other areas to support investment will be explored - including a focus on local domestic investment, reviewing legislation to reduce barriers for new entrants whilst promoting sustainable resource use.

The Department will on a quarterly basis will provide progress updates on the following key priorities, the implementation of the critical and metals strategy, the implementation of initiatives relating revival of smelters and the progress made in the implementation of the junior exploration fund tracking the progress made by the junior miners funded in the FY24/25 and FY25/26 funding calls.

PROGRAMME RESOURCE CONSIDERATION

The Mining, Minerals and Petroleum Policy Development Branch accounts for 40.29% of the total departmental budget allocation for the 2026/27 financial year. The Branch houses transfer to state-owned enterprises, Mintek and Council for Geoscience, as well as a transfer to the Association of African Diamond Producing Countries. Transfer payments accounts for R1 billion or 86.96% of the programme's total budget in the 2026/27 financial year with transfer payments of R666.91 million to the Council for Geoscience, R328.7 million to Mintek and R5.3 million for international membership fees. Goods and services account for R73.86 million or 6.42% of the total budget, while compensation contributes R150.05 million or 6.62% of the total budget in 2026/27.

Developing integrated mining, mineral and petroleum plans, policies and legislation, as well as advancing global relations, are key components of the Department's work. As a result, the programme will continue to implement over the MTEF period programmes that contribute towards the achievement of National Development Plan objectives, as well as contributing more broadly to an equitable and inclusive economy. This will be strengthened through the Department's initiatives which are linked to outcome 4 (Decent employment through inclusive growth).

The cost drivers will focus on economic growth by promoting the mining and petroleum sectors to encourage local and foreign investments into the sectors, thereby creating decent sustainable jobs throughout the value chain, from exploration, through development to value added products.

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Pursuant to the Department having developed the Upstream Petroleum Resources Development Act 23 of 2024, there is a need to develop a legislative framework to protect the occupational health and safety of employees within upstream petroleum (extraction of oil and gas) operations and those affected by activities from this operation. The Department will benchmark with similar jurisdictions internationally and develop a Draft Bill by the end of the financial year 2025/2026. This will form the basis for engagement with stakeholders on the Draft Bill to ensure that a dedicated legislation is developed.

The Petroleum Pipelines Amendment Act (PPA) and the Diamond Amendment Act will be amended with the review of the PPA Act starting in 2026/27 and the Diamond Amendment Bill envisaged for submission to Cabinet for approval to submit to Parliament by end of 2026/27.

Minerals exploration is crucial for the sustainability and future growth of the mining industry. Recognising this, a dedicated exploration fund has been set up to uncover untapped mineral resources such as rare earth elements, lithium and copper within South Africa's borders. This has been done in partnership with the Council for Geoscience, which provides technical services; and the Industrial Development Corporation, which administers the fund and committed R200 million equal to the National Treasury's funding to bring the Fund to a total R400 million over two financial years in 2024/25 and 2025/26 with no further fiscus allocation.

The Junior Miners Exploration Fund is set to grow to R1 billion in 2026 through private sector investment. To date eight projects have been funded and physical drilling on some of the projects has commenced with positive indicators for being on good hunting ground.

The work on the Exploration Fund aligns well and is a pillar of the Critical Minerals Strategy of South Africa approved by Cabinet in May 2025. The Department has developed the Critical Minerals Strategy Implementation Plan, which will operationalise the strategic

priorities through a 'whole of government' approach. Which will coordinate actions across government, the private sector, and social partners. The implementation plan focuses on unlocking investment in exploration, research and development (R&D), local processing and beneficiation, infrastructure development, and strategic partnerships.

These interventions will support the establishment of advanced mineral processing capabilities, creating a self-sustaining industrial base that produces high-value products, strengthens downstream industries, and generates employment.

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PROGRAMME 4: ALIGNMENT WITH BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK

Programme 4: Mining, Mineral & Petroleum Policy Development	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Sub-programmes								
Mining and Minerals Development Management	58,374	13,036	135,228	185,954	185,454	63,971	66,685	68,817
Mineral and Petroleum Policy	19,603	23,619	33,286	27,700	28,200	27,425	28,783	29,688
Economic Analysis and Statistics	29,773	28,772	30,039	37,769	29,769	44,466	46,757	44,376
Economic Growth, Promotion and Global Relations	695,100	897,880	928,624	972,148	981,148	1,015,112	1,055,375	1,088,019
Total	802,850	963,307	1,127,177	1,223,571	1,224,571	1,150,974	1,197,600	1,230,900

Programme 4: Mining, Mineral & Petroleum Policy Development	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Economic classification								
Current payments	117,584	85,156	195,146	262,057	143,057	150,053	156,736	157,686
Compensation of employees	57,636	60,214	63,882	66,115	67,115	76,185	80,313	78,877
Salaries and wages	50,495	52,521	55,621	58,251	57,846	67,889	71,559	69,851
Social contributions	7,141	7,693	8,261	7,864	9,269	8,296	8,754	9,026
Goods and services	59,948	24,942	131,264	195,942	75,942	73,868	76,423	78,809
Administrative fees	339	604	90	467	267	50	59	68
Advertising	1,449	211	386	2,138	2,033	1,019	1,057	1,096
Minor assets	-	-	-	115	195	-	-	-
Catering: Departmental activities	128	210	289	559	854	600	613	640
Communication (G&S)	594	391	692	1,044	1,044	967	1,017	1,068

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Programme 4: Mining, Mineral & Petroleum Policy Development	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26		2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Consultants: Business and advisory services	45,591	-	124,126	169,254	49,174	51,033	53,082	54,785
Legal services (G&S)	47	4,902	44	303	303	318	332	347
Contractors	6	19	-	1,970	2,215	463	466	469
Consumable supplies	17	158	32	175	471	99	107	114
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies	326	167	213	945	1,632	628	639	650
Rental and hiring	258	-	-	1,458	1,545	658	695	733
Transport provided: Departmental activity	390	-	-	-	400	700	700	700
Travel and subsistence	3,291	4,662	4,450	7,390	7,205	6,942	7,096	7,246
Training and development	2	-	58	-	-	-	-	-
Operating payments	138	44	57	6,358	5,691	5,679	5,801	6,061
Venues and facilities	7,372	13,574	827	3,766	2,913	4,712	4,759	4,832
Transfers and subsidies	685,221	878,137	932,031	961,514	1,081,514	1,000,921	1,040,864	1,073,214
Departmental agencies and accounts	355,761	559,458	613,649	640,647	640,647	666,906	693,520	715,074
Foreign governments and international organisations	4,505	-	15,916	5,106	5,106	5,312	5,524	5,696
Public corporations	324,955	318,679	302,455	315,761	435,761	328,703	341,820	352,444
Households	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for capital assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	45	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	802,850	963,307	1,127,177	1,223,571	1,224,571	1,150,974	1,197,600	1,230,900

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DETAIL OF TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (Recipient)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main Appropriation R'000	Adjusted Appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Mintek	324,955	318,679	302,455	315,761	315,761	341,820	352,444
Council for Geoscience	355,761	559,458	613,649	640,647	640,647	693,520	715,074
African Diamond Producers Association	4,505	-	15,916	5,106	5,106	5,524	5,696
Various Institutions: Junior Mining Exploration Fund (Industrial Development Corporation)	-	-	-	-	120,000	-	-
Households	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Total	685,221	878,137	932,031	961,514	1,081,514	1,040,864	1,073,214

DETAIL OF TRANSFERS AND SUBSIDIES (Recipient)	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand						
Petroleum Agency South Africa: Shale gas project	48,327	44,126	46,055	48,100	50,274	51,837
Establishment of an Exploration Fund	-	80,000	120,000	-	-	-
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	48,327	124,126	166,055	48,100	50,274	51,837

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL PLAN AND 2026/27 MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK BUDGET ESTIMATES

PROJECTED REVENUE FOR 2026/27 MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK

VOTE 34: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand							
Programmes							
Administration	553 848	575 206	598 325	605 707	630 067	653 491	674 282
Minerals and Petroleum Regulation	729 498	744 569	951 130	791 274	799 181	836 391	864 664
Mine Health and Safety Inspectorate	218 097	229 153	239 072	239 085	276 671	288 733	298 866
Mining and Minerals Policy Development	802 850	963 307	1 137 217	1 223 571	1 150 974	1 197 600	1 230 900
Total for Programmes	2 304 293	2 512 235	2 925 744	2 859 637	2,856,893	2,976,215	3,068,712

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VOTE 34: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES		2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
Rand thousand		Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Economic classification								
Current payments		1 402 838	1 428 532	1 800 780	1 685 162	1 638 591	1 712 997	1 789 911
Compensation of employees		819 402	855 853	903 712	905 590	947 521	990 787	1 035 273
Salaries and wages		710 402	739 202	796 792	798 308	835 302	873 441	912 659
Social contributions		109 000	116 651	106 920	107 282	112 219	117 346	122 615
Goods and services		583 436	572 679	897 068	779 572	691 070	722 210	754 637
Administrative fees		2 416	2 543	5 335	3 233	3 677	3 951	4 128
Advertising		4 335	3 652	3 787	6 809	7 138	8 114	8 478
Minor assets		552	737	1 324	1 472	1 602	1 672	1 747
Audit costs: External		7 723	7 811	8 133	8 446	8 884	9 274	9 690
Bursaries: Employees		2 199	2 562	2 245	2 344	2 462	2 571	2 686
Catering: Departmental activities		606	618	1 719	1 976	1 971	2 062	2 155
Communication (G&S)		14 981	11 563	13 524	13 332	14 883	15 532	16 229
Computer services		36 696	34 043	53 582	52 594	54 360	56 643	59 186
Consultants: Business and advisory services		233 315	182 255	515 709	383 795	276 316	288 748	301 713
Legal services (G&S)		7 098	22 991	6 668	6 343	7 321	9 228	9 642
Contractors		1 049	1 922	4 154	5 314	5 773	4 662	4 871
Agency and support/outsourced services		5	12	494	765	540	565	590
Entertainment		-	1	-	23	28	30	31
Fleet services (including government motor transport)		4 894	4 032	3 491	3 591	4 108	4 291	4 484
Consumable supplies		1 822	3 800	2 657	2 734	2 965	3 102	3 241
Consumables: Stationery, printing and office supplies		5 220	5 663	9 438	8 409	9 848	10 332	10 796
Operating leases		133 709	146 764	133 355	138 828	145 082	151 606	158 413
Rental and hiring		390	27	2 003	1 460	1 556	1 653	1 727
Property payments		22 976	23 652	17 211	17 917	19 177	20 029	20 928
Transport provided: Departmental activity		390	207	-	6	7	7	7

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VOTE 34: MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29
	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Audited outcome R'000	Main appropriation R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Indicative baseline R'000	Planning baseline R'000
Rand thousand							
Travel and subsistence	87 073	91 921	89 890	93 381	96 115	100 501	105 013
Training and development	1 794	4 690	6 291	5 812	6 075	5 674	5 929
Operating payments	4 348	3 647	9 505	13 189	13 267	13 716	14 332
Venues and facilities	9 845	17 566	6 553	7 799	7 915	8 247	8 617
Transfers and subsidies	885 423	1 076 864	1 109 591	1 158 462	1 212 326	1 267 147	1 324 042
Departmental agencies and accounts	425 581	627 330	679 150	709 031	742 038	775 593	810 417
Foreign governments and international organisations	7 785	9 345	8 016	8 372	8 757	9 153	9 564
Public Corporations	352 248	346 077	331 083	345 672	361 690	378 046	395 020
Private Enterprises	94 449	92 085	89 535	93 500	97 866	102 291	106 884
Households	5 360	2 027	1 807	1 887	1 975	2 064	2 157
Payments for capital assets	15 424	6 668	15 373	16 013	15 886	16 573	17 317
Buildings	878	47	2 358	2 461	2 576	2 692	2 813
Transport equipment	1 074	456	-	-	-	-	-
Other machinery and equipment	13 472	6 145	13 015	13 552	13 310	13 881	14 504
Software and other intangible assets	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Payments for financial assets	608	171	-	-	-	-	-
Total economic classification	2 304 293	2 512 235	2 925 744	2 859 637	2 866 803	2 996 717	3 131 270

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8. UPDATED KEY RISKS

Strategic Outcome	Branch Outcome	Key risks	Mitigations
A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Increased employment in the mining and Petroleum Sectors	Delays on timeous processing of MPRDA and NEMA applications resulting in: Failure to contribute employment objectives, negative and slow impact on investment	- Engagement with external stakeholders to follow up on appeals and comments - Integration of IT system for processing of licences
A transformed mining and petroleum sectors	Fuel Specifications Regulation Compliant Petroleum Sector	Non-compliance to fuel specifications and standards regulations resulting in: - Loss of revenue collection due to adulteration, e.g. mixing of diesel with paraffin (no levies on paraffin price) and - Importation of off-spec petroleum products	- Elevating A1 failed diesel samples to SARS for attention - Collaborate with National Consumer Commission
Improve State of geological infrastructure	Sustainable Environmental Management	Unrehabilitated derelict and ownerless mine sites resulting in - unauthorised mining activities - Blatant and environmental hazards,	Continuous rehabilitation of D&O mine sites.
Outcome 2: A transformed Mining and Petroleum Sectors Outcome 5: A Capable high performing and digitally enabled organisation.	Improved & streamlined regulatory, service delivery, operational, health & safety processes and collaboration across regulators and relevant role players	- Over exposure to occupational hazard resulting in - occupational diseases, medical death and reputational damage to DMMPR	Conduct inspections, audits, investigations and inquiries to enforce compliance.
Industrialisation through beneficiation and localisation to support economic growth	Increased investment and job creation in the mining and petroleum sectors	Delays in shale gas exploration in South Africa resulting in reduced benefits to the economy of South Africa	- Interdepartmental engagements to ensure Water and Environment Regulations are finalised. - Cabinet memo to recommend approval for lifting of moratorium on shale gas exploration

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9. PUBLIC ENTITIES

Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
Central Energy Fund (CEF)	The Mandate of CEF is derived from the CEF Act (No 38 of 1977) and the Ministerial directives issued thereafter. The mandate is in essence to contribute to the security of energy supply for the country.	• Increase import volumes and add more trading skills • Leverage the Strategic Fuel Fund (SFF) balance sheet and infrastructure for (heavy) condensate optimal sourcing • Leverage strategic partnerships to extend gas production from known PetroSA discoveries - source gas from the Brulpadda discovery and also consider acquiring an equity interest in the block • Source Liquefied natural gas (LNG) from the Coega Hub Project and G-G supply options • Complete a feasibility study for infrastructure requirements and commercial viability for the LNG supply to the gas-to-liquids (GTL) process will be completed by December 2020.	No transfers
Council for Geoscience (CGS)	• The Council for Geoscience (CGS) is one of the National Science Councils of South Africa and is the legal successor of the Geological Survey of South Africa, which was formed in 1912 by the amalgamation of 3 former Surveys, the oldest of which - the Geological Commission of the Cape of Good Hope - was founded in 1895. The Geoscience Act, Act 100 of 1993, as amended, established the CGS in its present form.	• Develop a long-term sustainable funding model that balances its mandate with commercial business • Establish continuous engagement with National Treasury to advance the value proposition of investment in geosciences, as well as develop an aggressive commercial business development strategy in SA and abroad. • Fast-track the implementation of the Geoscience Technical Programme (GTP) to catalyse investment in exploration. The goal is to ensure the long-term sustainable funding model that sustains the impact of the geosciences in South Africa.	R666,906

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Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
	- Serve as the national custodian of ALL geoscientific information and prospecting information relating to the earth, the marine environment and geomagnetic space. - The systematic onshore and offshore geoscientific mapping of South Africa - Basic geoscience research into the nature and origin of rocks - The collection and curation of all geoscience data and act as a National Geoscience Repository - The compilation and development of comprehensive and integrated geoscience knowledge and information, such as geology, geophysics, geochemistry, engineering geology, economic geology, geochronology, palaeontology, geohydrological aquifer systems, geotechnical investigations, marine geology, geomagnetism, seismology, geohazards, environmental geology and other related disciplines - Promote the search for, and exploitation of, any minerals in the Republic - Bring to the notice of the Minister any information in relation to the prospecting for and mining of mineral resources, which is likely to be of use or benefit to the Republic. - Promote the search for and the exploitation of any minerals in the Republic - Study (i) the distribution and nature of mineral resources and (ii) geo-environmental aspects of past, current and future mineral exploitation	- Full implementation of an Enterprise Resource Plan that integrates all business activities within the CGS. This includes developing an integrated operating model. Implement data policy guidelines together with the installation of suited technological infrastructure, in line with the ICT governance framework and data architecture - Full implementation of the integrated and multidisciplinary Geoscience Mapping Programme (IMMP), annual recapitalisation plan, and job evaluation and exploration of a sustainable funding model - Become a streamlined government business - conduct a detailed analysis of functional duplication of geosciences within the DMRE entities and streamline such activities to an entity with a legislated mandated for geosciences - Pursue the full implementation of legislation provisions: Technical amendment of the Geoscience Act, finalisation of the Geoscience Act Regulations and implementation of the geoscience data-sharing model for PR and MR holders - Other resolutions include the full installation of Governance structures, the appointment of the CGS Board, maintenance of a fully capacitated EXCO and implementation of a Leadership Talent Management Programme.	

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Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
	- Study the use of the surface and the subsurface of the land and the seabed, and from a geoscientific viewpoint advise government institutions and the general public on the judicious and safe use thereof with a view to facilitate sustainable development - Develop and maintain the National geoscientific library, the National geoscientific information centre, the National borehole core depository, the National geophysical and geochemical test sites, the National geoscience museum, the National seismological network and the National geoscience analytical facility - Conduct investigations and render prescribed specialised services to public and private institutions - Render geoscience knowledge services and advice to the State.		
Council for Mineral Technology (MINTEK)	The objects of Mintek are through research, development and technology transfer, to promote mineral technology, and to foster the establishment and expansion of industries in the field of minerals and products derived therefrom.	- Work on a strategic realignment that covers all the identified areas: from the alignment of the entire organisation to the mandate as articulated in the Mineral Technology Act to engagements with customers and industry in particular - Align research and technology development operations to meet industry needs - Finalise the medium to long term Mintek Strategy, as well as launch the strategy and embark on a stakeholder engagement campaign to socialise them with the new strategic direction of the organisation. - Conclude the operating model, as well as the macro-organisational structure. In preparation for this develop a series of position papers focusing on reviving and stimulating specific sectors within the minerals and mining space, which will make a meaningful contribution to the economy	R328,703

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Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
State Diamond Trader (SDT)	State – owned entity established in 2007 in terms of section 14 of the Diamond Act 56 of 1986 to operate in the diamond industry to support and facilitate growth in local diamond beneficiation. SDT Mandate is to • Buy and sell rough diamonds for local beneficiation. • promote equitable access to and beneficiation of the country's diamond resources, • Grow SA diamond cutting and polishing industry by increasing HDISA for beneficiation, • Address distortion created by excluding previously disadvantages groups • from economic participation (transform diamond industry). • Purchase up to 10% of the run of mine from SA producers Sell to registered customers through an application and approved process.	• Monitor the implementation of and reporting on the SET Human Development Programme aimed primarily at developing skills, capacity and capabilities in science, engineering and technology, from junior level through to senior researcher levels. • A transformed and inclusive diamond beneficiation industry that ensures an increased black ownership and participation in the sector. • A capable workforce and developmental industry • A knowledge- based and innovative organisation. • Improve corporate performance accountability and transparency • A financially viable and sustainable entity.	No transfers
Mine Health and Safety Council (MHSC)	• Advise the Minister on all occupational health and safety issues in the mining industry including legislation, research and promotion. • Review and develop legislation for recommendation to the Minister (Focus on Regulations).	• Focus on revenue diversification by developing and implementing the revenue generation strategy, outlining diverse revenue streams. • Develop a 4IR implementation strategy	R 4,886

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Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
	- Oversee research in relation to health and safety in the mining industry. - Liaise with other bodies concerned with health and safety issues (MQA, State Departments and various Stakeholders). - Promote health and safety culture in the mining industry.	- Build a capacity scope that will include the employees of the MHSC, members of Council and its Advisory Committees - Implement the promotion and dissemination strategy for target audiences, and build internal capacity within MHSC to improve turn-around times on MHSC processes, and research outcomes that incorporate changes in technology and development / enhancement of safety tool - Awareness that will result in reducing health and safety-related incidents, and enhanced skills and internal capacity within the MHSC. - Appoint the Social and Ethics Committee to focus on Procurement and Contract Management improvements and appoint a dedicated Compliance Office & Appointment of Compliance Officer, and improve continuous Review and Monitoring efforts	
Alexkor Limited (ALEXKOR)	- Object of Alexkor is mining of alluvial diamonds on land along rivers, beaches and in the sea on the northwest coast of South Africa. - Alexkor focuses on unlocking shareholder value while delivering sustainable socio-economic upliftment for the Richtersveld community (RVC). - Alexkor and the Pool and Sharing Joint Venture (PSJV is unincorporated. entity) are two distinct and separate entities but operate interdependently. - The business of the PSJV is the mining of diamonds from the pooled marine and land mining rights in the Alexander Bay - Port Nolloth area.	- To support the South African government's national development plan by optimising natural resources for economic growth. - By maintaining a secure environment for realisation of the local economic potential such as: - ensuring reliable security measures – collaborative effort between SAPS SANDF (when circumstances require) and the mines. - deploying private security resources to aid police work & investigations in addressing illegal mining activities - creating a secure business environment crucial for the future Boegoe Bay Harbour and Green Hydrogen Project which is to commence construction in the next 3 years.	No transfers

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Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
South African Diamond and Precious Metal Regulator (SADPMR)	- The South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator was established in term of the Diamond Act, 56 of 1986, as amended and the Precious Metals Act, 36 of 2005. - The South African Diamond and Precious Metals Regulator is responsible for the regulation of diamonds, gold and platinum group metals.	Effective, efficient and development-orientated regulator - Increased participation of BBBEE suppliers - Financial Sustainability Strategy - ensured compliance of Performance Management and Development System - improved Turnaround time on procurement - safe and secured work environment in line with the health and safety requirements - implemented employee wellness programme - promoted SADPMR brand - provided effective and efficient legal support to the SADPMR - Ensured sound Corporate Governance Compliance to legislation by SADPMR licensees - verified fair market value of diamonds - ensured equitable access of diamonds in the DEEC - reduced illicit trading in the Diamond and Precious Metals Industry Job creation, skills development and value addition to diamond and precious metal industries - precious metals licenses issued within legislated timeframes - diamond and Precious Metals Licenses issued to HDP's including Women, Youth and People with Disabilities - formulated and implemented SADPMR beneficiation strategy plan	R70,458

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Name of Public Entity	Mandate	Outcomes	Current Annual Budget (R'000)
		- trained new entrants in diamond planning, marking, sorting, valuation and pricing - formulated and implemented SADPMR beneficiation strategy plan Transformation in the diamond and precious metals industries - assessment of the extent of transformation in the diamond and precious metals industries - new Enterprise development/ partnership projects created, monitored and maintained	

10. INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

The Department does not have Infrastructure projects.

11. PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS

The Department does not have Public-Private Partnerships.



PART



Technical Indicator Descriptions

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for the Financial Year 2026/2027

PROGRAMME 1: ADMINISTRATION

These Technical Indicator Descriptions were developed to support the Programme Performance Indicators listed in the 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP).

Indicator number	1.1
Indicator title	Unqualified audit opinion
Definition	Receive an Unqualified audit opinion from AGSA for the previous FY
Source of data	Final Management Report from the AG
Method of calculation/ Assessment	AG Audit Outcome
Means of Verification	• Management Report/ Audit Report • Q1: N/A • Q2: Unqualified Audit Opinion • Q3: N/A • Q4: N/A
Assumptions	Compliance with PFMA across the branches
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Annually
Desired performance	Unqualified audit opinion
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

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Indicator number	1.2
Indicator title	Percentage of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days
Definition	Percentage in which reported incidents of corruption requiring investigation are referred within the prescribed period.
Source of data	Report on the incidents of corruption reported.
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(total number of referred / total number of the reported incidents requiring investigation) X 100
Means of Verification	• Report on the incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days • Q1-Report on the incidents of corruption • Q2-Report on the incidents of corruption • Q3-Report on the incidents of corruption • Q4-80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days
Assumptions	Compliance with Prescripts
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-end)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% of reported incidents of corruption referred to forensic investigators within 90 days
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Strategy, Monitoring and Evaluation

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Indicator number	1.3
Indicator title	Percentage of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt
Definition	In line with Treasury instruction note, the DMPR aims to pay all its approved invoices within 30 days of receipt.
Source of data	Payment transaction reports and invoices
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt / total number of approved invoices) *100
Means of Verification	• Yearly - 30 days payment invoice report • Q1-100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt • Q2-100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt • Q3-100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt • Q4-100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt
Assumptions	None
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% of approved invoices paid within 30 days of receipt
Indicator responsibility	Chief Financial Officer

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Indicator number	1.4
Indicator title	Percentage of received Shareholder compacts and Corporate Plans of Schedule 2 SOEs reviewed and Ministerial submission produced
Definition	Assessment of the SOE Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans for the FY27/28 to ensure alignment to government and departmental priorities.
Source of data	MTDP Document, NDP, Govt Priorities, Prescripts, Acts and Legislation, Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(Number of SOE SHC and CP received/Number of SOE SHC and CP reviewed) X 100
Means of Verification	• Q1: N/A • Q2: N/A • Q3: N/A • Q4: 100 % of received shareholder compacts and corporate plans of Schedule 2 SOEs reviewed and Ministerial submission produced
Assumptions	Submission of SHC and CP by SOEs on time
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Annually
Desired performance	100 % of received shareholder compacts and corporate plans of Schedule 2 SOEs reviewed and Ministerial submission produced
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

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Indicator number	1.5
Indicator title	Percentage of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans reviewed and tabled in Parliament for 2026/27
Definition	SOE Annual Performance Plan (APPs) set out the annual targets and performance objectives of the SOE for that financial year. This assessment will cover the FY27/28 APPs and submitted by the end of the financial year 2026/27, unless Parliament advises of a different date.
Source of data	MTDP Document, Strategic Plan, NDP, Govt Priorities, Prescripts, Acts and Legislation, Framework for Strategic Plans and Annual Performance Plans
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(No of SOE APP reviewed and tabled in Parliament/Number of SOE APP received) X 100
Means of Verification	• Q1: N/A • Q2: N/A • Q3: N/A • Q4: 100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans reviewed and tabled in Parliament for 2026/27 (Reviewed SOE APP's and Ministerial submissions and tabling letter)
Assumptions	Timely submission of schedule 3A and 3B SOE APP's
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	None
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% of received SOEs Schedule 3A & 3B Annual Performance Plans reviewed and tabled in Parliament for 2026/27
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

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Indicator number	1.6
Indicator title	Percentage of SOEs Schedule 2, 3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and Ministerial submission produced
Definition	Assessment of the execution of SOE Shareholder Compacts, corporate plans and APP on a quarterly basis.
Source of data	Quarterly reports submitted by SOE's, APP, Shareholder Compacts and Corporate Plans
Method of calculation/ Assessment	$(\text{Number of SOE Reports Reviewed} / \text{Number of SOE Reports received}) \times 100$
Means of Verification	- Q1: 100% of SOEs Schedule 2, 3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and Ministerial submission produced - Q2: 100% of SOEs Schedule 2, 3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and Ministerial submission produced - Q3: 100% of SOEs Schedule 2, 3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and Ministerial submission produced - Q4: 100% of SOEs Schedule 2, 3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and Ministerial submission produced (Q4 SOE Reports, and Ministerial Submissions)
Assumptions	Timely submission of quarterly reports by SOE's
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	None
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% of SOEs Schedule 2, 3A & 3B quarterly reports received, reviewed and Ministerial submission produced
Indicator responsibility	CD: SOE Oversight

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Indicator number	1.7
Indicator title	Percentage of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's approval
Definition	Assessment of SOEs Annual Reports to ensure performance is aligned to their approved Annual Performance Plans, Corporate Plans and shareholder compacts. This assessment will cover the FY25/26 APR
Source of data	APP, Strategic plan, shareholder compacts, corporate plans, Framework for quarterly and Annual reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	$(\text{Number of SOE Plans reviewed} / \text{Number of SOE Reports received}) \times 100$
Means of Verification	• Q1: N/A • Q2: 100% of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's approval (SOE Annual Report and Ministerial Submission) • Q3: N/A • Q4: N/A
Assumptions	Timely submission of Annual Reports by SOE's
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Annually
Desired performance	100% of SOEs Annual Reports received, reviewed and submitted for Minister's approval
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

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Indicator number	1.8
Indicator title	Percentage of identified departmental processes digitised
Definition	In line with the Departmental strategic objective to improve efficiencies and turnaround times, business processes for the financial year 2026/27 are identified for digitisation and automation. The identified processes are as per approved roadmap signed off by the Director General.
Source of data	ICT Strategy and roadmap SOPs for business processes to be mapped in line with the ICT Roadmap.
Method of calculation/ Assessment	$(\text{Total number of number of identified processes digitised} / \text{Total number of processes identified}) * 100$
Means of Verification	Q1 - Status report on digitised processes Q2- Status report on digitised processes Q3- Status report on digitised processes Q4-100% of identified departmental processes digitised.
Assumptions	Funding availability for digitisation projects
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Annually
Desired performance	100% of identified Departmental processes digitised
Indicator responsibility	Chief Information Officer

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Indicator number	1.9
Indicator title	Number of reports on the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced
Definition	The Department of Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities (DWYPD) provides a framework to ensure that Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities are mainstreamed and included in all the programmes of the department, SOE's and the sector. These reports will measure the implementation of the GRPBMEAF in line with the templates provided by DWYPD.
Source of data	The departmental reports on initiatives undertaken by the department for Women Youth and Persons with Disabilities
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple-Count (four reports)
Means of Verification	• Q1: One (1) report on the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced • Q2: N/A • Q3: One (1) report on the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced • Q4: N/A
Assumptions	• Buy-in from the sector to implement Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring and Evaluation and Auditing Framework will enable enhancement of gender inclusivity within the Department. • Adequate data collection systems within the Department.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Number of Beneficiaries per Gender, Youth and Persons with Disabilities
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	2 reports on the implementation of the Gender Responsive Planning, Budgeting, Monitoring, Evaluation and Auditing Framework (GRPBMEAF), Youth and Persons with Disabilities produced
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Corporate Services

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PROGRAMME 2: MINERALS AND PETROLEUM REGULATION

These Technical Indicator Descriptions were developed to support the Programme Performance Indicators as listed in the 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP).

Indicator number	2.1
Indicator title	Number of SLP inspections conducted
Definition	Inspections conducted to monitor compliance with Social Labour Plans
Source of data	Inspection Reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total number of SLP inspections conducted per year
Means of Verification	• Yearly- 212 SLP Inspection Reports • Q1 - 53 • Q2 - 53 • Q3 - 53 • Q4 - 53
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (year-to-end)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	212 SLP inspections conducted
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Petroleum Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

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Indicator number	2.2
Indicator title	Number of legal compliance inspections conducted
Definition	Inspections conducted to monitor legal compliance with the regulatory framework
Source of data	Inspection Reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total number of legal compliance inspections conducted per year
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 150 legal compliance Inspection Reports • Q1-37 • Q2-38 • Q3-38 • Q4-37
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	150 legal compliance inspections conducted
Indicator responsibility	Regional Managers

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Indicator number	2.3
Indicator title	Number of Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted
Definition	Mining economics Inspections (MWP/PWP) conducted to monitor legal compliance with the Mining Work Programme and Prospecting Work Programme
Source of data	Inspection Reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total number of mining economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted per year
Means of Verification	• 500 Mining economics Inspection reports • Q1-125 • Q2-125 • Q3-125 • Q4-125
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	500 Mining Economics (MWP/PWP) inspections conducted
Indicator responsibility	Regional Managers

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Indicator number	2.4
Indicator title	Number of environmental inspections conducted
Definition	Environmental compliance inspections conducted to monitor environmental compliance.
Source of data	Inspection Reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Total number of environmental inspections conducted per year
Means of Verification	1 374 environmental Inspection Reports Q1-343 Q2-344 Q3-344 Q4-343
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	1 374 environmental inspections conducted
Indicator responsibility	Regional Managers

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Indicator number	2.5
Indicator title	Number of mining rights, prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised
Definition	Mining rights, prospecting rights and mining permits processed and finalised (this includes Mining rights, Prospecting rights rejected and granted/or refused and Mining permits rejected and refused/or issued).
Source of data	SAMRAD System, List of all finalised applications (rejected, granted, refused and mining permits issued)
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(Simple count) total of Mining, Prospecting rights and Mining Permits applications finalised
Means of Verification	- Yearly- 2470 mining rights, prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised - Q1-617 - Q2-617 - Q3-617 - Q4-619
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-end)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	2470 mining rights, prospecting rights and mining permits applications finalised
Indicator responsibility	Regional Managers

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Indicator number	2.6
Indicator title	New mining cadastre system rolled out in 8 Regions
Definition	• New mining Cadastre system rolled out in 8 Regions with the following phases completed. • First phase: Client registration Second phase: Application lodgement and review
Source of data	SLA with the service provider and the project plan
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Actual Roll-out in the regions
Means of Verification	• Q1 – New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions • Q2 - New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions • Q3 - New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions • Q4 - New mining Cadastre system rolled out in two regions
Assumptions	Effective stakeholder management, availability of resources and data cleansing
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Mining title applicants
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	N/A
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	New Mining Cadastre system rolled out in 8 regions
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Mineral and Petroleum Regulation

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Indicator number	2.7
Indicator title	Number of Small-scale miners financially supported
Definition	Funding towards Artisanal and Small-Scale miners (ASSM) for the application of licenses/permit; capital equipment and Financial Provision for Rehabilitation Guarantees.
Source of data	List of financially supported SSM (Final and signed Funding Agreement between IDC and successful beneficiaries and develop a list of financially supported SSM)
Method of calculation/ Assessment	- Total of Artisanal and Small-Scale miners financially supported. - Artisanal and Small-Scale miners refer to mining activities by individuals, entities, groups, families, or cooperatives with minimal or no mechanisation who are provided with financial and technical support as stipulated in the 2022 ASM Policy.
Means of Verification	- Q1. Awareness workshops conducted - Q2. Advert to call for new applications issued - Q3. Due diligence report. produced - Q4. Five (5) small-scale miners financially supported (List of financially supported SSM)
Assumptions	Applications received from small-scale miners
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year-End)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	5 small-scale miners financially supported
Indicator responsibility	Director: Small Scale Mining

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Indicator number	2.8
Indicator title	Number of Small-scale miners technically supported
Definition	Assisting the Small-Scale miners (ASSM) with the permitting process
Source of data	List of Small-Scale Miners assisted with Mining Permit licenses (Community based projects)
Method of calculation/ Assessment	• Total number of Small-Scale miners technically supported with the application/permit processes. • Artisanal and Small-Scale miners refer to mining activities by individuals, entities, groups, families, or cooperatives with minimal or no mechanisation who are provided with financial and technical support as stipulated in the 2022 ASM Policy
Means of Verification	• Q1: Awareness and Educational Workshops • Q2: Site Verification and due diligence to assess the viability conducted • Q3: Selection and recommendation of the Small-Scale Miners to be supported with the permit process conducted • Q4: A list of 20 Small-Scale Miners technically supported
Assumptions	They should have a parcel of land that is community owned or that has been given access to by the owner of the land
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year-End)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	20 Small-Scale miners technically supported
Indicator responsibility	Director: Small Scale Mining

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Indicator number	2.9
Indicator title	Number of New -to-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted
Definition	Increase in the number of New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted
Source of data	PPALS report on granted New-To-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of New to Industry Petroleum retail licenses granted
Means of Verification	• PPALS report on granted petroleum retail licenses to New-To-Industry • Yearly – 50 • Q1 – 10 • Q2 – 15 • Q3 – 12 • Q4 – 13
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-end)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	50 New -to-Industry petroleum retail licenses granted
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Petroleum Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

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for the Financial Year 2026/2027

Indicator number	2.10.
Indicator title	Number of petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted
Definition	Random Inspections conducted by regional inspectors to enforce compliance to petroleum license conditions in terms of the Petroleum Products Act (PPA) as amended.
Source of data	Inspection reports on petroleum retail and wholesale compliance
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(Simple count) A total number of petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 1500 • Q1- 375 • Q2- 375 • Q3- 375 • Q4- 375
Assumptions	Lack of regional inspectors to conduct inspections
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	1500 petroleum retail and wholesale site compliance inspections conducted
Indicator responsibility	Regional Managers

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Indicator number	2.11.
Indicator title	Number of fuel samples tested
Definition	Samples taken by Inspectors from the service station to analyse the quality of their fuel as per specification.
Source of data	Fuel specification regulation
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Compare the results of tested fuel samples against the specification fuel specification regulation
Means of Verification	• Report on fuel samples tested • Yearly – 1080 • Q1-270 • Q2-270 • Q3-270 • Q4-270
Assumptions	Lack of regional inspectors to conduct inspections
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative (Year-to-date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	1080 fuel samples tested
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Petroleum Compliance Monitoring and Enforcement

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Indicator number	2.12.
Indicator title	Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval
Definition	Review of the Regulatory Accounting System Methodology which contains four Formulae i.e. Wholesale, Retail, Storage and Distribution Margins
Source of data	Data submissions by industry, CPI and PPI, R/USD exchange rates, Risk Free rate, WACC and international proxy companies (benchmarking)
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count.
Means of Verification	• Q1-Report on wholesale margin review produced • Q2- Report on reviewed storage and Distribution margin produced • Q3-Report on reviewed retail/BSS margin produced • Q4- Reviewed fuel pricing formulae submitted to the Minister for approval
Assumptions	N/A
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Reviewed fuel price formulae submitted to the Minister for approval
Indicator responsibility	Director: Fuel Pricing mechanism

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Indicator number	2.13
Indicator title	Number of monthly Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments (external auditors)
Definition	Reports from external auditors on fuel price adjustments monthly
Source of data	CEF reports on fuel pricing independent verification report from external service providers
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count of audit reports on fuel pricing
Means of Verification	• Yearly = 12 Audit Reports • Q1 - 3 • Q2 - 3 • Q3 - 3 • Q4 -3
Assumptions	No delays in subscribing to international pricing agency, S&P global Platts and argus to obtain fuel pricing data.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	12 monthly Audit reports prior to fuel price adjustments produced (external auditors)
Indicator responsibility	Director: Fuel Pricing mechanism

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Indicator number	2.14.
Indicator title	Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval
Definition	Section 6 of the National Energy Act provides for the development of the country's integrated energy plan including electricity, petroleum and gas. The Petroleum Sector Development Plan enables a coordinated development of petroleum infrastructure underpinned by the long-term demand and supply.
Source of data	Existing infrastructure audit demand forecast for petroleum products, investment project reviews (planned and licenced) and legislative review
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple Count
Means of Verification	• Q1 – Draft Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework developed for consultation • Q2 – Stakeholder Consultation Report produced • Q3 – Draft Petroleum Sector Development plan including Pricing Framework submitted to cluster • Q4 –Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval
Assumptions	Availability of data and stakeholders to conduct the analysis required.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Simple-Count
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Petroleum Sector Development Plan including Pricing Framework submitted to Cabinet for approval
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Petroleum Compliance Monitoring

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Indicator number	2.15.
Indicator title	Number of derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated
Definition	Rehabilitation of derelict and ownerless mine sites, legacy mines operated pre-Mineral Act and MPRDA.
Source of data	Derelict and ownerless mines database
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated
Means of Verification	• Q1- Appointment of a service provider for the rehabilitation of three (3) derelict and ownerless mine sites. • Q2 - Progress report on the three (3) derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated. • Q3- Progress Report on the three (3) derelict and ownerless mines sites rehabilitated. • Q4- Three (3) derelict and ownerless mines sites rehabilitated.
Assumptions	Effective stakeholder management and accurate recording of listings
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Derelict and ownerless mines projects create job opportunities to Women, Men, Youth and People with Disabilities. The number of jobs created are reported to EPWP on quarterly basis
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	3 derelict and ownerless mine sites rehabilitated
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

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Indicator number	2.16.
Indicator title	Number of unsafe mine shafts sealed off
Definition	Measurement of shafts sealed off per annum
Source of data	Derelict and ownerless mines database
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of unsafe mine shafts sealed off
Means of Verification	• Yearly- 40 unsafe mine shafts sealed off • Q1- Appointment of a service provider for the sealing off of the unsafe mine shafts • Q2-15 unsafe mine shafts sealed off. • Q3- 15 unsafe mine shafts sealed off • Q4-10 unsafe mines shafts sealed off
Assumptions	Effective key stakeholder management and Correct recording of the reported listing
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	40 unsafe mine shafts sealed off
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Compliance, Monitoring and Enforcement

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Indicator number	2.17
Indicator title	Number of Mine Water Ingress Control measures implemented
Definition	Acid mine drainage to address the environmental impacts associated with mine water
Source of data	Reports on ingress control (AMD) measures implemented
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of ingress control (AMD) measures implemented
Means of Verification	• Yearly- 2 AMD Ingress control • Q1: Appointment of service provider for construction of ingress control measures • Q2: Progress Report on the 2 Mine water ingress control measures • Q3: Progress Report on the 2 Mine water ingress control measures • Q4: Two (2) Mine Water Ingress Control measures implemented.
Assumptions	Reduce underground mines flooding
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	State of environment improved
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year-End)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	2 Mine Water Ingress Control measures implemented
Indicator responsibility	DDG: Compliance and Enforcement

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PROGRAMME 3: MINE HEALTH & SAFETY INSPECTORATE (MHSI)

These Technical Indicator Descriptions were developed to support the Programme Performance Indicators listed in the 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP).

Indicator number	3.1.
Indicator title	Number of qualitative inspections conducted
Definition	Inspections conducted (cumulative, including individual and group audits) at mines as per the inspection procedure manual to monitor and enforce compliance with MHSA provisions.
Source of data	Mine inspection reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	(Simple count)
Means of Verification	• Yearly - 8000 qualitative inspections • Q1-2000 • Q2-2000 • Q3-2000 • Q4-2000
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	8000 qualitative inspections conducted
Indicator responsibility	Principal Inspectors

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Indicator number	3.2.
Indicator title	Percentage of investigations completed (Initiated vs Completed)
Definition	Timely completion of initiated accident investigation in order to determine the causes of fatalities or injuries that occurred at the mines to prevent recurrence of accidents/incidents
Source of data	Section 11 or 64 Accident Investigation Reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Investigations completed / Investigations initiated * 100
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 85% accident investigation report • Q1-85% • Q2-85% • Q3-85% • Q4-85%
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	85% of investigations completed
Indicator responsibility	Principal Inspectors

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Indicator number	3.3.
Indicator title	Percentage of inquiries completed (Initiated v/s completed)
Definition	Timely completion of initiated accident investigation in order to determine the causes of fatalities or injuries that occurred at the mines to prevent re-occurrence of accidents/incidents
Source of data	Section 11 or 64 Accident Investigation Reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Number of inquiries completed / Number of inquiries initiated * 100
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 80% inquiries report • Q1-80% • Q2-80% • Q3-80% • Q4-80%
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% of inquiries completed
Indicator responsibility	Principal Inspectors

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Indicator number	3.4.
Indicator title	Number of Mine Health and Safety Annual Reports submitted to Parliament
Definition	Detailed annual report on the performance of the mining industry on health and safety matters and activities of the Inspectorate.
Source of data	MHSI reporting systems
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count -
Means of Verification	Yearly - MHS Annual Reports Q1-N/A Q2-1 Annual Report Q3-N/A Q4-N/A
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Annually
Desired performance	1 Annual Report on Mine Health and Safety submitted to Parliament
Indicator responsibility	Chief Inspector of Mines

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Indicator number	3.5.
Indicator title	Number of Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted
Definition	Workshops held to ensure awareness and sharing of information on OHS with the Regional Tripartite
Source of data	Minutes, Agenda, and attendance register
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count -
Means of Verification	• Yearly - 50 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted. • Q1-15 • Q2-15 • Q3-10 • Q4-10
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	50 Occupational Health and Safety Regional Tripartite Workshops conducted
Indicator responsibility	Chief Inspector of Mines

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Indicator number	3.6.
Indicator title	Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year
Definition	Measurement of response time to medical appeals. The prescribed response time on medical appeals is 90 days
Source of data	Medical appeals
Method of calculation/ Assessment	$[(\text{Number Medical Appeals processed within 90 days versus the Total number medical appeals received}) * 100]$.
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 80% of adherence to time frames for medical appeals • Q1-80% • Q2-80% • Q3-80% • Q4-80%
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	80% adherence to prescribed timeframes for medical appeals received during the year
Indicator responsibility	Medical Inspector

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Indicator number	3.7.
Indicator title	Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for Chief Inspector of Mines (CIOM) appeals received during the year.
Definition	Measurement of response time to CIOM appeals. The prescribed response time on CIOM appeals is 30 days.
Source of data	CIOM appeals / Written Response
Method of calculation/ Assessment	[(Number CIOM Appeals processed within 30 days versus the Total number CIOM appeals received) * 100].
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 100% of CIOM appeals • Q1-100% • Q2-100% • Q3-100% • Q4-100%
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% adherence to prescribed timeframes for CIOM appeals received and processed during the year
Indicator responsibility	Chief Inspector of Mines

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Indicator number	3.8.
Indicator title	Percentage adherence to prescribed timeframes for MPRDA applications received during the year
Definition	Measurement of response time to MPRDA applications. The prescribed response time on MPRDA applications is 30 days
Source of data	MPRDA applications
Method of calculation/ Assessment	[(Number MPRDA applications processed within 30 days versus the Total number MPRDA applications received) * 100].
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 90% of MPRDA applications processed. • Q1-90% • Q2-90% • Q3-90% • Q4-90%
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative – (Year to date)
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	90% of adherence to prescribed time frames for MPRDA applications processed
Indicator responsibility	Principal Inspector of Mines

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Indicator number	3.9.
Indicator title	Percentage adherence in Administration of Government Certificate of Competency (GCC) exams policy.
Definition	Administration of the Mine Government Certificate of Competency (GCC) Examination and issuing of the relevant Certificates in areas of mining, engineering and surveying.
Source of data	Administration of GCC exams
Method of calculation/ Assessment	• $[(\text{Number of GCC exams steps implemented} / \text{Total number of GCC exams steps}) * 100]$ • Setting of examination paper • Safe printing and distribution of exam papers to centers • Conducting examinations • Marking of exam scripts • Releasing of exam results
Means of Verification	• Yearly – 100% in Administration of Mine Government Certificate of Competency Examination Checklist • Q1-100% • Q2-100% • Q3-100% • Q4-100%
Assumptions	Correct recording of the reported figures
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	100% in Administration of Mine Government Certificate of Competency Examination
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Technical Support Unit

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PROGRAMME 4: MINING, MINERAL AND PETROLEUM POLICY DEVELOPMENT (MMPPD)

These Technical Indicator Descriptions were developed to support the Programme Performance Indicators as listed in the 2026/27 Annual Performance Plan (APP).

Indicator number	4.1.
Indicator title	Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for submission to Parliament
Definition	• Amendment of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources • Development Act (MPRDA) 28 of 2002 as amended.
Source of data	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, Column document/ Gap analysis report, Stakeholder Consultation report, research and benchmarking studies
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Mineral Resources Development Bill finalised
Means of Verification	• Q1: Mineral Resources Development Bill submitted to OCSLA for final certification and SEIAS report submitted to DPME for final certification • Q2: Mineral Resources Development Bill submitted to the Minister for submission to Parliament • Q3: N/A • Q4: N/A
Assumptions	Timely processing of the bill by affected stakeholders such as OCSLA, and DPME
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Mineral Resources Development Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for submission to Parliament
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Mining and Petroleum Policy

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Indicator number	4.2.
Indicator title	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister
Definition	Amend the Diamonds Act, 28 of 1986, which was last amended by the Diamonds Amendment Act, 29 of 2005 and subsequently amended by the Diamond Export Levy Act 15 of, 2007
Source of data	Diamond Amendment Act, Column document/ Gap analysis report, Stakeholder Consultation report, research and benchmarking studies
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Diamond Amendment Bill
Means of Verification	• Q1: Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to OCSLA for initial certification and SEIAS report submitted to DPME for initial certification • Q2: Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for public comments • Q3: Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to OCSLA for final certification and • SEIAS report submitted to DPME for final certification • Q4: Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to Minister for submission to Parliament
Assumptions	Timely processing of the bill by affected stakeholders such as OCSLA, and DPME
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Diamond Amendment Bill submitted to the Minister for submission to Parliament
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Mining and Petroleum Policy

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Indicator number	4.3.
Indicator title	Draft Strategic Petroleum Stock Policy submitted to Minister
Definition	The Strategic Petroleum Stocks Policy is aimed at ensuring security of supply during emergency situations.
Source of data	National Energy Act 34 of 2008; Petroleum Products Act, 1997, Draft Strategic Stocks Petroleum Policy, 2012, Stakeholder Consultation.
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Draft Strategic Petroleum Stock Policy developed
Means of Verification	Q1: Draft Strategic Petroleum stocks policy gazetted for public comments Q2: Report on Stakeholder consultations and public comments Q3: SEIAS report submitted to DPME for certification Q4: Draft Strategic Petroleum Stocks Policy submitted to the Minister for submission to Cabinet
Assumptions	Timely processing of the policy by affected stakeholders such as DPME
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Non-Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Draft Strategic Petroleum stocks policy submitted to the Minister for submission to Cabinet
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Mining and Petroleum Policy

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Indicator number	4.4.
Indicator title	Number of Reports on JMEF funded projects produced
Definition	Progress reports on the implementation of each approved project under the JMEF. The reports should include updates on geophysical and geochemical work completed, drilling metres achieved, core sample images, project employment figures, fund disbursements, and the overall status of the project.
Source of data	• Implementation reports from the Council for Geoscience • Consolidated monitoring and evaluation reports
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count Total number of approved projects for exploration
Means of Verification	• Q1: N/A • Q2: Mid-year report on JMEF funded projects • Q3: N/A • Q4: Annual Report on JMEF funded projects
Assumptions	Funding applications received and evaluated, as well as agreements signed with approved beneficiaries. Timeous finalisation of field work by Council for Geoscience and service providers. In addition, budget available to conduct site visits.
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	Youth & Women HDSA
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Two (2) reports on JMEF funded projects produced
Indicator responsibility	Chief Director: Economic Growth, Promotion and Global Relations

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Indicator number	4.5.
Indicator title	Number of reports on the implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced
Definition	Reporting on DMPP led pillars of the CMMS which are Pillar 1, Geoscience Mapping and Exploration and Pillar 2, Harmonisation of Legislation.
Source of data	Approved Critical Minerals and Metals strategy and implementation plan; progress reports on mapping and exploration and harmonisation of legislation
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Simple count
Means of Verification	• Q1: 1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS • Q2: 1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS • Q3: 1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS • Q4: 1 Report on the implementation of the CMMS
Assumptions	Challenges with regard to access to land; Delays by other departments in finalising the review of licensing timelines
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	Four (4) reports on the implementation of the Critical Minerals and Metals Strategy produced
Indicator responsibility	Director: Beneficiation Economics

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Indicator number	4.6.
Indicator title	Number of progress reports on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA
Definition	Report by PASA to confirm the feasibility of shale gas exploration in South Africa
Source of data	Reports from research undertaken by Petroleum Agency of South Africa (PASA) on economic viability of shale gas in South Africa through geophysical, geochemical surveys and groundwater testing
Method of calculation/ Assessment	Report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA
Means of Verification	• Q1 - 1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA • Q2 - 1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA • Q3 - 1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA • Q4 - 1 Progress report on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA
Assumptions	Timeous finalisation of field work by service providers
Disaggregation of Beneficiaries (where applicable)	N/A
Spatial Transformation (where applicable)	N/A
Calculation type	Cumulative
Reporting cycle (quarterly, annually or at longer time intervals)	Quarterly
Desired performance	4 progress reports on economic viability of shale gas exploration in SA
Indicator responsibility	DDG: MMPPD





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