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Advanced digital technologies in South African manufacturing: Emerging issues

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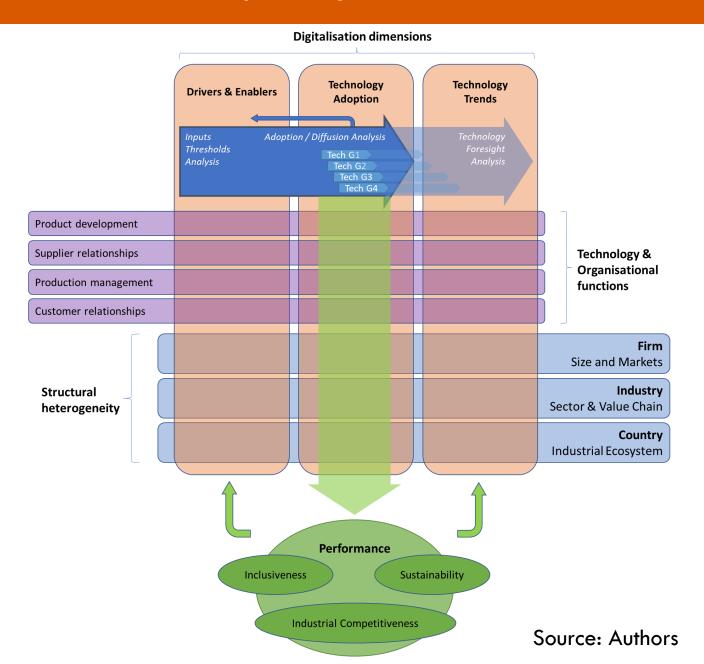
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Background

- □Importance of digital industrialisation to reverse SA's de-industrialisation and engender structural transformation (CCRED, 2019)
 - □Advanced manufacturing and automation increase productivity; develop and integrate into value chains
- □South Africa is unprepared to fully adopt and adapt frontier digital technologies for sustainable structural transformation (IDTT 2022; DCDT 2021; CCRED, 2019)
 - ☐General lack of understanding of digital industrialisation in SA firms



Multi-level framework to analyse digitalisation





Digital Skills Survey 2021

- ☐ The Digital Skills Survey 2021
 - ☐ Collaboration between the IDTT and SARChI-ID, supported by the DTIC
 - □ SETAs: manufacturing and engineering services (MerSETA), chemicals (CHIETA), and textiles and fibre processing (FP&M SETA)
 - ☐ Conducted in March 2021, via emails using standard survey questionnaire: LA cases; UNIDO

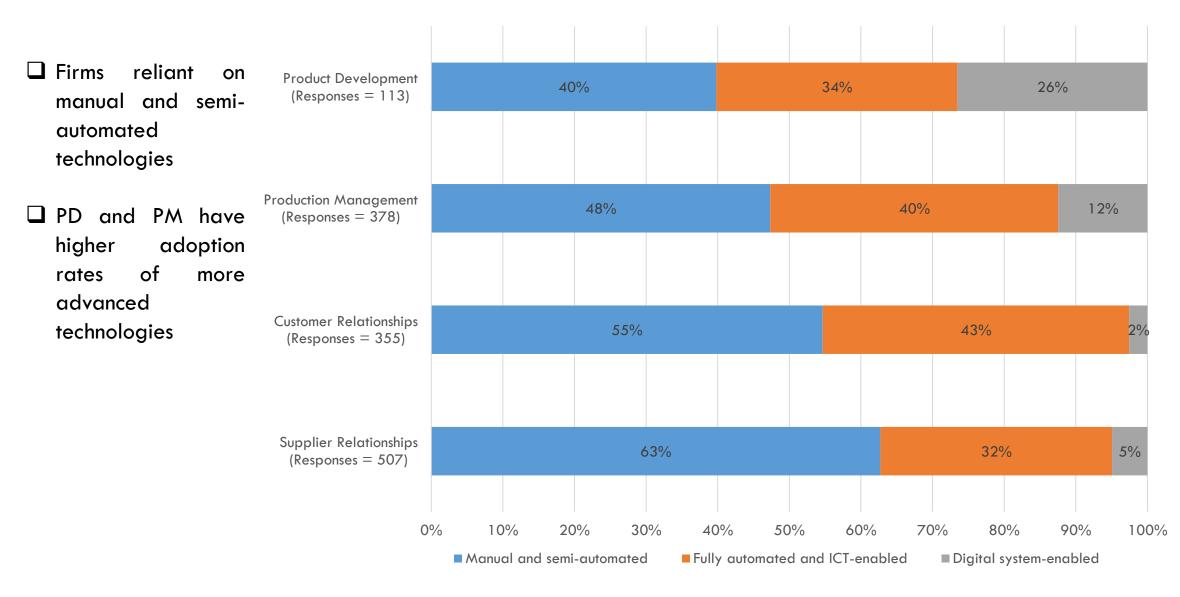
Table 2: Breakdown of survey

Invitations	7,432
Response Rate	≈7%
Total Responses	516 MerSETA (67%); CHIETA (17%); FP&M (16%)

☐ Use knowledge gleaned from a unique online survey of three manufacturing sector education and training authorities (SETAs) - CHIETA, MerSETA, and FP&M

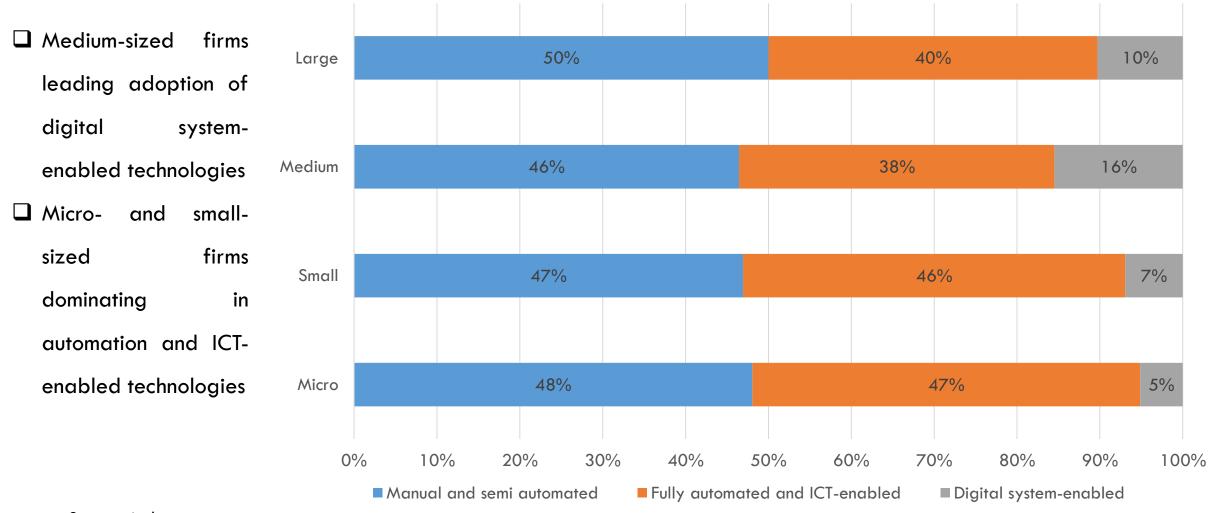


Technology classifications by business function





Technology by firm size

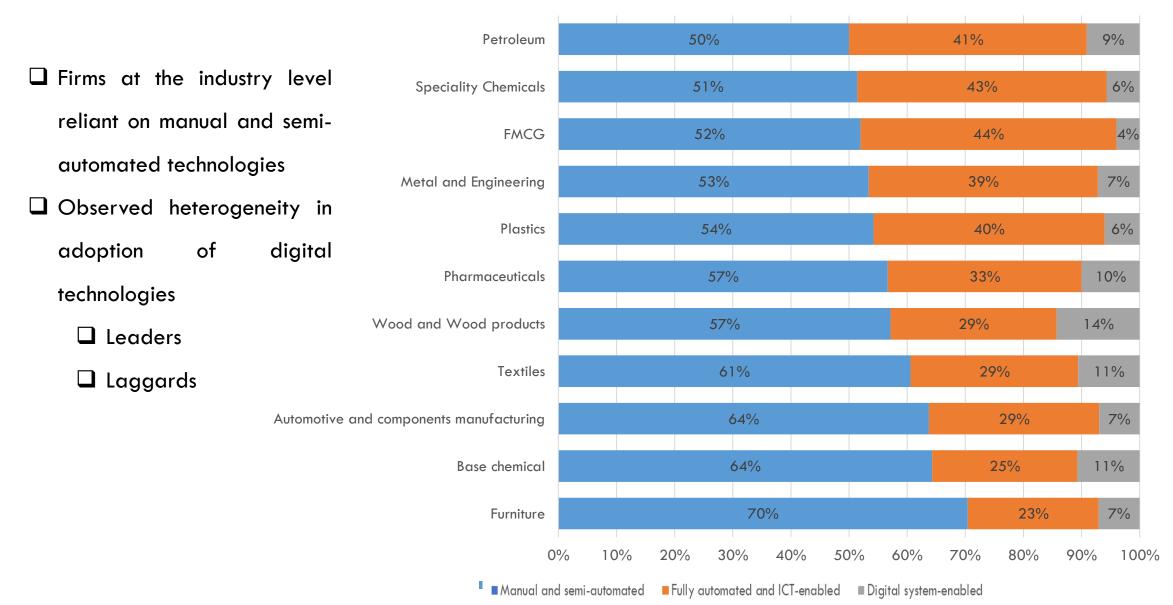


Source: Authors

Notes: Small - Sales valued at between R11 and R50 million in the 2019/20 financial year, Medium - Sales valued at between R51 and R250 million 2019/20 financial year, and Large - Sales valued at more than R250 million 2019/20 financial year.



Status quo of technology infrastructure: Industry breakdown





Emerging issues

Results show a mix of factors that influence the adoption of digital technologies
across the three business functions under consideration.
Cost-related constraints = crucial determining factor of adoption.
Supplier and customer relations business functions most affected
Older, export-orientated, and foreign-owned firms displayed higher degrees of
digital technology adoption.
☐ Across all business functions.
Human capital is essential for the adoption of digital technologies across the
functions.
☐ Emphasising the importance of STEM skills.



Conclusions

☐ Digital industrialisation fundamental to structural transformation	
☐ Escape middle-income technology trap	
lacksquare Inequality between firms in the adoption and use of advanced digital technol	
☐ Uneven speed and scale	
☐ Digital divide across several levels of analysis (SETA, industry, and firm size)	
☐ Opportunities for regional (digital) industrial policy.	



Thank you! elvisa@uj.ac.za