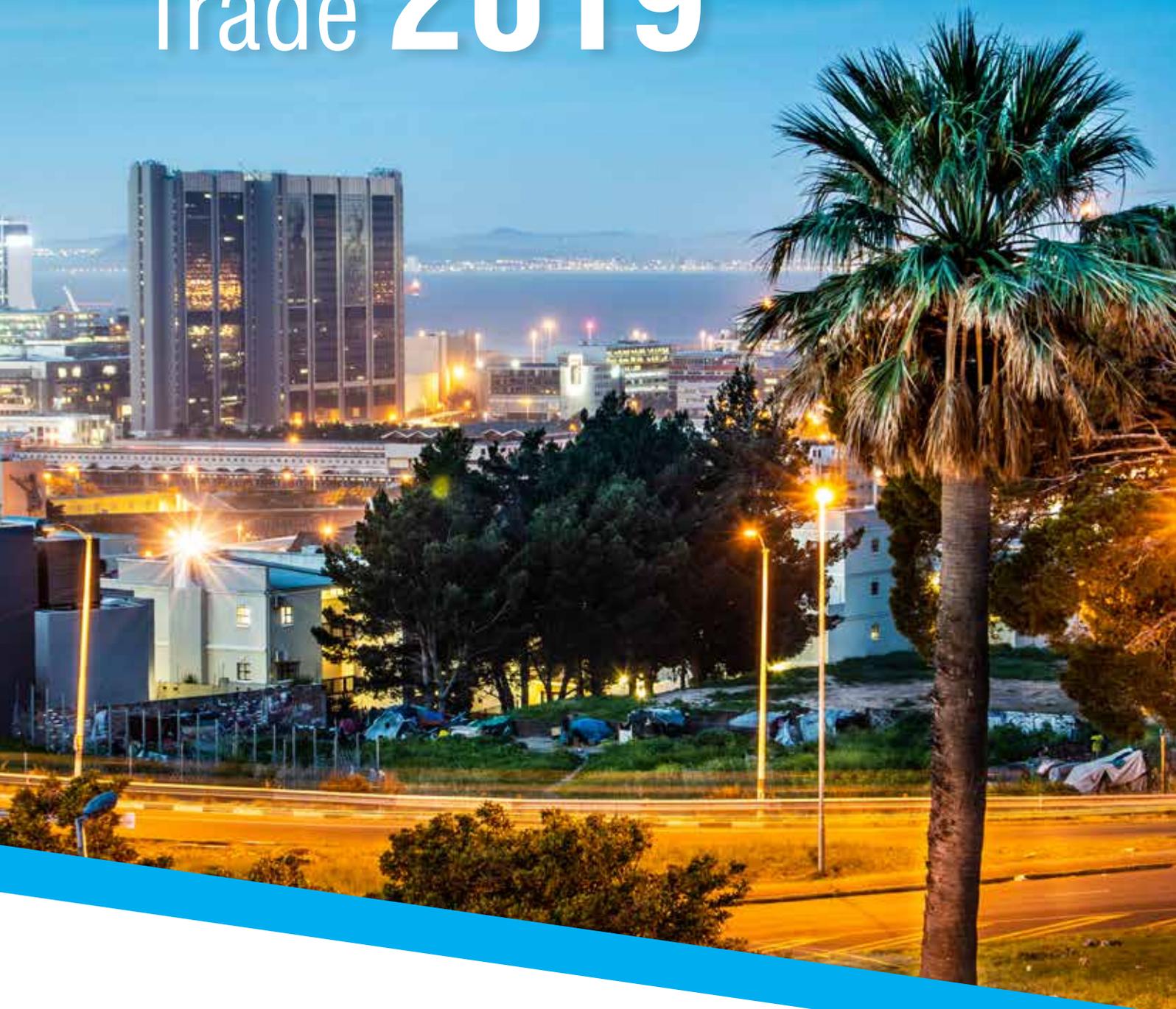
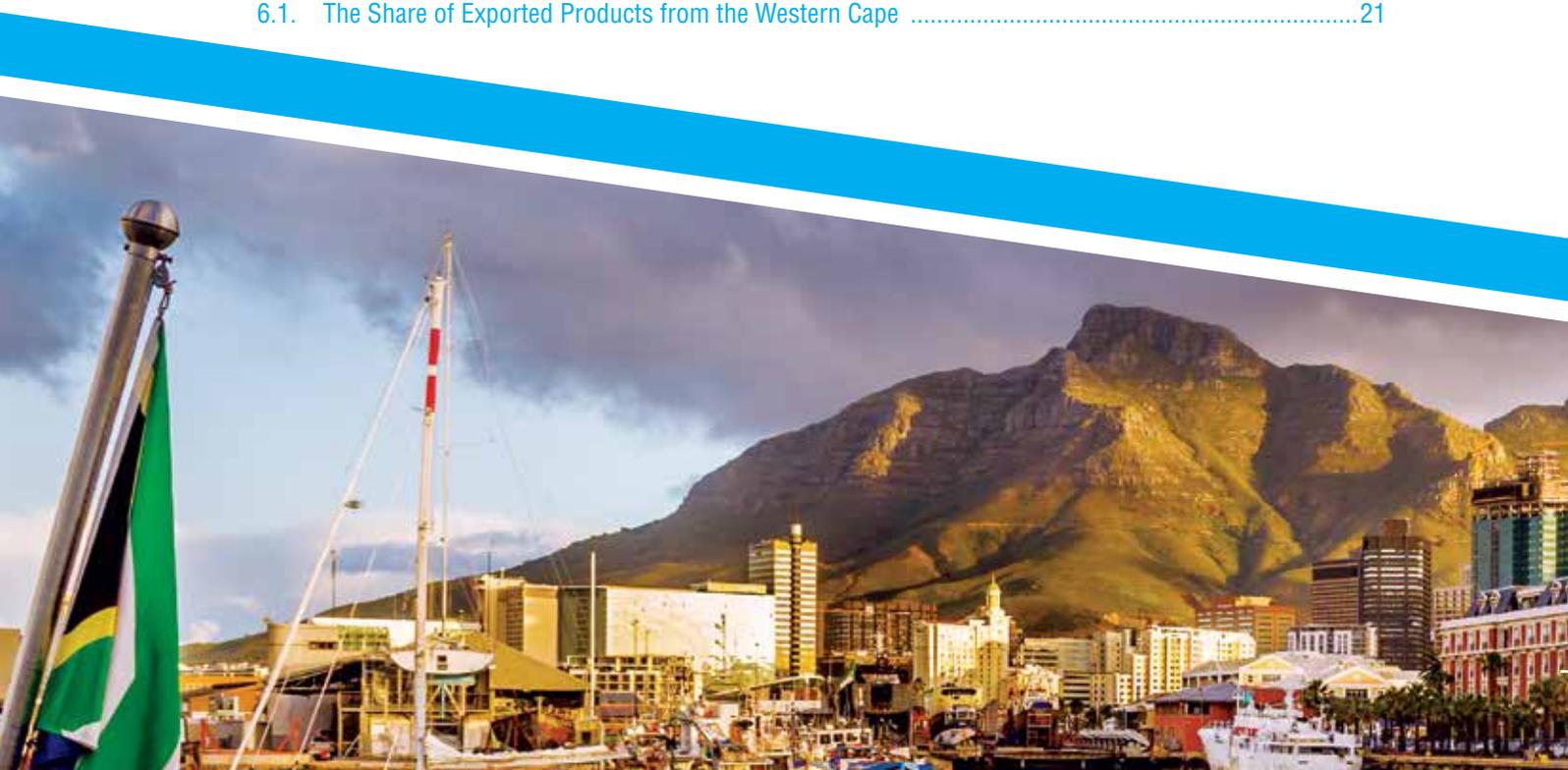


Western Cape Trade 2019



Contents

Foreword: Chief Executive Officer, Wesgro	3
Head: International Trade and Development	4
Trade Developments in Africa	6
Executive Summary – Global Trends	8
1. Global Context	9
2. Western Cape Trade Trends	9
3. Provincial and District Trade Flows	12
4. Western Cape Regional Trade Flows	14
5. Western Cape Source and Destination Markets	15
6. Western Cape Traded Products	20
6.1. The Share of Exported Products from the Western Cape	21



The Western Cape is quickly gaining recognition as a springboard for companies seeking to export to the rest of Africa. In 2017/18, Wesgro's trade team, through its Export Advancement Programme, assisted 139 Western Cape based companies and undertook 31 outward trade missions.

Withstanding many global headwinds, the Western Cape's economy proved to be resilient. In fact, between 2008 and 2017, Western Cape exports – excluding petroleum – have increased year-on-year. The trade of agricultural exports, which constituted more than 50 percent of South Africa's total agricultural exports, showed no signs of declining, despite the impact of the drought over the last two years.

Wesgro is particularly excited about the Africa Free Trade Agreement which seeks to improve intra-Africa trade, currently standing at 13 percent. This provides major opportunities for Western Cape exporters, with the province already exporting more than ZAR45 billion worth of goods to the rest of Africa, eclipsing both Europe and Asia. We will look to leverage this new agreement as far as possible.

Another key opportunity for the Western Cape, which has been identified in the Western Cape Government's Project Khulisa strategy is boosting the Cape's halal exports. In 2017, the Western Cape halal exports accounted for 37% of all exports, of which 22% was to Muslim consumers. This year, we will host the second Africa Halal Week, where halal products will be on display for buyers in key markets.

Lastly, the Wesgro trade team will look to collaborate with the successful Cape Town Air Access project, housed within Wesgro, in order to boost exports. Due to an increase in non-stop flights to Cape Town, cargo out of Cape Town international Airport has grown by more than 50%. The team will look to grow this even further, which will help make these air routes sustainable.



I am confident that with the above mentioned initiatives, Cape Town and the Western Cape will continue to grow its exports into Africa and the rest of the world, helping to grow the Cape economy and creating the jobs our province needs.

Mr. Tim Harris
Chief Executive Officer

In response to the request made by the Minister of Economic Opportunities to explore ways of supporting Western Cape companies with increasing trade and expanding into the rest of Africa, the Trade promotion programme changed its strategic direction. The Trade Unit now focusses on increasing the rand value of exports into global markets and the number of jobs resulting from export orders, as well as the facilitation of outward investment by Western Cape companies into the rest of Africa.

The Unit's Business Facilitation activities include: accessing finance, B2B meetings and forging strategic collaboration and facilitation. The Unit's Promotion services include: inward buying and outward selling missions, advocacy and specialised advisory services, access to strategic networks and the marketing of value-added goods and services.

During the 2017/2018 financial year, the Trade Promotion unit facilitated 53 business agreements with an estimated economic value of R2.8 billion and created 679 jobs. In terms of outward investment into the rest of Africa, the unit facilitated 6 business agreements with an estimated economic value of R190 million and created 208 jobs.

During the 2018/2019 financial year, the Trade Promotion unit facilitated 79 business agreements with an estimated economic value of R4.9 billion and created 921 jobs. In terms of outward investment into the rest of Africa, the unit facilitated 9 business agreements with an estimated economic value of R381 million and created 238 jobs.

For the 2019/2020 financial year, the Unit will undertake missions to:

Africa: Angola, Botswana, Namibia, Mozambique, Zambia, Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia

- Asia: China, India, Malaysia, Japan, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia and South Korea
- Australasia: Australia and New Zealand
- Middle East: UAE, Saudi Arabia and Qatar
- Americas: US, Canada, Brazil and Columbia
- Europe: United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, Sweden, Austria, France, Russia, Poland and Czech Republic

Overall, the Export Strategy of the Trade Unit is as follows:

- Improve the export enabling environment and international competitiveness: address non-tariff barriers (NTBs) to trade

- Increase demand for goods and services: market prioritisation, diversification and access
- Diversify the export basket into more value-added and manufactured goods and services: product diversification
- Strengthen the export promotion mechanisms: B2Bs/Trade Seminars/Exhibitions/Expos
- Develop exporters, increase export capacity and strengthen export performance through the Export Advancement and Promotion Programme (EAP)
- Engage the Top 100 Western Cape exporters. Export Councils and Industry Bodies
- Grow the exporter base through the Retain, Expand and New Exporters (REN) approach: integrate into local, regional and global value chains

With a dedicated, committed and experienced team, the Unit stands ready to assist Western Cape exporters and investors into the rest of Africa. We encourage Western Cape companies to reach out to us to take their international business forward!



For more information on this publication and other Wesgro publications please contact research@wesgro.co.za or for more publications visit the Wesgro publications portal on our website at <http://wesgro.co.za/publications>

Denan Kuni

Head: International Trade and Development



The international trade regime has certainly seen some serious shake-ups of late. To the North, Brexit has cast widespread uncertainty across almost every aspect of cross-border trade and investment involving the UK. To the West, global supply chains have been unsettled by the renegotiation of NAFTA (now the USMCA) and US tariffs on steel and aluminium. And to the East, China's escalating trade war with America has caused far-reaching economic repercussions.

But perhaps the biggest shake-up of all is happening right here on our doorstep, with the signing of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) Agreement last year. The AfCFTA aims to establish a free trade area spanning the 55 Member States of the African Union (AU). It was launched in March 2018 and has been signed by 52 countries. The AfCFTA includes undertakings by Member States to progressively eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods and liberalise trade in services; cooperate on investment, intellectual property rights, competition policy, customs matters, and to establish a dispute settlement system.

The AfCFTA is aspirational by nature; it is a framework agreement that will systematically be implemented by building upon existing Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and preferential trade arrangements. The agreement establishes an agenda by which further technical alignment and trade liberalisation will take place. The agreement was ratified by the threshold requirement of 22 countries at the end of April and is set to enter into force at the end of May 2019. Although this is a remarkable achievement, much of the technical content of the AfCFTA still needs to be negotiated before it can become operational in any way.

The Tripartite Free Trade Agreement (TFTA) was also ratified by South Africa at the end of last year. The TFTA is a framework for closer alignment between three REC's, namely the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC), and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). The TFTA is especially set to unlock trade between South Africa and Kenya in the near future.

Successful implementation of these agreements hold the potential to change the face of intra-African trade and facilitate enormous investment into the Continent. The AfCFTA will cover a market of 1.2 billion people, projected to reach 2.5 billion by 2050, and a combined gross domestic product (GDP) of more than USD3.4 trillion. Even though the economy of Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole is the second fastest growing region in the world, intra-Africa trade still remains low. In 2016 intra-Africa trade constituted only 18% of Africa's total trade with the globe (Tralac, 2018). The United Nations Economic Commission for Africa therefore estimates that the AfCFTA has the potential to boost intra-Africa trade by 52% by eliminating these tariffs, and to further double that figure through the elimination of non-tariff barriers.



In Africa, the North South Corridor is the busiest transport network in the Tripartite Area, stretching from Durban to Dar es Salaam. At the Beitbridge border crossing between South Africa and Zimbabwe delays with documentation frequently last two or more days. This illustrates why successful implementation of the AfCFTA is so crucial to boosting intra-African trade. Tariff liberalisation matters, but of equal importance are those measures included in the agreement that ease the movement of goods across borders. The AfCFTA holds immense potential for economic development on the continent. But the realisation of this potential depends on implementation and political will.

The Western Cape is already harnessing the potential of intra-Africa trade, with the Continent overtaking Europe as the number one destination for Western Cape exports in recent years. In 2017 exports from the Western Cape to the rest of Africa amounted to R45 billion, while exports to Europe were worth R36 billion, and Asia R23 billion. The rest of Africa is also the largest destination for investment by Western Cape companies, accounting for 54% of outward FDI investment from 2008 – September 2018. In addition, an estimated 46% of international companies investing in the Western Cape indicated that they intended on using the Western Cape as a springboard into Africa.

The Western Cape is set to become an even more attractive investment destination if it offers further preferential access and ease of movement into the African market through implementation of the AfCFTA.

Wesgro's Trade Unit is ideally positioned to support Western Cape exporters in growing their global footprint and to facilitate outward investment by Western Cape companies into the rest of Africa and beyond.



Karen Bosman
Strategic Research and Public Affairs

Karen supports Wesgro's Trade Unit through analysis of international trade developments, and by facilitating discussions between private sector and government about barriers to trade. She combines her knowledge of international trade law with an understanding of the national legislative landscape to identify challenges and opportunities for Cape exporters



Executive Summary

Global Trends

- According to the World Bank, global growth in trade is estimated to have reached 4.3% in 2017 and this could be attributed to the synchronous recovery in import demand from both the advanced economies and the Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs).
- Growth in commodity importers is projected to remain stable, averaging 5.7% in 2018-2020.

Western Cape Trends

- Exports from the Western Cape totalled ZAR124.24bn in 2017, growing by 0.56% from 2016 in Rand values. The decline in export growth can largely be attributed to the appreciation of the Rand, which strengthened from ZAR14.71 to the USD in 2016 to ZAR13.31 in 2017.
- Western Cape imports in 2016 reached ZAR185.01bn, declining

by 3.60% from 2016.

- When petroleum oils are excluded from the total trade figures, a trade surplus of ZAR1.89bn was recorded in 2017 with exports reaching ZAR111.34bn.
- In 2017 the Western Cape was the second largest province in terms of total trade flows (ZAR309.25bn), exceeded only by Gauteng (ZAR1.37trn).
- In 2017 the Western Cape had the second highest average annual export growth in the country of 14.26% and the eighth largest import growth of 0.13% over the period 2013-2017.
- Africa was still the largest opportunity for Western Cape exports in 2017, with exports totalling an estimated ZAR45bn in the said year. Europe and Asia come in second and third, at a value of ZAR36bn and ZAR23bn,

respectively.

- The top three export destinations for the Western Cape in 2017 were Namibia (ZAR11.45bn), the United Kingdom (ZAR9.04bn) and the Netherlands (ZAR9.01bn), accounting for a combined 24% of total exports.
- The top export products from the Western Cape in 2017 were crude petroleum oils, citrus fruit, wines, grapes and fresh apples, pears and quinces as well as grapes. These top five positions remained unchanged from 2016.
- Of the top 10 products flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel was the leading export growth product from the Western Cape (2015-2017) growing by 57% p.a.
- The Western Cape's total share of South African exports was 10.46% in 2017.



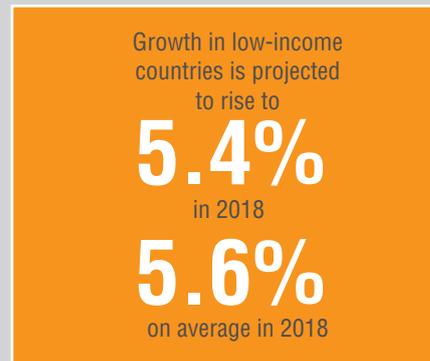
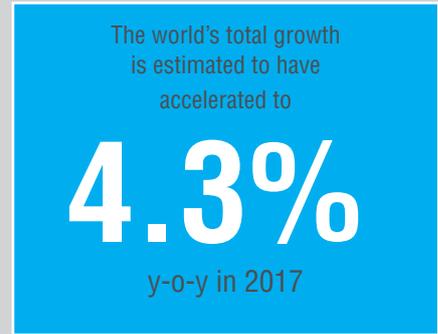
1. Global Context

The global economy experienced a cyclical recovery in 2017 and growth is projected to edge up to 3.1% in 2018. The cyclical momentum is expected to continue, however at a slightly moderate pace to reach an average of 3% in 2019-2020.

According to the World Bank, the world's total trade growth is estimated to have reached 4.3% y-o-y in 2017 and this could be attributed to the synchronous recovery in import demand from both the advanced economies and the Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDE's). However, demand decelerated in the Middle East and North Africa, partly reflecting cuts in oil production agreed by Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Council (OPEC) members. Several factors are said to have contributed to the strong growth of trade. In advanced economies, growth (2.3% y-o-y) was spurred by an increase in global expenditure and an increase in capital expenditure. Growth amongst EMDE's is estimated to have accelerated to 4.3% y-o-y in 2017. According to the World Bank exports are forecast to rise to 2.7% in 2018 and to an average of 3.1 % in 2019-2020, as oil and other commodity prices firm and the effects of the earlier commodity price collapse dissipate. Growth in commodity importers is projected to remain stable, averaging 5.7% in 2018-2020, as a gradual slowdown in China is offset by a pickup in some other large economies.

According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects report within the broader group of EMDE's, growth in low-income countries is projected to rise to 5.4% in 2018 and to 5.6 % on average in 2019-2020, as conditions gradually improve in oil and metal-exporting economies. The improvement in economic activity among commodity exporters took place as key economies — such as Brazil and the Russian Federation — emerged from recession, prices of most commodities rose, confidence improved, the drag from earlier policy tightening diminished, and investment growth bottomed out after a prolonged period of weakness. Nonetheless, the estimated pace of growth in commodity exporters in 2017 reached 1.8%, was still subdued and not enough to improve average per capita incomes, which continued to stagnate after two consecutive years of contraction (World Bank. 2018. Global Economic Prospects, July 2018).

This Wesgro fact sheet provides a detailed trend analysis, providing key trade related statistics for the Western Cape for 2017. Specifically, it shows the Western Cape's global regional trade flows, the provincial and district trade flows, the top and fastest growing traded products, and the top and fastest growing export and import markets for the province.



2. Western Cape Trade Trends

Exports from the Western Cape totalled ZAR124.24bn in 2017, an increase of 0.55% from 2016, lower than 2015-2016 growth of 3.57%. This decline in growth is due to the strengthening of the Rand, which averaged ZAR14.71 to the USD in 2016, strengthening to ZAR13.31/USD in 2017. The table below shows the average annual USD/ZAR exchange rates from 2007 to 2017.

EXCHANGE RATES, 2007-2017		EXCHANGE RATES, 2007-2017	
YEAR	ZAR to 1 USD	YEAR	ZAR to 1 USD
2007	7.05	2013	9.65
2008	8.25	2014	10.84
2009	8.44	2015	12.75
2010	7.32	2016	14.71
2011	7.25	2017	13.31
2012	8.21		

Source: SARB, 2018



Western Cape exports, with the province recorded a trade surplus of **ZAR1.89bn** in 2017.

In 2016-2017, citrus fruit exports increased by **14.28%** y-o-y; with huge impact on the growth of total exports.

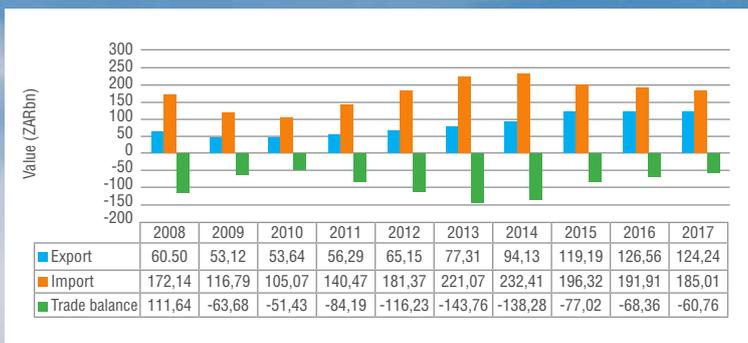
Average annual growth of exports was **10.62%** y-o-y over the ten-year period (2008-2017)



As reflected in the graph below, the large growth in imports and exports seen in 2014 was due to the inclusion of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) countries into the dataset. Prior to 2014, the provincial trade data between the Western Cape and Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland were not included and thus caused the trade spike seen in 2014.

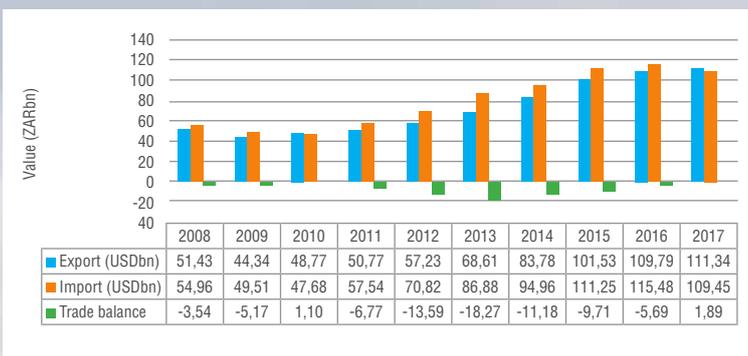
In the following graph, the Western Cape's trade is shown excluding petroleum oils, where both crude and refined petroleum oil trade have been omitted from the figures. The most noticeable difference is the significantly smaller trade deficit between 2008 and 2016. This is due to petroleum oils being such a large component of Western Cape imports, and by analysing trade without this product shows the strength of Western Cape exports, with the province recording a trade surplus of ZAR1.89bn in 2017. This is withstanding the fact that the province is facing a drought. In 2016-2017, citrus fruit exports increased by 14.28% y-o-y; this increment had a huge impact on the growth of total exports.

FIG 1 – Western Cape trade 2008-2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

FIG 2 – Western Cape trade (excluding petroleum), 2008-2017

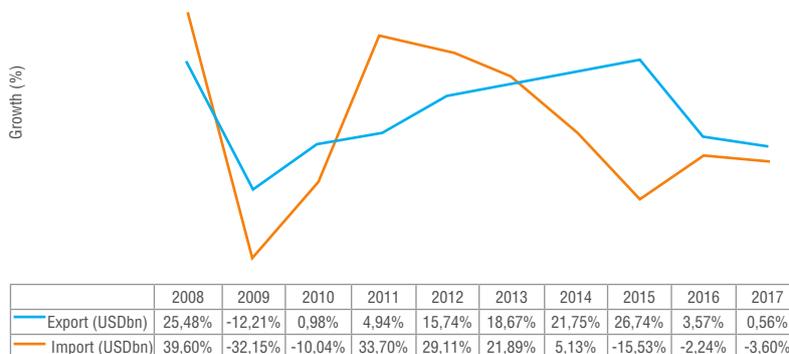


Source: Quantec, 2018

The figure below shows the Western Cape's annual trade growth from 2008 to 2017. The province's average annual growth of exports was 10.62% y-o-y over the ten-year period (2008-2017), while imports grew by an average of 6.59% y-o-y in the same period. The largest decline in both exports and imports was during the financial crisis in 2009, where exports fell by 12.21% and imports fell by 32.15% y-o-y. The spike in imports in 2011 was mainly due to the slight appreciation of the Rand from ZAR7.32/USD to ZAR7.25/USD, while the spike in exports in 2014 was due to the inclusion of the SACU countries as previously mentioned.

The sharp decline in imports in 2015 was attributed to a decline in petroleum imports. In 2014-2015, the global oil price collapsed, which resulted in a decline of the Western Cape's imports of crude oil (-47.13%), while refined petroleum oil declined by 18.12% y-o-y in 2015. According to the World Bank, the decline in oil prices was caused by geopolitical conflicts in some oil-producing regions, OPEC's announcements to increase supply, the appreciation of the U.S. dollar and the US's shift towards shale gas. In the second half of 2014, the United States dollar appreciated by 10% against major currencies in trade-weighted nominal terms.

FIG 3 – Western Cape trade growth, 2008-2017



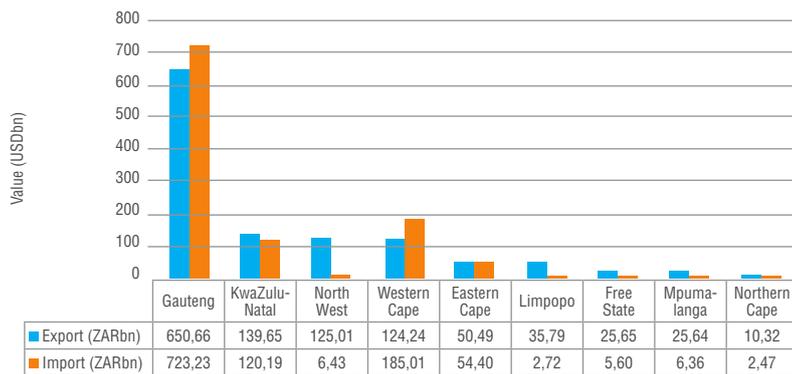
Source: Quantec, 2018

3. Provincial and District Trade Flows

As shown below, Gauteng is the leading province in terms of trade flows, with total trade reaching ZAR1.37trn in 2017. Gauteng is the country's largest importer and exporter, as the province is the largest contributor to the country's GDP with the most economic activity. The Western Cape is the second largest in terms of total trade flows, with these reaching ZAR309.25bn in 2017, followed by Kwa-Zulu Natal with total trade at ZAR259.84bn.

The provinces in South Africa have varying trade account balances, with some provinces being net importers whilst others are net exporters. Net exporters include Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga, North-West, Free State, Limpopo and the Northern Cape. Net importers include Gauteng, the Western Cape and the Eastern Cape.

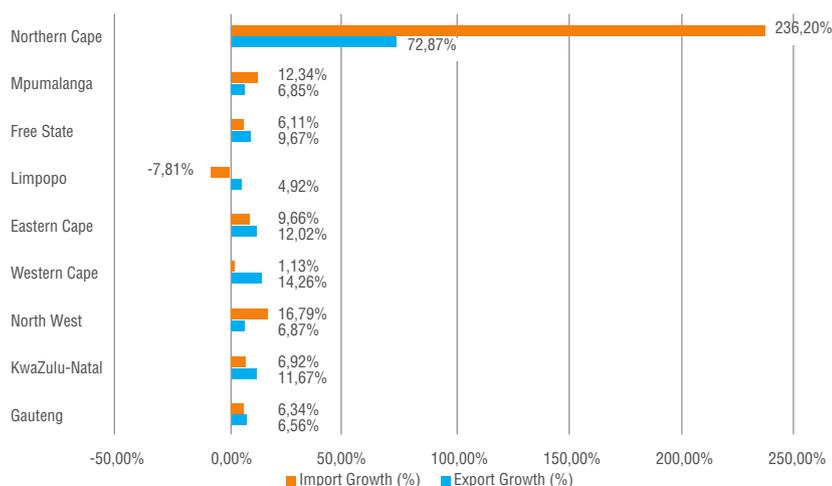
FIG 4 – South African trade by Province, 2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

In terms of average annual trade growth, the graph overleaf shows that the Northern Cape was the leading province for export growth, increasing by an annual average growth rate of 76.18% between 2013 and 2017; however this was from a low base. This was mainly due to high growth in the export of manganese ores and concentrates in 2013 and 2014. The Northern Cape also has the highest growth in imports over the period, with an average growth of 236.20%, but also from a low base. In 2017 the Western Cape has the second highest average annual export growth in the country of 14.26% y-o-y and the eighth largest import growth of 1.13%.

FIG 5 – South African average trade growth by province, 2013-2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

Western Cape is the second largest

R309.25bn

in 2017

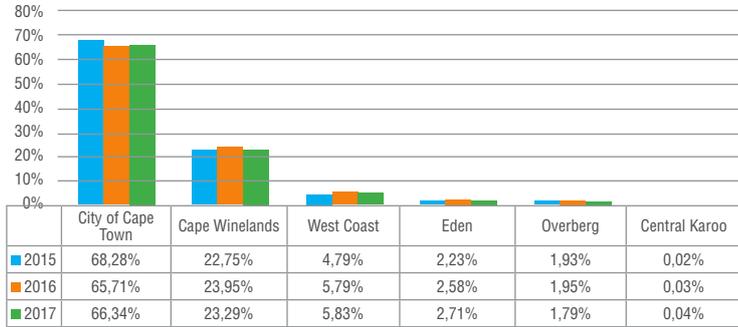
In 2017, Western Cape has the second highest average annual export growth

14.26%

y-o-y

In the next graph, exports are broken down into the various districts of the Western Cape to indicate their respective share in Western Cape exports over the period 2015 – 2017. Within the province, the City of Cape Town is the largest exporter with exports reaching ZAR82.42bn in 2017, which was equivalent to a 66.34% share of the province's total exports. The Cape Winelands is the province's second largest exporter at a value of ZAR28.93bn (23.29%), followed by the West Coast at ZAR7.25bn (5.83%).

FIG 6 – Western Cape exports by district, 2015-2017

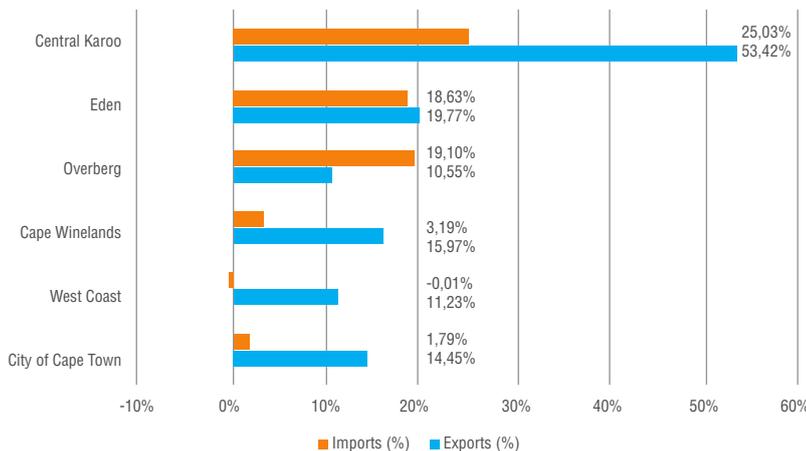


Source: Quantec, 2018



The graph below illustrates the Western Cape's average annual trade growth trend for the various districts of the province over the period 2015 – 2017. From the graph, it is evident that the Central Karoo is the leading district in terms of export growth, with an average annual growth of 53.42% over the period 2013 to 2017. The Central Karoo mainly exports butter, cheese and whey to Namibia and therefore the inclusion of this in the 2014 dataset showed a large spike in growth.

FIG 7 – Western Cape average growth by district, 2013-2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

City of Cape Town is the largest exporter with exports reaching

R82.42bn

in 2017

Cape Winelands is the province's second largest exporter

R28.93bn

in 2017

West Coast is the 3rd Largest district with exports reaching

7.25bn

in 2017

4. Western Cape Regional Trade Flows

The Western Cape benefits from the preferential trade agreements between South Africa and its preferential trading partners. The region thus has advantageous access to world markets through preferential trade agreements between South Africa and other major markets such as Europe and the United States. South Africa is also a member of the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) among other agreements. South Africa is seen to be a geographic gateway to the African market and the Western Cape is strategically positioned for African market access and offers opportunities for oil and gas service providers to the West African markets.

In 2016, an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) was concluded between SACU countries and the European Union replacing the Trade Development and Cooperation Agreement (TDCA), improving market access for 32 agricultural products, with a significant improvement in access to the EU market for wine (110 million litres duty-free), sugar (150 000 tons duty-free) and ethanol (80 000 tons duty-free). Geographical Indicator Status (GIS) has also been recognised for products such as Rooibos, Karoo Lamb and Honeybush. Minister Rob Davies said (BD Live, 2017) that the EPA would form a template for new SA-UK trading rules under Brexit and that South Africa is likely to have greater opportunities for agricultural products, especially citrus and wine produced in the Western Cape. To date however, no animal products from South Africa are allowed entry into Europe. This is solely due to SA's non-compliance with the EU's Food Safety Standards, thus rendering much of these advantages unobtainable for exports.

The following graph provides an overview of the Western Cape's regional export flows during 2017 and the contribution of each region to the Western Cape's total export basket. As indicated by 2017 trade flows, Africa still presents the largest opportunity for Western Cape exports, with local exports to the Continent worth an estimated ZAR44.60bn (depicted by the size of the bubble) in 2017. Europe and Asia were placed second and third, valued at ZAR36.18bn and ZAR23.16bn, respectively.

When looking at sub-regions, in terms of value the European Union was the recipient of the highest aggregated exports from the Western Cape, followed by SACU (excl. South Africa) and the South African Development Community (excluding SACU) and North American Free Trade Agreement. See Appendix 1 for a further analysis of sub-regions.

Improved market access



32 agricultural products

Sugar



150 000 tons duty-free

Ethanol



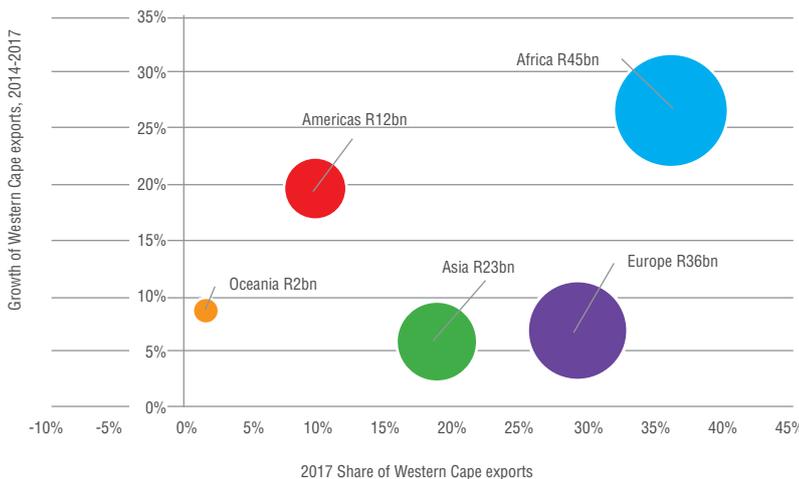
80 000 tons duty-free

EU market for wine



110 million litres duty-free

FIG 8 – Western Cape regional exports, 2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

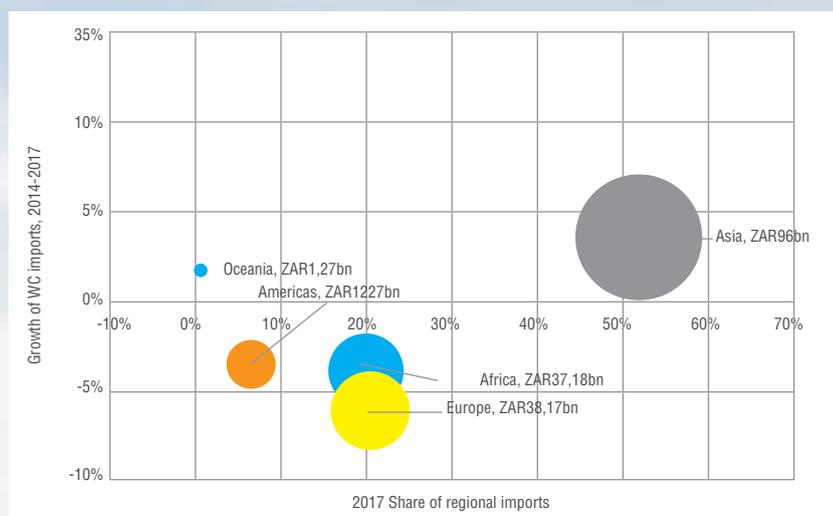
Africa still presents the largest opportunity for Western Cape exports, **R44.60bn** in 2017.

Europe and Asia were placed second and third, valued at **ZAR36.18bn** and **ZAR23.16bn**, respectively.

The next graph identifies the Western Cape's key source regions globally for imports in 2017, noting each regions contribution as a percentage share in terms of the province's total imports. The largest source region for the Western Cape's imports in 2017 was Asia, with imports valued at ZAR96.57bn, equivalent to 51.94% of the Western Cape's total import costs incurred in the said year. Europe and Africa were the second and third largest import source regions, with a value of ZAR38.17bn (20.53%) and ZAR37.18bn (20.00%), respectively. Between 2014 and 2017 Antarctica was the fastest growing region for Western Cape imports, increasing by an annual average rate of 10.40% y-o-y, however from a very low base. In 2017 the province imported the country's total imports for ferrous waste and scrap worth ZAR8.840m from Antarctica.

When looking at sub-regions, the greatest aggregated imports were from Asia particularly Eastern Asia, the EU, Western Asia and South African Customs Union countries. (Appendix 2).

Fig 9 – Western Cape regional imports, 2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

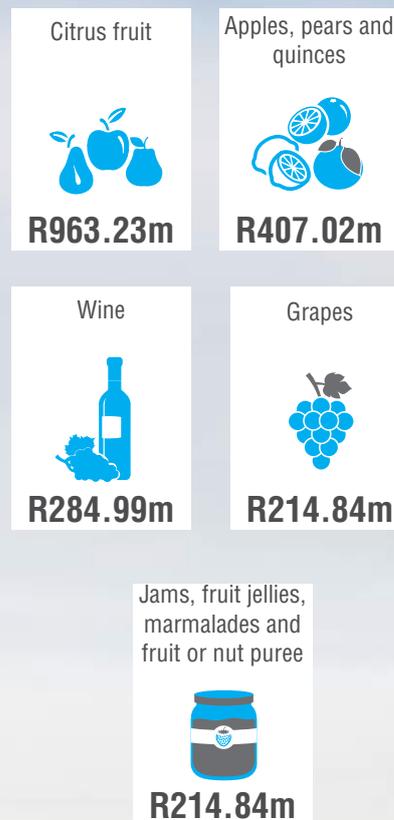
5. Western Cape Source and Destination Markets

The top export destination markets for the Western Cape in 2017 are shown in the table below. The top three export destinations for the Western Cape were Namibia (ZAR11.45bn), the United Kingdom (ZAR9.04bn) and the Netherlands (ZAR9.01bn), accounting for a combined 24% of total exports. The inclusion of the SACU countries in 2014 shows the impact of these countries on Western Cape exports.

TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE EXPORT MARKETS, 2017				
Rank	Importers	Value 2017 (ZARbn)	% Share	Growth (%), 2016-2017
1	Namibia	11.45	9.21%	-3.70%
2	United Kingdom	9.04	7.28%	0.14%
3	Netherlands	9.01	7.25%	10.55%
4	United States	8.50	6.84%	12.57%
5	Botswana	6.87	5.53%	-0.14%
6	Germany	4.80	3.86%	-1.97%
7	China	4.10	3.30%	21.43%
8	UAE	3.10	2.50%	18.57%
9	Kenya	2.93	2.36%	8.74%
10	Zambia	2.80	2.25%	3.15%
11	Lesotho	2.57	.07%	6.31%
12	Angola	2.50	2.01%	-28.68%
13	Swaziland	2.47	1.99%	8.98%
14	Hong Kong	2.33	1.88%	7.85%
15	Russia	2.16	1.74%	16.69%
TOTAL EXPORTS		124.24	100.00%	0.56%

Source: Quantec, 2018

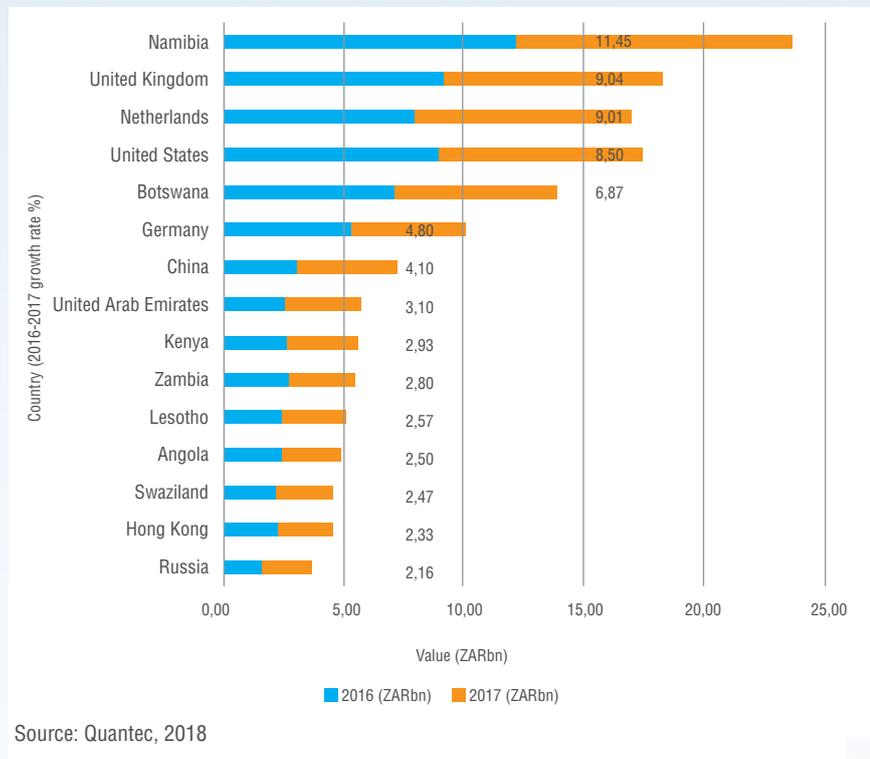
The new destination market in the top 15 in 2017 was Russia ousting Mozambique. The top five export products exported to Russia in 2017 are listed below:



The graph below gives a graphic representation of the Western Cape's export market growth from 2016 to 2017 of the top 15 export markets for the Western Cape. What is important to consider from the graph is that relatively lower growth rates in value terms can be significantly high. For example, there was 12.12% growth in exports to the Netherlands in 2017 and in value terms the exports increased by ZAR8.04bn in 2016 to ZAR9.01bn, which represents significant growth. Of the top export markets, Russia and China showed the largest growth rate growing by 35% and 31%, respectively.

Of the top export markets, Russia and China showed the largest growth rate growing by **35% & 31%** respectively.

FIG 10 – Western Cape export markets, 2016 & 2017



Source: Quantec, 2018



The top five export products to each of the top five export markets in 2017 are listed below:

Namibia	Refined petroleum oil  R1.37bn	Wine  R464.59m	Undenatured ethyl alcohol  R386.43m	Tobacco  R380.54m	Fruit Juice  R261.23m
United Kingdom	Wines  R1.56bn	Grapes  R1.54bn	Citrus fruit  R1.31bn	Apples, pears and quinces  R1.10bn	Other fresh fruit  R697.25m
Netherlands	Grapes  R2.40bn	Citrus fruit  R1.99bn	Wine  R761.00m	Apples, pears and quinces  R708.71m	Apricots, cherries, peaches, plums  R472.99m
United States	Flat-rolled iron & steel  R1.59bn	Jewellery and parts  R1.12bn	Parts of spark-ignition reciprocations engines  R790.41m	Wine of fresh grapes  R602.19m	Citrus fruit  R600.83m
Botswana	Refined petroleum oil  R2.76bn	Fruit juices  R300.21m	Tobacco  R192.41m	Sauces and condiments  R139.91m	Milk & cream  R128.74m

Source: Quantec, 2018



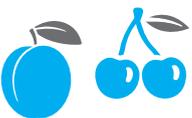
The top source markets for imports to the Western Cape in 2017 were China (ZAR33.01bn), Saudi Arabia (ZAR25.34bn) and Angola (ZAR14.21bn). Three of the top five markets were oil-exporting countries. Between 2016 and 2017 imports from Saudi Arabia increased by an annual average of 26.29% y-o-y, while imports from Nigeria increased by 16.89% y-o-y in the same period.

TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE IMPORT MARKETS, 2017				
Rank	Importers	Value 2017 (ZARbn)	% Share	Growth (%) , 2016-2017
1	China	33.01	17.84%	-0.28%
2	Saudi Arabia	25.34	13.70%	26.29%
3	Angola	14.21	7.68%	-0.36%
4	India	13.75	7.43%	-7.18%
5	Nigeria	9.02	4.88%	16.89%
6	United States	6.52	3.53%	0.60%
7	Germany	6.04	3.26%	-6.28%
8	United Kingdom	5.83	3.15%	-14.45%
9	Italy	5.35	2.89%	-2.71%
10	United Arab Emirates	4.18	2.26%	-11.35%
11	Netherlands	3.88	2.10%	0.65%
12	Thailand	3.22	1.74%	6.06%
13	Brazil	2.99	1.62%	9.04%
14	Namibia	2.71	1.47%	-2.32%
15	Singapore	2.57	1.39%	-1.57%
TOTAL IMPORTS		185.01	100.00%	1.13%

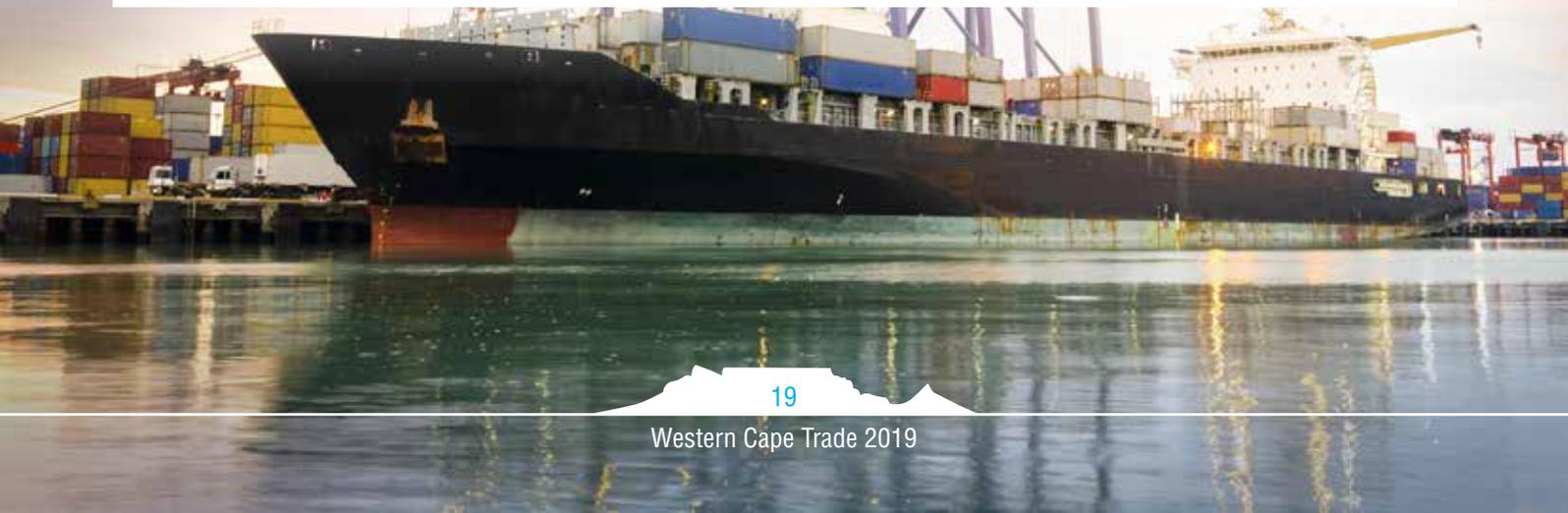
Source: Quantec, 2018

Countries represented on the top 15 imports and exports for the Western Cape include Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, the UAE, the Netherlands, China and other African countries including Angola and Namibia, indicating that trade relations between African countries is fairly strong. New source markets in 2017 include Brazil and Singapore, ousting Qatar and France from the top 15 imports markets list.

The top five imported products from each of the top five source markets are listed below:

China	Footwear with uppers of rubber or plastic  R1.54bn	Telephone sets  R1.44bn	Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters  R1.01bn	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastic, leather, textile etc.  R1.01bn	Parts suitable for transmission apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television  R897.14m
Saudi Arabia	Crude petroleum oil  R24.26bn	Refined petroleum oil  R598.50m	Mixed alkyl benzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes  R260.88m	Sulphur  R48.56m	Polymers of ethylene  R39.46m
Angola	Crude petroleum oil  R14.17bn	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons  R30.42m	Machinery  R2.10m	Other moving, grading, extracting or boring machinery  R1.25m	Fats and oils and their fraction  R872.508
India	Refined petroleum oil  R9.10bn	Medicaments  R1.2bn	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel  R297.01m	Crude petroleum oils  R238.80m	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber  R114.65m
Nigeria	Crude petroleum oils  R8.83bn	Refined petroleum oils  R116.77m	Petroleum gases  R22.33m	Precious stones  R1.48m	Apricots, cherries, Machinery for rubber and plastic  R0.93m

Source: Quantec, 2018



6. Western Cape Traded products

The top exports from the Western Cape in 2017 were refined petroleum oils, citrus fruit, wine, grapes, fresh apples and pears. These top five positions remained unchanged from 2016. The top performing exports in the top 10 were flat rolled iron and non-alloy steel growing by an annual average of 57% y-o-y from 2015-2017; tobacco, growing by 24% y-o-y and refined petroleum oils is growing by 15%. See Appendix 4 and 6 for more detailed HS codes and SA shares.

The top imports into the Western Cape in 2017 were crude and refined petroleum oils; undenatured ethyl alcohol, telephone sets and medicaments. Imports of telephone sets had an average growth rate of 62% y-o-y between 2015 and 2017. Both petroleum oil categories experienced a double-digit decline.

TOP 10 EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN THE WESTERN CAPE, 2017								
RANK	TOP 10 EXPORTS	VALUE 2017 (ZARbn)	% GROWTH 2015-2017	RANK	TOP 10 IMPORTS	VALUE 2017 (ZARbn)	% GROWTH 2015-2017	
1	Refined Petroleum oils	13.17	14.94%	1	Crude petroleum oils	51.73	-13.42%	
2	Citrus fruit	11.52	13.16%	2	Refined petroleum oils	24.74	-14.65%	
3	Wine	8.66	3.39%	3	Undenatured ethyl alcohol	2.43	-0.94%	
4	Grapes	6.66	9.81%	4	Telephone sets	1.87	62.25%	
5	Apples, pears and quinces	6.63	9.02%	5	Medicaments	1.74	6.23%	
6	Flat-rolled products	2.50	-13.41%	6	Footwear	1.68	4.22%	
7	Fruit juices	2.07	6.90%	7	Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets	1.67	50.61%	
8	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants	1.96	5.32%	8	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets etc.	1.54	13.00%	
9	Tobacco	1.77	24.30%	9	Meat and edible offal	1.47	10.52%	
10	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel	1.69	56.71%	10	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets etc.	1.43	20.65%	
TOTAL EXPORTS			124.51	10.36%	TOTAL IMPORTS		185.01	-7.12%

Source: Quantec, 2018

The top five markets for the top exported products are listed below. Refined petroleum is mainly demanded by neighbouring African markets, whereas fruit and wine exports are mainly demanded by traditional European markets.

Refined petroleum oil 	Botswana R2.76bn	Namibia R1.36bn	Lesotho R846.11m	Togo R629.25m	Mauritius R603.33m
Citrus fruit 	Netherlands R1.99bn	United Kingdom R1.31bn	Russia R963.23m	UAE R877.66m	China R752.01m
Wine 	United Kingdom R1.56bn	Germany R1.11bn	Netherlands R761.00m	United States R602.19m	Canada R467.10m
Grapes 	Netherlands R2.40bn	United Kingdom R1.54bn	Hong Kong R383.89m	Germany R283.46m	Canada R281.19m
Apples, pears and quinces 	United Kingdom R1.10bn	Netherlands R708.71m	Malaysia R622.68m	UAE R442.85m	Russia R407.02m

Source: Quantec, 2018

6.1. The Share of Exported Products from the Western Cape

The contribution share of the top ten Western Cape exports for 2017 are depicted in the figure below (HS2). It is apparent that the product with the largest share is edible fruit and nuts, which contributed 23.15% to the Western Cape's exports in 2017. The Western Cape exports 63.81% of South Africa's edible fruit and 63.83% of South Africa's beverages, spirits and vinegars. Other high Western Cape exports as a share of South African exports are ships, boats and floating structures (87.44%) as well as fish and crustaceans. (Refer to Appendix 3 for more product shares).

An oil refinery in Cape Town and the country's only gas to liquid (GTL) refinery in Mossel Bay are the main facilities in the well-established oil and gas industry of the Western Cape. These support the high share of exports of mineral fuels and mineral oils, which made up 11% of Western Cape exports (ZAR15.19bn) in 2017 (Quantec, 2018). The Western Cape exports 16% of South Africa's mineral fuels and mineral oils. The top twenty Western Cape export products (HS2-level) for 2017 are depicted in the table in Appendix 3.

The Western Cape exports

63.81%

of South Africa's edible fruit

The Western Cape exports

16%

of South Africa's mineral fuels and mineral oils

Between 2014 and 2017 electrical machinery and equipment was the fastest growing HS2 export category, growing at an annual average rate of 34%. This was followed by tobacco (21%) and mineral fuels (16.74%).

electrical machinery and equipment



34%

tobacco



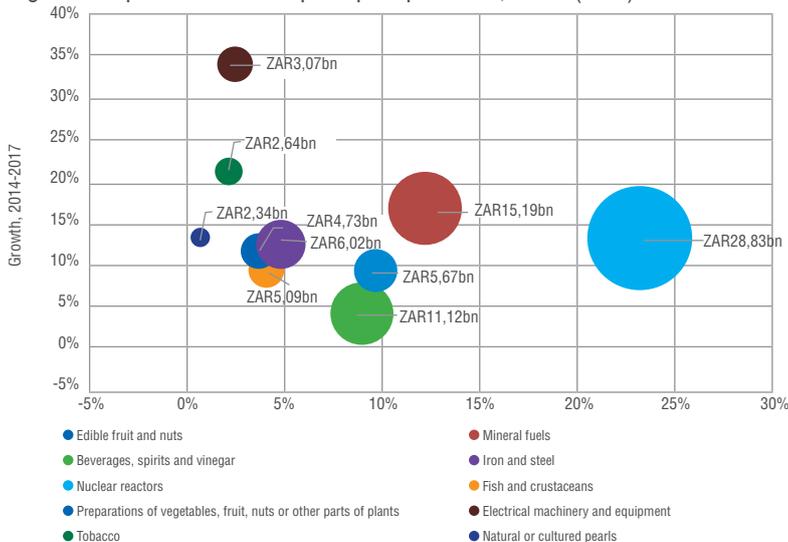
21%

mineral fuels



16.74%

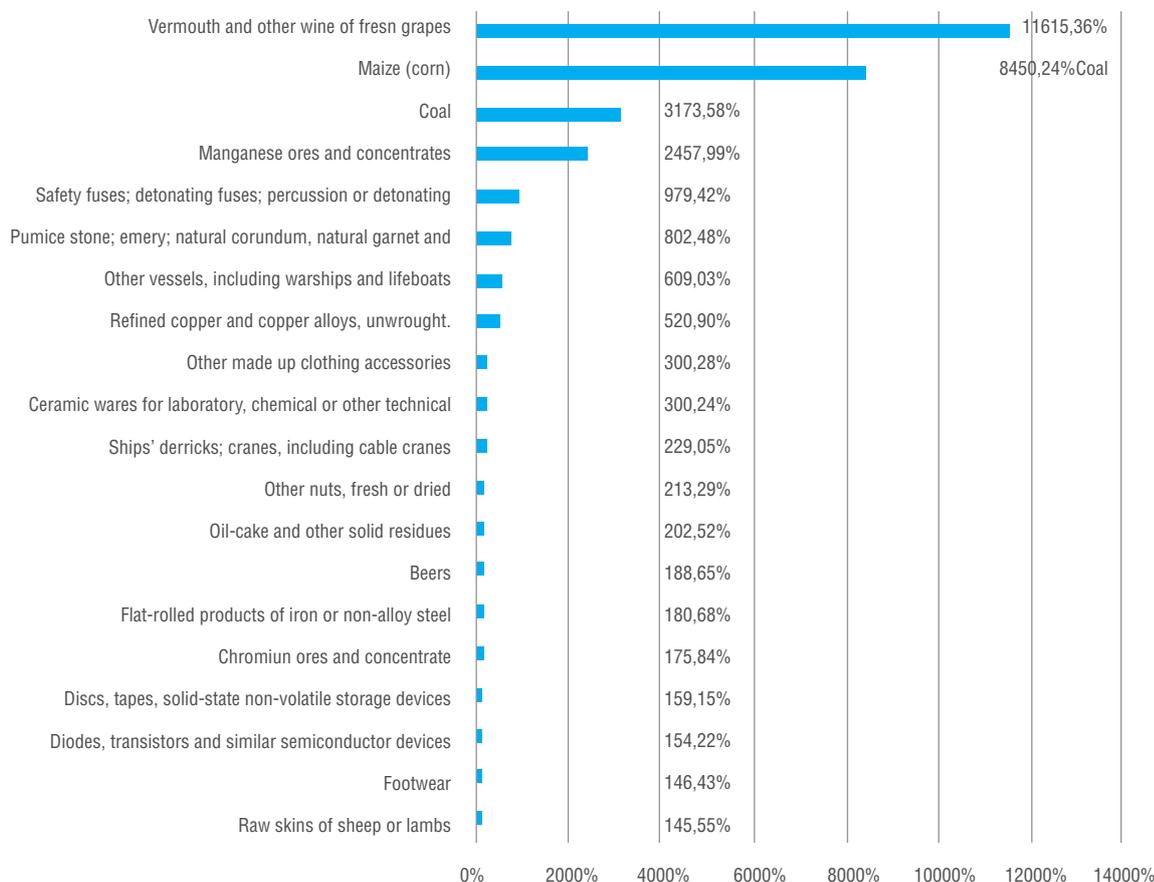
Fig 11 – Top 10 Western Cape export products, 2017 (HS2)



Source: Quantec, 2018

The top fifteen fastest growing Western Cape export products (HS4-level) from 2013 to 2017 are depicted in the diagram below, where a 5-year average growth rate was attainable. Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes was the leading export product (11,615% y-o-y) with exports mainly destined for Namibia. The inclusion of Namibia in the dataset in 2014 caused the spike in growth of this product.

Fig 12 – Fastest growing Western Cape exports, 2013-2017



Source: Quantec, 2018

The table below indicates the products for which the Western Cape is the leading exporter in South Africa and the percentage share for products exceeding a value of ZAR50m. Over 75% of the products below were from the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector. In 2017, the Western Cape's total exports were valued at ZAR124.51bn which makes 11% of South Africa's ZAR1.84trn worth of exports. In 2017, the Western Cape exported more than 95% of South Africa's vessels and fish fillets and other meats.

WESTERN CAPE SHARE OF SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS >ZAR50m (HS4), 2017				
RANK	PRODUCTS	SA VALUE 2016 (ZARm)	WC VALUE 2017 (ZARm)	% SHARE WC/SA 2017
1	HST8906: Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats.	706	702	99.48%
2	HST1212: Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum)	998	968	96.98%
3	HST0304: Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen	1 511	1 451	96.06%
4	HST0306: Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked crustaceans, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; crustaceans, in shell, cooked by steaming or by boiling	961	907	94.38%
5	HST2301: Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal, of fish or of crustaceans, molluscs or other aquatic invertebrates, unfit for human consumption; greaves	1 047	984	94.01%
6	HST2503: Sulphur of all kinds, other than sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur	695	650	93.61%
7	HST0303: Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	1 551	1 422	91.70%
8	HST2402: Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	1 939	1 767	91.12%
9	HST2204: Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines	9 553	8 656	90.61%
10	HST8903: Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes	1 626	1 413	86.90%
11	HST0808: Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	7 645	6 631	86.74%
12	HST0809: Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh	1 666	1 436	86.19%
13	HST2403: Other manufactured tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes; "homogenised" or "reconstituted" tobacco; tobacco extracts and essences	999	842	84.32%
14	HST1604: Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs.	685	539	78.75%
15	HST0810: Other fruit, fresh	1 738	1 359	78.19%
16	HST0806: Grapes, fresh or dried	8 534	6 665	78.10%
17	HST2008: Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit	2 574	1 955	75.96%
18	HST2206: Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included	837	604	72.15%
19	HST2707: Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar; similar products in which the weight of the aromatic constituents exceeds that of the non-aromatic constituents.	1 604	1 124	70.05%
20	HST7113: Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	1 767	1 238	70.04%
TOTAL EXPORTS		1 184 538	124 510	100.00%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

*Please note the rand value growths and exchange rate fluctuations have not been accounted for.

WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS, CLASSIFIED BY SUB-REGIONS, 2017					
RANK	REGION	VALUE 2016 (ZARm)	VALUE 2017 (ZARm)	WC SHARE OF SA IMPORTS (%)	AVG GROWTH, 2013-17
1	European Union	33 895	33 010	12.62%	10.41%
2	SACU (Excluding RSA)	23 907	23 368	17.47%	-
3	SADC (excluding SACU)	14 115	12 948	9.70%	10.22%
4	NAFTA	11 003	10 228	10.77%	15.55%
5	Eastern Asia	8 371	9 850	4.27%	15.21%
6	Western Asia	5 936	6 419	14.39%	8.08%
7	South-eastern Asia	4 205	4 079	11.99%	-7.35%
8	Eastern Africa Rest	3 306	3 746	21.70%	16.02%
9	Western Africa	4 203	3 699	18.78%	7.59%
10	South-central Asia	2 301	2 808	3.85%	10.49%
11	Eastern Europe	1 684	2 264	36.02%	13.57%
12	Australia and New Zealand	1 711	1 672	12.56%	6.22%
13	Caribbean	857	727	43.81%	64.69%
14	South America	688	713	6.84%	-2.95%
15	Northern Africa	563	556	11.41%	16.29%
16	Western Europe Rest	432	434	3.92%	14.09%
17	Middle Africa Rest	817	392	23.09%	2.46%
18	Northern Europe	307	317	14.17%	18.93%
19	Central America	141	235	15.85%	89.04%
20	Micronesia	117	194	37.30%	268.25%
21	Southern Europe	161	176	37.22%	51.43%
22	Melanesia	108	93	30.00%	47.84%
23	Antarctica	26	39	98.36%	83.24%
24	Polynesia	13	32	45.96%	32.16%
25	Northern America	18	15	46.65%	760.81%
TOTAL		1 184 538	1 245 510	10.51%	14.30%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

*Please note the rand value growths and exchange rate fluctuations have not been accounted for.

WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS, CLASSIFIED BY SUB-REGIONS, 2017					
RANK	REGION	VALUE 2016 (ZARm)	VALUE 2017 (ZARm)	WC SHARE OF SA IMPORTS (%)	% GROWTH 2013-2017
1	Eastern Asia	40 482	36 815	13.80%	9.07%
2	European Union	37 450	35 067	10.49%	4.98%
3	Western Asia	37 141	34 131	36.46%	-2.71%
4	SADC (excluding SACU)	15 187	16 545	41.58%	-0.54%
5	South-central Asia	12 263	14 991	26.67%	-0.43%
6	Western Africa	13 205	10 908	42.57%	0.70%
7	South-eastern Asia	8 693	10 510	13.52%	1.43%
8	NAFTA	7 913	7 434	8.92%	7.26%
9	SACU (Excluding RSA)	5 574	6 028	16.22%	-
10	South America	5 204	4 625	14.72%	1.22%
11	Middle Africa Rest	801	1 574	77.75%	92.68%
12	Western Europe Rest	1 607	1 328	13.87%	21.03%
13	Australia and New Zealand	1 133	1 263	8.27%	3.52%
14	Northern Africa	605	1 153	38.86%	66.89%
15	Eastern Africa Rest	1 243	943	53.28%	23.22%
16	Eastern Europe	881	660	9.60%	25.03%
17	Not allocated	453	454	4.48%	24.05%
18	Northern Europe	1 866	367	32.02%	45.24%
19	Central America	72	115	10.79%	23.01%
20	Caribbean	104	69	5.03%	56.26%
21	Southern Europe	25	20	7.94%	50.99%
22	Polynesia	5	5	23.41%	18.43%
23	Melanesia	3	1	0.26%	194.71%
24	Micronesia	0	0	1.74%	-
25	Antarctica	0	0	4.66%	-
26	North America	3	0	-	0.00%
TOTAL		191 913	185 005	16.80%	1.13%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

TOP 20 WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS, 2017 (HS2: PRODUCTS)					
RANK	PRODUCTS	VALUE 2016 (ZARm)	VALUE 2017 (ZARm)	AVG GROWTH, 2013-2017	% SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS
1	HST08: Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	26 969	28 819	16.98%	63.81%
2	HST27: Mineral fuels	15 017	15 227	16.35%	10.83%
3	HST22: Beverages, spirits and vinegar	11 518	11 120	10.51%	63.17%
4	HST72: Iron and steel	5 416	6 013	7.51%	7.47%
5	HST84: Nuclear reactors	5 895	5 707	5.33%	7.98%
6	HST03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	5 518	5 091	11.86%	85.52%
7	HST20: Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	5 168	4 728	13.00%	59.98%
8	HST85: Electrical machinery and equipment	3 773	3 080	30.70%	12.82%
9	HST24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	2 643	2 638	15.31%	86.19%
10	HST71: Natural or cultured pearls	2 729	2 341	14.67%	1.19%
11	HST89: Ships, boats and floating structures	2 111	2 319	31.97%	87.44%
12	HST39: Plastics and articles thereof	2 117	2 223	23.26%	12.84%
13	HST33: Essential oils and resinoids	2 046	2 141	23.36%	28.05%
14	HST12: Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits	1 216	1 462	19.66%	54.87%
15	HST61: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	1 304	1 363	67.79%	45.15%
16	HST90: Optical, photographical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	944	1 303	10.47%	17.02%
17	HST23: Residues and waste from the food industries	1 835	1 247	40.31%	37.89%
18	HST21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	1 342	1 241	26.65%	20.93%
19	HST87: Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1 364	1 224	-3.42%	0.94%
20	HST62: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	1 247	1 198	62.86%	46.13%
TOTAL EXPORTS		123 546	124 510	14.30%	100.00%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

TOP 20 WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS, 2017 (HS4: PRODUCTS)					
RANK	PRODUCTS	VALUE 2016 (ZARbn)	VALUE 2017 (ZARbn)	% GROWTH 2013-2016	% SHARE OF SA EXPORTS
1	HST2710: Refined petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	13.76	13.17	14.75%	14.75%
2	HST0805: Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.	10.08	11.52	17.75%	17.75%
3	HST2204: Wine of fresh grapes	9.32	8.66	8.98%	8.98%
4	HST0806: Grapes, fresh or dried	6.16	6.66	15.65%	15.65%
5	HST0808: Apples, pears and quinces	6.97	6.63	14.93%	14.93%
6	HST7208: Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated	2.57	2.50	-1.44%	-1.44%
7	HST2009: Fruit juices	2.28	2.07	13.94%	13.94%
8	HST2008: Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants	2.27	1.96	8.33%	8.33%
9	HST2402: Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes.	1.82	1.77	19.83%	19.83%
10	HST7210: Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated.	1.43	1.69	120.28%	120.28%
11	HST3304: Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations	1.56	1.55	23.15%	23.15%
12	HST8409: Parts suitable for use solely or principally with nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances	1.41	1.46	69.16%	69.16%
13	HST0304: Fish fillets and other fish meat (whether or not minced), fresh, chilled or frozen.	1.65	1.45	14.17%	14.17%
14	HST2208: Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol.; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages.	1.30	1.44	16.48%	16.48%
15	HST0809: Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.	1.60	1.44	15.99%	15.99%
16	HST0303: Fish, frozen, excluding fish fillets and other fish meat	1.53	1.42	12.77%	12.77%
17	HST8903: Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports; rowing boats and canoes.	1.58	1.41	25.58%	25.58%
18	HST0810: Other fruit, fresh.	1.09	1.36	30.13%	30.13%
19	HST7113: Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal.	1.27	1.24	44.28%	44.28%
20	HST2707: Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar	0.53	1.12	93.80%	93.80%
TOTAL EXPORTS		123.55	124.51	14.30%	14.30%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

TOP 20 WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS 2017 (HS2: PRODUCTS)					
RANK	PRODUCTS	VALUE 2017 (ZARm)	VALUE 2017 (ZARm)	% GROWTH 2013-2017	% SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS
1	HST27: Mineral fuels	77.12	77.55	-4.66%	47.50%
2	HST85: Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	12.24	11.27	4.98%	7.70%
3	HST84: Nuclear reactors	13.33	9.55	34.70%	8.44%
4	HST61: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	5.59	5.11	12.56%	49.04%
5	HST39: Plastics and articles thereof	5.41	5.06	11.05%	15.75%
6	HST62: Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	5.12	4.89	15.36%	41.19%
7	HST22: Beverages, spirits and vinegar	3.87	4.21	9.51%	62.45%
8	HST64: Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	3.82	3.57	2.93%	31.22%
9	HST10: Cereals	3.25	3.30	10.49%	11.58%
10	HST90: Optical, photographic, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus	3.12	3.23	32.55%	85.74%
11	HST03: Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	2.14	2.47	13.05%	27.47%
12	HST94: Furniture	3.30	2.40	8.17%	17.92%
13	HST48: Paper and paperboard	2.31	2.27	9.82%	18.78%
14	HST02: Meat and edible meat offal	2.16	2.21	3.93%	1.21%
15	HST87: Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock	2.03	2.08	11.25%	74.58%
16	HST20: Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	1.63	2.05	11.45%	6.93%
17	HST24: Tobacco	2.34	2.03	10.70%	21.52%
18	HST38: Miscellaneous chemical products	1.85	1.96	10.28%	9.37%
19	HST95: Toys, games and sports requisites	1.81	1.67	8.21%	27.22%
20	HST73: Articles of iron or steel	1.92	1.54	13.40%	50.07%
TOTAL IMPORTS		191.92	185.91	1.22%	100%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

TOP 20 WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS, 2017 (HS4: PRODUCTS)					
RANK	PRODUCTS	VALUE 2016 (ZARbn)	VALUE 2017 (ZARbn)	AVG % GROWTH, 2013-2017	% GROWTH 2012-2016
1	HST2709: Crude petroleum oils	55.06	51.73	-5.03%	60.48%
2	HST2710: Refined petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	21.38	24.74	0.84%	41.74%
3	HST2208: Undenatured ethyl alcohol	2.29	2.44	4.63%	65.82%
4	HST8517: Telephone sets	1.24	1.91	54.07%	4.55%
5	HST3004: Medicaments	1.34	1.74	13.02%	7.71%
6	HST6402: Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	1.86	1.68	5.04%	41.03%
7	HST0303: Fish	1.56	1.67	53.70%	86.49%
8	HST6203: Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers etc.	1.59	1.54	18.07%	40.02%
9	HST0207: Meat and edible offal	1.23	1.47	8.74%	22.89%
10	HST6204: Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers etc.	1.42	1.43	22.57%	41.71%
11	HST6109: T-shirts, singlets and other vests	1.59	1.41	22.32%	51.08%
12	HST6404: Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of textile materials.	1.40	1.31	4.51%	30.74%
13	HST1604: Prepared or preserved fish; caviar and caviar substitutes prepared from fish eggs.	0.97	1.22	-0.77%	74.37%
14	HST1006: Rice	1.03	1.13	5.89%	16.49%
15	HST8516: Electric instantaneous or storage water heaters and immersion heaters	1.19	1.06	10.48%	30.98%
16	HST8529: Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission apparatus for radio or TV broadcasting	1.04	1.01	85.47%	25.06%
17	HST2009: Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, unfermented and not containing added spirit, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.	1.09	0.94	5.95%	90.04%
18	HST2203: Beer made from malt.	0.78	0.90	41.94%	70.80%
19	HST8541: Diodes, transistors and similar semiconductor devices	1.93	0.90	386.05%	44.92%
20	HST9018: Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	0.92	0.89	8.81%	11.80%
TOTAL IMPORTS		191.92	185.91	1.22%	16.80%

Source: Quantec and own calculations, 2018

WESGRO

cape town & western cape
tourism, trade & investment

Contact for more information

Name & Surname	Designation	Email address
Denan Kuni	Head of Trade	denan@wesgro.co.za
Kamiela Domingo	Executive Assistant to the Head of Trade	kamiela@wesgro.co.za
Ruby Swigelaar	International Trade Manager - Americas	ruby@wesgro.co.za
Kgosi Motsoane	International Trade Manager - Asia	kgosi@wesgro.co.za
Nadine Smith-Clarke	Export Development Manager	nadine@wesgro.co.za
Vuyo Geqe	Trade Advancement Administrator	vuyo@wesgro.co.za
Michael Gamwo	Head of Africa	mgamwo@wesgro.co.za
Tatiana Dos Santos	Assistant Trade Manager	tatiana@wesgro.co.za
Karen Bosman	Strategic Research and Communications Officer	Karen@wesgro.co.za
Lona Tshongweni	Market Research Analyst	lona@@wesgro.co.za



wesgro.co.za





For more information on this publication and other Wesgro publications please contact research@wesgro.co.za or for more publications visit the Wesgro publications portal on our website at <http://wesgro.co.za/publications>

Disclaimer: Wesgro has taken every effort to ensure that the information in this publication is accurate. We provide said information without representation or warranty whatsoever, whether expressed or implied. It is the responsibility of users of this publication to satisfy themselves of the accuracy of information contained herein. Wesgro cannot be held responsible for the contents of the publication in any way.

© Wesgro, 2019.