## Latin America

## Sept 2017

## Executive Summary

This regional fact sheet provides key trade and investment related statistics for Latin America and on some occasions Latin America and the Caribbean. Specifically, it gives an overview of Latin America in terms of the economy, geography and demographics. In addition it shows Latin America's trade and investment figures and markets. The key highlights in the regional fact sheet are provided below:

## Overview

- The population of Latin America in 2017 was estimated at around 598 million people, excluding Cuba. Brazil has the largest population.
- The countries in Latin America belong to different regional groupings, namely LAIA, the Pacific Alliance, Mercosur, NAFTA and the Andean community to name a few
- The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Latin America in 2016 was around USD5trn in current USD.


## Trade

- Latin America is a net importer of services and this trend has been consistent over time. Latin American exports of services were valued at USD152bn and imports were valued at USD199bn in 2016.
- Latin America has been a net importer of goods from 2013, where exports were valued at USD1.16trn in 2015 compared to USD1.3trn in 2014, declining by $11.09 \%$.
- In 2016, Mexico exported $43 \%$ of Latin American exports valued at USD346.8bn. This is un-surprising as Mexico has the second largest GDP in the region. Brazil was second with USD185bn (21.4\%), followed by Chile with USD59.9bn (6.9\%) and Argentina with USD57.7bn (6.7\%).
- South Africa exported goods to Latin America valued at USD944m in 2016, representing a decrease of $3 \%$, while imported goods were valued at USD3.25bn in 2016, growing by $22.3 \%$.
- The Western Cape, like South Africa, is a net importer of Latin American goods. The Province exported goods to the value of USD66.49m in 2016 compared to USD79.21m in 2015.


## Investment

- Between January 2003 and December 2016 a total of 48 FDI projects were recorded from South Africa into Latin America. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD2.07bn
- Between January 2003 and December 2016 a total of 15 FDI projects were recorded from Latin America and the Caribbean into South Africa


## Tourism

- In 2016 the Latin American country with the highest number of arrivals into South Africa was Brazil with 38814 arrivals followed by Argentina with 9517 arrivals.
- Brazil is the largest market into the Western Cape with 22135 arrivals in 2016 (57\% of national) followed by Argentina ( $60 \%$ ) and Chile ( $58 \%$ ).


## Contents

1. General Overview .....  3
2. Economic Overview .....  5
3. Global Competitiveness .....  7
4. Trade profile .....  8
4.1 Latin America global trade in services .....  8
4.2 Latin America global trade in products .....  9
4.3 Trade with South Africa ..... 12
4.4 Trade with the Western Cape ..... 14
4.5 Trade Agreements and Partnerships ..... 16
4.6 Port-to-Port ..... 16
5. Foreign Direct Investment ..... 17
5.1 Global Foreign Direct Investment into Latin America and the Caribbean ..... 17
5.2 Global Foreign Direct Investment from Latin America and the Caribbean ..... 18
5.3 Foreign Direct Investment relations between South Africa Latin America and the Caribbean ..... 20
5.3.1 Outward Investment from South Africa to Latin America and the Caribbean ..... 20
5.3.2 Inward Investment from Latin America and the Caribbean into South Africa and the Western Cape ..... 21
6. Tourism ..... 23
6.1 Latin American Tourist Departures to South Africa ..... 23

## 1. General Overview

Latin America consists of twenty sovereign states and several territories and dependencies which cover an area that stretches from the northern border of Mexico to the southern tip of South America, including the Caribbean. It has an area of approximately $19,197,000 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ almost $13 \%$ of the Earth's land surface area. Latin America is, therefore, defined as all those parts of the Americas that were once part of the Spanish and Portuguese Empires and is made up of countries from North America, Central America, the Caribbean and South America.

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia
- Costa Rica
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- El Salvador
- French Guiana*
- Guadeloupe*
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Martinique ${ }^{*}$
- Mexico
- Nicaragua
- Panama
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Puerto Rico*
- Saint Barthélemy*
- Saint Martin*
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

untries that have been starred above are not The Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) is an international and regional scope organization. It was created on 12 August 1980 by the 1980 Montevideo Treaty, replacing the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA / ALALC). Currently, it has 13 member countries (underlined above), and any of the Latin American States may apply for accession.

The countries that make up Latin America also belong to different regional blocs. The table below shows the countries in Latin America (italicised) that belong to the Pacific Alliance and Mercosur. In May 2016, the Pacific Alliance removed $92 \%$ of tariffs on goods traded between members. Based on a 2013 agreement, the rest of the tariffs will be removed by 2020. Mercosur and the Andean Community of Nations are customs unions that are components of a continuing process of South American integration connected to the Union of South American Nations (USAN).

\left.| REGIONAL BLOCS THAT INCLUDE LATIN AMERICAN |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| COUNTRIES |  |$\right]$| NAME | MEMBER COUNTRIES |
| :--- | :--- |

Source: WTO, 2017
Note: the countries in italics belong to the Latin American region
The Euler diagram alongside shows the relationships between various multinational organisations in the Americas and the overlap of different countries in the various organisations.


Source: Wikipedia, 2017

The population of Latin America in 2017 was estimated at around 598 million people, excluding Cuba and starred countries listed above. Brazil, although the only official Portuguese speaking country in Latin America, is the largest country by population in 2016 with around 206 million people. The graph below shows the population in Latin America, broken down by country, from 2015 to 2022f.


Source: IMF, 2017
Socio-economic indicators for Latin America include the Human Development Index (HDI) and the average life expectancy in the region. The HDI is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and income indices used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. The Latin American country with the best HDI ranking in 2015 was Chile with an HDI of 0.847 ( $38^{\text {th }}$ globally). Argentina, Uruguay and Panama also had a global ranking in the top 60 countries with an HDI above 0.78 . South Africa is ranked 119 globally with an HDI of 0.66 .

| HDI GLOBAL RANKING OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| COUNTRY |  |
| Chile | 3015 RANKING |
| Argentina | 45 |
| Uruguay | 54 |
| Panama | 60 |
| Costa Rica | 66 |
| Cuba | 69 |
| Venezuela | 70 |
| Mexico | 77 |
| Brazil | 79 |
| Ecuador | 87 |


| HDI GLOBAL RANKING OF LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| COUNTRY | 2015 RANKING |
| Peru |  |
| Colombia | 89 |
| Dominican Republic | 95 |
| Paraguay | 101 |
| El Salvador | 110 |
| Bolivia | 115 |
| Nicaragua | 118 |
| Honduras | 124 |
| Haiti | 130 |
| Source: UNDP, 2017 |  |
| * Cuba included, Puerto Rico excluded due to lack of data |  |

## 2. Economic Overview

Latin America's major economies will see growth accelerate in the second half of 2017 and 2018, although political risk will temper the recovery, according to BMIResearch. The outlook for Central American growth is mixed. Heightened political risk will undermine investment in Guatemala and El Salvador while strong remittance inflows will play a greater role in supporting growth in Nicaragua and Honduras. Solid growth in tourism will bolster major Caribbean economies, but political risk and sizeable debt burdens will be limiting factors.

| ECONOMIC INFORMATION |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| GDP (current US dollars, 2016) | USD5trn |  |  |
| GDP growth (2016) | $-0.98 \%$ |  |  |
| Exports (2016) | USD864bn |  |  |
| Imports (2016) | USD892bn |  |  |
| Inward FDI (2003-2016) | USD1,3trn |  |  |
| Outward FDI (2003-2016) | USD511.99bn |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

The real GDP growth of Latin America is presented in the graph below. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Latin America in 2016 was around USD5trn in current USD, expected to grow to USD6.8trn in 2022. The highest GDP growth by country in 2016 was seen in the Dominican Republic ( $6.6 \%$ ), Panama ( $5 \%$ ) and Nicaragua ( $4.7 \%$ ). The average GDP growth was brought down by countries such as Venezuela ( $-18 \%$ ), Brazil ( $-3.5 \%$ ) and Argentina (-2.3\%).

GDP GROWTH IN LATIN AMERICA, 2015-2022


Source: IMF, 2017
Brazil and Mexico had the largest 2016 GDP in Latin America valued at USD1.8trn and USD1trn respectively. The third largest GDP in the region was in Argentina valued at USD545bn and the fourth largest was Colombia valued at USD282bn. The table below shows the GDP of Latin America, broken down by country, from 2015 forecasted to 2022.

| LATIN AMERICA GDP PER COUNTRY, (CURRENT USDBN), 2015-2022f |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2015 | 2016 | 2017e | $2018 f$ | $2019 f$ | $2020 f$ | $2021 f$ | 2022f |
| Brazil | 1,801.482 | 1,798.622 | 2,140.940 | 2,238.426 | 2,340.842 | 2,447.245 | 2,560.124 | 2,676.272 |
| Mexico | 1,151.040 | 1,046.002 | 987.30 | 1,032.363 | 1,094.601 | 1,153.302 | 1,217.791 | 1,283.972 |
| Argentina | 631.62 | 545.12 | 628.94 | 658.13 | 711.89 | 775.22 | 840.35 | 908.33 |
| Colombia | 291.53 | 282.36 | 306.44 | 322.66 | 341.00 | 360.23 | 380.31 | 401.71 |
| Chile | 242.54 | 247.03 | 251.22 | 262.00 | 274.03 | 287.34 | 302.11 | 321.30 |
| Peru | 192.39 | 195.14 | 207.07 | 219.12 | 232.25 | 245.77 | 260.05 | 276.57 |
| Venezuela | 260.09 | 287.27 | 251.59 | 272.98 | 184.34 | 179.19 | 175.09 | 152.70 |
| Ecuador | 100.18 | 98.01 | 97.36 | 97.42 | 98.21 | 100.14 | 102.76 | 105.75 |
| Dominican Republic | 68.20 | 72.19 | 76.85 | 81.65 | 86.57 | 91.78 | 97.30 | 103.16 |
| Puerto Rico | 102.91 | 101.30 | 99.73 | 97.75 | 96.65 | 95.48 | 94.05 | 93.10 |
| Panama | 52.13 | 55.12 | 59.49 | 64.59 | 70.36 | 76.45 | 82.87 | 89.84 |
| Costa Rica | 55.48 | 58.11 | 59.80 | 63.50 | 67.50 | 72.10 | 77.46 | 83.39 |
| Uruguay | 53.11 | 54.57 | 58.12 | 60.84 | 64.29 | 67.80 | 71.54 | 75.39 |
| Bolivia | 33.24 | 34.83 | 39.27 | 42.71 | 45.88 | 48.94 | 53.20 | 57.81 |
| Paraguay | 27.28 | 27.44 | 28.74 | 30.02 | 31.70 | 33.61 | 35.60 | 37.64 |
| El Salvador | 25.85 | 26.71 | 27.55 | 28.89 | 30.19 | 31.51 | 32.92 | 34.43 |
| Honduras | 20.73 | 21.36 | 21.79 | 22.31 | 23.05 | 23.81 | 24.72 | 25.85 |
| Nicaragua | 12.69 | 13.05 | 13.75 | 14.66 | 15.64 | 16.69 | 17.79 | 18.97 |
| Haiti | 8.67 | 8.26 | 7.90 | 7.81 | 7.89 | 8.09 | 8.42 | 8.84 |

Source: IMF, 2017

## 3. Global Competitiveness

The Global Competitiveness Report 2016-2017 assesses the competitiveness landscape of 138 economies, providing insight into the drivers of their productivity and prosperity. This is based on the institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic environment, health and education and other efficiency enhancers. The most competitive Latin American countries are listed below.

| THE 10 MOST COMPETITIVE LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIES, 2016/2017 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| COUNTRY | RANK |
| Chile |  |
| Mexico | 33 |
| Costa Rica | 51 |
| Colombia | 54 |
| Peru | 61 |
| Uruguay | 67 |
| Guatemala | 73 |
| Brazil | 78 |
| Honduras | 81 |
| Ecuador | 88 |
| Souce:World | 91 |

Source: World Economic Forum, 2017

## 4. Trade profile

### 4.1 Latin America global trade in services

The figure below illustrates the trend in Latin America's global trade in services from 2007 to 2015. Latin America is a net importer of services and this trend has been consistent over time. Latin American exports of services were valued at USD152bn in 2015 and imports were valued at USD199bn.

Brazil was the largest exporter of services in the region in 2015 with exports worth USD33.78bn, $22 \%$ of the regions total exports. Brazil was followed by Mexico with USD22.9bn and Argentina with USD13.9bn.


[^0]
### 4.2 Latin America global trade in products

The figure below illustrates the trend in Latin America's global trade from 2008 to 2016. Latin America changed from a net exporter of goods from 2008 to 2012 to a net importer of goods from 2013 to 2016, where the trade deficit was USD28.66bn. Global exports by Latin America in 2016 was valued at USD864bn decreasing by 4.1\% from 2015, slightly more than the global decline of $3.9 \%$.


Source: TradeMap, 2017
In 2016, Mexico exported 43\% of Latin American exports valued at USD346.8bn. This is un-surprising as Mexico has the second largest GDP in the region. Brazil was second with USD185bn (21.4\%), followed by Chile with USD59.9bn (6.9\%) and Argentina with USD57.7bn (6.7\%). The largest importing country in the region is Mexico, importing USD387bn (43\%), followed again by Brazil (15\%) and Chile (6.6\%).

| TOP 10 LATIN AMERICAN EXPORTERS, 2016 |  |  |  | TOP 10 LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTERS, 2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | COUNTRY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VALUE } \\ & 2016 \\ & \text { (USDbn) } \end{aligned}$ | \% GROWTH $2015-$ 2016 | RANK | COUNTRY | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VALUE } \\ & 2016 \\ & \text { (USDbn) } \end{aligned}$ | \% GROWTH $2015-$ 2016 |
| 1 | Mexico | 373.9 | -1.8 | 1 | Mexico | 387.06 | -2.07 |
| 2 | Brazil | 185.2 | -3.1 | 2 | Brazil | 137.55 | -19.77 |
| 3 | Chile | 59.9 | -5.5 | 3 | Chile | 58.80 | -6.72 |
| 4 | Argentina | 57.7 | 1.7 | 4 | Argentina | 55.61 | -6.94 |
| 5 | Peru | 36.0 | 8.4 | 5 | Colombia | 44.89 | -16.96 |
| 6 | Colombia | 31.0 | -13.2 | 6 | Peru | 36.19 | -5.04 |
| 7 | Venezuela | 29.3 | -23.5 | 7 | Panama | 34.28 | 52.28 |
| 8 | Ecuador | 16.8 | -8.4 | 8 | Guatemala | 17.00 | -3.61 |
| 9 | Guatemala | 10.5 | -2.0 | 9 | Ecuador | 16.19 | -24.31 |
| 10 | Costa Rica | 9.9 | 3.4 | 10 | Dominican Republic | 15.62 | -9.94 |
| TOTAL | ATIN AMERICAN EXPORTS | 863.6 | -4.1 | TOTAL | LATIN AMERICAN IMPORTS | 892.24 | -7.99 |

Source: TradeMap, 2017

The table below shows Latin America's top 10 traded products for 2016. Crude petroleum oil was the leading export product category, valued at USD60bn. Motor cars for the transport of people ranked second and parts for tractors ranked third valued at USD38bn and USD29bn respectively.

Refined petroleum oil was the leading imported product in Latin America in 2016, valued at USD52bn, followed by tractor parts and phones. The top 10 Latin American imports all declined in 2016 with an overall decline of $8 \%$ for all imports.

| TOP 10 PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |  | TOP 10 PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | PRODUCT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VALUE } \\ & 2016 \\ & \text { (USDbn) } \end{aligned}$ | \% GROWTH 2015-2016 | RANK | PRODUCT | $\begin{aligned} & \text { VALUE } \\ & 2016 \\ & \text { (USDbn) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \% \\ \text { GROWTH } \\ \text { 2015- } \\ 2016 \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 | Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude | 60.12 | -23.46 | 1 | Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude) | 52.0 | -11.7 |
| 2 | Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons | 38.24 | -1.50 | 2 | Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons | 33.1 | -5.7 |
| 3 | Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons | 29.05 | 0.74 | 3 | Telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks | 30.6 | -6.9 |
| 4 | Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and cab | 28.28 | 5.80 | 4 | Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons | 29.7 | -4.9 |
| 5 | Copper ores and concentrates | 25.33 | 4.81 | 5 | Electronic integrated circuits; parts thereof | 18.3 | -0.6 |
| 6 | Soya beans, whether or not broken | 25.28 | -9.66 | 6 | Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers, machines | 16.3 | -1.6 |
| 7 | Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought or not further worked than semi-manufactured | 24.83 | 20.42 | 7 | Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses | 14.5 | -15.0 |
| 8 | Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof; magnetic or optical readers | 20.76 | 11.55 | 8 | Petroleum gas and other gaseous hydrocarbons | 12.6 | -27.1 |
| 9 | Telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks | 17.06 | 2.23 | 9 | Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and cab | 10.6 | -1.2 |
| 10 | Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets | 16.60 | -1.96 | 10 | Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude | 10.3 | -24.5 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS |  | 863.59 | -4.08 | TOTAL | PORTS | 892.2 | -8.0 |

Source: TradeMap, 2017
The top products (HS4) exported by the top markets are shown below:

## Mexico

- Motor cars for the transport of people (USD31.42bn)
- Tractor and motor vehicle parts (USD26.19bn)
- Vehicles for the transport of goods (USD23.38bn)
- Automatic data processing machines (USD20.57bn)
- Telephone sets (USD16.48bn)


## Brazil

- Soya beans (USD19.33bn)
- Iron ores and concentrates (USD13.29bn)
- Cane or beet sugar (USD10.44bn)
- Crude petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (USD10.1bn)
- Meat and edible offal of fowls (USD6.13bn)


## Chile

- Refined copper and copper alloys (USD12.6bn)
- Copper ores and concentrates (USD12.50bn)
- Chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving grades) (USD2.39bn)
- Fish fillets and other fish meat, whether or not minced (USD2.17bn)
- Wine (USD1.9bn)


## Argentina

- Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets (USD9.97bn)
- Maize or corn (USD4.19bn)
- Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (USD4.11bn)
- Soya beans, whether or not broken (USD3.23bn)
- Motor vehicles for transporting goods (USD2.58bn)


## Peru

- Copper ores and concentrates (USD15.39bn)
- Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought (USD6.43bn)
- Refined petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (USD1.71bn)
- Copper, refined, and copper alloys, unwrought (USD1.38bn)
- Zinc ores and concentrates (USD1.19bn)

The top products (HS4) imported by the top markets are shown below:

## Mexico

- Parts and accessories for tractors and motor vehicles (USD22.75bn)
- Refined petroleum oils (USD18.05bn)
- Electronic integrated circuits; parts thereof (USD15bn)
- Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless (USD14.6bn)
- Automatic data-processing machines (USD10.12bn)


## Brazil

- Refined petroleum oils (USD7.3bn)
- Parts and accessories for tractors and motor vehicles (USD4.85bn)
- Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless (USD3.62bn)
- Medicaments (USD3.28bn)
- Crude petroleum oils (USD2.9bn)


## Chile

- Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons (USD3.3bn)
- Refined petroleum oils (USD3.25bn)
- Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless (USD2.6bn)
- Crude petroleum oils (USD2.27bn)
- Motor vehicles for the transport of goods (USD1.77bn)


## Argentina

- Motor cars and other motor vehicles for the transport of persons (USD4.47bn)
- Parts and accessories for tractors and motor vehicles (USD2.48bn)
- Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless (USD2.12bn)
- Refined petroleum oils (USD1.87bn)
- Petroleum gas (USD1.87bn)


## Colombia

- Refined petroleum oils (USD3.71bn)
- Motor cars designed for the transport of people (USD2.1bn)
- Telephones for cellular networks mobile telephones or for other wireless (USD1.78bn)
- Medicaments (USD1.35bn)
- Automatic data-processing machines and units thereof (USD1.1bn)


### 4.3 Trade with South Africa

The figure below shows trade between South Africa and Latin America from 2009 to 2016. In this period South Africa had a trade deficit with Latin America, with the largest deficit in 2016 of USD2.3bn. South Africa exported goods to Latin America valued at USD944m in 2016, representing a decrease of $3 \%$, while imported goods were valued at USD3.25bn in 2016, growing by $22.3 \%$.


Source: TradeMap, 2017
South Africa's top Latin American country with which it trades is Brazil, which receives the highest exports (USD378.57m) as well as being the largest source market for South African imports (USD1.4bn). The largest exports to Brazil include ferro-alloys, coal and insecticides. South Africa imports a wide variety of goods from Brazil like meat and offal of fowls, self-propelled railway coaches and unwrought zinc. South Africa's second largest trading market in the region is Argentina with the bulk of exports being parts and accessories for tractors and motor vehicles and engine parts. South African imports from Argentina included maize, oilcake, soya-bean oil and motor vehicles.

| TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN DESTINATION MARKETS, 2016 |  |  |  | TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN SOURCE MARKETS, 2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | COUNTRY | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VALUE } \\ 2016 \\ \text { (USDm) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% GROWTH 2015-2016 | RANK | COUNTRY | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VALUE } \\ 2016 \\ \text { (USDm) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% GROWTH 2015-2016 |
| 1 | Brazil | 378.57 | -23.50 | 1 | Brazil | 1401.5 | 9.4 |
| 2 | Argentina | 163.97 | 18.87 | 2 | Argentina | 820.4 | 41.2 |
| 3 | Mexico | 137.79 | 32.89 | 3 | Mexico | 607.5 | 23.3 |
| 4 | Panama | 56.65 | 45.37 | 4 | Paraguay | 111.6 | 408.1 |
| 5 | Chile | 54.69 | -5.30 | 5 | Chile | 98.9 | -39.2 |
| 6 | Colombia | 26.93 | 49.35 | 6 | Colombia | 59.7 | 88.3 |
| 7 | Uruguay | 25.67 | 44.38 | 7 | Uruguay | 46.4 | 65.4 |
| 8 | Peru | 25.34 | -28.48 | 8 | Peru | 30.9 | 58.9 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 13.19 | 156.52 | 9 | Dominican Republic | 22.8 | 124.2 |
| 10 | Ecuador | 12.62 | -57.97 | 10 | Venezuela | 15.1 | 6344.4 |
| TOTAL | EXPORTS | 944.83 | -3.03 | TOTAL | MPORTS | 3253.5 | 22.3 |

Source: TradeMap, 2017

The leading export product from South Africa to Latin America was ferro-alloys valued at USD81.1m. Coal (USD73m) is the second largest export from South Africa, destined mainly for Brazil ( $68 \%$ of South African exports). These exports are followed by flat-rolled products of stainless steel worth USD53m, mainly to Brazil and Colombia. The largest growth was seen in the export of motor vehicles for the transport of goods.

The leading import product from Latin America was maize valued at USD571m, followed by oilcake and other solid residues (USD202m) and meat (USD241m).

| TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |  | TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | PRODUCT | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VALUE } \\ 2016 \\ \text { (USDm) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% GROWTH 2015-2016 | RANK | PRODUCT | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VALUE } \\ 2016 \\ \text { (USDm) } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | \% GROWTH 2015-2016 |
| 1 | Ferro-alloys | 81.1 | 76.90 | 1 | Maize or corn | 571.1 | 362.2 |
| 2 | Coal; briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal | 72.7 | -7.27 | 2 | Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets | 201.5 | 25.6 |
| 3 | Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of $>=600 \mathrm{~mm}$, hot-rolled or cold-rolled | 52.7 | 63.05 | 3 | Meat and edible offal of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, ducks, geese, turkeys | 110.3 | -5.5 |
| 4 | Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, antisprouting products and plantgrowth | 45.8 | 16.35 | 4 | Soya beans, whether or not broken | 100.7 | 51.0 |
| 5 | Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, incl | 43.8 | -74.27 | 5 | Self-propelled railway or tramway coaches, vans and trucks (excluding those of heading 8604) | 94.5 | - |
| 6 | Parts and accessories for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons | 42.3 | 8.51 | 6 | Unwrought zinc | 88.1 | -40.8 |
| 7 | Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, incl. chassis with engine and cab | 37.0 | 245.52 | 7 | Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form | 74.4 | 66.9 |
| 8 | Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals (excluding crude); preparations containing | 32.9 | 11.27 | 8 | Electric motors and generators (excluding generating sets) | 62.9 | -26.8 |
| 9 | Tanned or crust hides and skins of bovine "incl. buffalo" or equine animals, without hair on | 28.0 | 23.56 | 9 | Telephone sets, incl. telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks | 52.9 | 29.3 |
| 10 | Parts suitable for use solely or principally with internal combustion piston engine of heading | 21.9 | 4.15 | 10 | Artificial corundum, whether or not chemically defined; aluminium oxide; aluminium hydroxide | 51.7 | 19867.6 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS |  | 944.8 | -3.03 | TOTAL IMPORTS |  | 3253.5 | 22.3 |

Source: TradeMap, 2017

### 4.4 Trade with the Western Cape

The figure below shows trade between the Western Cape and Latin America from 2010 to 2016. The province exported goods to the value of USD66.49m in 2016 compared to USD79.21m in 2015, representing a decrease of $16 \%$, while imported goods increased by $8 \%$ in the same year. Over the period, the Western Cape has demonstrated a negative trade balance with Latin America.


Source: Quantec, 2017
The table below shows the top 10 traded products between the Western Cape and Latin America in 2016. The top exports from the Western Cape were refined petroleum oil (USD6.29m), undenatured ethyl alcohol (USD5.75m) and ink (USD3.69m). Top valued imports include maize (USD68.43m), soya beans (USD37.67m) and tobacco (USD35m). The top 5 imports into the Western Cape were all agricultural products in 2016, which is rare for the Western Cape.

| TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  | TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | PRODUCT | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VALUE } \\ 2016 \\ \text { (USDm) } \end{gathered}$ | RANK | PRODUCT | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { VALUE } \\ 2016 \\ \text { (USDm) } \end{gathered}$ |
| 1 | Refined petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals | 6.29 | 1 | Maize (corn) | 68.43 |
| 2 | Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ | 5.75 | 2 | Soya beans, whether or not broken | 37.67 |
| 3 | Printing ink, writing or drawing ink and other inks | 3.69 | 3 | Unmanufactured tobacco; tobacco refuse | 35.43 |
| 4 | Insecticides, rodenticides, fungicides, herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plantgrowth regulators | 3.57 | 4 | Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form | 33.10 |
| 5 | Mineral or chemical fertilisers containing two or three of the fertilising elements nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium; other fertilisers | 2.75 | 5 | Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets | 22.64 |
| 6 | Wine of fresh grapes | 2.61 | 6 | Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites | 19.28 |
| 7 | Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more | 2.49 | 7 | Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices | 17.35 |
| 8 | Tanned or crust hides and skins of other animals, without wool or hair on | 1.98 | 8 | Unwrought zinc | 15.53 |
| 9 | Vegetable saps and extracts | 1.93 | 9 | Meat and edible offal, of poultry | 14.80 |


| TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  | TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS FROM LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| RANK | VRODUCT <br> 2016 <br> (USDm) | RANK | PRODUCT | VALUE <br> 2016 <br> (USDm) |  |
| 10 | Garments, made up of fabrics of laminated <br> nonwovens, felt, rubberised textile fabric, <br> pained canvas or backcloths | 1.77 | 10 | Crustaceans, whether in shell or not, live, <br> fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine | 11.56 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS | 66.52 | TOTAL IMPORTS | $\mathbf{3 9 3 . 5 1}$ |  |  |

Source: Quantec, 2017

Western Cape exports to Latin American markets are categorised in the table below. The highest value importer of Western Cape products is Brazil, with a $26 \%$ share of Western Cape exports to Latin America (USD26.07m). Mexico was the second largest Latin American importer, with a $17.5 \%$ share of exports to the region.

| WESTERN CAPE EXPORT MARKETS IN LATIN AMERICA, 2016 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | IMPORTERS | VALUE 2016 (USDm) | GROWTH 2015-2016 | \%SHARE OF EXPORTS TO LATIN AMERICA |
| 1 | Brazil | 17.34 | -20.20 | 26.07 |
| 2 | Mexico | 11.63 | -44.69 | 17.48 |
| 3 | Chile | 8.97 | -8.46 | 13.50 |
| 4 | Panama | 8.23 | -19.31 | 12.37 |
| 5 | Argentina | 5.10 | 60.70 | 7.66 |
| 6 | Peru | 4.49 | 13.51 | 6.76 |
| 7 | Venezuela | 3.44 | 1075.70 | 5.17 |
| 8 | Uruguay | 2.41 | 16.01 | 3.62 |
| 9 | Colombia | 2.29 | -8.00 | 3.44 |
| 10 | Paraguay | 0.56 | -76.56 | 0.85 |
| TOTAL EXPORTS |  | 66.49 | -16.06 | 100\% |

Source: Quantec, 2017
The top products exported from the Western Cape to the top 3 Latin American importers are listed below.

## Brazil

- Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than $80 \%$ (USD2.2m)
- Wine (USD1.9m)
- Nucleic acids and their salts (USD1.4m)
- Printing and other inks (USD1.3m)
- Reaction initiators (USD1m)


## Mexico

- Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more (USD2.5m)
- Tanned or crust hides and skins of other animals, without wool or hair on (USD2m)
- Printing and other inks (USD1.7m)
- Parts \& accessories of the motor vehicles (USD1.4m)
- Leather further prepared after tanning or crusting (USD1.4m)


## Chile

- Mineral or chemical fertilisers (USD2m)
- Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish or marine mammals (USD1m)
- Radar apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus and radio remote control apparatus (USD1m)
- Vegetable saps and extracts; pectic substances (USD0.8m)
- Other machinery for making up paper pulp, paper or paperboard (USD0.7m)


### 4.5 Trade Agreements and Partnerships

Strengthening South-South relations remains an important pillar of South African's foreign policy. South Africa, via SACU, has a preferential trade agreement with Mercosur (Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay). The DTI reports that there are tariff reductions on around 1,000 product lines for each of the partners.

### 4.6 Port-to-Port

The table below shows the transit times for shipping from Cape Town to major ports in Latin America:

| TERMINAL | DISTANCE | TRANSIT TIME |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Brazil |  |  |
| Sao Francisco | 6402.5km(3457.1M) | 21 Days 7 hrs . |
| Angra dos Reis | 6213(3354.7M) | 23 days 4 hrs |
| Santos | $6330.4 \mathrm{~km}(3418.1 \mathrm{M})$ | 21 days 4hrs |
| Recife | 6234.9km(3366.6M) | 21 days |
| Paranagu | 6442km(3478.4M) | 21 Days 8 hrs |
| Vitoria | $6072.1 \mathrm{~km}(3278.7 \mathrm{M})$ | 20days 18hrs |
| Rio De Janeiro | $6089 \mathrm{~km}(3287.8 \mathrm{M})$ | 20days 19hrs |
| Rio Grande | $6740.9 \mathrm{~km}(3639.8 \mathrm{M})$ | 21 days 20hrs |
| Mexico |  |  |
| Port of Manzanillo | $8244.38 \mathrm{mi}(15268.59 \mathrm{~km})$ | 1 month |
| Veracruz | 7468.32 mi (13831.32 km) | 1 month |
| Chile |  |  |
| San Antonio | 5221.23 mi (9669.71 km) | 24 days |
| Argentina |  |  |
| Buenos Aires | 3734.52 mi (6916.32 km) | 19 days |
| Colombia |  |  |
| Buenaventura | $6877.83 \mathrm{mi}(12737.74 \mathrm{~km})$ | 1 month |

## 5. Foreign Direct Investment

### 5.1 Global Foreign Direct Investment into Latin America and the Caribbean

Between January 2003 and December 2016 a total of 15,914 FDI projects were recorded into Latin America and the carribean. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD1,274.89bn which is an average investment of USD80.10m per project. During the period, a total of $3,578,029$ jobs were created.

The United States was the largest source market for inward FDI into Latin America in terms of projects, with 4,654 investment projects, which accounted for $29.2 \%$ of projects. Spain and Germany are ranked second and third accounting for $11 \%$ and $6 \%$ respectively.

| TOP 10 SOURCE COUNTRIES FOR FDI INTO LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN, 2003-DEC 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: |
| RANK | COUNTRY | PROJECTS | \%PROJECTS | CAPEX (USDm) | \% CAPEX |  |
| 1 | United States | 4654 | 29.2 | 283625.6 | 22.2 |  |
| 2 | Spain | 1789 | 11.2 | 141627.0 | 11.1 |  |
| 3 | Germany | 989 | 6.2 | 70429.3 | 5.5 |  |
| 4 | Japan | 859 | 5.4 | 58425.1 | 4.6 |  |
| 5 | France | 841 | 5.3 | 52930.6 | 4.2 |  |
| 6 | UK | 827 | 5.2 | 64142.5 | 5.0 |  |
| 7 | Canada | 690 | 4.3 | 118642.9 | 9.3 |  |
| 8 | Italy | 423 | 2.7 | 54142.1 | 4.2 |  |
| 9 | Switzerland | 412 | 2.6 | 23035.4 | 1.8 |  |
| 10 | Chile | 342 | 2.1 | 14653.7 | 1.1 |  |
| TOTAL |  | $\mathbf{1 5 9 1 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 2 7 4 8 8 7 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ |  |

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017
When breaking the investment down to the destination countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, Mexico received the most projects $(4,362)$, followed by Brazil $(4,299)$ and Colombia $(1,311)$. In terms of capex, Brazil received the bulk of investment (27\%) followed by Mexico (24\%) and Chile (10\%).

| RANK | COUNTRY | PROJECTS | \%PROJECTS | CAPEX (USDm) | \% CAPEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Mexico | 4362 | 27 | 302852.50 | 23.76 |
| 2 | Brazil | 4299 | 27 | 347111.50 | 27.23 |
| 3 | Colombia | 1311 | 8 | 75545.10 | 5.93 |
| 4 | Argentina | 1289 | 8 | 81289.60 | 6.38 |
| 5 | Chile | 1002 | 6 | 124134.70 | 9.74 |
| 6 | Peru | 740 | 5 | 83601.70 | 6.56 |
| 7 | Costa Rica | 488 | 3 | 13721.30 | 1.08 |
| 8 | Panama | 387 | 2 | 27713.70 | 2.17 |
| 9 | Venezuela | 244 | 2 | 41874.40 | 3.28 |
| 10 | Uruguay | 228 | 1 | 16907.20 | 1.33 |
| TOTAL |  | 15914 | 100 | 1274887.00 | 100.00 |

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017
The top parent company investing into Latin America and the Caribbean were IBM, investing in 48 projects to the value of USD2.12bn, which makes it the largest investor for projects. This was followed by Wal-Mart, also from the United States with 47 projects. The food and tobacco sector companies dominated investment projects in the region.

| TOP INVESTING COMPANIES INTO LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN, 2003- DEC 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| RANK | INVESTING COMPANY | COUNTRY OF |  |  |  |  |  |
| ORIGIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| TOP INVESTING COMPANIES INTO LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN, 2003- DEC 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| RANK | INVESTING COMPANY | COUNTRY OF <br> ORIGIN | SECTOR | PROJECTS | CAPEX (USDm) |
| 3 | Nestle | Switzerland | Food \& Tobacco | 42 | 3120.80 |
| 4 | United Parcel Services <br> (UPS) | US | Transport | 41 | 1547.90 |
| 5 | Global Exchange | Spain | Financial Services | 38 | 1519.10 |
| 6 | MoviStar | Spain | Communications | 36 | 5293.20 |
| 7 | Repsol SA | Coal, Oil \& natural gas | 36 | 17469.50 |  |
| 8 | General Motors (GM) | US | Automotive OEM | 34 | 11292.50 |
| 9 | Telefonica | Communications | 33 | 14621.70 |  |
| 10 | Carrefour | Food \& Tobacco | 32 | 1050.40 |  |

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

### 5.2 Global Foreign Direct Investment from Latin America and the Caribbean

Between January 2003 and December 2016 a total of 3,492 FDI projects were recorded from Latin America and the Caribbean. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD207.67bn which is an average investment of USD59.50m per project. During the period, a total of 576,273 jobs were created.

The table below shows the destination markets for outward FDI from Latin America from January 2003 to December 2016. United States was the largest destination market in terms of projects, with 512 investment projects, which accounted for $15 \%$ of all projects. Colombia and Argentina are ranked second and third accounting for $8 \%$ and $6 \%$ respectively. Six out of the top ten destination markets are fellow Latin America countries.

| RANK | COUNTRY | PROJECTS | \%PROJECTS | CAPEX (USDm) | \% CAPEX |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | United States | 512 | 14.66 | 22726.70 | 10.94 |
| 2 | Colombia | 283 | 8.10 | 18678.30 | 8.99 |
| 3 | Argentina | 209 | 5.99 | 13097.00 | 6.31 |
| 4 | Peru | 201 | 5.76 | 16362.90 | 7.88 |
| 5 | Brazil | 189 | 5.41 | 18908.50 | 9.11 |
| 6 | Mexico | 161 | 4.61 | 9689.50 | 4.67 |
| 7 | Spain | 150 | 4.30 | 3095.10 | 1.49 |
| 8 | UK | 134 | 3.84 | 3290.50 | 1.58 |
| 9 | China | 118 | 3.38 | 5196.50 | 2.50 |
| 10 | Chile | 111 | 3.18 | 8280.80 | 3.99 |
| TOTAL |  | 3492 | 100.00 | 207669.00 | 100.00 |

The top company investing from Latin America and the Caribbean was Accenture, with 52 projects worth USD1.2bn followed by Cemex and Genpact with 47 projects each. Brazil and Chile are the most prominent countries in the top company list.

| TOP COMPANIES INVESTING FROM LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN (BY PROJECTS), 2003-DECEMBER 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANK | COMPANY NAME | SECTOR | COURCE | PROJECTS | CAPEX (USDm) |
| 1 | Accenture | Software \& IT | Ireland | 52 | 1232.20 |
| 2 | Cemex | building \& construction <br> materials | Mexico | 47 | 4836.00 |
| 3 | Genpact (GECIS) | Busines Services | Bermuda | 738.3 |  |
|  | Petrobras | Coal, Oil \& Natural gas | Brazil | 47 | 40 |
| 4 | Vale (Companhia Vale do Rio Doce) | Metals | Brazil | 35 |  |


| TOP COMPANIES INVESTING FROM LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN (BY PROJECTS), 2003-DECEMBER 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| RANK | COMPANY NAME | SECTOR | SOURCE <br> COUNTRY | PROJECTS | CAPEX (USDm) |
| 5 | Global Crossing | Communication | Bermuda | 34 | 6494.20 |
| 6 | Cencosud | Food \& Tobacco | Chile | 26 | 1788.40 |
| 8 | Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA) | Coal, Oil \& Natural gas | Venezuela | 24 | 6703.50 |
| 9 | Sodimac | Consumer Products | Chile | 24 | 753.6 |
| 10 | Claro | Communications | Argentina, <br> Paraguay and <br> Uruguay | 23 | 4542.70 |

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

### 5.3 Foreign Direct Investment relations between South Africa Latin America and the Caribbean

### 5.3.1 Outward Investment from South Africa to Latin America and the Caribbean

Between January 2003 and December 2016 a total of 48 FDI projects were recorded from South Africa into Latin America. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD2.07bn which is an average investment of USD43.00m per project. During the period, a total of 5,178 jobs were created.

The table below shows FDI from South Africa to Latin America and the Caribbean from 2011 to December 2016. A total of 25 FDI projects were recorded in this period.

| SOUTH AFRICA'S INVESTMENTS INTO LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN, 2011- DECEMBER 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PROJECT } \\ & \text { DATE } \end{aligned}$ | INVESTING COMPANY | SOURCE STATE | DESTINATION COUNTRY | INDUSTRY SECTOR | SUB-SECTOR | INDUSTRY ACTIVITY | CAPEX (USDm) | JOBS |
| Oct-15 | Aspen Pharmacare Holdings | KwaZulu- <br> Natal | Durban | Costa Rica | Pharmaceuticals | Pharmaceutical preparations | Shared Services Centre | 1.8 |
| Dec-14 | OLX | Western Cape | Cape Town | Argentina | Software \& IT services | Internet publishing \& broadcasting \& web search | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 2.4 |
| Jun-14 | Aspen Pharmacare Holdings | KwaZulu- <br> Natal | Durban | Colombia | Pharmaceuticals | Pharmaceutical preparations | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 20 |
| Apr-14 | Aspen Pharmacare Holdings | KwaZulu- <br> Natal | Durban | Costa Rica | Pharmaceuticals | Pharmaceutical preparations | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 4.2 |
| Apr-14 | Westcon Group | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Colombia | Communications | Communications equipment | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 0.008 |
| Apr-14 | Westcon Group | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Colombia | Communications | Communications equipment | Sales, Marketing \& Support | $\begin{array}{r} 20 \\ 3.9 \end{array}$ |
| Apr-14 | Westcon Group | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Colombia | Communications | Communications equipment | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 3.9 |
| Apr-14 | Westcon Group | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Colombia | Communications | Communications equipment | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 3.9 |
| Dec-13 | UMP | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Chile | Plastics | Urethane, foam products \& other compounds | Manufacturing | 34 |
| Dec-13 | UMP | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Chile | Plastics | Urethane, foam products \& other compounds | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 2 |
| Jul-13 | Wings Travel | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Hotels \& Tourism | Travel arrangement \& reservation services | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 0.9 |
| May-13 | MiX Telematics | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Communications | Communications equipment | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 3.9 |
| Jul-12 | PromonLogicalis | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Software \& IT services | Custom computer programming services | Business Services | 3.2 |
| Jul-12 | PromonLogicalis | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Software \& IT services | Custom computer programming services | Business Services | 3.2 |
| Jul-12 | PromonLogicalis | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Software \& IT services | Custom computer programming services | Business Services | 3.2 |
| Sep-11 | AngloGold Ashanti | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Metals | Gold ore \& silver ore mining | Extraction | 251 |
| Sep-11 | AngloGold Ashanti | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Metals | Gold ore \& silver ore mining | Extraction | 251 |
| Sep-11 | AngloGold Ashanti | Gauteng | Johannesburg | Brazil | Metals | Gold ore \& silver ore mining | Extraction | 251 |


| SOUTH AFRICA'S INVESTMENTS INTO LATIN AMERICA \& THE CARRIBEAN, 2011- DECEMBER 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { PROJECT } \\ & \text { DATE } \end{aligned}$ | INVESTING COMPANY | SOURCE STATE | DESTINATION COUNTRY | INDUSTRY SECTOR | SUB-SECTOR | INDUSTRY ACTIVITY | CAPEX <br> (USDm) | JOBS |
| Aug-11 | Westcon Group | Gauteng | Colombia | Communications | Communications equipment | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 3.9 | 23 |
| Mar-11 | SRK Consulting Argentina | Gauteng | Argentina | Business Services | Architectural, engineering, \& related services | Business Services | 0.5 | 5 |
| Feb-11 | AEL Latin <br> America | Gauteng | Chile | Chemicals | Other chemical products \& preparation | Sales, Marketing <br> \& Support | 1 | 9 |
| Jan-11 | Ad Dynamo | Western Cape | Colombia | Business Services | Advertising, PR, \& related | Business Services | 0.1 | 18 |
| Jan-11 | Ad Dynamo | Western Cape | Mexico | Business Services | Advertising, PR, \& related | Business Services | 2.8 | 12 |
| Jan-11 | Ad Dynamo | Western Cape | Brazil | Business Services | Advertising, PR, \& related | Business Services | 2.8 | 7 |
| Jan-11 | SRK Consulting | Gauteng | Mexico | Business Services | Architectural, engineering, \& related services | Business Services | 2.8 | 12 |

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017
The investments into Latin America that originated from the Western Cape are highlighted above.

### 5.3.2 Inward Investment from Latin America and the Caribbean into South Africa and the Western Cape

Between January 2003 and December 2016 a total of 15 FDI projects were recorded from Latin America and the Caribbean into South Africa. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD272m which is an average investment of USD18.10m per project. During the period, a total of 1,604 jobs were created.

The Latin American countries that invested into South Africa in the period were Mexica, Brazil, Argentina and Chile. The largest investment into the Western Cape was by Kerzner International into the One and Only Waterfront establishment. Vina Concha y Toro invested in the Western Cape from Chile investing in a new subsidiary, VCT's regional HQ which focuses on trade issues and promotion of the Devil's Box, Marques de Casa Concha and Don Melchor brands.

| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN FDI TO SOUTH AFRICA, 2003- DECEMBER 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { PROJECT } \\ \text { DATE } \end{gathered}$ | INVESTING COMPANY | SOURCE COUNTRY | DESTINATION STATE | INDUSTRY SECTOR | SUB-SECTOR | INDUSTRY ACTIVITY | CAPEX (USDm) | JOBS |
| Nov 2016 | Imbera | Mexico | Gauteng | Industrial Machinery, Equipment \& Tools | Ventilation, heating, air conditioning, and commercial refrigeration equipment manufacturing | Manufacturing | 21.3 | 401 |
| Jul 2014 | Asia Broadcast Satellite (ABS) | Bermuda | Gauteng | Communications | Satellite telecommunications | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 7.5 | 16 |
| Jan 2014 | BTG Pactual | Brazil | Not Specified | Financial Services | Corporate \& investment banking | Business Services | 1.3 | 3 |
| Dec 2013 | Banco Nacional De Desenvolvimento Economico E Social (BNDES) | Brazil | Gauteng | Financial Services | Corporate \& investment banking | Business Services | 11 | 21 |
| Jun 2012 | Stefanini IT Solutions | Brazil | Not Specified | Software \& IT services | Custom computer programming services | Business Services | 1.3 | 10 |
| Feb 2012 | Grupo Assa | Argentina | Not Specified | Software \& IT services | Custom computer programming services | Design, Development \& Testing | 15.3 | 162 |
| Feb 2012 | Vina Concha y Toro | Chile | Western Cape | Beverages | Wineries | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 19 | 22 |
| Feb 2011 | Katcon Global | Mexico | Eastern Cape | Automotive Components | Motor vehicle gasoline engines \& engine parts | Manufacturing | 16.1 | 112 |


| LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN FDI TO SOUTH AFRICA, 2003- DECEMBER 2016 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PROJECT DATE | INVESTING COMPANY | SOURCE COUNTRY | DESTINATION STATE | INDUSTRY SECTOR | SUB-SECTOR | INDUSTRY ACTIVITY | CAPEX (USDm) | JOBS |
| Feb 2010 | Arch Insurance | Bermuda | Gauteng | Financial Services | Insurance | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 10.8 | 91 |
| Oct 2008 | Marcopolo | Brazil | Gauteng | Automotive OEM | Heavy duty trucks | Manufacturing | 10 | 400 |
| Oct 2008 | Marcopolo | Brazil | Gauteng | Automotive Components | Other motor vehicle parts | Education \& Training | 7 | 94 |
| May 2006 | Herbalife | Cayman Islands | Western Cape | Consumer Products | Cosmetics, perfume, personal care \& household products | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 4.4 | 18 |
| Apr 2006 | Embrapa | Brazil | Not Specified | Chemicals | Pesticide, fertilisers \& other agricultural chemicals | Sales, Marketing \& Support | 6.2 | 14 |
| May 2004 | Kerzner International | Bahamas | Western Cape | Hotels \& Tourism | Accommodation | Construction | 129.8 | 219 |
| Jul 2003 | Global Fund Services | Bermuda | Not Specified | Financial Services | Investment management | Business Services | 11 | 21 |

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

## 6. Tourism

### 6.1 Latin American Tourist Departures to South Africa

The only Latin American countries for which annual South African arrivals are recorded by SATourism can be seen below. In 2016 the Latin American country with the highest number of arrivals into South Africa was Brazil with 38 814 arrivals followed by Argentina with 9517 arrivals. The graph below shows the breakdown of arrivals according to country.


Source: SATourism, 2017
SATourism only records arrivals into the Western Cape for Brazil, Argentina and Chile, with Chile data only recorded from 2014. Brazil is the largest market with 22135 arrivals into the Western Cape in 2016 ( $57 \%$ of national) followed by Argentina (60\%) and Chile (58\%).


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

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, 2017


[^0]:    Source: TradeMap, 2017

