

Switzerland

Mar - 2017

Executive Summary

This country fact sheet provides key trade, investment and tourism related statistics for Switzerland. Specifically, it shows global trade and investment flows including an analysis of top markets and products for Switzerland in relation to South Africa and the Western Cape, highlighting the largest and fastest growing products and sub-sectors. It also analyses tourism trends between Switzerland and South Africa. The key highlights in the Swiss fact sheet are provided below:

Trade

- Switzerland is a global net exporter of services, consistently showing a trade surplus for the period under review from 2008 to 2015.
- Switzerland's top exported service were financial services valued at USD20.72bn in 2015, followed by other business services valued at USD18.59bn.
- The top service imported in 2015 were other business services, valued at USD32.66bn.
- Switzerland is a global net exporter of goods with its top export product in 2016 being natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones etc. to the value of USD98.15bn. The top import product for Switzerland globally in 2016 were also natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones etc valued at USD99.69bn.
- The top export markets for Switzerland in 2016 were Germany (USD43.52bn) followed by the United States (USD36.98bn) and the United Kingdom (USD32.68bn) in second and third place, respectively.
- The top import markets for Switzerland in 2016 were Germany (USD51.83bn), followed by the United States (USD24.01bn) and Italy (USD19.72bn) in second and third place respectively.
- South Africa has recorded a trade deficit with respect to trade with Switzerland in 2016, valued at USD129.3m.
- The top product imported from Switzerland in 2016 were cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes valued at USD70.38m.
- The top product exported to Switzerland from South Africa was unwrought aluminium valued at USD159.69m.
- The Western Cape is a net importer with respect to trade with Switzerland. The latest trade deficit was recorded at USD80m in 2016.
- Its top export product in 2016 was wine exported to the value of USD5.76m, accounting for 19.82% of exports to Switzerland.
- The top import product from Switzerland to the Western Cape in 2016 were cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes valued at USD42.06m.

Investment

- Between January 2003 and June 2016 a total of 1,605 FDI projects were recorded into Switzerland from various global sources. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD35.91bn.
- Between January 2003 and June 2016 a total of 6,132 FDI projects were recorded from Switzerland to various parts of the world. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD251.65bn.
- Between January 2003 and June 2016 a total of 51 FDI projects were recorded from Switzerland to South Africa. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD2.05bn.
- Between January 2003 and June 2016, 1 FDI project was recorded from South Africa to Switzerland. This project represents a total capital investment of USD31.9m.

Tourism

- In 2015, 65.5% of Swiss visitors to South Africa visited the Western Cape.
- An increase in 2015 was recorded in both the number of Swiss visitors to the Western Cape and the number of bed nights (relative to 2014).

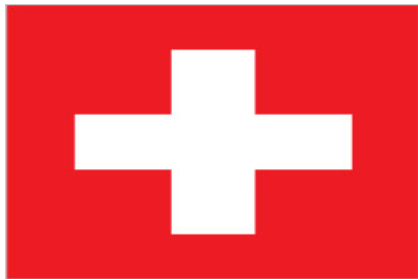
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1. General Information

“A landlocked, mountainous country, Switzerland's geographical position in central Europe and studied neutrality have given it the access and political stability to become one of the world's wealthiest countries.” (*BBC News, Switzerland country profile, 2017*).

It is situated in Central Europe, east of France and north of Italy. The geography is mostly mountainous (Alps in south, Jura in northwest) with a central plateau of rolling hills, plains, and large lakes. The government system is formally a confederation but similar in structure to a federal republic; the chief of state and head of government is the president. It is characterised as having a modern market, it is a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) and runs large trade surpluses, resulting in a strong current-account position. The current account registered a surplus of 11.5% of GDP in 2015.



Sources: CIA World Factbook, 2017; Global Edge, 2017; The Economist 2017

GENERAL INFORMATION - SWITZERLAND	
Capital	Bern
Major Cities (Population) (2015)	Zurich 1.246 million; Bern (capital) 358,000
Population (July 2016 est.)	8,179,294
Government type	Federal republic (formally a confederation)
Head of Government	President of the Swiss Confederation Doris Leuthard (since 1 January 2017); Vice President Alain Berset (since 1 January 2017)
Life expectancy (2016 est.)	82.6 years
Ethnic groups (2015)	German 65%, French 18%, Italian 10%, Romansch 1%, other 6%
Religion(s) (2000 est.)	Roman Catholic 38.2%, Protestant 26.9%, other Christian 5.6%, Muslim 5%, other 1.6%, none 21.4%, unspecified 1.3% (2013 est.)
Languages (2011)	German (official) 63.5%, French (official) 22.5%, Italian (official) 8.1%, English 4.4%, Portuguese 3.4%, Albanian 3.1%, Serbo-Croatian 2.5%, Spanish 2.2%, Romansch (official) 0.5%, other 6.6%
Human Development Index (2014)	0.930

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2017

2. Economic Overview

Switzerland, a country that supports neutrality, is a prosperous and modern market economy with low unemployment, a highly skilled labour force, and a per capita GDP among the highest in the world. It has a highly developed service sector, led by financial services, and a manufacturing industry that specializes in high-technology, knowledge-based production (CIA world factbook, 2017).

Its showcases economic and political stability, has a transparent legal system, exceptional infrastructure, efficient capital markets, and offers low corporate tax rates that make Switzerland one of the world's most competitive economies. (CIA world factbook, 2017).

During the global financial crisis, Switzerland saw a large inflow of capital as investors searched for a haven from widespread market turmoil. Surging demand for Swiss francs led to a steep appreciation of their value. In 2011, at the height of the eurozone sovereign debt crisis, the value of the Swiss currency, as measured against those of its main trading partners, soared by roughly 20 per cent between early July and August (Financial Times, 2017)

This appreciated currency would hurt the export driven economy. Goods and services were losing competitiveness abroad. Imported goods, which had become substantially cheaper, were also pushing down domestic inflation. The Swiss economy appeared destined for a prolonged period of sharp deflation. In September 2011, the central bank stepped in, setting a ceiling of SFr1.20 to the euro.

In 2015, The Swiss National Bank scrapped its ceiling of SFr1.20 to the euro, three-and-a-half years after introducing it. The reason for its scrapping was due to the belief that the "exceptional overvaluation" of the franc against other currencies had diminished since the cap was introduced" (Financial Times, 2017).

BMI forecasts global trade volumes to remain subdued relative to the past decade. Many of Switzerland's core exports, such as financial services and luxury consumer goods, will remain fairly well shielded from a loss of foreign exchange competitiveness. Switzerland's global export share has more broadly remained stable even after the removal of the franc floor in 2015 (BMI, 2017).

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK SWOT ANALYSIS	
STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Small, services-based economy with one of the world's highest living standards. - Highly developed and internationalised financial services sector, as well as manufacturing expertise in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, machinery, watches and precision instruments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A strong franc may limit Switzerland's ability to compete on international markets in certain industrial sectors. -A highly open economy leaves the economy sensitive to shifts in external demand.
OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Switzerland is well placed to further develop its role as an international financial centre and to take advantage of the globalisation of financial and banking services. - Emerging market growth will improve export opportunities, particularly in high value-added specialist manufacturing sectors where Swiss companies retain a comparative advantage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ongoing need for fiscal austerity in the surrounding eurozone, and the related strength of the Swiss franc, looks set to limit export growth into the medium term. The transition away from an export dependent growth model may be rocky. - A prolonged period of negative interest rates has stoked risks of another housing and real estate bubble forming.

Source: BMI International, 2017

The Swiss have largely conformed their economic practices with that of the EU's to enhance their international competitiveness, but some trade protectionism remains, particularly for its small agricultural sector. The Swiss economy is tightly linked to that of its neighbours in the euro zone, which purchases half of Swiss exports and therefore makes it sensitive to changes in demand from these regions.

Recently the Swiss has also responded to increasing pressure from neighbouring countries and trading partners to reform its banking secrecy laws, by agreeing to conform to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regulations on administrative assistance in tax matters, including tax evasion. The Swiss government is also openly considering the possibility of imposing taxes on bank deposits held by foreigners.

Below are key Swiss economic indicators:

ECONOMIC INFORMATION	
Currency	Swiss Franc
GDP (PPP) - 2016 est.	USD494.3 billion
GDP real growth - 2016 est.	1%
GDP per capita - 2016 est.	USD59,400
Inflation – 2016	-0.4%
Central Bank discount rate - 31 Dec 2010	0.5%
Commercial bank prime lending rate (31 Dec 2016 est.)	2.6%
Unemployment rate – 2016 est.	3.4%

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2017

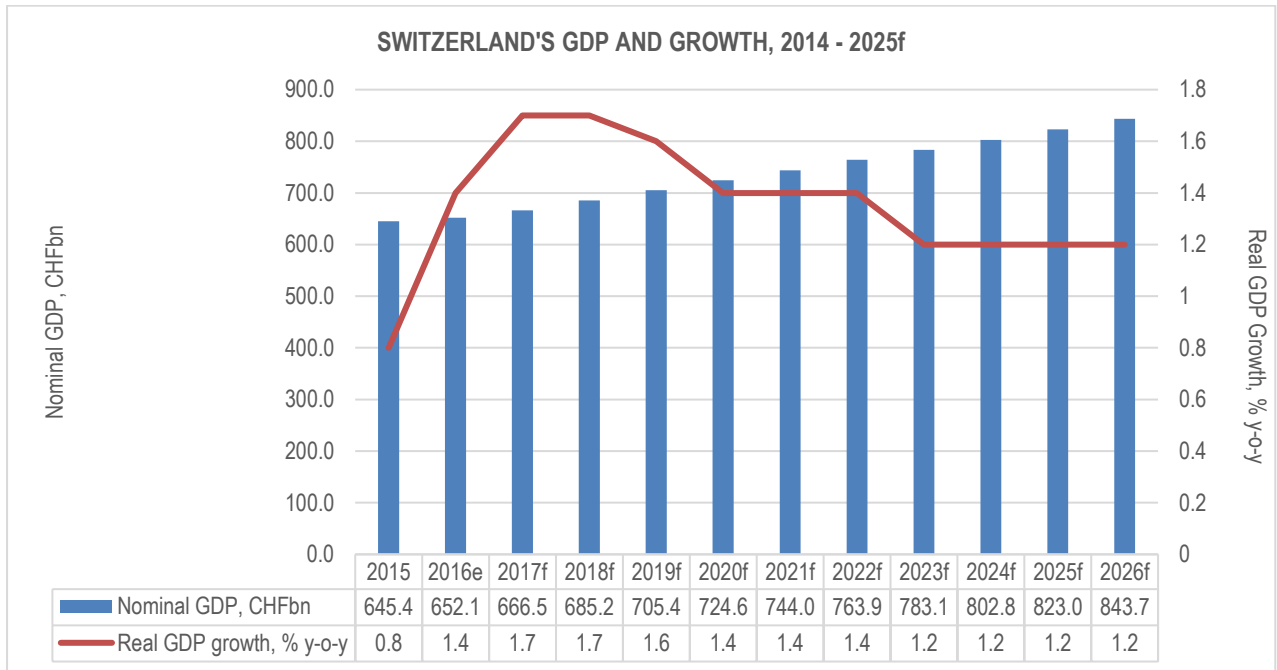
According to BMI, “Swiss economic activity will be supported by stronger external demand and a pick-up in consumer spending in 2017. Exports will remain a main engine of Switzerland's open economy despite franc appreciation since 2015, with the country's competitiveness being supported by strong levels of fixed investment.”

Private consumption is expected to be a key driver of growth in the coming years. Swiss unemployment is expected to remain well below that of most developed peer countries. Domestic credit conditions will remain loose, supporting household lending. Low and stable price growth, as well a stronger franc relative to previous years, will also support household purchasing power. (BMI, 2017)

BMI rates the Swiss government as running one of the most conservative fiscal policies globally, rules acting to cap potential growth in public debt and expenditures. The forecast sees the public sector contribution to headline GDP growth remaining relatively small over the medium term.

The expectation according to BMI, with respect to fixed capital formation, is that business investment will provide key support to the Swiss economy over the medium to long term. This is as a result of the recovery in Eurozone demand and persistent current account surpluses, which will facilitate investment in the export-oriented manufacturing and financial service industries. In addition rising domestic consumption will encourage investment in domestically focused industries, which will help to offset any medium-term losses stemming from weaker global trade volumes and a loss of exchange rate competitiveness (BMI, 2017).

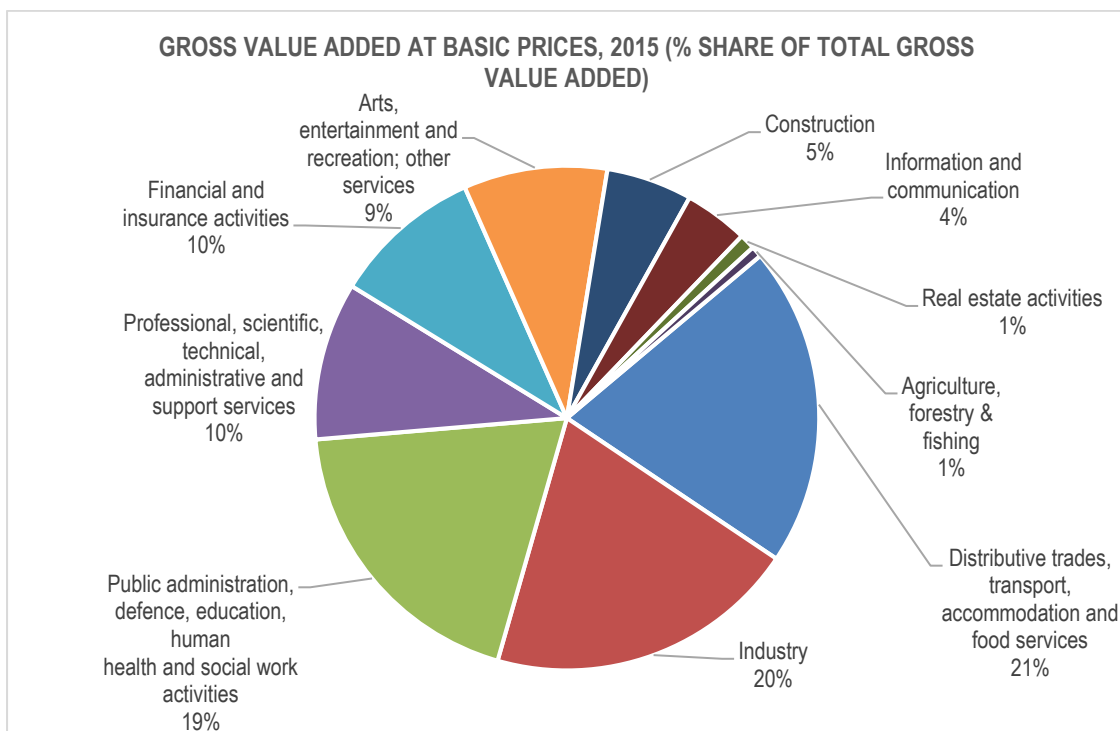
The graph below depicts Switzerland's Gross Domestic Product and its growth forecast.



Source: BMI, 2017

The largest industry contributors are:

- Distributive trades, transport, accommodation and food services (21%)
- Industry (20%)
- Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities (19%)
- Professional, scientific, technical administrative and support services (10%)
- Financial and insurance activities (10%)



Source: Eurostat, 2017

The Forbes Global 2000 is an annual list of the world's 2000 largest publicly listed corporations. Below is a list of some of the Swiss companies featured on the list in 2016.

SWITZERLAND'S LARGEST PUBLICLY LISTED COMPANIES, 2016					
GLOBAL RANK	COMPANY	SALES (USDbn)	PROFITS (USDbn)	ASSETS (USDbn)	MARKET VALUE (USDbn)
33	Nestle	92.2	9.4	123.9	235.70
47	Novartis	49.4	17.6	131.90	203.80
54	UBS	39.9	6.4	941.90	63.70
80	Roche Holding	50	9.2	75.7	222.20
118	Swiss Re	35.7	4.6	189.6	35.40
127	Zurich Insurance Group	60.8	1.8	364.20	33.10
173	Chubb	19.2	2.8	102.4	55.30
225	ABB	35.5	1.9	41.6	48.10
416	Richemont	12.4	1.7	21.20	37.60
438	Glencore International	170.5	-5	128.50	33.60

Source: Forbes Global 2000, Economy Watch, 2017

3. Doing Business in Switzerland

Economies are ranked on their ease of doing business, from 1–190, which is indicative of whether the regulatory environment is conducive to the starting and operation of a local firm. The World Bank Group in its annual *Doing Business* report ranked Switzerland 31st out of 190 countries monitored in terms of ease of doing business. Switzerland's relative strengths in terms of ease of doing business include getting electricity ranked 7th, registering a property ranked 16th and paying taxes ranked 18th.

SWITZERLAND'S EASE OF DOING BUSINESS,	
SELECTED INDICATORS	RANKING OUT OF 190 COUNTRIES, 2016
Starting a Business	71
Dealing with Construction Permits	68
Getting Electricity	7
Registering Property	16
Getting Credit	62
Protecting Minority Investors	106
Paying Taxes	18
Trading across Borders	37
Enforcing Contracts	39
Resolving Insolvency	45
DOING BUSINESS RANKING 2016	31

Source: World Bank Group's *Doing Business*, 2016 Report

4. Switzerland's Sovereign Credit Ratings

"A sovereign credit rating is the credit rating of a country or sovereign entity. Sovereign credit ratings give investors insight into the level of risk associated with investing in a particular country and also include political risks. At the request of the country, a credit rating agency will evaluate the country's economic and political environment to determine a representative credit rating". Source: Investopedia

While a number of credit agencies exist, the three most recognised credit ratings agencies globally are Fitch Ratings, Moody's Investors Services and Standard & Poor's (S&P). Reasons for a country/sovereign to seek a credit rating from one of these three agencies include not only to access funding in international bond markets via the issuance of bonds in external debt markets, but it is a means to attract foreign direct investment. Obtaining a good sovereign credit rating instils confidence in investors seeking to invest in that country, with the credit rating a means for the country to demonstrate financial transparency and credit standing.

Two key rating 'standards' exist, with the highest possible rating category being "AAA" according to S&P, which indicates that the rated country has extremely strong capacity to meet its financial commitments. A wide range of rating categories exists below this, with the categories ranging all the way down to SD (i.e. defaulted), which means the rated country has failed to pay one or more of its financial obligations when it came due.

SWITZERLAND'S SOVEREIGN CREDIT RATINGS			
CREDIT RATING AGENCY	STANDARD & POORS	MOODY'S INVESTOR SERVICES	FITCH RATINGS
CREDIT RATING	AAA	Aaa	AAA
OUTLOOK	Stable	Stable	Stable
DATE OF LAST CHANGE	Jun - 1989	Jan - 1982	Sep - 2000

Sources: Trading Economics, 2017

A number of alternative measures and rating scales exist to assess risks posed to companies and banks, particularly those pertaining to political and commercial risks when undertaking international commercial transactions. One such company which offers these services is Belgium's Delcrederecroire, the country's official export credit agency and public credit insurer.

The table below shows Delcrederecroire's current risk assessment of Switzerland in terms of export transactions and direct investments. Ratings are between 1 and 7, and between A and C, with 7 and C being the maximum risk indicators.

SWITZERLAND'S RISK ASSESSMENT - DELCREDEREDUCROIRE		
EXPORT TRANSACTIONS (Scale 1 – 7)*		
Political Risks	Short Term	1
	Medium-Long term	1
	Special Transactions	1
Commercial Risk	B	
DIRECT INVESTMENTS		
War risk	1	
Risk of expropriation and government action	1	
Transfer risk	1	

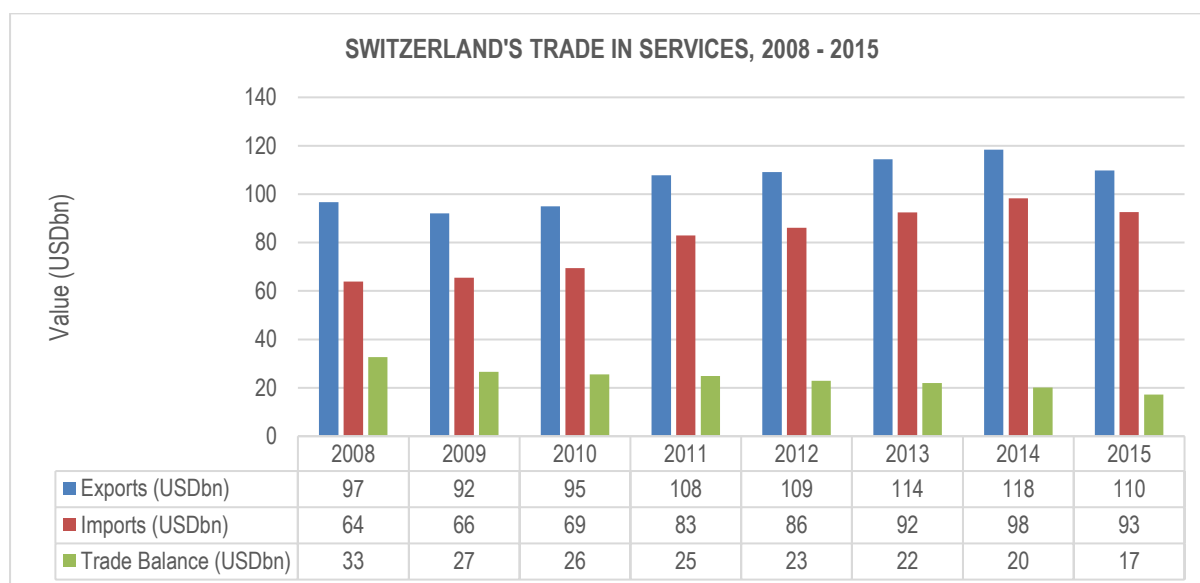
Source: Credendo, 2017

* Where 1 is associated with the least risk and 7 the most.
 ** Where B is associated with mid risk; A is low risk and C is high risk.

5. Trade

5.1 Switzerland's Trade in Services

The graph below shows Switzerland's trade in services from 2008 to 2015. Switzerland has consistently been a net exporter of services for the period 2008 to 2015.



Source: TradeMap, 2017

The table below shows Switzerland's global trade in services in 2015. Financial services was the largest service export valued at USD20.72bn followed by other business services valued at USD18.59bn and in third travel services valued at USD16.21bn.

Other business services were the largest import service into Switzerland valued at USD32.66bn. Travel services (USD15.97bn) and telecommunications, computer and information services (USD13.8bn) were the second and third largest imports.

TOP 10 SERVICES EXPORTED BY SWITZERLAND, 2015				TOP 10 SERVICES IMPORTED BY SWITZERLAND, 2015			
CODE	SERVICE	VALUE 2015 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2011 - 2015	CODE	SERVICE	VALUE 2015 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2011 - 2015
7	Financial services	20.72	-1.96%	10	Other business services	32.66	10.10%
10	Other business services	18.59	8.94%	4	Travel	15.97	7.83%
4	Travel	16.21	2.31%	9	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	13.80	6.39%
8	Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	14.37	2.39%	8	Charges for the use of intellectual property	12.33	10.01%

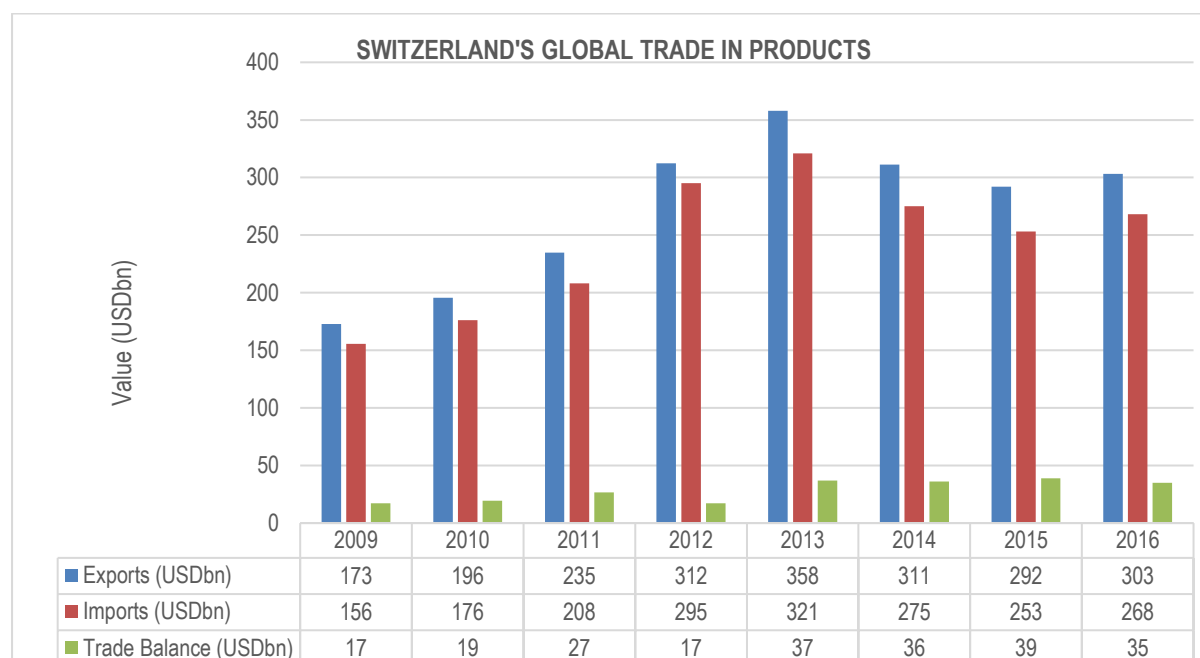
TOP 10 SERVICES EXPORTED BY SWITZERLAND, 2015				TOP 10 SERVICES IMPORTED BY SWITZERLAND, 2015			
CODE	SERVICE	VALUE 2015 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2011 - 2015	CODE	SERVICE	VALUE 2015 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2011 - 2015
9	Telecommunications, computer, and information services	13.83	11.20%	3	Transport	8.79	-1.19%
3	Transport	10.86	1.64%	7	Financial services	3.77	-4.24%
6	Insurance and pension services	6.71	4.38%	2	Maintenance and repair services	2.31	7.18%
2	Maintenance and repair services	3.79	5.41%	6	Insurance and pension services	1.65	5.98%
12	Government goods and services	1.71	-4.48%	11	Personal, cultural, and recreational services	0.62	-5.10%
1	Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	1.33	11.82%	5	Construction	0.44	-0.28%
TOTAL EXPORTS		109.72	3.14%	TOTAL IMPORTS		92.56	6.23%

Source: TradeMap, 2017

5.2. Switzerland's Global Trade

For the period 2009 to 2016, Switzerland has consistently shown a trade surplus in the trade of goods.

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Source: TradeMap, 2017

Germany is the leading export market for Switzerland, followed closely the United States the United Kingdom in third position. The German export market was valued at USD43.52bn in 2016, the American export market at USD36.98bn, and the United Kingdom ranked third at a value of USD32.68bn. For the 5 year period from 2012 to 2016, India has shown the highest growth at 149.17%, followed by growth in the United Kingdom (50.91%) and Hong Kong (44.78%).

In 2016, South Africa was Switzerland's 40th largest export market valued at USD0.71bn

TOP 10 DESTINATION MARKETS FOR EXPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND, 2016				
RANK	COUNTRY	VALUE 2016 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	% SHARE IN 2016
1	Germany	43.52	-1.45%	14.36%
2	United States	36.98	9.22%	12.20%
3	United Kingdom	32.68	50.91%	10.78%
4	China	26.96	28.36%	8.90%
5	Hong Kong	18.44	44.78%	6.08%
6	France	17.65	2.44%	5.82%
7	Italy	14.81	-4.12%	4.89%
8	India	14.52	149.17%	4.79%
9	Japan	7.66	0.61%	2.53%
10	Austria	7.51	0.42%	2.48%
TOTAL EXPORTS		303.07	6.43%	100.00%

Source: TradeMap, 2017



Germany was ranked as the top source market for Switzerland with a 19.33% share of Switzerland's imports valued at USD51.83bn. Second with a share of 8.95% was the United States (USD24.01bn), followed by Italy (USD19.72bn) in third position with a 7.35% share of all products imported into Switzerland in 2016.

South Africa was Switzerland's 32nd largest import market in 2016 valued at USD1.13bn.

TOP 10 SOURCE MARKETS FOR IMPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016				
RANK	COUNTRY	VALUE 2016 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	% SHARE IN 2016
1	Germany	51.83	-4.95%	19.33%
2	United States	24.01	28.55%	8.95%
3	Italy	19.72	-0.83%	7.35%
4	United Kingdom	18.70	79.33%	6.97%
5	France	16.62	-0.04%	6.20%
6	United Arab Emirates	16.55	641.73%	6.17%
7	China	12.49	13.71%	4.66%
8	Hong Kong	8.20	51.22%	3.06%
9	Austria	7.90	-2.01%	2.95%
10	Ireland	7.77	3.34%	2.90%
TOTAL IMPORTS		268.16	6.83%	100.00%



Source: TradeMap, 2017

Switzerland's top export products in 2016 (shown below) has natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones etc. as the top ranked export product (USD98.15bn), followed by pharmaceutical products (USD67.08bn) in second place. Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts was ranked third in 2016 and valued at USD22.36bn.

Key import products in 2016 were natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones etc. ranked first at USD99.69bn followed by pharmaceutical products at USD24.53bn. Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts was ranked third in 2016 and valued at USD17.31bn

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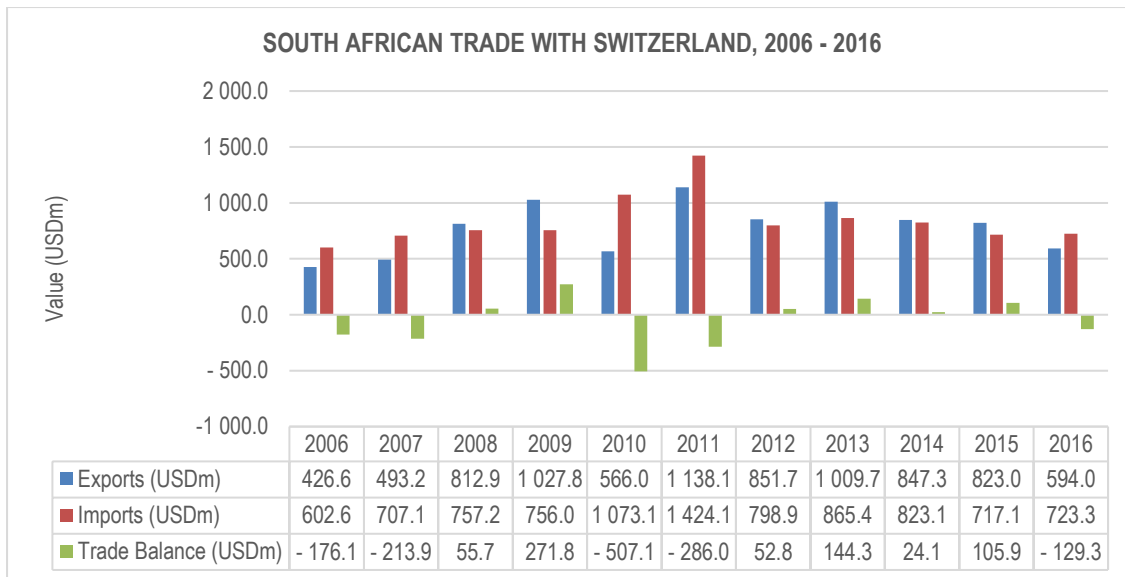
TOP EXPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016				TOP IMPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016			
RANK	PRODUCT	VALUE 2016 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	RANK	PRODUCT	VALUE 2016 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016
1	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones etc.	98.15	92.24%	1	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones etc.	99.69	96.79%
2	Pharmaceutical products	67.08	4.92%	2	Pharmaceutical products	24.53	3.68%
3	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	22.36	-4.74%	3	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	17.31	-3.37%
4	Clocks and watches and parts thereof	19.70	-1.73%	4	Vehicles and parts and accessories thereof	14.53	-2.33%

TOP EXPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016				TOP IMPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016			
RANK	PRODUCT	VALUE 2016 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	RANK	PRODUCT	VALUE 2016 (USDbn)	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016
5	Organic chemicals	19.28	-0.02%	5	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	13.45	-3.10%
6	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring equipment etc.	15.42	-0.99%	6	Organic chemicals	12.43	1.05%
7	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	12.02	-4.09%	7	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring equipment	7.42	1.05%
8	Plastics and articles thereof	4.92	-2.78%	8	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	6.82	-16.35%
9	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	2.92	-1.64%	9	Plastics and articles thereof	6.02	-3.69%
10	Articles of iron or steel	2.83	-3.53%	10	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports etc.	4.31	-0.76%
TOTAL EXPORTS		303.07	6.43%	TOTAL IMPORTS		268.16	6.83%

Source: Trademap, 2017

5.3. South Africa's Trade with Switzerland

Trade between the two nations for the past ten years has shown both surpluses and deficits. Most recently in 2016 a trade deficit was recorded to the value of USD129.3m, as shown in the graph below.



Source: Quantec, 2017

The leading export product to Switzerland from South Africa was unwrought aluminium (USD159.69m) in 2016. Exports of this good accounted for 26.88% of all South African exports to Switzerland. Platinum was the second largest export (USD148.28m) followed by diamonds (USD122.29m).

The leading import products into South Africa from Switzerland were cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes at USD70.38m and accounting for 9.73% of total imports from Switzerland in 2016. Medicaments were in second place (USD45.65m) and in third were wrist-watches, pocket-watches etc. with case of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal (USD42.75m).

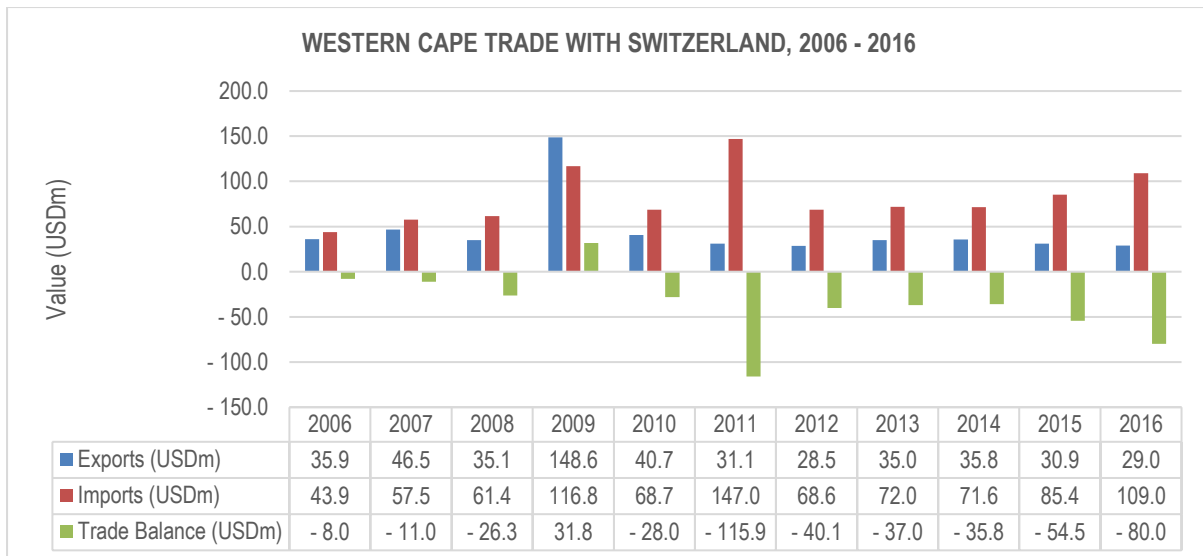
THE TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND, 2016					THE TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND, 2016				
RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016
1	Unwrought aluminium	159.69	26.88%	-3.38%	1	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	70.38	9.73%	57.38%
2	Platinum	148.28	24.96%	30.90%	2	Medicaments	45.65	6.31%	-8.78%
3	Diamonds	122.29	20.59%	18.66%	3	Wrist-watches, pocket-watches etc. with case of precious metal or of metal clad with precious metal	42.75	5.91%	27.46%
4	Chromium ores and concentrates	30.89	5.20%	101.00%	4	Orthopaedic appliances	34.70	4.80%	-5.47%

THE TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND, 2016					THE TOP 10 SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND, 2016				
RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016
5	Copper ores and concentrates	26.93	4.53%	-	5	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures (including alcoholic solutions)	34.25	4.73%	-7.97%
6	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	20.66	3.48%	42.48%	6	Radar apparatus, radio navigational aid apparatus etc.	32.23	4.46%	72.55%
7	Coin	17.36	2.92%	-25.92%	7	Wrist-watches, pocket-watches etc.	24.57	3.40%	-2.13%
8	Unrefined copper; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	6.45	1.09%	-	8	Coffee	17.46	2.41%	37.13%
9	Wine of fresh grapes	5.87	0.99%	2.97%	9	Electrical transformers, static converters etc.	15.37	2.13%	26.73%
10	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants	5.23	0.88%	-6.21%	10	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	14.95	2.07%	2.97%
TOTAL EXPORTS		594.01	100.00%	-10.68%	TOTAL IMPORTS		723.30	100.00%	-10.50%

Source: Quantec; 2017

5.4. Western Cape's Trade with Switzerland

For the period 2006 to 2016, the Western Cape has consistently recorded a trade deficit with Switzerland, with the largest recorded deficit recorded for this period, in 2011 (USD115.9m).



Source: Quantec; 2017

The table below shows the top 10 traded products between the Western Cape and Switzerland. Wine was the Western Cape's largest export in 2016 accounting for 19.82% of the province's exports (valued at USD5.76m). In second position was fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants valued at USD5.28m accounting for 18.18% of exports in 2016.

Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes (USD42.06m) was the largest import from Switzerland in 2016 (accounting for 38.58% of total imports from Switzerland. Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar etc. (USD10.09m), and cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose. (USD8.79m) ranked second and third respectively.

THE TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND, 2016					THE TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND, 2016				
RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE 2016	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE 2016	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016
1	Wine of fresh grapes	5.76	19.82%	2.76%	1	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	42.06	38.58%	47.10%
2	Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants	5.28	18.18%	-4.78%	2	Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar etc.	10.09	9.26%	184.40%
3	Fruit (dried)	2.43	8.38%	13.08%	3	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose	8.79	8.06%	-

THE TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE EXPORTS TO SWITZERLAND, 2016					THE TOP 10 WESTERN CAPE IMPORTS FROM SWITZERLAND, 2016				
RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE 2016	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016	RANK	PRODUCT (HS4)	VALUE 2016 (USDm)	SHARE 2016	% GROWTH 2012 - 2016
4	Other meat and edible meat offal	2.21	7.61%	639614.35%	4	Other aircraft (for example, helicopters, aeroplanes); spacecraft (including satellites) etc.	4.99	4.58%	-
5	Other articles of plastics and other materials	1.75	6.02%	5.97%	5	Orthopaedic appliances	4.82	4.42%	39.29%
6	Grapes, fresh or dried.	1.12	3.86%	3.08%	6	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons.	4.05	3.71%	-
7	Cigars, cheroots, cigarillos and cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco substitutes	1.09	3.75%	3528.13%	7	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	2.64	2.42%	50.12%
8	Fish fillets and other fish meat	0.70	2.40%	-	8	Electrical apparatus for switching or protecting electrical circuits etc.	2.24	2.06%	145.96%
9	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades etc.	0.70	2.40%	-	9	Machines for cleaning, sorting or grading seed, grain or dried leguminous vegetables etc.	2.18	2.00%	-
10	Discs, tapes, solid-state non-volatile storage devices, smart cards etc.	0.66	2.28%	-	10	Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions	1.83	1.68%	8.51%
TOTAL IMPORTS		29.05	100.00%	-0.57%	TOTAL IMPORTS		109.01	100.00%	-0.40%

Source: Quantec; 2017

5.5. Trade regulations, Customs and Standards

Import Requirements and Documentation

- The official model for written declarations to customs is the Single Administrative Document (SAD).
- The SAD describes goods and their movement around the world and is essential for trade outside the EU, or of non-EU goods.
- Goods brought into the EU customs territory are, from the time of their entry, subject to customs supervision until customs formalities are completed.
- Goods are covered by a Summary Declaration which is filed once the items have been presented to customs officials. The Summary Declaration is filed by the person who brought the goods into the customs territory of the Community or by any person who assumes responsibility for carriage of the goods following such entry or the person in whose name the person referred to above acted.
- The Summary Declaration can be made on a form provided by the customs authorities. However, customs authorities may also allow the use of any commercial or official document that contains the specific information required to identify the goods. The SAD serves as the EU importer's declaration. It encompasses both customs duties and VAT and is valid in all EU member states. The declaration is made by whoever is clearing the goods, normally the importer of record or his/her agent.
- Since July 1, 2009, all companies established outside of the EU are required to have an EORI number if they wish to lodge a customs declaration or an Entry/Exit Summary declaration. All U.S. companies should use this number for their customs clearances. An EORI number must be formally requested from the customs of the specific member state to which the company exports.
- Member state custom authorities may request additional documents to be submitted alongside a formal request for an EORI number.
- Once a company has received an EORI number, it can use it for exports to any of the 28 EU member states. There is no single format for the EORI number. Once an operator holds an EORI number s/he can request the Authorized Economic Operator status, which can give quicker access to certain simplified customs procedures.
- Phytosanitary Certificates: Phytosanitary certificates are required for most fresh fruits, vegetables, and other plant materials.
- Sanitary Certificates: For commodities composed of animal products or by-products, EU countries require that shipments be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country.
- This applies regardless of whether the product is for human consumption, for pharmaceutical use, or strictly for non-human use (e.g., veterinary biologicals, animal feeds, fertilizers, research).
- According to a European Commission memo published in December 2012, around 98 percent of food legislation is harmonized at the EU level.

Labelling and Marking Requirements

- Some of the mandatory marks and labels that are required are with respect to: textiles; cosmetics; dangerous substances; explosive atmosphere; electrical & electronic equipment; household appliances; pricing; footwear; units of measurement; automotive; tyre labelling; maritime; materials in contact with food; noise emissions; wood packaging and energy efficiency.
- The most widely used and recognized marking required by the EU is the CE marking. Found in all "New Approach" legislation with a few exceptions, the CE marking demonstrates that a product meets all essential requirements (typically related to safety, health, energy efficiency and/or environmental concerns). CE marking is required for the some of the following products/product families: gas appliances; lifts; hot water boilers; machinery etc.

Prohibited and Restricted Imports

- Endangered species, some live animals and plants, as well as derived products may belong to endangered species. Those are protected by the CITES convention and subsequent European legislation (e.g. a parrot, or a wooden figure made out of Dalbergia nigra).
- The importer, when ordering online sensitive products should first be aware of these restrictions, so that required permits and/or notifications are issued before the product arrives.
- Dangerous chemicals - some dangerous chemicals are also strictly prohibited or restricted. Some examples are: mercury thermometers, pesticide DDT, pre-charged air conditioners containing HCFCs.

- Counterfeit or pirated goods - If customs officers suspect that goods bought on Internet and imported from third countries infringe an intellectual property right, they may detain the goods and inform the declarant or holder of the goods as well as the holder of an intellectual property right. The latter may decide to bring the case to the court.

5.6. Trade Agreements

The EU and South Africa signed a Trade, Development and Co-operation Agreement (TDCA) in October 1999. It aims to encourage the expansion and liberalisation of trade, and increased co-operation. Under TDCA, the EU provides duty-free access for about 99% of South African industrial products and around 75% of its agricultural products. The Agreement also contains provisions on services, government procurement, intellectual property and competition policies.

South Africa also signed an Economic Partnership Agreement with the European Union in 2014 together with other SACU member states as well as Mozambique and Angola. The benefits included improved 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). There was also improved access to EU markets for South African exports of flowers, dairy, and fruit products. Geographic indicator status has also been given to rooibos, honey bush, Karoo lamb and certain wines.

In terms of trade, South Africa has been offered unilateral preferences under the GSP (Generalised System of Preferences) arrangements of the WTO. These preferential market access provisions apply to specified industrial and agricultural products (DTI, 2017).

5.7. Tariffs

Tariffs imposed by Switzerland on South African exports are listed below.

TARIFFS IMPOSED ON SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016					
HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)	HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)	HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)
H01: Live animals	8.33%	H33: Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics, toiletries	0.00%	H65: Headgear and parts thereof	0.00%
H02: Meat and edible meat offal	15.07%	H34: Soaps, lubricants, waxes, candles, modelling pastes	0.00%	H66: Umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips	0.00%
H03: Fish, crustaceans, molluscs, aquatic invertebrates	5.68%	H35: Albuminoids, modified starches, glues, enzymes	1.35%	H67: Bird skin, feathers, artificial flowers, human hair	0.00%
H04: Dairy products, eggs, honey, edible animal product	15.16%	H36: Explosives, pyrotechnics, matches, pyrophorics	0.00%	H68: Stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica, articles	0.00%
H05: Products of animal origin	0.00%	H37: Photographic or cinematographic goods	0.00%	H69: Ceramic products	0.00%
H06: Live trees, plants, bulbs, roots, cut flowers	3.32%	H38: Miscellaneous chemical products	0.04%	H70: Glass and glassware	0.00%
H07: Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1.57%	H39: Plastics and articles thereof	0.00%	H71: Pearls, precious stones, metals, coin	0.00%
H08: Edible fruit, nuts, peel of citrus fruit, melons	4.06%	H40: Rubber and articles thereof	0.00%	H72: Iron and steel	0.00%
H09: Coffee, tea, mate and spices	0.00%	H41: Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	0.00%	H73: Articles of iron or steel	0.00%
H10: Cereals	2.45%	H42: Articles of leather, animal gut, harness, travel goods	0.00%	H74: Copper and articles thereof	0.00%

TARIFFS IMPOSED ON SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016					
HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)	HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)	HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)
H11: Milling products, malt, starches, inulin, wheat gluten	10.72%	H43: Furskins and artificial fur, manufactures thereof	0.00%	H75: Nickel and articles thereof	0.00%
H12: Oil seed, oleagic fruits, grain, seed, fruit,	0.00%	H44: Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	0.00%	H76: Aluminium and articles thereof	1.50%
H13: Lac, gums, resins, vegetable saps and extracts	1.10%	H45: Cork and articles of cork	0.00%	H78: Lead and articles thereof	0.00%
H14: Vegetable plaiting materials, vegetable products	0.00%	H46: Manufactures of plaiting material, basketwork, etc.	0.00%	H79: Zinc and articles thereof	0.00%
H15: Animal, vegetable fats and oils, cleavage products,	0.14%	H47: Pulp of wood, fibrous cellulosic material, waste	0.00%	H80: Tin and articles thereof	0.00%
H16: Meat, fish and seafood food preparations	7.18%	H48: Paper & paperboard, articles of pulp, paper and board	0.00%	H81: Other base metals, cermets, articles thereof	0.00%
H17: Sugars and sugar confectionery	28.78%	H49: Printed books, newspapers, pictures	0.00%	H82: Tools, implements, cutlery, of base metal	0.00%
H18: Cocoa and cocoa preparations	0.16%	H50: Silk	0.00%	H83: Miscellaneous articles of base metal	0.00%
H19: Cereal, flour, starch, milk preparations and products	12.62%	H51: Wool, animal hair, horsehair yarn and fabric thereof	0.00%	H84: Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery	0.00%
H20: Vegetable, fruit, nut food preparations	4.88%	H52: Cotton	0.00%	H85: Electrical, electronic equipment	0.00%
H21: Miscellaneous edible preparations	3.88%	H53: Vegetable textile fibres paper yarn, woven fabric	0.00%	H86: Railway, tramway locomotives, rolling stock, equipment	0.00%
H22: Beverages, spirits and vinegar	2.37%	H54: Manmade filaments	0.00%	H87: Vehicles other than railway, tramway	0.00%
H23: Residues, wastes of food industry, animal fodder	0.33%	H55: Manmade staple fibres	0.00%	H88: Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	0.00%
H24: Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	0.00%	H56: Wadding, felt, nonwovens, yarns, twine, cordage	0.00%	H89: Ships, boats and other floating structures	0.00%
H25: Salt, sulphur, earth, stone, plaster, lime and cement	0.00%	H57: Carpets and other textile floor coverings	0.00%	H90: Optical, photo, technical, medical apparatus	0.00%
H26: Ores, slag and ash	0.00%	H58: Special woven or tufted fabric, lace, tapestry	0.00%	H91: Clocks and watches and parts thereof	0.00%
H27: Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products,	0.00%	H59: Impregnated, coated or laminated textile fabric	0.00%	H92: Musical instruments, parts and accessories	0.00%
H28: Inorganic chemicals, precious metal compound, isotopes	0.00%	H60: Knitted or crocheted fabric	0.00%	H93: Arms and ammunition, parts and accessories thereof	0.00%
H29: Organic chemicals	0.03%	H61: Articles of apparel, accessories, knit or crochet	0.00%	H94: Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	0.00%
H30: Pharmaceutical products	0.00%	H62: Articles of apparel, accessories, not knit or crochet	0.00%	H95: Toys, games, sports requisites	0.00%

TARIFFS IMPOSED ON SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS BY SWITZERLAND, 2016					
HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)	HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)	HS CODE AND PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	TARIFF (%)
H31: Fertilizers	0.00%	H63: Other made textile articles, sets, worn clothing	0.00%	H96: Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.00%
H32: Tanning, dyeing extracts, tannins, derivatives, pigments	0.00%	H64: Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts thereof	0.00%	H97: Works of art, collectors pieces and antiques	0.00%

Source: TradeMap, 2017

NOTE: Exporters should not take the HS2 tariff as conclusive and as the actual tariff that will be applied to the exported product. The tariffs indicated above are average tariffs and for products within the category it may be higher or lower than indicated. Where the tariff is zero it can be assumed that there is zero tariff applicable to all products within that HS code. Tariffs are determined according to the importing country's national tariff line from the HS6 level and upwards. Exporters are advised to visit www.macmap.org to determine the exact tariff applicable to the product at HS6

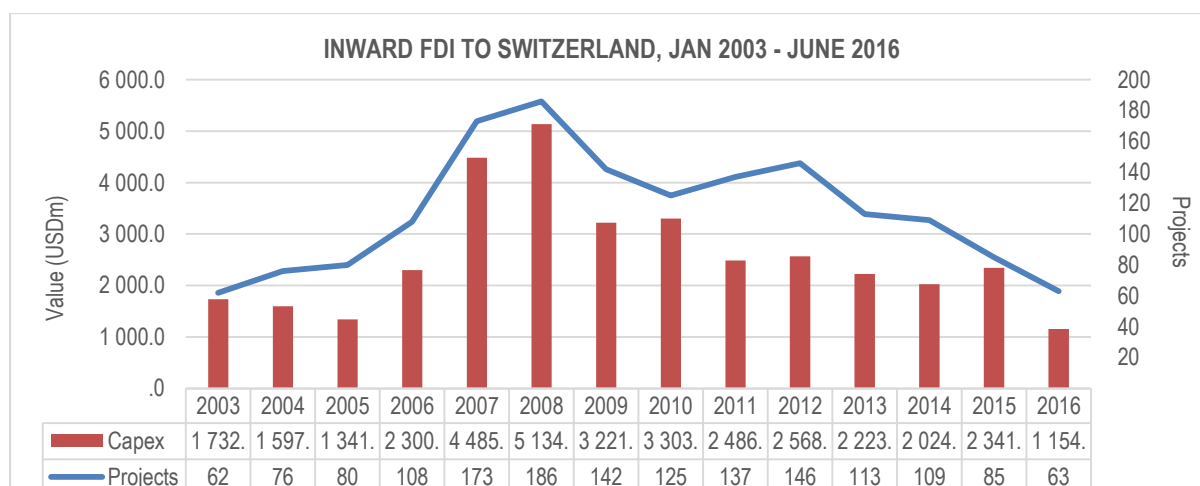
5.8. Commercial Transportation

Basel is home to the only cargo port located in Switzerland. It is one of the most important locations for cargo and freight into Switzerland. With a key location along the Rhine river, the city of Basel has always held major importance to Switzerland as the major transportation hub, industrial centre and connection to surrounding countries.

6. Foreign Direct Investment

6.1 Global FDI into Switzerland

Between January 2003 and June 2016 a total of 1,605 FDI projects were recorded. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD35.91bn which is an average investment of USD22.40m per project. During the period, a total of 74,891 jobs were created.



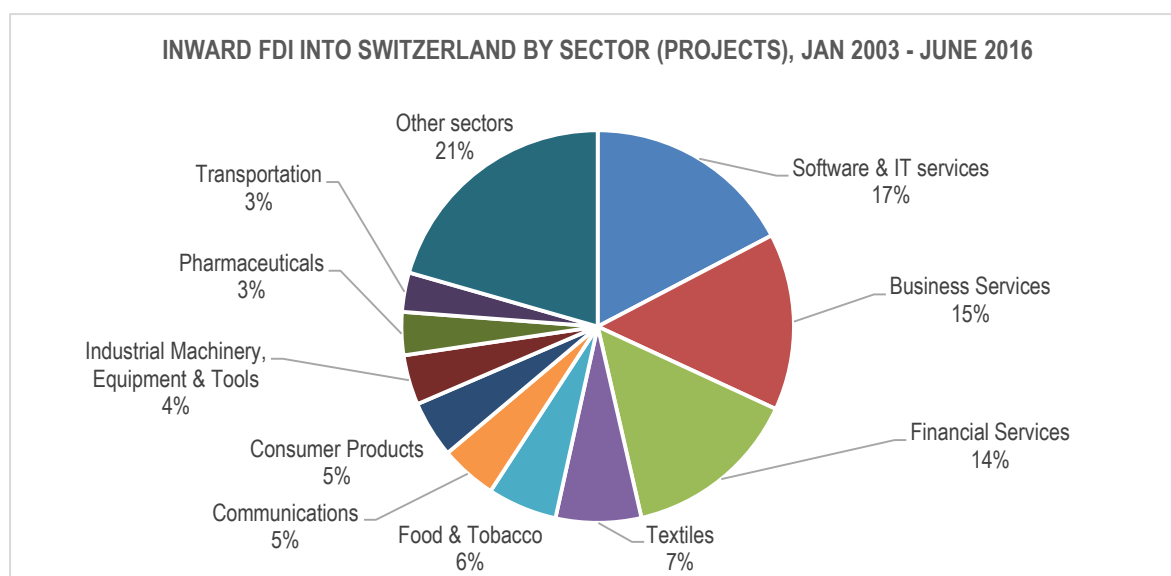
Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

The United States was the leading source market for FDI to Switzerland, in terms of both capex and projects for the period January 2003 to June 2016 (USD10,136.2m). Second position is held by Germany (USD6,502.3mm) and the United Kingdom in third position (USD3,650.8m) as shown in the table below. European countries are the top source markets for investment in Switzerland – of the top 10 countries listed below, 7 countries are European.

TOP 10 SOURCE MARKETS FOR FDI INTO SWITZERLAND, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016						
RANK	COUNTRY	PROJECTS	% PROJECTS	CAPEX (USDm)	% CAPEX	COMPANIES
1	United States	477	29.72%	10 136.20	28.22%	417
2	Germany	312	19.44%	6 502.30	18.11%	232
3	UK	163	10.16%	3 650.80	10.17%	149
4	France	149	9.28%	4 398.20	12.25%	121
5	Italy	50	3.12%	1 074.90	2.99%	42
6	Netherlands	38	2.37%	1 054.40	2.94%	28
7	Austria	37	2.31%	780.20	2.17%	30
8	Spain	33	2.06%	696.90	1.94%	29
9	Japan	31	1.93%	309.80	0.86%	27
10	Canada	26	1.62%	740.80	2.06%	24
Other countries		289	18.01%	6 568.80	18.29%	256
TOTAL		1 605	100.00%	35 913.30	100.00%	1 355

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

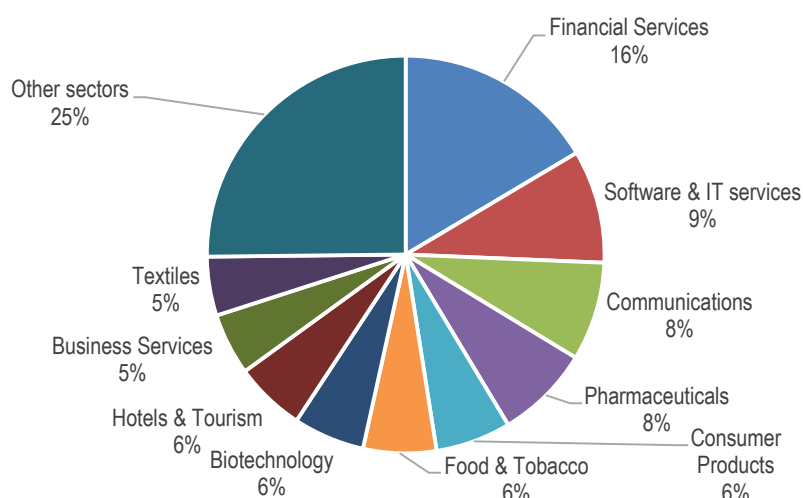
The two diagrams below depict which sectors in Switzerland have been invested in from a projects and capex perspective. The highest number of investments (based on projects), has been in the software and IT services sector (17%) followed by investments in the business services sector (15%) and the financial services sector (14%) in second and third place respectively.



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

In terms of capital expenditure, the financial services sector was the top sector (16%) followed by the software and IT services sector (9%) and the communications sector (8%) in second and third place respectively.

INWARD FDI INTO SWITZERLAND BY SECTOR (CAPEX), JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

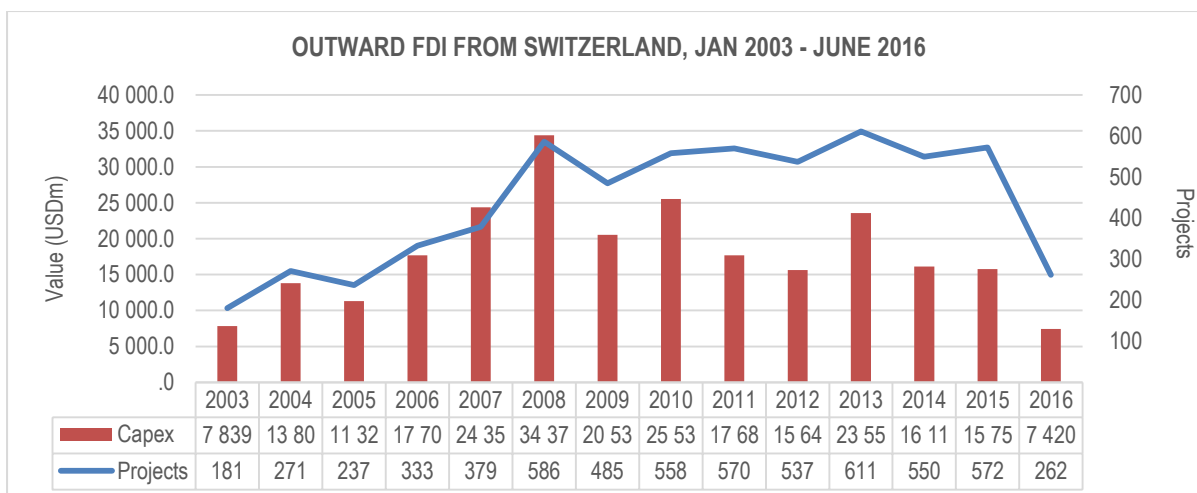
The table below shows the largest companies investing in Switzerland.

THE TOP COMPANIES INVESTING IN SWITZERLAND, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016					
RANK	INVESTING COMPANY	SOURCE COUNTRY	PRIMARY SECTOR	PROJECTS	CAPEX (USDm)
1	Aldi	Germany	Food & Tobacco	29	653.50
2	Lidl	Germany	Food & Tobacco	25	621.90
3	Upc Cablecom	United States	Communications	8	47.90
4	Commerzbank	Germany	Financial Services	6	51.20
5	IBM	United States	Software & IT services	6	453.80
6	New Yorker	Germany	Textiles	6	93.00
7	Google	United States	Software & IT services	5	86.10
8	Accor	France	Hotels & Tourism	4	303.70
9	Apple Inc	United States	Business Machines & Equipment	4	17.40
10	Avanade	United States	Software & IT services	4	15.30
Other Companies				1 508	33 569.50
TOTAL				1 605	35 913

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

6.2. Global FDI from Switzerland

Between January 2003 and June 2016 a total of 6,132 FDI projects were recorded. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD251.65bn which is an average investment of USD41m per project. During the period, a total of 735,533 jobs were created. (NOTE: the decline shown in 2016 is as a result of FDI being depicted until the 30 June 2016)



Source: FDi Intelligence, 2017

The top destination markets for foreign direct investment from Germany are shown in the table below. The United States is the top destination country (USD2,078m) followed by the China (USD1.521m) and the United Kingdom (USD1,003m) in second and third place respectively.

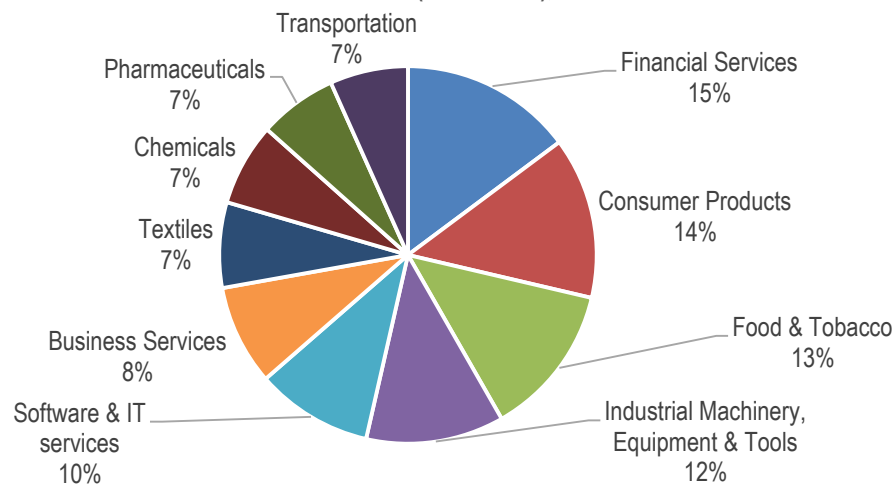
TOP 10 DESTINATION MARKETS FOR FDI FROM SWITZERLAND JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016						
RANK	COUNTRY	PROJECTS	% PROJECTS	CAPEX (USDm)	% CAPEX	COMPANIES
1	Germany	859	14.01%	14 694.30	5.84%	723
2	United States	631	10.29%	23 850.20	9.48%	334
3	China	448	7.31%	27 084.00	10.76%	225
4	France	302	4.92%	11 556.20	4.59%	205
5	UK	291	4.75%	8 526.40	3.39%	186
6	India	254	4.14%	10 087.10	4.01%	148
7	Spain	217	3.54%	4 835.70	1.92%	111
8	Singapore	169	2.76%	9 424.80	3.75%	121
9	Brazil	151	2.46%	7 689.10	3.06%	86
10	Russia	146	2.38%	7 661.20	3.04%	87
Other countries		2 664	43.44%	126 239.90	50.17%	
TOTAL		6 132	100.00%	251 648.90	100.00%	2 044

Source: FDi Intelligence, 2017

The two diagrams below depict which sectors the Swiss have invested in from a projects and capex perspective.

The highest number of foreign direct investments (based on projects), has been in the financial services sector (15%) followed by investments in the consumer products sector (14%) and food and tobacco sector (13%) in second and third place respectively.

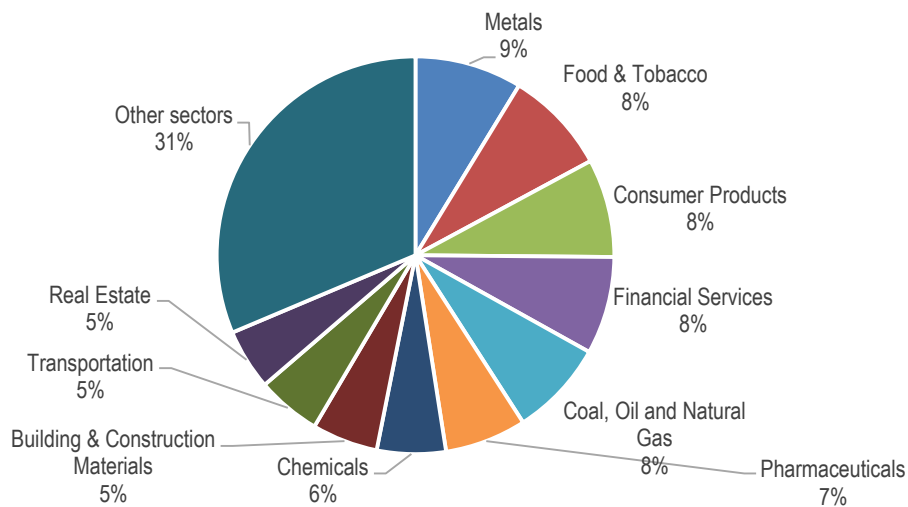
OUTWARD SWISS FDI BY SECTORS (PROJECTS), JAN 2003 -JUNE 2016



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

The highest number of foreign direct investment (based on capital expenditure), has been in the metals sector (9%) followed by investments in the food and tobacco sector (8%) and the consumer products sector (8%) and the financial services sector (8%) in joint second position.

OUTWARD SWISS FDI BY SECTORS (CAPEX), JAN 2003 -JUNE 2016



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

The table below shows the top companies from Switzerland investing globally for the period January 2003 to June 2016.

TOP 10 COMPANIES INVESTING FROM SWITZERLAND, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016				
RANK	INVESTING COMPANY	PRIMARY SECTOR	PROJECTS	CAPEX (USDm)
1	Nestle	Food & Tobacco	211	10 324.70
2	Kuehne + Nagel International	Transportation	140	7 514.70
3	ABB (Asea Brown Boveri)	Industrial Machinery,	133	3 398.80

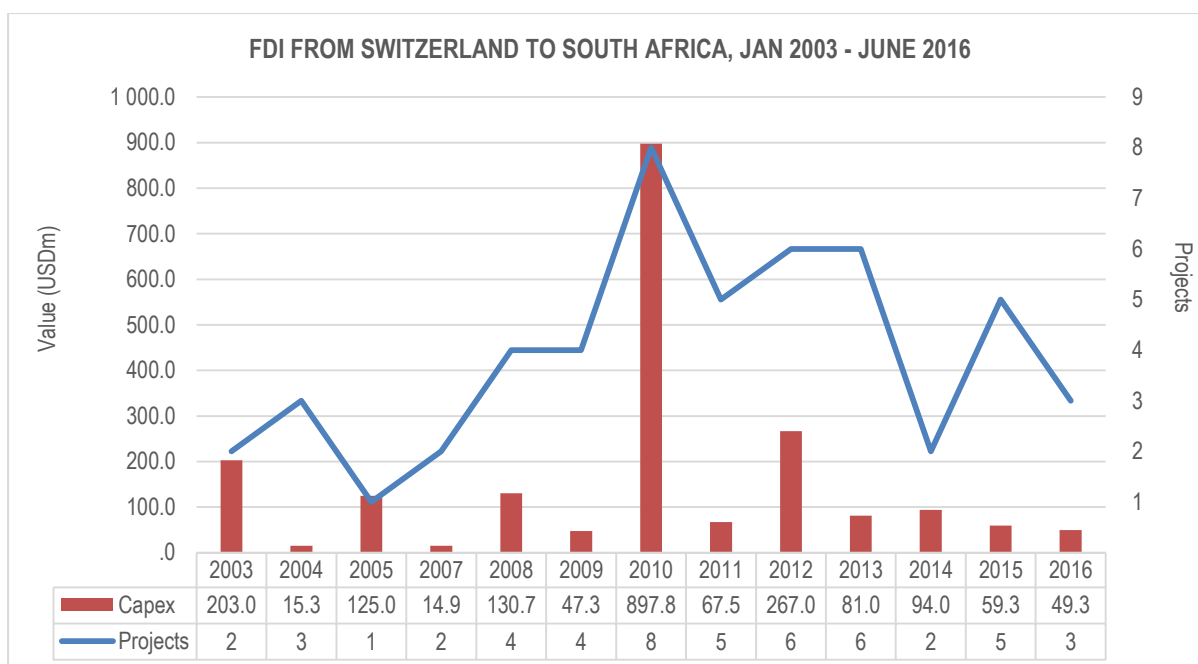
TOP 10 COMPANIES INVESTING FROM SWITZERLAND, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016				
RANK	INVESTING COMPANY	PRIMARY SECTOR	PROJECTS	CAPEX (USDm)
		Equipment & Tools		
4	Clariant	Chemicals	97	4 960.40
5	C&A	Textiles	72	535.40
6	United Bank Of Switzerland (UBS)	Financial Services	58	3 864.00
7	Novartis	Pharmaceuticals	57	8 173.00
8	Swarovski Crystalware	Consumer Products	57	1 816.70
9	STMicroelectronics	Semiconductors	55	8 698.00
10	deVere & Partners (deVere Group)	Financial Services	54	1 125.10
Other Companies			5 198	201 238.10
TOTAL			6 132	251 648.90

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

6.3. FDI Relations from Switzerland

6.3.1 Foreign Direct Investment from Switzerland to South Africa

Between January 2003 and June 2016 a total of 51 FDI projects were recorded. These projects represent a total capital investment of USD2.05bn which is an average investment of USD40.2m per project. During the period, a total of 14,400 jobs were created.



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

Foreign direct investments in 2010 (the highest capex for the period shown in the graph above), were investments in various sectors, the largest being an investment in the metals sector by Xstrata PLC and Xstrata-Merafe, totalling USD831.4m.

The table below shows the most recent Swiss investments into South Africa.

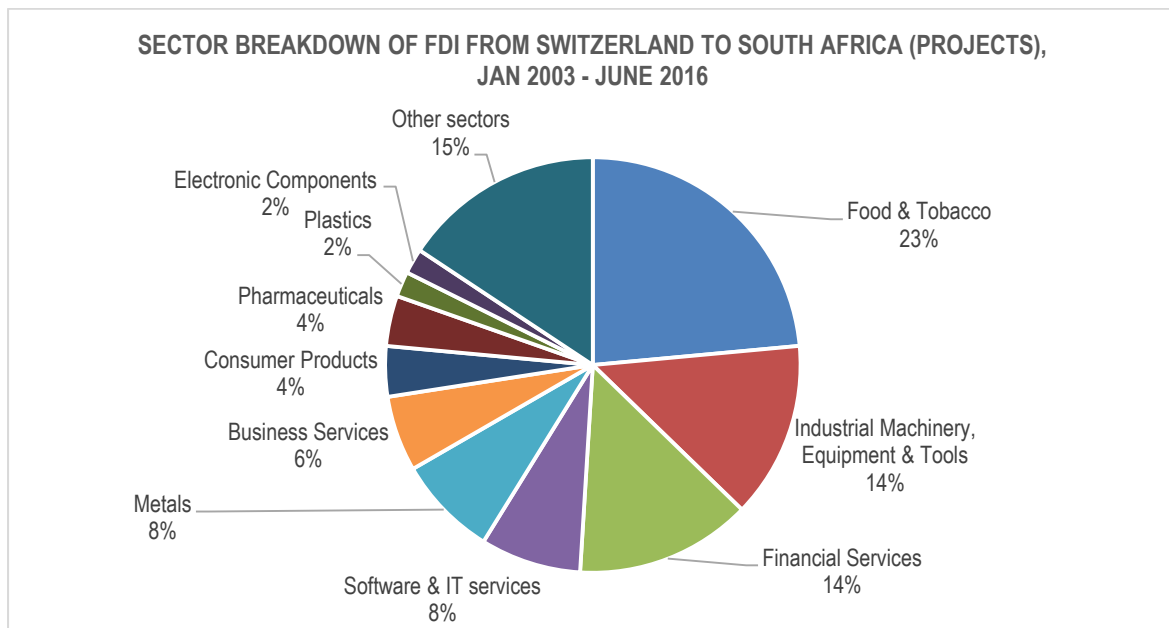
MOST RECENT SWISS FDI INTO SOUTH AFRICA, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016								
DATE	INVESTING COMPANY	SOURCE CITY	DESTINATION STATE	INDUSTRY SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	INDUSTRY ACTIVITY	CAPITAL (USDm)	JOBS
Jun-16	Lafarge South Africa	Jona	Gauteng	Building & Construction Materials	Cement & concrete products	Sales, Marketing & Support	0.5	8
Apr-16	Gant	Geneva	Gauteng	Textiles	Clothing & clothing accessories	Retail	11.9	86
Feb-16	Officine Panerai	Geneva	Gauteng	Consumer Products	Jewellery & silverware	Retail	36.9	179
Dec-15	Lindt & Sprungli	Kilchberg	KwaZulu-Natal	Food & Tobacco	Sugar & confectionary products	Retail	16.6	177
Sep-15	Lindt & Sprungli	Kilchberg	Gauteng	Food & Tobacco	Sugar & confectionary products	Retail	16.6	177
Jun-15	Amazee Labs	Zurich	Western Cape	Software & IT services	Internet publishing & broadcasting & web search	Sales, Marketing & Support	5.8	9
Mar-15	Vertis Aviation	Zug	Gauteng	Transportation	Air transportation	Sales, Marketing & Support	15.3	10

MOST RECENT SWISS FDI INTO SOUTH AFRICA, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016								
DATE	INVESTING COMPANY	SOURCE CITY	DESTINATION STATE	INDUSTRY SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	INDUSTRY ACTIVITY	CAPITAL (USDm)	JOBS
Mar-15	Liebherr Africa	Bulle	KwaZulu-Natal	Industrial Machinery, Equipment & Tools	Agriculture, construction, & mining machinery	Maintenance & Servicing	5	27
Sep-14	Nestle South Africa	Vevey	KwaZulu-Natal	Food & Tobacco	Coffee & tea	Manufacturing	84.25	20
Apr-14	Syngenta	Basel	North West	Food & Tobacco	Crop production	Design, Development & Testing	9.8	55
Jan 03 - Mar 14	Various						1 849.45	13 652
TOTAL							2 052.10	14 400

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

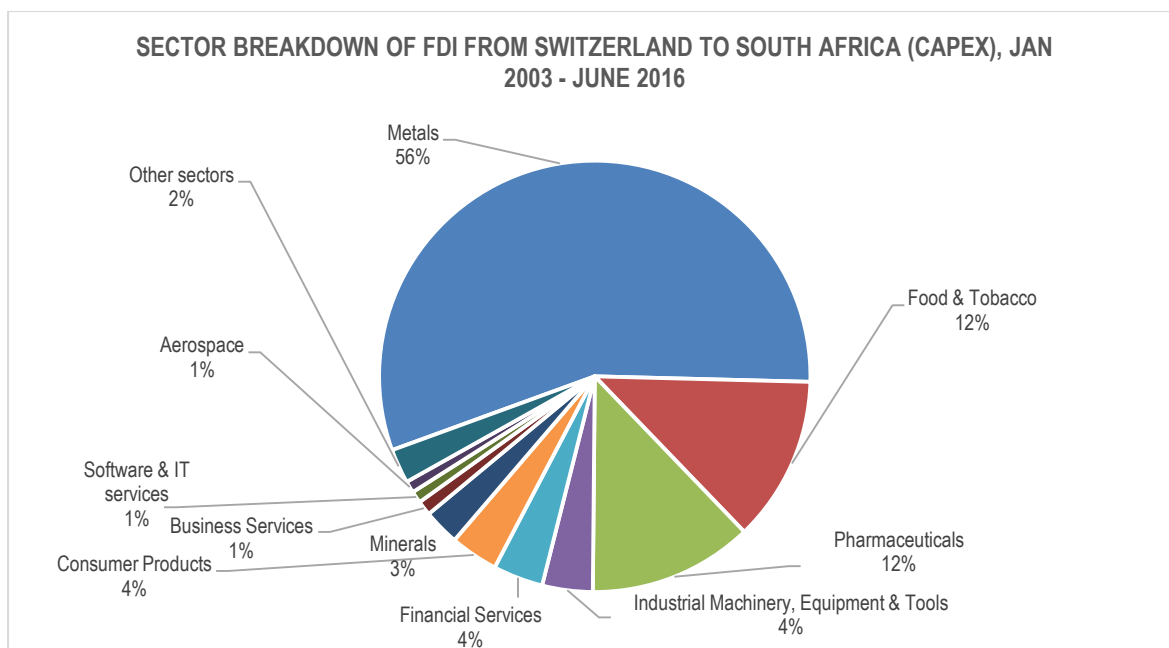
The two diagrams below depict which South African sectors Switzerland has invested in from a projects and capex perspective.

The highest number of investments (based on projects), has been in the food and tobacco sector (23%) followed by investments in the industrial machinery, equipment & tools sector (14%) and the financial services sector (14%) in joint second position.



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

The highest number of foreign direct investment (based on capital expenditure), has been in the metals sector (56%) followed by investments in the food and tobacco sector (12%) and the pharmaceuticals sector (12%) in joint second position. In third place have been investments in the industrial machinery, equipment and tools sector (4%).



Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

The table below lists the top companies from Switzerland which have invested in South Africa for the period January 2003 to June 2016 in terms of projects.

TOP COMPANIES INVESTING FROM SWITZERLAND TO SOUTH AFRICA, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016				
RANK	INVESTING COMPANY	PRIMARY SECTOR	PROJECTS	CAPEX (USDm)
1	Nestle	Food & Tobacco	6	104.00
2	ABB (Asea Brown Boveri)	Industrial Machinery, Equipment & Tools	4	22.60
3	deVere & Partners (deVere Group)	Financial Services	3	33.00
4	Lindt & Sprungli	Food & Tobacco	3	39.90
5	Credit Suisse Group	Financial Services	2	22.00
6	MCI Group	Business Services	2	13.60
7	Xstrata PLC	Metals	2	886.60
8	Xstrata-Merafe	Metals	2	261.80
9	ABB South Africa (ABB SA)	Industrial Machinery, Equipment & Tools	1	51.20
10	Amazee Labs	Software & IT services	1	5.80
Other Companies			25	611.60
TOTAL			51	2 052.10

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

Of the Swiss FDI investment made for the period January 2003 to June 2016, 8 projects were recorded in the Western Cape, valued at USD85.1m. Below is a table showing the recorded investments into the Western Cape from January 2003 to June 2016.

SWISS FDI INTO THE WESTERN CAPE, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016								
DATE	INVESTING COMPANY	SOURCE CITY	DESTINATION STATE	INDUSTRY SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	INDUSTRY ACTIVITY	CAPITAL (USDm)	JOBS
Jun-15	Amazee Labs	Zurich	Western Cape	Software & IT services	Internet publishing & broadcasting & web search	Sales, Marketing & Support	5.8	9
Nov-13	MCI Group	Geneva	Western Cape	Business Services	Advertising, PR, & related	Business Services	6.8	15
Jul-12	SGS	Geneva	Western Cape	Business Services	Professional, scientific & technical services	Design, Development & Testing	9.1	105
Nov-11	deVere & Partners (deVere Group)	Zurich	Western Cape	Financial Services	Corporate & investment banking	Business Services	11	21
May-11	Lindt & Sprungli	Kilchberg	Western Cape	Food & Tobacco	Sugar & confectionary products	Sales, Marketing & Support	6.7	21
Jul-10	deVere & Partners (deVere Group)	Zurich	Western Cape	Financial Services	Corporate & investment banking	Business Services	11	21
Jan-10	Nespresso	Vevey	Western Cape	Food & Tobacco	Food services	Retail	16.6	177
Sep-08	ExecuJet	Zurich	Western Cape	Aerospace	Aircraft	Maintenance & Servicing	18.1	142
TOTAL							85.10	511

Source: FDI Intelligence, 2017

6.3.2 Foreign Direct Investment from South Africa to Switzerland

Between January 2003 and June 2016, 1 FDI project was recorded. This project represents a total capital investment of USD31.9m, a total of 30 jobs were created.

In February 2011 - Comar Chemicals invested in the city of Muttenz (Switzerland), in the chemicals sector in a manufacturing project, creating 30 jobs.

SOUTH AFRICAN FDI INTO SWITZERLAND, JAN 2003 - JUNE 2016								
DATE	INVESTING COMPANY	SOURCE CITY	DESTINATION STATE	INDUSTRY SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	INDUSTRY ACTIVITY	CAPITAL (USDm)	JOBS

Feb-11	Comar Chemicals	Cape Town	Muttenz	Chemicals	Paints, coatings, additives & adhesives	Manufacturing	31.9	30
TOTAL							31.9	30

Source: FDi Intelligence, 2017

7. Tourism

The latest tourism information is shown below. Of the total visitors to South Africa from Switzerland 65.5%% visited the Western Cape in 2015. Growth in both the number of Western Cape arrivals in 2015 (8.07%) and bed nights in 2015 (9.87%), relative to 2014 has been recorded.

WESTERN CAPE ARRIVALS						
YEAR	SHARE OF SA ARRIVALS	WESTERN CAPE ARRIVALS	GROWTH	SPEND (ZARm)	LENGTH OF STAY	BED NIGHTS
2013	52.0%	24 011	n/a	R 250 009 658.28	13.7	295 567
2014	60.1%	29 386	22.39%	R 262 281 214.69	12.1	310 436
2015	65.5%	31 758	8.07%	R 391 328 261.45	12.0	341 090

Source: SATourism, 2016

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