

SOUTH AFRICA

WORLD TRADE EXPO 2023

3 OCTOBER 2023

MUMBAI



SA at a glance

- South Africa has a GDP of \$399 billion for 2023 est (nominal)
- Economy is projected to grow marginally, by 0.2% in 2023 and 1.5% in 2024, supported by trade, tourism, mining, and manufacturing growth
- Is one of the world's "most unequal" countries and high unemployment rate with women and youth persistently more impacted

Cont.

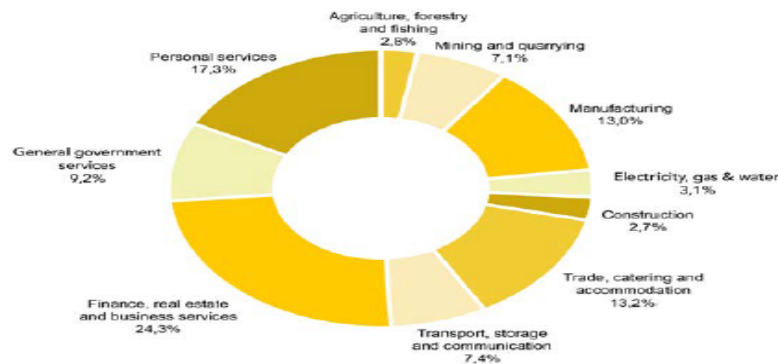
- Electricity supply shortages constrained SA's growth for several years
- However, a new Minister in the Presidency for Electricity was established to deal with the energy crisis in SA
- Renewal Energy Masterplan – aim to leverage rising demand for renewable energy and storage technologies
- Focus on solar energy, wind energy, lithium-ion battery and vanadium-based battery technologies

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE ECONOMY

- South Africa's ZAR 5.52 trillion economy (USD 335.4 billion*) is the 33rd largest** in the world and represents circa 14% of the African continent's overall GDP.
- The economy is highly diversified from a sectoral perspective and the most developed and technologically advanced economy on the African continent.
- South Africa has one of the most open economies in the world (exports and imports collectively represented approximately 51% of GDP in 2020), with preferential access to numerous global markets.
- Fixed investment activity is spread across all broad sectors of the economy, with the financial services, real estate and business services sector claiming the large share on an annual basis.
- The private sector accounted for 71% of overall fixed investment expenditure, on average, over the past 3 years.
- Foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows have increased substantially since the onset of democracy, with FDI stock representing 36.3% of GDP in 2019, as compared to 6.6% in 1994.
- Although the United Kingdom remains the largest source of FDI, investors from several other countries have been increasingly attracted to South Africa over the past decade.

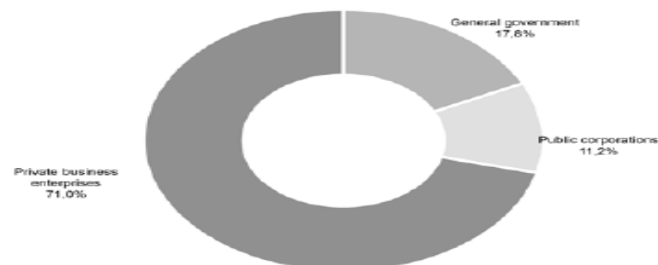
Diversified economy from a sectoral perspective, well placed to support sustainable industrial development ...

Sectoral composition of GDP in 2020



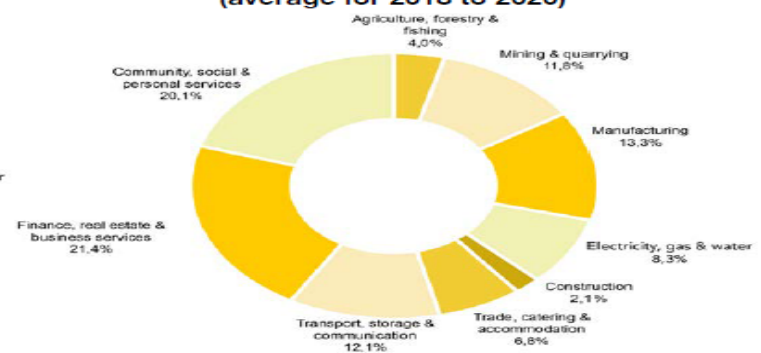
Private business enterprises account for the bulk of fixed investment activity ...

Fixed investment expenditure by type of organisation (average for 2018 to 2020)



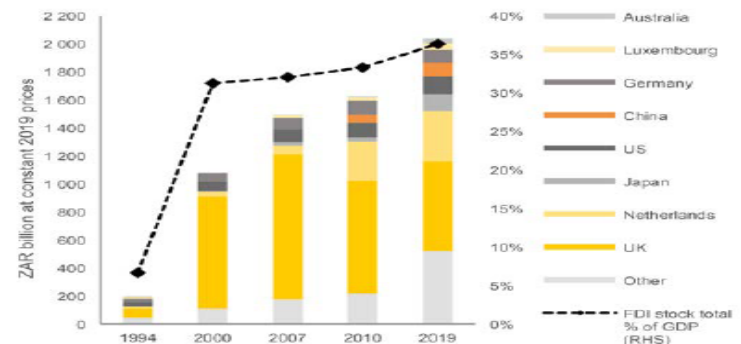
... manufacturing, mining and agriculture sectors claimed 29% of fixed investment activity over the past 3 years

Sectoral distribution of fixed investment expenditure (average for 2018 to 2020)



... FDI originates from several source countries, dominated by the UK, Netherlands, USA, Japan and China

FDI inflows and FDI stock as a ratio of GDP



AN EXPORT-ORIENTED ECONOMY

Several trade agreements underpin export-related industrial development

- South Africa, a member of the World Trade Organisation, has gained preferential access into key world markets through favourable trade agreements and as a member state of regional economic communities, specifically the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the Southern African Customs Union (SACU).

Agreement name	Type of agreement	Countries involved
Southern African Customs Union (SACU)	Customs union	South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Eswatini, Namibia
Southern African Development Community (SADC) Free Trade Area (FTA)	Free trade agreement	16 SADC member states
African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)	Progressive liberalisation of tariffs	54 member states of the African Union (AU)
Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs)	Free trade agreement	SACU-EU EPA plus Mozambique and Angola
European Free Trade Association / Southern African Customs Union (EFTASACU) FTA	Free trade agreement	SACU and EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland)
African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA)	Unilateral assistance measures (non-reciprocal)	USA and 39 sub-Saharan African countries
Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)	Unilateral (non-reciprocal)	USA and EU, Norway, Switzerland, Russia, Turkey, USA, Canada, Japan
SACU-Mercosur	Preferential trade agreement	SACU and Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in South Africa



13 SEZs in 8 provinces:

- Atlantis (Western Cape)
- Coega (Eastern Cape)
- Dube Trade Port (KwaZulu-Natal)
- East London (Eastern Cape)
- Maluti a Phofung (Free State)
- Musina-Makhado (Limpopo)
- Namakwa (Northern Cape) (prospective)
- Nkomazi (Mpumalanga)
- OR Tambo International Airport (Gauteng)
- Richards Bay (KwaZulu-Natal)
- Saldanha Bay (Western Cape)
- Tshwane Automotive (Gauteng)
- Vaal (Gauteng) (prospective)

Incentives offered by SEZs include:

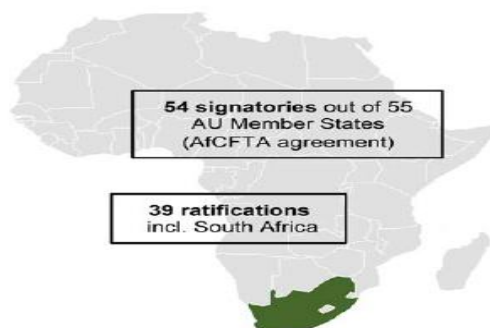
- Provision of targeted investment incentives, support to exporters
- Preferential 15% corporate tax rate in 6 SEZs
- Value-added tax and customs duty suspension in customs-controlled areas
- Employment incentives
- Building allowances
- Preferential land rental and utility rates



POSITIONED TO BENEFIT CONSIDERABLY FROM THE AfCFTA

African Continental Free Trade Area will enhance intra-African trade and investment

AfCFTA status as of 9 September 2021



- The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) officially commenced trading under the agreement on 1 January 2021.
- South Africa ratified the AfCFTA agreement in 2019, thus positioning it for wider access to new market opportunities.
- South Africa is an attractive location for foreign investors requiring access to the rest of the African continent as they can leverage on:
 - South Africa's well-developed industrial ecosystem and diversified economy, particularly its established manufacturing sector and value chains;
 - The country's world-class physical infrastructure and extensive transport and logistics network (which is strongly integrated with other southern African countries), including advanced ICT infrastructure; and
 - Other competitive advantages, including its supportive operating environment (favourable trade regime, sophisticated and sound financial markets, availability of key production inputs).

Integrated single trade and investment market

USD 3.5 trillion
Gross domestic product (GDP) by 2025

52
urban cities \geq 1 million people

~650 million consumers
African middle class by 2030

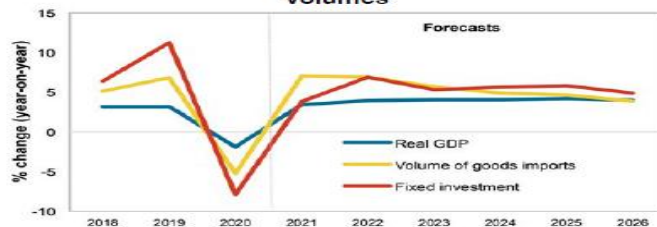
1.5 billion
people (by 2025)

~90 000 per day
New users connecting to internet

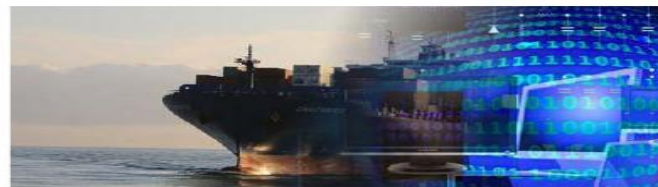
~USD 2.5 trillion
African consumer spending by 2030

Progressive acceleration of regional growth to be supportive of export market development and investment opportunities

**Sub-Saharan Africa:
Growth in real GDP, fixed investment and import volumes**



- The African continent is blessed with abundant resource endowments, with several economies likely to play a critical role in the global transition to a greener future.
- The fast-progressing implementation of the AfCFTA agreement will, over time, open up a multitude of new trade and investment opportunities across several sectors and enabling services.
- South Africa is increasing regional cooperation efforts within the African continent.



Sources: (table) World Bank, African Development Bank, African Union, McKinsey; (chart) IDC, compiled using IMF data

POSITIONED TO BENEFIT CONSIDERABLY FROM THE AFCFTA

Regional integration opportunities

- Africa is endowed with a massive resource base (incl. agricultural, water and energy resources, industrial minerals) to support climate change mitigation efforts, the greening of the global economy and inclusive development.
- The continent is home to the world's youngest population and is urbanising rapidly.
- Africa has massive infrastructure needs and exhibits huge potential in green/sustainable infrastructure.
- Leap-frogging opportunities brought about by the digital revolution (incl. in fintech, education, health, smart agriculture, etc.).
- Regional integration efforts leading to development of economies of scale, value chain development and improvements in the business environment.

Sectoral distribution of announced FDI greenfield projects in Africa by value

Sector/industry	Value (USD million)	
	2020	2019
Total	28 997	76 637
Primary	1 381	2 829
Manufacturing	8 468	32 621
Services	19 149	41 186

Top industries by value in 2020

Information and communication	8 960	4 639
Energy	5 312	10 228
Coke and refined petroleum	2 315	7 727
Food, beverages and tobacco	1 382	2 448
Transportation and storage	1 277	5 402
Automotive	1 111	4 015

Numerous regional investment opportunities

Climate-smart agriculture and agro-processing

- Around 60% of Africa's arable land is uncultivated and the continent has abundant water resources for agriculture development (incl. climate smart technologies, irrigation), potable water.
- Value-adding opportunities abound in the agro-processing sector (incl. the development of globally competitive processed food, beverages and other derived products industries).

Mining and minerals processing/beneficiation

- Africa is a major player in the extraction of various mineral resources. Its enviable resource endowment provides numerous investment opportunities in mining and minerals beneficiation.
- Investors should target key mining sectors for globally-competitive downstream manufacturing metals industries, mineral exports, as well as to promote energy security and support climate change mitigation efforts. Examples include copper, cobalt, graphite, lithium, nickel, tin, etc.

Hydrocarbons, particularly natural gas

- Large offshore and onshore gas reserve discoveries in, for example, Mozambique and Tanzania present multiple opportunities for energy generation and the development of upstream and downstream related gas resources for other chemical processes and petrochemicals, green chemicals, etc.

Manufacturing

- Low industrial bases in most of the continent, except for a few economies such as South Africa, point to a wide array of investment opportunities.
- Development of value/supply chains across various sectors (e.g. petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, food, beverages, minerals beneficiation, fabricated metals, wood products, cotton-textiles-clothing/household textiles, leather and leather products).

Digital technologies (incl. information and communications technology)

- Significant and rapidly expanding subscriber bases.
- Covid-19 accelerated the uptake of digital services (incl. e-health, e-learning and e-commerce).
- Further investment opportunities in backbone networks, last-mile connectivity, power supply to support broader digitisation, and innovations to ensure inclusivity.

Infrastructure, logistics and energy development

- Massive development opportunities across the infrastructure spectrum, incl. input supply requirements associated with Africa's ongoing infrastructure and industrial development drive.
- Ample opportunities in the development of physical, digital, green infrastructure (incl. renewable and cleaner energy sources), storage (incl. cold storage), warehousing facilities, etc.
- The AfCFTA will catalyse regional cross-border infrastructure development.

Other consumer goods and services

- Numerous opportunities for consumer-oriented sectors driven by the potential integrated market of over 1.3 billion consumers, a young and rapidly urbanising population, and increasingly sophisticated consumer segments.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

Sectoral outline

Primary agriculture sector:

Economic importance

- South Africa has a well-developed agriculture sector. It contributed 2.8% to overall GDP in 2020, accounted for 6.3% of total export earnings and employs almost 820 500 people.

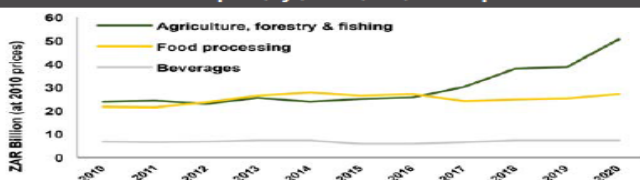
Structure

- The sector has a well-developed agriculture segment with more than 40 000 commercial farmers and 300 000 small-scale farmers.
- Products include maize, wheat, sugarcane, fruits (e.g. apples, citrus, grapes, berries), vegetables, nuts (e.g. groundnuts, pecan nuts, macadamia), beef, poultry, mutton, wool, fish and seafood.

Extensive sectoral linkages

- The sector has extensive backward and lateral linkages with the manufacturing and services sectors, as well as forward linkages to manufacturing through the supply of raw materials to various processing industries.

Export performance reflects increasing global competitiveness of the sector's primary and manufactured products



Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector exports

	Value in 2020 (ZAR mil)	% of total
Agriculture, forestry & fishing exports:	87 949.8	100%
- Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	27 941.6	31.8%
- Grapes, fresh or dried	10 550.4	12.0%
- Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	9 810.3	11.2%
- Maize (corn)	9 236.1	10.5%
- Nuts except coconut, fresh/dried brazil & cashew	4 588.9	5.2%
- Wool, not carded or combed	4 149.6	4.7%
- Other fruits, fresh	3 119.4	3.5%
- Avocado, dates, pineapple, etc.	2 339.8	2.7%
- Stone fruit, fresh (apricot, cherry, plum, etc)	1 648.3	1.9%
- Seed, fruit and spores, for sowing	1 239.7	1.4%
- Others	13 325.7	15.2%

Why invest in South Africa's agriculture sector

- Market oriented, highly diversified and globally competitive exporting capabilities.
- Favourable natural resources and high-quality produce.
- Diverse climatic and geological conditions. Climate varies from subtropical to Mediterranean, permitting a multitude of production opportunities.
- Counter-seasonality to the northern hemisphere.
- Major global producer of various agricultural products.
- Fully integrated and elaborate agricultural value chains.

Agro-processing sector:

Economic importance

- The agro-processing sectors have grown rapidly over the years, accounting for 3.8% of South Africa's GDP and 5.7% of total merchandise export earnings in 2020. Collectively they employ approximately 245 000 people.

Structure

- Over 7 000 businesses are involved in food processing, dominated by large enterprises.
- These sectors produce a wide range of products, from high quality commodity types to high-end market/niche products.
- The beverages sub-sector incorporates the production of juices, wines and dairy products, among others.

Extensive sectoral linkages

- Agro-processing sectors have extensive backward and lateral linkages with the agriculture, manufacturing and services sectors.

Agro-processing sub-sectors' exports	Value in 2020 (ZAR mil)	% of total
Food processing exports:	60 743.5	100%
- Solid cane/ beet sugar & chemically pure sucrose	6 037.2	9.9%
- Fruit and vegetable juices, not fermented/spirited	4 068.9	6.7%
- Food preparations	3 255.2	5.4%
- Fruit, edible plant parts, prepared/preserved	2 701.6	4.4%
- Animal feed preparations	2 618.3	4.3%
- Cereal grouts, meal and pellets	2 561.6	4.2%
- Fish, frozen (whole)	2 320.9	3.8%
- Fish fillets, fish meat, mince except liver, roe	2 007.8	3.3%
- Flour of meat, fish or offal for animal feed	1 799.9	3.0%
- Malt extract, flour, dairy preparations, cocoa	1 455.5	2.4%
- Others	31 916.5	52.5%
Beverages exports:	18 283.9	100.0%
- Grape wines (including fortified), grape must	10 073.6	55.1%
- Waters, non-alcoholic flavoured beverages	2 108.2	11.5%
- Ethyl alcohol, undenatured	2 043.4	11.2%
- Liqueur, spirits & undenatured ethyl alcohol	1 771.5	9.7%
- Beer made from malt	989.4	5.4%
- Fermented beverages (e.g. cider, perry, mead)	923.2	5.0%
- Malt	244.5	1.3%
- Unsweetened beverage waters, ice and snow	68.6	0.4%
- Vermouth and other flavoured grape wine	61.5	0.3%

AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-PROCESSING

Strategic focus areas to drive long-term growth

- Agricultural value chains are a key pillar of the economy. Their development is a government policy priority and presents a myriad of opportunities for investors.
- Access to land for commercial and subsistence farming will be increased substantially, with around 700 000 ha of underutilised state land to be made available for public leasing.
- Strategies have been enacted to drive consolidated buying and market linkages to reduce market risks for producers.
- Strategies are in place to enhance R&D and smart technology absorption in agriculture.



Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

Enhanced agro-processing competitiveness

Sectoral master plans to unlock growth

Policy support to agrarian development and transformation

Industrial and trade policies supportive of investment

Reduced supply chain concentration and project risks

- Investment opportunities in agriculture (horticulture, field crops and livestock) and fisheries production and processing across several value chains.
- Agriculture and agro-processing master plans aim to increase domestic consumption and export-orientation, improve competitiveness, raise production and promote investment in the sector.
- Comprehensive Land and Agrarian Strategy focuses on the development of Commodity Corridors and Commodity Production Schemes at the district level. Agri-parks and Farmer Production Support Centres will assist farmers in extracting value from their assets.
- Reconfigured industrial policy incentives for agro-processing will reduce project development and funding risks, boosting the sector's investment proposition.
- Trade policy to enhance access to key external markets for producers in the field crops, horticultural and livestock value chains, as well as protect local industry.
- Support market growth for sustainable agriculture technology solutions such as controlled environment production (e.g. hydroponics), agri-related renewable energy technologies, drone and mobile communications applications.
- Measures to reduce high concentration levels in agricultural inputs supply, agro-processing and food retail to enhance competitiveness and inclusive development.

Some of the investment opportunities

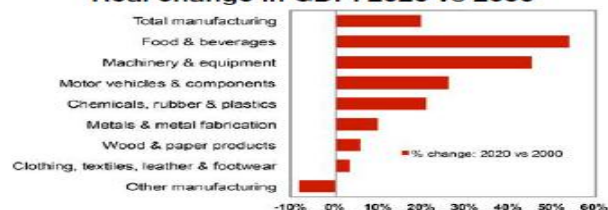
- | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruit and vegetable packaging and canning, juice processing. • Oil seed production, edible oil processing, oilcake. • Processing of soy-based products. • Grain sorghum production, malt industry development. • Nut farming (e.g. macadamia, walnut) and processing. • Processing of organic, vegetarian, dehydrated foods. • Meat processing, including ostrich meat. • Expansion of dairy value chain. • Expansion of bakery and confectionery production. • Expansion of aquaculture (abalone, mussels, trout), canning of freshwater fish. • Biofuels development. • Extraction of high-value additives, nutraceuticals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of aromatics, flavourants. • Non-edible oil processing. • Commercial-scale planting of indigenous plants, including flowers. • Production of medicinal extracts, incl. cannabis-based. • Crop production for feedstock into biofuels processing. • Wool and mohair production and processing. • Production of artemisinin for malaria medicaments. • Flax production. • Forestry development. • Development of smart technologies in agriculture. • Water infrastructure investment, wastewater treatment. |
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MANUFACTURING



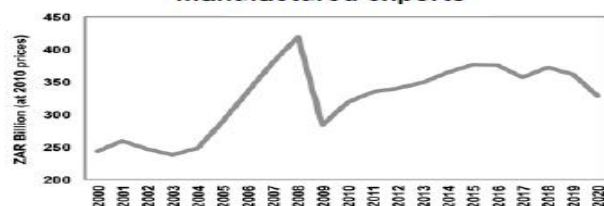
Food & beverages, machinery & equipment, and automotive industries have grown strongly ...

Real change in GDP: 2020 vs 2000



Relative competitiveness in a no. of export-oriented manufacturing industries, especially in regional markets

Manufactured exports



Sectoral outline

Economic importance

- South Africa's well-established and diversified manufacturing sector contributed 13% to overall GDP and almost 50% to total export earnings in 2020. It employs around 1.13 million people.

Structure

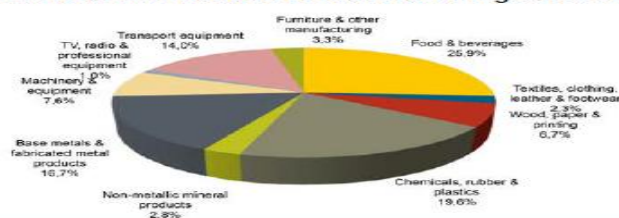
- Diversified industrial structure with large integrated sub-sectors including food processing; beverages; chemicals; motor vehicles, parts and accessories; machinery and equipment; fabricated metal products; paper and paper products; wood and wood products.

Extensive sectoral linkages

- The sector has strong linkages with numerous other sectors of the economy through its procurement of goods and services, as well as with end-use markets for its own products.

... sector dominated by food & beverages, chemicals, metals, and transport equipment industries

Sectoral contribution to manufacturing sales in 2020



Manufacturing sector exports	Value in 2020 (ZAR billion)	% of total
Total manufacturing exports	691.1	100%
- Motor vehicles, parts & accessories	164.8	23.7%
- Basic iron & steel products	65.9	9.5%
- Food	60.7	8.7%
- Other chemicals & man-made fibres	53.3	7.7%
- Machinery & equipment	51.7	7.4%
- Basic chemicals	49.6	7.1%
- Basic non-ferrous metal products	39.6	5.7%
- Coke & refined petroleum products	35.4	5.1%
- Other manufacturing	30.5	4.4%
- Paper & paper products	18.9	2.7%
- Other manufacturing exports	120.7	17.9%

Why invest in South Africa's manufacturing sector

- Well-established, diversified and generally technologically advanced manufacturing base - Africa's most advanced.
- Varied economic performance at industry level owing to diversity in production capability and competitiveness.
- Strong linkages with other sectors of the economy, with supplier proximity often being a key source of competitiveness.
- Innovation and R&D capabilities, along with industrial incentives are supportive of manufacturing growth.
- Manufacturing sector is a principal beneficiary of the public sector's localisation drive.
- Market-oriented and globally-competitive exporting capabilities across several sub-sectors.
- Flexibility and capacity to adapt to the global energy transition with the deployment of sustainable industrial and automotive energy solutions.
- As an important source of manufactured products sold in the southern African region, the domestic sector will benefit from additional export market development opportunities under the AfCFTA.

MANUFACTURING

Strategic focus areas to drive long-term growth

- The reindustrialisation of South Africa's economy is a key component of the ERRP. Objectives include expanding and diversifying the manufacturing base; improving its competitiveness and dynamism; increasing its participation in regional and global markets; reducing concentration levels; and achieving effective transformation.
- Disruptions to global supply chains caused by Covid-19 related lockdowns have highlighted the strategic imperative for companies all over the world to diversify their sources of supply, potentially benefitting South African manufacturers.
- A suite of industrial policy measures is unlocking growth opportunities in priority industries such as automotive; clothing and textiles; chemicals and plastics; steel and metals fabrication; gas; green industries; the digital economy and high-tech sectors.
- Funding availability from the banking and development finance sectors has been instrumental for the implementation of large industrial projects in the sector.
- Investments in port and related infrastructure aim to improve efficiencies, boding well for the competitiveness of locally-manufactured products in global markets.



Enhanced value proposition of investment opportunities

Sectoral master plans to unlock growth of priority sectors

Industrial financing and incentives to boost investment

Product designations reduce market offtake risk

Regional integration presents major opportunities

- Master plans are being implemented in the Automotive; Clothing, Textiles, Leather and Footwear; as well as the Steel and Metal Fabrication industries as mechanisms to raise investment in production capacity, drive innovation, improve productivity and competitiveness, increase local consumption and exports, ensure sectoral transformation.
- Industrial financing support including government schemes, development finance and tax incentives, alongside spatial development initiatives such as SEZs contribute toward reducing project development risks and raising returns on investment.
- The public sector's product designation programme reduces market offtake risks for investments in production capacity in targeted industries. A wide array of products designated for local procurement now include plastic pipes, bulk materials handling, lead acid batteries and MV switchgear, solar panels, wind towers and, among others, cement.
- Industrial policy is particularly targeting domestic procurement of inputs linked to the large renewable energy programme, with major benefits for manufacturers that have been investing heavily in new or existing production capacity to supply such products.
- 37.4% of exports of manufactured goods are destined for other African countries. The AfCFTA's implementation will lead to further export market development across the continent, support the development of regional value chains and South Africa's integration therein.

Some of the investment opportunities

- Fuel cell manufacturing for a variety of applications.
- Manufacture of motor vehicles, parts and components, focusing increasingly on the electric vehicle segment.
- Manufacture of fuel cell mining vehicles and forklifts.
- Machinery and equipment (e.g. minerals processing, materials handling, construction, refrigeration and power-sector related equipment, pumps and valves).
- Railway equipment for domestic and export markets.
- Components and sub-assemblies for electronics manufacturing
- Manufacture of equipment and parts for the rapidly growing wind and solar energy generation industry, including storage equipment.
- Green hydrogen production.
- Parts and components for the aerospace and defence industries
- Medical devices and telemedical instrumentation.
- Pharmaceutical products and speciality chemicals (e.g. biochemicals).
- Fluorspar beneficiation and other chemicals value chain development opportunities.
- Advanced manufacturing opportunities.
- Development of high-end mohair value chain.

Green Economy

Favourable Climatic Conditions

Thanks to its climatic conditions South Africa has one of the highest potentials for Solar Energy. Northern Cape Province has some of the world's best conditions for solar energy generation

Up to
6,5kWh/m²

Average solar
radiation
levels

High Load Factor

According to the CSIR, over 80% of South Africa's land mass has enough wind potential to achieve a 30% average annual load factor. This places South Africa's wind potential ahead of Spain and Germany which have average load factors of their entire wind fleets at 25-27% and 20-30%, respectively.

30%
Average
annual load
factor for wind
turbines

Rising supply gap

Without major investments in electricity generation, South Africa will face an electricity supply gap of between 286TWh/year to 434TWh/year. Given the recent improvements in cost-competitiveness of renewable energy technologies, these technologies hold vast potential to fill the rising supply gap.

Up to
434tWh
Per year
supply gap in
2050

WHY Invest?

Nascent market for energy efficiency

While the current market for energy efficiency is relatively small, it holds sizable potential. According to Green Cape, the market for energy efficiency could reach R21bn by 2035.

R21bn
Market for
efficiency by
2035

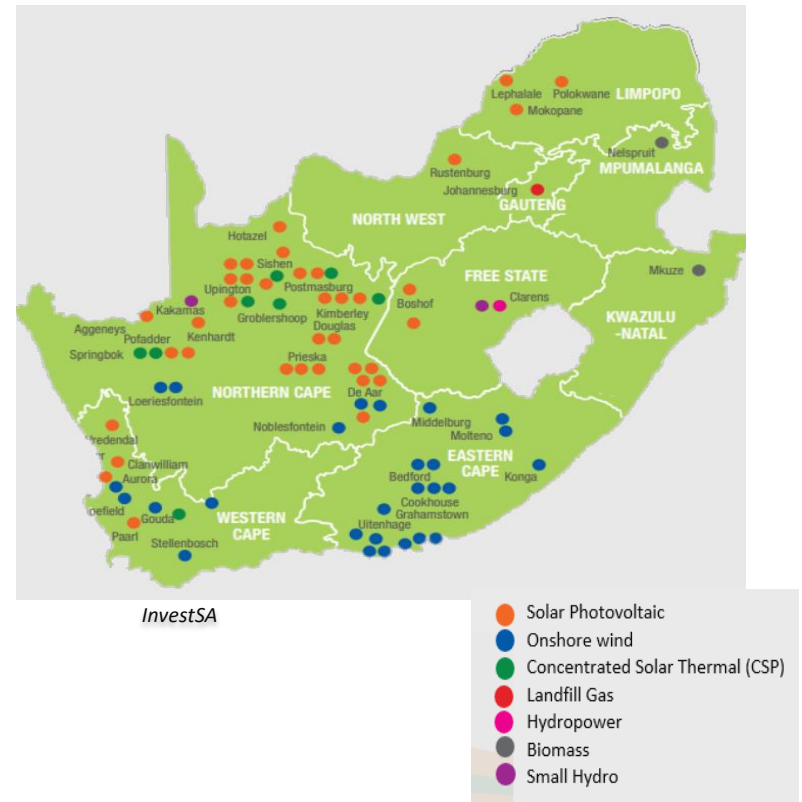
Robust Growth Market

Rooftop solar PV is one of the key drivers for energy services in South Africa. Especially, the commercial and industrial sector presents major opportunities for rooftop solar due to their relatively high electricity costs, extensive use of electricity and favourable size of premises.

R75bn
Market for
rooftop solar
PV by 2035

Where to Invest?

- Due to its climatic conditions, the Northern Cape is the country's hub for utility scale solar projects.
- The Western Cape and Eastern Cape are South Africa's key hubs for utility scale wind projects.
- Energy-efficiency opportunities exist in areas of high demand, e.g. in the large metros, in areas with large manufacturing concentration and in the mining areas.
- Large and densely populated metropolitan areas including Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town are primed for clean transport solutions.



Tourism – Discover SA

- Diverse Wonders of the Rainbow Nation
- Magnificent wildlife, great culture, lip-smacking food, endless beaches, warm local hospitality, mesmerizing natural beauty and rich history and culture!
- Safari, indulge in 3000+ adventure activities, enjoy a city break, relax by the beach or sample delicious food and wine.
- Explore the formidable and astoundingly beautiful Drakensberg Mountain Range in KwaZulu-Natal or the wild stretches of bushveld in Mpumalanga, Limpopo and the North West provinces. Free State offers big skies and homegrown hospitality, and the Northern Cape's mesmerizing lunar landscapes

Discover SA

- Quick Visa
- Travelers apply via VFS. There is no visa fee for Indian nationals charged by the South African Consulate General or the South African High Commission. However, the VFS logistics fee to process visas is between INR 2040 and INR 2301.

ADVENTURE ACTIVITIES FOR THRILL CHASERS

- Over 3000 adventure activities and is undoubtedly the adventure capital of the world.
- Shark-Cage Diving
- Big Rush Big Swing, KwaZulu-Natal
- Bloukrans Bridge Bungee, Eastern Cape
- Abseiling from Table Mountain, Western Cape
- Gorge Swing, KwaZulu-Natal

FOR THE HISTORY BUFF WITHIN YOU

- Take the eThekweni Inanda Heritage Tour
- Robben Island (World Heritage Site)
- Pietermaritzburg Railway Station
- Cradle of Humankind, Gauteng (World Heritage Site)

LOUNGE IN LUXURY

- Luxury Trains
- Wonderful Vineyards
- Presidential stays, quite literally
- Grand Yacht Charters

GASTRONOMIC DELIGHTS

- The Indian-origin Bunny Chow
- Sample Delicious Vegetarian Options
- The Foodie Tour in Franschhoek

BILATERAL RELATIONS

March 1997, President Mandela signed the ***Red Fort Declaration*** together with Prime Minister Shri Deve Gowda (contained the aspiration and shared values of Afro-Asian solidarity and has given rise to the successful and enduring partnership)

October 2006, ***New Delhi Declaration on a Strategic Partnership & Tshwane Declaration*** on reaffirming the strategic partnership between South Africa and India was signed.

January 2019, ***3 Year Strategic Programme of Cooperation*** (2019- 2021) was signed

Shared Principles: democracy; human rights; sustainable development; challenging the prevailing global system, as well as the global financial architecture

Common Challenges: Poverty alleviation; underdevelopment; climate change



HIGH-LEVEL VISITS, 1994 -

- January 1995, President Mandela visited India
- March 1997, President Mandela visited India
- October 1997, Prime Minister Gujral visited SA
- President Kalam visited SA in 2004
- Prime Minister Singh visited SA in 2006
- President Zuma visited India in 2010
- President Patil visited South Africa in 2012
- July 2016, Prime Minister Modi official visit to SA
- January 2019, President Ramaphosa state visit to India

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

- 13th Round of Foreign Office Consultations (FOC), July 2023
- BRICS Leaders Summit in August 2023 in South Africa
- G20 Global Leaders Summit, September 2023 in New Delhi
- 12th Round of FOC, August 2022 in New Delhi
- 10TH Round of Joint Ministerial Commission (JMC), 17 January 2020, New Delhi
- Subcommittees on Trade, Economic & Technical Cooperation; Science, Technology & Innovation; Communication & ICT; Minerals & Energy; Consular & Immigration; Politics, Defence & Security; Human Resource Development & Education; Arts, Culture, Sport & Recreation

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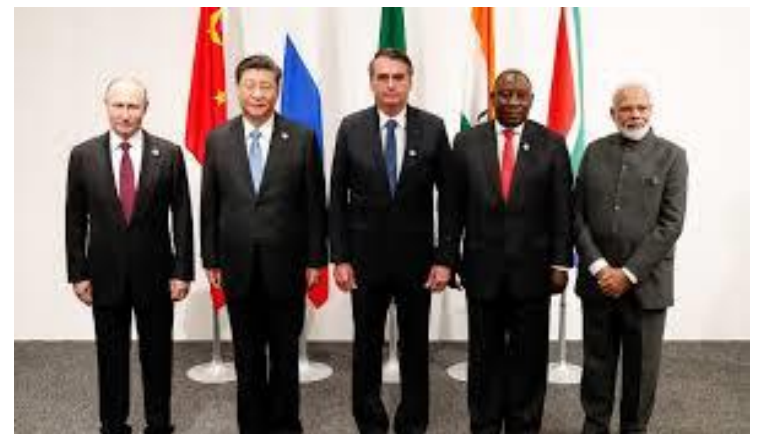
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BILATERAL TRADE

- Bilateral Trade in 2022 \$10 billion
- **Investment:** 72 Indian companies in South Africa with a total capital investment of *US\$ 332 million between 2003 and 2022.*
- 23 South African companies have invested in India, with investments totaling **US\$ 53 million.**
- MoU on Investment Cooperation, signed between the two investment agencies, InvestSA and Invest India.
- Priority sectors : automotive, manufacturing; technical and financial services; agro-processed goods; defence industry; deep mining equipment and pharmaceuticals
- Tourism: key sector for growth and job creation

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

- Cooperate to re-shape the international agenda in a host of international groupings including the G20, Commonwealth, G77 and China and Non-Aligned Movement. In BRICS, IBSA and IORA work close together to promote the developmental agenda of the Global South.
- Reform of the UNSC, climate change, human rights, poverty alleviation, sustainable development, counter-terrorism



VIBRANT PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE RELATIONS

- 1,2 million (4% of the total population of 59 million)



South Africa is a land of diversity and beauty that truly has something for everyone. Plan a trip to the Rainbow Nation and discover all that this incredible country has to offer!

CONTACT DETAILS

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