

Germany

August 2024

Executive Summary

This country fact sheet provides key trade and investment-related statistics for Germany. Specifically, it shows Germany's trade and investment flows in relation to both South Africa and the Western Cape, including an analysis of top markets and products. The report highlights the largest and fastest-growing products, and their sub-sectors. It also looks at tourism trends between Germany and South Africa, and between Germany and the Western Cape.

Trade

In 2023, South Africa's exports to Germany were valued at ZAR134.06bn, which represented a decline of 13.47% y-o-y from the ZAR154.94bn recorded in 2022. In turn, the country's imports from Germany totalled ZAR111.45bn in 2023, amounting to an increase of 9.07% y-o-y from a cost of ZAR102.19bn incurred in 2022. In turn, the country's imports from Germany totalled ZAR158.40bn in 2023, amounting to an increase of 17.86% y-o-y from a cost of ZAR134.40bn incurred in 2022.

South Africa's dominant export category to Germany in 2023 was motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. At a value of ZAR47.63bn, this was equivalent to 35.51% of the value of the country's total exports to Germany. The country's main import from Germany was original equipment components, costing ZAR53.46bn – equivalent to 33.75% of the cost of South Africa's total imports from Germany in 2023.

The Western Cape's export receipts from trade with Germany totalled ZAR5.32bn in 2023, representing a decline of 2.99% y-o-y from the ZAR5.48bn earned in 2022. In turn, the value of the Western Cape's imports from Germany declined by 3.38% y-o-y to a cost of ZAR7.86bn in 2023, down from ZAR8.13bn in 2022.

The province's leading export product to Germany in 2023 was parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 84.07 or 84.08. At a value of ZAR1,591.65m, this amounted to 29.94% of the value of the province's exports to Germany in 2023.

Investments

From January 2014 to June 2024, Germany invested in 97 projects worth ZAR74.70bn in capital expenditure (capex) in South Africa. And during the same period, South Africa invested in 31 projects in Germany, amounting to ZAR8.61bn in capex.

Tourism

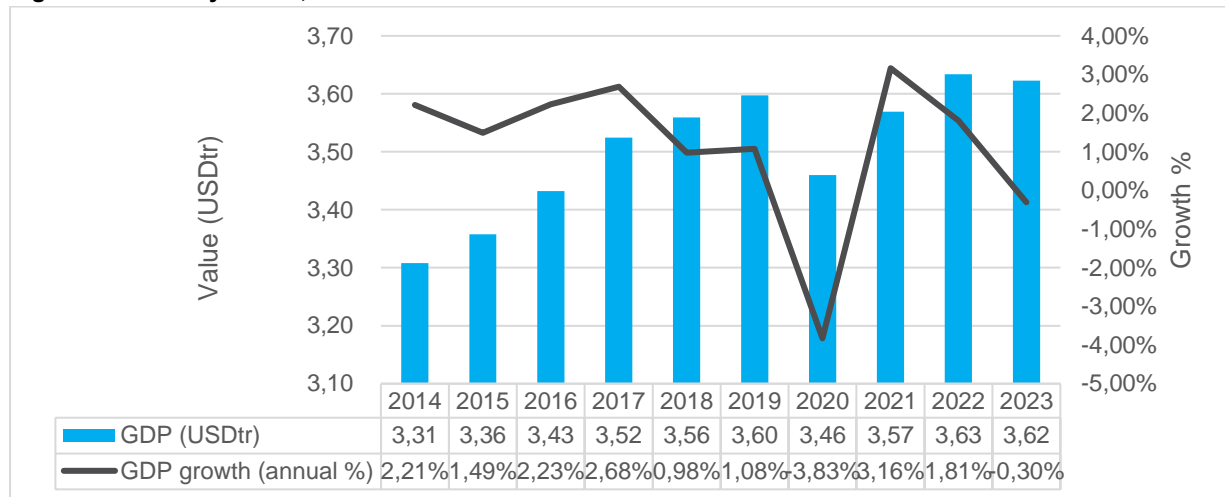
In 2023, South Africa welcomed 245,259 tourists from Germany. This reflected a 41.65% y-o-y growth in relation to 2022. And looking at the Western Cape, more than 142,000 German tourists visited the province in 2023, equivalent to a y-o-y growth of 41.04% on figures in 2022.

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1 Economic Overview

Over the past decade, the German economy has achieved reasonable economic growth, recording a five-year annual average growth rate of 0.38% over the period 2014-2023. As illustrated in Figure 1, the country's GDP declined by 3.83% in 2020 but rebounded by 3.16% in 2021 to reach a value of USD3.57trn. Despite global stagflation and efforts to address the debt crisis, the economy grew by 1.81%, amounting to USD3.63trn in 2022, although this was short-lived with the economy declining by 0.30% y-o-y to a value of USD3.62trn in 2023. Germany's economic growth post Covid-19 (apart from year 2023) can be attributed to capital accumulation, especially through public infrastructure investments.

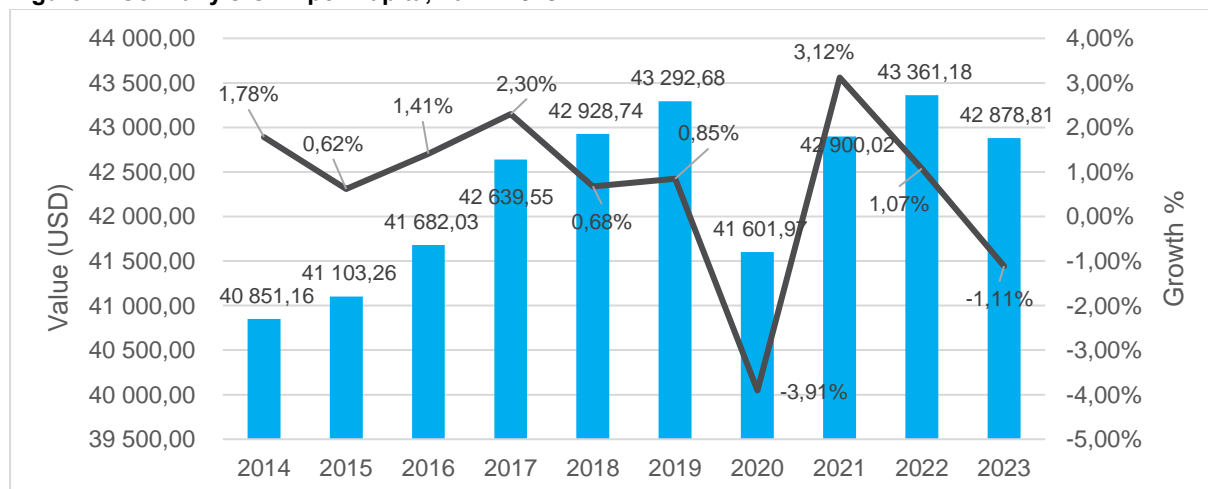
Figure 1: Germany's GDP, 2014–2023



Source: World Bank (2024)

As seen in Figure 2 below, Germany's GDP per capita grew steadily from USD40,851.16 in 2014 to USD43,292.68 in 2019. While GDP per capita declined by 3.91% in 2020 as the impact of Covid-19 was increasingly felt by the national economy, the downturn was short-lived, with GDP per capita rebounding to USD42,900.02 in 2021, underpinned by an economic expansion fueled largely by increased consumer spending. GDP per capita recovered further to a high point of USD43,361.18 in 2022, before easing back down to USD42,878.81 in 2023, underpinned by slower economic output. The positive trajectory post Covid-19 (apart from 2023) can be attributed to the country's ongoing efforts to maintain economic growth, attract investments, and implement structural reforms, all of which are indications of Germany's dedication to economic advancement and development over the years.

Figure 2: Germany's GDP per Capita, 2014–2023

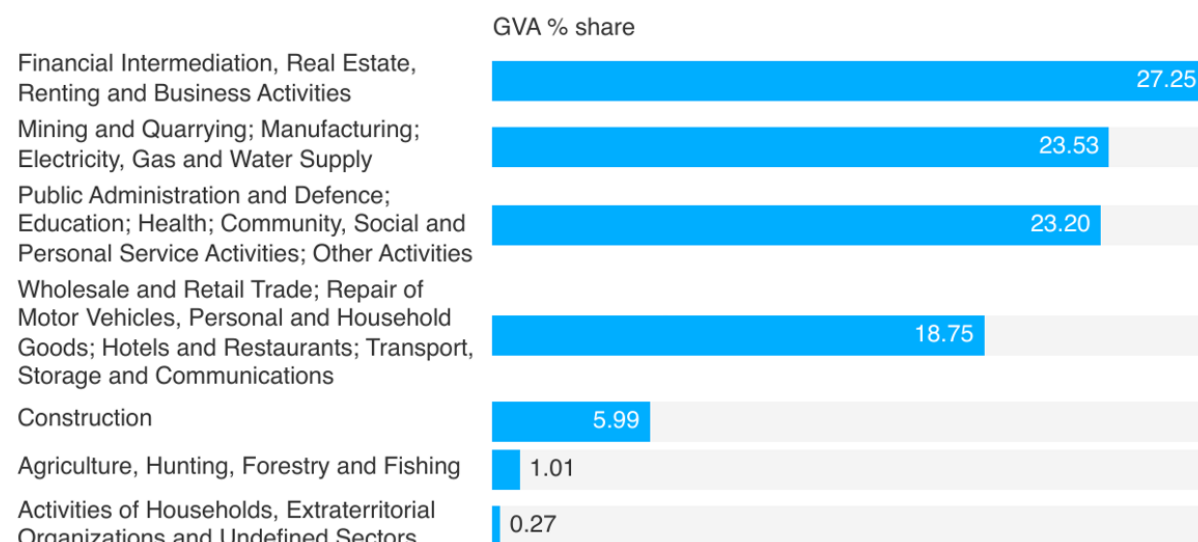


Source: World Bank, 2024

Figure 3 illustrates the sectoral contributions to Germany's gross value added (GVA) IN 2023. The primary contributors to GVA were:

- Financial Intermediation, Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities (with a share of 27.25%).
- Mining and Quarrying; Manufacturing; Electricity, Gas and Water Supply (with a share of 23.53%).
- Public Administration and Defence; Education; Health; Community, Social and Personal Service Activities; Other Activities (with a share of 23.20%)
- Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles, Personal and Household Goods; Hotels and Restaurants; Transport, Storage and Communications (with a share of 18.75%).

Figure 3: Germany's Sectoral Contribution to GVA (%), 2023



Source: Euromonitor (2024)

2 Trade

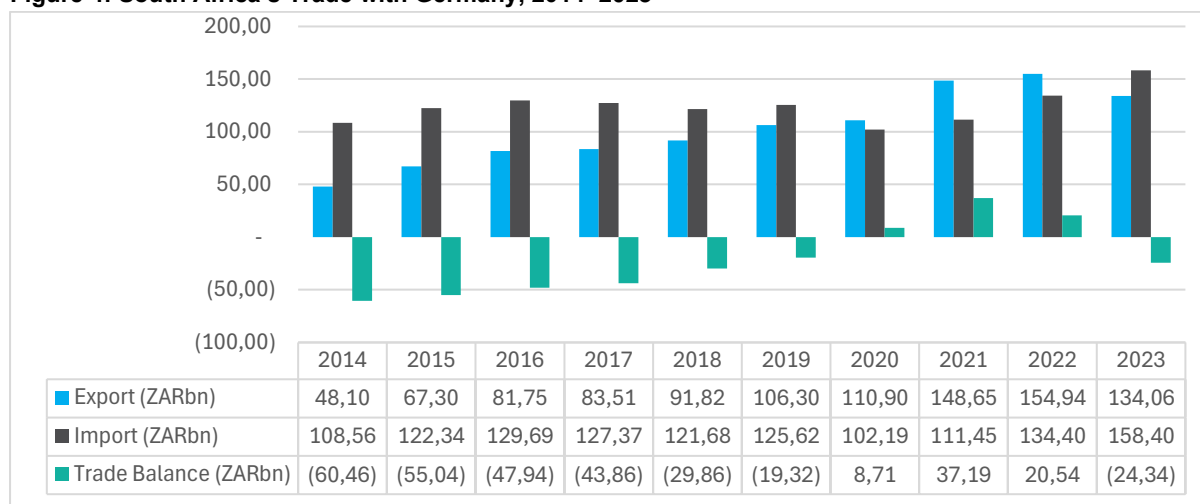
This section examines Germany's trade flows with South Africa and with the Western Cape between 2014 and 2023.

2.1 South Africa's Trade with Germany

In 2023, Germany was South Africa's third largest destination market for exports after China and the United States. This highlights the strategic importance that the country plays for South African exports. South Africa's exports to Germany increased consistently from 2014 to 2022, with earnings rising from ZAR48.10bn in 2014 to ZAR154.94bn in 2022, before easing by 13.47% y-o-y to ZAR134.06bn in 2023, as can be seen in Figure 4. This decline was influenced partly by the repercussions of Covid-19 and partly by the Russia–Ukraine conflict which impacted trade.

Looking at imports, the value of South Africa's imports from Germany grew by 17.86% y-o-y from ZAR134.40bn in 2022 to a cost of ZAR158.40bn in 2023. South Africa's trade balance with Germany remained firmly in a deficit throughout the period under review, except for 2020-2022.

Figure 4: South Africa's Trade with Germany, 2014–2023



Source: Quantec (2024)

Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons was South Africa's largest export product to Germany in 2023, as shown in Figure 5. At a value of ZAR47.63bn, this accounted for 35.51% of South Africa's total export earnings from Germany. The second largest export product was motor vehicles for the transport of goods at a value of ZAR18.04bn (13.45% of export earnings), while exports of precious metal ores and concentrates placed third, at a value of ZAR13.93bn (10.39%). The fastest-growing export product was coal, with a five-year average growth rate of 1,027,631.65% between 2019 and 2023. Exports of precious metal ores and concentrates followed with a five-year average growth rate of 44.90%, followed closely by motor vehicles for the transport of goods at 43.21%.

Figure 5: South Africa's Top 10 Export Products to Germany, 2023, & Average Growth, 2019–2023

	Export value, 2023 (ZARbn)	Export share %, 2023	Ave. annual growth % (2019-2023)
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	47.63	35.51%	7.10%
Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	18.04	13.45%	43.21%
Precious metal ores and concentrates	13.93	10.39%	44.90%
Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers	10.07	7.51%	5.60%
Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, or in powder form	8.93	6.66%	14.67%
Coin	6.12	4.56%	23.33%
Reaction initiators, reaction accelerators and catalytic preparations	3.44	2.56%	22.74%
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	3.31	2.47%	8.73%
Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	2.46	1.84%	24.82%
Coal	2.33	1.74%	1027631.65%

Source: Quantec (2024)

Figure 6 shows that South Africa's top imported product from Germany in 2023 was original equipment components. Valued at ZAR53.46bn, imports of this product accounted for 33.75% of the cost of total imports from Germany to South Africa in that year. This was followed by imports of motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons which cost ZAR10.02bn. In third place was the import category of parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05, costing ZAR7.51bn.

Figure 6: South Africa's Top 10 Import Products from Germany, 2023, & Average Growth, 2019– 2023

	Import value, 2023 (ZARbn)	Import share %, 2023	Ave. annual growth % (2019-2023)
Original equipment components	53.46	33.75%	9.09%
Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons	10.02	6.32%	2.46%
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	7.51	4.74%	12.77%
Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06)	3.04	1.92%	0.31%
Harvesting or threshing machinery, including straw or fodder balers	2.13	1.35%	52.41%
Flat-rolled products of other alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more	2.01	1.27%	35.05%
Machines and mechanical appliances having individual functions	2.00	1.26%	26.36%
Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers	1.87	1.18%	7.31%
Transmission shafts (including cam shafts and crank shafts) and cranks	1.83	1.15%	10.97%
Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	1.74	1.10%	8.24%

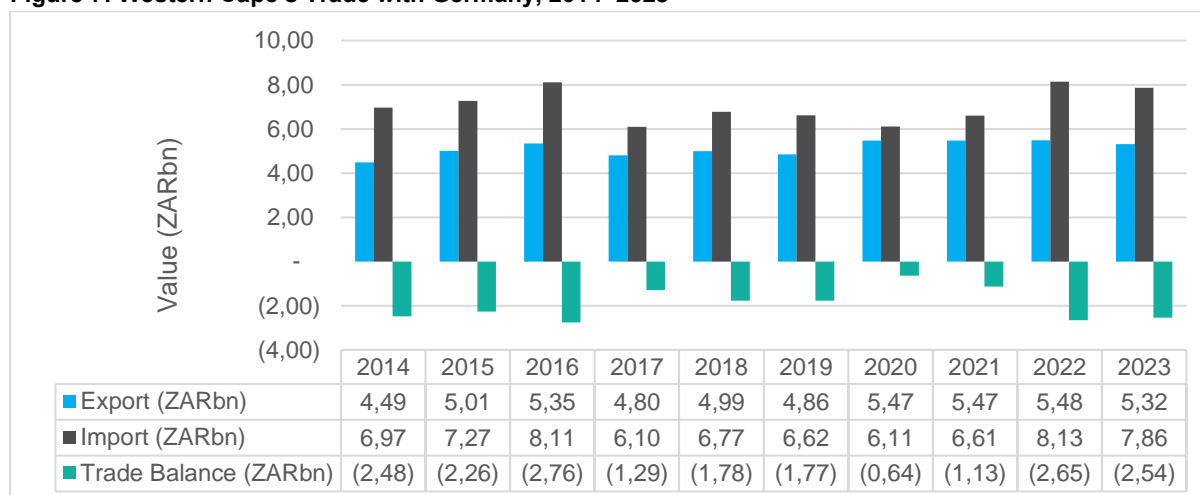
Source: Quantec (2024)

2.1 Western Cape's Trade with Germany

The Western Cape's export receipts from trade with Germany totalled ZAR5.32bn in 2023, representing a decline of 2.99% y-o-y from a value of ZAR5.48bn earned in 2022. This can be observed in Figure 7. In turn, the province's imports from Germany cost a total of ZAR7.86bn in 2023, a decline of 3.38% y-o-y in relation to the cost of ZAR8.13bn recorded in 2022. The province's trade balance with Germany remained firmly in a deficit throughout the period under consideration.

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Figure 7: Western Cape's Trade with Germany, 2014–2023



Source: Quantec (2024)

Figure 8 shows that the Western Cape's leading export product to Germany in 2023 was parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 84.07 or 84.08. At a value of ZAR1,591.65m, this was equivalent to 29.94% of the value of the province's total exports to Germany in that year. Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines, placed second, with exports valued at ZAR863.08m. In third place was the export category of grapes, fresh or dried, at a value of ZAR344.37m. Exports of other fruit, fresh, was the fastest-growing export category, having recorded a five-year average growth rate of 154.68% from 2019 to 2023.

Figure 8: Western Cape's Top 10 Export Products to Germany, 2023, & Average Growth, 2019– 2023

	Export value, 2023 (ZARm)	Export share %, 2023	Ave. annual growth % (2019-2023)
Parts suitable for use solely or principally with the engines of heading 84.07 or 84.08	1591.65	29.94%	26.08%
Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines	863.08	16.23%	-6.80%
Grapes, fresh or dried	344.37	6.48%	-6.16%
Other fruit, fresh	246.31	4.63%	154.68%
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	219.46	4.13%	82.48%
Apples, pears and quinces, fresh	179.89	3.38%	11.23%
Fruit, nuts and other edible parts of plants	160.04	3.01%	1.02%
Citrus fruit, fresh or dried	142.79	2.69%	-2.47%
Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane	90.04	1.69%	-19.20%
Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes	79.37	1.49%	39.95%

Source: Quantec (2024)

The Western Cape's top import product from Germany in 2023 was automatic data processing machines and units thereof, as shown in Figure 9. At a value of ZAR368.72m, this was equivalent to 4.69% of the cost of the province's total imports from the European country in that year. Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers was the second largest import category at a cost of ZAR267.63m; while taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like placed third at a value of ZAR245.45m. Automatic data processing machines and units thereof was the fastest-growing import category during the period 2019–2023, with a five-year annual average growth rate of 226.71%.

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Figure 9: Western Cape's Top 10 Import Products from Germany, 2023, & Average Growth, 2019– 2023

	Import value, 2023 (ZARm)	Import share %	Ave. annual growth % (2019-2023)
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	368.72	4.69%	226.71%
Cartons, boxes, cases, bags and other packing containers	267.63	3.41%	9.48%
Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like	245.45	3.12%	3.69%
Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers	222.62	2.83%	14.50%
Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	207.43	2.64%	15.96%
Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa	172.89	2.20%	26.67%
Parts and accessories of the motor vehicles of headings 87.01 to 87.05	170.09	2.16%	0.65%
Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol	166.77	2.12%	11.34%
Machinery, for the industrial preparation or manufacture of food or drink	165.34	2.10%	14.14%
Dish washing machines	141.74	1.80%	12.67%

Source: Quantec (2024)

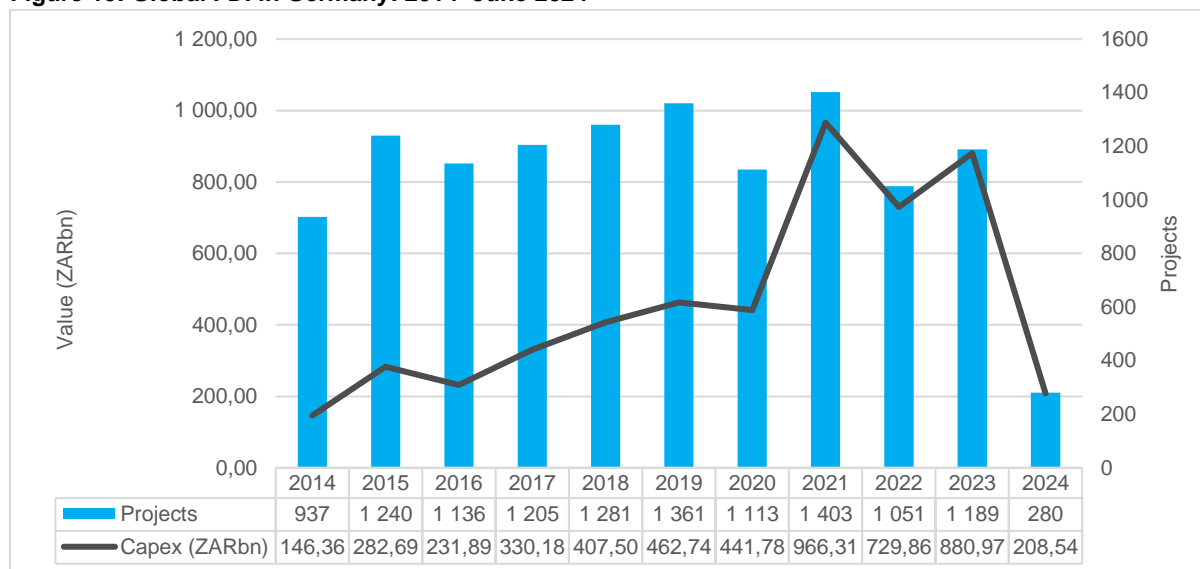
3 Foreign Direct Investment

This section examines foreign direct investment (FDI) flows between Germany and South Africa, and between Germany and the Western Cape.

3.1 Global FDI in Germany

Germany benefited from 12,195 global FDI projects between January 2014 and June 2024, as shown in Figure 10. These projects amounted to a total capital expenditure (capex) of ZAR5.09trn, which equated to an average investment of ZAR417.25m per project. The FDI projects generated 483,728 jobs. During this period, the number of FDI projects varied from 937 in 2014 to 280 projects in June 2024. The capex value of these projects fluctuated between ZAR146.36bn in 2014 and an estimated ZAR208.54bn by June 2024.

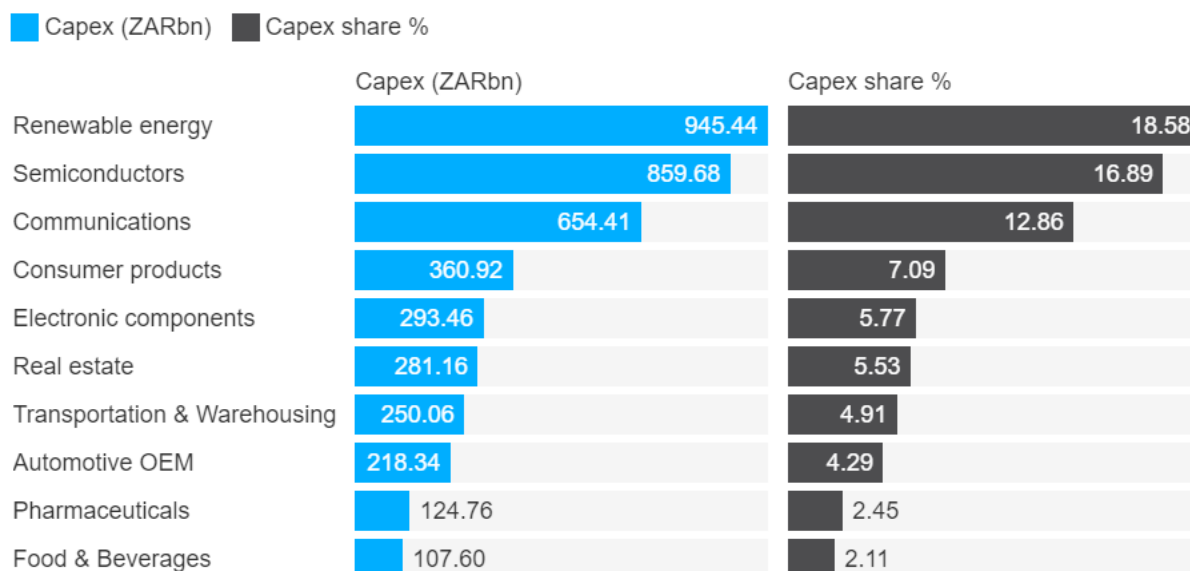
Figure 10: Global FDI in Germany: 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved

From January 2014 to June 2024, the renewable energy sector was the largest recipient of global FDI (in terms of capex) in Germany. Investments in this sector amounted to ZAR945.44bn from 173 projects which generated 10,026 jobs. The sectors relating to semiconductors, and communications were the second and third largest recipients of FDI (in terms of capex), with these sectors having benefited from investments worth ZAR859.68bn and ZAR654.41bn, respectively. These figures are presented in Figure 11.

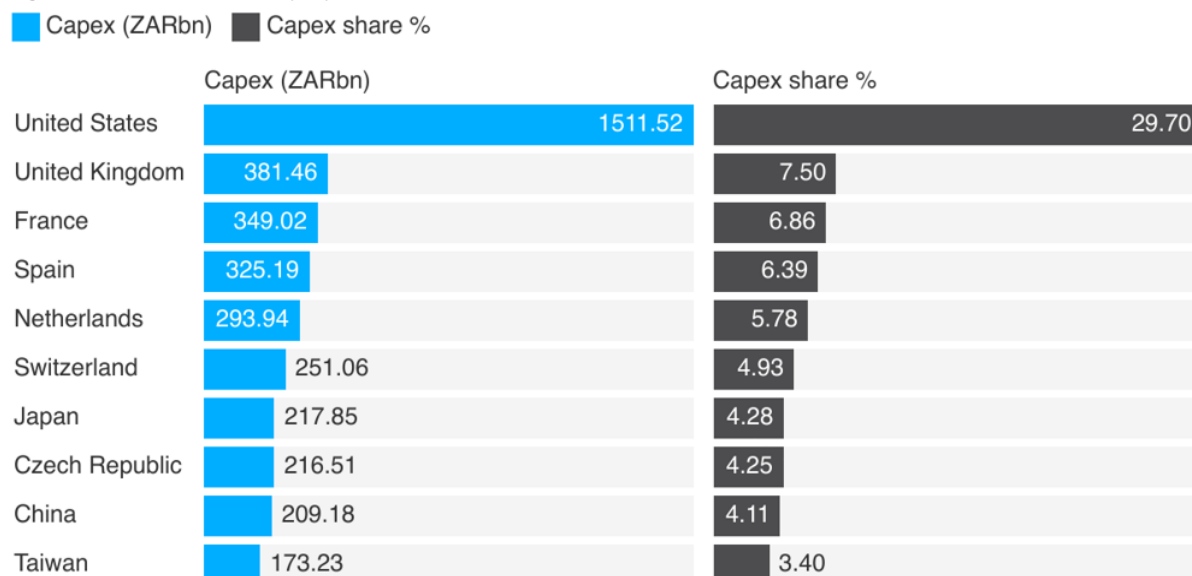
Figure 11: Global FDI in Germany by Sector, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

In terms of key source markets, the United States was the main source market for FDI in Germany when measured in capex, investing ZAR1,511.52bn in the country from January 2014 to June 2024, as illustrated in Figure 12. The United Kingdom followed with investments totalling ZAR381.46bn across 1,162 projects during this period. France was in third place with investments amounting to a capex value of ZAR349.02bn from 759 projects, which led to the creation of 35,662 jobs. Interestingly, five of the top ten investors in Germany were from Europe.

Figure 12: FDI in Germany by Source Markets, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024

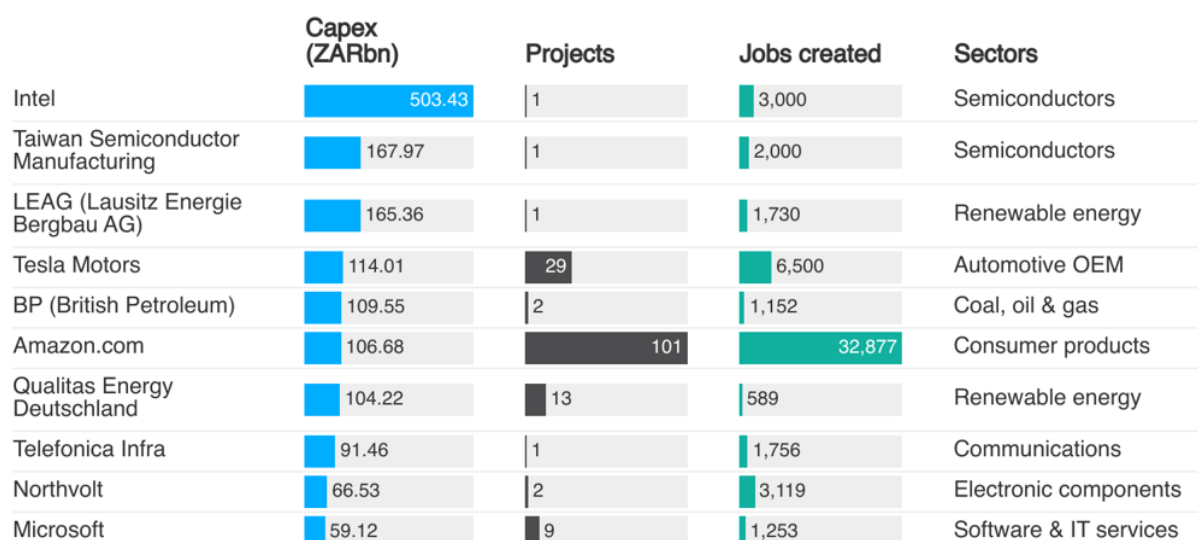


Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

At a company level, Figure 13 shows that Intel was the top investor in Germany, with capex amounting to ZAR503.43bn and generating an estimated 3,000 jobs during this period. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing was the second largest investor with a capex value of ZAR167.97bn. LEAG (Lausitz Energie Bergbau AG) followed with investments equivalent to a capex value of ZAR165.36bn.

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Figure 13: Global Companies Investing in Germany, measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024

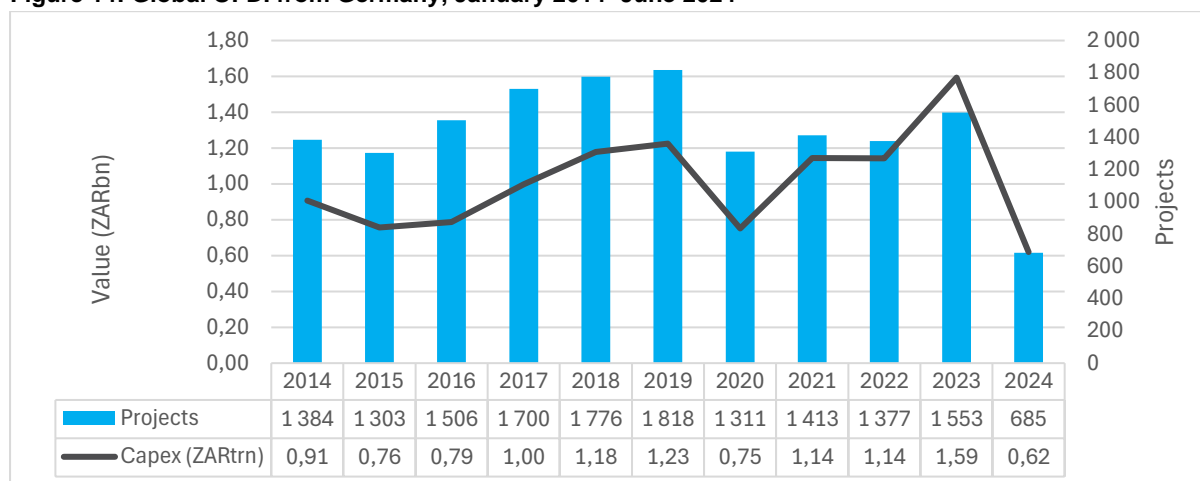


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3.2 Bilateral FDI: Global Outward Foreign Direct Investment from Germany

Figure 14 indicates that between January 2014 and June 2024, German companies engaged in outward foreign direct investment (OFDI) in 15,826 projects worldwide. These investments cumulatively amounted to a capex value of ZAR11.10trn, translating to an average investment of ZAR701.04m per project. During this period, the OFDI projects generated 2,030,969 job opportunities.

Figure 14: Global OFDI from Germany, January 2014–June 2024

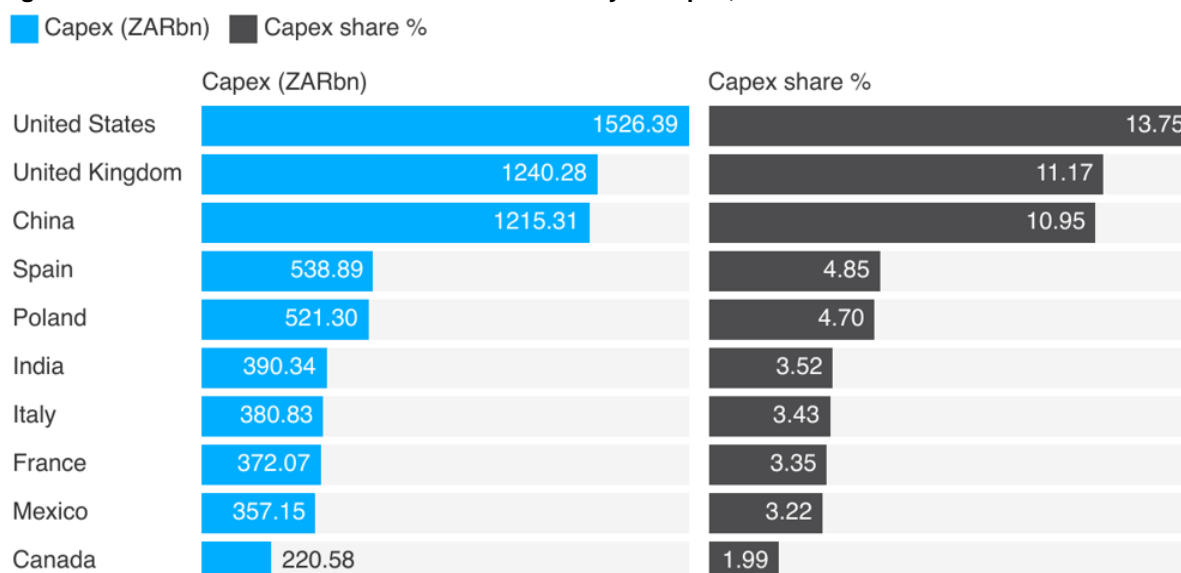


Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Right Reserved.

In terms of destination markets for OFDI from Germany, Figure 15 shows that the United States was the top recipient, having receiving investments worth ZAR1,526.39bn in capex from 2,184 projects between 2014 and June 2024. This was followed by the United Kingdom and China with each of these markets having gained from German investments worth ZAR1,240.28bn and ZAR1,215.31bn in capex, respectively.

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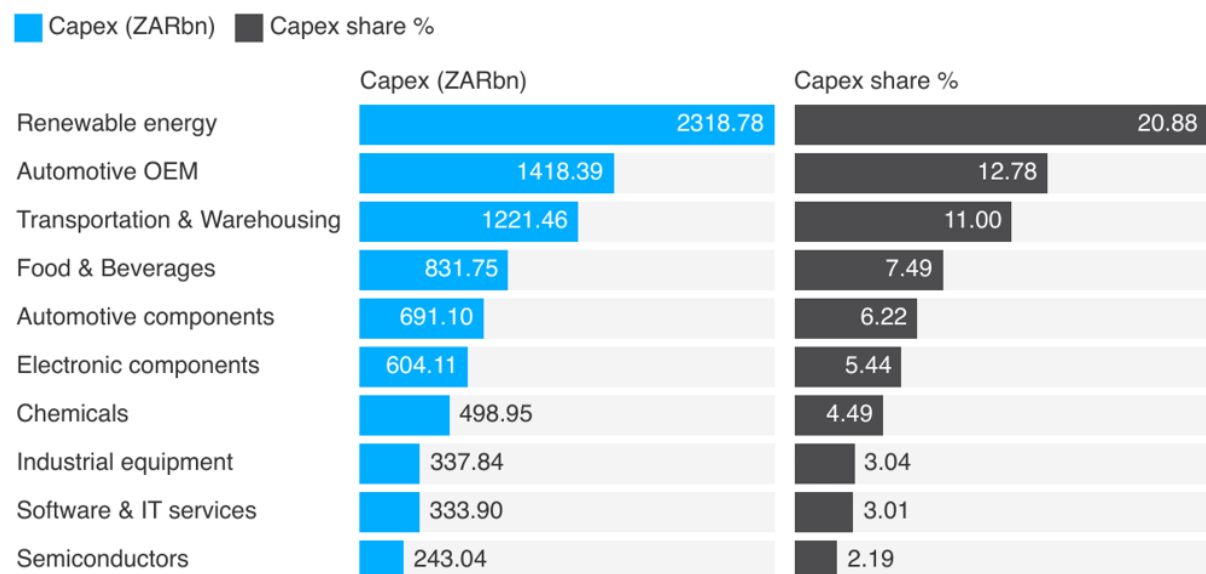
Figure 15: Destination Markets for OFDI from Germany in Capex, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

Figure 16 depicts the top sectors that benefited from OFDI from Germany between January 2014 and June 2024. The renewable energy sector was the largest recipient for OFDI from Germany, having received investments valued at ZAR2,318.78bn in capex spread across 543 projects. The automotive OEM sector was the second largest recipient of OFDI with investments valued at ZAR1,418.39bn in capex. Following closely in third place was the transportation and warehousing sector with investments totalling ZAR1,221.46bn that emanated from 1,648 projects, resulting in 197,049 jobs.

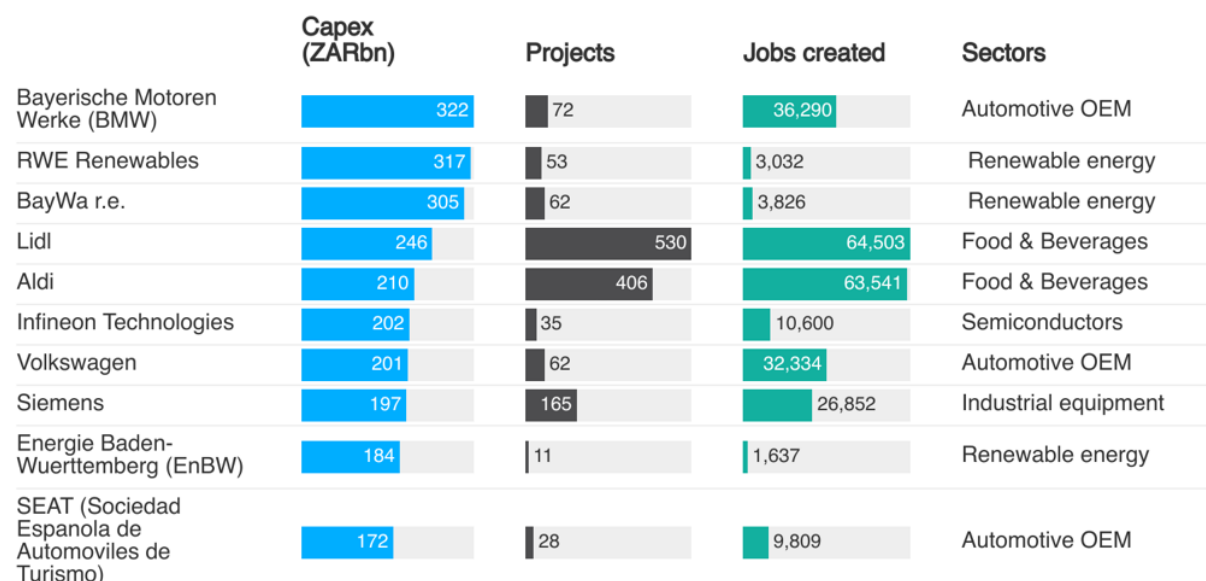
Figure 16: Top Sectors for OFDI from Germany, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved

The top 10 Germany companies (in capex) which engaged in OFDI from January 2014 to June 2024 are listed in Figure 17. Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) invested in 72 projects in the automotive sector with a capex value of ZAR322.48bn. RWE Renewables was the second largest investor, having invested in 53 projects with an accumulative capex value of ZAR317.10bn. BayWa.r.e. placed third with 62 projects amounting to an accumulated capex of ZAR304.78bn.

Figure 17: Global OFDI from Germany Companies, 2014–June 2024

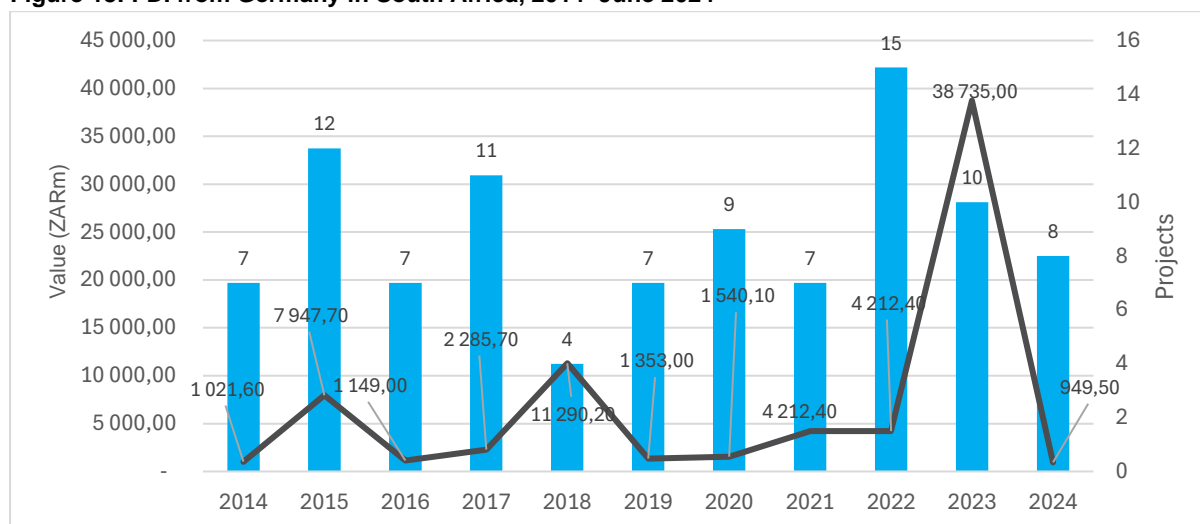


Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

3.3 Bilateral FDI: German FDI in South Africa

From January 2014 to June 2024, German companies invested in 97 projects in South Africa. This translated to ZAR74.70bn worth of capex and resulted in the creation of 12,808 jobs. Figure 18 shows that the number of FDI projects in South Africa from Germany varied during the period under review. During this time, the value (capex) fluctuated between ZAR1.02bn in 2014 to an estimated ZAR0.95bn in 2024.

Figure 18: FDI from Germany in South Africa, 2014–June 2024

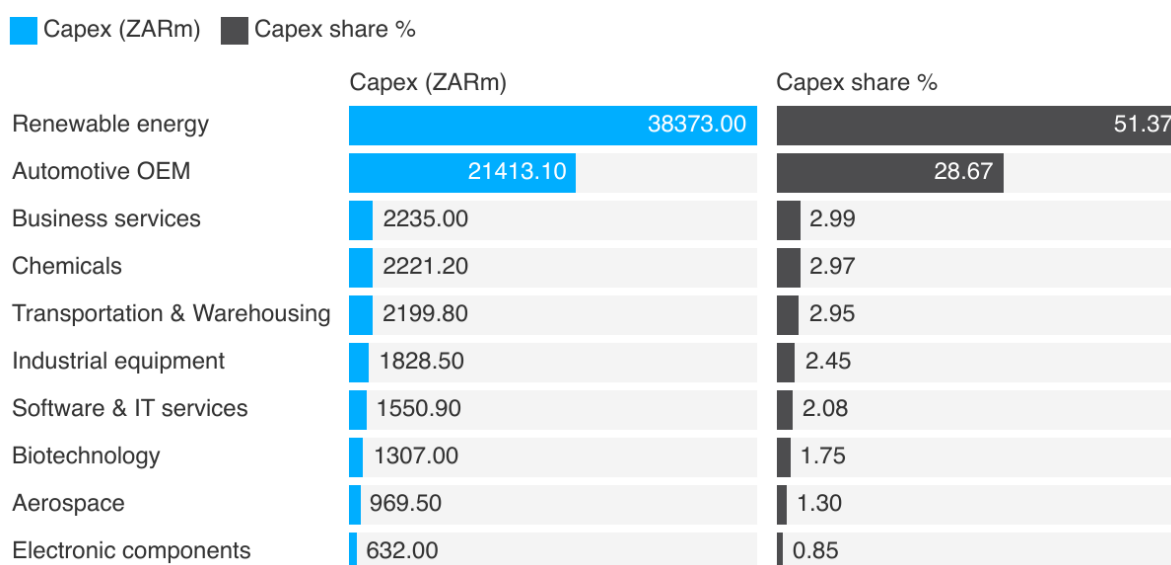


Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024).

Figure 19 shows the South African sectors in which German companies invested between January 2014 and June 2024. The top South African industry for FDI from Germany was the renewable energy sector which received ZAR38,373.00m in capex in five projects, resulting in 861 jobs. This was followed by the automotive OEM sector, which benefited from ZAR21,413.10m in capex, spread across nine projects and resulting in 5,962 jobs. The business services sector placed third with investments worth ZAR2,235.00m in capex invested in seven projects. It is worth mentioning that among the top ten sectors benefiting from investments from Germany, the industrial equipment sector gained the most in terms of the number of jobs that were created: a total 14 jobs. This was followed by the software & IT services, and transportation and warehousing sectors with a total of 12 and 10 jobs, respectively.

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Figure 19: FDI from Germany in South African Sectors, Measured in Capex, January 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

Figure 20 lists the top 10 German companies that invested in South Africa from January 2014 to June 2024. WKN invested in a single project, amounting to ZAR35.10bn and generating an estimated 783 jobs during this period. This was followed by Mercedes-Benz South Africa (MBSA) in the automotive sector which invested in ZAR10.66bn in capex, resulting in 3000 jobs. Volkswagen South Africa placed third with two projects valued at ZAR3.45bn.

Figure 20: German Companies Investing in South Africa, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024

	Capex (ZARbn)	Projects	Jobs created	Sectors
WKN	35.10	1	783	Renewable energy
Mercedes-Benz South Africa (MBSA)	10.66	1	3,000	Automotive OEM
Volkswagen South Africa	3.45	2	1,054	Automotive OEM
Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW)	3.45	2	1,067	Automotive OEM
Mercedes-Benz	3.17	1	600	Automotive OEM
Juwi	2.58	1	21	Renewable energy
BioNTech	1.31	1	139	Biotechnology
Fuchs Lubricants South Africa	1.15	3	802	Chemicals
Lufthansa Technik	0.97	2	284	Aerospace
BMW South Africa	0.62	3	229	Automotive OEM

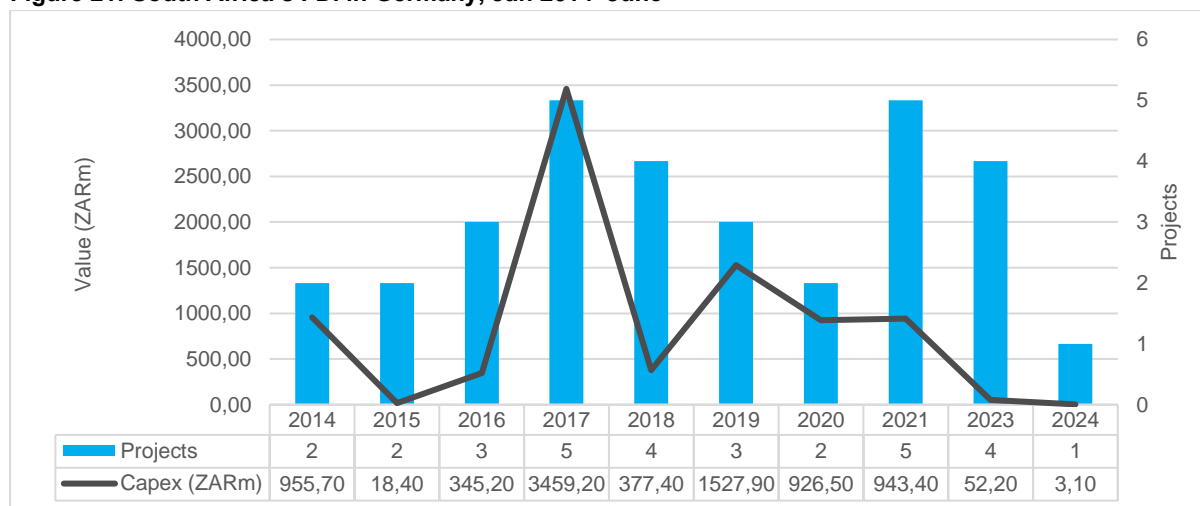
Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

3.4 Bilateral FDI: South Africa's FDI in Germany

South African companies invested in 31 FDI projects in Germany between January 2014 and June 2024, worth a cumulative capex of ZAR8.61bn. This equated to an average investment of ZAR277.70m per project which generated an estimated 1,130 jobs. South African FDI (measured in capex) in Germany peaked in 2017 at a value of ZAR3,459.20m, which was invested in five projects. These figures can be observed in Figure 21.

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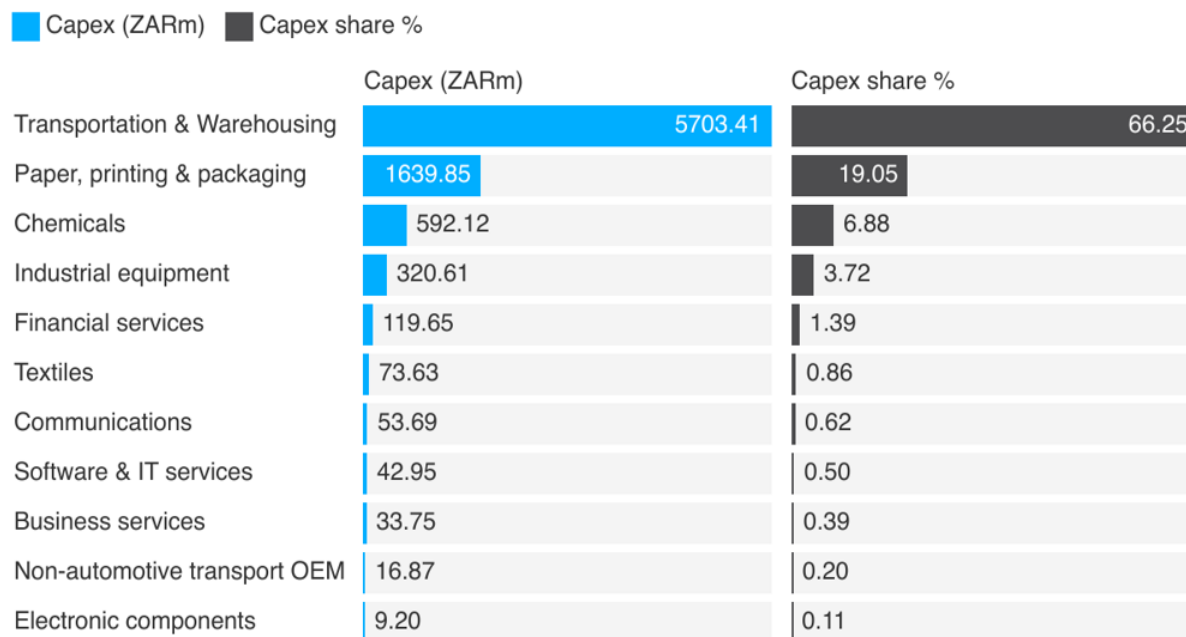
Figure 21: South Africa's FDI in Germany, Jan 2014–June



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024)

Turning to the different sectors in which South Africa invested in Germany, the transportation and warehousing sector topped the list, as seen in Figure 22. This sector attracted investments valued at ZAR5,703.41m in capex from January 2014 to June 2024. In second place was the paper, printing & packaging sector, which benefited from FDI worth ZAR1,639.85m that generated 151 jobs. The chemicals sector was third, having benefited from a single investment worth ZAR592.12m. When measured according to the number of projects, Germany's transportation and warehousing sector was the key recipient. A total of seven projects were established in this sector, accounting for ZAR5,703.41m in capex.

Figure 22: FDI from South Africa in Germany by Sectors, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

The top 10 South African companies (in capex) that invested in Germany between January 2014 and June 2024 are presented in Figure 23. Imperial Logistics International invested in four projects in the transportation and warehousing sector worth a capex value of ZAR3,675.46m. Sappi was the second largest investor, having invested in three projects with an accumulative value of ZAR1,639.85m. Palletways placed third, having invested in two projects with an accumulated capex of ZAR1,109.08m.

Figure 23: South African Companies Investing in Germany, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024

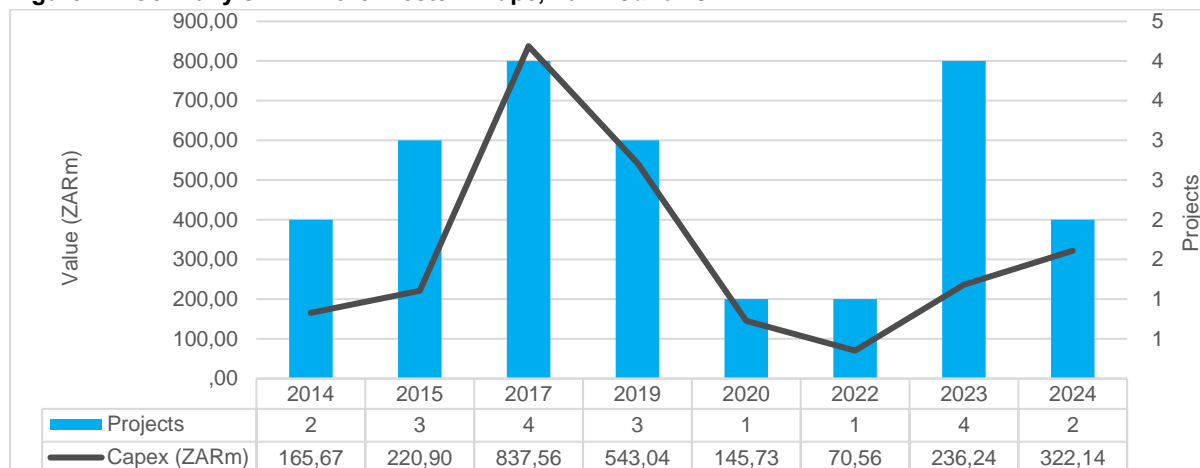
Investing company	Capex (ZARm)	Projects	Jobs created	Sector
Imperial Logistics International	3675.46	4	308	Transportation & Warehousing
Sappi	1639.85	3	151	Paper, printing & packaging
Palletways	1109.08	2	102	Transportation & Warehousing
Lehnkering Euro Logistics	918.87	1	77	Transportation & Warehousing
SASOL	592.12	1	139	Chemicals
Bell Equipment (Deutschland) GmbH	317.54	2	147	Industrial equipment
Ninety One (Investec)	119.65	1	13	Financial services
Phase Eight (Fashion & Designs)	73.63	2	96	Textiles
Curve Technology Group	46.02	1	16	Communications
Entersekt	23.01	1	11	Software & IT services

Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

3.5 Bilateral FDI: German FDI in the Western Cape

The Western Cape benefited from 20 FDI projects from Germany between January 2014 and June 2024, as shown in Figure 24. These projects amounted to a total capex of ZAR2.54bn, which equated to an average investment of ZAR127.32m per project. The FDI projects generated 1,136 jobs.

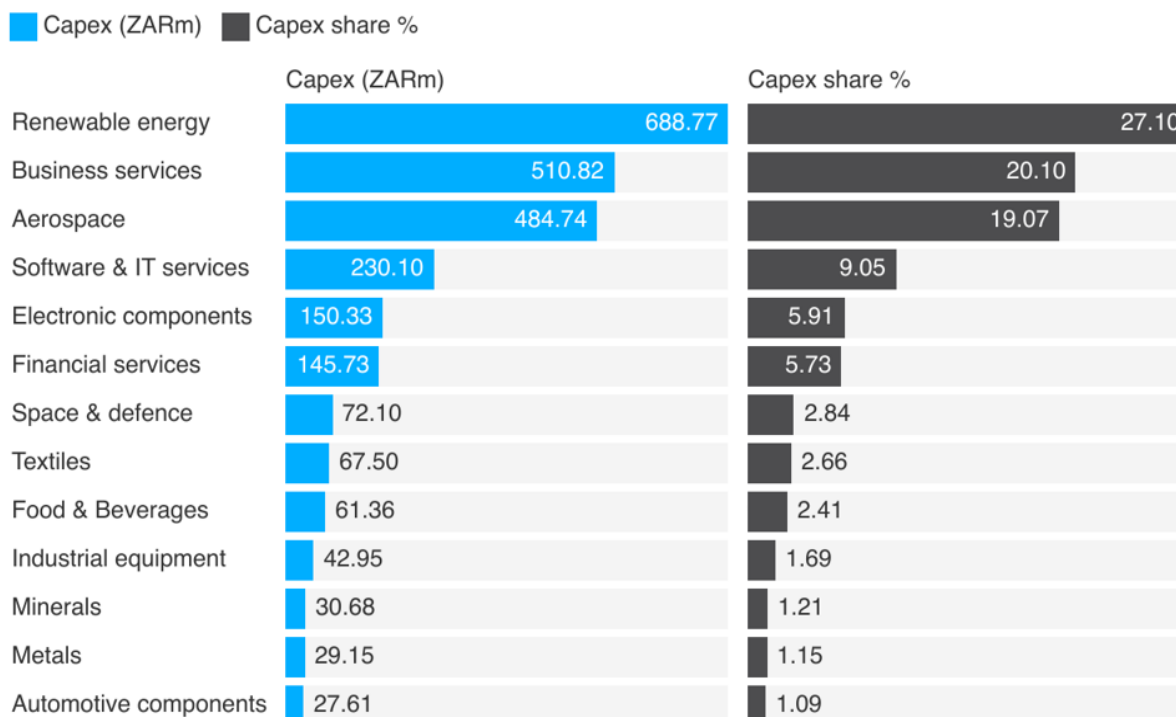
Figure 24: Germany’s FDI in the Western Cape, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

Between 2014 and June 2024, FDI from Germany in the Western Cape (measured in capex) was mainly focused on the renewable energy sector, as seen in Figure 25. This sector attracted investments valued at ZAR688.77m in capex, accounting for three projects. The business services sector and aerospace sector followed in second and third place, with each having benefited from German investments worth ZAR510.82m and ZAR484.74m, respectively.

Figure 25: German FDI in the Western Cape by Sector, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

Figure 26 lists Germany companies that invested in the Western Cape from January 2014 to June 2024. The German-based company Lufthansa Technik was the top investor, having invested in a single project in the aerospace sector, at a value of ZAR484.70m. This was followed by Seedlab which invested in a single project worth ZAR426.50m. Energiequelle followed with the company investing ZAR314.50m in capex in the renewable energy sector.

Figure 26: German Companies Investing in the Western Cape by Sector, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024

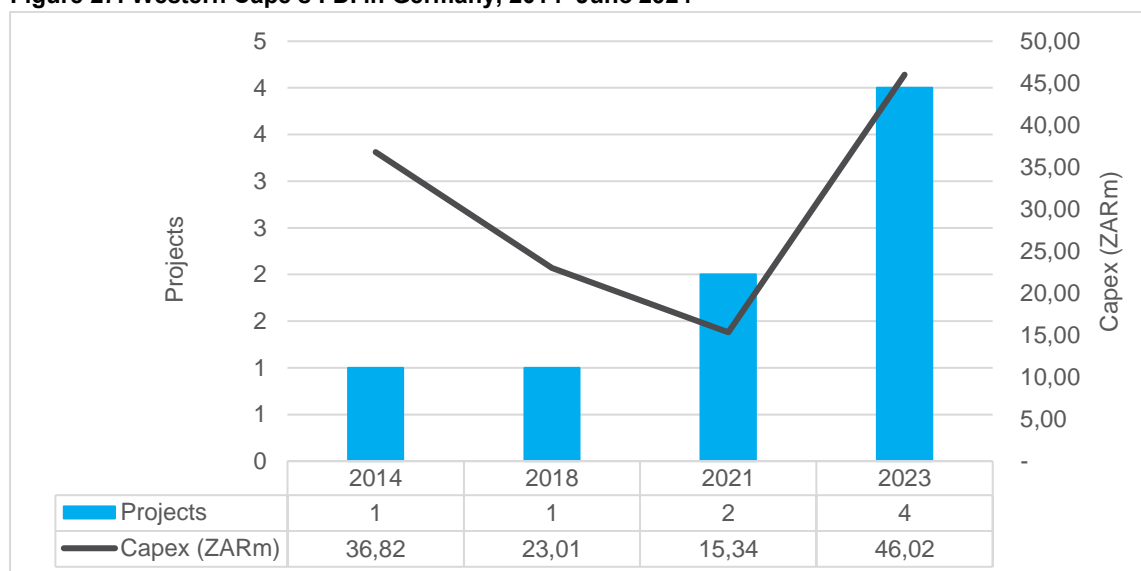
	Capex (ZARm)	Projects	Jobs created	Sector
Lufthansa Technik	484.70	1	142	Aerospace
Seedlab	426.50	1	13	Business services
Energiequelle	314.50	1	28	Renewable energy
IBC Solar	314.50	1	28	Electronic components
The NAGA Group	145.70	1	27	Financial services
SMA Solar Technology	122.70	1	134	Electronic components
GK Software	79.80	1	9	Software & IT services
uberall	79.80	1	9	Software & IT services
Arvato Services	76.70	1	310	Business services
Hensoldt South Africa	72.10	1	64	Space & defence

Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

3.6 Bilateral FDI: Western Cape’s FDI in Germany

Figure 27 shows that Western companies invested in eight projects in Germany at a value of ZAR127.32m in capex between January 2014 and June 2024. A total of seven Western Cape companies invested in these projects which generated 136 jobs. A spike in the Western Cape’s FDI in Germany was seen in 2023 after the Covid-19 pandemic when the province invested in four projects in Germany worth ZAR46.02m in capex.

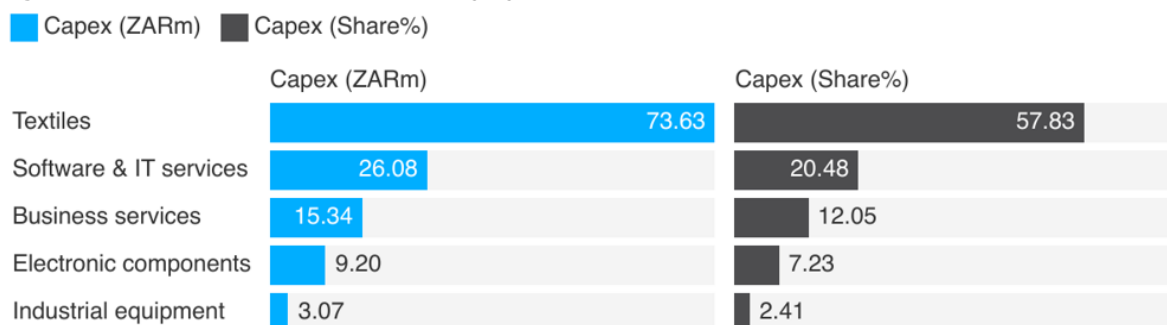
Figure 27: Western Cape’s FDI in Germany, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

Most of the capex from the Western Cape (ZAR73.63m) was invested in two projects in the textiles sector in Germany, as shown in Figure 28. The software and IT services sector also attracted two projects worth ZAR26.08m in FDI from the Western Cape, and the business services sector benefited from two projects worth ZAR15.34m in FDI.

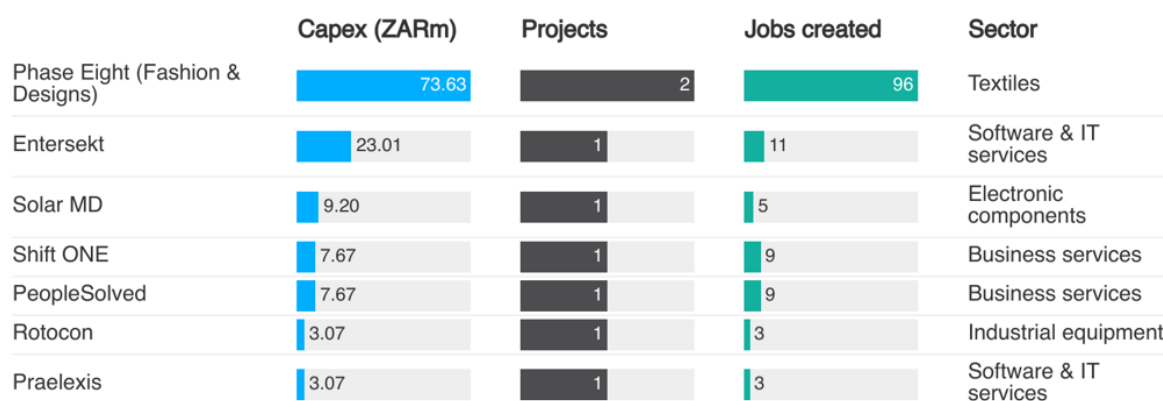
Figure 28: Western Cape’s FDI in Germany by Sector, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2024



Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

The top Western Cape investor (measured in capex) in Germany from January 2014 to June 2024 was Phase Eight (Fashion & Designs), as depicted in Figure 29. The company invested in two projects in the textiles sector, at an associated capex value of ZAR73.63m. Entersekt invested in one project worth ZAR23.01m in the software and IT services sector. Solar MD, in the electronic components sector, was third with an investment in a single project worth ZAR9.20m.

Figure 29: Top 10 Western Cape Companies Investing in Germany by Sector, Measured in Capex, 2014–June 2014



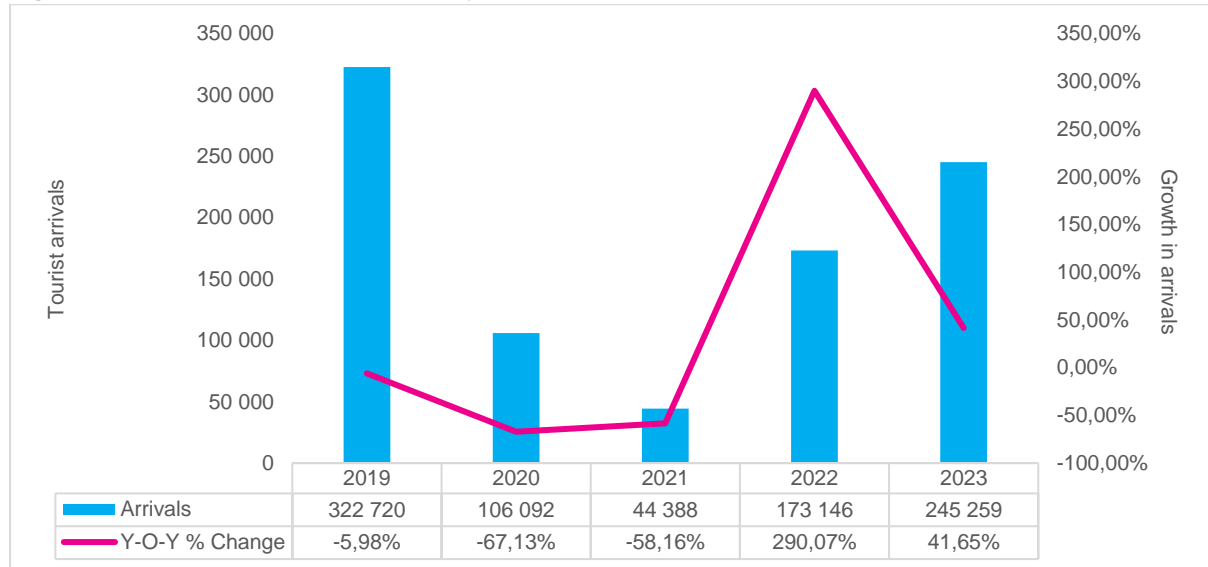
Source: fDi Markets, a service from The Financial Times (2024). All Rights Reserved.

4 Tourism

4.1 Tourist Arrivals from Germany in South Africa, 2019–2023

Figure 30 shows that in 2023, the number of tourists from Germany visiting South Africa reached 245,259, representing a 41.65% increase from the previous year.

Figure 30: Tourist Arrivals from Germany in South Africa, 2019–2023

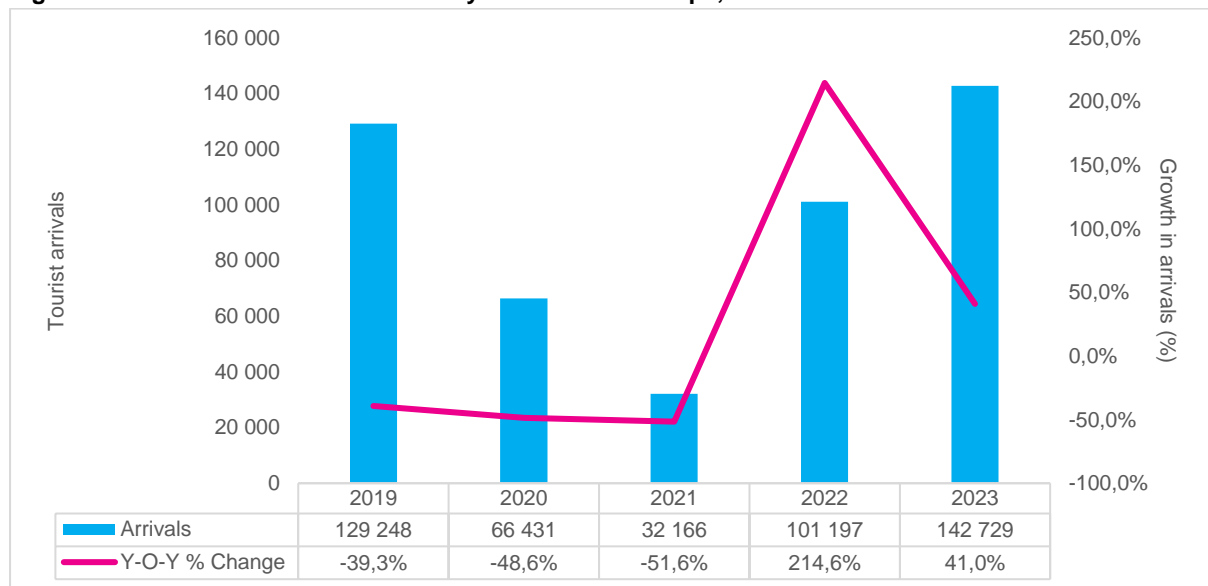


Source: SA Tourism (2024)

4.2 Tourist Arrivals from Germany in the Western Cape

In 2023, the Western Cape saw a significant increase in tourists from Germany, with 142,729 tourists visiting the province, as shown in Figure 31. This marked a strong y-o-y growth of 41.04% in relation to 2022.

Figure 31: Tourist Arrivals from Germany in the Western Cape, 2019–2023

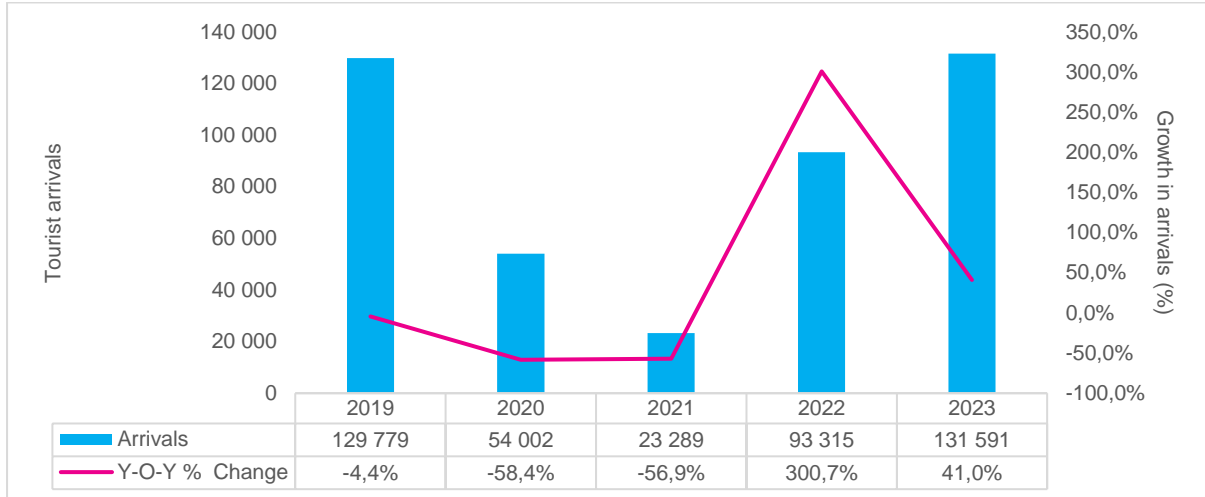


Source: SA Tourism (2024)

4.3 Passenger Movement from Germany through Cape Town International Airport

In 2023, the number of tourists from Germany who arrived in Cape Town by air increased substantially, with 131,591 air arrivals recorded for the year, as shown in Figure 32. This represents a y-o-y growth of 41.0% in relation to 2022.

Figure 32: Passenger Movement from Germany through Cape Town International Airport, 2019–2023



Source: Stats SA (2024)

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