



Recreational Boating Industry Insights

December 2024

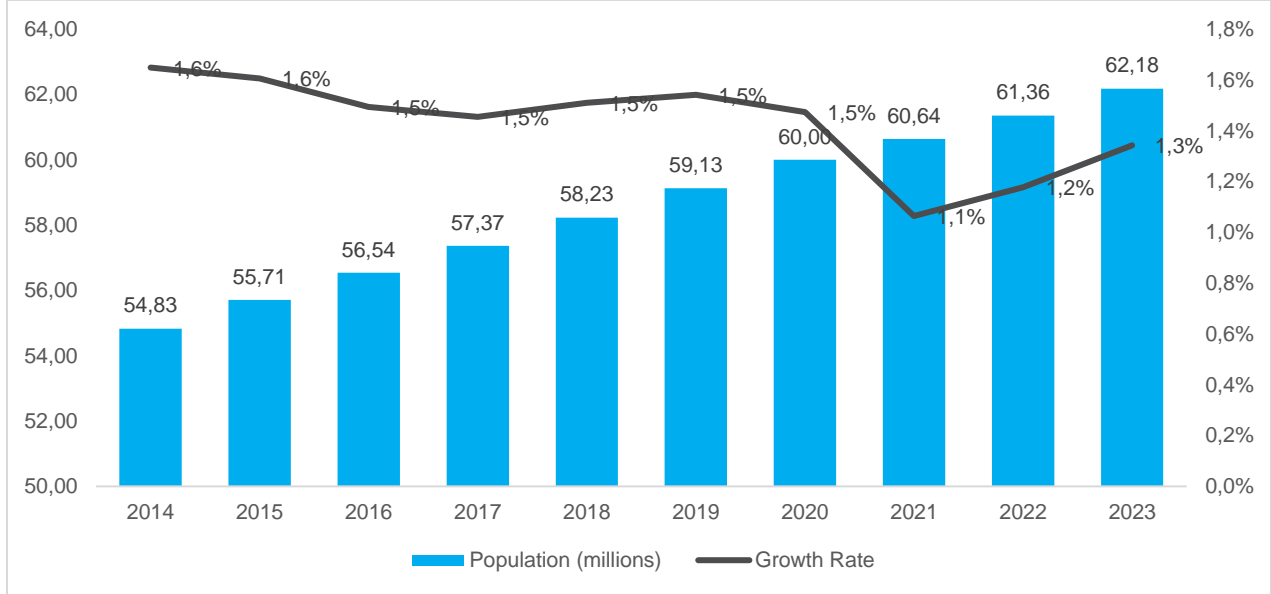
Table of Contents

1. Demographics	1
2. The South African economy	2
2.1 Gross Domestic Product	2
2.1.1 <i>GDP per capita</i>	2
2.1.2 <i>Provincial share of GDP</i>	3
2.1.3 <i>Structure: Gross Value Added (GVA) by sector</i>	3
2.1.4 <i>GVA by industry and growth</i>	4
2.1.5 <i>Provincial contribution to industry GVA</i>	5
2.2 Employment and unemployment	6
3. South Africa's trade with Africa	8
4. Trade in ships, boats and floating structures: South Africa and Western Cape	10
4.1 South African trade	10
4.2 Western Cape's trade	12
APPENDIX	14

1. Demographics

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) estimated that South Africa's population was 62.18 million in 2023. Figure 1 shows that the population grew at an average annual rate of 1.43% over the past 10 years (2014 to 2023).

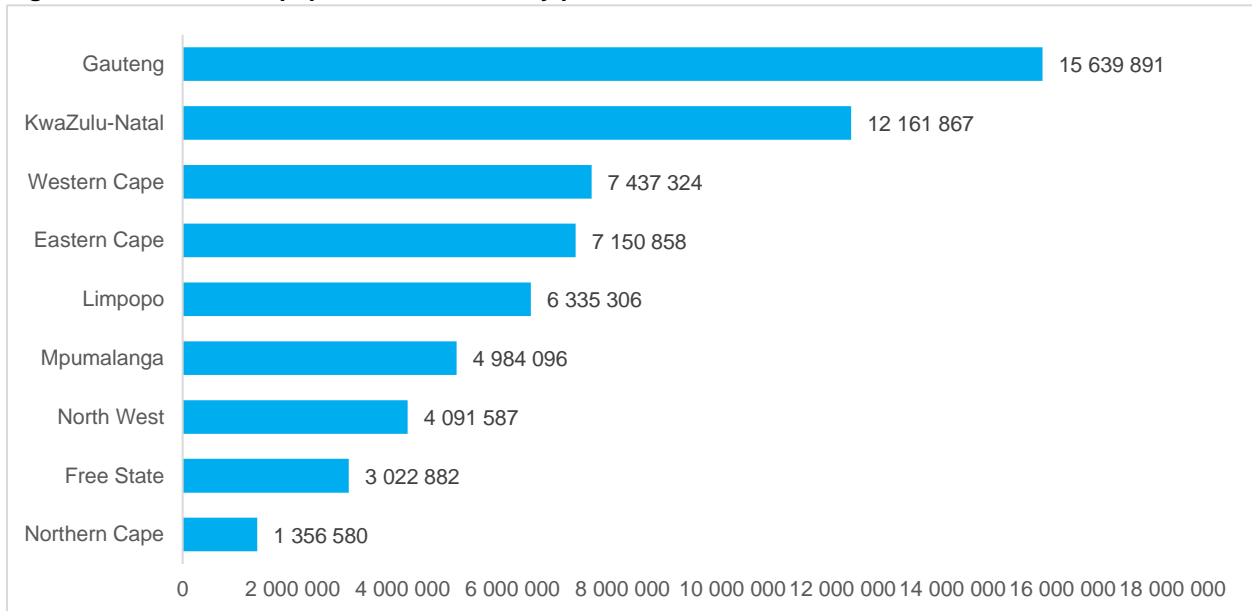
Figure 1: South African population estimates, 2014–2023



Source: Quantec, 2024

In terms of the distribution of the population across South Africa's provinces, Gauteng accounts for the largest share of the population, with approximately 15.64 million people (representing a 25.2% share of the total population) living in this province in 2023. This can be seen in Figure 2. KwaZulu-Natal has the second largest population with an estimated 12.16 million people (19.6%) residing there. The Northern Cape, with a population of approximately 1.36 million people, has the smallest share (2.2%) of the South African population.

Figure 2: South African population estimates by province, 2023



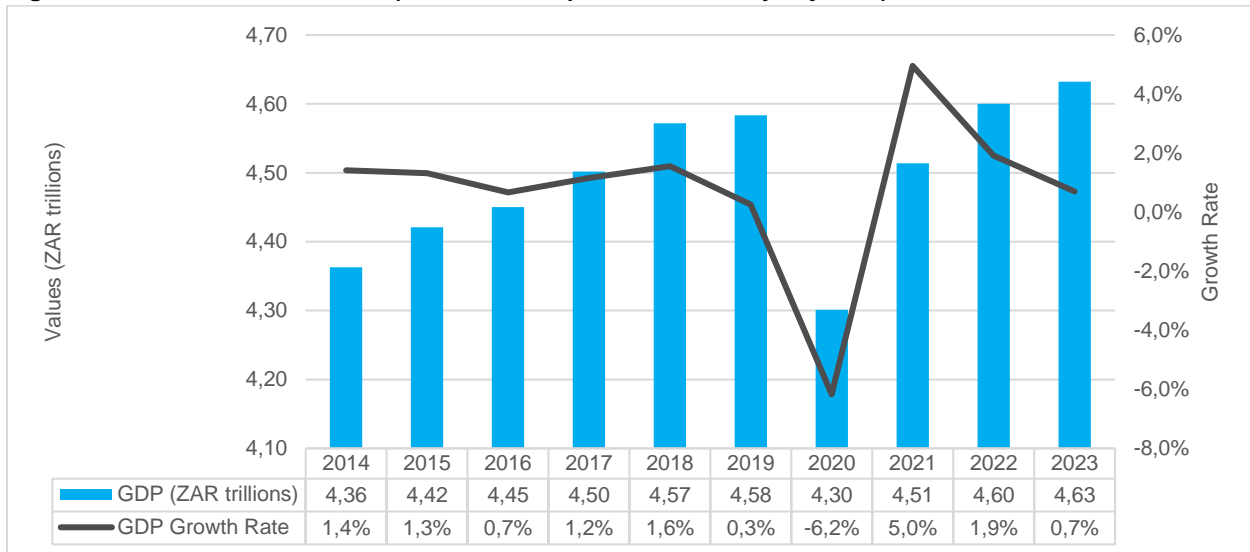
Source: Quantec, 2024

2. The South African economy

2.1 Gross domestic product

Figure 3 shows that the South African economy grew by 0.7% y-o-y (in real terms) in 2023, reaching a value of ZAR4.63 trillion, up from ZAR4.60 trillion recorded in 2022. The country's gross domestic product (GDP) grew at an average annual growth rate of 0.78% over the past 10 years.

Figure 3: South Africa's real GDP (constant 2015 prices: seasonally adjusted), 2014–2023

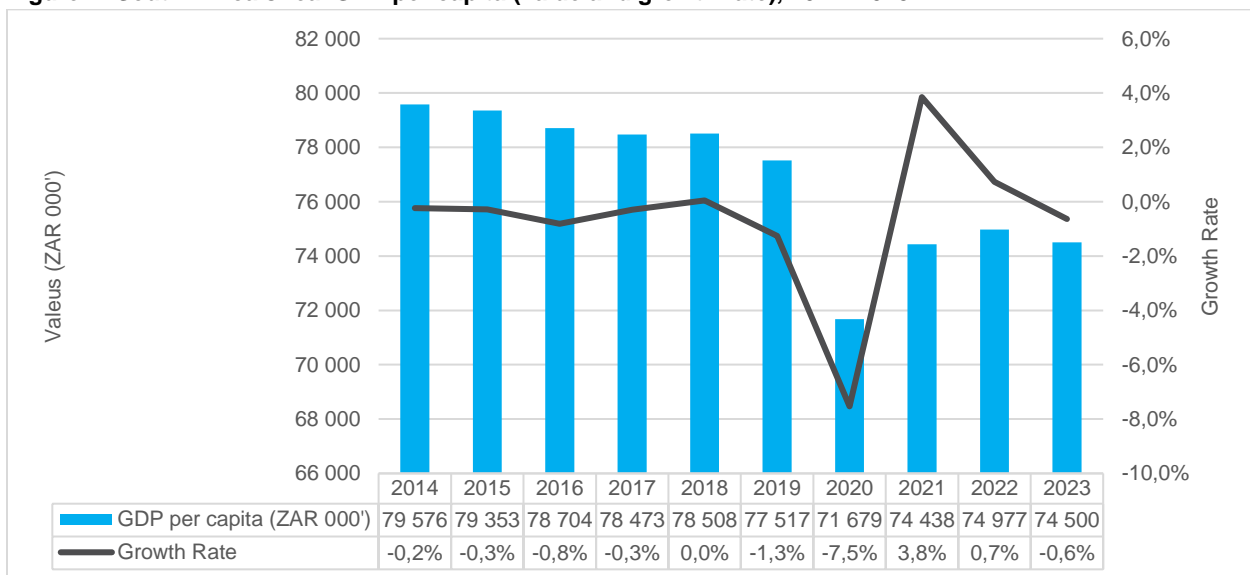


Source: Quantec, 2024

2.1.1 GDP per capita

South Africa's real GDP per capita was estimated at ZAR74,500 in 2023, having declined by -0.6% y-o-y between 2022 and 2023 (shown in Figure 4).

Figure 4: South Africa's real GDP per capita (value and growth rate), 2014–2023



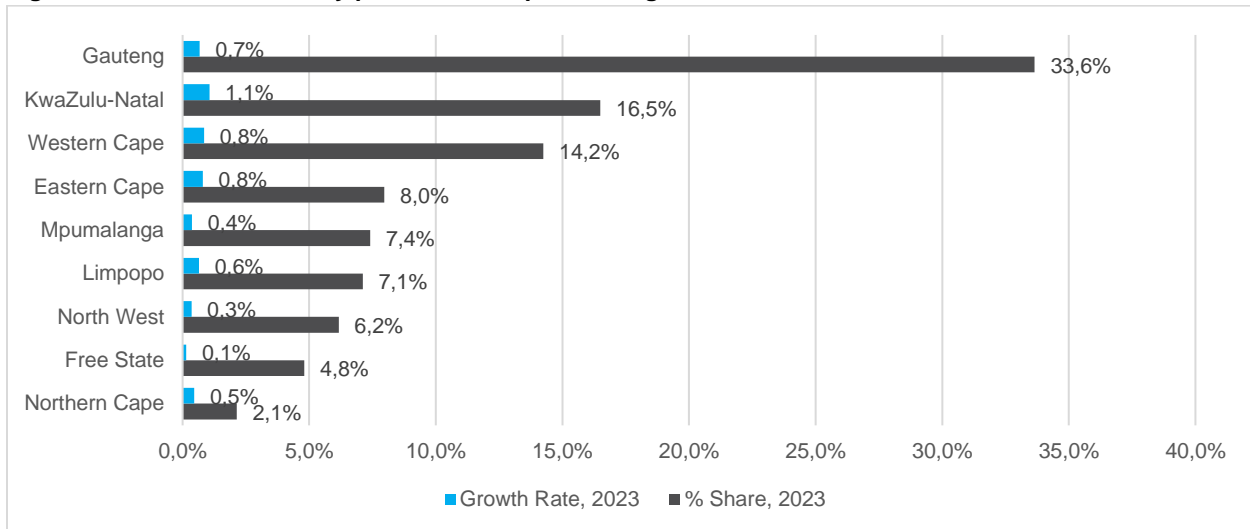
Source: Quantec, 2024

2.1.2 Provincial share of GDP

In 2023, Gauteng remained the largest provincial economy in terms of real GDP (contributing 33.6% to South Africa's GDP), as demonstrated in Figure 5. This was followed by KwaZulu-Natal (with a contribution of 16.5%) and the Western Cape (14.2%). The Northern Cape contributed the least (2.1%).

The provinces that recorded the largest growth rates in GDP in 2023 were: KwaZulu-Natal (1.1%), Western Cape (0.8%) and Eastern Cape (0.8%). The provinces with the lowest growth rates were Free State (0.1%) and North West (0.3%).

Figure 5: GDP contribution by provinces and provincial growth rate in 2023

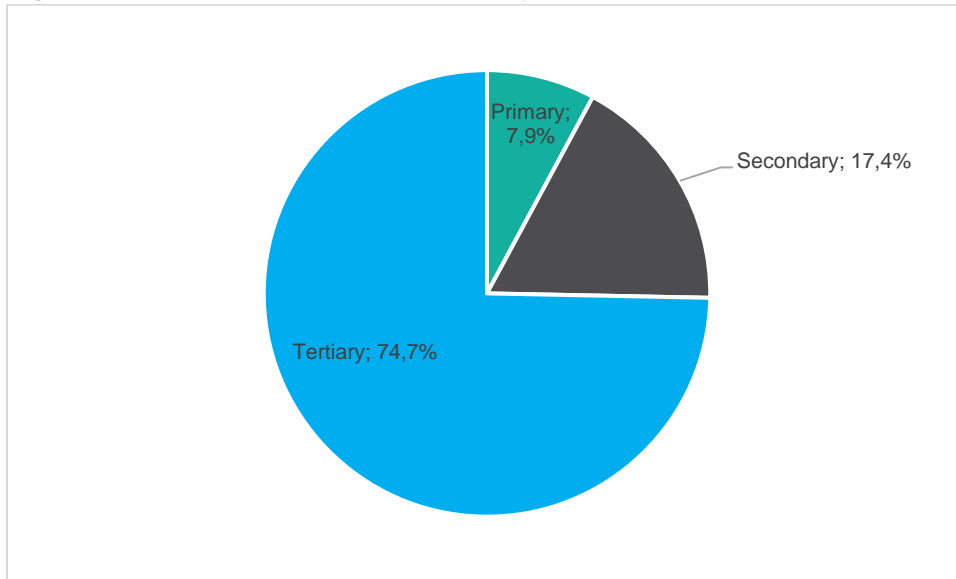


Source: Quantec, 2024

2.1.3 Structure: Gross Value Added (GVA) by sector

Close on three-quarters of South Africa's output is from the tertiary sector. Specifically, this sector accounted for a 74.7% share to gross value added (GVA) in 2023. The secondary sector contributed a share of 17.4%, while the primary sector's share was 7.9%. This is shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Structure of South Africa's economy, GVA per broad sector (%), 2023



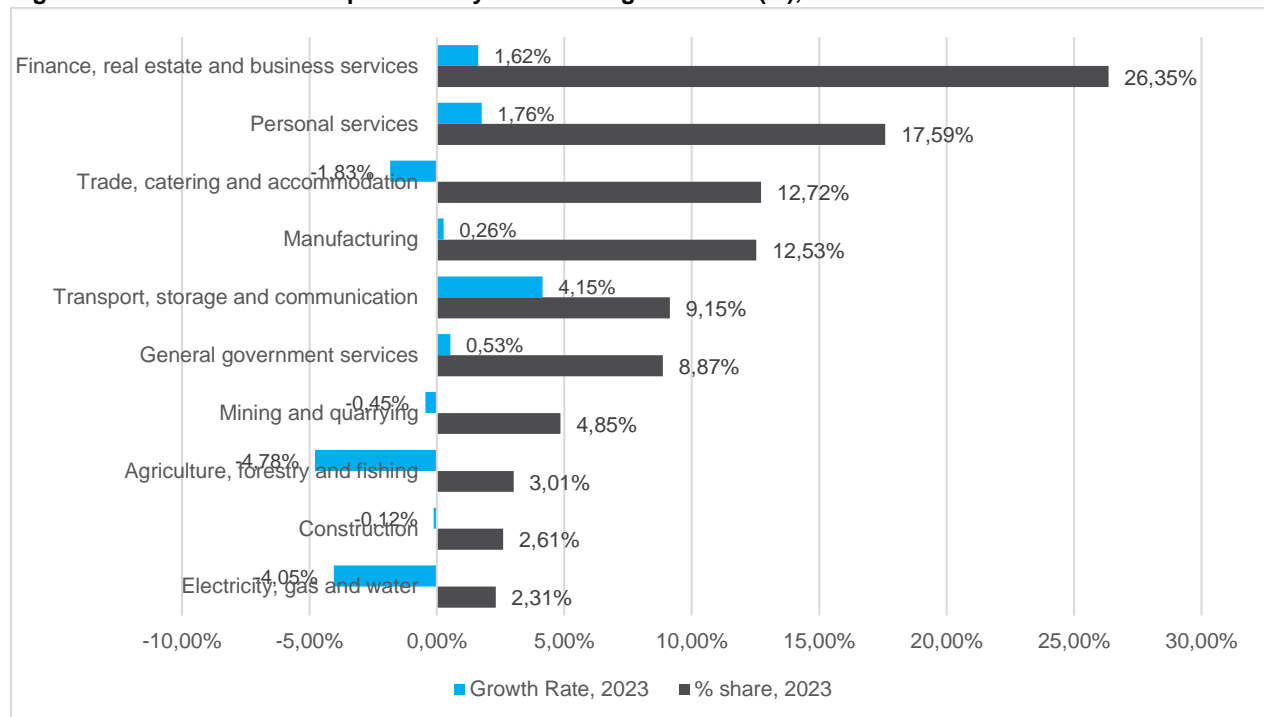
Source: Stats SA, 2024

2.1.4 GVA by industry and growth

As shown in Figure 7, the finance, real estate and business services industry made the largest contribution to South Africa's GVA in 2023, with a share of 26.35% of the total GVA. Personal services, with a share of 17.59%, placed second and this was followed by trade, catering and accommodation with a share of 12.72%.

Looking at growth rates, five out of the top ten industries had positive growth rates in 2023. These included transport, storage and mining (with a growth rate of 4.15%); personal services (1.76%); finance, real estate and business services (1.62%); general government services (0.53%); and manufacturing (0.26%).

Figure 7: South Africa's GVA per industry: share and growth rate (%), 2023



Source: Stats SA, 2024

2.1.5 Provincial contribution to industry GVA

Table 1 illustrates the provincial contribution to industry GVA in 2023 (in relation to the top three contributing industries as shown in Figure 7):

- The largest contributors to the finance, real estate and business services industry were Gauteng (with a share of 43.24%), Western Cape (18.03%) and KwaZulu-Natal (13.09%).
- The top contributors to the personal services industry were Gauteng (22.57%), KwaZulu-Natal (21.33%) and Eastern Cape (12.99%).
- The leading contributors to the wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation industries were Gauteng (31.51%), KwaZulu-Natal (16.49%) and Western Cape (15.15%).

Table 1: Provincial contributions to industry GVA, 2023

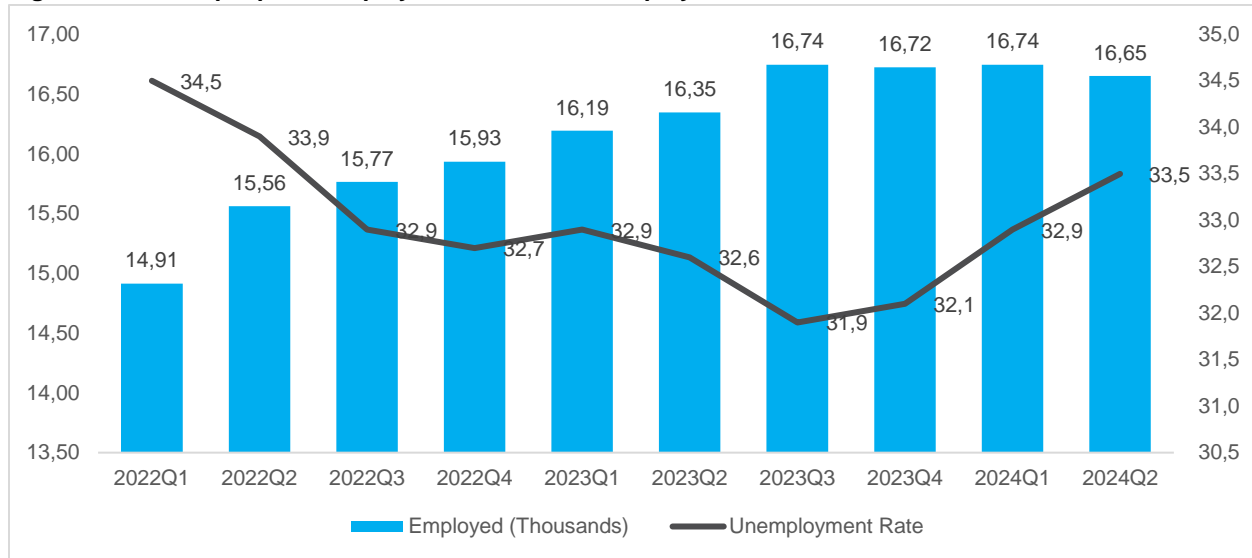
	WC	EC	NC	FS	KZN	NW	GAU	MPU	LIM
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	20.32%	5.14%	6.21%	9.41%	26.48%	6.02%	7.38%	10.16%	8.88%
Mining and quarrying	0.46%	0.30%	6.71%	6.22%	2.87%	26.10%	10.18%	22.90%	24.27%
Manufacturing	16.25%	7.89%	0.66%	3.71%	19.82%	2.53%	39.39%	7.73%	2.03%
Electricity, gas and water	11.74%	4.61%	2.31%	5.29%	16.17%	6.89%	34.00%	13.24%	5.77%
Construction	20.29%	7.93%	1.49%	3.43%	17.96%	4.06%	32.74%	6.46%	5.63%
Wholesale, retail and motor trade; catering and accommodation	15.15%	9.73%	1.71%	4.56%	16.49%	5.93%	31.51%	8.08%	6.84%
Transport, storage and communication	17.39%	5.74%	2.40%	4.70%	18.83%	4.89%	36.69%	4.31%	5.05%
Finance, real estate and business services	18.03%	5.90%	1.38%	4.06%	13.09%	4.67%	43.24%	4.96%	4.67%
Personal services	9.69%	12.99%	2.43%	5.48%	21.33%	6.91%	22.57%	7.87%	10.75%
General government services	9.55%	10.16%	2.66%	5.64%	14.62%	5.39%	39.67%	4.59%	7.71%

Source: Quantec, 2024

2.2 Employment and unemployment

South Africa's employment levels and official unemployment rate between 2022Q1 and 2024Q2 are reflected in Figure 8. A total of 16.65 million people were employed in South Africa in 2024Q2, declining by -0.55% from 16.74m recorded in 2024Q1. This is evident in the official unemployment rate which increased to 33.5% in 2024Q2 compared to 32.9% 2024Q.

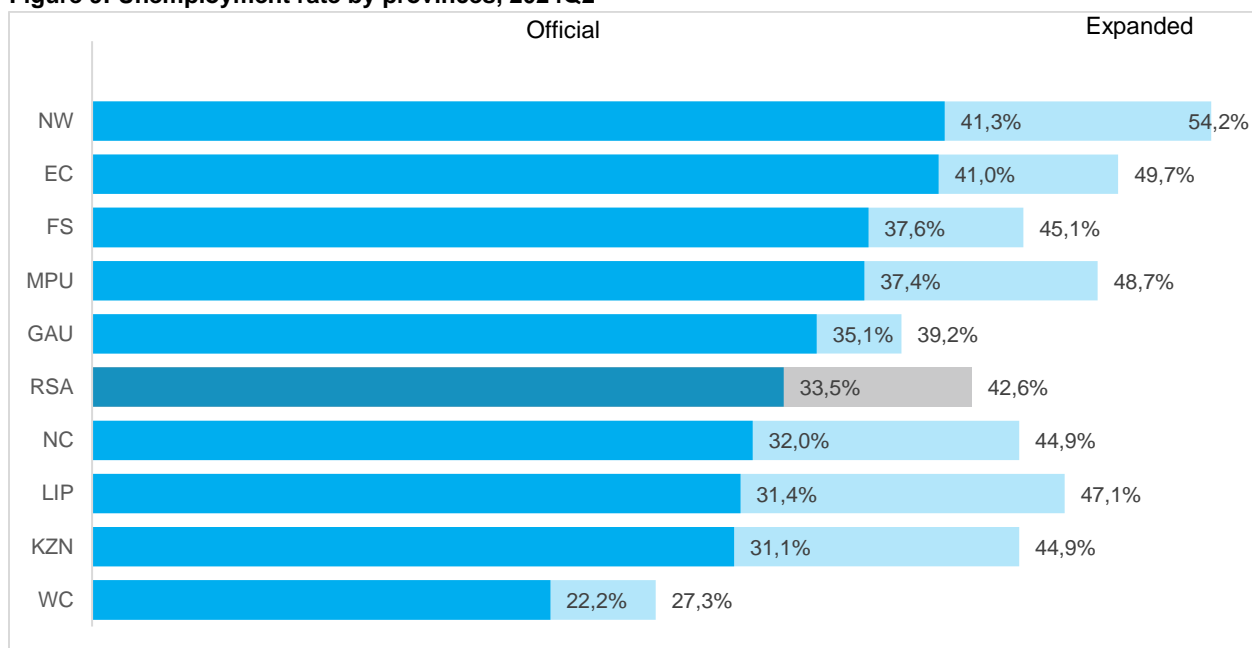
Figure 8: Number people of employed and official unemployment rate, South Africa, 2022Q1–2024Q2



Source: Stats SA, 2024

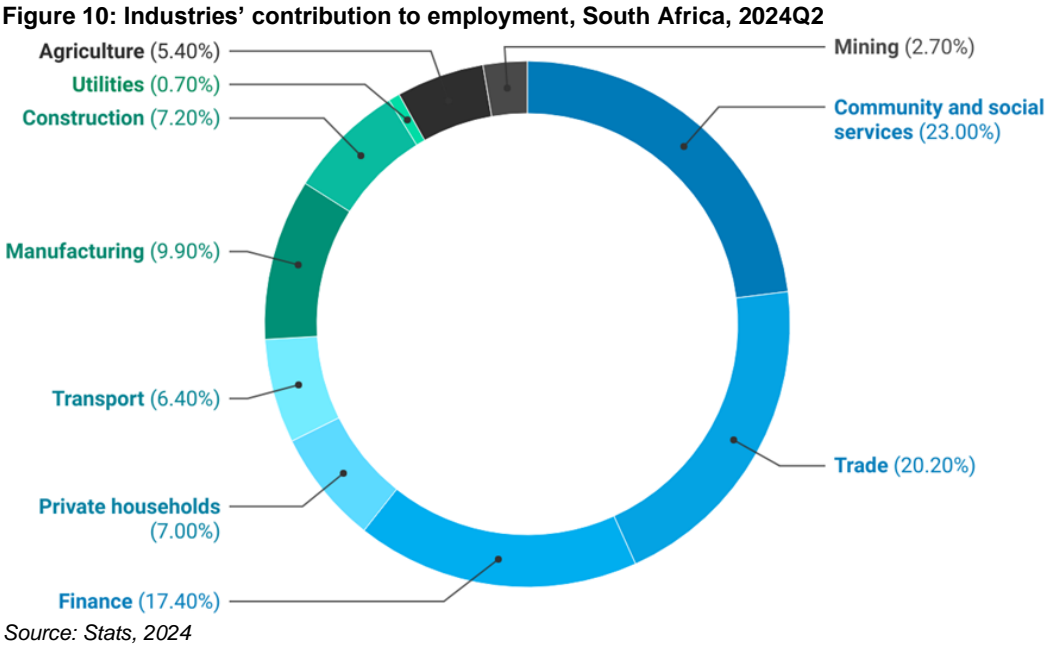
Looking at the provinces, the Western Cape had the lowest official unemployment rate (22.2%) and expanded unemployment rate (27.3%) in 2024Q2, as shown in Figure 9. On the other hand, the North West had both the highest official unemployment rate (41.3%) and expanded unemployment rate (54.2%) in the same quarter.

Figure 9: Unemployment rate by provinces, 2024Q2



Source: Stats SA, 2024

Figure 10 illustrates that the industries which made the greatest contribution to employment in South Africa in 2024Q2 were community and social services (with a share of 23.00%), trade (20.20%), and finance (17.40%). Other key contributors to employment in the same quarter were manufacturing (9.90%), construction (7.20%) and private households (7.00%).

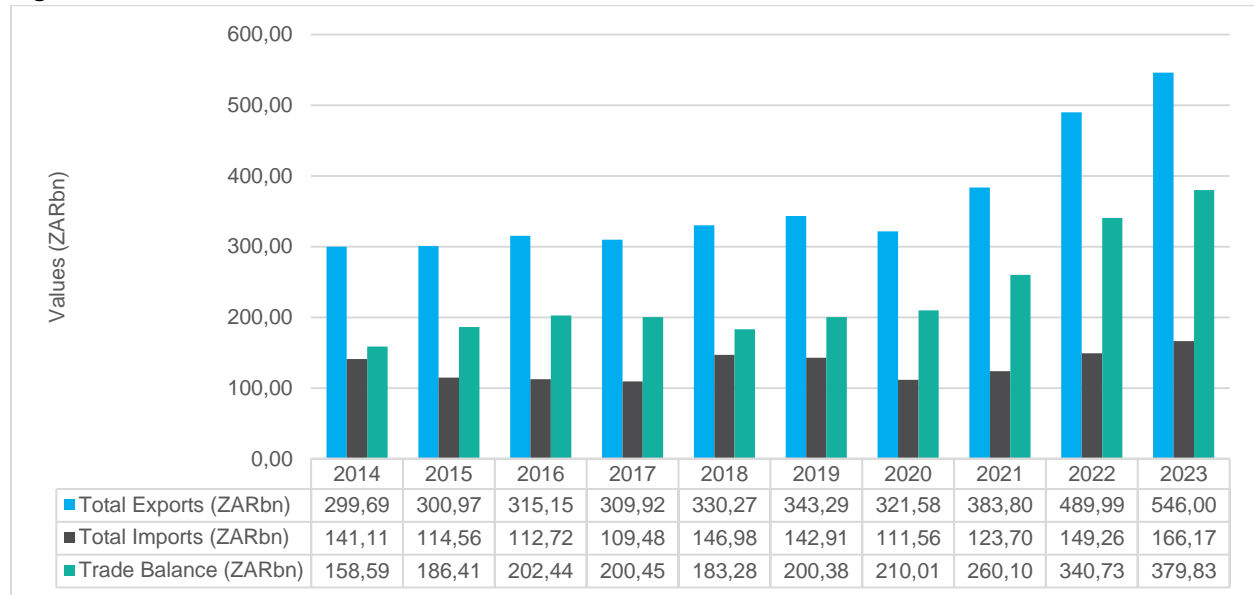


3. South Africa's trade with Africa

South Africa's trade with the rest Africa during the period 2014– 2023 is shown in Figure 11.

South African exports to Africa were valued at ZAR546.00bn in 2023, which represented an increase of 11.43% y-o-y from ZAR489.99bn earned in 2022. Imports in turn increased by 11.33% y-o-y to a value of ZAR166.17bn in 2023, up from ZAR149.26bn incurred in 2022.

Figure 11: South Africa's trade with the rest of Africa, 2014–2023



Source: Quantec, 2024

Trade products

Petroleum oils, other than crude was South Africa's dominant export product category to the rest of Africa in 2023, which, at a value of ZAR36.26bn, was equivalent to 6.64% of all export receipts earned from trade with Africa in that year. In second place was the export category of chromium ores and concentrates at a value of ZAR30.29bn (or a 5.55% share), followed by motor vehicles for the transport of goods at ZAR20.08bn (or a 3.68% share).

South Africa's largest import category from Africa in 2023 was crude petroleum oils, valued at ZAR56.50bn and equivalent to 34.00% of all import costs incurred. Gold was second at a cost of ZAR12.30bn (or a 7.40% share), while the category of petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons was third, at a cost of ZAR8.90bn (or a 5.38% share).

Table 2: South Africa's top 10 products in trade with Africa, 2023

SA's Exports to the rest of Africa, 2023				SA's Imports from the rest of Africa, 2023			
Rank	Product	Value (ZARbn) 2023	% Share, 2023	Rank	Product	Value (ZARbn) 2023	% Share, 2023
1	Petroleum oils, other than crude	36.26	6.64%	1	Petroleum oils, crude	56.50	34.00%
2	Chromium ores and concentrates	30.29	5.55%	2	Gold	12.30	7.40%
3	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	20.08	3.68%	3	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	8.94	5.38%
4	Ferro-alloys	19.87	3.64%	4	Electrical energy	6.77	4.08%
5	Coal	16.88	3.09%	5	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures	6.10	3.67%

6	Iron ores and concentrates, including roasted iron pyrites	11.22	2.06%	6	Cane or beet sugar	4.37	2.63%
7	Electrical energy	10.54	1.93%	7	Refined copper and copper alloys, unwrought	3.80	2.28%
8	Motor cars	7.68	1.41%	8	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trou	3.56	2.14%
9	Machinery parts	7.15	1.31%	9	Insulated (including enamelled or anodised) wire, cable	3.15	1.90%
10	Maize (corn)	7.01	1.28%	10	Prepared binders for foundry moulds or cores	3.01	1.81%
TOTAL EXPORTS		546.00	100.00%	TOTAL IMPORTS		166.17	100.00%

Source: Quantec, 2024

Trade markets

In terms of key African export markets, Mozambique was the leading African market for South Africa's exports in 2023, with exports to the country valued at ZAR114.55bn and equivalent to 20.98% of the value of exports to Africa in 2023. Botswana followed in second place, with exports reaching a total value of ZAR76.70bn (14.05%), while Zimbabwe was third, with exports to this nation reaching a total value of ZAR62.33bn (11.42%).

Nigeria was the top African source market for South Africa's imports in 2023. At a value of ZAR43.70bn, imports from Nigeria were equivalent to 26.30% of the cost of imports from Africa. Swaziland followed in second place with imports costing ZAR25.27bn (15.21%). Mozambique was third, with imports valued at ZAR18.95bn (11.41%) in 2023.

Table 3: Top 10 African countries for South Africa's exports and imports, 2023

Top 10 African Countries for SA's exports, 2023				Top 10 African Countries for SA's imports, 2023			
Rank	Country	Value (ZARbn), 2023	% SHARE, 2023	Rank	Country	Value (ZARbn), 2023	% SHARE, 2023
1	Mozambique	114.55	20.98%	1	Nigeria	43.70	26.30%
2	Botswana	76.70	14.05%	2	Swaziland	25.27	15.21%
3	Zimbabwe	62.33	11.42%	3	Mozambique	18.95	11.41%
4	Namibia	62.27	11.41%	4	Namibia	18.57	11.17%
5	Zambia	51.13	9.36%	5	Botswana	9.55	5.75%
6	Swaziland	28.91	5.30%	6	Angola	6.56	3.95%
7	Democratic Republic of the Congo	28.70	5.26%	7	Lesotho	5.95	3.58%
8	LS: Lesotho	25.26	4.63%	8	Zambia	4.86	2.92%
9	Mauritius	11.60	2.13%	9	Zimbabwe	4.57	2.75%
10	Kenya	11.18	2.05%	10	Algeria	3.69	2.22%
11	Tanzania	10.91	2.00%	11	Mauritius	3.59	2.16%
13	Angola	6.99	1.28%	18	Tanzania	1.39	0.84%
23	Seychelles	1.43	0.26%	41	Seychelles	0.01	0.01%
TOTAL AFRICA EXPORTS		546.00	100.00%	TOTAL AFRICA IMPORTS		166.17	100.00%

Source: Quantec, 2024

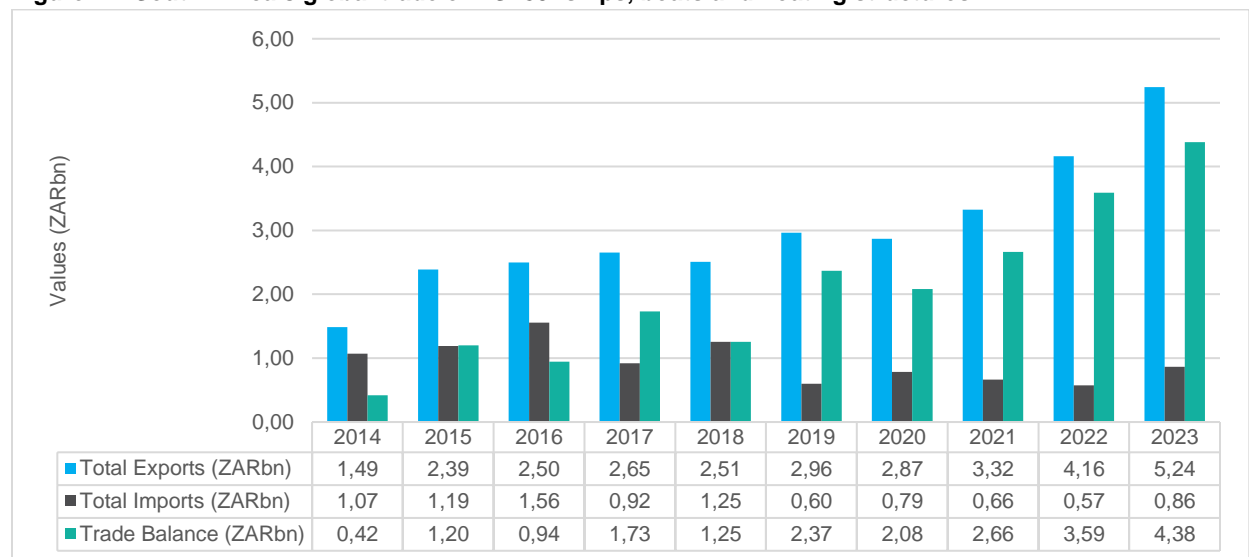
4. Trade in ships, boats and floating structures: South Africa and Western Cape

4.1 South African trade

South Africa's trade in ships, boats and floating structures between 2014 and 2023 is shown in Figure 12. The country was a net exporter of ships, boats and floating structures, with exports having increased exponentially (by 252.88%) between 2014 and 2023, while imports of these products declined (by –19.34%) during the same period.

In 2023, South Africa's exports of ships, boats and other floating structures were valued at ZAR5.24bn, having increased by 26.02% y-o-y from ZAR4.16bn recorded in 2022. In turn, imports were valued at R0.86bn (or ZAR862.52m) in 2023, having increased by 50.63% y-o-y in 2023 from ZAR0.57bn (or ZAR572.61m) in 2022. On average, over the past 10 years (2014–2023), exports increased at an average annual growth rate of 17.63%, while imports increased by 34.11%.

Figure 12: South Africa's global trade of HST89: ships, boats and floating structures



Source: Quantec, 2024

Table 4 presents South African exports of the various categories of ships, boats and other floating structures in 2023. The top export category was yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports which was valued at ZAR4,920.28m (ZAR4.92bn) and equivalent to 93.83% of the total exports in the ships/boats category. In second place was the category of cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships (valued at ZAR125.76m), while other floating structures (valued at ZAR100.40m) placed third.

Table 4: South African exports: ships, boats and floating structures (categories)

	Exported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Ships and boats, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST8903: Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	4920.28	93.83%	59.72%
HST8901: Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships	125.76	2.40%	-40.74%
HST8907: Other floating structures	100.40	1.91%	-15.69%
HST8904: Tugs and pusher craft	34.32	0.65%	157830.34%
HST8902: Fishing vessels	28.35	0.54%	151974.73%
HST8906: Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats	23.59	0.45%	-73.71%
HST8905: Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes	7.62	0.15%	-98.85%
HST8908: Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	3.53	0.07%	

Source: Quantec, 2024

Looking at imports, the category of cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats and cargo ships was South Africa's largest import in the ships/boats category in 2023. These imports cost ZAR605.38m (which was equivalent to 70.19% of the imports in the ships/boats category). In second place was imports of yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports which cost f ZAR146.47m (representing a 16.98% share). And following in third place was the category of other floating structures, at a cost of ZAR78.95m (or a 9.15% share).

Table 5: South African imports: ships, boats and floating structures (categories)

	Imported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Ships and boats, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST8901: Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships	605.38	70.19%	114.37%
HST8903: Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	146.47	16.98%	24.84%
HST8907: Other floating structures	78.95	9.15%	8.27%
HST8906: Other vessels	18.18	2.11%	371.98%
HST8905: Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes	12.50	1.45%	53.16%
HST8908: Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	0.93	0.11%	-44.43%
HST8904: Tugs and pusher craft	0.10	0.01%	391.75%
HST8902: Fishing vessels	0.01	0.00%	-99.99%

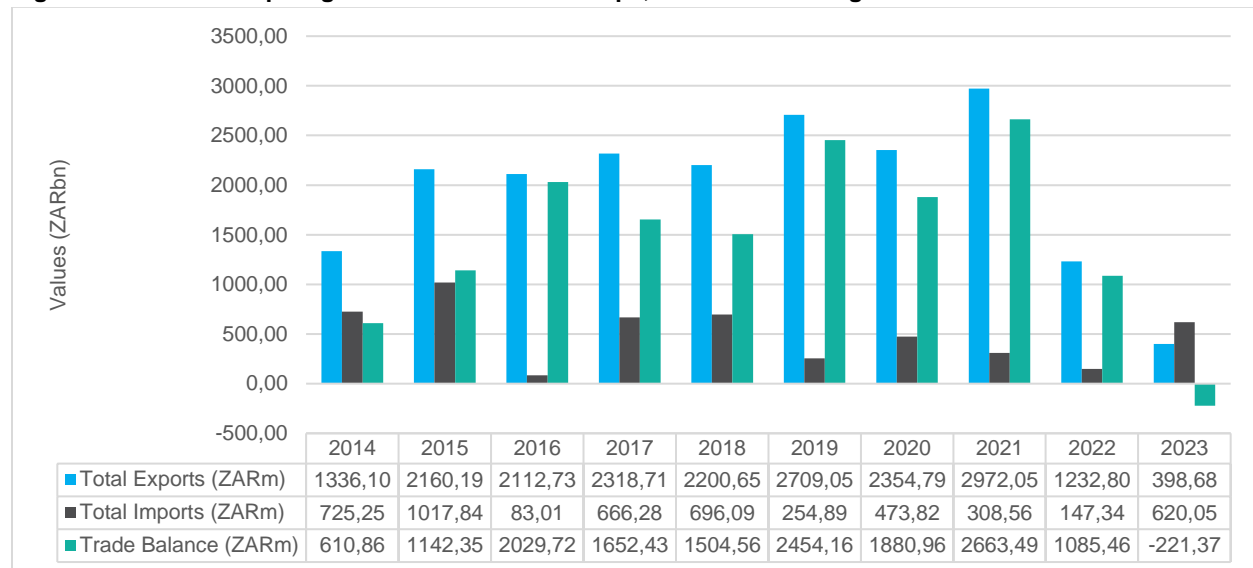
Source: Quantec, 2024

4.2 Western Cape's trade

The Western Cape's trade in ships, boats and other floating structures between 2014 and 2023 is shown in Figure 13. Similar to South Africa's trade in this category, the province was a net exporter of boats, ships and other floating structures, although there were noticeable fluctuations (peaks and troughs) in the flow of exports and imports during this period.

In 2023, the Western Cape exported ships, boats and floating structures to the value of ZAR398.68m, which represented a significant decline of -67.66% y-o-y from a value of ZAR1, 232.80m (or ZAR1.23bn) in 2022. On the other hand, imports expanded by 320.84% to a cost of ZAR620.05m in 2023, up from ZAR147.34m in 2022. On average, over the past 10 years, exports declined at an average annual growth rate of -17.99%, while imports increased by 51.24%.

Figure 13: Western Cape's global trade in HST89: ships, boats and floating structures



Source: Quantec, 2024

Looking at the different categories, the Western Cape's top export category was yachts and other vessels in 2023. Valued at ZAR290.14m, these exports were equivalent to 72.78% of total exports in the ships/boats category. The export categories of tugs and pusher craft (ZAR33.63m); and fishing vessels (ZAR27.79m) were second and third.

Table 6: Western Cape's exports: ships, boats and floating structures (categories)

	Exported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Ships and Boats, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST8903: Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	290.14	72.78	-6.44%
HST8904: Tugs and pusher craft	33.63	8.44	56057320.00%
HST8902: Fishing vessels	27.79	6.97	165825.15%
HST8907: Other floating structures	26.94	6.76	16.67%
HST8901: Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships	18.07	4.53	-90.15%
HST8906: Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats	1.61	0.40	-98.13%
HST8905: Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes	0.49	0.12	-99.92%
HST8908: Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	0.01	0.00	

Source: Quantec, 2024

With regard to imports, the Western Cape's top import category in 2023 was cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges which cost ZAR545.20m (equivalent to 87.93% of total imports of ships/boats). Other floating structures followed in second position at a cost of ZAR54.56m (representing a share of 8.80%), and other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats placed third, at a cost of ZAR16.69m (or a 2.69% share).

Table 7: Western Cape's imports: ships, boats and floating structures (categories)

	Imported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Ships & Boats, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST8901: Cruise ships, excursion boats, ferry-boats, cargo ships, barges	545.20	87.93%	3784206.02%
HST8907: Other floating structures	54.56	8.80%	21.56%
HST8906: Other vessels, including warships and lifeboats other than rowing boats	16.69	2.69%	665.23%
HST8903: Yachts and other vessels for pleasure or sports	3.35	0.54%	-75.24%
HST8908: Vessels and other floating structures for breaking up	0.24	0.04%	7702.34%
HST8905: Light-vessels, fire-floats, dredgers, floating cranes	0.01	0.00%	-98.41%
HST8902: Fishing vessels	0.00	0.00%	-100.00%
HST8904: Tugs and pusher craft	0.00	0.00%	

Source: Quantec, 2024

APPENDIX

Table 8: South African exports: categories of yachts, 2023

	Exported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Yachts, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST890322: Sailboats; (other than inflatable)	2864.21	58.21%	55.98%
HST890332: Motorboats; (other than outboard motorboats)	1480.45	30.09%	105.16%
HST890399: -- Other	391.44	7.96%	3.82%
HST890319: Yachts and other vessels; for pleasure or sports, inflatable	137.55	2.80%	8.87%
HST890393: Vessels; (other than sailboats and motorboats)	31.29	0.64%	473.24%
HST890321: Sailboats; (other than inflatable)	6.37	0.13%	146.54%
HST890312: Yachts and other vessels	3.98	0.08%	23.20%
HST890311: Yachts and other vessels; for pleasure or sports, inflatable	3.27	0.07%	-23.71%
HST890331: Motorboats; (other than outboard motorboats), of a length not exceeding 7.5m	1.53	0.03%	-51.98%
HST890333: Motorboats; (other than outboard motorboats), of a length exceeding 24m	0.18	0.00%	-68.37%

Source: Quantec, 2024

Table 9: South African imports: categories of yachts, 2023

	Imported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Yachts, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST890399: -- Other	71.75	48.99%	-20.69%
HST890332: Motorboats; (other than outboard motorboats), of a length exceeding 7.5m but not exceeding 24m	38.04	25.97%	748.43%
HST890322: Sailboats, of a length exceeding 7.5m but not exceeding 24m	14.04	9.58%	50187.53%
HST890393: Vessels; (other than sailboats and motorboats)	9.23	6.30%	304.10%
HST890331: Motorboats; (other than outboard motorboats), of a length not exceeding 7.5m	5.69	3.89%	-17.87%
HST890311: Yachts and other vessels; for pleasure or sports, fitted or designed to be fitted with a motor	3.01	2.06%	-45.35%
HST890312: Yachts and other vessels, not designed to be used with a motor and unladen	2.19	1.50%	84.50%
HST890319: Yachts and other vessels; unladen (net) weight exceeding 100kg	2.06	1.40%	-67.93%
HST890321: Sailboats, of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.45	0.31%	2347.65%

Source: Quantec, 2024

Table 10: Western Cape's exports: categories of yachts, 2023

	Exported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Yachts, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST890399: – Other	290.14	100.00%	-6.44%
HST890310: - Inflatable	0.00	0.00%	
HST890391: – Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor	0.00	0.00%	
HST890392: – Motor boats, other than outboard motor boats	0.00	0.00%	
HST890311: Yachts and other vessels, fitted or designed to be fitted with a motor, unladen (net) weight (excluding the motor) not exceeding 100kg	0.00	0.00%	
HST890312: Yachts and other vessels, not designed to be used with a motor and unladen (net) weight not exceeding 100kg	0.00	0.00%	
HST890319: Yachts and other vessels, unladen (net) weight exceeding 100kg	0.00	0.00%	
HST890321: Sailboats, of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890322: Sailboats, of a length exceeding 7.5m but not exceeding 24m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890331: Motorboats, of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890332: Motorboats, of a length exceeding 7.5m but not exceeding 24m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890333: Motorboats, of a length exceeding 24m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890393: Vessels, of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.00	0.00%	

Source: Quantec, 2024

Table 11: Western Cape's imports: categories of yachts, 2023

	Imported Value (ZARm), 2023	% Share of Yachts, 2023	Growth Rate (2022-2023)
HST890399: – Other	3.35	100.00%	-75.24%
HST890310: - Inflatable	0.00	0.00%	
HST890391: – Sailboats, with or without auxiliary motor	0.00	0.00%	
HST890392: – Motor boats, other than outboard motor boats	0.00	0.00%	
HST890311: Yachts and other vessels; for pleasure or sports, unladen (net) weight (excluding the motor) not exceeding 100kg	0.00	0.00%	
HST890312: Yachts and other vessels; for pleasure or sports, not designed to be used with a motor and unladen (net) weight not exceeding 100kg	0.00	0.00%	
HST890319: Yachts and other vessels; for pleasure or sports, unladen (net) weight exceeding 100kg	0.00	0.00%	
HST890321: Sailboats, of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890322: Sailboats, of a length exceeding 7.5m but not exceeding 24m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890331: Motorboats, of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890332: Motorboats, of a length exceeding 7.5m but not exceeding 24m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890333: Motorboats, of a length exceeding 24m	0.00	0.00%	
HST890393: Vessels; (other than sailboats and motorboats), of a length not exceeding 7.5m	0.00	0.00%	

Source: Quantec, 2024

Disclaimer

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

© Wesgro, 2024