## SADC EU EPA Ex-post Evaluaition

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## OUR VALUE DRIVERS|AUTO CONTRIBUTION TO THE SA ECONOMY - 2022



SIGNIFICANT SOCIO- AND ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION BY THE AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY - 2022

| Indilicatior | Perfiommance |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2021 | 2022 |
| Broader autiomotive Industry contribution to GDPP | 4,396 | 4,996 |
| Vehicle amd component prodinction as 96 off South Africa's manufacturlng output | 17,3\%5 | $21.7 \%$ |
| Average monthly employment by wehicie mamufiactumers | 300697 | 33321 |
| Automoitl we compronent sector employment | 78874 | 83362 |
| Capital expenditure - vehlcie manufacturers | R8s, 8 billion | RT, 1 billion |
| Capital expenditure - component sector | R5.7/ billion | Re4.5 billian |
| Toital South African new vehlicie salles | 464.493 units | 529562 units |
| Toital South Afirican wehlicle production | 499087 units | 5558889 units |
| South Africa's wehlicle production as 9 gof Africa's wehlicle production | 5,5,00\% | $54.4 \%$ |
| South Africa's global welhicle production ramiking | 211st | 22md |
| South Africa's global vehlicle production mariket share | 0,62\% | 10,65\% |
| Vehlcie ownershlp ratio per 1000 persons | 178 | 182 |
| Vehicile paric (number off negis tered wehicies) | 12.96\% millionm | 13.30 million |
| Toital automotive export earnings | R207,5 billion | F2227,3 billion |
| Automotive export walue as 96 off total South Afilican export value | 12,5\% | 12,4\% |
| Number of expmort destinations | 152 | 152 |
| Number of export destinations with expport walues more than doubiling wear-on-year | 32 | 29 |
| Top autiomotive export destimation In Rand walue terms | Germany | Germany |
| Total South Affican wehlicle exports | 2988020 units | 351785 units |
| Value of vehicle exports | R138,3 billion | R1157.0 billion |
| Top wehlicle export destination in wolume terms | UK | UK |
| Value of automotl ve component exporis | R669,2 billion | $\mathrm{R} 70,3$ lbillion |
| Top automotive component export cattegory In ftamd value terms | Catalytic converters | Catalytic converters |
| Top automotiwe trading partmer (imports and exports) in fiand value terms | Germany | Germany |
| Top automotive trading reglon (imports and exports) In Rand value terms | EU | EU |
| Top country of origin for total automontive Imporis In ftamd walue terms | Germany | Germany |
| Top country of arigin fiar wehlide Imports | India | India |

Source: AlEC, Ecomomnetrix, maamnsa/Lightstone Autio, NAACAMA, OICA, SARS, StatsSA

AUTOMOTIVE TRADE WITH THE EU

| Country of origin | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tota\| (Rillion) | 57,1 | 60,6 | 36,6 | 50,9 | 79,1 | Import Rand |
| India | 98585 | 106199 | 8869 | 129364 | 165910 | 27,3\% |
| China | 3201 | 11443 | 10427 | 21517 | 34339 | 12,1\% |
| Japan | 36386 | 34351 | 21491 | 24152 | 29830 | 9,3\% |
| Germany | 41791 | 36760 | 21660 | 1980 | 20345 | 13,2\% |
| South Korea | 27458 | 26828 | 14854 | 17478 | 1949 | 4,4\% |
| Spain | 9439 | 11946 | 10129 | 11135 | 1842 | 6,6\% |
| Indonesia | 7928 | 7882 | 369 | 7882 | 683 | 2,0\% |
| USA | 4523 | 4191 | 3514 | 3251 | 464 | 5,\% |
| Thailand | 15711 | 10748 | 4561 | 2342 | 4435 | 2,3\% |
| UK | 10314 | 8125 | 4776 | 4413 | 3595 | 2,4\% |
| Other | 36861 | 32181 | 19764 | 21046 | 15376 | 14,7\% |
| Number of fight vehicice imports | 292197 | 290654 | 203572 | 26281 | 323800 | 100\% |
| Total light vehicice market | 524772 | 508600 | 357453 | 437418 | 499409 |  |
| \%ofnew vehicle makretimported | 55,7\% | 57,2\% | 57,0\% | 60,\% | 64,8\% |  |
| Passenger arimports as\%ofototal | 72,8\% | 75,1\% | 75,7\% | 78,3\% | 80,\% |  |
| LCVimportsas\%oftotal | 16,6\% | 15,6\% | 15,3\% | 18,1\% | 23,5\% |  |

Source: naamsa/Lightstone Auto, SARS

| Year | ImportsintosA (Rbllilion) | Exportsfrom SA (Rblllion) | Trade surplus/ (defidt) (Rblllion) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2022 Total | 280,9 | 227,3 | $(53,6)$ |
| EU | 121,2 | 133,2 | 12,0 |
| Affica (Induding SADC) | 2,6 | 34,9 | 32,3 |
| USMCA | 21,8 | 25,8 | 4,0 |
| Asla | 127,1 | 23,2 | (104,5) |
| Mercosur | 5,1 | 3,6 | $(1,5)$ |
| Otherreglons | 2,5 | 6,7 | 4,2 |

Source: AIEC, SARS


## VEHICLE EXPORTS AND RISK ASSESSMENT

| COUNTRY | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total [R, billions] | 143,4 | 117,0 | 133,2 | 154,3 |
| Ranking of exporters <br> Number 1 to 5 | VW\|MBSA| BMW | Ford | Toyota | VW\|MBSA| BMW | Ford Toyota | VW\|MBSA| BMW | Ford | Toyota | VW\|MBSA| BMW | Ford | Toyota |
| UK | 101,401 | 67,798 | 60,260 | 67,884 |
| Germany | 37,152 | 25,736 | 42,671 | 67,399 |
| France | 25,629 | 13,956 | 22,130 | 23,772 |
| Japan | 33,435 | 23,645 | 15,765 | 23,750 |
| USA | 12,437 | 8,584 | 6,821 | 20,566 |
| Italy | 14,624 | 10,546 | 18,295 | 18,914 |
| Belgium | 11,379 | 10,048 | 11,752 | 14,812 |
| Australia | 16,284 | 13,041 | 9,676 | 11,507 |
| Spain | 11,217 | 7,345 | 10,876 | 9,588 |
| Netherlands | 12,146 | 8,321 | 6,191 | 7,484 |
| Other | 110,561 | 81,710 | 93,004 | 85,266 |
| Total [units] | 386,265 | 270,730 | 297,441 | 350,945 |
| Light Vehicle Production | 603,082 | 422,905 | 471,433 | 524,895 |
| \% of Production Exported | 64,0\% | 64,0\% | 63,1\% | 66,9\% |


| REGION | $\mathbf{2 0 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 2 2}$ | \% Change |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Europe | 285,599 | 197,355 | 229,672 | 255,709 | $+11,3 \%$ |
| Asia | 39,879 | 29,440 | 24,170 | 35,154 | $+45,4 \%$ |
| Africa | 23,382 | 16,987 | 21,825 | 22,564 | $+3,4 \%$ |
| Australasia | 17,350 | 13,698 | 10,621 | 12,389 | $+16,6 \%$ |
| North America | 13,540 | 9,463 | 7,981 | 21,684 | $+171,7 \%$ |
| Central America | 5,651 | 3,156 | 3,045 | 2,759 | $-9,4 \%$ |
| South America | 1,691 | 1,188 | 706 | 1,527 | $+116,3 \%$ |
| Total | 387,092 | 271,287 | 298020 | 351,786 | $+18,0 \%$ |

Europe continued to dominate as a region and accounted for $72,7 \%$, or nearly three out of every four vehicles exported in 2022. The future of South Africa's vehicle exports to Europe stands in the shadow of increasingly strict emission regulations. New European emission regulations include the proposed introduction of Euro VII emission standards [2025 for passenger cars and 2027 for trucks], which could add a significant cost to any vehicle produced in the domestic market for exports to the region. Added to this is legislation to ban the sales of new internal combustion engine ICE] vehicles in Europe by 2035 and 2030 in the UK, in favour of new energy vehicles. Domestic vehicle production needs to align with the overall technology shift of the global value chains in which the OEMs operate to safeguard the country's future vehicle exports.
AGOA country eligibility for 2024 while the arrangement will expire in September 2025. The US has been the domestic automotive industry's second largest automotive export destination overall and it remains important for AGOA to continue and for South Africa to remain eligible to access the US duty free for our vehicle exports [naamsa, AIEC AGOA report].
A short-term risk for the South African automotive industry relates to Norway which currently has the most ambitious law yet to ban the sales of all new petrol and diesel cars by 2025. The domestic automotive industry exported 2,639 vehicles and automotive components to the value of R11,2 million to Norway in 2021 [AIEC SA-EU, UK and EFTA Research Report]. A medium-term risk for the South African automotive industry relates to countries that will be banning all new petrol and diesel car sales by 2030, including Belgium [2029], Denmark, Germany, Greece, Iceland, the Netherlands, Slovenia [2031], Sweden and the UK. The domestic automotive industry exported 129,717 vehicles and automotive components to the value of R23,51 billion to these countries in 2021 [AIEC SA-EU, UK and EFTA Research Report].

