



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

INDUSTRY STUDY

International Trends in the Capital Goods Industry

March 2024

TIPS industry studies aim to provide a comprehensive overview of key trends in leading industries in South Africa. For each industry covered, working papers will be published on basic economic trends, including value added, employment, investment and market structure; trade by major product and country; impact on the environment as well as threats and opportunities arising from the climate crisis; and the implications of emerging technologies. The studies aim to provide background for policymakers and researchers, and to strengthen our understanding of current challenges and opportunities in each industry as a basis for a more strategic response.

This study maps out the capital goods value chain. It analyses trends in global exports and imports of capital goods; and trends in South African imports and exports of capital goods. The study also analyses trends in foreign investment and dominant foreign exporters in the capital goods industry. The industry produces essential machinery and equipment that improves the production and capacity of manufacturers.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
dtic (the)	Department of Trade, Industry and Competition
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
MCEP	Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SACEEC	South African Capital Equipment Export Council
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAIC	South African Investment Conference
UK	United Kingdom
US	United States
UVC	United Valve Company

1. INTRODUCTION

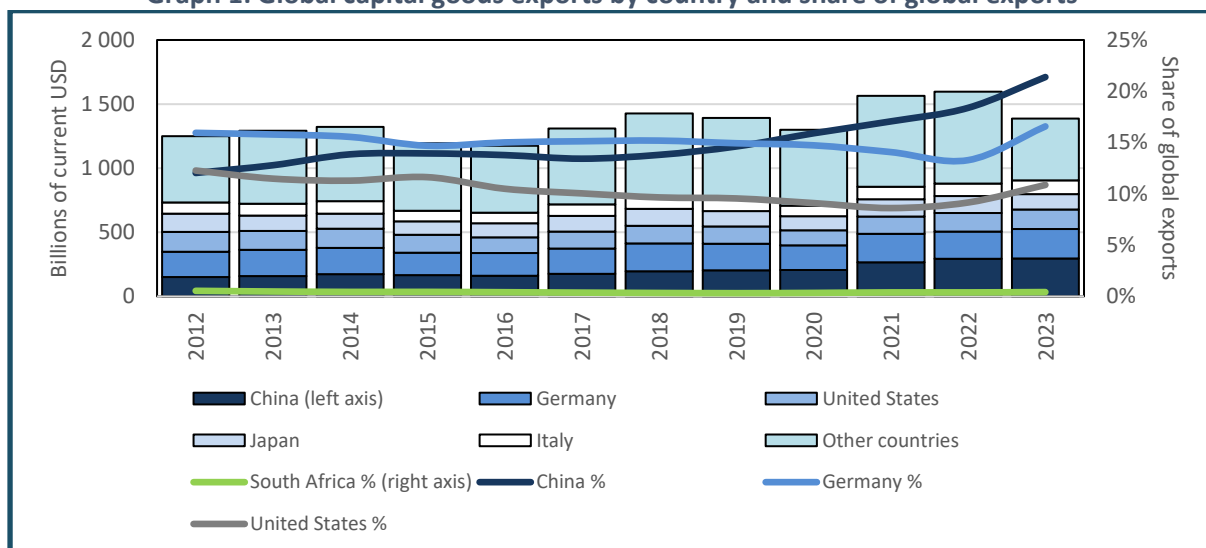
The capital goods industry produces essential machinery and equipment that improves the production and capacity of manufacturers. Machinery and equipment manufactured by the industry are used in mining, construction, automotive, agriculture including other industries and sectors. Global exports of capital goods in 2023 amounted to USD\$1.4 trillion. The top five exporters are China, Germany, the United States (US), Japan, and Italy. South Africa accounted for a 0.4% share of global exports. The top five importers are the US, China, Germany, Canada, and Mexico. South Africa accounted for a 0.9% share of global imports. While South Africa imported the majority of capital goods from the European Union (EU), the country exported the majority of capital goods to African countries, to Southern African Development Community (SADC) member countries in particular. The top imported capital goods by South Africa included machinery for mining, quarrying and construction; other general-purpose machinery; and pumps, compressors, taps and valves. South Africa had a trade balance surplus for total trade, while manufacturing had a trade balance deficit in 2023. Capital goods accounted for 10% of both total South African imports and manufacturing imports in 2023. Trends in foreign investment show that companies were motivated by South Africa’s procurement regulations to initiate manufacturing in the country while other companies established head offices in South Africa to enter the Southern African market and then the African market. The dominance of foreign exporters is largely driven by global demand and the product specialisation of manufacturers.

This study analyses trends in global exports and imports; and trends in South African imports and exports. The paper concludes with trends in foreign investment and dominant foreign exporters.

2. TRENDS IN GLOBAL EXPORTS

Global capital goods exports amounted to US\$1.4 trillion (current US\$) in 2023.¹

Graph 1: Global capital goods exports by country and share of global exports



Source: Calculated from UN Comtrade; WITS Wordbank. Series on Trade Data (UN Comtrade). Accessed at wits.worldbank.org in May 2024.

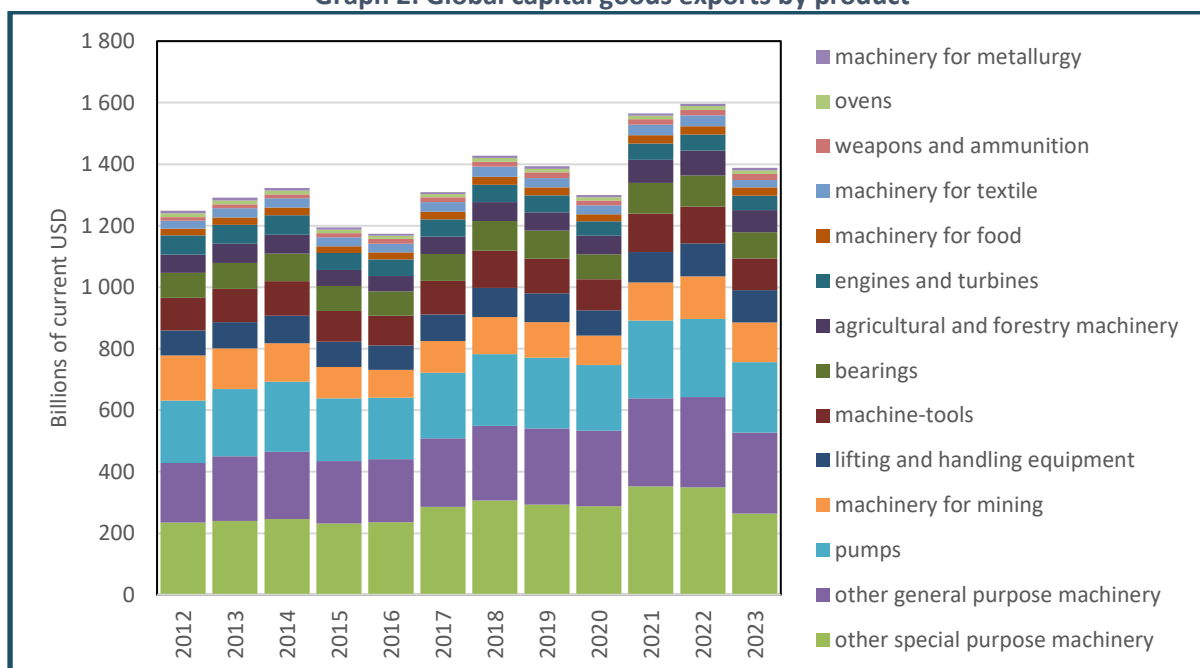
Graph 1 shows the global exports of capital goods of the top five exporters and the rest of the exporters, and the share of global exports of South Africa and the top three exporters. China’s capital goods exports accounted for a 21% share of global exports, amounting to US\$297 billion; Germany accounted for a 17% share of exports worth US\$230 billion; the United States accounted for an 11%

¹ Less countries reported their export data in 2023 compared to 2022. Global exports of capital goods amounted to US\$1.6 trillion in 2022.

share of exports worth US\$151 billion; Japan accounted for a 9% share of exports worth US\$119 billion; and Italy accounted for an 8% share of exports worth US\$109 billion in 2023. South Africa exported capital goods worth \$6 billion, accounting for a 0.4% share of global exports. The top five exporters combined had a 65% share of total exports in 2023, while all other exporting countries accounted for a 35% share.

Graph 2 presents global exports of capital goods by product. The top five exported products are other special-purpose machinery, which accounted for a 19% share of global exports valued at US\$264 billion. Other general-purpose machinery² accounted for a 19% share of exports valued at US\$263.7 billion; pumps accounted for a 16% share of exports valued at US\$228 billion; machinery for mining accounted for a 9% share of exports valued at US\$129 billion; and lifting and handling equipment accounted for an 8% share of exports valued at US\$105 billion in 2023.

Graph 2: Global capital goods exports by product



Source: Calculated from UN Comtrade; WITS Wordbank. Series on Trade Data (UN Comtrade)
 Accessed at wits.worldbank.org in May 2024.

3. TRENDS IN GLOBAL IMPORTS

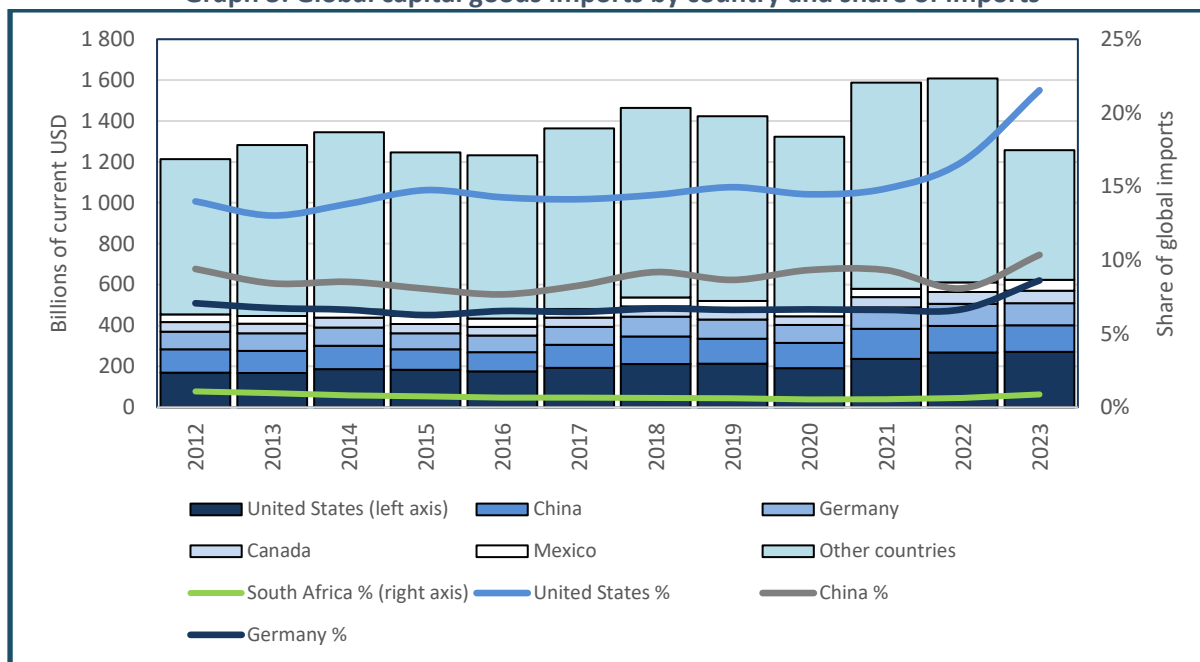
Global imports of capital goods amounted to US\$1.3 trillion (current US\$) in 2023.³ Graph 3 shows imports of capital goods by country, top five importers, and share of imports of top three importers. The United States imported a 22% share of global capital goods valued at US\$271 billion; China imported a 10% share valued at US\$130 billion; Germany imported a 9% share valued at US\$108 billion; Canada imported a 5% share valued at US\$62 billion; and Mexico imported a 4% share valued at US\$52 billion in 2023. South Africa's share of global capital goods imports was 0.9%, valued at US\$11 billion in 2023. South Africa's share of global imports has declined over the years, from 1.1% in 2012 to 0.5% in 2020 largely due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The share of imports, however, showed signs of recovery in 2023. The rest of the importing countries had a 50% share of global imports

² See Annexure A for other general purpose machinery and other special purpose machinery.

³ Less countries reported their import data in 2023 compared to 2022. Global imports of capital goods amounted to US\$1.6 trillion in 2022.

while the top five imported the other half. US imports surged by 23% in 2021 and 14% in 2022 from previous years.

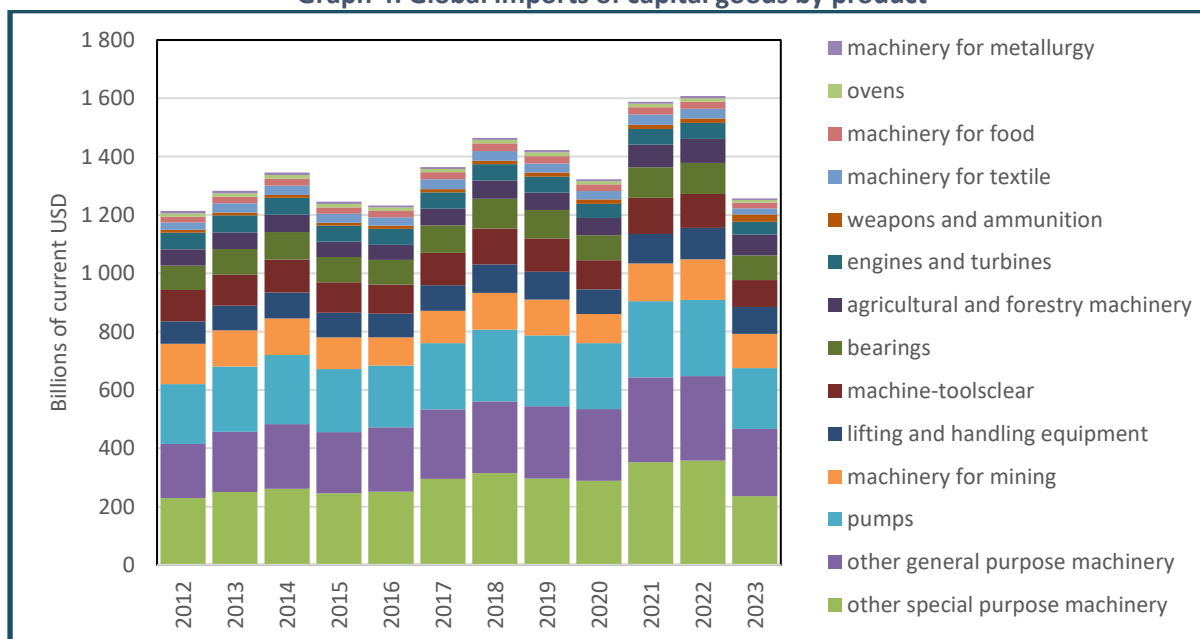
Graph 3: Global capital goods imports by country and share of imports



Source: Calculated from UN Comtrade; WITS Wordbank. Series on Trade Data (UN Comtrade). Accessed at wits.worldbank.org in May 2024.

Graph 4 presents global imports of capital goods by product. The top five imported products include other special-purpose machinery which accounted for a 19% share of total capital goods imports valued at US\$236 billion. Other general-purpose machinery accounted for 18% valued at US\$231 billion; pumps accounted for 17% valued at US\$208 billion; machinery for mining accounted for 9% valued at US\$118 billion; lifting and handling equipment accounted for 7% valued at US\$93 billion in 2023.

Graph 4: Global imports of capital goods by product



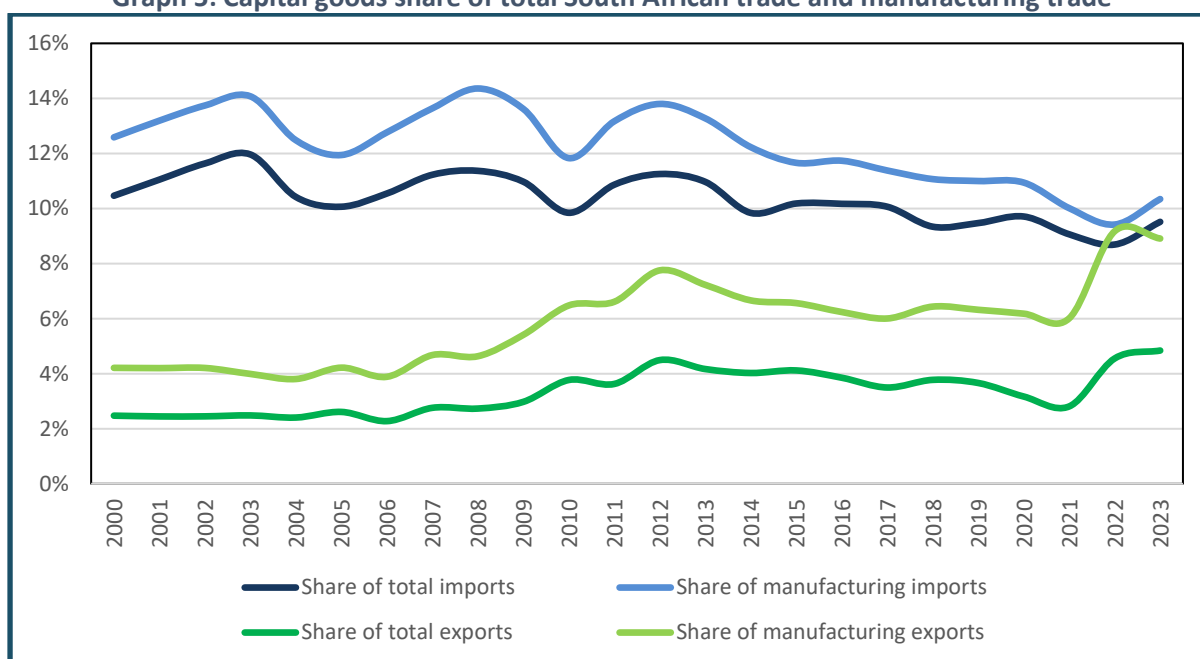
Source: Calculated from UN Comtrade; WITS Wordbank. Series on Trade Data (UN Comtrade). Accessed at wits.worldbank.org in May 2024.

4. CAPITAL GOODS SHARE IN SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE

Graph 5 presents the share of South Africa’s capital goods trade in total imports and exports, as well as the capital goods share in total manufacturing trade. South Africa had a total trade balance surplus of over R60 billion in 2023. Manufacturing had a trade balance deficit of over R712 billion in 2023. Capital goods accounted for 10% of total South African imports in 2023, while exports accounted for 5%.

The share of capital goods in total imports averaged 10% over the past decade, while exports averaged 4% over the same period. Capital goods accounted for 10% of manufacturing imports in 2023, while exports accounted for 9%. The share of capital goods in manufacturing imports has been declining from the peak of 14% in 2012. The share of manufacturing exports increased from 6% in 2021 to 9% in 2022, mainly due to a surge in exports to the European Union and the United States, as detailed in the trends in South African exports section.

Graph 5: Capital goods share of total South African trade and manufacturing trade

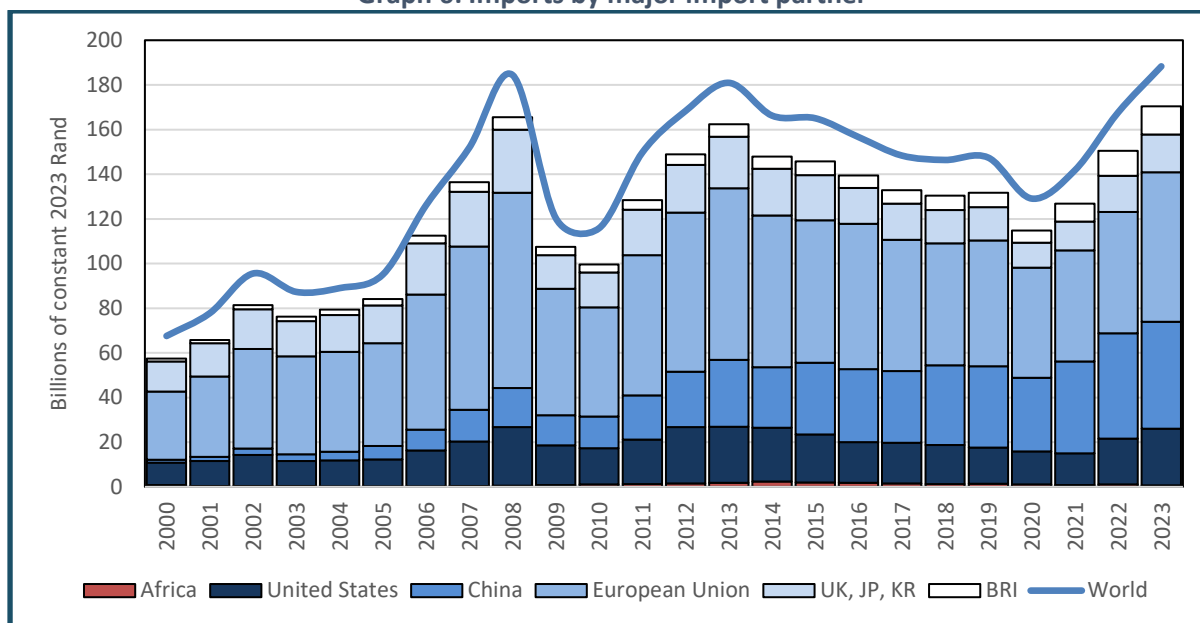


Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service. Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in May 2024. Deflated using CPI.

5. TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICAN IMPORTS

Graph 6 shows South African imports of capital goods by major import partners. In 2023, the majority of capital goods were imported from the European Union, accounting for 36% of imports valued at R67 billion (in constant 2023 Rand). Imports from China accounted for 25%, valued at R48 billion while imports from the United States accounted for 13%, valued at R25 billion. Imports from the United Kingdom; Japan; and Korea Republic (UK, JP, KR) accounted for 9% combined, valued at R17 billion while imports from Brazil, Russia, and India (BRI) accounted for 7% valued at R12.5 billion. African imports accounted for 0.3%, valued at R644 million.

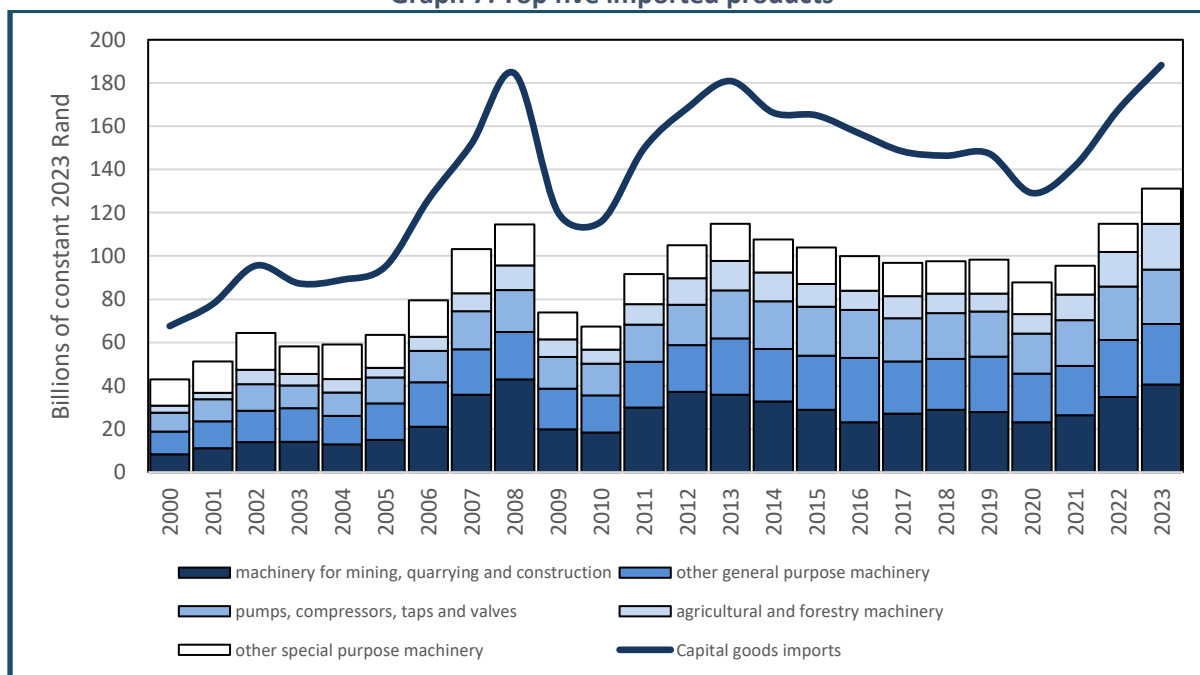
Graph 6: Imports by major import partner



Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service. Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in April 2024. Deflated using CPI.

Graph 7 shows the top five imported capital goods in 2023. Machinery for mining, quarrying, and construction imports accounted for 21% of total imports valued at R40 billion, while other general-purpose machinery exports accounted for 15%, valued at R28 billion. Pumps, compressors, taps and valves accounted for 13%, valued at R25 billion, while agricultural and forestry machinery accounted for 11%, valued at R21 billion. Other special-purpose machinery accounted machinery accounted for 9% of total imports valued at R16 billion.

Graph 7: Top five imported products



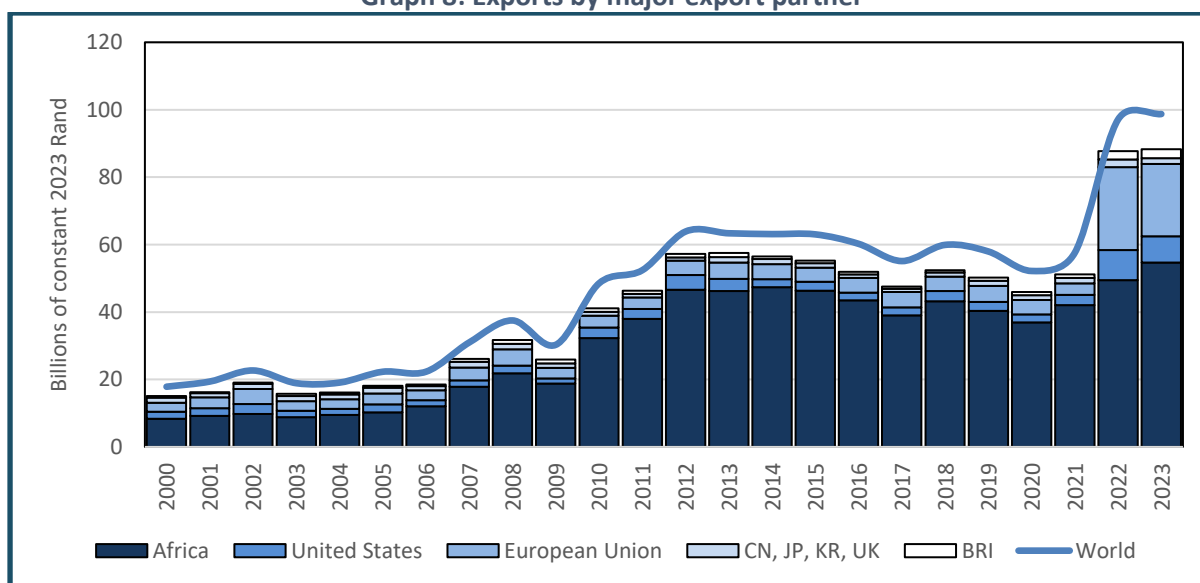
Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service. Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in April 2024. Deflated using CPI.

6. TRENDS IN SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS

Graph 8 shows South African exports of capital goods by major export partners, with total exports valued at R98.7 billion (in constant 2023 rand). The majority of exports from South Africa were destined for Africa, accounting for 55% of total capital goods exports valued at R54.7 billion. Exports to the EU accounted for 22%, valued at R21 billion, while exports to the US accounted for 8% valued at R7.7 billion. Exports to BRI accounted for 3%, valued at R2.7 billion while exports to China, Japan, Korea Republic, and the United Kingdom (CN, JP, KR, UK) accounted for 2%, valued at 1.7 billion.

The graph shows a surge in South African exports of capital goods in 2022 from the previous year. Exports to the EU surged by 621% in 2022 from the previous year, while exports to the US surged by 196% over the same period. The sources of the surges in exports to the EU include the Czech Republic, Spain, Germany, and the Netherlands. South Africa trades with the European Union through the European Union–Southern African Development Community (EU-SADC) Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA).⁴ The EU-SADC EPA, which was signed in June 2016 and came into effect in October 2016, removed customs duties on 98.7% of South African exports to the European Union. South Africa trades with the United States through the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), which grants duty-free access to over 1 800 products. Both of these preferential trade agreements allow South Africa to export products to large markets.

Graph 8: Exports by major export partner



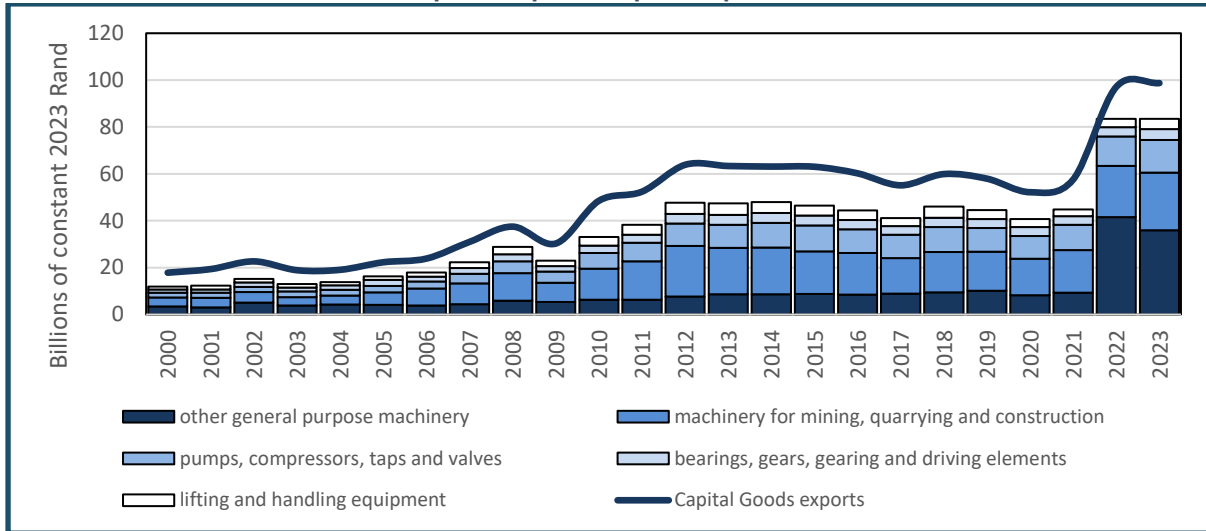
Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service.

Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in April 2024. Deflated using CPI.

Graph 9 shows the top five exported capital goods by South Africa in 2023. Other general-purpose machinery accounted for 36% of total exports, valued at R36 billion. Machinery for mining, quarrying and construction accounted for 25%, valued at R24.6 billion while pumps, compressors, taps, and valves accounted for 14%, valued at R14 billion. Bearings, gears, gearing and driving elements accounted for 5%, valued at R4.5 billion while lifting and handling equipment accounted for 4%, valued at R4.3 billion.

⁴ The EU-SADC EPA is between the EU (27 member states) and five SADC countries (the South African Customs Union (SACU) countries – South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini – and Mozambique).

Graph 9: Top five exported products



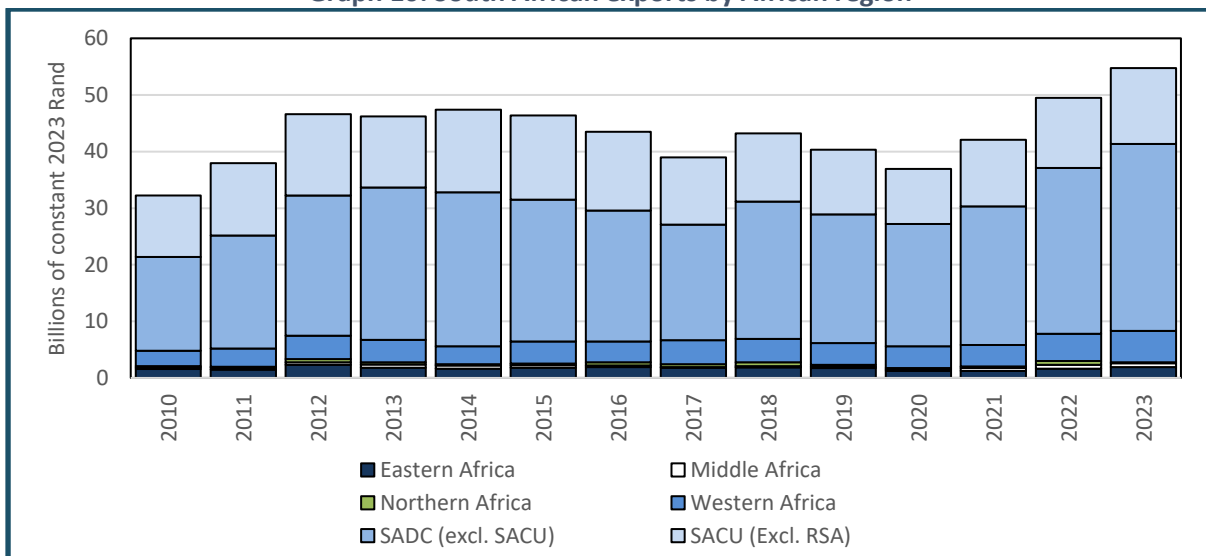
Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service. Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in April 2024. Deflated using CPI.

6.1. Trends in South African exports to Africa

Trends in exports by major export partners revealed that the largest share (55%) of South African capital goods exports was exported to the African continent in 2023. Graph 10 shows exports to the African continent by region while Graph 11 shows exports to SADC and SACU. South African exports to SADC (excluding SACU) accounted for 60% of the total African export market, valued at R33 billion while SACU (excluding South Africa) accounted for 24%, valued at R13 billion. Western Africa accounted for 10%, Eastern Africa for 4%, Middle Africa for 1%, and Northern Africa accounted for 0.4%.

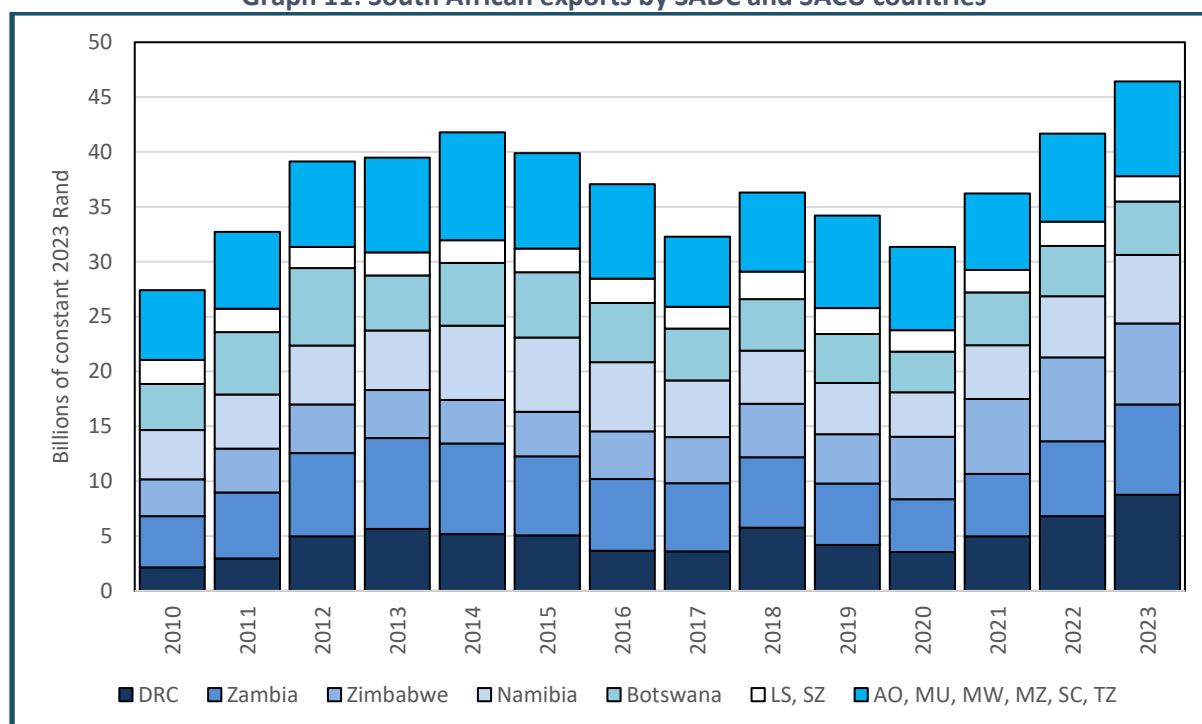
Looking at SADC and SACU countries (Graph 11), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) accounted for 16% of capital goods exports valued at R8.7 billion, while Zambia accounted for 15%, valued at R8 billion. Zimbabwe accounted for 14% valued at R7 billion, while Namibia accounted for 11% valued at R6 billion, and Botswana accounted for 9% valued at R4.8 billion.

Graph 10: South African exports by African region



Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service. Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in April 2024. Deflated using CPI.

Graph 11: South African exports by SADC and SACU countries



Source: Calculated from Quantec, EasyData. Series on RSA National Trade in International Trade Service. Accessed at www.easydata.co.za in April 2024. Deflated using CPI.

7. TRENDS IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT

This section presents trends in Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the capital goods industry in South Africa. It looks at investment trends in the value chain and leading foreign investors. Ainsworth Engineering and its sister company, United Valve Company⁵ (UVC), reported that the valve industry was languishing because of the lack of investment in new technology and products, with manufacturers shifting into reselling products imported from China as they are cheaper than manufacturing locally, largely because of labour costs (Mahomed, 2018). The Industrial Development Corporation (IDC) funded an initiative that restructured Ainsworth Engineering and UVC. The sale of the companies was finalised in September 2018, with payment effective the following month (Oosthuizen, 2018). Although IDC’s funding for this sale has not been made public, capital received was used to recapitalise, purchase new equipment, and repair existing equipment.

The Manufacturing Competitiveness Enhancement Programme (MCEP) is managed by IDC on behalf of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (the dtic). MCEP’s main fund⁶ reported 10 approved projects valued at R400.8 million, which created or saved 1 083 jobs (IDC, 2022). At the fifth South African Investment Conference (SAIC) in April 2023, the IDC pledged R11 billion to spend on new capital goods projects in the country.

Table 1 presents FDI projects in the capital goods industry in South Africa. Danish valves manufacturer, AVK Valves, acquired a local valves company, Premier Valves, in 2014, and the initial R100 million investment rose to R170 million by 2016 (Sonnekus, 2016). AVK Southern Africa launched a valve manufacturing facility in Alrode, Gauteng. The manufacturer sought to take advantage of product

⁵ UVC sold products manufactured by Ainsworth Engineering.

⁶ Working capital and capital equipment funding to the manufacturing sector.

designation,⁷ with local procurement regulations requiring state-owned entities to procure products with 75% local content (Engineering News, 2016). These products were previously imported from other countries, including Denmark.

AGCO, a global agricultural equipment manufacturer, introduced a tractor and agricultural equipment plant in South Africa in 2017. The investment was worth R108 million. AGCO South Africa is headquartered in Johannesburg, with a parts warehouse in Kempton Park. AGCO's investment was driven by supply chain priorities, that is to penetrate the African market starting with this initial investment in South Africa.

Komatsu Africa, the Southern African division of the global equipment manufacturer, launched its industrial hub and head office in Germiston, Gauteng. The investment to build the industrial hub cost R985 million, with the Japanese manufacturer aiming to improve its operations in South Africa and Southern Africa (Komatsu, n.d.). The industrial hub has streamlined Komatsu's operations to better supply products to the mining and construction sectors. Purchase of the land the industrial campus is built on was approved in 2015, building the 300 000m² campus started in April 2016, and officially opened in November 2018.

Equities Property Fund and Sandvik⁸ pledged R287 million at the third SAIC in 2020 to expand Sandvik's remanufacturing warehouse and develop an office building. The Sandvik Khomanani facility was officially opened in September 2022, comprising one office building and three workshops over the 62 000m² site (Sandvik, 2022). The investment was worth R350 million. The company built the capacity to produce underground loaders with over 60% local content. Machines assembled at Khomanani also include the 12 tonne capacity LS312 flameproof loader for underground coal operations, and the LH115 loaders for underground hard rock mining (Sandvik, 2022).

Torsa Global is a Spanish technology manufacturer, producing technologies for heavy industries, among others. The Torsa regional hub was launched in South Africa in 2022, in Johannesburg. While the hub will be a gateway to African markets, Torsa was able to invest in South Africa because of regulation changes in the mining sector as an investment by the Spanish government. The Department of Mineral Resources and Energy gazetted an amendment to Chapter 8 of the Mine Health and Safety Act No. 29 of 1996 in August 2017. The amendment requires trackless mobile machinery on both surface and underground to be fitted with tracking technology to avoid collisions (Slater, 2023). Although the value of this particular investment was not reported, it is part of a R35 billion FDI drive by the Spanish government in South Africa over five years (Slater, 2023). The Spanish and South African presidents signed a Memorandum of Agreement to cooperate in Industry 4.0, with the investment supporting Spanish companies' projects in South Africa and other countries.

German Reifenhäuser Group established Reifenhäuser Southern Africa in July 2023. The regional subsidiary in Durban has now allowed the company to directly serve Southern Africa through sales, service and technical support (Reifenhäuser, 2023). Reifenhäuser manufactures extrusion machinery and components. The value of repositioning the company to South Africa was not reported.

⁷ Designated capital goods include agriculture equipment; mining equipment; green economy inputs and components; and digital infrastructure inputs, components and equipment.

⁸ Equities Property Fund is a South African listed Real Estate Investment Trust and Sandvik is a Swedish multinational engineering company.

Table 1: Capital goods industry FDI projects in South Africa, 2016 – 2023Q3

INVESTOR FIRMS	PROJECT NAME	INVESTMENT VALUE	PROVINCE	INVESTOR COUNTRY
AVK Southern Africa	AVK Valve Factory	R200 Million	Alrode, Gauteng	Denmark
AGCO South Africa	AGCO Tractor and agricultural equipment manufacturing plant	R 108 Million	Johannesburg, Gauteng	United States
Komatsu Africa	Komatsu Industrial Campus	R985 Million	Germiston, Gauteng	Japan
Komatsu Africa	Komatsu Africa Holdings remanufacturing plant	R320 Million	Germiston, Gauteng	Japan
Komatsu Africa	Komatsu Africa Holdings undercarriage rebuild repair and rebuild centre	R40 Million	Germiston, Gauteng	Japan
Equites Property Fund and Sandvik	Facilities expansion project: Equites Park Riverfields	R287 Million	Kempton Park, Gauteng	Sweden
Torsa Global	Torsa regional hub	Not reported	Johannesburg, Gauteng	Spain
Reifenhäuser Group	Reifenhauser Southern Africa	Not reported	Durban, KwaZulu Natal	Germany

Source: TIPS FDI Tracker, 2016–2023Q3. Accessed at www.tips.org.za/manufacturing-data/fdi-tracker In May 2024.

8. DOMINANT FOREIGN EXPORTERS

Dominant exporters' competitive advantage in international trade is a result of global demand and product specialisation. These advantages have resulted in increased volumes and income generated from exports, with domestic manufacturers expanding their domestic facilities to take advantage of global demand. The South African Capital Equipment Export Council (SACEEC) hosted its Exporter of the Year Awards⁹ ceremony in November 2023, honouring exporters according to their turnover category as listed in Table 2. Companies were examined according to criteria including marketing strategy, export turnover, local content, participation in national and regional export promotion activities, and export council member events. Judges visited the premises of finalists (Engineering News, 2023). The 18 companies combined exported over R8.4 billion to 67 countries in 2022.

Bell Equipment Company SA was awarded the top exporter of the year award for a company with a turnover of over R5 billion. Bell Equipment is the only major designer, manufacturer and distributor of heavy equipment in South Africa and supplies the construction, mining, quarrying, agriculture, and waste handling industries. Bell exports articulated dump trucks globally from two manufacturing plants in South Africa and Germany. The company also distributes products in Southern Africa manufactured by Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs), such as John Deere.

Multotec was awarded the top exporter for a company with a turnover of R2 to R5 billion a year. The company exports high-quality mineral processing equipment that meets global standards, with export growth driven by a 15-year strategy that aims to increase global presence and income from exports

⁹ The sample of awardees is limited to SACEEC members. The export council has experienced a decline in membership over the years due to the market performance of former members.

(Multotec, 2024). The company partners with clients throughout the life cycle of their plant, providing continuous equipment and process refinement to reach optimum plant efficiency, which reduces their production cost per ton (Multotec, 2024). Multotec collaborates with international clients to find solutions to ensure optimal infrastructure operation. The company conducts business on six continents with customers in over 100 countries (Hancock, 2024). Exports contribute 63% to Multotec’s total annual turnover, with 60% of exports destined for African countries (Multotec, 2024). Multotec expanded its manufacturing and storage space to 80 000m² in Spartan, Pretoria, and Secunda to support its growing export business (Hancock, 2024). The investment has been continual over the years.

Consumlet Group fast-tracks designs, constructs, operates and maintains turnkey processing plants for minerals and metals. Headquartered in Johannesburg, the group has offices in Australia, the United Kingdom, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Manufacturing, trial assembly, and testing of Consumlet plants take place in the Klerksdorp facility before shipping to the site to reduce construction times and errors (MRA, 2024). The company has secured multiple projects all over the world. The group landed its largest process plant in Angola in September 2021, with the lump sum of the turnkey diamond project valued at R1.1 billion for the first phase of the project (MRA, 2022). Plant fabrication and full trial assembly were concluded in the Klerksdorp facility by January 2024. The Klerksdorp steel fabrication facility underwent an upgrade in 2023, which included the purchase of new laser and beam cutters. Additionally, a 10x4 Plasma Cutter and Microstep Piping and Structural Steel Profiling Cutter were installed (MRA, 2024).

Table 2: SAEEC 2023 capital equipment exporter of the year per turnover

TURNOVER (RANDS)	EXPORTER
Over 5 billion a year	Bell Equipment Company SA
2-5 billion a year	Multotec
1-2 billion a year	Consulmet
250-300 million a year	ProProcess Engineering
200-250 million a year in Africa	AVK Valves Southern Africa
200-250 million a year	African Mixing Technologies
	Brelko Conveyor Products
150-200 million a year in Africa	ABC Africa
150 200 million a year	Vesconite Bearings
	ZMET Technology and Projects
100-150 million a year	RNE Pumps
50-100 million a year in Africa	Fabchem Mining
50-100 million a year	MechProTech
	Avlock International
25-50 million a year in Africa	Afri-Tech Mining Supplies
20-50 million a year	KAMA Industries
	AZ-Armaturen South Africa

Source: SACEEC, 2023.

9. CONCLUSION

The capital goods industry plays a crucial role in providing equipment and machinery for manufacturing industries and sectors to improve production and capacity. This capital goods international trends industry study has shown trends in global trade, South African trade and capital goods share in trade, industry-specific investment, and dominant exporters within the country. The largest exporter of capital goods is China, with a 21% share of total exports, followed by Germany and the United States. The United States is the largest importer of capital goods, with a 22% share of total imports, followed by China and Germany. South Africa reported a trade balance surplus in total trade while manufacturing had a trade balance deficit in 2023. South Africa has a negative trade balance in capital goods, with the country importing virtually double the exports. The majority of South African imports emanate from the European Union, with most exports destined to SADC countries including the DRC, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

South African exporters' competitive advantage emanates from product specialisation. Vertically integrated companies manufacture and trial assemble plants in South Africa before exporting to reduce construction times and errors.

The capital goods industry has benefited from procurement legislation, with the designation of capital equipment by the dtic creating demand for goods with higher local content. This has seen international manufacturers moving their production to the country. South Africa is also a gateway for international manufacturers to enter Southern African and African markets.

With R11 billion pledged by the IDC at the 2023 SAIC to facilitate investment spending into new capital goods in the country, the development finance institution seeks to drive the growth of the capital goods industry. That strategy aims to reduce the reliance on imports while promoting export competitiveness of the South African capital goods industry.

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ANNEXURE A: OTHER CAPITAL GOODS

Table 3: Other capital goods

OTHER GENERAL PURPOSE MACHINERY	OTHER SPECIAL PURPOSE MACHINERY
Weighing machinery	Machines for extruding, drawing, texturing, manufacturing or cutting man-made textile fibres
Refrigerating or freezing equipment	Machinery for working rubber or plastics
Unit air-conditioners	Machinery for the pulp, paper and paperboard industries
Filtering or purifying machinery	Machinery for producing paper
Equipment for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders	Type-founding machinery; type-setting machinery; machines for acid etching plates and phototype-setting and composing machines
Packing and wrapping machinery	Printing machinery
Distilling or rectifying plants; heat exchangers; and machinery for liquefying air or gas	Bookbinding machinery
Producer gas or water gas and acetylene gas generators	Machinery for producing tiles, bricks, shaped ceramic pastes, pipes, graphite electrodes, blackboard chalk, foundry moulds
Fans intended for industrial applications, exhaust hoods for commercial, laboratory or industrial use	Moulding boxes for metal foundry; mould bases; moulding patterns; moulds for metal (other than ingot moulds), metal carbides, glass, mineral materials, rubber or plastics
Calendering or other rolling machines	Centrifugal clothes driers; machines to assemble electric or electronic lamps, tubes (valves) or bulbs in glass envelopes; machines for production or hotworking of glass or glassware, glass fibre or yarn, e.g. glass rolling machinery; machinery or apparatus for isotopic separation
Centrifuges other than cream separators or clothes driers	Other special purpose machinery and equipment not elsewhere classified
Gaskets	
Other general purpose machinery not elsewhere classified including manufacture of specialised parts for general purpose machinery and equipment	

Source: Statistics South Africa. Available: https://www.statssa.gov.za/additional_services/sic/mdvdvmg3.htm

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