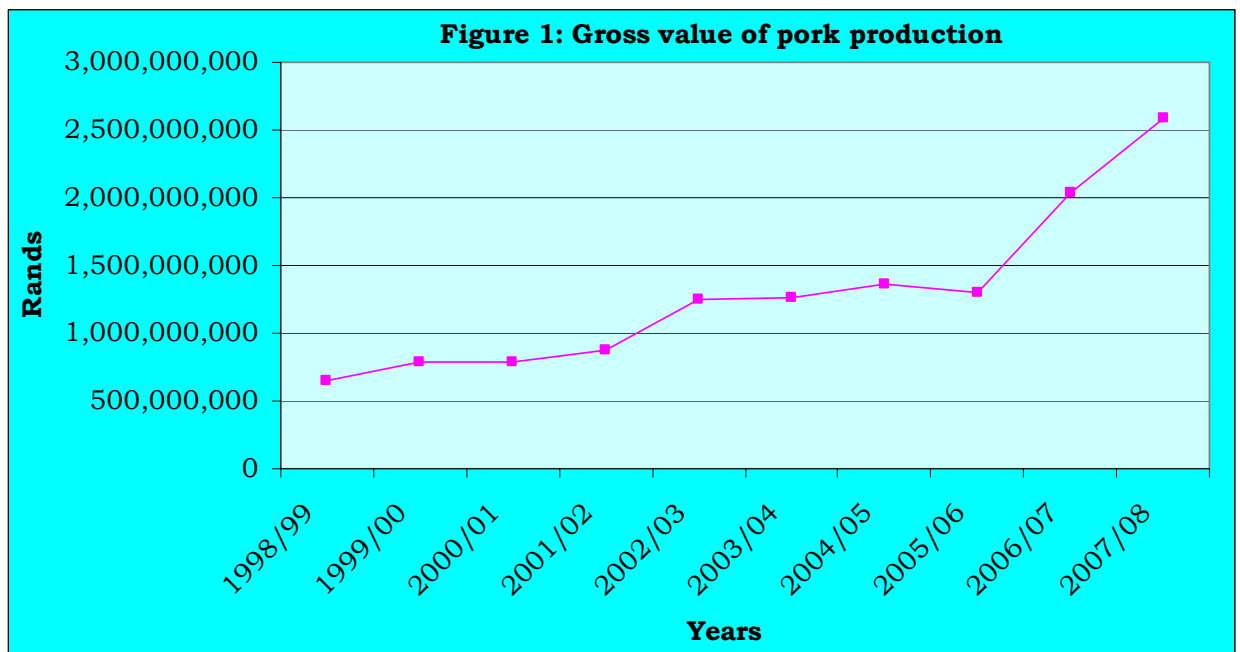


# PORK MARKET VALUE CHAIN PROFILE

## 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE INDUSTRY.

South African pork industry is relatively large in terms of overall South African agricultural sector. It contributes around 2.15% to the primary agricultural sector.

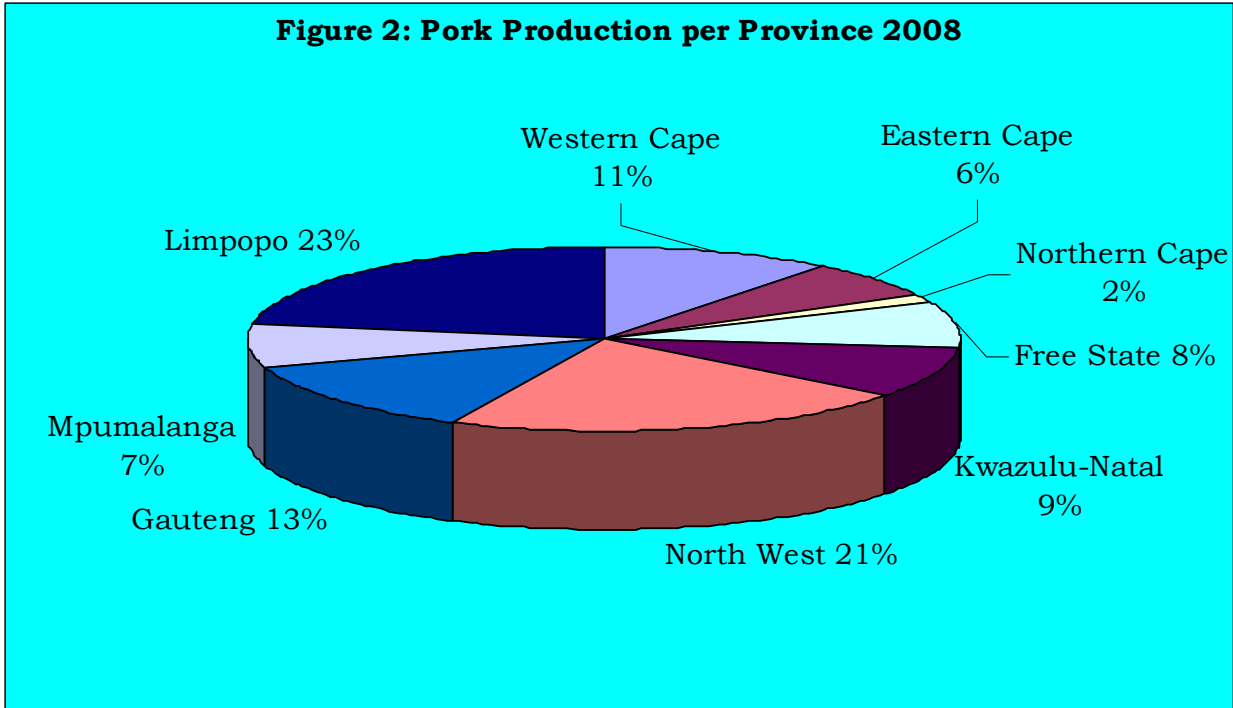
The gross value of production of pork is dependent on the quantity produced and the price received by farmers. The trend in gross value follows a pattern of prices since the industry is characterized by volatile prices. The average gross value of pork over the past 10 years amounted to R 1 287 million. The contribution of pork to the gross value of agricultural production increased steadily from 1999/00 to 2005/06. From 2006/07 to 2007/08 there were substantial increases in gross value due to an increase in prices.



Source: Agricultural Statistics.

### 1.1. Production areas.

Pork is produced throughout South Africa with Limpopo and North West provinces being the largest producers accounting for 44% of total production. Figure 2 below show pork production per province during 2008.

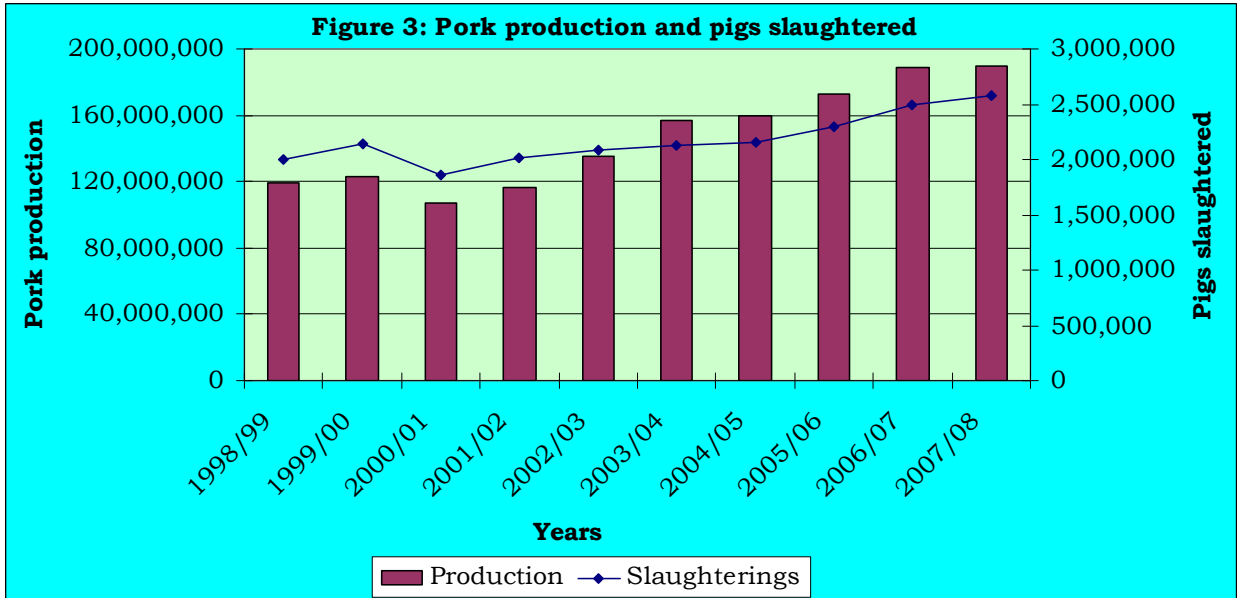


**Source: Agricultural Statistics.**

There are approximately 400 commercial producers and 19 stud breeders in South Africa. Pig numbers are estimated at 1 698 million. During 2008, Limpopo province produced 23% of all the pork produced in South Africa followed up by North West and Western Cape that took up 21% and 11% respectively.

**1.2. Production trends.**

It is estimated that over 2.5 million pigs were slaughtered during 2008 yielding over 160 million kilograms of pork. Figure 3 below show pig slaughtering and pork production from 1998/99 to 2007/08.

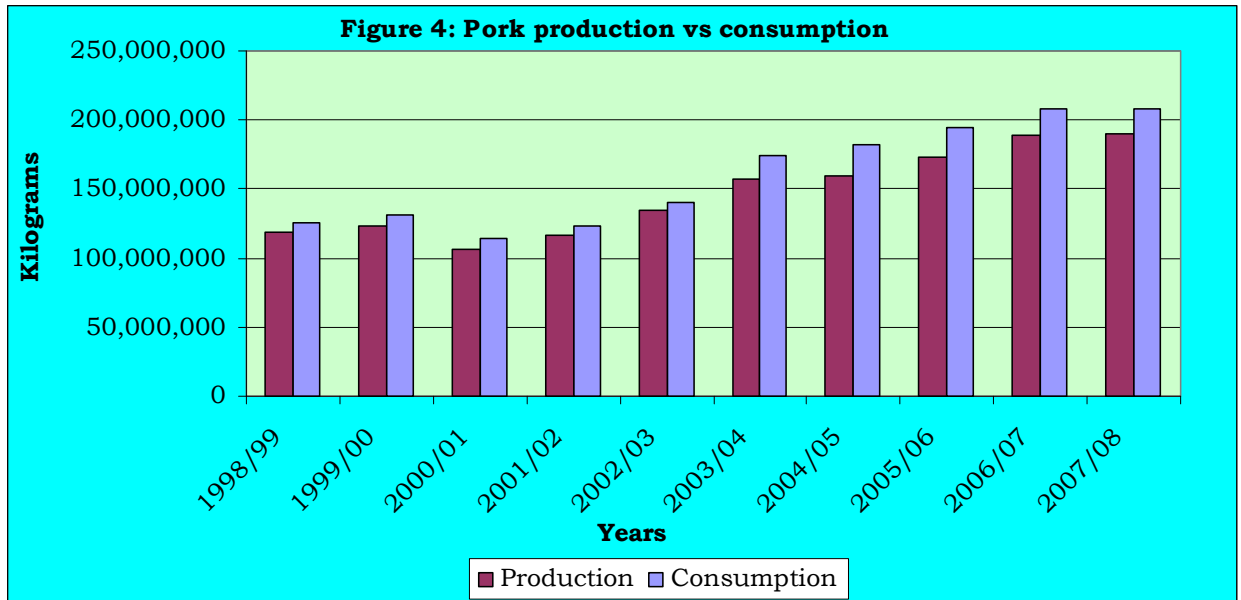


Source: Agricultural Statistics.

Figure 3 show that pigs slaughtered and pork production followed the same trend. They increased steadily from 2003/04 and peaked in 2006/07 due to global economic meltdown in August 2008.

### 1.3. Local Consumption.

Figure 4 below depicts local consumption of pork comparing it to the total production for each year to determine if the country is self – sufficient in terms of pork production.



Source: Agricultural Statistics.

Figure 4 indicates that in South Africa more pork is consumed than it is produced. That is why South Africa imports more pork than it exports.

#### 1.4. Employment.

Commercial pig farmers are estimated at 4000, stud farmers 19 and smallholder farmers are 100; they own about 125 000 sows (100 000 sows commercial and 25 000 smallholder farmers) they employ about 10 000 workers, comprising of about 4 000 farm workers and 6 000 workers in the processing and abattoir sectors.

## 2. MARKET STRUCTURE.

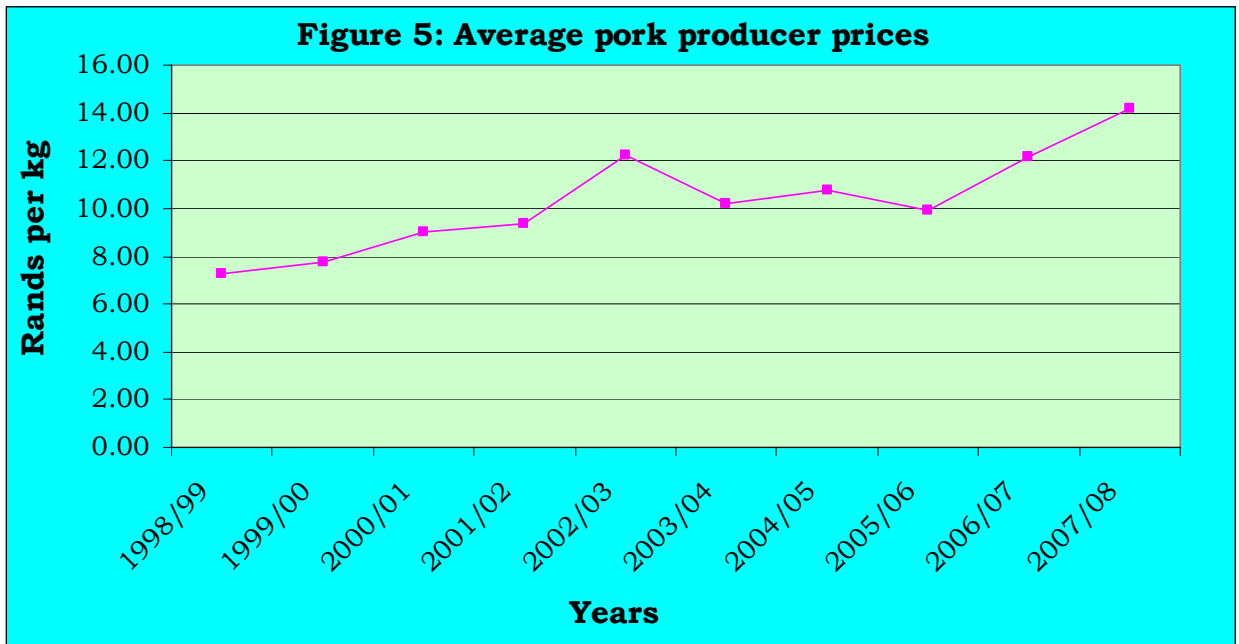
### 2.1. Domestic Market.

The local market is split at almost 50:50 between the fresh meat market and the processing meat market.

The pork industry evolved from a highly regulated environment to one that is totally deregulated today. Various policies, such as the distinction between controlled and uncontrolled areas, compulsory levies payable by producers, restrictions on the establishment of abattoirs, the compulsory auctioning of carcasses according to grade and mass in controlled areas, the supply control via permits and quotas, the setting of floor prices, removal scheme, etc., characterised the pork industry before deregulation commenced in the early 1990s. Since the deregulation of

the agricultural marketing dispensation in 1997, the prices in the red meat industry are determined by demand and supply forces.

Average producer prices of pork from 1998/99 to 2007/08 are illustrated in Figure 5.



**Source: Agricultural Statistics.**

The price increased steadily and peaked in 2002/03 before declining to a stable level from 2003/04 to 2005/06. It recovered in 2006/07 and continued to increase in 2007/08.

## **2.2. Import – Export Analysis.**

Figure 6 compares volumes of imports and exports for pork (pork included) from 1999 to 2008.

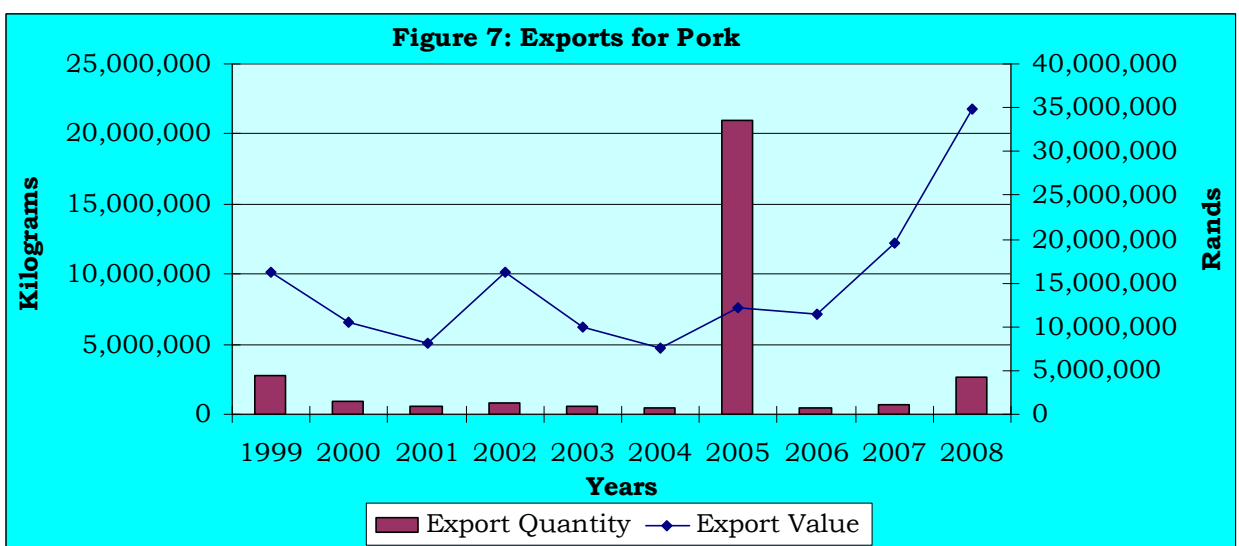


Source: Quantec Easy Data.

Figure 6 indicates that from 1999 to 2008, South Africa's pork exports were far less than the imports. It was only in 2005 that exports increased substantially above 20 million kilograms. This means that South Africa is a net importer of pork.

### 2.2.1 Export for pork.

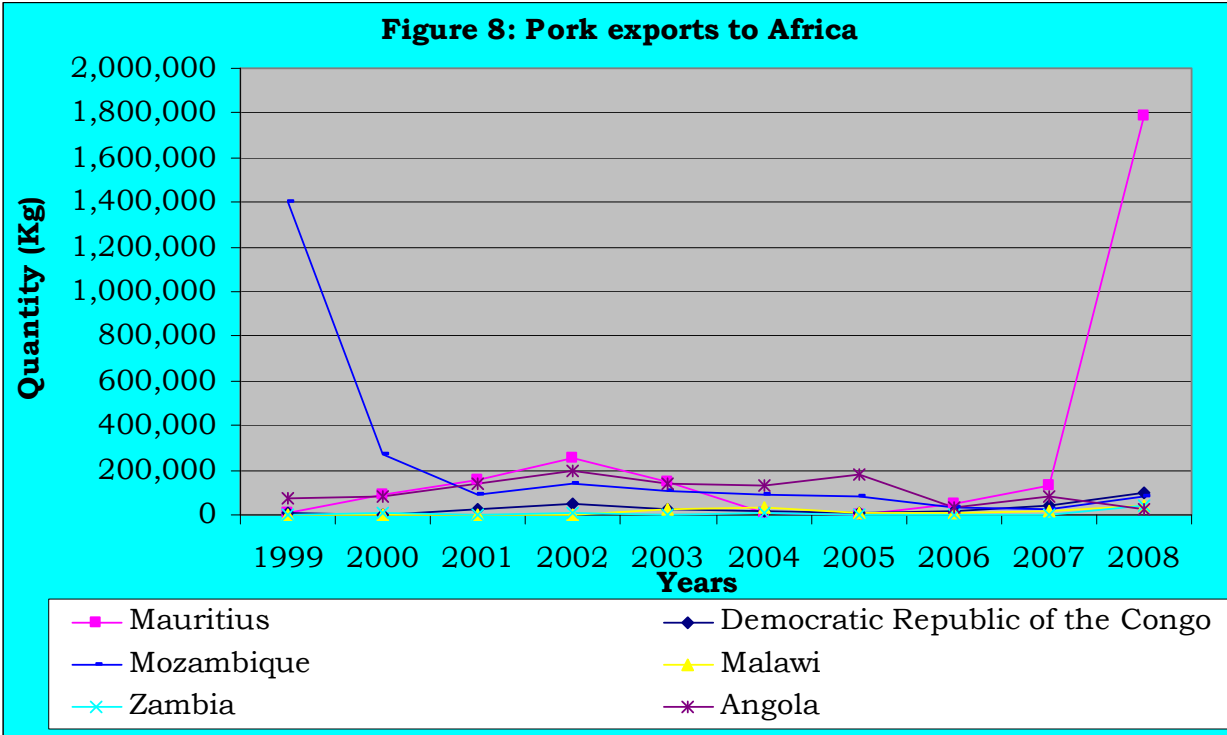
South Africa exported approximately 2.7 million kilograms of pork in 2008 yielding an export value of R 34.8 million. The quantity and the value for exports of pork are shown in Figure 8.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

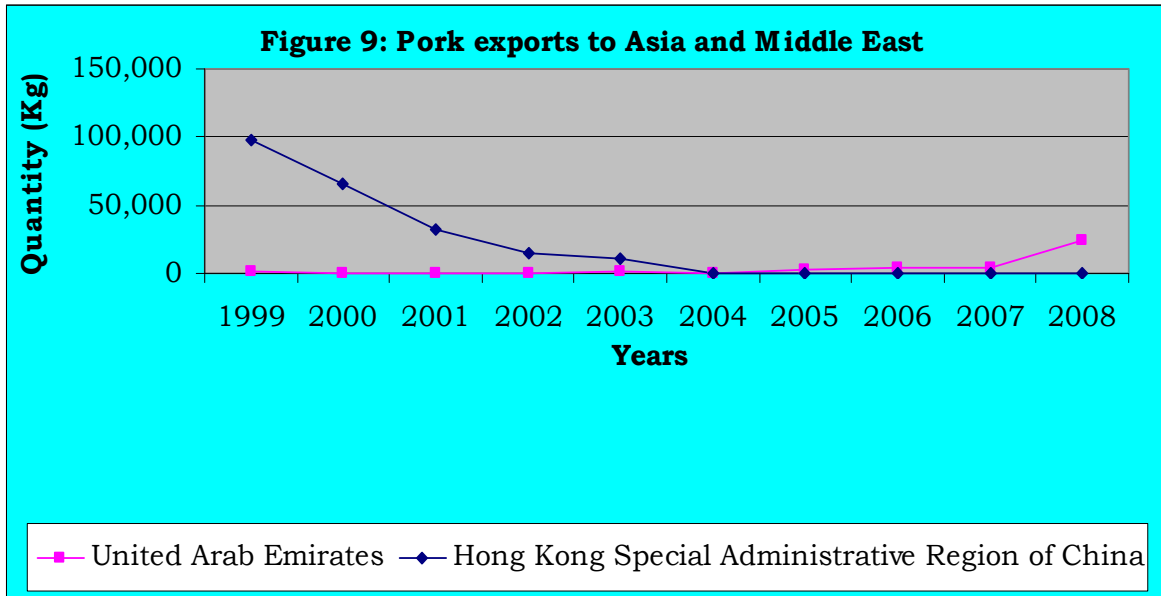
From Figure 7, exports for pork remain below 5 million kilograms. The year 2005 displayed an outlier of 20 million kilograms. The export value fluctuated between R 10 million and R 20 million and experienced a sharp increase in 2007 and 2008.

Figure 8 below show the main export market of South African pork.



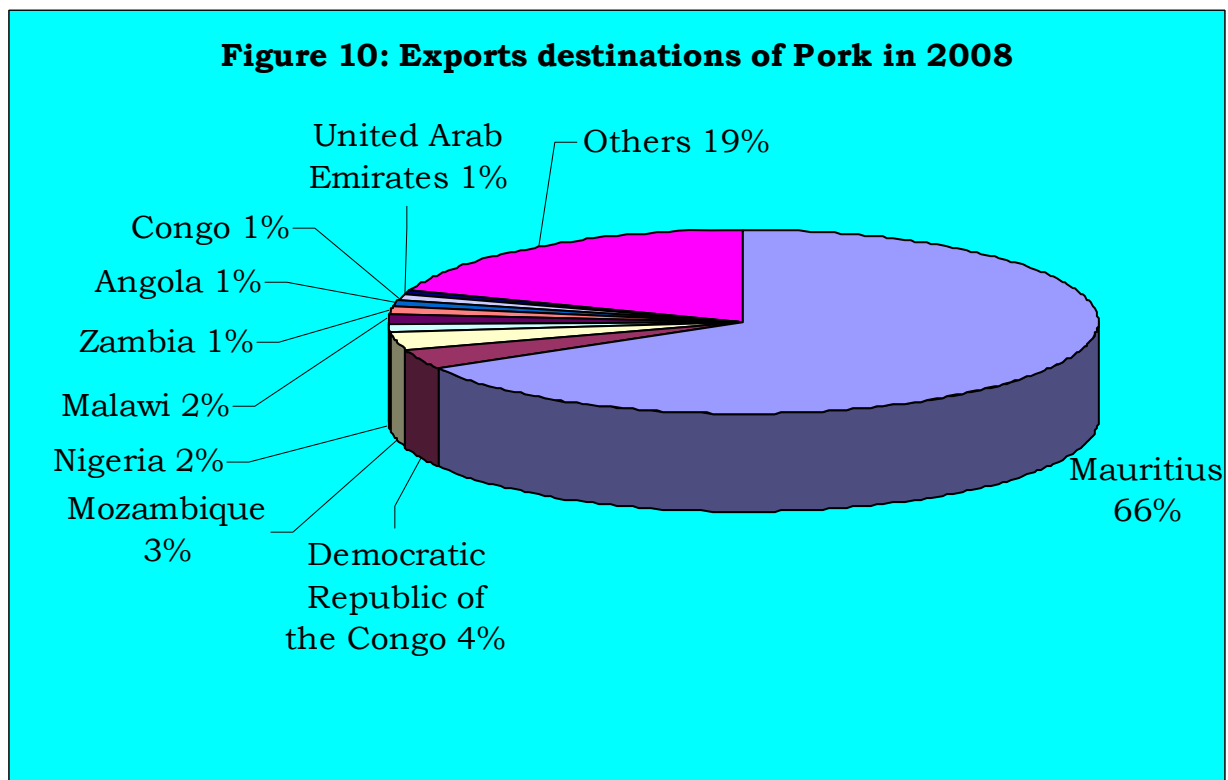
Source: Quantec Easy Data.

From Figure 8, Mozambique was an important trading partner to South Africa in 1999 but declined significantly in 2000. There were some intermittent among Malawi, DRC, Mozambique, Angola, Mauritius between the year 2000 and 2007. In 2008 Mauritius emerged as a new trading partner importing over 1.5 million kilogram of pork.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

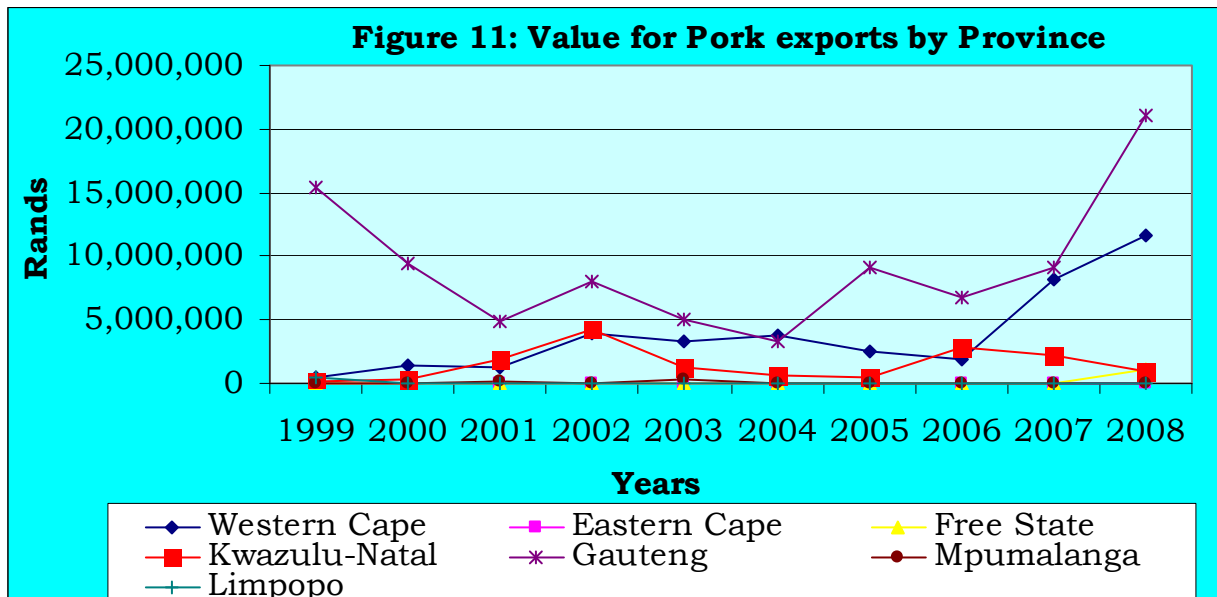
Figure 9 displays that pork produced in South Africa was mainly exported to United Arab Emirates and Hong Kong in Asia and Middle East. Hong Kong commanded the highest pork exports from 1999 to 2003 and from 2005 to 2008 United Arab Emirates commanded more pork exports from South Africa.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.



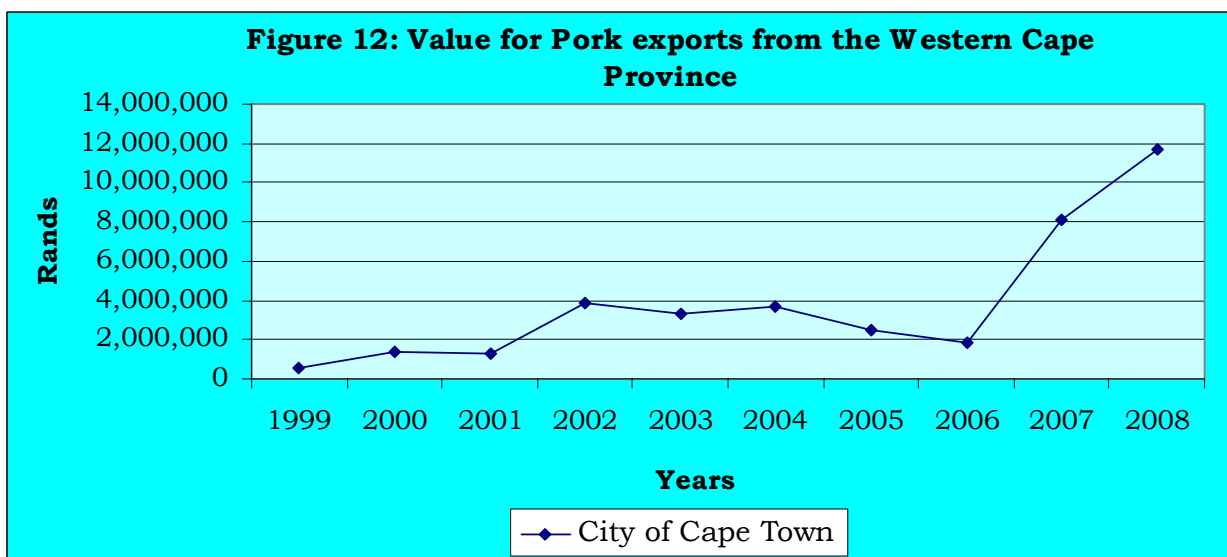
Values of pork exports from various provinces of South Africa are presented in Figure 11.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

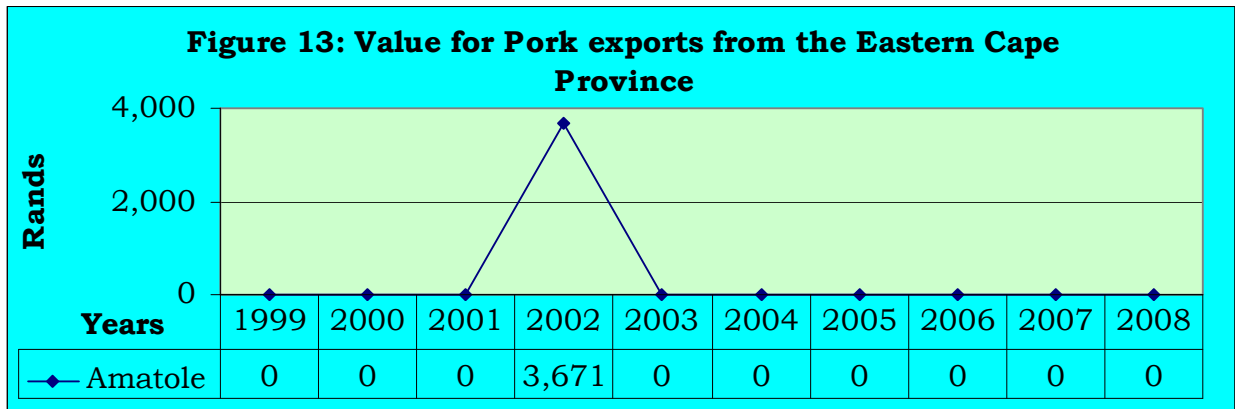
The Gauteng province dominated exports for pork from 1999 to 2008 followed Western Cape and Kwazulu–Natal Provinces. This is due to the fact that these provinces are main exit points for meat and due to infrastructure developments that facilitate trade.

The following figures (Figures 12 - 18) show the value of pork exports from the various districts in the nine provinces of South Africa.



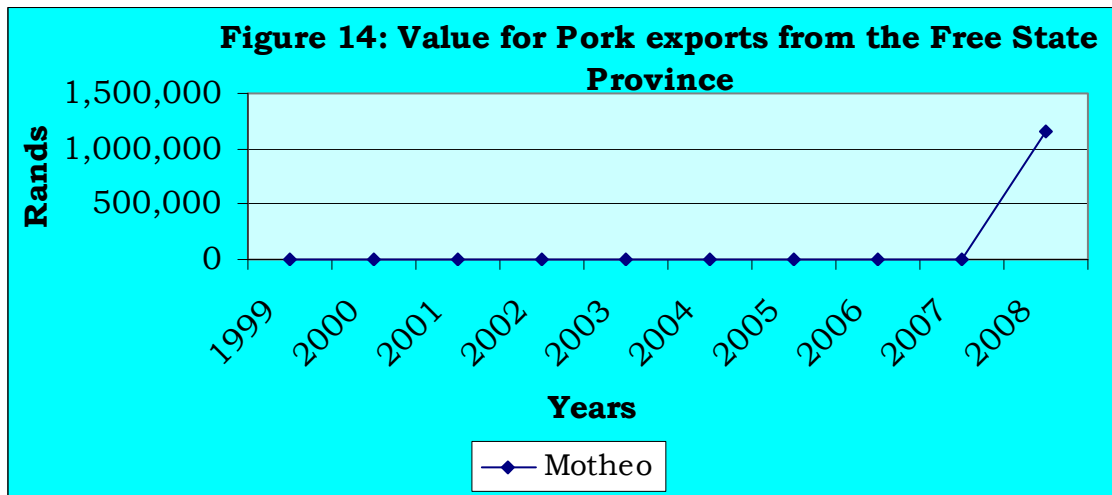
Source: Quantec Easy Data.

Figure 12 indicates that City of Cape Town district was a regular exporter and experienced sharp increases in 2007 and 2008. City of Cape Town district is the main exit point in the Western Cape.



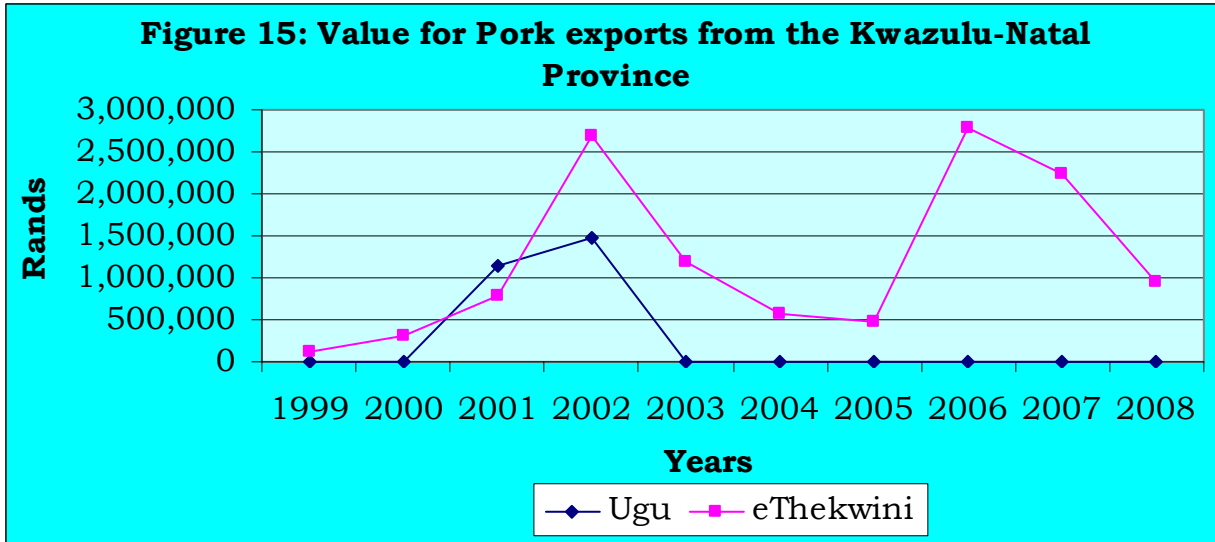
Source: Quantec Easy Data.

From the Eastern Cape Province, Amatole district municipality recorded exports for pork only in 2002.



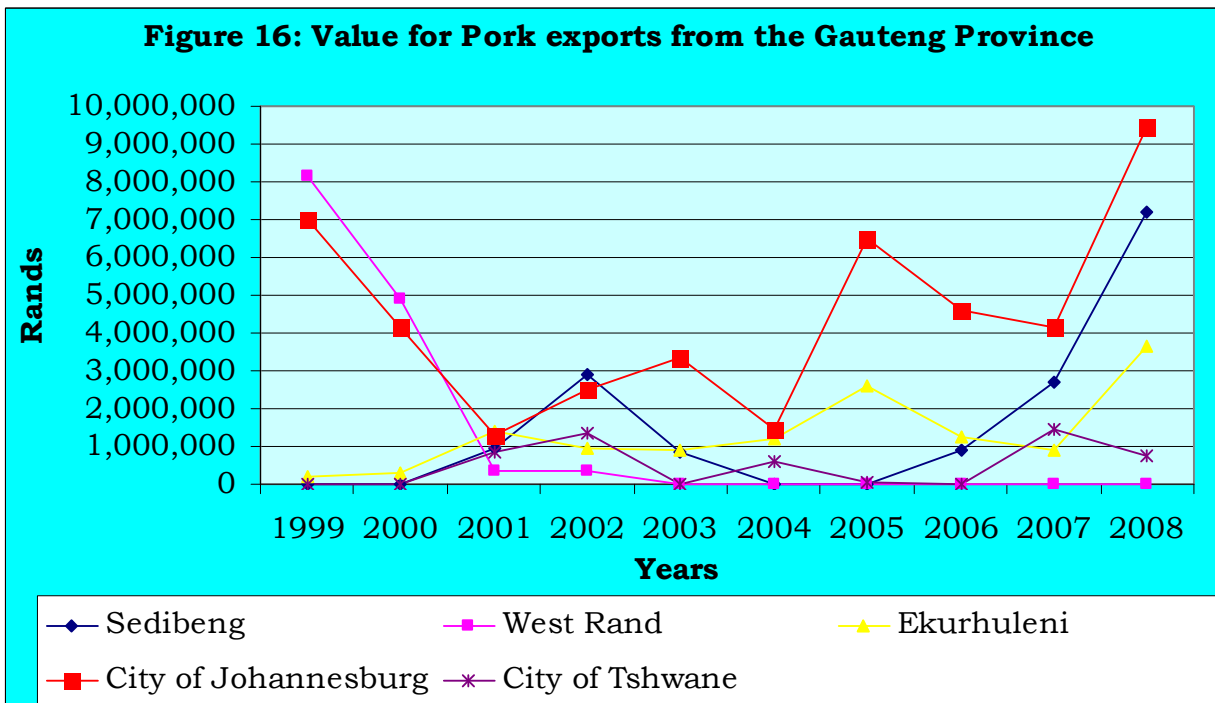
Source: Quantec Easy Data.

Figure 14 indicates that exports for pork from Free State Province were recorded only during 2008 in Motheo district.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

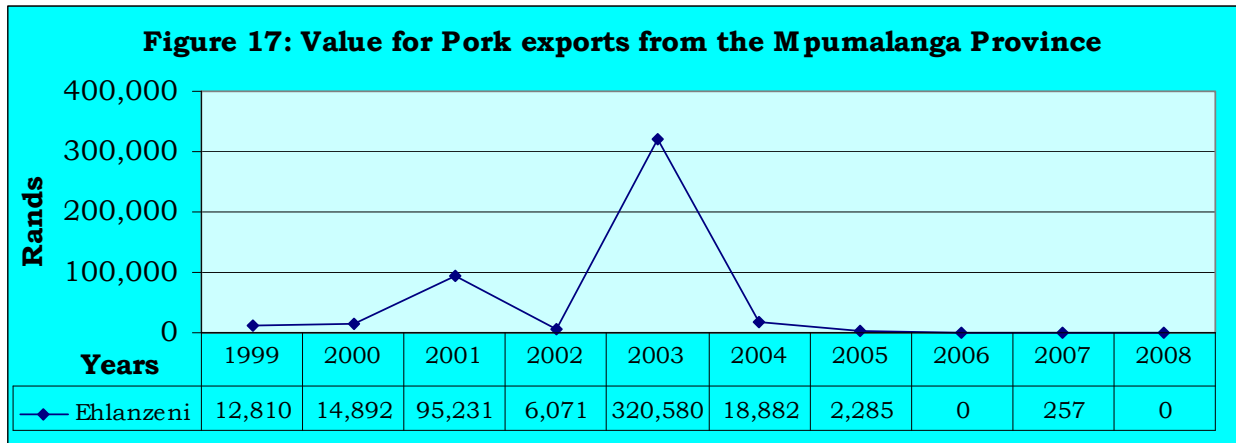
From Figure 15, exports for pork occurred in eThekweni and Ugu district municipalities. The eThekweni district municipality dominated the trend with the highest values in 2002 and 2006. This is due to the fact that eThekweni district is the main exit point in Kwazulu-Natal.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

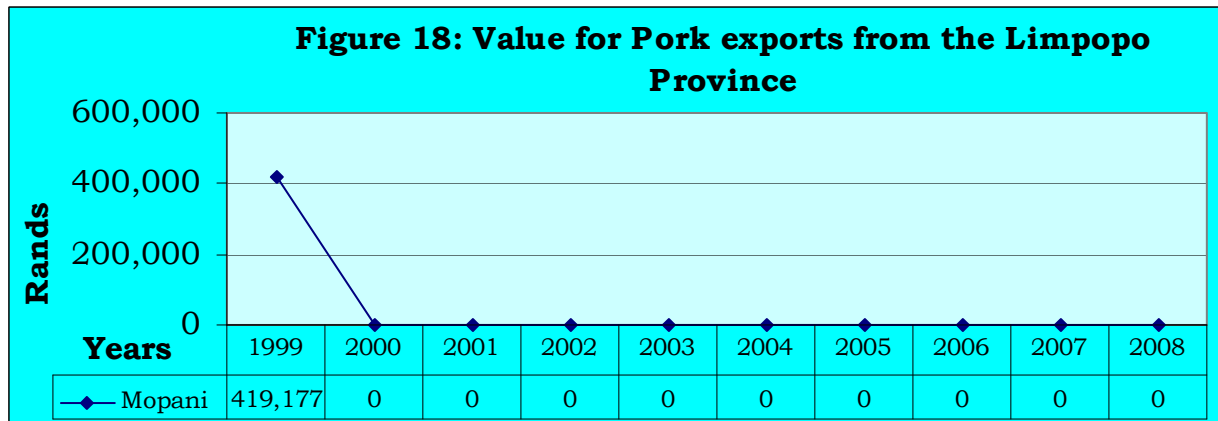
From the Gauteng Province, pork exports occurred mainly in City of Johannesburg, Sedibeng and Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipalities. The City of Johannesburg dominated the trend and it declined to low levels in 2001 but

experienced sharp increases in 2005 and 2008. This is due to the fact that City of Johannesburg is the main exit point to neighbouring countries of South Africa.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

Figure 17 show that exports for pork in Mpumalanga Province were only from Ehlanzeni district municipality. Exports for pork fluctuated at low levels and experienced a sharp increase in 2003 before declining to low levels again in 2004.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

In the Limpopo Province, pork exports were recorded only in 1999 from the Mopani district municipality.

## 2.2.2. Share Analysis.

**Table 2: Share of provincial pork exports to the total RSA pork exports (%)**.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Western Cape	3.18	12.41	15.67	23.89	33.34	49.01	20.66	15.93	41.61	33.44
Eastern Cape	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Free State	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30
Kwazulu-Natal	0.76	2.84	23.85	25.89	12.16	7.59	3.98	24.54	11.41	2.73
Gauteng	93.43	84.61	59.31	50.16	51.25	43.16	75.33	59.53	46.97	60.53
Mpumalanga	0.08	0.13	1.17	0.04	3.24	0.25	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
Limpopo	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.**

Table 2 indicates that Gauteng province commanded the greatest share in the export for pork followed by Western Cape and Kwazulu-Natal provinces. This is mainly due to the fact that these provinces are the main exit points for pork. Fractional exports for pork were recorded in Eastern Cape, Free State, Mpumalanga and Limpopo provinces.

**Table 3: Share of district pork exports to the total Western Cape provincial Cape pork exports (%)**.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
City of Cape Town	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.**

From Table 6, City of Cape Town Metropolitan municipality commanded 100% share in the export for pork from 1999 to 2008. This may be due to the fact that City of Cape Town is the main exit point for meat in the province.

**Table 4: Share of district pork exports to the total Eastern Cape provincial Cape pork exports (%)**.

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Amatole	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.**

In the Eastern Cape Province exports for pork occurred only in 2002 from the Amatole district.

**Table 5: Share of district pork exports to the total Free State provincial pork exports (%).**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motheo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.

Table 3 indicates that exports for pork in Free State were recorded only in 2008 from Motheo district.

**Table 6: Share of district pork exports to the total Kwazulu-Natal provincial pork exports (%).**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ugu	0.00	0.00	58.83	35.31	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
eThekwini	100	100	41.17	64.69	100	100	98.66	100	100	100
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.

In Kwazulu-Natal, eThekwini metropolitan municipality commanded the greatest share of exports for pork from 1999 to 2008. Intermittent exports were recorded from Ugu district municipality.

**Table 7: Share of district pork exports to the total Gauteng provincial pork exports (%).**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Sedibeng	0.00	0.00	19.50	36.05	16.33	0.00	0.00	13.52	29.23	34.23
West Rand	53.08	52.49	7.76	4.22	0.00	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
Ekurhuleni	1.33	3.10	28.74	11.82	17.72	36.90	28.31	18.39	9.69	17.27
City of Johannesburg	45.59	44.41	26.87	30.95	65.95	44.86	71.13	68.08	45.04	44.76
City of Tshwane	0.00	0.00	17.13	16.96	0.00	17.63	0.55	0.00	16.04	3.64
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.

Table 3 indicates that City of Johannesburg metropolitan municipality commanded the greatest share in the export for pork followed by Ekurhuleni metropolitan municipality. Intermittent exports for pork were recorded in Sedibeng, West Rand and City of Tshwane metropolitan municipalities.

**Table 8: Share of district pork exports to the total Mpumalanga provincial pork exports (%).**

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ehlanzeni	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	100	0
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.

From the Mpumalanga province, Ehlanzeni district commanded 100% share in the export of pork from 1999 to 2007.

**Table 9: Share of district pork exports to the total Limpopo provincial pork exports (%).**

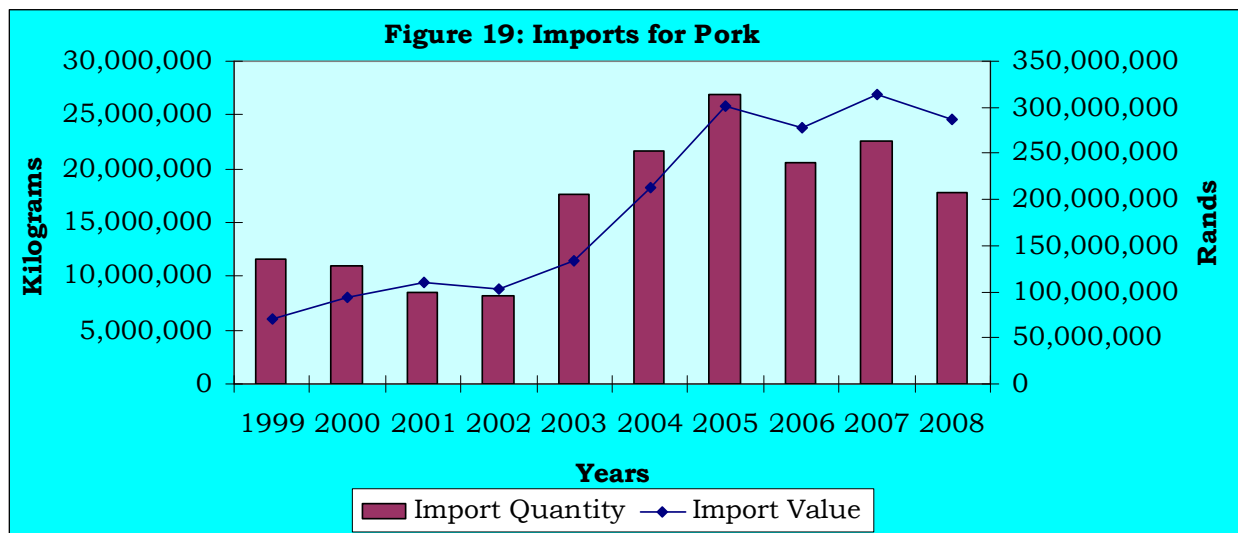
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mopani	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Calculated from Quantec Easy Data.

From the Limpopo Province, exports for pork occurred from Mopani district only in 1999.

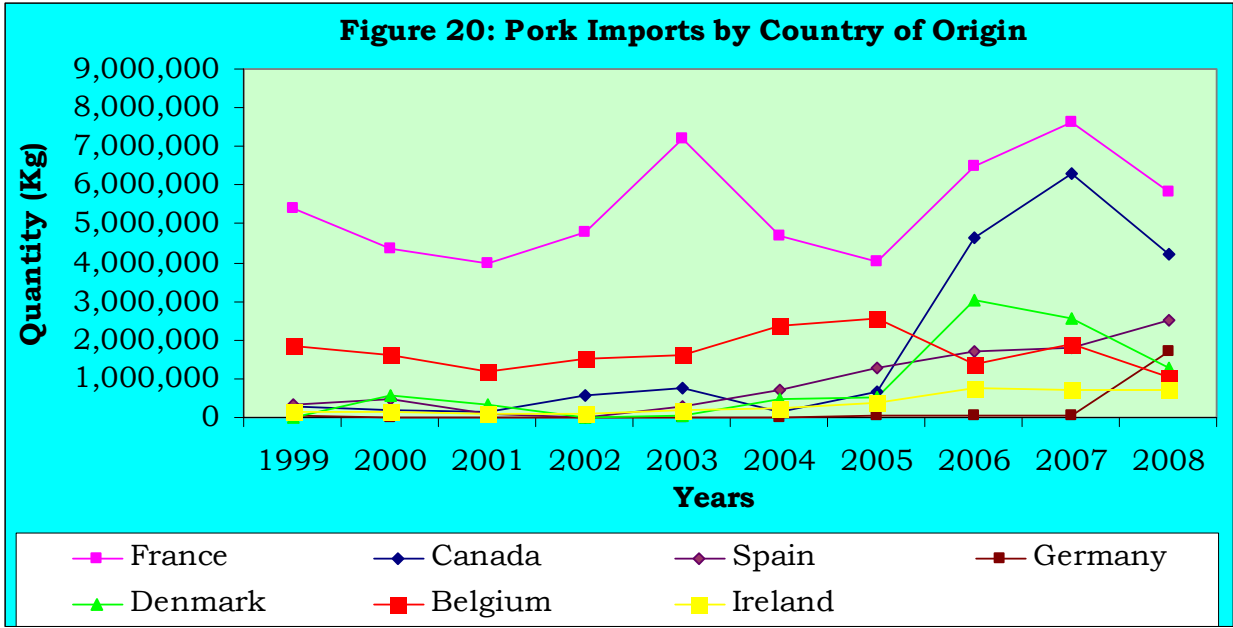
### 2.2.3. Imports.

South Africa produces around 189 million kilograms for pork and consumption is around 208 million kilograms. After subtracting the small quantities of exports the shortfall is imported.



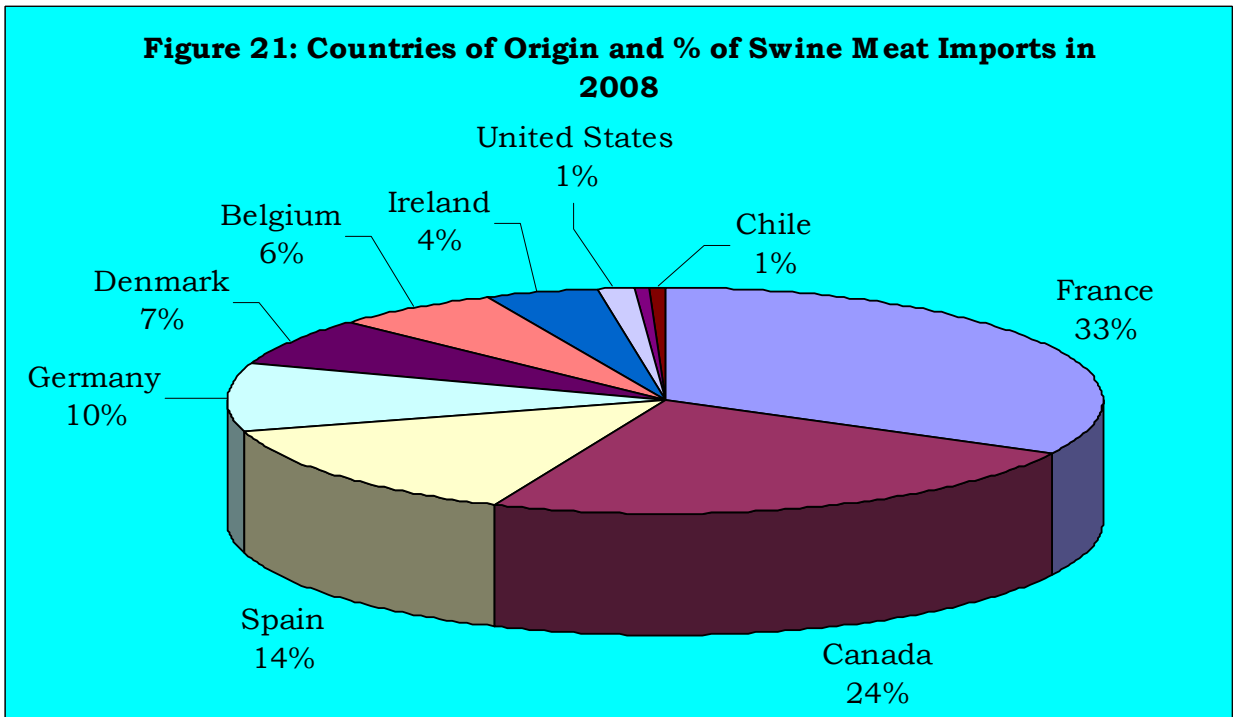
Source: Quantec Easy Data.

Figure 19 shows that from 2003 imports for pork increased substantially in both value and quantity to a peak level in 2005. From 2006 imports fluctuated and declined in 2008.



Source: Quantec Easy Data.

Imports for pork in South Africa during the past decade were dominated by France. Belgium was a second supplier but from 2006 countries like Canada, Denmark and Spain increased their supply for pork significantly. Figure 21 indicates that in 2008, France commanded the greatest share for pork imports in South Africa accounting for 33% followed by Canada that took up 24%, Spain (14%) and Germany (10%)



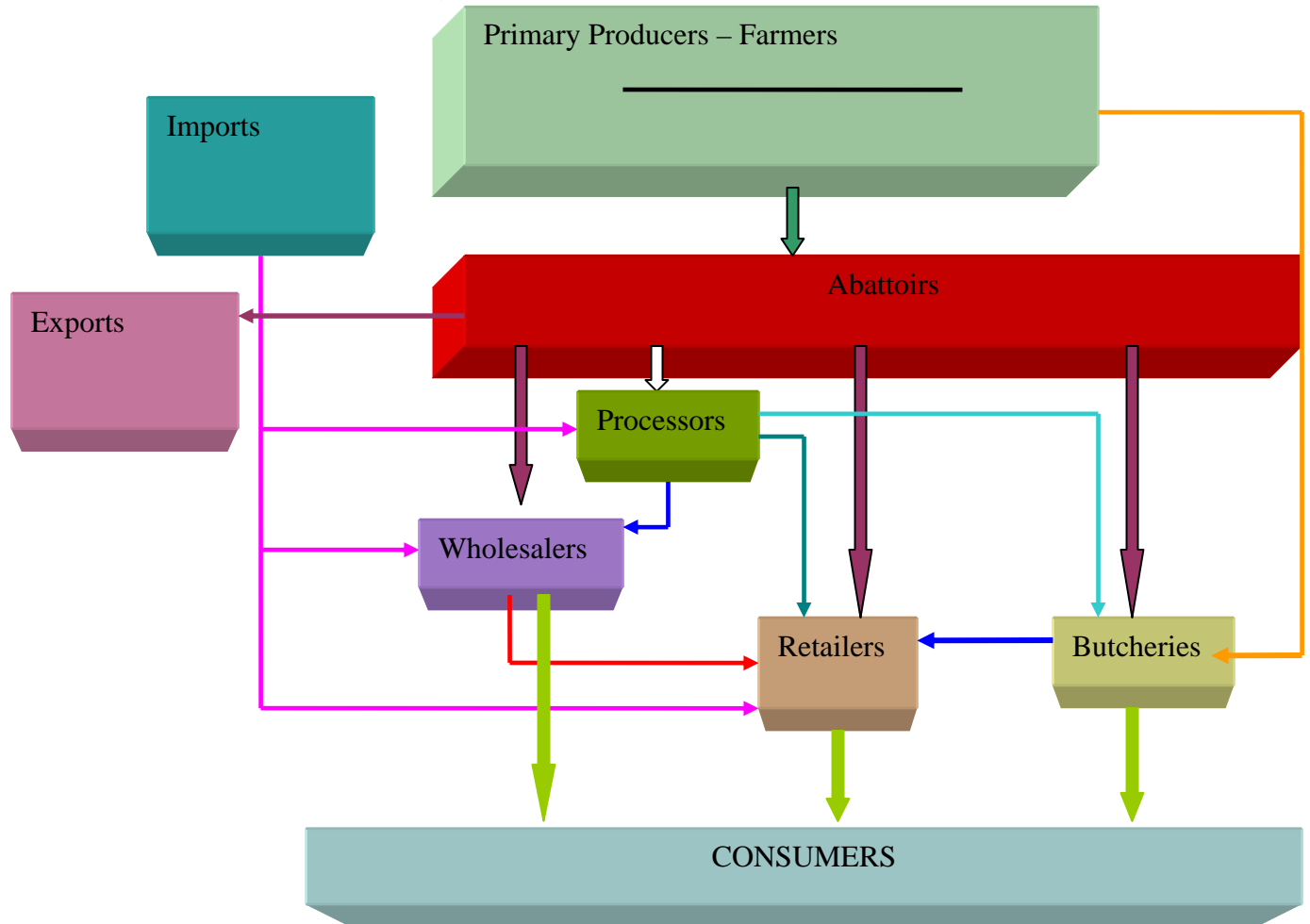
Source: Quantec Easy Data.



### 3. MARKETING CHANNELS / VALUE CHAIN

The value chain starts at primary producer. The pigs are slaughtered at abattoirs. The meat is sold to the butcheries/wholesalers/retailers/processors. The meat can be bought by consumers directly from abattoirs and/or butcheries and/or wholesalers and/or retailers. In some cases the consumer buys live pig and perform abattoir and processing activities him-/herself.

**Figure 21: Pork Marketing Channel**



#### 4. OPPORUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

**Table 10: Opportunities and Challenges**

<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>CHALLENGES</b>
Important supplier of quality protein for human health	Very susceptible to world conditions and cheap imports
Industry with tremendous Growth Potential	Stiff competition both nationally and internationally
Pro-active in addressing consumer requirements and doing promotions	Health and safety issues
Dedicated social development training programme	Phytosanitary issues
	Outbreak of diseases such as swine fever

#### 5. STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

##### ↗ **Strengths.**

- The turnaround production time is quicker than red meat production. It is becoming a meat of choice.
- Piggeries can be established in relatively small areas.
- Feed costs are much lower than other meat production costs.
- The demand for pork meat has increased significantly over the years due to the high prices and unavailability of red meat substitutes.

##### ↗ **Weaknesses.**

- The industry is susceptible to diseases. Health, safety and phytosanitary issues can be inhibitive in terms of growth.
- Shortage of water could affect the cleaning of pens and this could be a challenge in terms of meeting the safety requirements.
- It is more labour intensive than the red meat industry.

## 6. MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

### 6.1. Export tariffs.

Tariffs that different importing countries applied to pork originating from South Africa in 2008 are shown in Table 11.

**Table 11: Pork export tariffs**

No.	Country.	Trade regime description.	2007.		2008.	
			Applied tariffs	Total ad valorem equivalent tariff (estimated)	Applied tariffs	Total ad valorem equivalent tariff (estimated)
1	Malawi	MFN	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	10.00%
2	Mauritius	Preferential tariff for SADC countries	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3	United Arab Emirates	MFN	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
4	Angola	MFN	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
5	Congo, Democratic Republic of	MFN	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
6	Zambia	Preferential tariff for South Africa	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
7	Mozambique	MFN	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
8	Nigeria	MFN	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
9	Zimbabwe	MFN	40.00%	470.00%	40.00%	40.00%
10	Ghana	MFN	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
11	Congo	MFN	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
12	Germany	Preferential tariff for South Africa	428.87 \$/Ton	19.24%	191.39 \$/Ton	13.30%

**Source: Market Access Map.**

Table 11 indicates that in 2008 South Africa received preferential tariff for pork export in Mauritius, Zambia and Germany. The tariff in Mauritius and Zambia remained unchanged at 0.00% and 5.00% respectively while Germany reduced both applied and ad valorem tariff from \$428.987/ton and 19.24% in 2007 to \$191.39/ton and 13.3% in 2008. Malawi terminated its preferential tariff of 0.00% of pork originating from South Africa and now applies MFN tariff of 10.00%. The remaining markets continued to apply the same level of tariffs in 2008 with Zimbabwe being the most protected market at 40%.

## 6.2. Import tariffs.

Tariffs that South Africa applied to imports of pork originating from all possible countries in 2007 are shown in Table 12.

**Table 12: Pork (pork) import tariffs**

No.	Country	Trade regime description	2007		2008	
			Applied tariffs	Total ad valorem equivalent tariff (estimated)	Applied tariffs	Total ad valorem equivalent tariff (estimated)
1	Australia	MFN duties (Applied)	15.00% or 196.70 \$/Ton whichever is the greater	15.00%	15.00% or 129.13 \$/Ton whichever is the greater	15.00%
2	Belgium					
3	Brazil					
4	Canada					
5	Chile					
6	Denmark					
7	France					
8	Germany					
9	Ireland					
10	Italy					
11	United States of America					

**Source: Market Access Map.**

Table 12 shows that South Africa reduced its applied tariffs for pork in terms of the \$/ton while in terms of % value it remains the same in 2008 from all possible suppliers. The import tariff changed from 15% or \$196.70%/ton (whichever is greater) in 2007 to 15% or \$129.13%/ton (whichever is greater) in 2008. The total ad valorem tariff remained unchanged at 15%.

## 7. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF SOUTH AFRICAN PORK INDUSTRY IN 2008.

**Table 13: List of importing markets for the Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen exported by South Africa in 2008**

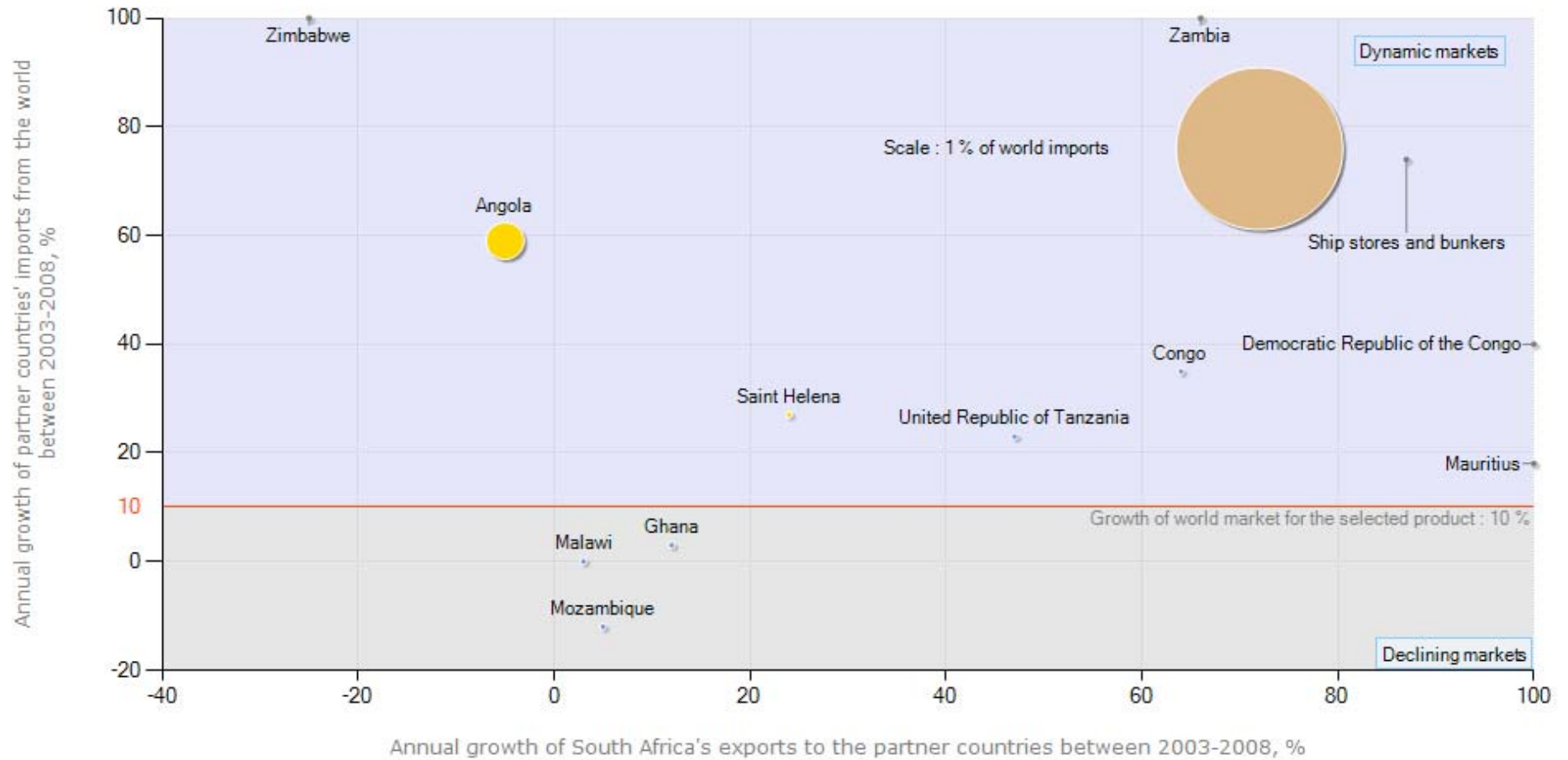
South Africa's exports represent 0.02% of world exports for this Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen, its ranking in world exports is 38.

Importers	Trade Indicators												Tariff (estimated) faced by South Africa
	Exported value 2008, USD thousand	Trade balance 2008 in USD thousand	Share in South Africa's exports, %	Exported quantity 2008	Quantity unit	Unit value, (USD/unit)	Exported growth in value between 2004-2008, %, p.a.	Exported growth in quantity between 2004-2008, %, p.a.	Exported growth in value between 2007-2008, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world imports	Share of partner countries in world imports, %	Total import growth in value of partner countries between 2004-2008, %, p.a.	
World	4899	-29576	100	2934	Tons	1670	35	42	63		100	10	
Ship stores and bunkers	1775	1775	36.2	498	Tons	3564	87	60	15	92	0	74	
Mauritius	977	977	19.9	1791	Tons	546	286	429	123	85	0	18	0
Democratic Republic of the Congo	536	536	10.9	196	Tons	2735	130	89	725	81	0	40	10
Nigeria	388	388	7.9	48	Tons	8083	28	15	253				20
Angola	357	357	7.3	101	Tons	3535	-5	-9	-28	39	0.2	59	10
Mozambique	311	311	6.3	120	Tons	2592	5	-8	143	149	0	-12	19.5
United Arab Emirates	127	127	2.6	24	Tons	5292		111	388	46	0.1	25	5
Malawi	117	117	2.4	43	Tons	2721	3	7	139	143	0	0	10
Zambia	86	86	1.8	40	Tons	2150	66	54	682	148	0	257	4.6
Germany	71	-3239	1.4	27	Tons	2630				2	9.5	6	13.3
Congo	47	47	1	24	Tons	1958	64			89	0	35	20
Ghana	25	25	0.5	4	Tons	6250	12			117	0	3	20
Zimbabwe	24	24	0.5	3	Tons	8000	-25		700	131	0	120	40

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics.

Table 13 shows that during 2008 South Africa exported a total of 2 934 tons of pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) at an average value of US\$ 1 670/unit. The major export destinations for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) originating from South Africa during 2008 were Mauritius, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Nigeria, Angola and Mozambique. The greatest share of South African pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports were exported to Mauritius which commanded 19.9% during the year 2008 followed by Democratic Republic of Congo that took up 10.9%. South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports increased by 35% in value and 42% in quantity between the periods 2004 and 2008. During the same period, exports of pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) to Mauritius increased by 286% in value and 429% in quantity; while exports to Democratic Republic of Congo increased by 130% in value and 89% in quantity. Between the period 2007 and 2008, South Africa's exports of pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) increased by 63% in value. During the same period, exports of pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) to Mauritius increased by 123% while those to Democratic Republic of Congo decreased by 725% in value.

Growth in demand for the selected export product from South Africa in 2008  
 Product : 0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen



- South Africa export growth to partner < Partner import growth from the world
- South Africa export growth to partner > Partner import growth from the world
- Reference bubble
- Some bubbles may not be displayed due to lack of growth rate indicators
- Bubble size is proportional to the share in world imports of partner countries for the selected product

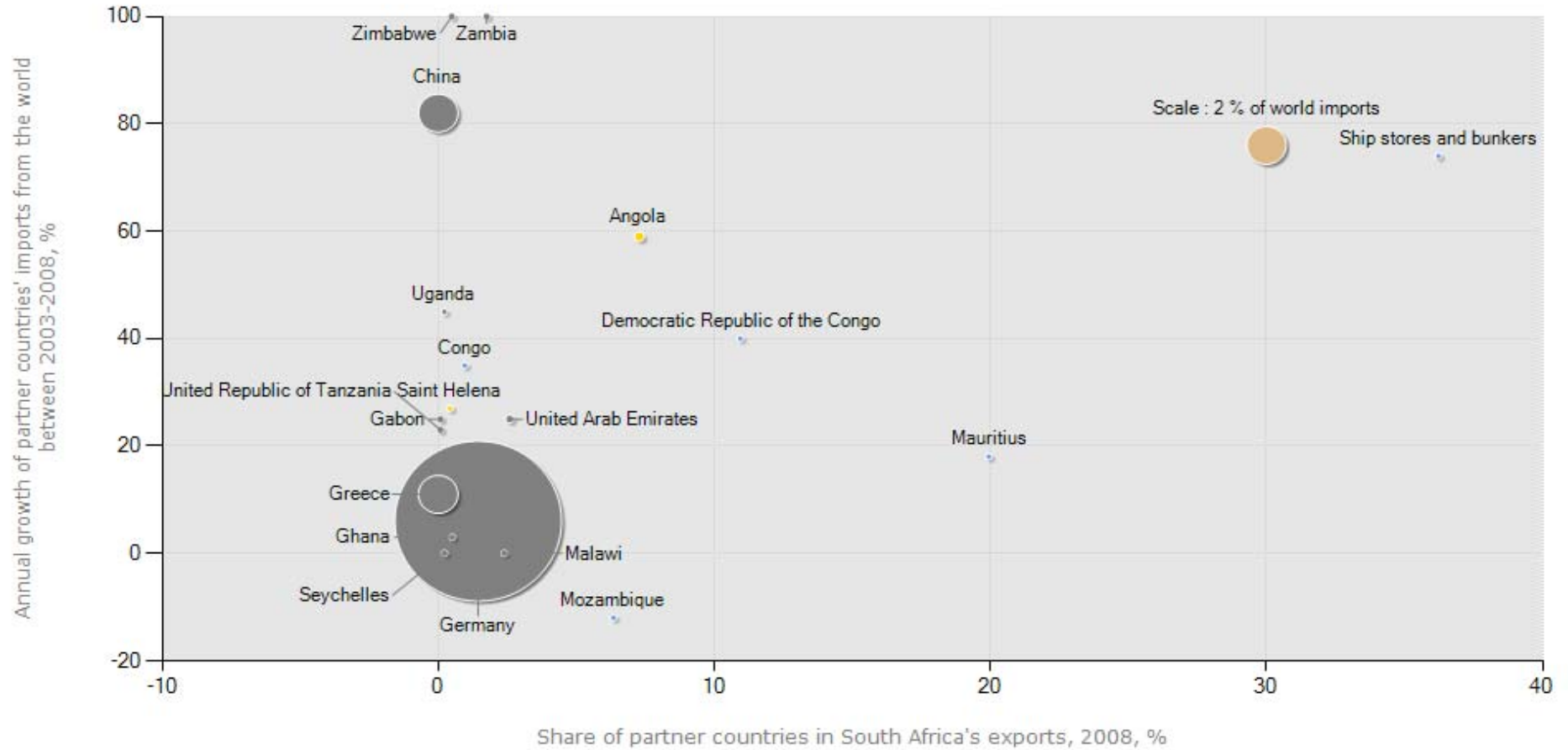


The chart illustrates that between 2003 and 2008 South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports to Angola, Saint Helena, Zimbabwe and Zambia were growing at a rate that is less than their import growth from the rest of the world. These countries represent losses in dynamic markets to South Africa in the export for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen).

During the same period, South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports to Mozambique, Malawi, Ghana, United Republic of Tanzania, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mauritius were growing at a rate that is greater than their imports from the rest of the world. United Republic of Tanzania, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Mauritius represent gains in dynamic markets while Mozambique, Malawi, and Ghana represent gains in declining markets to South Africa in the export for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen).



Prospects for market diversification for a product exported by South Africa in 2008  
 Product : 0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen



● South Africa export growth to partner < Partner import growth from the world    
 ● South Africa export growth to partner > Partner import growth from the world    
 ● N.A.    
 ● Reference bubble    
 Some bubbles may not be displayed due to lack of growth rate indicators    
 Bubble size is proportional to the share in world imports of partner countries for the selected product



The chart shows the prospects for market diversification for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports by South Africa in 2008. The analysis of the results as shown on the figure above, shows that Mauritius commanded the greatest shares of South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports during the year 2008, followed by Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola and Mozambique.

If South Africa is to diversify its pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) exports, the biggest market exists in Germany as this country commanded the greatest shares of world pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) even if its annual import growth rate was lower than world average. During 2008, South Africa did not export any pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) to Germany. Smaller market exists in Zimbabwe, Zambia and China as these countries have experienced higher annual import growth rate from 2003 – 2008.

**Table 14: List of supplying markets for the Pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imported by South Africa in 2008**

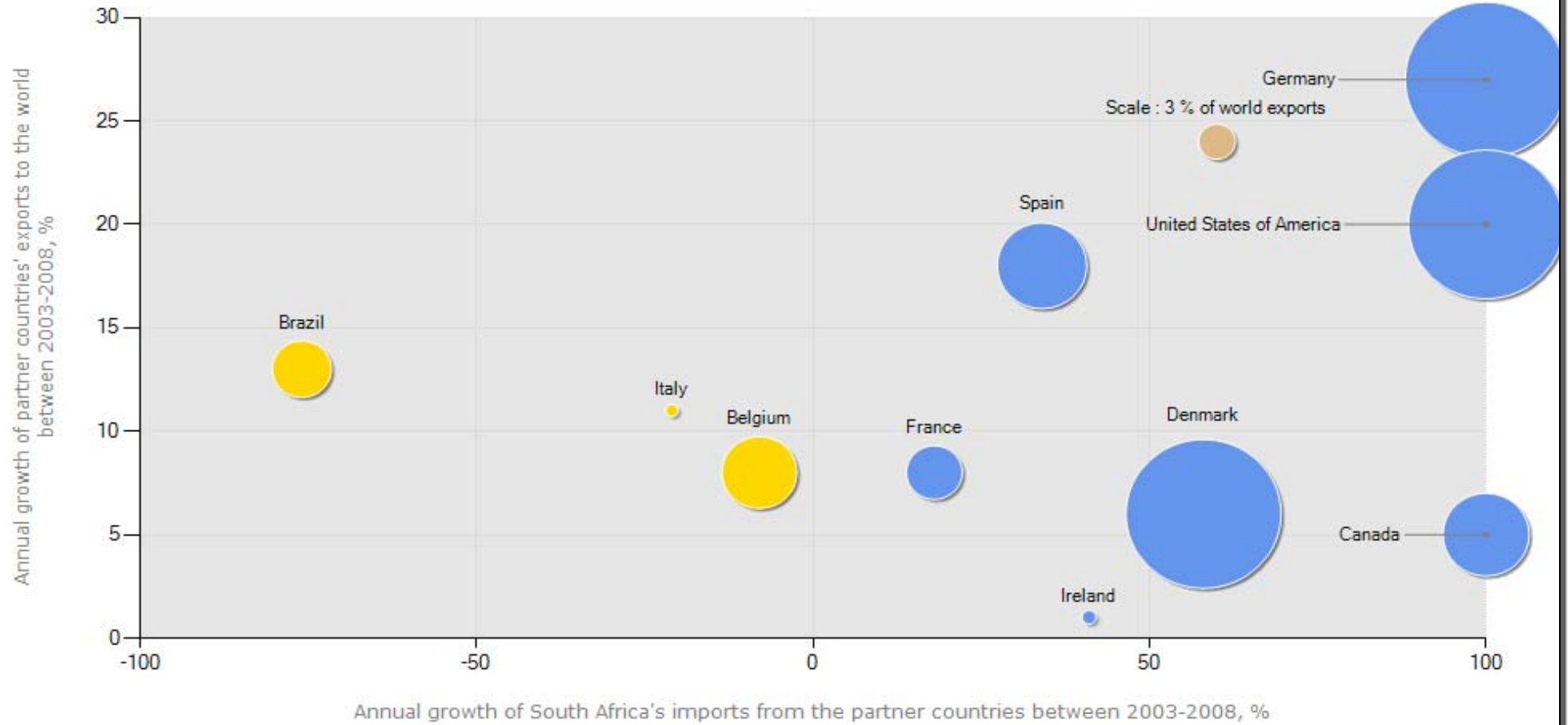
South Africa's imports represent 0.13% of world imports for this Pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) its ranking in world imports is 45.

Exporters	Trade Indicators												Tariff (estimated) applied by South Africa
	Imported value 2008, USD thousand	Trade balance 2008 in USD thousand	Share in South Africa's imports, %	Imported quantity 2008	Quantity unit	Unit value, (USD/unit)	Imported growth in value between 2004-2008, %, p.a.	Imported growth in quantity between 2004-2008, %, p.a.	Imported growth in value between 2007-2008, %, p.a.	Ranking of partner countries in world exports	Share of partner countries in world exports, %	Total export growth in value of partner countries between 2004-2008, %, p.a.	
World	34475	-29576	100	17745	Tons	1943	0	-6	-23		100	12	
France	12093	-12093	35.1	5815	Tons	2080	18	11	-29	9	4.9	8	9.8
Canada	7774	-7774	22.5	4221	Tons	1842	203	146	-35	6	7.8	5	9.8
Spain	5190	-5190	15.1	2497	Tons	2078	34	33	19	4	8.2	18	9.8
Germany	3310	-3239	9.6	1689	Tons	1960	240	213	13140	1	15	27	9.8
Denmark	2157	-2157	6.3	1269	Tons	1700	58	44	-45	2	14.5	6	9.8
Belgium	1840	-1840	5.3	1064	Tons	1729	-8	-18	-45	7	6.7	8	9.8
Ireland	1237	-1237	3.6	726	Tons	1704	41	32	25	17	0.9	1	9.8
United States of America	467	-467	1.4	259	Tons	1803	110	85	-51	3	14.4	20	9.8
Chile	220	-220	0.6	119	Tons	1849			-46	15	1	1	9.8
Brazil	147	-147	0.4	70	Tons	2100	-76	-78	-52	8	5.2	13	9.8
Italy	21	-21	0.1	2	Tons	10500	-21	-31	-76	18	0.8	11	9.8
Australia	15	-15	0	14	Tons	1071			-78	23	0.4	-2	9.8

Source: ITC calculations based on COMTRADE statistics.

Table 14 shows that during 2008 South Africa imported a total of 17 745 tons of pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) at an average value of US\$ 1 943/unit. The major origins for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imported by South Africa during 2008 were France, Canada, Spain, Germany and Denmark. The greatest share of South African pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports were from France which commanded 35% during the year 2008 followed by Canada that took up 23%. South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports decreased remained constant in value while quantity decreased by 6% between the periods 2004 and 2008. During the same period, imports for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) from France increased by 18% in value and 11% in quantity; and imports from Canada decreased by 203% in value and 146% in quantity. Between the period 2007 and 2008, South Africa's imports for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) decreased by 23% in value. During the same period, imports of pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) from France decreased by 29% while those from Canada increased by 35% in value. In addition, Germany commanded 9.6% for South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports in 2008 and its exports for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) to South Africa were growing by 240% and 13140% in value during the period 2003 to 2008 and 2007 to 2008 respectively, more than South Africa's leading suppliers. It represent future supplier for South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen).

Competitiveness of suppliers to South Africa for the selected import product in 2008  
 Product : 0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen



● South Africa import growth from partner < Partner export growth to the world

● South Africa import growth from partner > Partner export growth to the world

● Reference bubble  
 Some bubbles may not be displayed due to lack of growth rate indicators

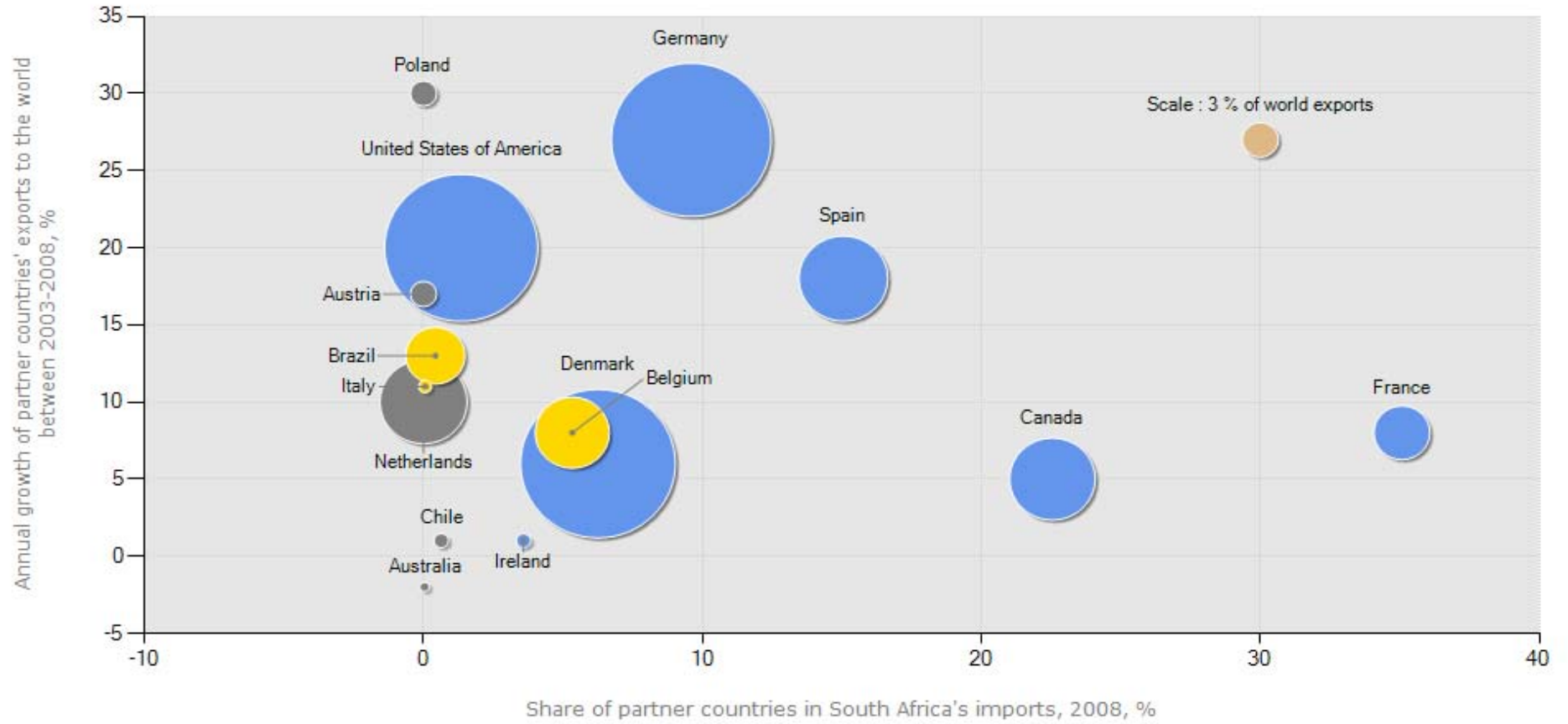
Bubble size is proportional to the share in world exports of partner countries for the selected product



The chart illustrates that between 2003 and 2008 South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports from the Brazil, Italy and Belgium were growing at a rate that is less than their export growth to the rest of the world. It will also be noticed that South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) import from these countries was declining while their world's export were growing.

During the same period, South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports from France, Spain, Ireland, Denmark, Canada, United States of America and Germany were growing at a rate that is greater than their exports to the rest of the world. It will also be noticed that South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports from these countries were growing together with world export.

Prospects for diversification of suppliers for a product imported by South Africa in 2008  
 Product : 0203 Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen



● South Africa import growth from partner < Partner export growth to the world

● South Africa import growth from partner > Partner export growth to the world

● N.A.  
 ● Reference bubble  
 Some bubbles may not be displayed due to lack of growth rate indicators

Bubble size is proportional to the share in world exports of partner countries for the selected product



The chart shows the prospects for diversification of suppliers for pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports by South Africa in 2008. The analysis of the results as in the figure above shows that France commanded the greatest shares in South Africa's pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports during the year 2008, followed by Canada and Spain.

If South Africa is to diversify its pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) imports, the biggest suppliers exist in Germany, Denmark, United States of America and Netherlands with Poland as the smaller supplier.

Germany commanded the greatest share of world pork (fresh, chilled or frozen). South Africa did not import any pork (fresh, chilled or frozen) from Netherlands and Poland in 2008 while imports from Germany, Denmark and United States of America were small.

## **8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

**The following organizations are acknowledged:**

- **Directorate Agricultural Statistics.**  
[www.daff.gov.za](http://www.daff.gov.za)
- **Quantec Easydata**  
[www.quantec.co.za](http://www.quantec.co.za)
- **ITC Market Access Map**  
<http://www.macmap.org/SouthAfrica>
- **ITC Trade Map**  
<http://www.trademap.org>.

**Disclaimer:** This document and its contents have been compiled by the Directorate Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries for the purpose of detailing the Pork value chain. Anyone who uses the information as contained in this document does so at his/her own risk. The views expressed in this document are those of the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with regard to the industry, unless otherwise stated. The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries therefore accepts no liability that can be incurred resulting from the use of this information.