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AGRICULTURE AND AGRI PROCESSING SECTOR STATISTICS FOR CAPE TOWN

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This short brief examines the state of agriculture and agri processing in the City of Cape Town (CoCT) Metropolitan Municipality. The report draws on high level secondary data so should be considered in light of how national data is aggregated to regions and economic activities. All nominal values are inflated to 2018 prices using the provincial consumer price index (average) according to official national data (Stats SA, 2019).

Economic contribution

In 2018 the agriculture, forestry and fisheries (AFF) sector added R6 billion to the CoCT's Gross Value Added (GVA) in the economy. This after exhibiting positive growth over and above inflation with a real growth rate of 1.3% over the preceding 10 years. This growth was parallel with the City's overall economic growth meaning the sector's economic share remained constant at around 1.4%. The real GVA of the agricultural, forestry and fisheries, along with the primary agri processing activity in the area, food, beverages and tobacco, are plotted as line graphs in Figure 1 below, along with the joint contribution to CoCT's total GVA.

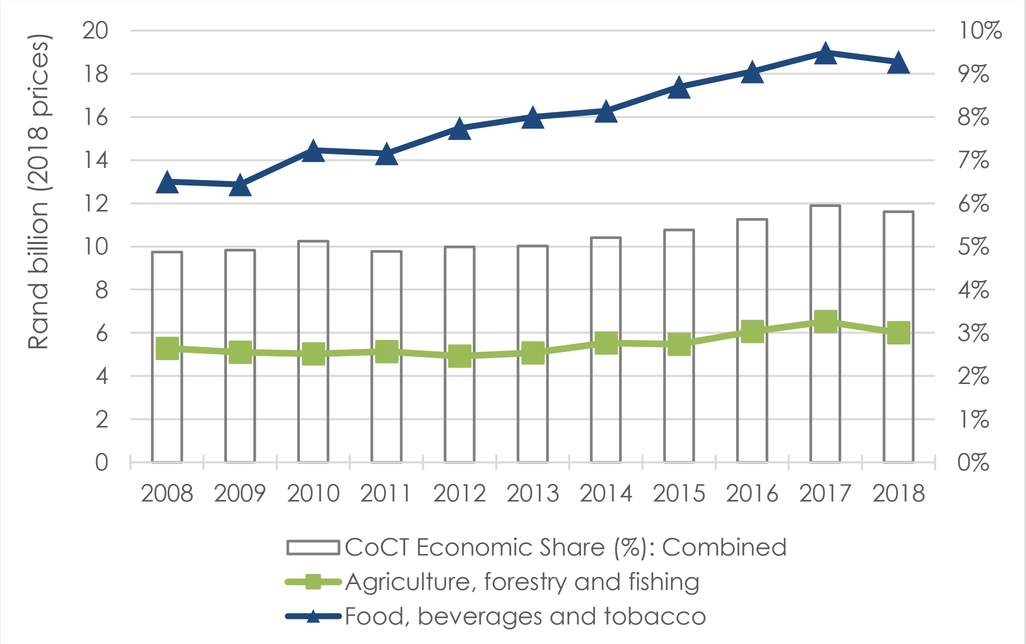

Figure 1: Real Gross Value Added in Agriculture and Agri Processing, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The food, beverages and tobacco (FBT) sector grew very strongly over the past 10 years. In 2008 the sector's GVA equivalent in 2018 prices was R13 billion, growing then at an average annual rate of 3.6% to reach R19 billion in 2018. This strong growth drove an increase in the combined agriculture and agri processing share in CoCT's GVA from 4.9% in 2008 to 5.8% in 2018. The full dataset used in Figure 1 is provided in Table 1 in the Appendices at the end of this report.

Geographic Distribution of Production

The largest share of output in the AFF sector in the CoCT was observed in the Northern Region of the municipality, despite a declining share over the past 10 years. In 2018 AFF output in the Northern Region was R2.1 billion, 19% of the CoCT's total output in the sector. The next biggest contributors are Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain (16%), Cape Flats (15%) and Tygerberg (14%). The complete regional breakdown of AFF output in the CoCT for 2008 and 2018 is displayed in Figure 2 below.

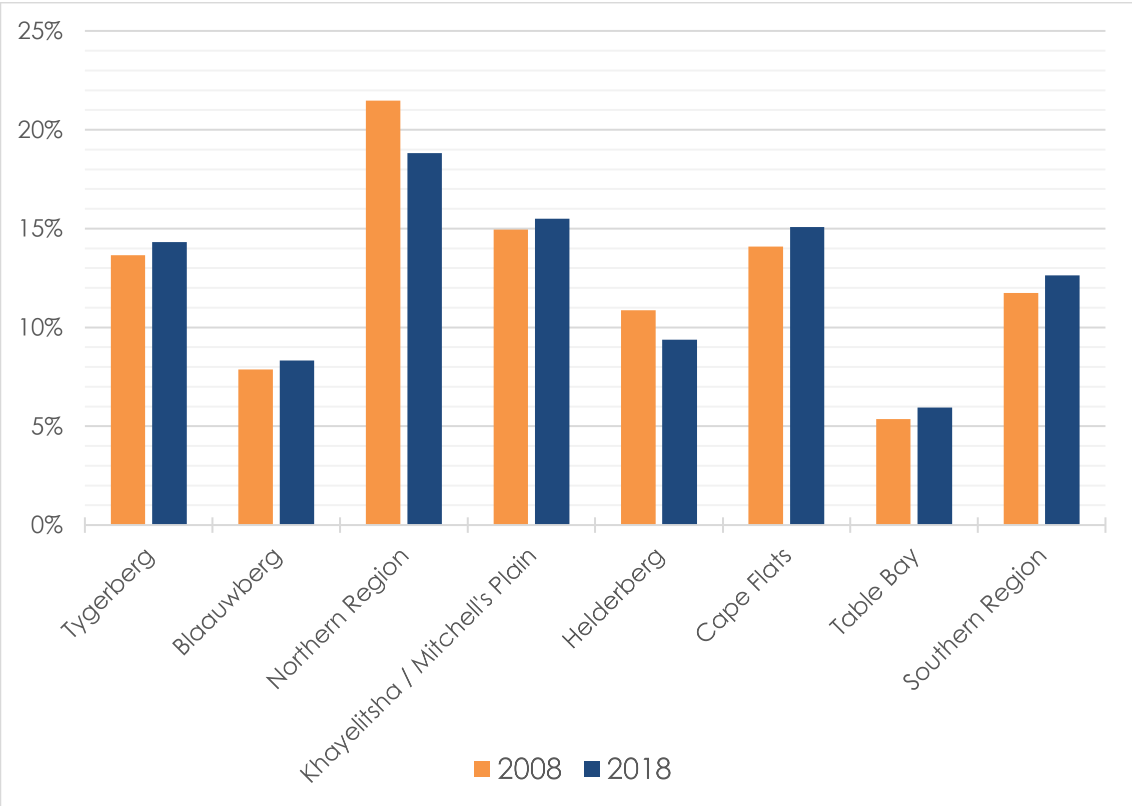

Figure 2: Regional Breakdown of Output in the AFF Sector, 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The biggest concentration of FBT output, broken down in Figure 3, was observed in Tygerberg where output totalled R11 billion in 2018, 20% of the municipal total. This was again despite a relative decline since 2008. Other major centres of production again include Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain (19%), Northern Region (17%) and the Cape Flats (15%). Despite slight differences the top four regions were consistent across the AFF and FBT sectors. Together these four areas, namely Northern Region, Tygerberg, Cape Flats and Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain, account for 69% of total output across the AFF and FBT sectors.

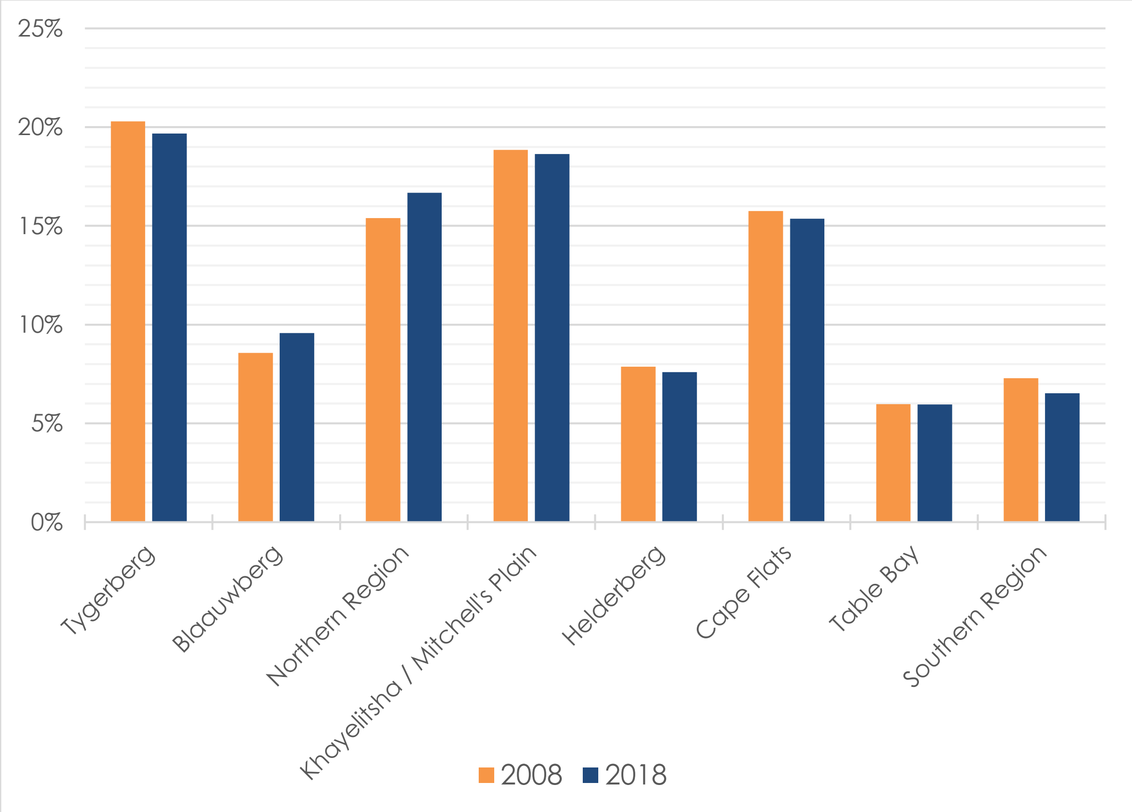

Figure 3: Regional Breakdown of Output in the FBT Sector, 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The shares in output for both the AFF and FBT sectors are not uniform across the different subsectors (agriculture; forestry; fisheries; food; beverages and tobacco). The Northern Region's achievement of having the largest output for the AFF sector is driven mainly by agricultural output. For forestry and fisheries the biggest output for 2018 was recorded in Khayelitsha/Mitchell's Plain and the Southern Region respectively. Similarly, whilst Tygerberg recorded the highest output for the food sector, for beverages and tobacco it was the Northern Region. A full breakdown of output by sub sector is provided in Table 2 in the Appendices.

Agricultural land

According to the Western Cape Department of Agriculture's recent flyover survey, in 2017 there was a total of 45 658 hectares classified as agricultural land in the Cape Metropole area, an increase of 3 502 (8.3%) from 2013 (WCDoA, 2018). It is worth noting that this increase in land under agricultural production has occurred in the midst of a severe drought affecting water availability in the province.

The breakdown by broad classification in Figure 4 reveals that almost half of this land is used for grains and oilseed production, up from 40% in 2013. This increase in the share of agricultural land has been largely at the expense of the land being used for pastures and grazing.

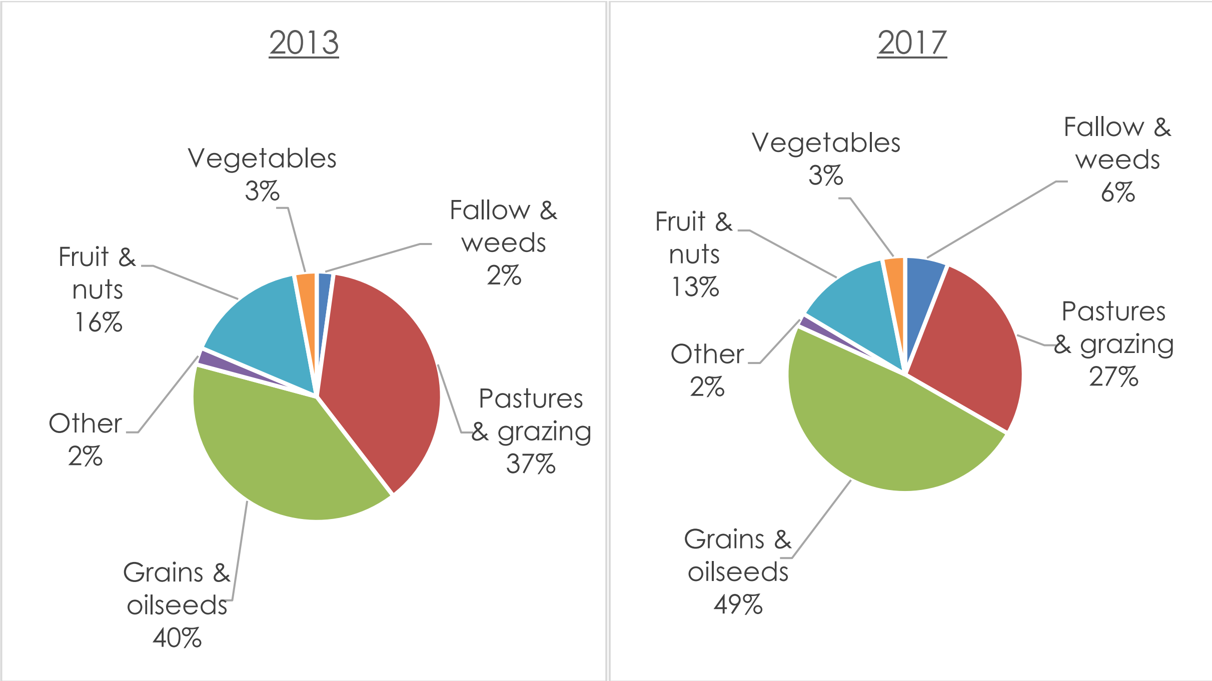

Figure 4: Breakdown of Agricultural Land Use in the Cape Town Metropole, 2013 v 2017
Source: (WCDoA, 2018)

More than half of the farmland used for grains and oilseeds related to wheat production where the area under production increased from 9.8 thousand hectares in 2013 to 12.4 thousand hectares in 2017. Most of the land used for fruits and nuts is used to produce wine grapes which covered more than 5 thousand hectares in 2017, despite a significant decline in area compared with 2013. There are a number of different vegetable products produced in the CoCT. The most widely produced vegetable in terms of area is carrots, making up 35% of the total vegetable area. Other key vegetable products include lettuce (16%), cauliflowers (11%) and potatoes (9%). The breakdown of agricultural land in terms of specific commodities is provided in Table 3 in the Appendices. The breakdown in terms of the broad classification is also provided in Table 4 in the Appendices

Agricultural infrastructure

A large share (30%) of the Western Cape's chicken batteries are found in the CoCT where there are a total of 82 recorded for 2017. The 30 nurseries in the CoCT also represents 20% of the provincial total, with large shares also observed for piggeries (12%) and tunnels (11%). For all four of these classifications the largest provincial shares were in the neighbouring Cape Winelands municipality. For the municipal breakdown of agricultural infrastructure see Table 5 in the Appendices.

Most of the chicken batteries and piggeries are located away from the Cape Town city centre clustering along the municipal boundary. This is clear to see in Figure 6 which maps all the chicken batteries and piggeries in the municipality. There was less of this clustering in the case of nurseries and tunnels, shown in Figure 7, where there are more facilities close to the Cape Town city centre.

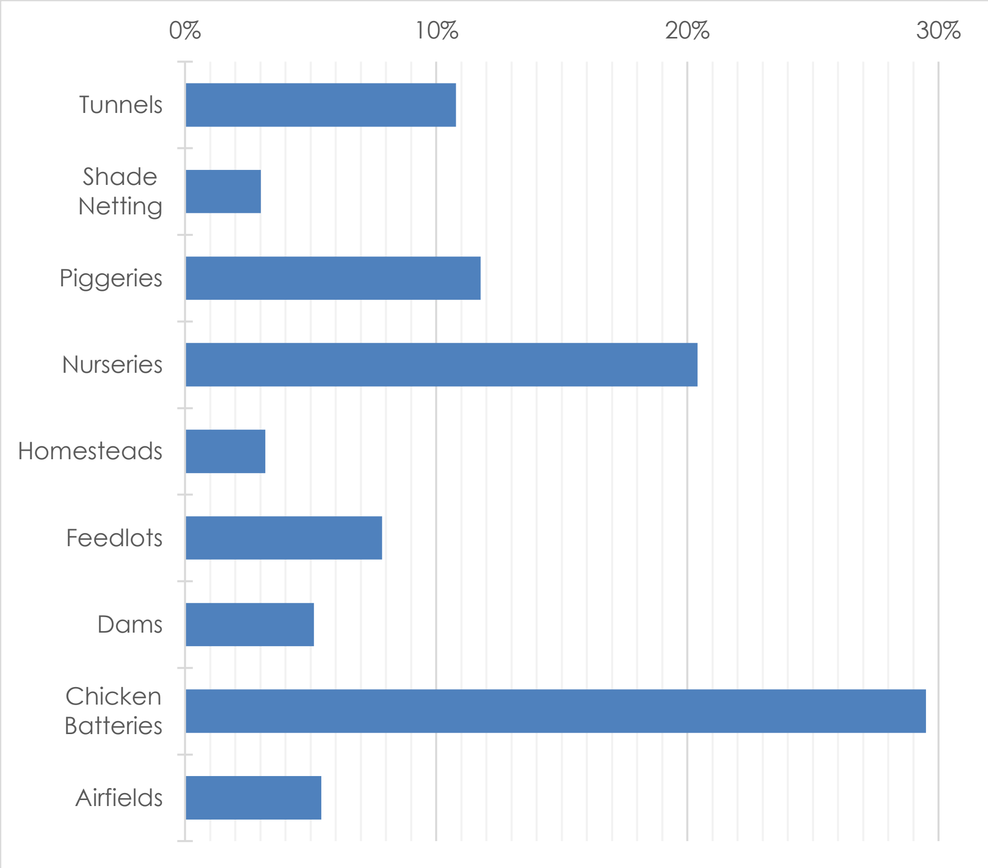

Figure 5: CoCT Share in Provincial Agricultural Infrastructure, 2017

Source: (Partridge, et al., 2019)

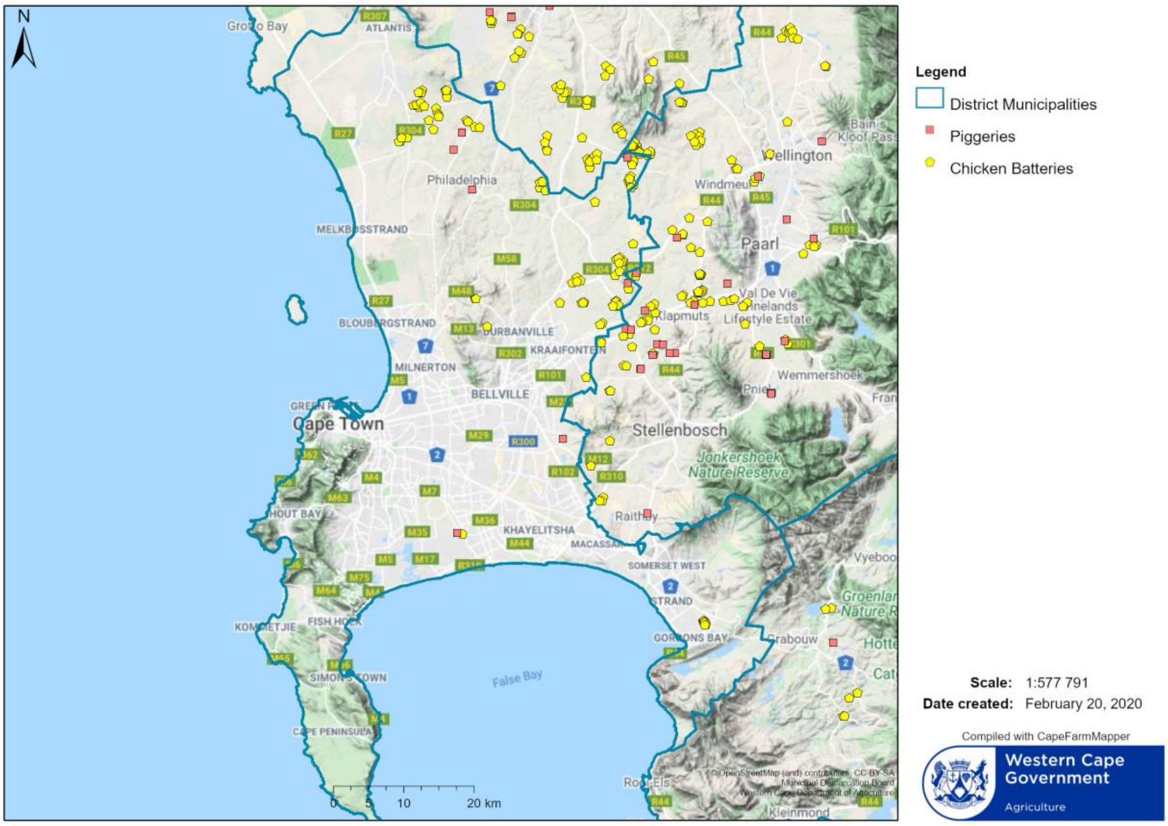

Figure 6: Spatial Distribution of Chicken Batteries and Piggeries in CoCT, 2017

Source: (WCDoA, 2020)

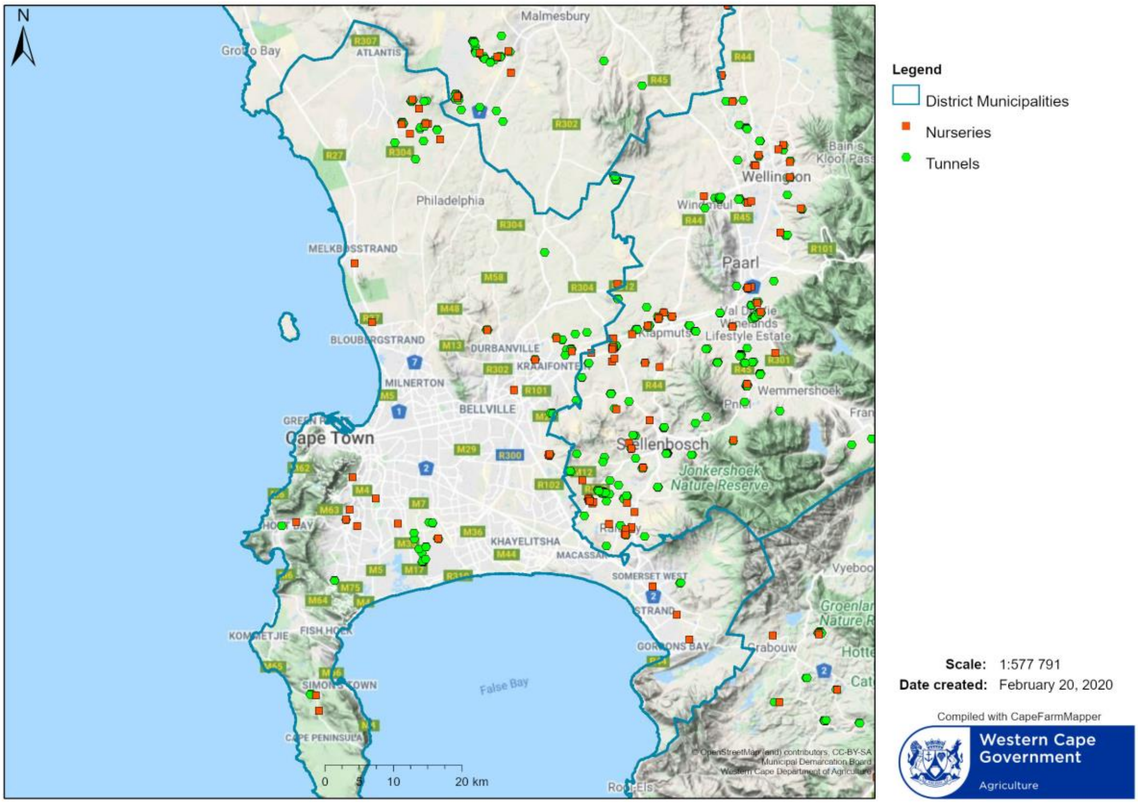

Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Nurseries and Tunnels in CoCT, 2017

Source: (WCDoA, 2020)

All agricultural infrastructure, along with additional developments not listed here and a wide range of other spatial information of relevance, can be mapped out using the Western Cape Department of Agriculture's Cape Farm Mapper platform. This platform is freely accessible online at: https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#

Agri processing activities

The CoCT is the location of the majority of breweries in the province with a total of 31 breweries recorded in the municipality in 2017, 61% of the provincial total. CoCT also contains 10 of the province's 24 millers (42%). Large provincial shares were also noted for distilleries (22%) and cool chain facilities (21%). For the detailed breakdown of agri processing infrastructure see Table 6 in the Appendices.

The spatial distribution of breweries in Figure 9 shows a much stronger concentration around the Cape Town city centre. The more general mapping of agri processing plants was less concentrated around the city centre, or around the municipal borders as was observed for agricultural infrastructure. Instead agri processing plants have developed along the 3 major freeways going away from Cape Town, the N1, N2 and N7.

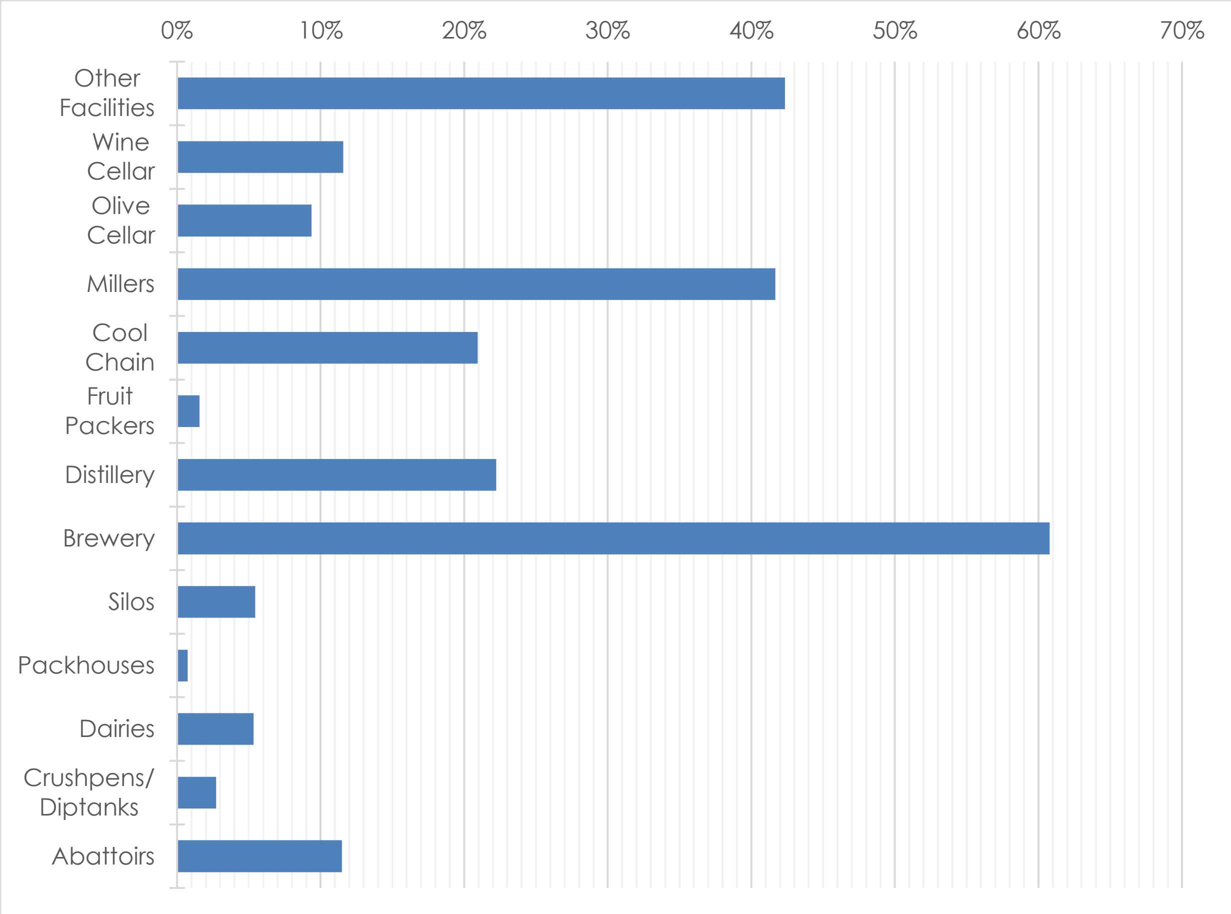

Figure 8: CoCT Share in Provincial Agri Processing Infrastructure, 2017

Source: (Partridge, et al., 2019)

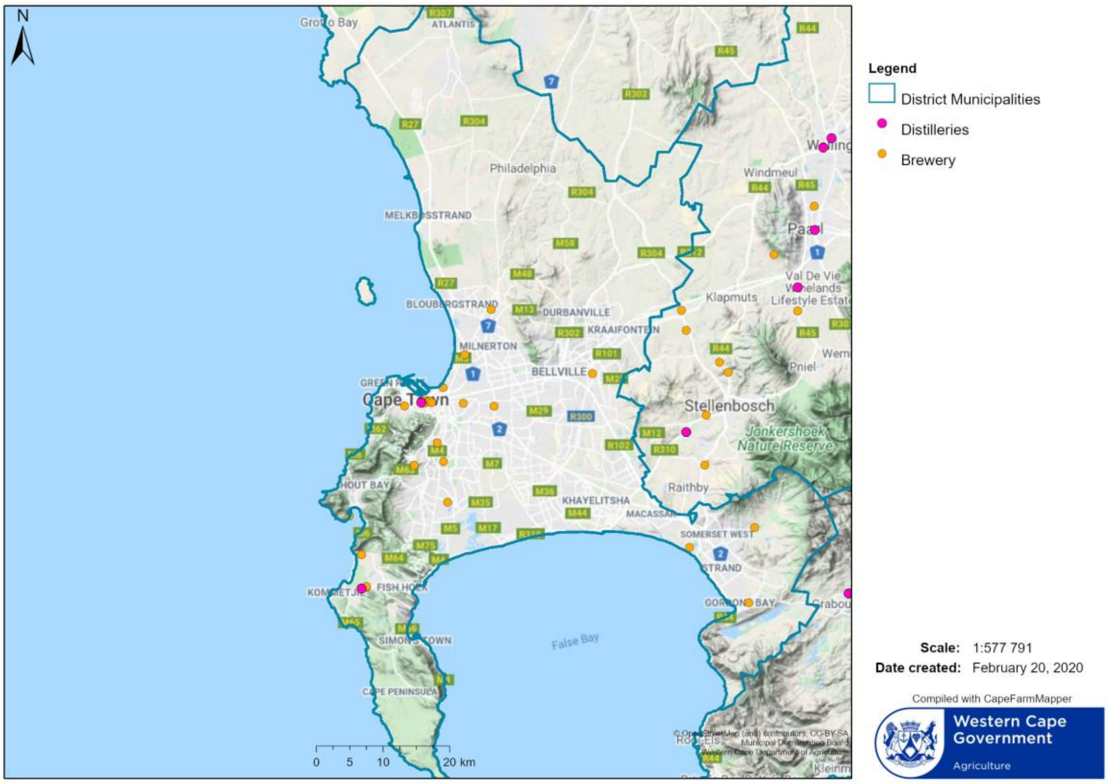

Figure 9: Spatial Distribution of Breweries and Distilleries in CoCT, 2017

Source: (WCDoA, 2020)

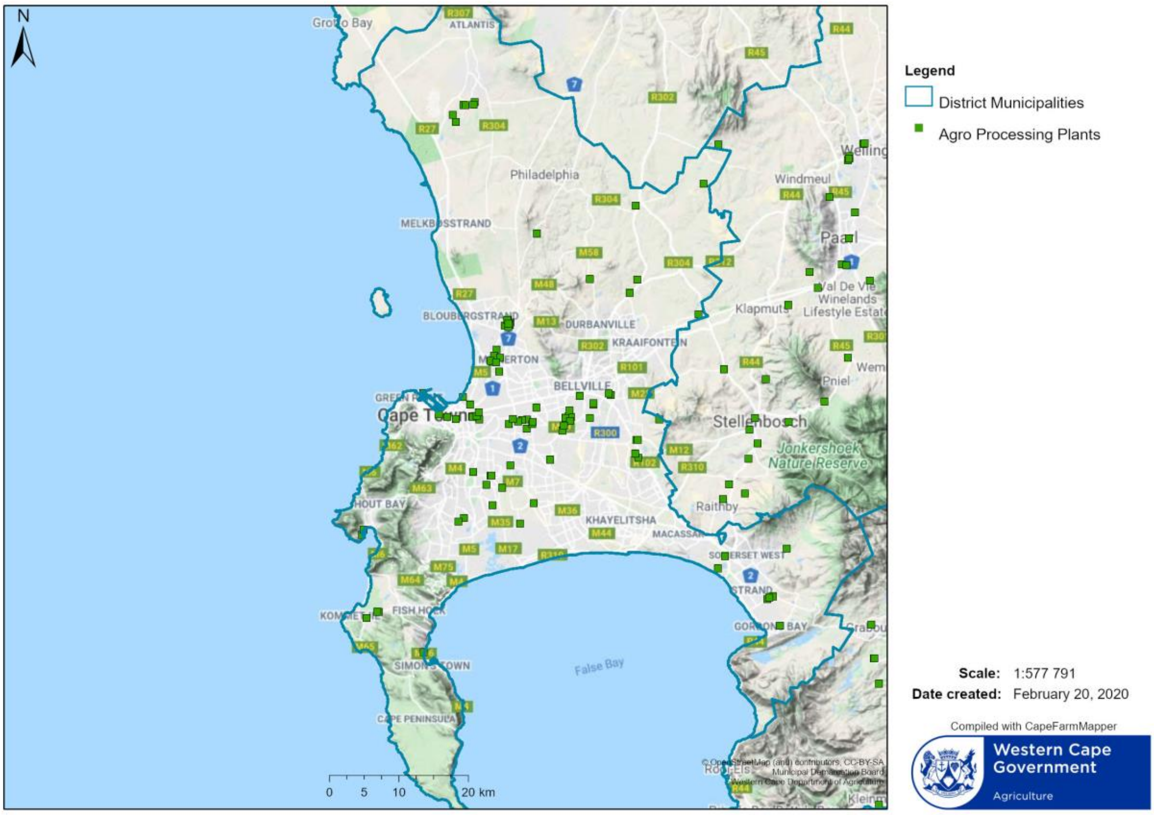

Figure 10: Spatial Distribution of Agri Processing Plants in CoCT, 2017

Source: (WCDoA, 2020)

All agri processing infrastructure, along with additional developments not listed here and a wide range of other spatial information of relevance, can be mapped out using the Western Cape Department of Agriculture's Cape Farm Mapper platform. This platform is freely accessible online at: https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/#

Exports

Agricultural exports from CoCT were R15.7 billion in 2018. This was more than the combined value of exports for all of the food (R8.6), beverages and tobacco (R2.7 billion), fishing (R1.6 billion) and forestry (R0.2 billion) subsectors. This is despite agricultural exports growing the slowest over the past decade with a real annual growth rate of 2.6%, compared to 11.1%, 10.8%, 9.5% and 6.4% for the beverages and tobacco, forestry, fishing and food subsectors respectively. The real exports for all five subsectors are displayed graphically in 2018 prices in Figure 11. Performance in the two main subsectors, agriculture and food, showed a strong upward trend until 2015 where agricultural exports have begun to level off gradually before dropping. The food subsector then showed a sharp drop a bit later after 2016.

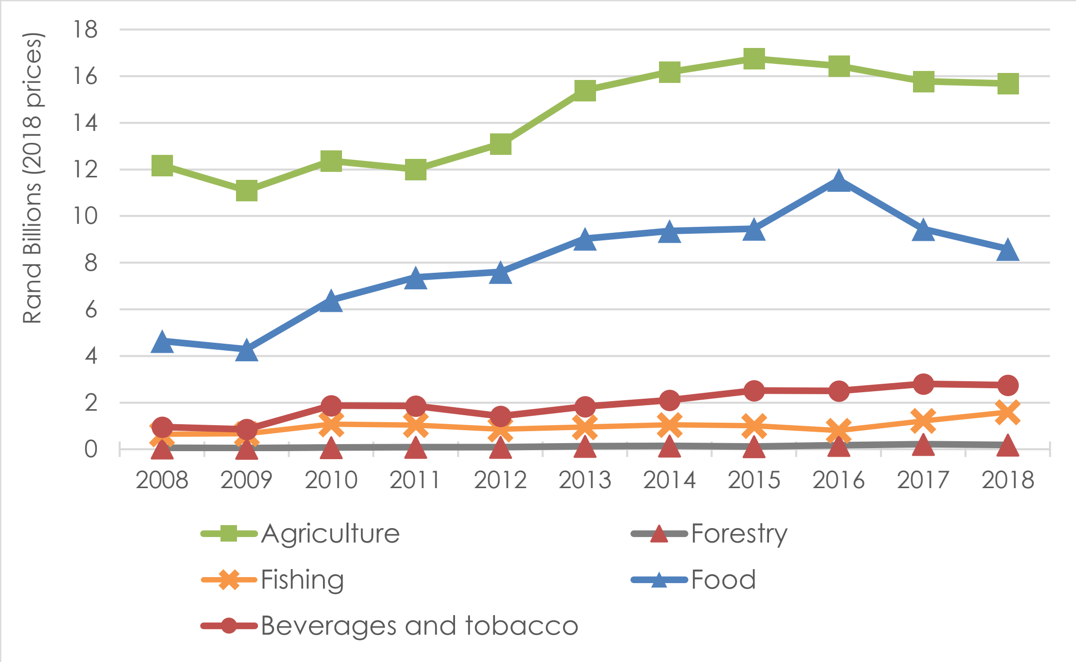

Figure 11: Real Value of CoCT Exports by Sub Sector, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Between 2008 and 2018 the Netherlands overtook the UK as the leading export destination for agricultural exports from CoCT. However, the same group of countries make up the top three destinations: Netherlands, UK and Russia. The top ten destinations for agricultural exports are shown graphically for 2008 and 2018 in Figure 12. The precise real value of exports to each country are listed in Table 10 in the Appendices. The share of exports going to countries outside of the top ten grew from 31% to 37% suggesting some level of diversification in terms of export destinations for the sub sector.

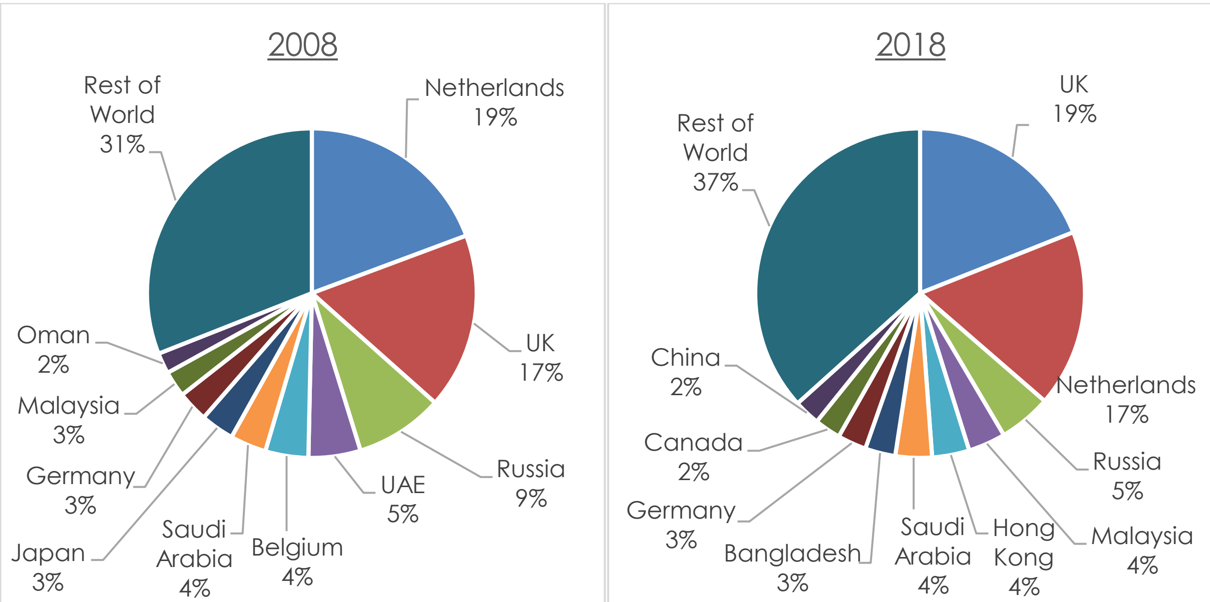

Figure 12: Top 10 Destinations for CoCT Agricultural Exports, 2008 v 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Vietnam is the leading destination for forestry exports from CoCT, although the share of exports going there has declined from 47% in 2008 to 20% in 2018. This declining share was made up particularly by strong growth in forestry exports going to China, Netherlands and USA. The top destinations are displayed graphically in Figure 13 and listed in Table 11 in the Appendices.

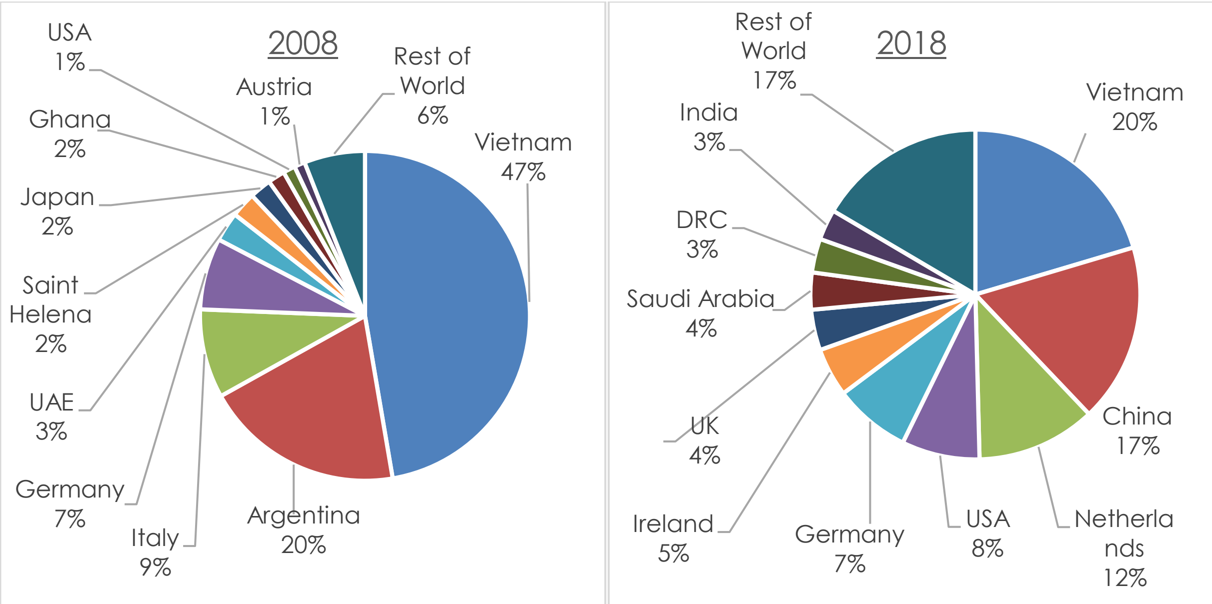

Figure 13: Top 10 Destinations for CoCT Forestry Exports, 2008 v 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

For fisheries exports from CoCT there was a dramatic decline in exports going to Hong Kong, accounting for 54% of exports from the subsector in 2008 but only 10% in 2018. The top 3 export destinations in 2018 were Italy, Spain and China. The top destinations are displayed graphically in Figure 14 and listed in Table 12 in the Appendices.

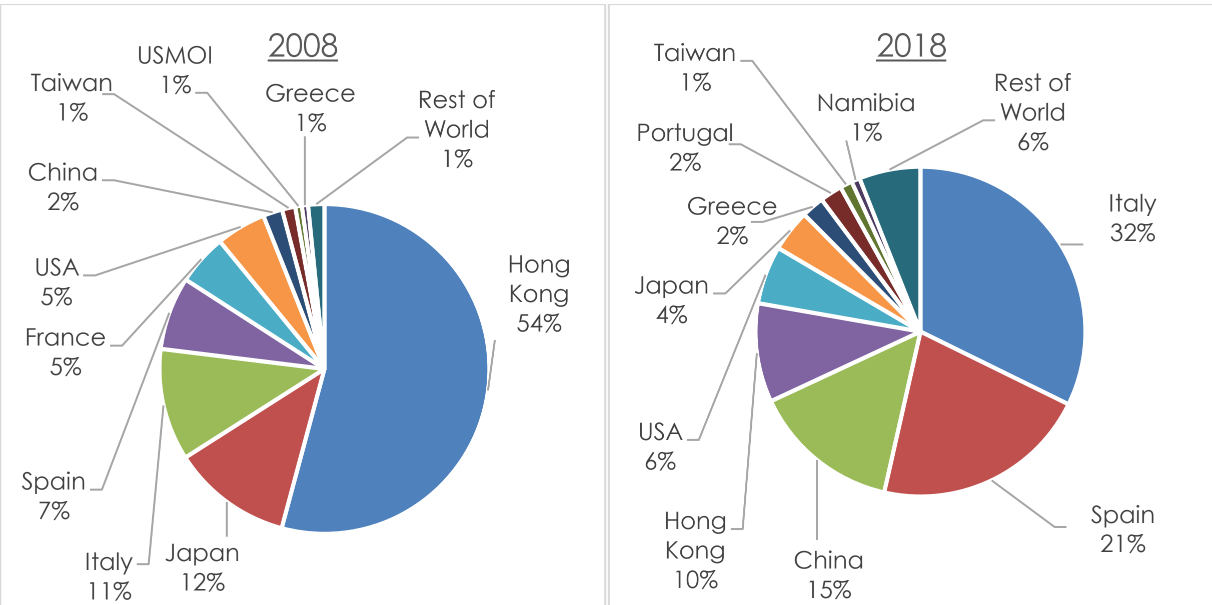

Figure 14: Top 10 Destinations for CoCT Fisheries Exports, 2008 v 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The export destinations for processed food products from CoCT are very diverse with 42% going to destination outside the top ten. The top 2 export destinations, Spain and Italy, swapped places after Spain's share remained constant but Italy's fell significantly. The UK and USA were the only other countries to be in the top ten for both years. The top destinations are displayed graphically in Figure 15 and listed in Table 13 in the Appendices.

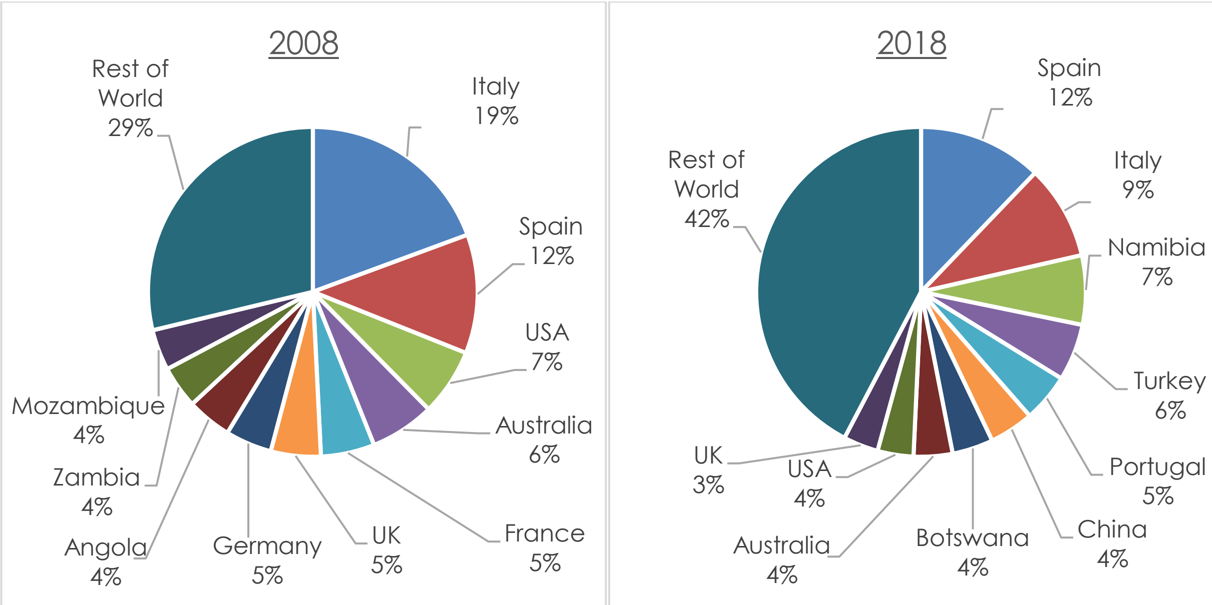

Figure 15: Top 10 Destinations for CoCT Processed Foods Exports, 2008 v 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The biggest destination for beverages exports from CoCT in 2008, Angola, fell completely out of the top ten by 2018 where the UK became the leading destination. Namibia came from nowhere to be the second biggest in 2018. The top destinations are displayed graphically in Figure 16 and listed in Table 14 in the Appendices.

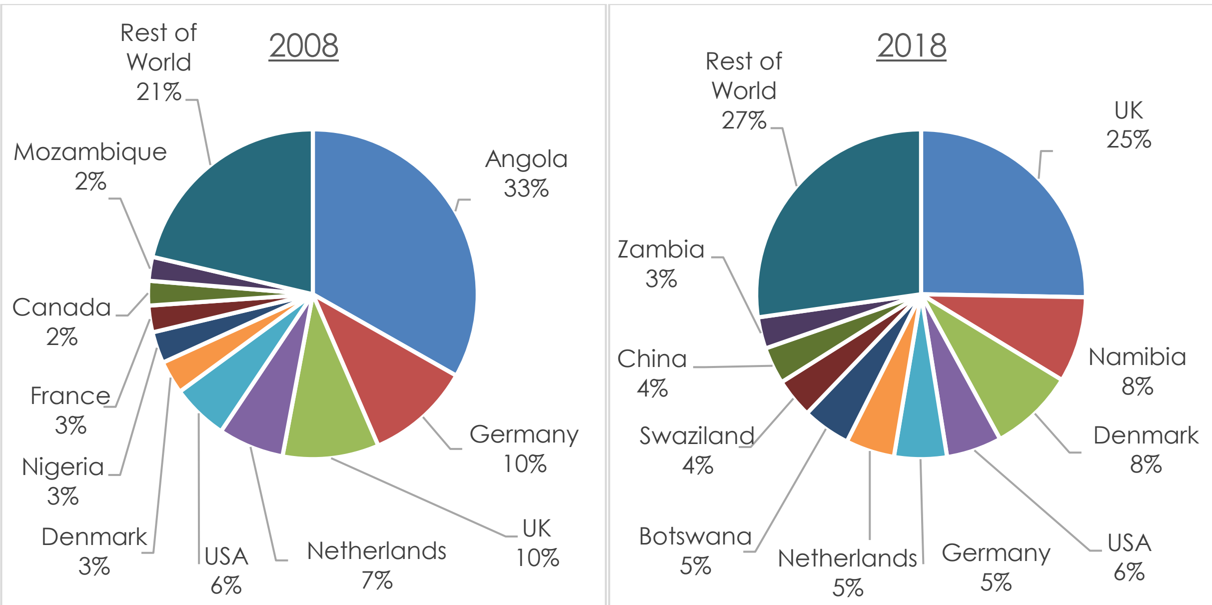

Figure 16: Top 10 Destinations for CoCT Beverages and Tobacco Exports, 2008 v 2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

China was the only country which features in the top 10 destinations for all five subsectors in 2018. The best relative position for China was in forestry products where it achieved the second largest amount of exports. The UK was in the top ten for all except fisheries and the USA was in the top ten for all except the biggest export subsector, agriculture. In 2008 there was no country in the top ten for all sub sectors with Germany coming closest making the top ten for all except fisheries.

Employment

Between 2008 and 2018 there were a total of 177 thousand new jobs created in the CoCT. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector and the food, beverages and tobacco sector combined created 9 359 jobs, 5.3% of the CoCT total. The number of jobs added over the past ten years are shown graphically in Figure 17.

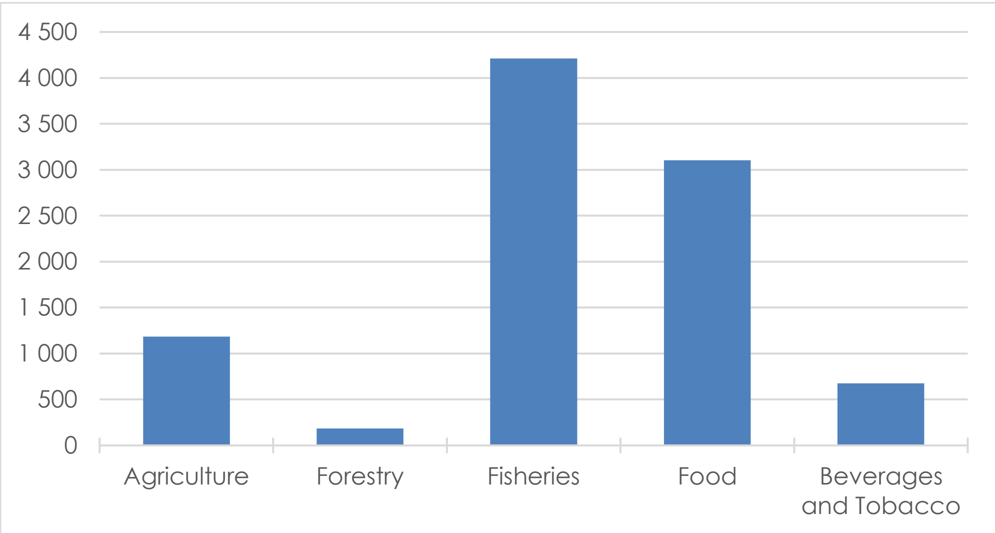

Figure 17: New Jobs by Subsector, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

There were a particularly impressive amount of jobs created in the fisheries sector, with 4 210 jobs equating to an average of 421 jobs each year. There was also strong employment growth in the food subsector where 3 104 jobs were added over the ten year period. The subsector employment performance indicators are provided in Table 15 in the Appendices.

The agriculture, forestry fisheries sector is more labour intensive in terms of economic activity per worker than the food, beverages and tobacco sector. This can be seen in Figure 18 below which shows the employment per million Rand GVA, in 2018 prices, for each of the agriculture, forestry, fisheries, food and beverages and tobacco sub sectors. The agriculture, forestry and fisheries subsectors are all above the average employment - GVA ratio for the CoCT as indicated by the dashed line on the graph. In contrast the food and beverages tobacco sector has ratios which are always below the CoCT average. The employment to GVA ratios for each subsector are provided in Table 16 in the Appendices.

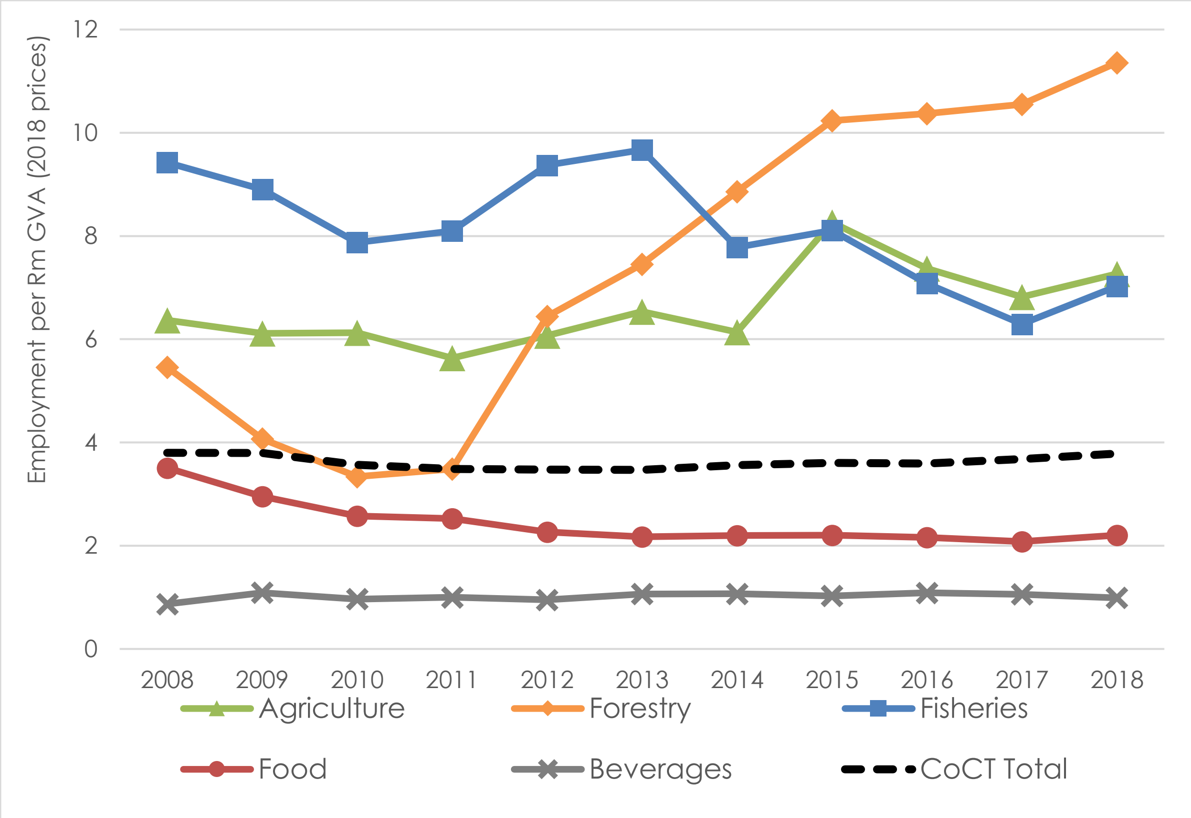

Figure 18: Sub Sector Employment per Rm Real GVA, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Both the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector and the food, beverages and tobacco sector have a higher share of the labour force attributed to low skilled workers than the CoCT average. For the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector, broken down by skill level in Figure 19, 28% of the labour force between 2008 and 2018 were low skilled workers. For the food, beverages and tobacco sector the share was 22%. The share across all sectors in the CoCT stood at 17% over the ten year period.

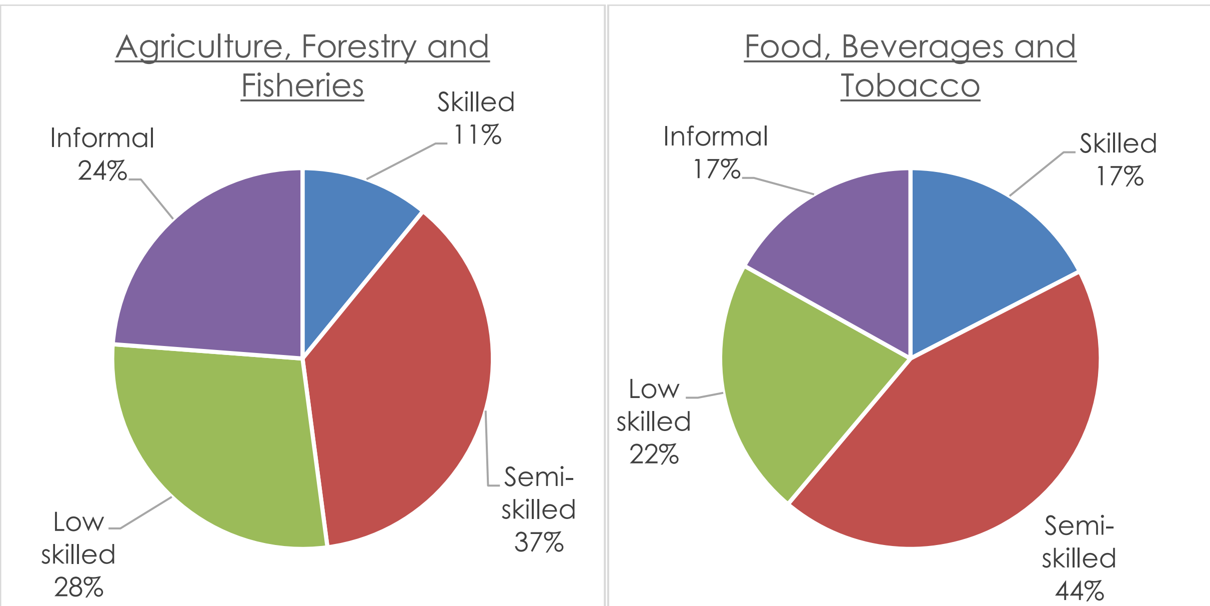

Figure 19: Breakdown of Employment by Skill Level, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The share of the labour force absorbed by the informal sector was 24% for the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector, greater than for the CoCT average of 22%. The food, beverages and tobacco sector had a share lower than the CoCT average with 17%. The annual employment numbers by subsector and by skill level are provided in Table 17 in the Appendices.

Investment

Measuring investment through Gross Fixed Capital Investment (GDFI) in Figure 20 shows that annual investment is greater in the food and beverages and tobacco subsectors compared to agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Asides from a drop in investment in investment in food, beverages and tobacco from 2008 to 2009 annual investment has remained relatively constant in real terms over the past decade.

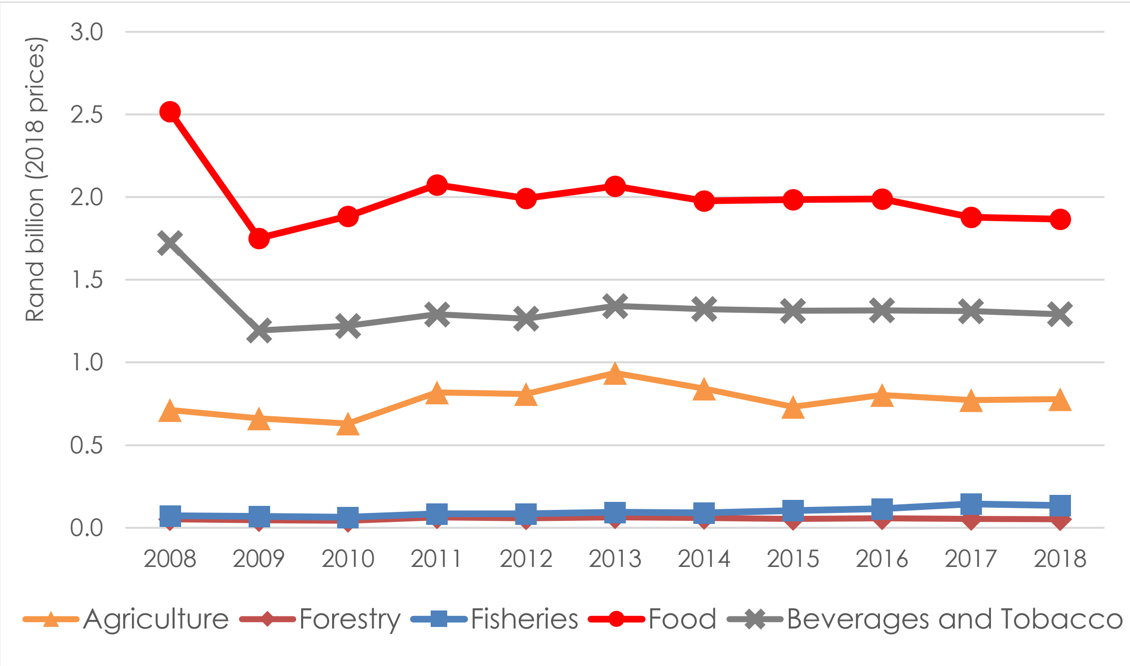

Figure 20: CoCT Rel Investment by Subsector, 2008-2019

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The large drop in investment from 2008 to 2009 means that both the food and the beverages and tobacco subsectors had a negative real growth rate over the past 10 years despite positive growth since 2009. The fastest growing subsector in terms of investment was the fisheries sector with an average real annual growth rate of 6.3%. Real growth in agricultural investment was 0.9% and was negligible for the forestry sector. The full records of annual investment by subsector is provided in Table 18 in the Appendices.

Looking at total investment between 2008 and 2018, adjusted to real 2018 prices in Figure 21, the largest share is attributable to the Northern Region accounting for 24% of the sectoral total. For food, beverages and tobacco the biggest share is in the Tygerberg region, 20%.

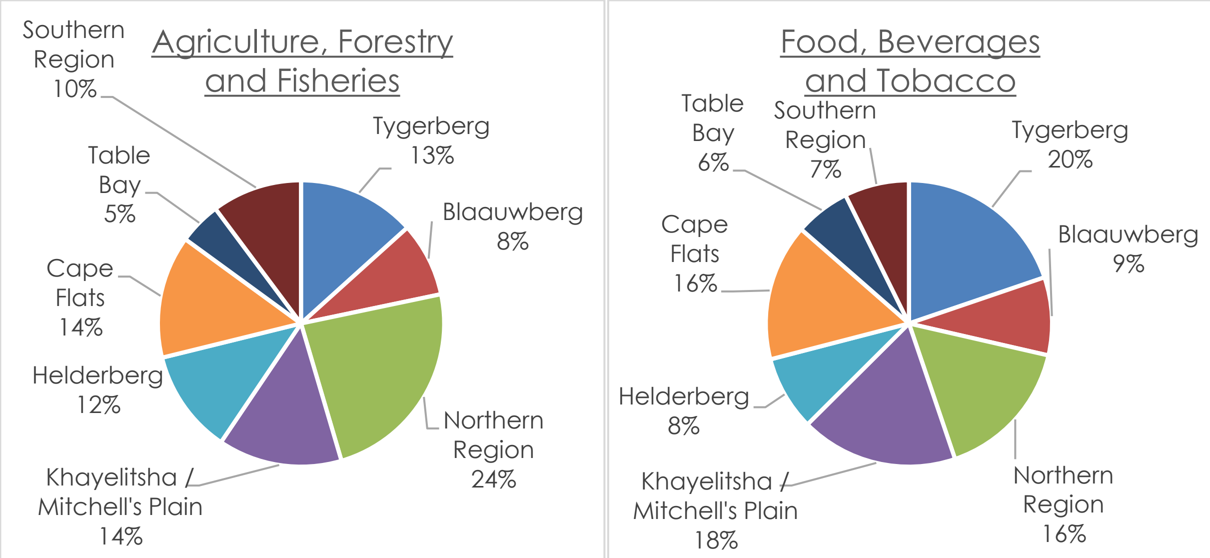

Figure 21: Breakdown of Sectoral Investment by Region, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

The one noticeable difference at the subsector level is that the large share of agricultural, forestry and fisheries investment attributed to the Northern Region is primarily because of agricultural investment with forestry investment more concentrated in Khayelitsha / Mitchell's Plain and fisheries in the Southern Region. The specific breakdown by region for each subsector is provided in Table 19 in the Appendices.

Most investment in both the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector and the food, beverages and tobacco sector is used for machinery and other equipment. As can be seen in terms of this breakdown in Figure 22, this is particularly so for food, beverages and tobacco. Both sectors had significant investments also in building and construction work. For the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector there was a large share of investment, 24%, going into research, mineral exploration and biological resources. Investment was very low in information and communication in the agricultural, forestry and fisheries sector and very low for transport equipment in the food, beverages and tobacco sector.

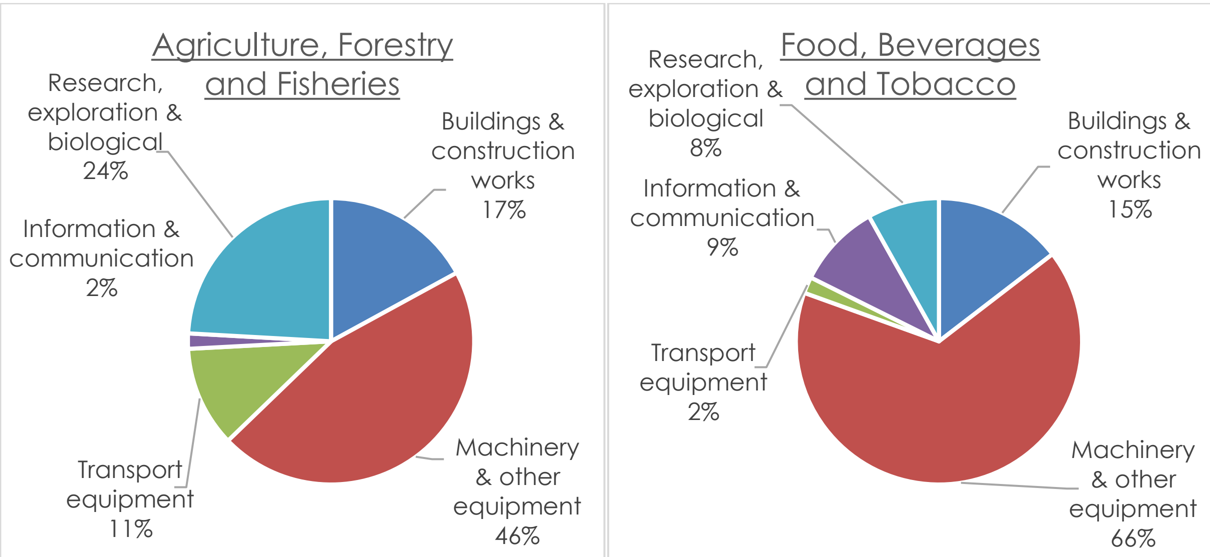

Figure 22: Breakdown of Sectoral Investment by Nature of Investment, 2008-2018

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

There were again some key differences in terms of the investment breakdown across the different subsectors. Machinery and other equipment remained the main type of investment in all subsectors except the fisheries subsector where 50% of investment was allocated to transport equipment. The specific breakdown by region for each subsector is provided in Table 20 in the Appendices.

Additional Comments

This brief has aimed to provide a statistical resource to look at the role of agriculture and agri processing in the CoCT. It should be noted that the report draws on a number of secondary data sources which should be understood when interpreting the information.

Overall the agriculture and agri processing sectors are an important part of the CoCT economy. Whilst the share in economic activity is modest it is significant and importantly the agriculture, forestry and fisheries sector was shown to be highly labour intensive, and particularly intensive in the use of low skilled workers where unemployment is so high in South Africa. The food, beverages and tobacco sector is less labour intensive but has still contributed significantly to employment in the CoCT due to the strong economic growth in the sector.

Finally, it should be noted that this report only looks at the direct contribution. In reality there are a number of upstream and downstream activities which are dependent on domestic agricultural; and agri processing production. Of particular note are the strong links with the wholesale and retail trade, hospitality and tourism industries which are so important for the CoCT economy.

References

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APPENDICES

Table 1: Real Gross Value Added in Agriculture and Agri Processing, 2008-2018

	2008 (Rm*)	2009 (Rm)	2010 (Rm)	2011 (Rm)	2012 (Rm)	2013 (Rm)	2014 (Rm)	2015 (Rm)	2016 (Rm)	2017 (Rm)	2018 (Rm)
Nominal											
AFF**	3 047	3 159	3 253	3 488	3 523	3 832	4 426	4 597	5 423	6 190	6 005
FBT***	7 514	7 968	9 361	9 722	11 076	12 077	13 036	14 624	16 171	18 021	18 550
Real											
AFF	5 272	5 103	5 024	5 135	4 921	5 075	5 526	5 467	6 069	6 520	6 005
FBT	13 000	12 872	14 459	14 311	15 472	15 994	16 274	17 391	18 097	18 980	18 550
CoCT Share	4.9%	4.9%	5.1%	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	5.4%	5.6%	5.9%	5.8%

Source: (Quantec, 2020)
**Rm: Rand million, converted to 2018 prices*
***AFF: Agriculture, forestry and fisheries*
***FBT: Food, beverages and tobacco*

Table 2: Geographic Distribution of Agricultural and Agri Processing Output, 2018

	AFF Total (Rm)	Agriculture (Rm)	Forestry (Rm)	Fisheries (Rm)	FBT Total (Rm)	Food (Rm)	Beverages & Tobacco (Rm)	Combined (Rm)
Tygerberg	**1 615**	**913**	**79**	**623**	**10 982**	**8 045**	**2 937**	**12 597**
	14%	*13%*	*14%*	*17%*	*20%*	*21%*	*18%*	*19%*
Blaauwberg	**939**	**621**	**45**	**273**	**5 340**	**4 117**	**1 223**	**6 278**
	8%	*9%*	*8%*	*7%*	*10%*	*11%*	*7%*	*9%*
Northern	**2 122**	**1 835**	**97**	**190**	**9 311**	**6 217**	**3 093**	**11 433**
Region	*19%*	*26%*	*18%*	*5%*	*17%*	*16%*	*18%*	*17%*
Khayelitsha /	**1 748**	**933**	**100**	**715**	**10 405**	**7 889**	**2 516**	**12 154**
Mitchell's Plain	*16%*	*13%*	*18%*	*19%*	*19%*	*20%*	*15%*	*18%*
Helderberg	**1 058**	**865**	**79**	**113**	**4 238**	**2 090**	**2 147**	**5 296**
	9%	*12%*	*14%*	*3%*	*8%*	*5%*	*13%*	*8%*
Cape Flats	**1 700**	**983**	**60**	**657**	**8 573**	**6 166**	**2 408**	**10 273**
	15%	*14%*	*11%*	*18%*	*15%*	*16%*	*14%*	*15%*
Table Bay	**670**	**306**	**13**	**351**	**3 325**	**2 138**	**1 187**	**3 996**
	6%	*4%*	*2%*	*10%*	*6%*	*5%*	*7%*	*6%*
Southern	**1 424**	**598**	**74**	**752**	**3 639**	**2 371**	**1 268**	**5 063**
Region	*13%*	*8%*	*14%*	*20%*	*7%*	*6%*	*8%*	*8%*
COCT Total	**11 277**	**7 055**	**547**	**3 675**	**55 813**	**39 034**	**16 780**	**67 090**
	100%	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*	*100%*

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 3: Specific Use of Agricultural Land in the CoCT Metropolitan Municipality, 2013 & 2017

Commodity	Hectares (Ha): 2013		Hectares (Ha): 2017		Change (Ha)	% Change
Fallow & weeds						
Fallow	819.1	*89.58%*	1 838.8	*68.31%*	1 019.7	124%
Weeds	95.3	*10.42%*	853.1	*31.69%*	757.8	796%
Pastures & grazing						
Grazing	553.6	*3.51%*	0.0	*0.00%*	-553.6	n/a
Pastures	15 201.3	*96.49%*	12 515.3	*100.00%*	-2 686.0	-18%
Grains & oilseeds						
Barley	330.1	*1.98%*	77.4	*0.35%*	-252.6	-77%
Canola	3 057.6	*18.30%*	3 133.9	*14.16%*	76.3	2%
Lupines	242.9	*1.45%*	135.5	*0.61%*	-107.4	-44%
Maize	153.9	*0.92%*	224.8	*1.02%*	70.9	46%
Oats	69.5	*0.42%*	0.0	*0.00%*	-69.5	n/a
Summer grains	3 061.4	*18.32%*	6 114.7	*27.63%*	3 053.3	100%
Triticale	0.0	*0.00%*	12.9	*0.06%*	12.9	n/a
Wheat	9 794.5	*58.62%*	12 427.9	*56.17%*	2 633.4	27%
Fruit & nuts						
Apples	101.4	*1.53%*	189.8	*3.13%*	88.4	87%
Blueberries	0.0	*0.00%*	5.2	*0.09%*	5.2	n/a
Figs	3.3	*0.05%*	0.2	*0.00%*	-3.1	-94%
Guavas	123.3	*1.86%*	101.7	*1.67%*	-21.6	-17%
Lemon	12.5	*0.19%*	66.9	*1.10%*	54.4	435%
Lime	2.6	*0.04%*	0.0	*0.00%*	-2.6	n/a
Melon & watermelon	0.4	*0.01%*	1.1	*0.02%*	0.7	203%
Naartjies	0.0	*0.00%*	10.1	*0.17%*	10.1	n/a
Olives	261.0	*3.94%*	304.7	*5.02%*	43.7	17%
Pears	195.5	*2.95%*	170.3	*2.81%*	-25.2	-13%
Plums	88.1	*1.33%*	79.8	*1.32%*	-8.2	-9%
Pomegranite	49.4	*0.75%*	44.0	*0.73%*	-5.4	-11%
Table grapes	14.7	*0.22%*	42.9	*0.71%*	28.1	191%
Tree nuts	0.0	*0.00%*	4.3	*0.07%*	4.3	n/a
Wine grapes	5 765.9	*87.12%*	5 050.7	*83.18%*	-715.2	-12%
Vegetables						
Beetroot	74.2	*4.5%*	63.3	*5.5%*	-10.9	-15%
Broccoli	69.1	*4.1%*	95.5	*5.7%*	26.4	38%
Butternut	60.8	*3.6%*	9.0	*0.5%*	-51.8	-85%
Carrots	586.9	*35.2%*	493.0	*29.6%*	-93.9	-16%
Cauliflower	190.4	*11.4%*	125.8	*7.6%*	-64.6	-34%
Celery	6.4	*0.4%*	8.0	*0.5%*	1.7	26%
Chillies	4.5	*0.3%*	0.0	*0.0%*	-4.5	n/a
Gemsquash	8.3	*0.5%*	0.5	*0.0%*	-7.8	-94%
Green beans	15.0	*0.9%*	11.0	*0.7%*	-4.0	-27%
Lettuce	272.7	*16.4%*	183.7	*11.0%*	-89.0	-33%
Mushrooms	14.7	*0.9%*	14.7	*0.9%*	0.0	0%
Onions	68.7	*4.1%*	10.2	*0.6%*	-58.5	-85%
Peas & sweetcorn	20.1	*1.2%*	0.0	*0.0%*	-20.1	n/a
Peppers	8.0	*0.5%*	0.0	*0.0%*	-8.0	n/a
Potato	141.4	*8.5%*	4.5	*0.3%*	-136.9	-97%
Pumpkin	23.0	*1.4%*	0.0	*0.0%*	-23.0	n/a
Radish	11.7	*0.7%*	17.0	*1.0%*	5.3	45%
Spinach	74.2	*4.5%*	118.7	*7.1%*	44.5	60%
Tomatoes	15.5	*0.9%*	0.0	*0.0%*	-15.5	n/a
Other						
Flowers	70.6	*65.59%*	45.2	*4.85%*	-25.3	-36%
Herbs	27.3	*25.41%*	0.6	*0.07%*	-26.7	-98%
Other	9.7	*9.00%*	887.0	*95.08%*	877.4	9064%

Source: (WCDoA, 2018)

Table 4: General Use of Agricultural Land in the CoCT Metropolitan Municipality, 2013 & 2017

Commodity	Hectares (Ha): 2013		Hectares (Ha): 2017		Change (Ha)	% Change
Fallow & weeds	914.4	*2.2%*	2 691.9	*5.9%*	1 777.5	194%
Pastures & grazing	15 754.8	*37.7%*	12 515.3	*27.5%*	-3 239.6	-21%
Grains & oilseeds	16 709.8	*40.0%*	22 127.1	*48.6%*	5 417.2	32%
Fruit & nuts	6 618.1	*15.8%*	6 071.8	*13.3%*	-546.3	-8%
Vegetables	1 665.5	*4.0%*	1 154.9	*2.5%*	-510.6	-31%
Other	107.6	*0.3%*	932.9	*2.1%*	825.3	767%
Total	***41 770***		***45 494***		***3 724***	**9%**

Source: (WCDoA, 2018)

Table 5: Agricultural Infrastructure in the CoCT Metropolitan Municipality, 2017

	Total Number		Shares in WC Total					
	CoCT	WC	CoCT	West Coast	C.Wine-lands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo
Airfields	**7**	129	**5.4%**	30.2%	16.3%	15.5%	12.4%	20.2%
Chicken Batteries	**82**	278	**29.5%**	2.5%	51.4%	14.7%	1.8%	0.0%
Dams	**1 154**	22 492	**5.1%**	14.0%	20.0%	21.6%	27.6%	11.6%
Feedlots	**4**	51	**7.8%**	13.7%	9.8%	21.6%	35.3%	11.8%
Homesteads	**1 201**	37 521	**3.2%**	24.5%	37.2%	16.8%	9.9%	8.4%
Nurseries	**30**	147	**20.4%**	11.6%	43.5%	17.7%	5.4%	1.4%
Piggeries	**8**	68	**11.8%**	26.5%	45.6%	10.3%	4.4%	1.5%
Shade Netting	**42**	1 376	**3.0%**	48.9%	28.2%	15.1%	4.5%	0.3%
Tunnels	**25**	231	**10.8%**	31.6%	40.4%	15.6%	1.3%	0.4%

Source: (Partridge, et al., 2019)

Table 6: Agri Processing Infrastructure in the CoCT Metropolitan Municipality, 2017

	Total Number		Shares in WC Total					
	CoCT	WC	CoCT	West Coast	C.Wine-lands	Overberg	Eden	Central Karoo
Abattoirs	**7**	61	**11.5%**	16.4%	14.8%	13.1%	19.7%	24.6%
Crushpens/Diptanks	**65**	2 381	**2.7%**	17.9%	6.8%	15.6%	40.9%	16.0%
Dairies	**23**	432	**5.3%**	8.1%	9.5%	27.3%	49.8%	0.0%
Packhouses	**5**	683	**0.7%**	19.8%	43.0%	25.8%	5.7%	5.0%
Silos	**5**	92	**5.4%**	16.3%	8.7%	37.0%	30.4%	2.2%
Brewery	**31**	51	**60.8%**	3.9%	29.4%	3.9%	2.0%	0.0%
Distillery	**2**	9	**22.2%**	0.0%	55.6%	11.1%	11.1%	0.0%
Fruit Packers	**3**	193	**1.6%**	19.2%	59.6%	18.7%	0.5%	0.5%
Cool Chain	**36**	172	**20.9%**	18.6%	38.4%	20.9%	0.6%	0.6%
Millers	**10**	24	**41.7%**	12.5%	29.2%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%
Olive Cellar	**6**	64	**9.4%**	4.7%	65.6%	9.4%	3.1%	7.8%
Wine Cellar	**54**	467	**11.6%**	5.1%	66.2%	13.7%	2.8%	0.6%
Other Facilities	**94**	222	**42.3%**	14.4%	16.7%	16.2%	8.6%	1.8%

Source: (Partridge, et al., 2019)

Table 7: Top CoCT Agricultural and Agri Processing Exports at HS6, 2018

#	HS6	Description	Exports 2018 (Rand)	Share 2018	Real 10yr Annual growth
1	HST080510	Oranges	3 581 070 033	11.11%	0.56%
2	HST080610	Table grapes	3 094 939 130	9.60%	1.33%
3	HST080810	Apples	2 673 334 555	8.29%	3.45%
4	HST030474	Frozen hake: Whole	1 634 841 425	5.07%	
5	HST240220	Cigarettes	1 496 646 295	4.64%	9.40%
6	HST220421	Bottled wine	1 404 771 858	4.36%	12.19%
7	HST230120	Fish meal and flour	1 220 869 687	3.79%	49.56%
8	HST080830	Pears	1 027 962 431	3.19%	
9	HST080550	Lemons and limes	885 214 168	2.75%	4.52%
10	HST030743	Frozen squid and cuttlefish	872 951 109	2.71%	
11	HST080521	Naartjies	872 887 612	2.71%	
12	HST080540	Grapefruit	718 751 143	2.23%	0.41%
13	HST240319	Smoking tobacco	608 282 060	1.89%	
14	HST220429	Bulk wine	539 225 977	1.67%	11.77%
15	HST210690	Miscellaneous food preparations	501 029 927	1.55%	22.86%
16	HST030366	Frozen hake: Fillets	487 627 756	1.51%	
17	HST030631	Lobster and crayfish: Fresh	459 654 743	1.43%	
18	HST081040	Blueberries and cranberries	427 030 991	1.32%	
19	HST030389	Miscellaneous frozen fish	327 267 437	1.02%	
20	HST220300	Beer	200 123 121	0.62%	41.53%
21	HST160419	Miscellaneous canned fish	200 015 650	0.62%	
22	HST030611	Lobster and crayfish: Frozen	199 641 811	0.62%	-5.07%
23	HST081020	Rasberries, blackberries and gooseberries	196 571 336	0.61%	76.37%
24	HST441820	Doors and doorframes	192 802 081	0.60%	66.58%
25	HST030355	Frozen jack and horse mackerel	190 910 122	0.59%	
26	HST030341	Frozen longfinned tuna	174 238 418	0.54%	1.32%
27	HST240120	Stemmed raw tobacco	166 703 172	0.52%	46.31%
28	HST160413	Canned sardines	165 690 943	0.51%	41.81%
29	HST080940	Plums and sloes	163 706 295	0.51%	-5.37%
30	HST200819	Seed and nut mixtures	145 437 741	0.45%	45.04%
31	HST190590	Baked products	125 392 003	0.39%	12.97%
32	HST120991	Vegetable seeds	117 195 880	0.36%	23.66%
33	HST020130	Beef cuts (fresh): Boneless	116 091 160	0.36%	30.91%
34	HST220830	Whiskies	114 922 246	0.36%	0.25%
35	HST121299	Fruit stones and kernels	113 537 309	0.35%	
36	HST410210	Sheep and lamb hides: Wool on	113 449 271	0.35%	3.26%
37	HST150420	Fish oil	102 469 461	0.32%	31.98%
38	HST030787	Preserved abalone	101 879 644	0.32%	
39	HST070310	Onions	101 071 729	0.31%	8.29%
40	HST200990	Mixed fruit juice	98 990 809	0.31%	6.31%
41	HST060319	Flower bouquets	94 089 489	0.29%	
42	HST220600	Ciders	93 053 032	0.29%	55.28%
43	HST170490	Sugar confectionary	87 818 899	0.27%	0.31%
44	HST080620	Dried grapes	83 358 900	0.26%	-14.75%
45	HST220860	Vodka	82 609 731	0.26%	6.03%
46	HST091091	Spice mixes	82 403 589	0.26%	7.69%
47	HST410221	Pickled sheep and lamb hides: No wool	81 028 809	0.25%	-3.59%
48	HST220210	Flavoured waters	80 997 106	0.25%	17.86%
49	HST070190	Potatoes	80 580 540	0.25%	1.79%
50	HST080410	Dates	79 704 294	0.25%	1.71%
-	-	Other	5 449 127 181	16.91%	
Total			**32 229 970 109**	**100.00%**	**4.60%**

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 8: Real CoCT Agricultural and Agri Processing Exports by Subsector, 2008-2018

	2008 (Rm)	2009 (Rm)	2010 (Rm)	2011 (Rm)	2012 (Rm)	2013 (Rm)	2014 (Rm)	2015 (Rm)	2016 (Rm)	2017 (Rm)	2018 (Rm)
Nominal											
Agriculture	7 037	6 870	8 004	8 159	9 376	11 623	12 959	14 084	14 685	14 984	15 682
Forestry	37	32	47	60	61	96	112	94	158	206	181
Fishing	372	409	696	708	611	719	839	842	716	1 158	1 591
Food	2 682	2 656	4 140	5 006	5 447	6 821	7 495	7 954	10 322	8 971	8 587
Beverages	552	528	1 212	1 267	1 020	1 382	1 692	2 121	2 237	2 662	2 744
Real											
Agriculture	12 176	11 097	12 362	12 011	13 097	15 393	16 178	16 749	16 433	15 781	15 682
Forestry	65	52	73	88	85	127	140	112	177	217	181
Fishing	643	661	1 076	1 042	854	952	1 047	1 002	801	1 219	1 591
Food	4 640	4 291	6 394	7 369	7 609	9 033	9 357	9 460	11 551	9 448	8 587
Beverages	955	853	1 872	1 865	1 425	1 830	2 112	2 523	2 504	2 804	2 744
Total	*18 479*	*16 952*	*21 777*	*22 375*	*23 068*	*27 335*	*28 834*	*29 845*	*31 466*	*29 469*	*28 785*

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 9: CoCT Agricultural and Agri Processing Export Performance by Subsector, 2008-2018

	2008		2018		
	Exports (Rm, 2018 prices)	**Share in Total Exports**	**Exports (Rm, 2018 prices)**	**Share in Total Exports**	**Real 10yr Annual Growth**
Agriculture	12 176	*18.00%*	15 682	*18.32%*	2.56%
Forestry	65	*0.10%*	181	*0.21%*	10.82%
Fishing	643	*0.95%*	1 591	*1.86%*	9.48%
Food	4 640	*6.86%*	8 587	*10.03%*	6.35%
Beverages	955	*1.41%*	2 744	*3.21%*	11.13%
Total	***18 479***	***27.32%***	***28 785***	***33.63%***	***4.53%***

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 10: Top 10 CoCT Agricultural Export Destination, 2008 v 2018

2008			2018		
#	**Country**	**Exports (R, 2018 prices)**	**#**	**Country**	**Exports (R, 2018 prices)**
1	Netherlands	2 351 801 385	1	UK	2 975 353 248
2	UK	2 101 093 728	2	Netherlands	2 726 768 900
3	Russia	1 054 573 811	3	Russia	808 782 591
4	UAE	621 490 224	4	Malaysia	574 433 971
5	Belgium	514 417 481	5	Hong Kong	572 371 052
6	Saudi Arabia	431 343 249	6	Saudi Arabia	561 898 067
7	Japan	400 502 963	7	Bangladesh	466 223 392
8	Germany	368 446 411	8	Germany	443 551 601
9	Malaysia	310 416 452	9	Canada	402 616 789
#	Oman	249 035 793	#	China	400 732 289
	Rest of World	3 772 627 723		Rest of World	5 749 369 282
	Total	**12 175 749 221**		**Total**	**15 682 101 182**

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 11: Top 10 CoCT Forestry Export Destination, 2008 v 2018

2008			2018		
#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)	#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)
1	Vietnam	30 655 955	1	Vietnam	36 915 966
2	Argentina	12 700 020	2	China	31 704 266
3	Italy	5 651 874	3	Netherlands	21 165 814
4	Germany	4 553 342	4	USA	13 854 752
5	UAE	1 863 396	5	Germany	13 612 915
6	Saint Helena	1 600 573	6	Ireland	8 629 547
7	Japan	1 378 745	7	UK	7 207 632
8	Ghana	1 080 600	8	Saudi Arabia	6 574 598
9	USA	770 000	9	DRC	6 012 071
#	Austria	678 693	#	India	5 441 597
	Rest of World	3 864 647		Rest of World	29 906 478
	Total	**64 797 845**		**Total**	**181 025 636**

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 12: Top 10 CoCT Fisheries Export Destination, 2008 v 2018

2008			2018		
#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)	#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)
1	Hong Kong	348 576 576	1	Italy	513 592 237
2	Japan	75 861 672	2	Spain	338 368 222
3	Italy	70 655 029	3	China	231 320 553
4	Spain	46 097 970	4	Hong Kong	154 333 673
5	France	31 967 126	5	USA	90 722 492
6	USA	31 452 985	6	Japan	65 154 491
7	China	12 184 194	7	Greece	35 309 976
8	Taiwan	8 319 358	8	Portugal	34 652 833
9	USMOI	4 201 850	9	Taiwan	19 069 626
#	Greece	3 878 610	#	Namibia	13 246 998
	Rest of World	10 208 927		Rest of World	95 712 710
	Total	**643 404 296**		**Total**	**1 591 483 811**

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 13: Top 10 CoCT Processed Food Export Destination, 2008 v 2018

2008			2018		
#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)	#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)
1	Italy	898 933 390	1	Spain	1 044 661 152
2	Spain	541 565 336	2	Italy	794 939 596
3	USA	304 680 117	3	Namibia	584 003 496
4	Australia	293 881 599	4	Turkey	478 962 523
5	France	244 620 497	5	Portugal	407 711 792
6	UK	227 402 802	6	China	373 550 773
7	Germany	211 603 471	7	Botswana	345 370 372
8	Angola	204 352 593	8	Australia	327 219 073
9	Zambia	193 023 865	9	USA	302 472 212
#	Mozambique	186 020 304	#	UK	294 931 314
	Rest of World	1 333 802 485		Rest of World	3 632 744 057
	Total	**4 639 886 459**		**Total**	**8 586 566 360**

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 14: Top 10 CoCT beverages and Tobacco Export Destination, 2008 v 2018

2008			2018		
#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)	#	Country	Exports (R, 2018 prices)
1	Angola	317 281 000	1	UK	693 888 849
2	Germany	98 326 663	2	Namibia	230 876 019
3	UK	90 208 219	3	Denmark	229 108 846
4	Netherlands	61 582 831	4	USA	148 717 652
5	United States	52 949 057	5	Germany	141 857 358
6	Denmark	31 134 988	6	Netherlands	131 435 990
7	Nigeria	29 444 624	7	Botswana	129 950 757
8	France	24 973 423	8	Swaziland	106 570 976
9	Canada	23 044 862	9	China	99 346 089
#	Mozambique	22 332 519	#	Zambia	84 664 438
	Rest of World	203 951 057		Rest of World	747 574 639
	Total	**955 229 243**		**Total**	**2 743 991 613**

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 15: CoCT Subsector Employment Performance, 2008-2018

	Employment		CoCT Employment Share		New Jobs	Share in New Jobs
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008-2018	2008-2018
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	38 221	43 800	2.68%	2.74%	5 579	3.16%
Agriculture	*20 625*	*21 808*	*1.45%*	*1.36%*	*1 183*	*0.67%*
Forestry	*2 145*	*2 331*	*0.15%*	*0.15%*	*186*	*0.11%*
Fisheries	*15 451*	*19 661*	*1.08%*	*1.23%*	*4 210*	*2.38%*
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	29 901	33 681	2.10%	2.10%	3 780	2.14%
Food	*24 718*	*27 822*	*1.73%*	*1.74%*	*3 104*	*1.76%*
Beverages	*5 183*	*5 859*	*0.36%*	*0.37%*	*676*	*0.38%*
All Sectors	1 424 860	1 601 434	100%	100%	176 574	100%

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 16: Sub Sector Employment per Million Rand GVA, 2008-2018

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture	6.37	6.12	6.13	5.64	6.07	6.54	6.14	8.26	7.37	6.82	7.27
Forestry	5.46	4.07	3.34	3.49	6.44	7.45	8.86	10.23	10.37	10.55	11.36
Fisheries	9.42	8.90	7.87	8.09	9.37	9.67	7.78	8.11	7.08	6.30	7.03
Food	3.51	2.95	2.58	2.53	2.27	2.17	2.20	2.21	2.16	2.08	2.20
Beverages	0.87	1.09	0.97	1.00	0.95	1.07	1.07	1.03	1.09	1.06	0.99
CoCT Total	3.80	3.80	3.57	3.49	3.48	3.47	3.56	3.61	3.59	3.68	3.78

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

Table 17:CoCT Annual Subsector Employment Numbers, 2008-2018

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Agriculture	20 625	18 452	16 823	16 300	17 437	18 784	17 766	23 027	22 536	21 912	21 808
Skilled	*2 015*	*1 793*	*1 697*	*1 664*	*1 807*	*1 949*	*1 843*	*2 433*	*2 449*	*2 390*	*2 427*
Semi	*5 618*	*4 992*	*4 717*	*4 619*	*5 012*	*5 403*	*5 103*	*6 740*	*6 778*	*6 612*	*6 707*
Low	*7 685*	*6 723*	*6 257*	*6 033*	*6 454*	*6 859*	*6 397*	*8 341*	*8 295*	*8 005*	*8 035*
Informal	*5 307*	*4 944*	*4 152*	*3 984*	*4 164*	*4 573*	*4 423*	*5 513*	*5 014*	*4 905*	*4 639*
Forestry	2 145	1 890	1 741	1 763	2 068	2 206	2 393	2 425	2 385	2 327	2 331
Skilled	*195*	*174*	*169*	*176*	*214*	*234*	*259*	*271*	*279*	*278*	*288*
Semi	*936*	*812*	*763*	*771*	*905*	*956*	*1 024*	*1 044*	*1 042*	*1 011*	*1 020*
Low	*509*	*443*	*418*	*424*	*500*	*530*	*569*	*584*	*586*	*569*	*578*
Informal	*505*	*461*	*391*	*392*	*449*	*486*	*541*	*526*	*478*	*469*	*445*
Fisheries	15 451	14 440	13 828	14 057	16 181	18 431	18 375	19 819	19 692	19 437	19 661
Skilled	*1 701*	*1 572*	*1 556*	*1 590*	*1 853*	*2 103*	*2 089*	*2 290*	*2 333*	*2 305*	*2 372*
Semi	*7 029*	*6 444*	*6 314*	*6 407*	*7 391*	*8 329*	*8 203*	*8 919*	*9 021*	*8 853*	*9 046*
Low	*2 764*	*2 571*	*2 556*	*2 631*	*3 078*	*3 518*	*3 508*	*3 864*	*3 954*	*3 924*	*4 052*
Informal	*3 957*	*3 853*	*3 402*	*3 429*	*3 859*	*4 481*	*4 575*	*4 746*	*4 384*	*4 355*	*4 191*
AFF*	**38 221**	**34 782**	**32 392**	**32 120**	**35 686**	**39 421**	**38 534**	**45 271**	**44 613**	**43 676**	**43 800**
Skilled	***3 911***	***3 539***	***3 422***	***3 430***	***3 874***	***4 286***	***4 191***	***4 994***	***5 061***	***4 973***	***5 087***
Semi	***13 583***	***12 248***	***11 794***	***11 797***	***13 308***	***14 688***	***14 330***	***16 703***	***16 841***	***16 476***	***16 773***
Low	***10 958***	***9 737***	***9 231***	***9 088***	***10 032***	***10 907***	***10 474***	***12 789***	***12 835***	***12 498***	***12 665***
Informal	***9 769***	***9 258***	***7 945***	***7 805***	***8 472***	***9 540***	***9 539***	***10 785***	***9 876***	***9 729***	***9 275***
Food	24 718	24 554	23 752	22 607	21 832	22 600	23 658	25 161	26 481	27 237	27 822
Skilled	*3 758*	*3 720*	*3 650*	*3 505*	*3 459*	*3 523*	*3 663*	*3 898*	*4 214*	*4 343*	*4 484*
Semi	*10 534*	*10 427*	*10 228*	*9 769*	*9 622*	*9 792*	*10 203*	*10 854*	*11 749*	*12 057*	*12 505*
Low	*5 829*	*5 759*	*5 569*	*5 267*	*5 122*	*5 201*	*5 486*	*5 923*	*6 286*	*6 307*	*6 392*
Informal	*4 597*	*4 648*	*4 305*	*4 066*	*3 629*	*4 084*	*4 306*	*4 486*	*4 232*	*4 530*	*4 441*
Beverages	5 183	4 956	5 076	5 354	5 562	5 963	5 875	6 155	6 350	6 241	5 859
Skilled	*1 255*	*1 203*	*1 250*	*1 328*	*1 408*	*1 500*	*1 485*	*1 572*	*1 660*	*1 624*	*1 541*
Semi	*2 224*	*2 131*	*2 212*	*2 348*	*2 482*	*2 632*	*2 599*	*2 744*	*2 893*	*2 838*	*2 694*
Low	*919*	*858*	*865*	*892*	*918*	*947*	*911*	*934*	*962*	*925*	*857*
Informal	*785*	*764*	*749*	*786*	*754*	*884*	*880*	*905*	*835*	*854*	*767*
FBT**	**29 901**	**29 510**	**28 828**	**27 961**	**27 394**	**28 563**	**29 533**	**31 316**	**32 831**	**33 478**	**33 681**
Skilled	***5 013***	***4 923***	***4 900***	***4 833***	***4 867***	***5 023***	***5 148***	***5 470***	***5 874***	***5 967***	***6 025***
Semi	***12 758***	***12 558***	***12 440***	***12 117***	***12 104***	***12 424***	***12 802***	***13 598***	***14 642***	***14 895***	***15 199***
Low	***6 748***	***6 617***	***6 434***	***6 159***	***6 040***	***6 148***	***6 397***	***6 857***	***7 248***	***7 232***	***7 249***
Informal	***5 382***	***5 412***	***5 054***	***4 852***	***4 383***	***4 968***	***5 186***	***5 391***	***5 067***	***5 384***	***5 208***

Source: (Quantec, 2020)

**AFF: Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (Combined)*

***FBT: Food, Beverages and Tobacco (Combined)*

Table 18: CoCT Real Investment (Gross Fixed Capital Investment) by Subsector, 2008-2018

	2008 (Rm*)	2009 (Rm*)	2010 (Rm*)	2011 (Rm*)	2012 (Rm*)	2013 (Rm*)	2014 (Rm*)	2015 (Rm*)	2016 (Rm*)	2017 (Rm*)	2018 (Rm*)
Agriculture	711	661	630	819	808	936	842	731	804	773	778
Forestry	51	45	43	63	56	63	60	54	56	54	51
Fisheries	73	68	64	85	84	93	91	103	116	144	134
Food	2 517	1 752	1 884	2 073	1 993	2 067	1 978	1 984	1 989	1 879	1 867
Beverages and Tobacco	1 723	1 193	1 221	1 291	1 265	1 341	1 323	1 313	1 316	1 311	1 292

Source: (Quantec, 2020)
**Rand million, 2018 prices*

Table 19: Regional Breakdown of Investment by Subsector, 2008-2018

	Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Food	Beverages and Tobacco
Average Annual Investment (Rm*)	850	60	106	2 198	1 459
Tygerberg	*13%*	*15%*	*17%*	*21%*	*18%*
Blaauwberg	*9%*	*8%*	*7%*	*10%*	*7%*
Northern Region	*27%*	*16%*	*5%*	*15%*	*18%*
Khayelitsha / Mitchell's Plain	*13%*	*20%*	*19%*	*19%*	*15%*
Helderberg	*13%*	*14%*	*3%*	*5%*	*13%*
Cape Flats	*14%*	*12%*	*18%*	*16%*	*15%*
Table Bay	*4%*	*2%*	*10%*	*6%*	*7%*
Southern Region	*9%*	*14%*	*21%*	*7%*	*8%*

Source: (Quantec, 2020)
**Rand million, 2018 prices*

Table 20: Breakdown of Investment Types by Subsector, 2008-2018

	Agriculture	Forestry	Fisheries	Food	Beverages and Tobacco
Average Annual Investment (Rm*)	850	60	106	2 198	1 459
Buildings & construction works	*19%*	*4%*	*5%*	*16%*	*12%*
Machinery & other equipment	*43%*	*89%*	*40%*	*70%*	*60%*
Transport equipment	*7%*	*6%*	*50%*	*2%*	*1%*
Information & communication	*1%*	*1%*	*5%*	*9%*	*11%*
Transfer costs	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*	*0%*
Research, exploration & biological	*29%*	*0%*	*0%*	*3%*	*16%*

Source: (Quantec, 2020)
**Rand million, 2018 prices*