**Introduction**

South Africa is a country located at the southern tip of the African continent. It also includes a small, sub-Atlantic archipelago of the Prince Edward Islands. Neighboring countries include Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. The geography of South Africa is vast scrubland in the interior, the Namib Desert in the northwest, and tropics in the southeast. The government system is a republic; the chief of state and head of government is the president. South Africa has a mixed economy in which there is a variety of private freedom, combined with centralized economic planning and government regulation.

South Africa is a member of the Southern African Development Community (SADC).

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**Key Economic Facts**

- **Income Level (by per capita GNI):** Upper Middle Income
- **Level of Development:** Developing
- **GDP, PPP (current international $):** $952.60 billion (2022)
- **GDP growth (annual %):** 2.04% (2022)
- **GDP per capita, PPP (current international $):** $15,904.85 (2022)
- **External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US$):** $170,015,396,603.30 (2021)
- **Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP):** 12.04% (2022)
- **Current account balance (BoP, current US$):** -$1.79 billion (2022)
- **Inflation, consumer prices (annual %):** 7.04% (2022)
- **Labor force, total:** 24,308,964 (2022)
- **Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate):** 29.81% (2022)
- **Imports of goods and services (current US$):** $127.71 billion (2022)
- **Exports of goods and services (current US$):** $135.74 billion (2022)

**GDP Composition %**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
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<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
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<td>Industry</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.

**Rankings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Rank</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corruption Perceptions Index</td>
<td>69/178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EY Globalization Index</td>
<td>51/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Competitiveness Index</td>
<td>60/141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Enabling Trade Index</td>
<td>55/136</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index</td>
<td>27/40</td>
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<td>Global Services Location Index</td>
<td>57/60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of Economic Freedom</td>
<td>116/176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Logistics Performance Index</td>
<td>33/160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inward FDI Potential Index</td>
<td>74/139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KOF Index of Globalization</td>
<td>54/185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networked Readiness Index (NRI)</td>
<td>65/139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Budget Index</td>
<td>2/114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Risk Assessment** (Provided by Coface)

**Country rating:** C - A very uncertain political and economic outlook and a business environment with many troublesome weaknesses can have a significant impact on corporate behavior. Corporate default probability is high.

**Business Climate rating:** A4 - The business environment is acceptable. Corporate financial information is sometimes neither readily available nor sufficiently reliable. Debt collection is not always efficient and the institutional framework has shortcomings. Intercompany transactions may thus run into appreciable difficulties in the acceptable but occasionally unstable environments rated A4.

**Strengths**

- Regional power with a large, youthful population
- Rich in natural resources (gold, platinum, coal, chromium, rare metals etc.)
- Developed financial market
- Floating exchange rate regime, central bank independence
- Healthy banking system
- Public debt mostly in rand and long maturity (12 years on average)
- Solid institutions and independent judiciary

**Weaknesses**

- Weak growth in the last ten years
- Poverty (22% of the 2020 population), growing inequalities, high unemployment (especially among young people), sources of social risk (crime, strikes)
- Skill shortages, labor market rigidity
- Inefficient public spending, corruption
- Lack of foreign direct investment, hindering the development of the extractive sector
- Weak public accounts and state-owned companies (notably Eskom, a power utility, whose guaranteed debt equals 8% of GDP)
- Dependence on volatile foreign capital
- Dependence on minerals (57% of export)
- Ageing and inadequate infrastructure (transport, energy) with frequent power cuts
- Deindustrialization (manufacturing = 12% of GDP)

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**Key Websites**

- **Main Government Page:** [gov.za](http://gov.za)
- **Export Promotion Agency:** [thedtic.gov.za](http://thedtic.gov.za)
- **Investment Promotion Agency:** [thedtic.gov.za](http://thedtic.gov.za)

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**Country Memo Provided by:** globalEDGE.msu.edu and TRADE.GOV
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