



ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS



CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS OF SOUTH AFRICA

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Four core industrial areas of South Africa:

- PWV (Gauteng)
- Durban-Pinetown (eThekweni)
- Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole)
- South-western Cape

For the NSC November 2019 and NSC Supplementary 2020 examinations the TWO industrial regions that will be examined are the PWV (Gauteng) and Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole).

[It is still required to know the location of all FOUR industrial regions.]

**THESE CORE INDUSTRIAL AREAS WILL APPLY FOR
YOUR PRELIM AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS**



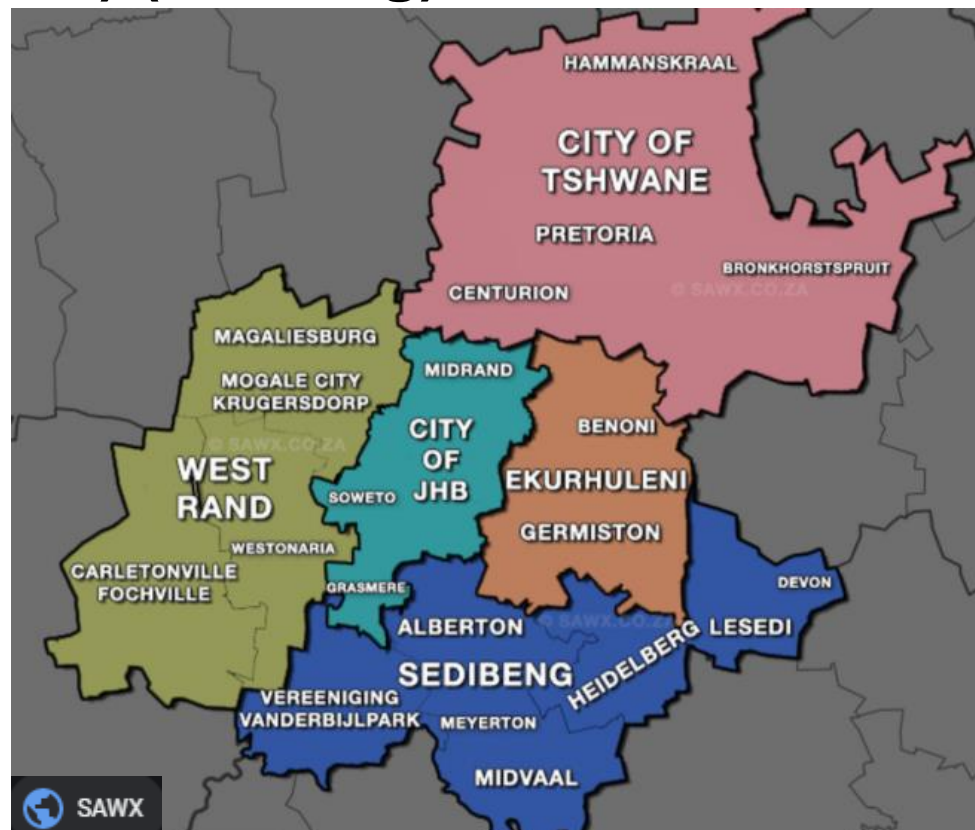
Location of the four core industrial regions in South Africa

CORE INDUSTRIAL REGIONS





Pretoria Witwatersrand Vereeniging (PWV) (Gauteng) Core industrial Region



- Is the largest industrial region in South Africa.
- Initial development greatly influenced by raw materials e.g. discovery of gold.



Geography with Dave



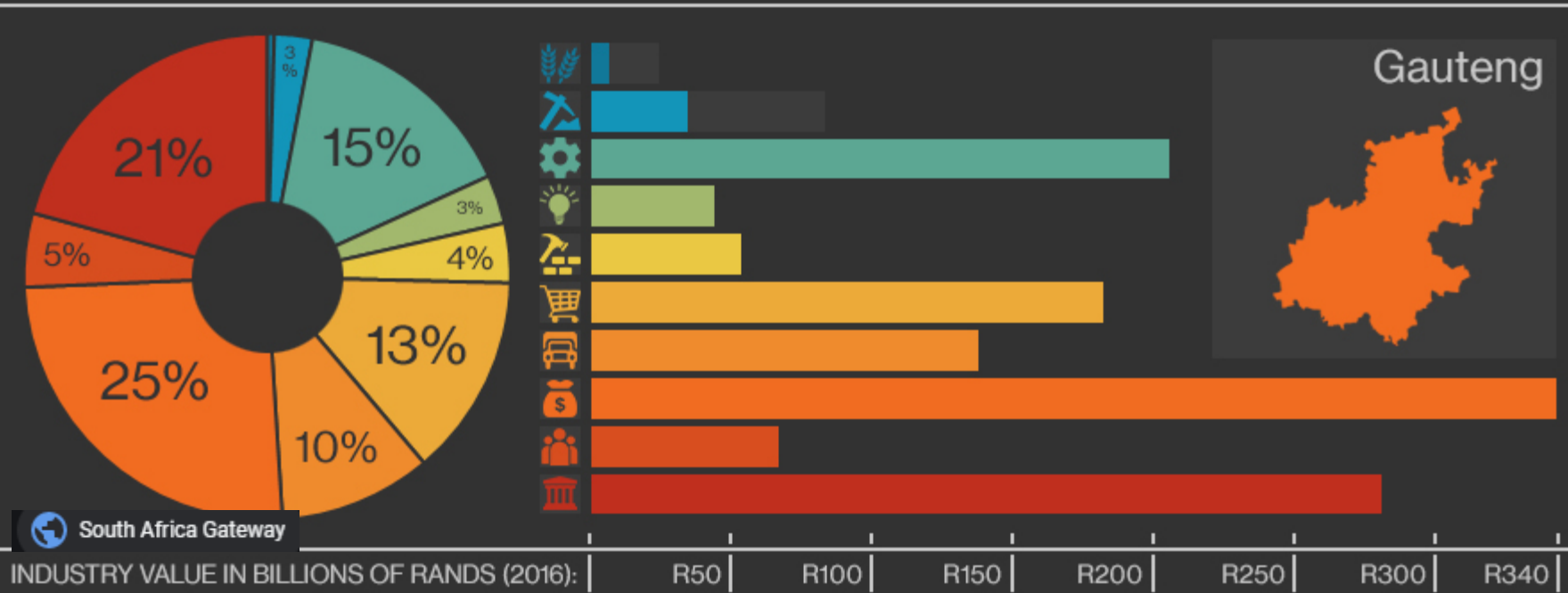
Geography with Dave

Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Mining & quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construction
Trade, catering & accommodation	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate & business services	Personal services	General government services

Gauteng

COMPOSITION OF PROVINCIAL ECONOMY

VALUE OF INDUSTRIES IN PROVINCIAL ECONOMY



- Major industrial contributor to South Africa e.g. in 2016 contributed over R200 billion.
- Industrial development contributed greatly in making this region the economic hub of South Africa.



Main industrial activities



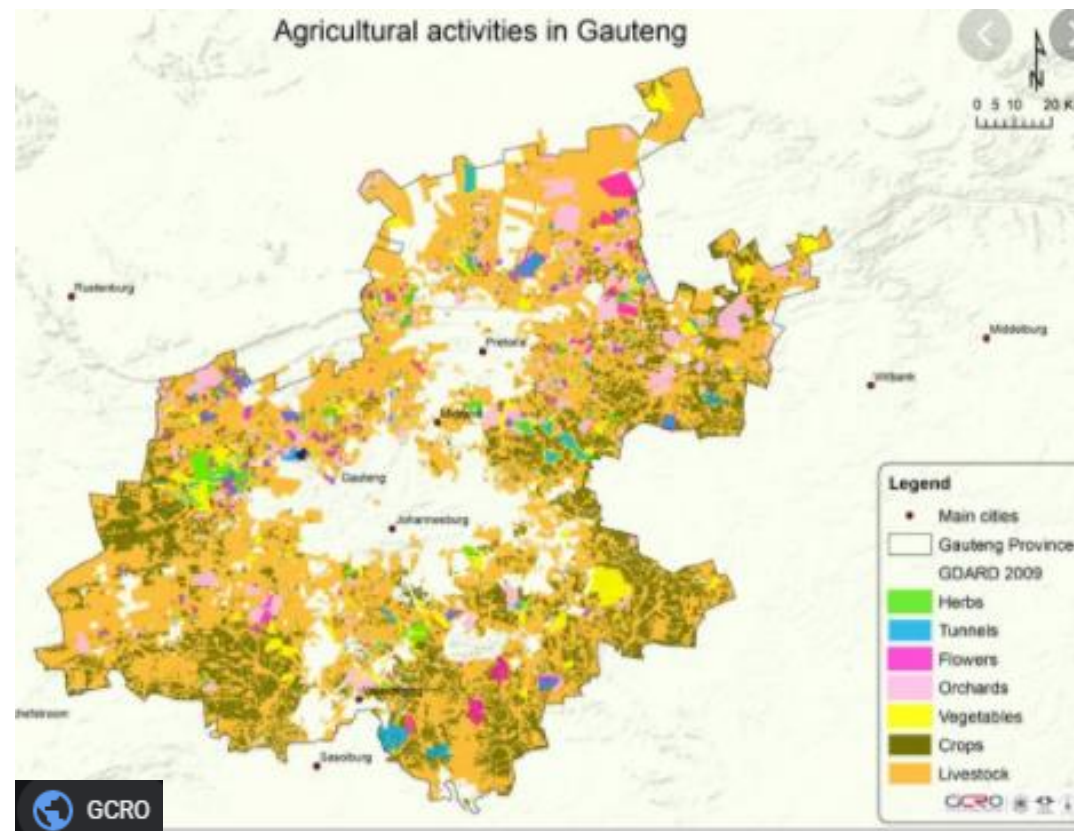
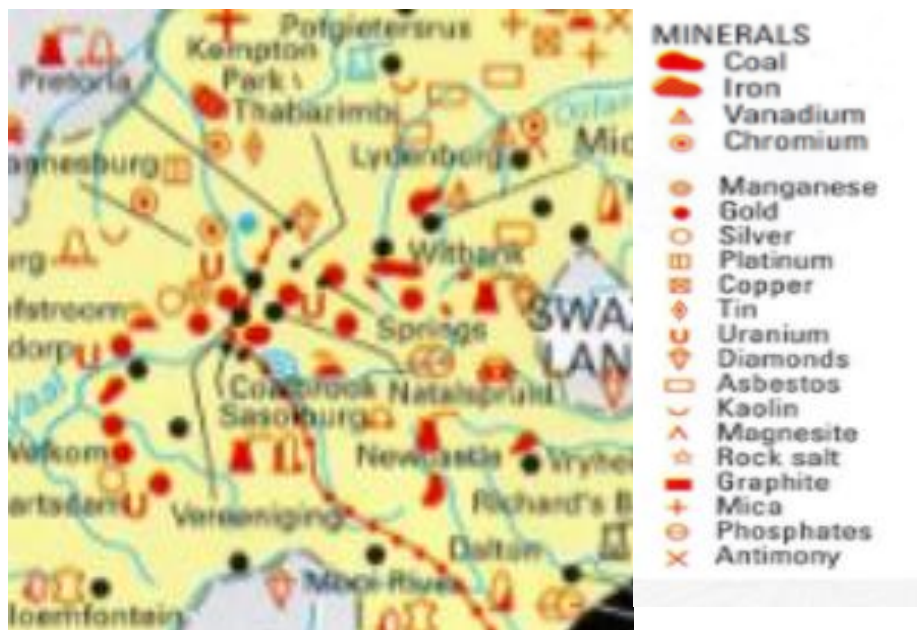
The main industries in the PWV include:

- Iron and Steel products (Mittal Steel)
- Chemical products (SASOL)
- Engineering products (Aviation)
- Motor car assembly plants (Ford).
- Clothing and cosmetics (Apex Clothing Manufacturers in Fordsburg)
- Food and beverages (Pioneer Foods)



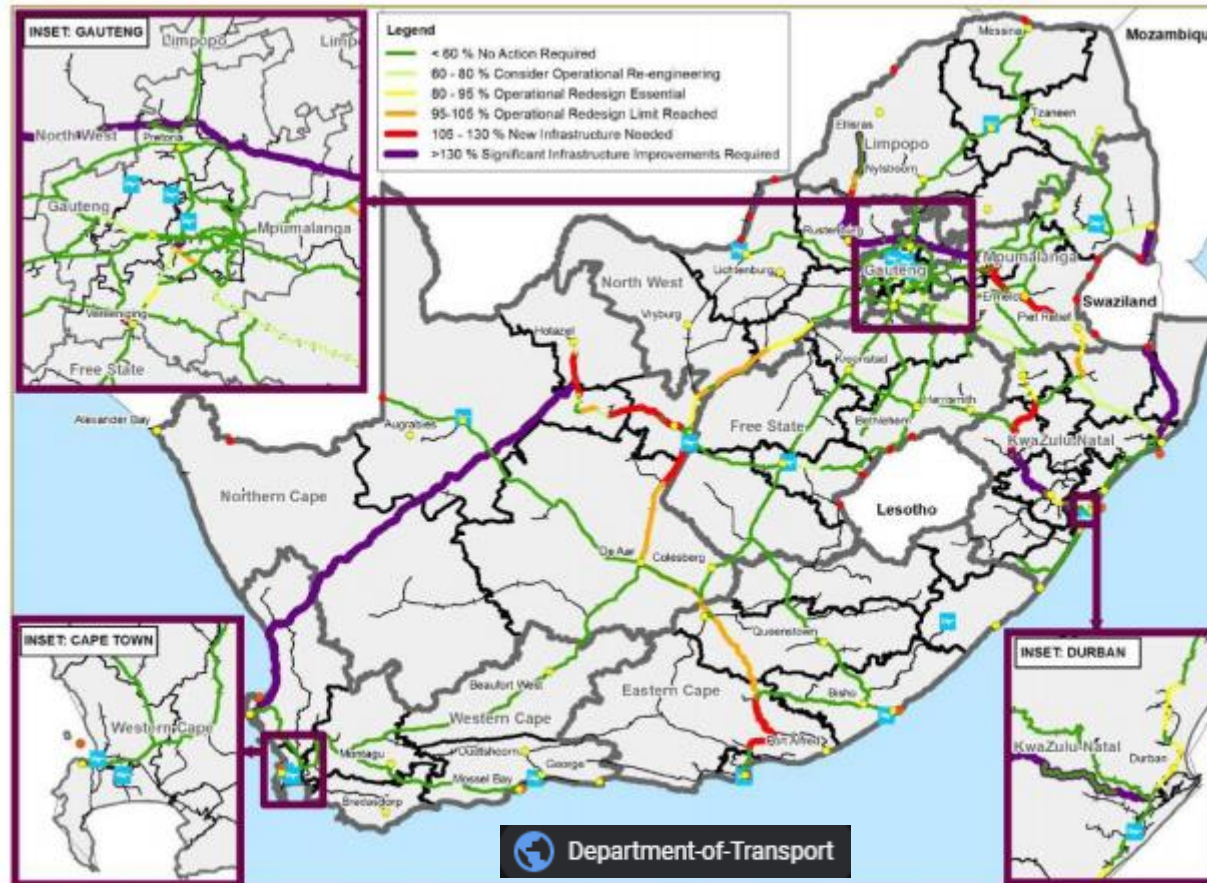
Factors favouring industrial development in PWV (Gauteng)

- Great variety and large amount of raw materials





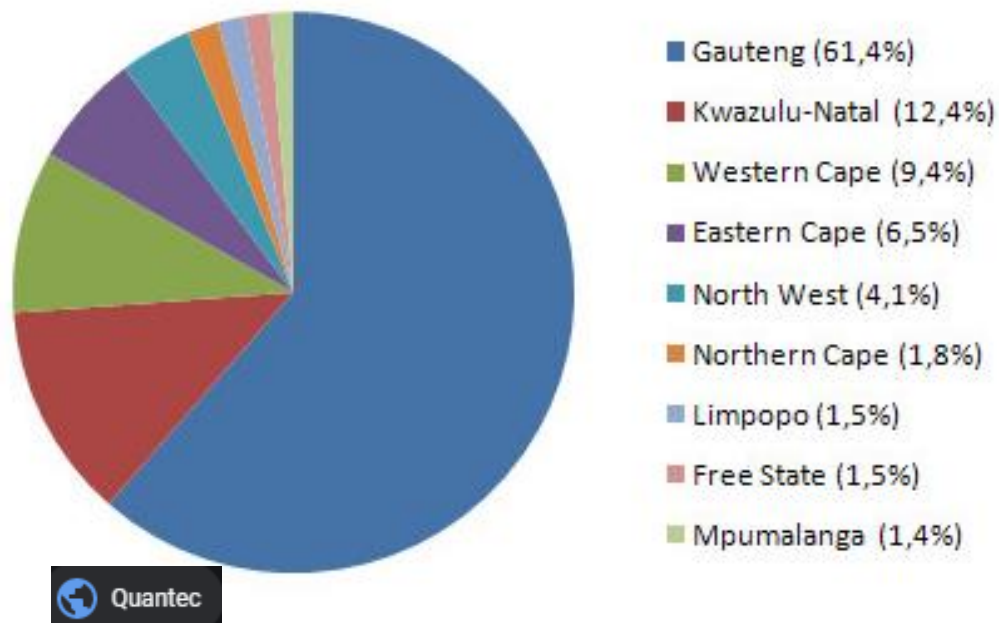
- A good transport network (road, rail and air)
In PWV.
Well linked to other regions of South Africa.
Well linked to harbours.





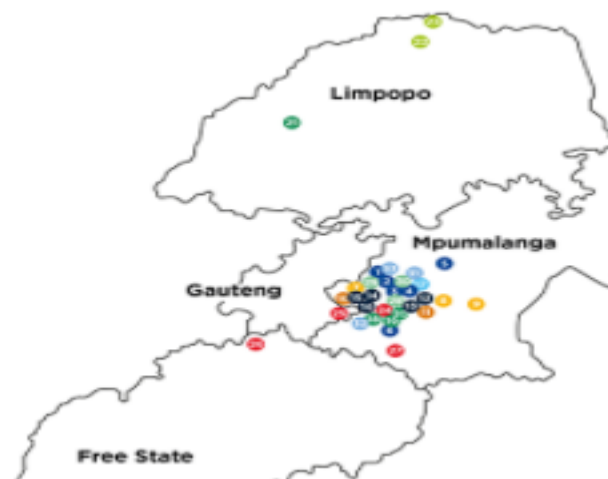
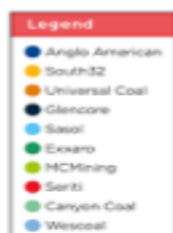
- Large market
In PWV 15,488,137 (26%) (2020).
Markets across country (Well linked to other parts of South Africa.
Closest core industrial region to markets in the rest of Africa.
International markets is largest in South Africa.

South African Provincial Exports in 2006





- Has skilled and unskilled labour available. It has the largest population from all the core industrial region/provinces.
- Sufficient and relatively cheaper electricity supply. Large power stations located in PWV and coal mines are close (large coal mines in Mpumalanga)
- Sufficient water supply. (water supply supplemented by water projects e.g. TUVA project)
- Has a many tertiary education institutions (skills development)
- Relatively flat land (easier construction of industries)





Factors hindering industrial development in PWV (Gauteng)

- Overconcentration of industries, e.g. in the core industrial regions, led to
 - Strain on resources e.g. water supply, power supply
 - Strain on transport infrastructure (traffic congestion)
- PWV industrial region is far from the harbours creating more expenses.
- Industries, especially heavy industries, create a lot of pollution.
Laws like the Air Quality Act stipulate rules to industries regarding the reducing of air pollution.
Although these rules are necessary for the wellbeing of the South Africa and it's people, it may hinder industrial development due to additional costs incurred.
- Loadshedding and increasing costs of electricity





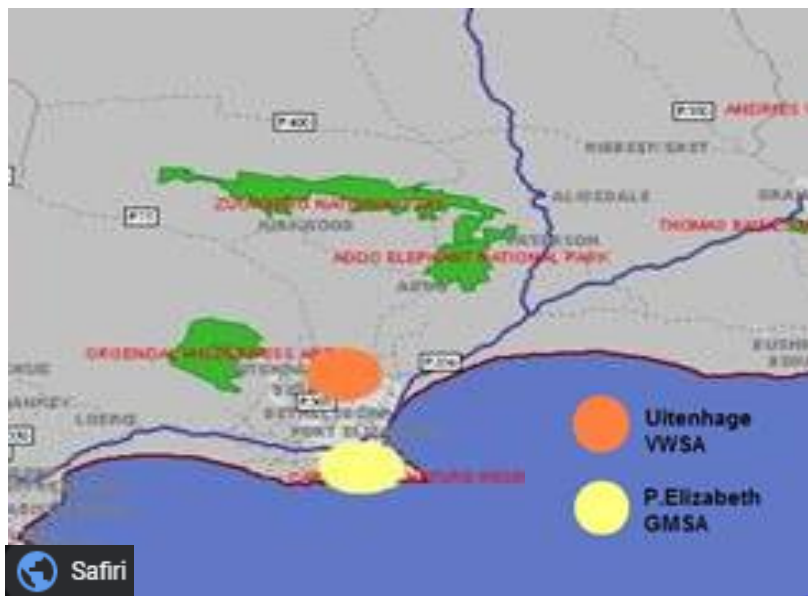
Port Elizabeth (PE)-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole) core industrial area



- Is the smallest core industrial region in South Africa.
- Initial development greatly influenced by port facilities.
- Situated in the Eastern Cape



Main industrial activities



The main industries in the PE-Uitenhage include:

- Motor vehicle e.g. car assembly plants (Volkswagen SA). This has resulted in many linked industries e.g. car parts, tyres and windscreens. Has played a big part in making South Africa one of the top 20 manufacturers of vehicles in the world.
- Textiles e.g. wool and cotton
- Leather; shoe factories and car upholstery.
- Fruit canning.
- Salt works



Factors favouring industrial development in PE-Uitenhage

- Harbour
Examples: Cheaper costs for importing e.g. car parts.
Exporting of motor vehicles.
- Skilled and unskilled labour supply In Eastern Cape population 6,734,001 (11.3%) (2020). Approximately 1.3 million in PE-Uitenhage.
- Good supply of raw materials (generally agricultural relating to many industries in area e.g. textile)

Automotive clusters – key automotive features – 2019

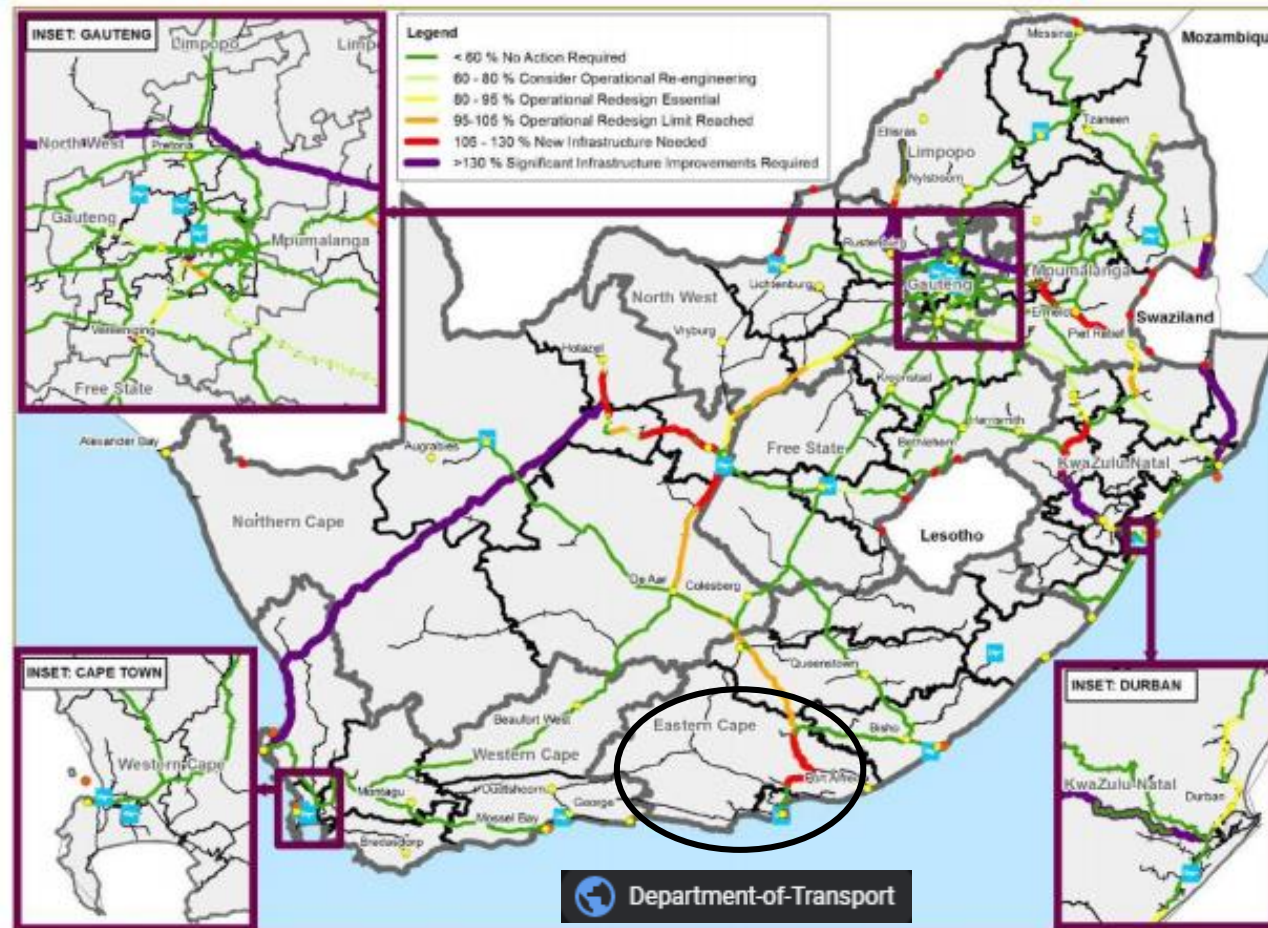
Key automotive features	Gauteng	KZN	EC
Number of OEMs (manufacturing plants)	BMW SA Nissan SA Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa	Toyota SA Motors	Volkswagen Group SA Mercedes-Benz SA Isuzu Motors SA Ford Motor Company of Southern Africa engine plant
Medium, heavy, extra-heavy commercial vehicle and bus companies	Babcock, Eicher Trucks, Fiat Group, Ford, Hyundai Automotive, Iveco, JMC, MAN Truck & Bus, MarcoPolo, Peugeot Citroen, Powerstar SA, Scania, Tata Trucks and Volvo Group Southern Africa	Bell Equipment, MAN Truck & Bus and Toyota (Hino)	FAW Trucks, Isuzu Motors, Mercedes-Benz SA (Freightliner and Fuso) and Volkswagen Group SA
Number of automotive component companies	200	80	150
Motor vehicle parc as % of South Africa's total vehicle parc of 12,70 million vehicles	38,5%	13,4%	6,7%
Passenger car sales as % of total 2019 passenger car sales of 355 378 units	35,8%	12,8%	3,8%
LCV sales as % of total 2019 LCV sales of 153 192 units	34,6%	12,2%	5,2%
MCV/HCV sales as % of total 2019 MCV/HCV sales of 28 041 units	37,1%	13,1%	3,9%
Light vehicle production by OEMs in the province as % of total 2019 light vehicle production of 603 115 units	33,2%	23,1%	43,7%
Light vehicle exports by OEMs in the province as % of total 2019 light vehicle exports of 386 298 units	36,5%	13,7%	49,8%

Source: NAACAM, NAAMSA/Lightstone Auto
KZN – KwaZulu-Natal, EC – Eastern Cape

Produces a large part of motor vehicle in the Eastern Cape



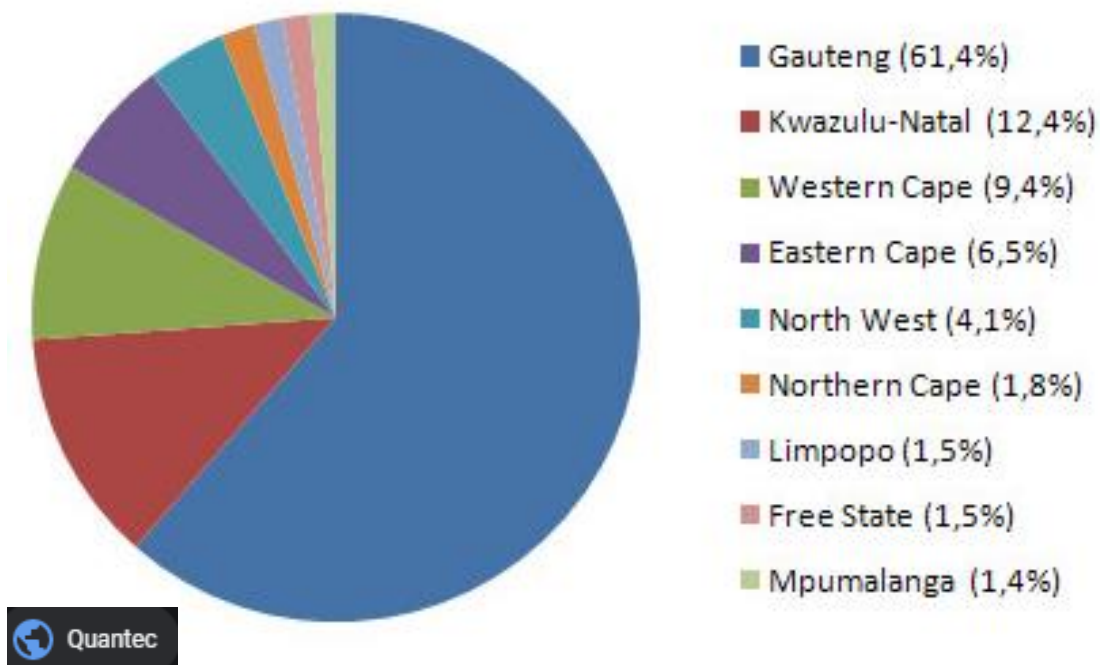
- A good transport network (road, rail, air and port).
Well linked to other regions of South Africa.
Harbours linked to international markets
Centrally located in relation to Western Cape and Durban-Pinetown Core industrial regions.





- Large market.
In Eastern Cape population 6,734,001 (11.3%) (2020).
Markets across country (Well linked to other parts of South Africa).
International markets e.g. exporting of motor vehicles.
- The Coega Industrial Development Zone, a project that encourages industrial development, has brought in a lot of investment and industrial development.

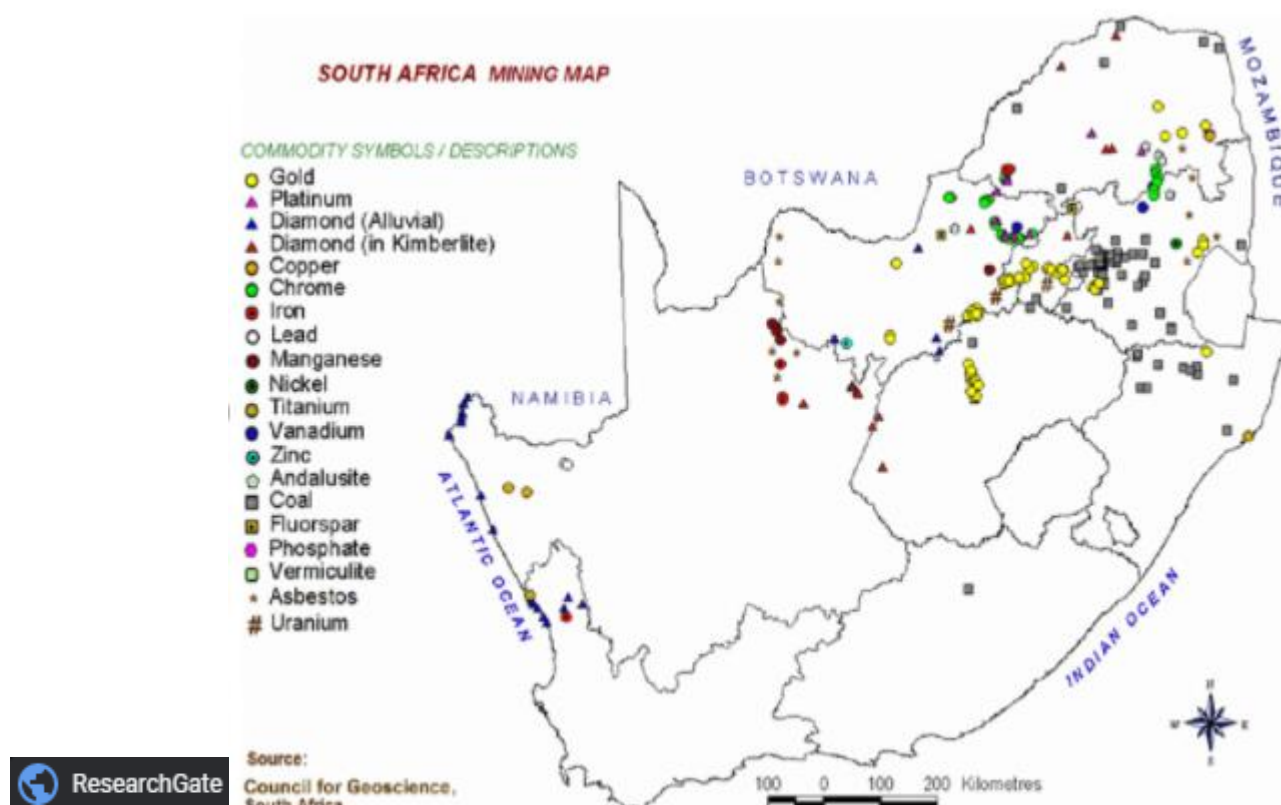
South African Provincial Exports in 2006





Factors hindering industrial development in PE-Uitenhage

- No raw materials from mining. This makes the costs of transporting of these raw materials much higher e.g. iron ore.
- Higher electricity prices. (far from coal mines)





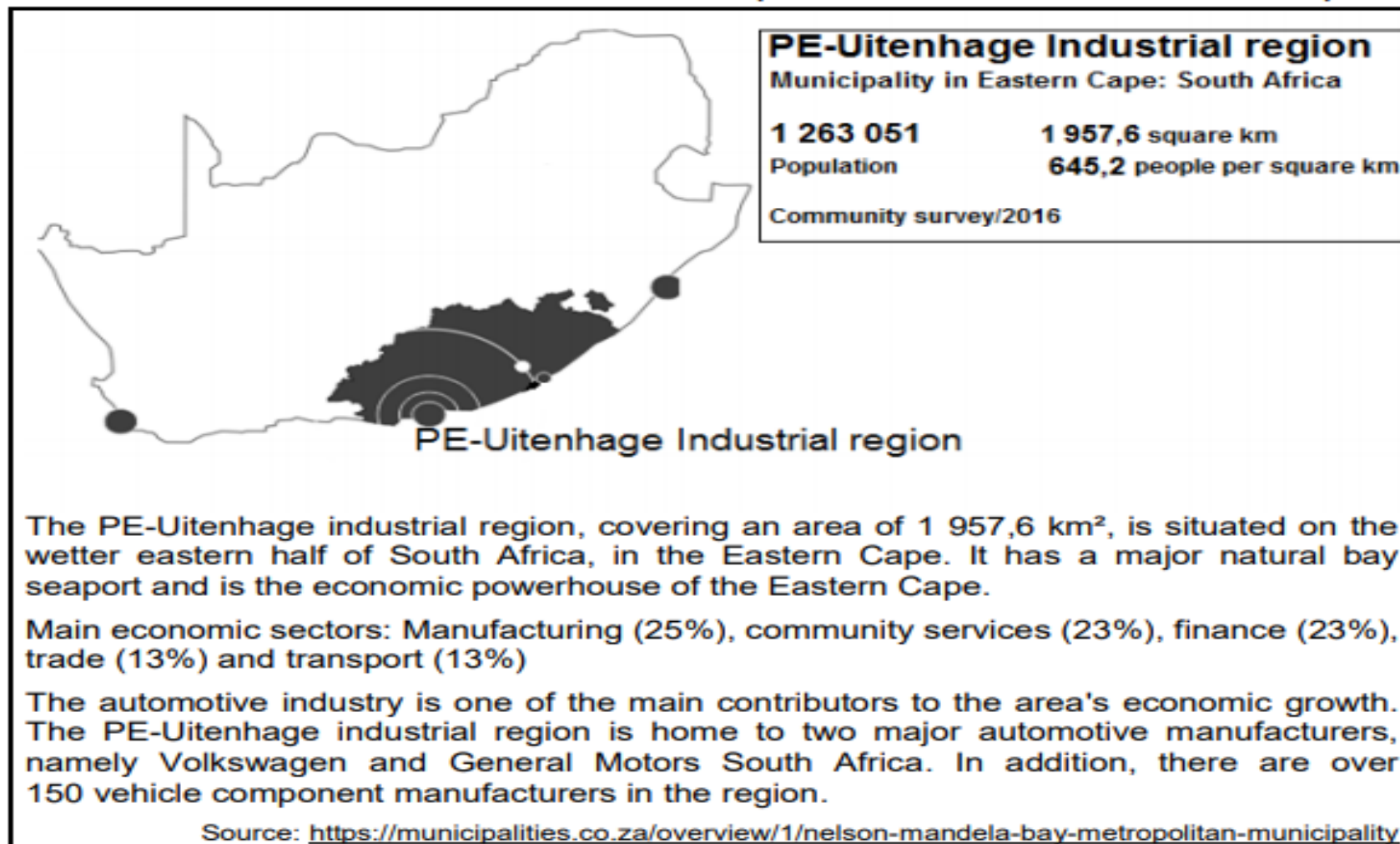
- Labour strikes e.g. PE-Uitenhage relies heavily on the motor vehicle industry. Strikes in this industries has a major negative impact.
- Some motor vehicle companies have moved to other areas.
- Factors like, overconcentration of industries and pollution may not be bad as the PWV. As more development occurs the negative impact of these factors increases.
- Loadshedding and increasing costs of electricity.





DBE PAST PAPER

**FIGURE 4.5: SOUTH AFRICA'S INDUSTRIAL REGIONS:
PORT ELIZABETH-UITENHAGE (NELSON MANDELA METROPOLE)**





- 4.5 Refer to FIGURE 4.5, the infographic of South Africa's industrial regions: Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage (Nelson Mandela Metropole).
- 4.5.1 In which province is the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage industrial region located? (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.2 State the main industry in this region. (1 x 1) (1)
- 4.5.3 Give TWO physical (natural) factors in the infographic that contributed to its growth as a manufacturing region. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.5.4 Why is the large population an advantage to the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region? (1 x 2) (2)
- 4.5.5 Explain how the industry in QUESTION 4.5.2 contributed to the economic growth of this region. (2 x 2) (4)
- 4.5.6 Discuss TWO challenges experienced by industries in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage region in comparison to industries in the PWV region. (2 x 2) (4)