

4.1 South Africa

Key Over-Exports	Key Under-Exports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sulfur, salts and minerals • Precious stones and metals • Construction, mining, lifting machinery • ICT scientific instruments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizers • Inorganic chemicals (incl. uranium) • Paper and print • Ores and concentrates

South Africa is the tenth-largest destination among emerging markets for our merchandise exports, and our largest export market in Africa.

The export advantage in **metals and minerals** is driven by over-exports in sulphur, salts and minerals (+13) and precious stones and metals (+10), in spite of under-exports in ores and concentrates (-23). Very high competitiveness here is, however, a recent development: an impressive increase in 2008 could be partly due to commodity price increases. Although the **agri-food** sector as a whole is below the global benchmark, there may be lessons to learn from the export performance of miscellaneous food (+15). **Wood and paper** may be a sector of unexploited opportunities in South Africa, as indicated by under-exporting in paper and print (-33) and wood and woodpulp (-20), but there may be lessons to learn in the **machinery and electrical equipment** sector (construction, mining and lifting machinery is over-exported at +14 over par), as well as **miscellaneous manufacturing** (ICT scientific instruments are over-exported at +21, miscellaneous non-medical/optical scientific instruments at +6 and both are among the top 10 in NRCA locally). Although fertilizers (-36) and inorganic chemicals (-33) are under-exported, under-trading is not a feature of the **chemicals** sector as whole.

4.2 Algeria

Key Over-Exports	Key Under-Exports
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetables, pulses and plants • ICT electrical and electronic equip. • Electric power-generating equip. • Construction, mining, lifting machinery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood and wood pulp • Power-generating machinery • Meat, fish, animals and their products • Inorganic chemicals (incl. uranium)

Algeria is Canada's leading commercial partner in Africa (and tenth in the world) in terms of merchandise trade, and a key source of imports (primarily crude oil). Algeria ranks twelfth as a destination for Canadian exports among emerging countries, and second in Africa.

In Algeria, the pattern of over-exporting in the **agri-food** sector is driven by large exports of cereals and seeds (+1, first in competitiveness overall) and vegetables and pulses (+7, third overall), although meat, fish, live animals and their products are under-exported (-26). Canada's advantage declined in this sector between 2000 and 2005. The **aerospace** sector is the other area of recent high competitiveness (ranking second overall), although this may only be a temporary spike (a 2007 development). **Metals and minerals** and **wood and paper** products are severely under-exported relative to the global pattern, driven largely by aluminum (-16) and wood and woodpulp (-45). Under-exporting in inorganic chemicals (-18) is behind slightly weaker-than-expected **chemicals** exports.

Some lessons may be learned from the high performers in the **machinery and electrical** equipment sector (3 of which are in the local top 10), particularly in areas where Canadian competitiveness is generally negative: ICT electrical and electronic