



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



Tracking quarterly trends and analysing foreign direct investment, imports and exports

# TIPS EXPORT TRACKER

## THIRD QUARTER 2021

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### TIPS TRACKERS

TIPS Export Tracker provides updates on export trends, and identifies sectors and products that are performing well and those that are lagging.

TIPS Import Tracker provides an overview of import patterns and looks at the causes of surges in imports, and their likely impact on industry.

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Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)

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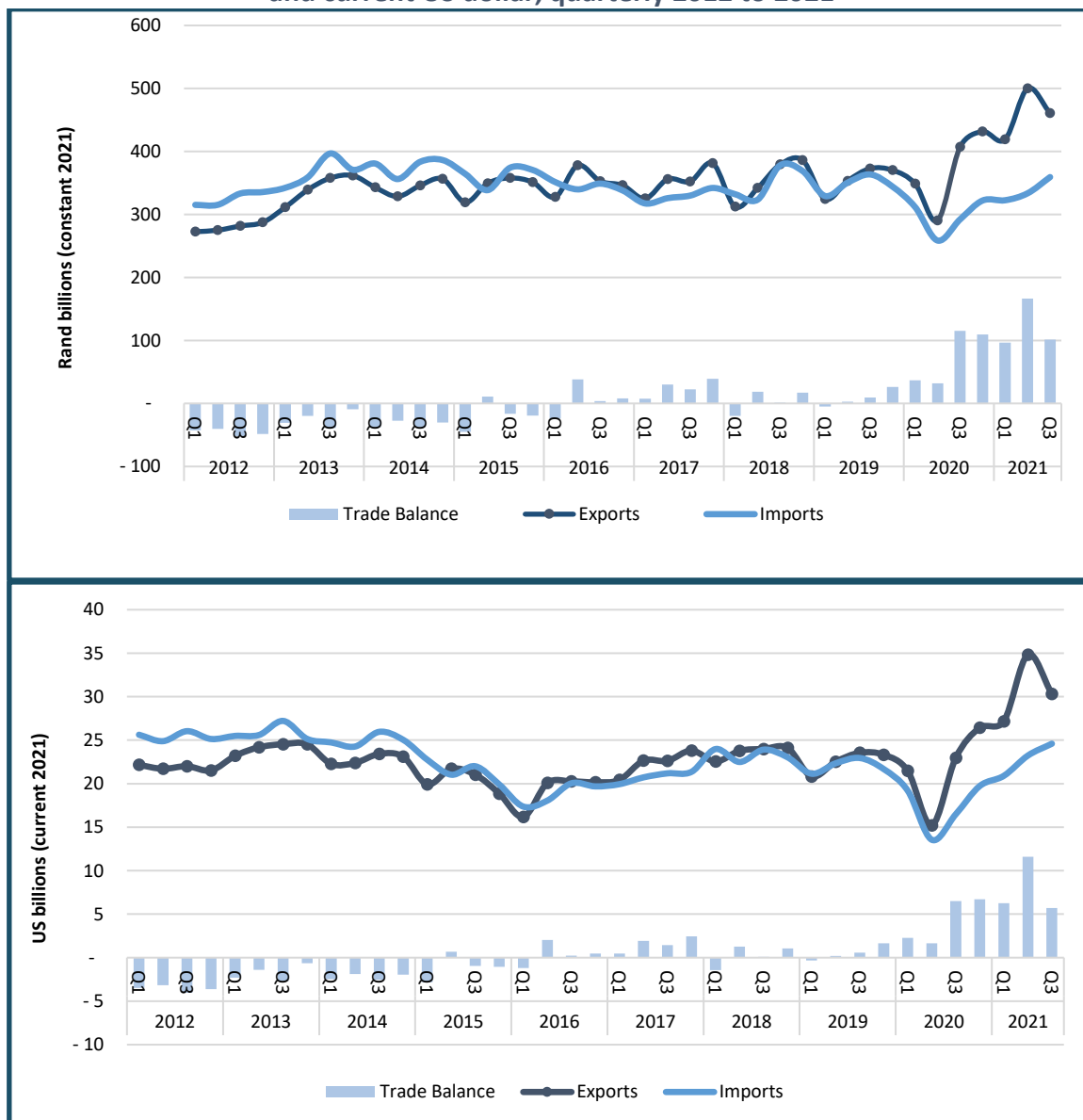
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## OVERVIEW OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE

South Africa's merchandise exports have continued on their upward trajectory, although at a slower pace, increasing by 13.1 % in Q3 2021 from Q3 2020, amounting to R460 billion. However, a quarterly analysis for the period under review indicates that exports have marginally declined by 7.8% from Q2 2021. The quarterly decline is likely due to a fall in the mineral prices for ore and platinum. Imports have also increased by 23% in Q3 2021 from Q3 2020, amounting to R359 billion, a 7.7% increase from the previous quarter (Q2 2021). With the value of merchandise exports being higher than imports in the third quarter of 2021, South Africa experienced a trade surplus of R101 billion, although it significantly declined by 39% from the previous quarter. In US dollar terms, merchandise exports increased by 31.9% from Q2 2020, amounting to US\$30 billion, while declining by 13% from the second quarter of 2021. In contrast, imports increased by 49.2% year-on-year, amounting to 24.5 billion and rising by 5.9% from Q2 2021.

**Graph 1: Exports, imports and trade balance in constant (2021) rand value and current US dollar, quarterly 2012 to 2021**



Source: South African Revenue Services (SARS) Statistics. Downloaded from sars.gov.za in February 2022.

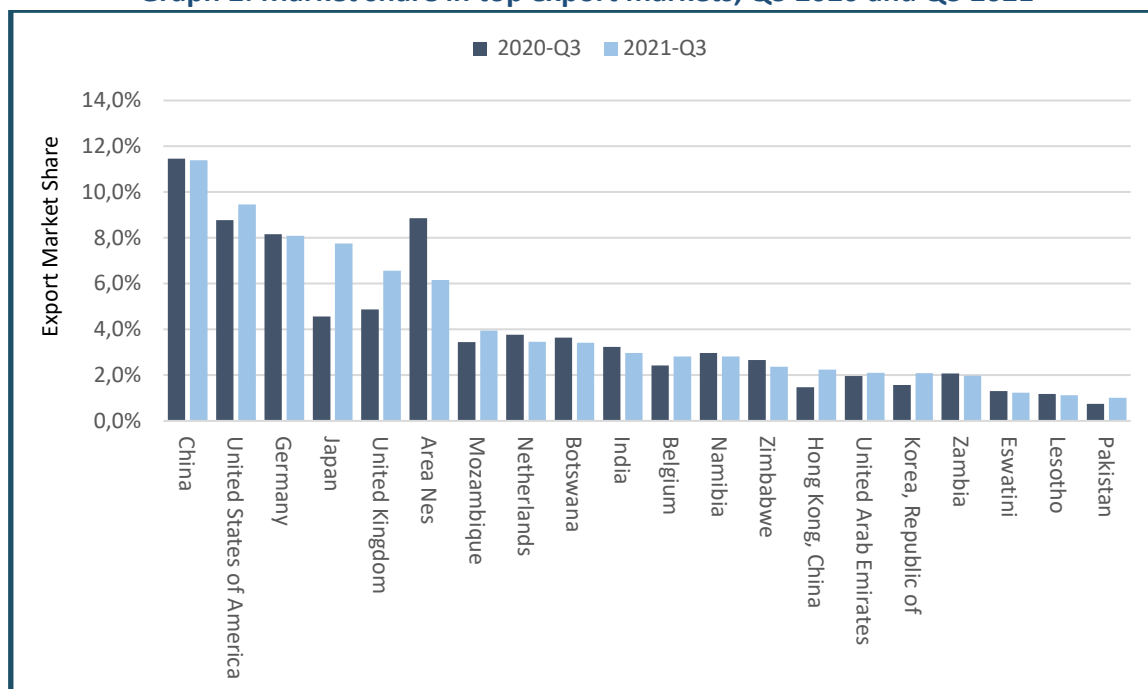
Table 1 shows South Africa's top exports by value. Precious stones, ores, minerals fuels and oils, vehicles and machinery remain the top products that dominated South Africa's export basket in the third quarter of 2021, making up 64.9% of total export value. Of the top 20 export products in the quarter under review, pharmaceutical products, iron and steel and mineral fuels and oils had the biggest increase. Pharmaceutical products increased by 95% from R1.6 billion in Q3 2020 to R3 billion in Q3 2021. Iron and steel experienced the second biggest growth of 65%, from R14.6 billion in Q3 2020 to R24.1 billion in Q3 2021, followed by mineral fuels and oils with an increase of 49%, from R26.1 billion in Q3 2020 to R38.9 billion in Q3 2021.

**Table 1: Top 20 sectors, Q3 2020 to Q3 2021**

HS code	Sector	VALUE (BILLION RAND)		% SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOP EXPORT MARKET
		Q3 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2020	Q3 2021	Q3 2020 – Q3 2021	
'71	Precious stones	94	132	24.3%	28.6%	40%	US
'26	Ores	56.5	71.3	14.5%	15.5%	26%	China
'27	Mineral fuels and oils	26.1	38.9	6.7%	8.4%	49%	India
'87	Vehicles	37.5	31.8	9.6%	6.9%	-15%	Germany
'84	Machinery (Industrial)	24.5	25.4	6.3%	5.5%	4%	Germany
'72	Iron and steel	14,6	24.1	3.8%	5.2%	65%	China, UAE and US
'08	Fruit and nut	23.7	22.4	6.1%	4.9%	-5%	Netherlands
'38	Chemical products	7.3	7.3	1.9%	1.6%	0%	Germany
'76	Aluminium	7.0	6.7	1.8%	1.5%	-5%	US
'85	Electrical machinery and equipment	7.1	6.3	1.8%	1.4%	-12%	Namibia and Botswana
'28	Inorganic chemicals	3.5	6.1	0.9%	1.3%	71%	Belgium
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	5.8	6.0	1.5%	1.3%	4%	Zimbabwe and Zambia
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5.3	4.9	1.4%	1.1%	-7%	UK
'73	Articles of iron or steel	4.3	4.7	1.1%	1.0%	9%	Namibia
'10	Cereals	3.3	4.5	0.9%	1.0%	37%	Japan
'29	Organic chemicals	4.2	4.2	1.1%	0.9%	1%	US and Belgium
'74	Copper	2.9	3.4	0.8%	0.7%	17%	China
'47	Wood pulp	2.4	3.3	0.6%	0.7%	38%	India
'30	Pharmaceutical products	1.6	3.0	0.4%	0.7%	95%	India
'33	Essential oils	2.6	2.5	0.7%	0.5%	-4%	Namibia

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from [www.trademap.org](http://www.trademap.org) in February 2022

**Graph 2: Market share in top export markets, Q3 2020 and Q3 2021**



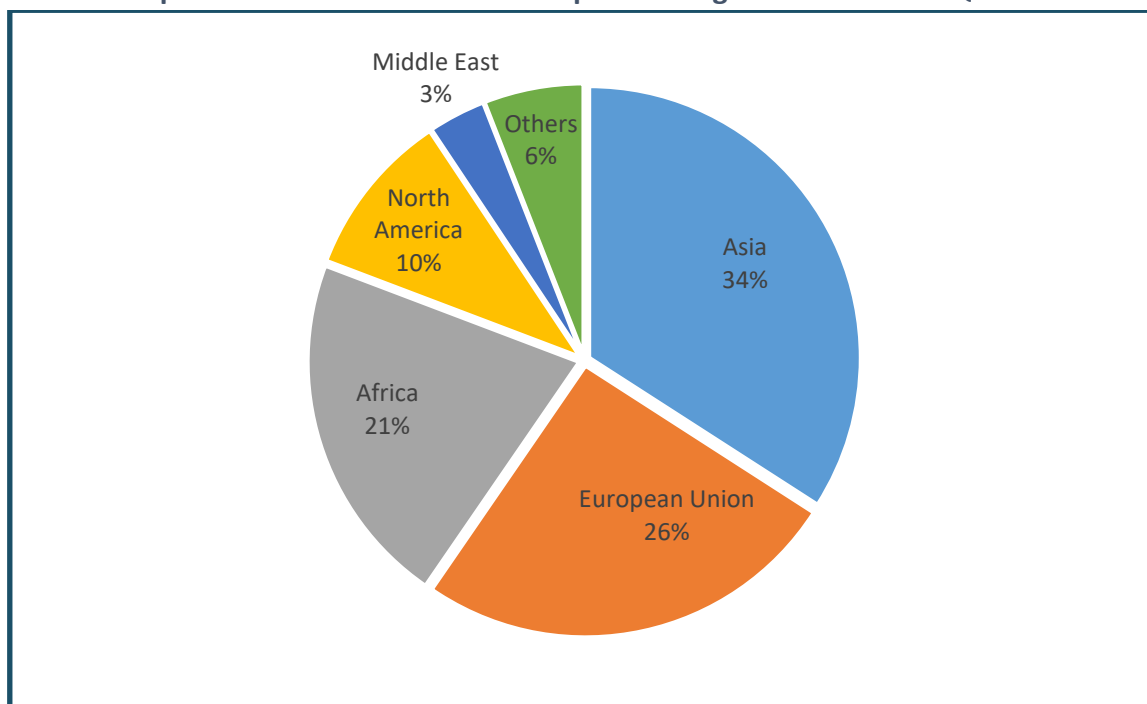
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in February 2022

In the third quarter of 2021, China overtook the United States (US) and regained its spot as South Africa’s top export market, accounting for 11.4% of South Africa’s total export value, which amounted to R52.4 billion, representing year-on-year growth of 18% from Q3 2020 to Q3 2021 (see Graph 2). Ores remained the largest South African export product to China, accounting for 65.9% of total South African export value, amounting to R52 billion in Q3 2021. Iron and steel is the second-largest South African export to China, accounting for 11.5% of the total export value to China, followed by precious stones (2.9%), copper (4.9%), fruit and nuts (4.5%). Notably, all top five exports experienced impressive growth from Q3 2020 to Q3 2021, with precious stones experiencing the most significant increase of 482.5%.

As noted, in the third quarter of 2021, the US dropped down to the second-largest export market for South African goods, accounting up to 9.5% of total South African exports, valued at R43.6 billion. South African exports to the US increased by 28% year-on-year, from Q3 2020 to Q3 2021; however, they declined by 24% from the previous quarter of 2021. The top five South African exports to the US in Q3 2021 are precious stones (56.2%), chemical products (5.4%) and aluminium (4.9%), iron and steel (4.9%), and industrial machinery (4.4%). Out of the five, chemical products had the biggest growth, increasing by 376.7% from R489 million in 2020 to R2.3 billion in Q3 2021, while industrial machinery had a marginal decline of 2.5% in the same period.

Germany remained South Africa’s third-largest export market in the third quarter of 2021, accounting for 8.1% of South Africa’s total exports, valued at R37.2 billion. South African exports to Germany increased by 18% year-on-year, from R31.6 billion in Q3 2020 to R37.2 billion in Q3 2021; however, they declined markedly by 14% from the previous quarter (Q2 2021). Vehicles (31.8%), precious stones (30.4%), ores (17.5%), industrial machinery (10.8%) and chemical products (2.2%) are the top five South African exports to Germany. Precious stone, ores, and industrial machinery experienced impressive year-on-year growth of 114.9%, 32.7% and 25.7%, respectively, from Q3 2020 to Q3 2021, while chemical products declined by 54.8%, followed by vehicles with a decline of 9.5% in the same period.

**Graph 3: Share of South Africa’s exports to regional markets in Q3 2021**



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> in February 2022.

Asia remained South Africa’s largest export market at the regional level, accounting for 34% of total exports, valued at R157 billion in Q3 2021. South Africa’s exports to Asia increased by 34.4% year-on-year from Q3 2020 and also increased marginally by 2.5% from the previous quarter. The European Union (EU) is the second-largest market for South African exports, accounting for 26% of total exports, amounting to R117 billion in the quarter under review. Like Asia, South African exports to the EU increased from R94 billion in Q3 2020 to R117 in Q3 2021, representing a 24.6% increase. However, on a quarterly basis, South African exports to the EU declined by 14.3% from Q2 2021. Africa is the third-largest export market for South African products, accounting for 21% of total exports, valued at R98 billion in Q3 2021.

South Africa’s exports to the rest of Africa experienced an increase of 11.5%, from R86 billion in Q3 2020 to R98 billion in Q3 2021, while increasing by 3.4% from Q2 2021. Mozambique remains South Africa’s top largest export market in the region, accounting for 18.6%, followed by Botswana (16.1%), Namibia (13.3%), Zimbabwe (11.1%) and Zambia (9.3%).

## **SIGNIFICANT PRODUCT GROWTH IN EXPORTS AND ANALYSIS**

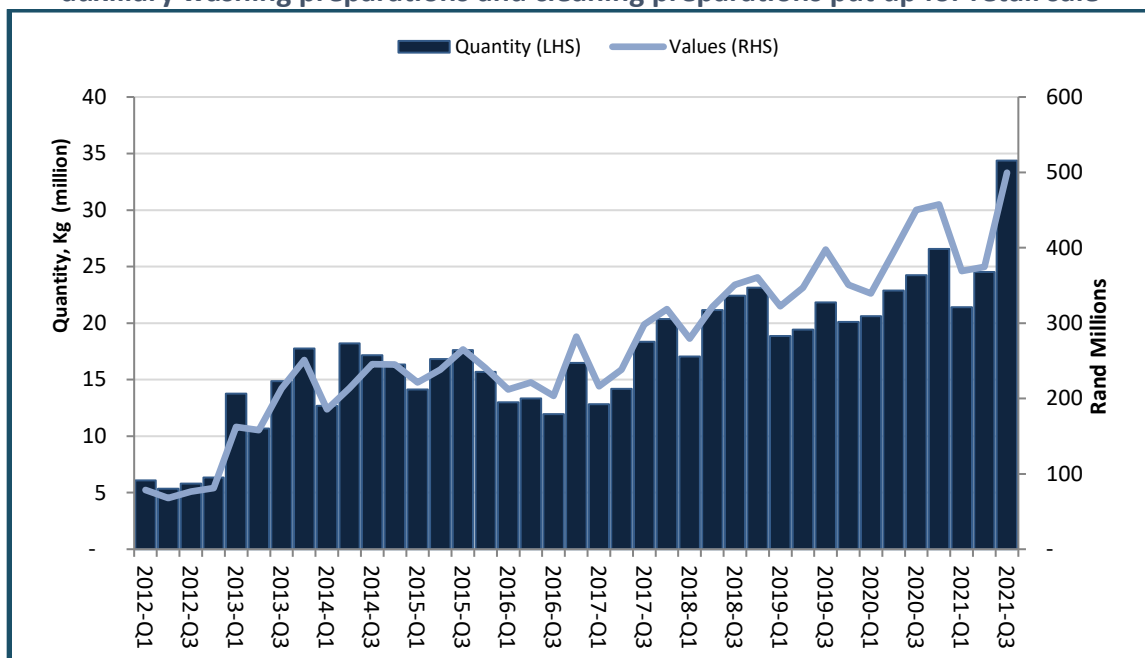
### **Significant growth in surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning preparations put up for retail sale**

*HS34022000 Surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning preparations put up for retail sale (excluding organic surface-active agents, soap and organic surface-active preparations in the form of bars, cakes, moulded pieces or shapes, and products and preparations for washing the skin in the form of liquid or cream)*

The product group surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing and preparations and cleaning preparations put for retail sales falls under products of the chemical or allied industries. It includes products such as washing powders in solid or liquid form and detergents; dish-washing preparations; and textile softener. It also includes cleaning and

polishing products, such as preparations for perfuming or deodorising rooms; artificial waxes and prepared waxes; polishes and creams for leather; polishes and creams for wood; polishes for coachwork, glass and metal; and scouring pastes and powders. South Africa is in the top 10 global exporters of this product group, ranking 10th by export quantity in Q3 2021.

**Graph 4: South Africa’s exports of surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning preparations put up for retail sale**

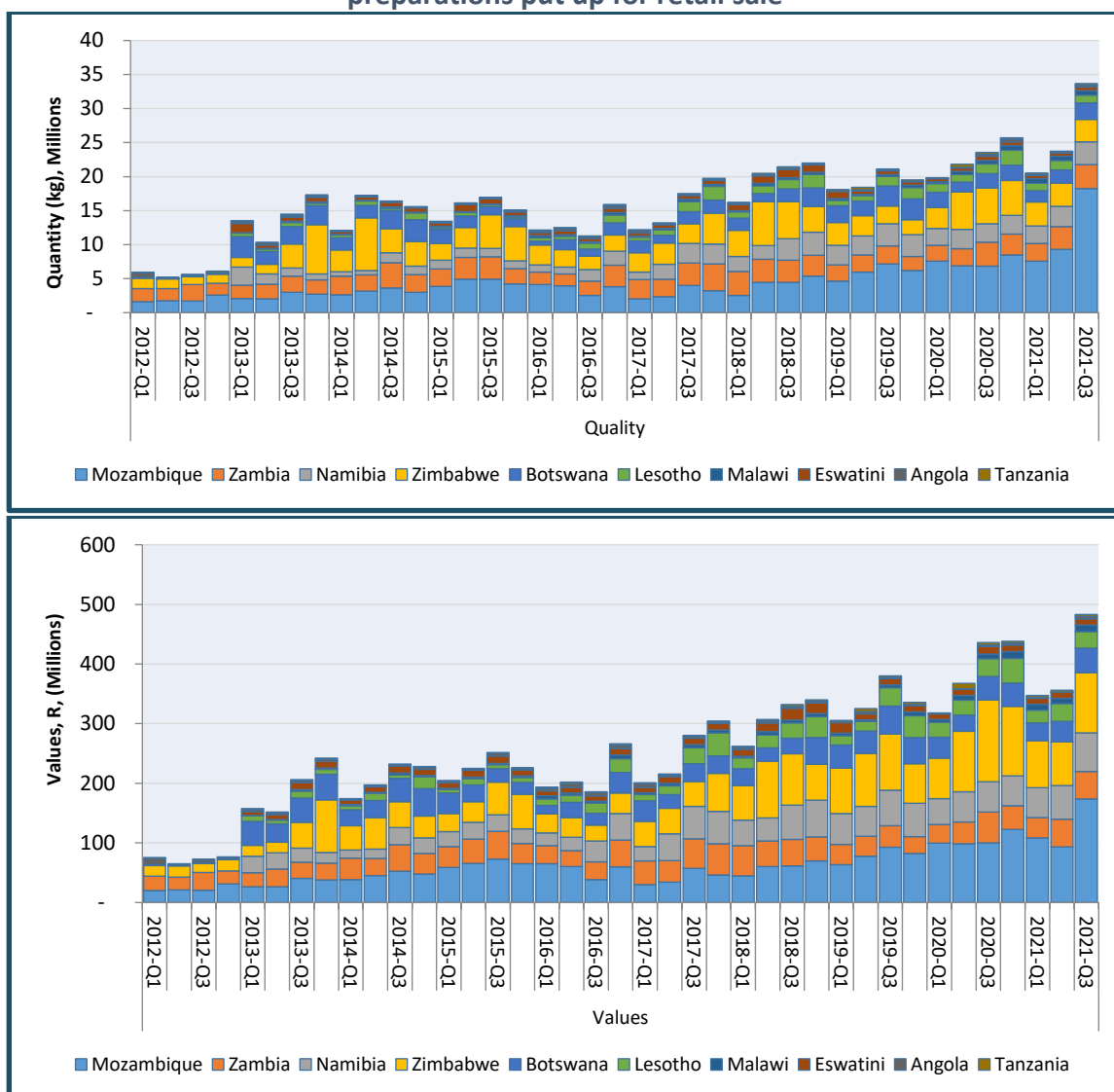


Source: Author’s. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in March 2022.

South Africa’s exports of surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning preparations put up for retail sale have been on a steady increasing trend since 2012. The third quarter of 2021 saw South Africa’s exports of this product group grow by 42% from 24 million kg valued at R450 million in Q3 2020 to 34 million kg worth R500 million in Q3 2021. The top export markets for this product group are mainly Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, with Mozambique as the top export market. Its share of South Africa’s export quantity of the product group in the third quarter of 2021 was 53%, followed by Zambia (10.2%) and Namibia (9.8%).

The increase in South Africa’s exports of surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning preparations put up for retail sale was mainly driven by an increase in demand from its top export markets, Mozambique and Namibia. Exports to Mozambique increased by 166% from 6.8 million kg valued at R100 million in Q3 2020, to 18 million kg worth R173 million in Q3 2021, while exports to Namibia were up by 25% from 2.6 million kg in Q3 2020 valued at R51 million to 3.4 million kg in Q3 2021 worth R65 million. The decline in the unit price by 22% from R18.58/kg in Q2 2020 to R14.53/kg in Q3 2021 can also be attributed as a contributing factor to the growth in exports.

**Graph 5: Top export markets for South Africa’s surface-active preparations, washing preparations, auxiliary washing preparations and cleaning preparations put up for retail sale**



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

### Significant growth in Maize (excluding seed for sowing)

*HS 0059010 Maize (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further*

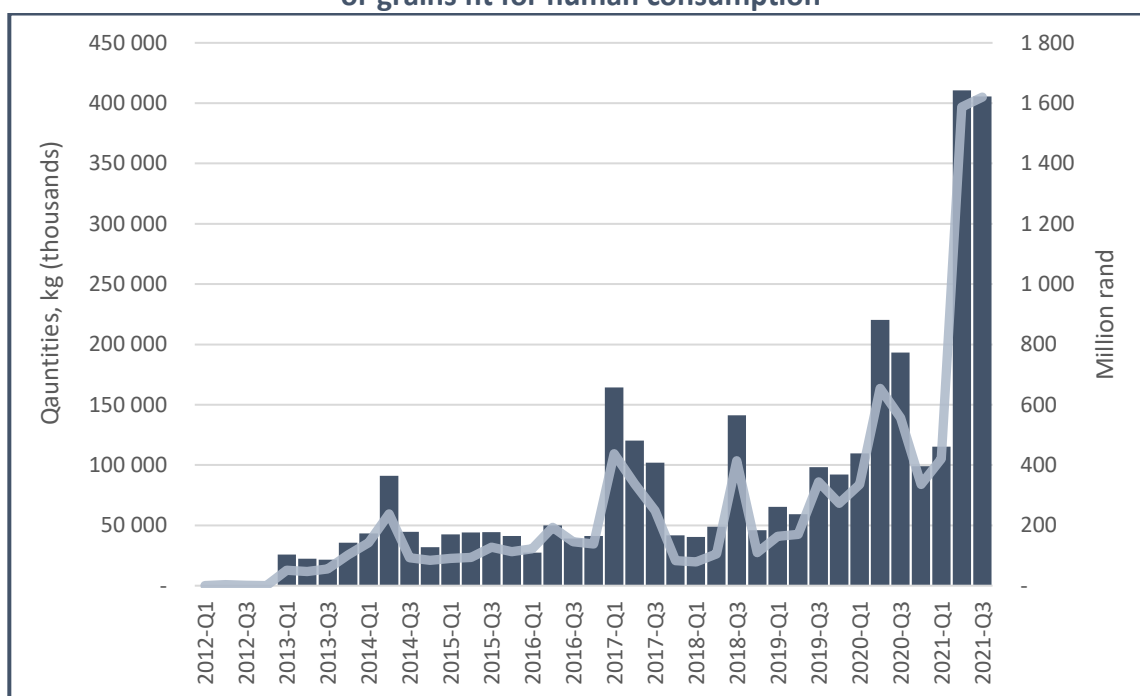
Maize is a common staple for many countries around the world. It contains about 72% starch, 10% protein and 4% fat, making it a significant source of energy for human beings and animals.<sup>1</sup> Maize is a versatile crop that is used in the production of various foods and industrial products including starch, oil, beverages, sweeteners and industrial alcohol. South Africa is the fourth largest exporter of maize with R1.6 billion exported in the third of quarter of 2021.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.grainsa.co.za/maize-what-a-versatile-crop#:~:text=Maize%20can%20be%20used%20in,products%20used%20in%20other%20industries>.



South Africa’s exports of maize have been on an upward trajectory since 2012, although this has fluctuated over time. In the third quarter of 2021, South Africa's exports increased by 110% from 193 million kg valued at R556 million in Q3 2020 to 405 million kg valued at 1.6 billion in Q3 2021. The increase in the export of maize is driven mainly by increasing demand for the product by Japan, South Korea and Italy, which are new exports markets for South Africa.

**Graph 6: South Africa’s exports of maize (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption**

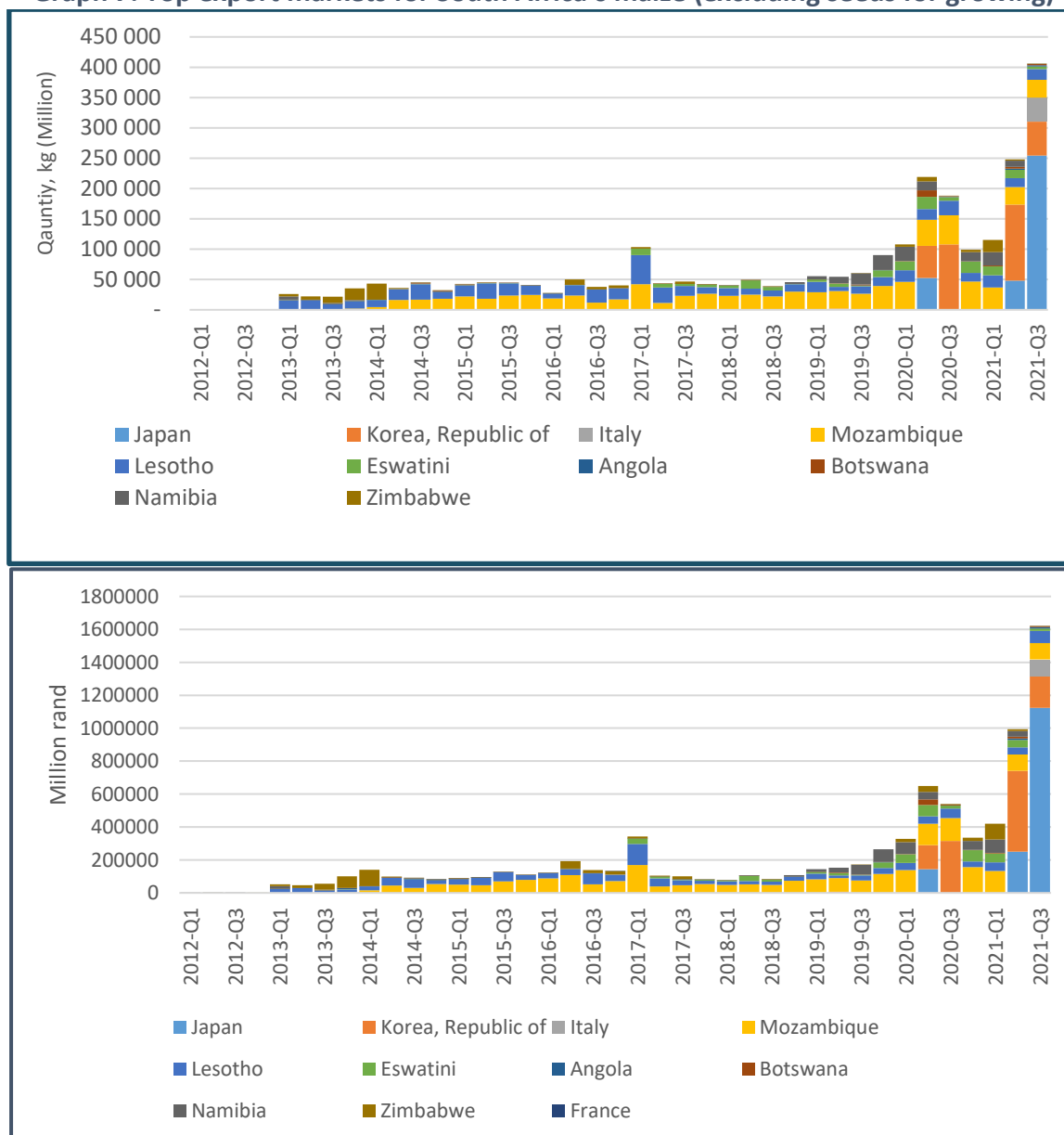


Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

Japan became the top export market for South Africa's maize, accounting for 69% of the total export value in the second quarter of 2021. Notably, data on South Africa’s maize exports to Japan only began the second quarter of 2021. Similarly, South Korea is the second-largest market for South Africa’s maize, making up 12% of total exported value in Q3 2021; however, it has not been a consistent market as the country has imported the product from South Africa only periodically. In addition, South Africa began to export maize to Italy in the quarter under review, exporting 39 million kg valued at R101 million. Prior to exporting to Japan, most of South Africa's maize went to the continent, with Mozambique being the biggest market in the region.

Given that the data of South Africa’s maize exports to Japan starts in Q2 2021, it is not possible to have a year-on-year comparison, however, on a quarterly basis, exports increased by 427% from Q2 2021. In contrast, exports to South Korea declined by 48%, from 107 million kg valued at R316 million in Q3 2020 to 55 million kg valued at R192 million in Q3 2021. Exports of maize to Mozambique have also declined by 38%, from 47 million kg valued at R138 million to 29 million kg valued at R99 million over the same period; however, they marginally increased by 3% in the previous quarter.

**Graph 7: Top export markets for South Africa’s maize (excluding seeds for growing)**



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

## SIGNIFICANT SLUMPS AND ANALYSIS

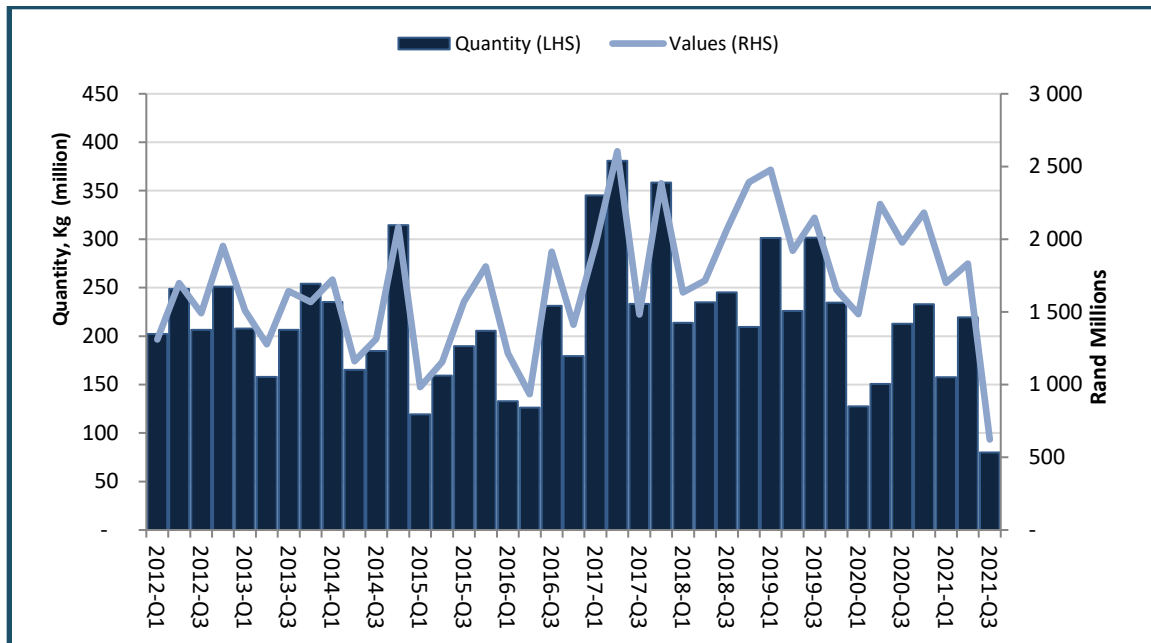
### Significant slump in titanium ores and concentrates

#### HS 26140000 Titanium ores and concentrates

Titanium is the ninth most abundant element in the earth’s crust, but is one of the world’s scarcest and most expensive structural metals. Titanium ores and concentrates are widely used to produce titanium dioxide pigment, which is used in the production of paint and sunscreen. In its metallic form titanium is the material of choice for selective applications within niche high-value industries, such as in the production of aircrafts, missiles and deep-sea vessels. This is due to its exceptional resistance to corrosion from alkalis, acids, industrial chemicals, natural water as well salt water and marine atmosphere. South Africa is among the top global exporters of titanium ores and concentrates, ranking third place in Q3 2021.

The third quarter of 2021 saw South Africa’s exports of titanium ores and concentrate decline significantly, reaching the lowest exported quantity recorded over the past 10 years. Export quantities dropped by 62.3% year-on-year, from 212 million kg valued at R1.9 million in Q3 2020, to 80 million kg worth R622 million in Q3 2021, regardless of the 17% drop in unit price.

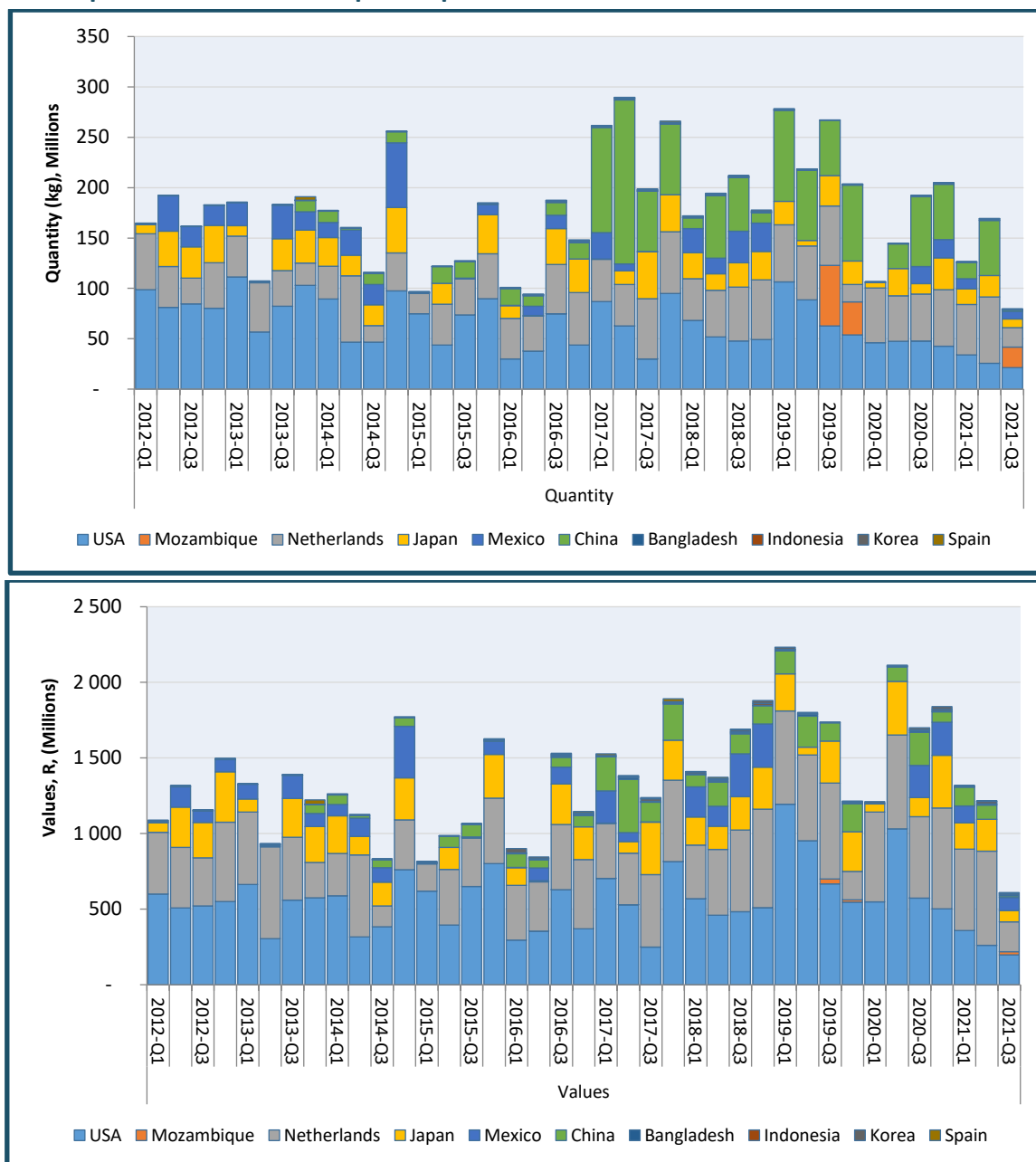
**Graph 8: South African exports of titanium ores and concentrates**



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

The US is the top export market for South Africa’s titanium ores and concentrates exports, claiming 27%. The Netherlands was also a strong export market for South Africa’s titanium exports over the observed period, claiming a share of 25% in the third quarter of 2021 (see Graph 9). The decline in South Africa’s third quarter titanium exports was mainly driven by a drop in demand from almost all of its top export markets. The third quarter of 2021 saw South Africa’s titanium exports to the US fall by 55% from 47 million kg valued at R572 million in Q3 2020 to 21 million kg worth R196 million, while exports to the Netherlands fell by 58% down to 19 million kg in Q3 2021. Given that most economies are recovering from the severe impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, niche high-value industries such as the production of aircrafts and marine vessels are not necessarily of key priority as less maintenance has been required since the beginning of the pandemic.

**Graph 9: South Africa's top 10 export market for titanium ores and concentrates**



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

### Significant slump in Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated

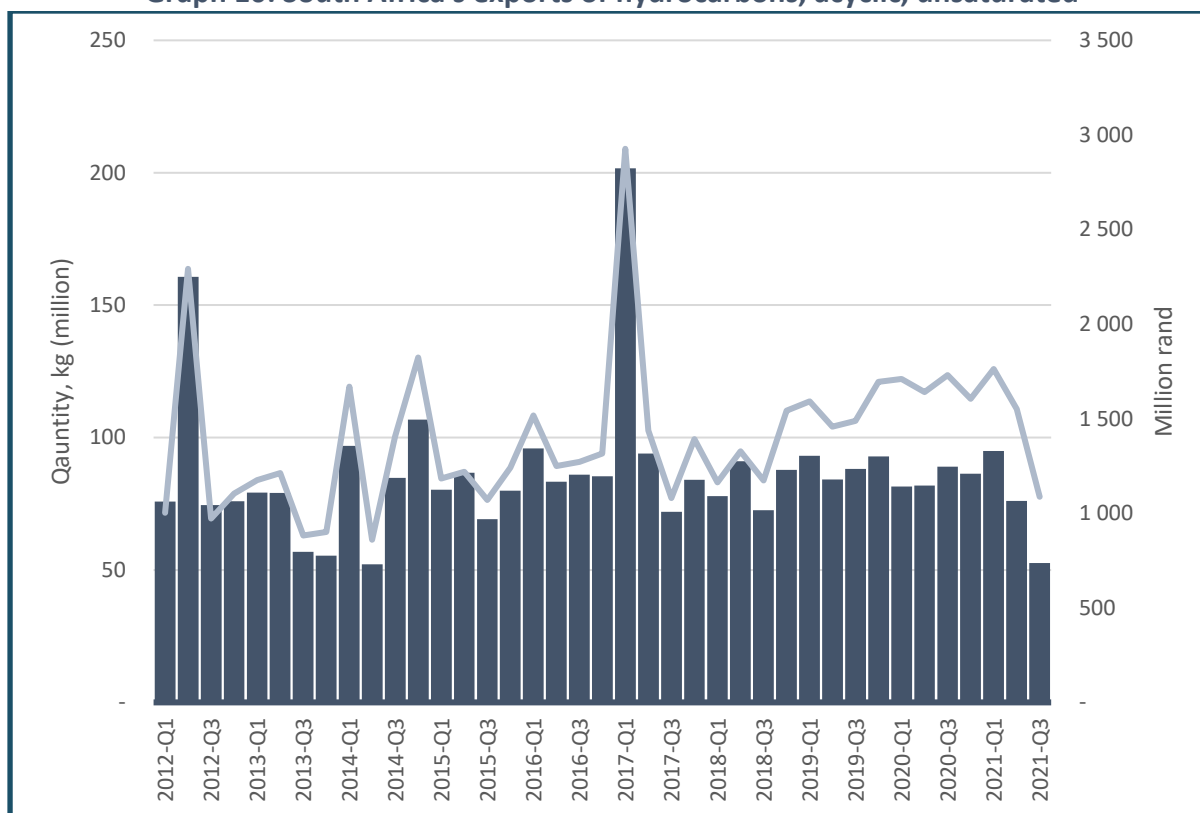
*HS 29012900 Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene" ...*

Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated are used in various everyday products. The most common use is in the manufacturing of plastics, and they are also key ingredients in soaps, detergents and cosmetics. Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated is the 1 117th most traded product, and South Africa is the second-largest exporter of the product after the United States.

South Africa's hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated exports have been fluctuating over the past decade, surging in the first quarter of 2017 to R93 million kg, valued at R2.9 billion, before returning to the average trading level. In the third quarter of 2021, exports of this product

declined by 41%, from 89 million kg valued at R1.73 billion in Q3 2020 to 52 million kg valued at R1.08 billion in Q3 2021. Exports of hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated products also declined by 31% from the previous quarter.

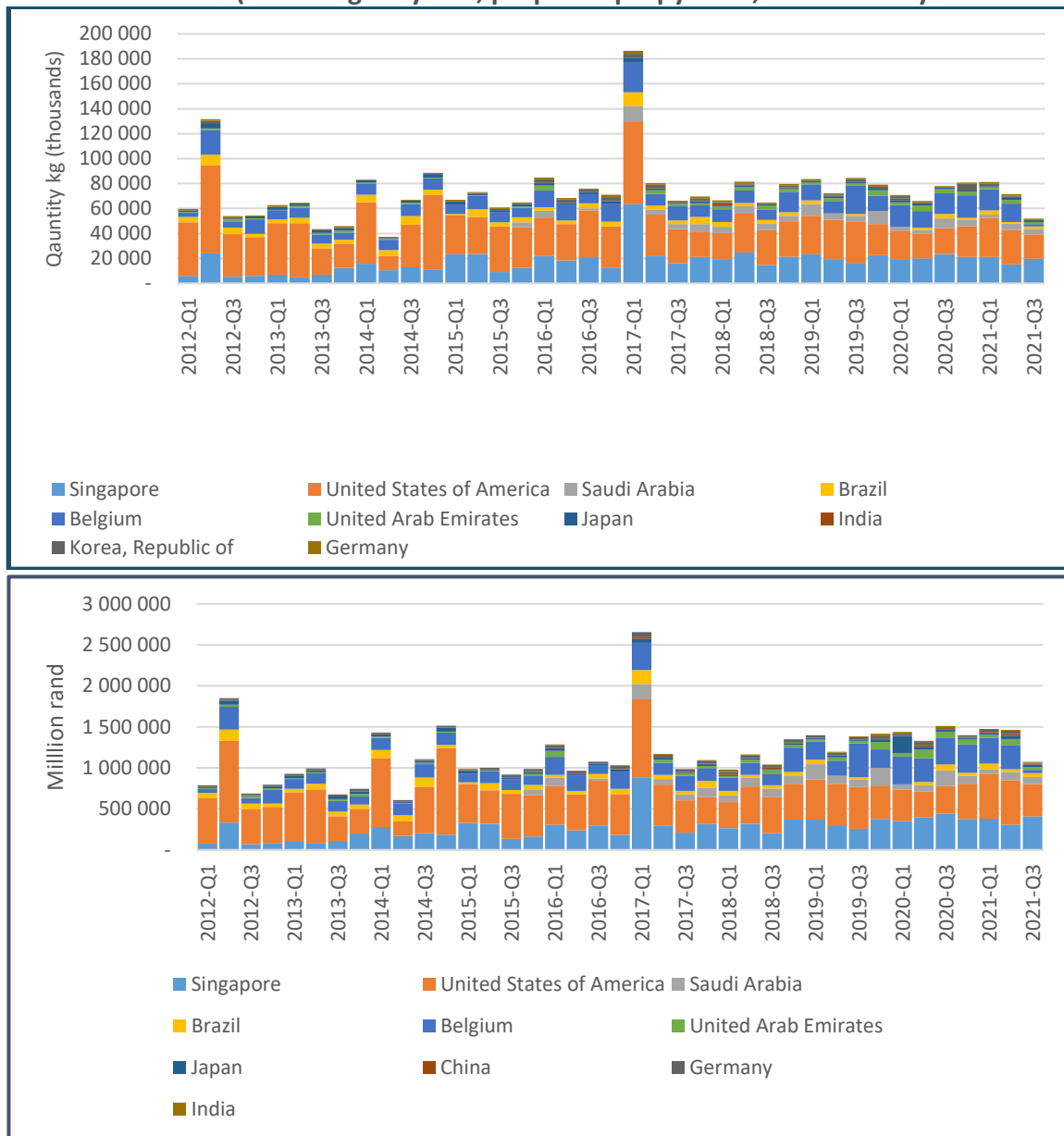
**Graph 10: South Africa's exports of hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated**



Source: Author's. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

Singapore is the top market for South Africa's exports of hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated products, accounting for 37.4 % of the total share of exports. It is closely followed by the US which accounts for 37.1% and Saudi Arabia with 8.6%. The demand for South Africa's hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated products declined in all top markets, contributing to the overall decline in the exports of the product in the third quarter of 2021. For instance, exports to Belgium, the fifth largest market for the product, declined by 89%, from 16 million kg valued at R325 million in Q3 2020 to 1.8 million kg valued at R39 million in Q3 2021. Similarly, exports to Singapore declined by 16%, from 23 million kg valued at R440 million to 19 million kg valued at R407 million. On a quarterly basis, demand for this product in Singapore seems to have recovered, as exports have increased by 29% from Q2 2021. Exports to US also fell by 5% year-on-year and declined by 29% from the previous quarter.

**Graph 11: Top ten export markets for South Africa's hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene")**



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and [sars.gov.za](https://sars.gov.za) in March 2022.

## ANNEXURE

**Table A1: South Africa's top 50 exports by value, Q3 2021**

NO.	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR IMPORTER	EXPLANATION	QUANTITY: Q3 2020	QUANTITY: Q3 2021	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH	CHANGE IN RANK
1.	'26011200	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	10 519 936 683	10 611 679 865	Kilograms	0.9%	0
2.	'26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	6 111 778 204	7 479 074 887	Kilograms	22.4%	0
3.	'26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates, including ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates, with a ...	China	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance. No change in rank	6 044 874 001	5 287 592 603	Kilograms	-12.5%	0
4.	'26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates	China	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance. No change in rank	3 306 856 896	3 172 247 381	Kilograms	-4.1%	0
5.	'27160000	Electrical energy	Mozambique	Abnormal increase in exports to Mozambique. Possible data error	3 284 570	1 170 134 678	Megawatts	35525.2%	317
6.	'04069022	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, including whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese ...	Botswana	Abnormal increase in exports to Botswana. Possible data error	225 735	1 080 262 602	Kilograms	478453.4%	1307
7.	'72024100	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon	China	Increase in export quantity significant, no change in rank. Product analysed in previous quarters.	655 707 155	915 307 171	Kilograms	39.6%	0

8.	'08051010	Fresh or dried oranges: fresh	Netherlands	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance	942 716 021	863 034 415	Kilograms	-8.5%	-2
9.	'10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other	Taipei	Significant increase in export quantity. Product was selected for analysis in previous quarters.	458 254 833	735 789 884	Kilograms	60.6%	-1
10.	'44012200	Wood in chips or particles (excluding those of a kind used principally for dyeing or tanning ...	Japan	Significant increase in export quantity to Eswatini but export value does not warrant analysis. Low change in rank.	264 627 529	613 996 797	Kilograms	132.0%	4
11.	'10059010	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further ...	Japan	Significant change in export quantity. Product selected for analysis.	193 363 618	405 550 197	Kilograms	109.7%	10
12.	'27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	China	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance. Small change in rank	427 148 753	355 131 449	Kilograms	-16.9%	-2
13.	'71039900	Precious and semi-precious stones, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or ...	US	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance. Small change in rank.	377 349 100	339 864 453	Carats	-9.9%	-2
14.	'27090000	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	Spain	Abnormal increase in export quantity. Limited data to warrant analysis.	83 801	316 689 242	Kilograms	377806.3%	1930
15.	'27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	China	Significant increase in export quantity. Product has been analysed in previous quarters.	40 953 212	315 978 448	Kilograms	671.6%	39



16.	'08052110	Fresh or dried mandarins incl. tangerines and satsumas (excl. clementines): fresh	Netherlands	Increase in export quantity within normal variance. Small change in rank.	221 223 298	293 391 330	Kilograms	32.6%	1
17.	'27101202	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including ...	Botswana	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance.	302 433 364	259 278 353	Litres	-14.3%	-5
18.	'27101235	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including ...	Ship stores and bunkers	Not significant	256 605 603	256 739 789	Litres	0.1%	-2
19.	'25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Botswana	Decrease in export quantity within normal variance.	273 800 232	243 051 825	Kilograms	-11.2%	-6
20.	'27101230	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including ...	Botswana	Not significant	220 667 391	216 181 050	Litres	-2.0%	-2
21.	'47020000	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	India	Not significant	199 175 341	207 541 438	Kilograms	4.2%	-1
22.	'08055010	Fresh or dried lemons "citrus limon, citrus limonum" and limes "citrus aurantifolia, citrus ...	Netherlands	Increase in export quantity within normal variance	157 603 228	203 140 322	Kilograms	28.9%	2
23.	'08081000	Fresh apples	UK	Increase in export quantity within normal variance. Small change in rank.	150 347 539	171 005 956	Kilograms	13.7%	3

24.	'17011400	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding ...	Italy	Increase in export quantity within normal variance. Small change in rank	187 847 283	139 153 025	Kilograms	-25.9%	-2
25.	'72011000	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms, containing, by weight, <= 0,5% of ...	Italy	Increase in export quantity within normal variance. Small change in rank	118 668 702	134 509 003	Kilograms	13.3%	5
26.	'28352690	Phosphates of calcium (excluding calcium hydrogenorthophosphate "dicalcium phosphate"): other	Netherlands	Not significant	140 477 058	131 078 268	Kilograms	-6.7%	1
27.	'76011000	Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought	US	Decrease within normal variance. Small change in rank	133 917 484	120 192 763	Kilograms	-10.2%	1
28.	'26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	China	Not significant	106 375 759	111 552 995	Kilograms	4.9%	4
29.	'44011100	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, coniferous	Eswatini	Significant increase in export quantity, but low value does not warrant analysis	55 880 220	103 673 544	Kilograms	85.5%	15
30.	'26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	USA	Not significant	111 882 755	96 334 365	Kilograms	-13.9%	1
31.	'44079990	Wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, ...	Spain	Significant increase in export quantity, but low value does not warrant analysis	3 939 468	94 566 819	Cubic meters	2300.5%	257
32.	'28042100	Argon	Democratic Republic of Congo	Not significant	90 327 685	90 158 447	Cubic meters	-0.2%	1
33.	'27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not	Mozambique	Abnormal increase in export quantity to Mozambique,	7 494 120	88 138 172	Kilograms	1076.1%	146

		agglomerated; retort carbon		with 84% of total exports going to this market. Possible data error in quantity reported. On-going monitoring.					
34.	'08054010	Fresh or dried grapefruit: fresh	China	Increase in export quantity within normal variance.	64 999 000	83 345 037	Kilograms	28.2%	8
35.	'26140000	Titanium ores and concentrates	USA	Significant decrease in export quantity. Product selected for analysis.	212 645 504	80 150 831	Kilograms	-62.3%	-16
36.	'10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Areas not elsewhere specified	Significant increase in export quantity but mostly going to areas not elsewhere specified.	32 666 512	76 887 390	Kilograms	135.4%	29
37.	'25231000	Cement clinkers	Lesotho	Export quantity increased significantly but value is low to warrant analysis	50 098 494	76 621 299	Kilograms	52.9%	10
38.	'25161100	Granite, crude or roughly trimmed (excluding already with the characteristics of setts, curbstones ...	Italy	Not significant	66 759 925	67 938 015	Kilograms	1.8%	2
39.	'72104990	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled ...	Belgium	Increase within normal variance.	57 173 128	66 998 808		17.2%	4
40.	'39021090	Polypropylene, in primary forms: other	Nigeria	Decrease in quantity within normal variance.	88 801 967	65 198 094		-26.6%	-5
41.	'17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure	Namibia	Significant decrease, product	127 538 049	62 267 726	Kilograms	-51.2%	-12

		sucrose, in solid form (excluding cane and beet sugar ...		has been analysed in previous quarters					
42.	'26151000	Zirconium ores and concentrates	China	Continues on declining trend. Product was analysed in previous quarter.	71 070 930	56 187 511	Kilograms	-20.9%	-6
43.	'22042941	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines, and grape must whose fermentation has been arrested ...	US	Not significant	53 942 016	53 332 024	Litres	-1.1%	2
44.	'29012900	Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene" ...	Singapore	Significant decrease in export quantity. Product selected for analysis.	89 032 032	52 608 851	Kilograms	-40.9%	-10
45.	'25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Zambia	Decrease within normal variance.	67 543 306	50 277 961	Kilograms	-25.6%	-6
46.	'31023000	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution (excluding that in pellet or similar forms, ...	Zambia	Increase within normal variance.	42 423 523	48 854 877	Kilograms	15.2%	6
47.	'25232100	White portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Botswana	Not significant	47 143 904	47 087 555	Kilograms	-0.1%	3
48.	'11031310	Groats and meal of maize "corn": maize meal not further	Mozambique	Not significant	43 103 348	42 906 923	Kilograms	-0.5%	3

		processed other than by the addition ...							
49.	'25132000	Emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated	US	Significant increase in export quantity, but low value does not warrant analysis	5 358 862	42 586 005	Kilograms	694.7%	179
50.	'72142000	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, with indentations, ribs, groves or other deformations ...	Mozambique	Significant increase in export quantity. Product has been analysed in previous quarters	29 298 392	41 228 975	Kilograms	40.7%	18

Source: South African Revenue Services (SARS) trade statistics. October 2021.

ON-GOING MONITORING, DATA ERRORS, OTHER ISSUES AND TRENDS TO WATCH			
HS Code	Product Description	Description of increase-decrease in quantity, and error or issue	Trends to watch
<b>Data errors or issues and updates</b>			
<b>27160000</b>	Electrical energy	Abnormal increase of (35525,2%) in Q3 2021. Export quantities increased from 3.2 million megawatts in Q3 2020 valued at R2.8 billion to 1.1 billion megawatts in Q3 2021 valued at R3.4 billion. The possible data error is in the reporting of export quantity to Mozambique which increased from 2 million megawatts in Q3 2020 to 693 million megawatts in Q3 2021	N/A
<b>04069022</b>	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese..)	Abnormal increase has been observed and reported in previous quarters. More research needs to be done to understand what is causing the abnormally high increases in export quantities or the data errors	N/A