

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

TIPS EXPORT TRACKER

Fourth 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.

TIPS FDI Tracker monitors inward foreign direct investment projects. It reports on new FDI projects, analyses these, and adds them to an ongoing list of investment projects.

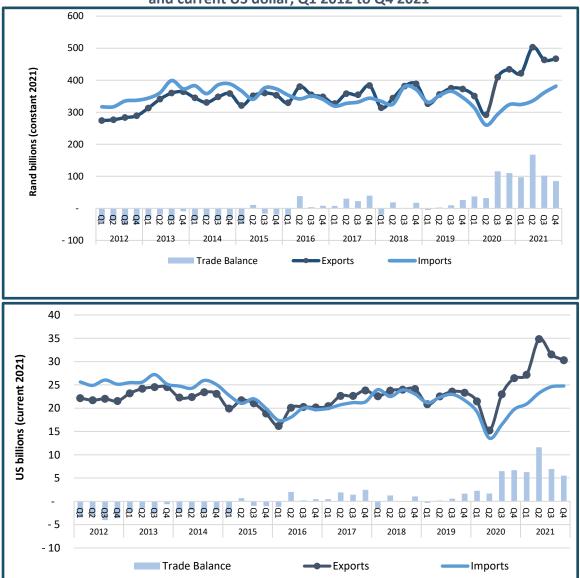
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OVERVIEW OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE

In the fourth quarter of 2021, South Africa's merchandise exports continued on their upward trend, recording a 7.6% year-on-year increase, amounting to R466 billion. However, quarterly growth was marginal, with a 0.8% increase from Q3 2021. Imports also markedly increased by 17.8% year-on-year, amounting to R381 billion in Q4 2021 and, on a quarterly basis, imports increased by 5.6% from Q3 2021. A higher increase in imports than exports in Q4 2021 resulted in South Africa recording a slightly lower trade surplus of R85.3 billion, down from R102 billion in Q3 2021. In United States (US) dollar terms, South Africa's exports increased by 14.6% year-on-year, amounting to US\$30 billion in Q4 2021, while declining by 3.9% from Q3 2021. Imports also increased by 25.5% year-on-year, amounting to US\$24.7 billion in Q4 2021 and marginally increased by 0.7% from Q3 2021.



Graph 1: Exports, imports and trade balance in constant rand (2021) Rand value and current US dollar, Q1 2012 to Q4 2021

Table 1 shows the top 20 South African exports by value. Precious stones, ores, mineral fuels, vehicles, and iron and steel are the top five exports in South Africa, accounting for 64% of total

Source: South Africa's Revenue Services (SARS) Statistics. Downloaded from sars.gov.za in March 2022.

export value in the fourth quarter of 2021 . Notably, iron and steel has overtaken industrial machinery as the fifth most exported product in South Africa for the quarter under review. Of the top 20 exports in Q4 2021, nickel, pharmaceutical products and cereal had the most significant increase. Nickel increased by 125% from R1.6 billion in Q4 2020 to R3.6 billion in Q4 2021. The increase in exports of nickel is driven by the surging demand for the raw material in the production of electric vehicle (EV) batteries, led by the biggest EV battery supplier – China.¹ Pharmaceutical products increased by 106% from R1.7 billion in Q4 2020 to R3.5 billion in Q4 2021. The growth of pharmaceutical products exports is driven by constant demand from Belgium. Last, cereal increased by 66% from R2.2 billion in Q4 2020 to R3.7 billion in Q4 2021.

In contrast, chemical products and vehicles experienced the most significant decline for the quarter under review. Chemical products declined by 37% from R8.5 billion in Q4 2020 to R5.3 billion in Q4 2021. Vehicles declined by 19% from R47 billion to R38.1 billion over the same period.

		VALUE(BILLION RAND)			OF TOTAL DRTS	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOP EXPORT MARKET
HS Code	Sector	2020-Q4	2021-Q4	2020-Q4	2021-Q4	2020-Q4 to 2021-Q4	
'71	Precious stones	102.6	132.8	25%	28%	29%	US
'26	Ores	61.9	58.0	15%	12%	-6%	China
'27	Mineral fuels and oils	28.8	45.0	7%	10%	56%	India
'87	Vehicles	47.0	38.1	11%	8%	-19%	Germany
'72	Iron and steel	19.1	28.6	5%	6%	49%	United Arab Emirates and China
'84	Machinery (Industrial)	25.4	24.6	6%	5%	-3%	Germany
'08	Fruit and nut	9.1	11.1	2%	2%	23%	Netherlands
'76	Aluminium	6.8	7.9	2%	2%	16%	US
'85	Electrical machinery and equipment.	7.8	7.1	2%	2%	-9%	Namibia and Botswana
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5.9	6.3	1%	1%	7%	United Kingdom
'39	Plastics and articles thereof	5.4	5.7	1%	1%	5%	Zambia and Zimbabwe
'38	Chemical products	8.5	5.3	2%	1%	-37%	Germany
'29	Organic chemicals	4.5	5.2	1%	1%	15%	Belgium
'73	Articles of iron or steel	5.5	5.1	1%	1%	-6%	Namibia

Table 1: Top 20 sectors, Q4 2020 to Q4 2021

¹ Home, A. 2021. London Nickel market tightens as China lifts imports. Reuters. 7 December 2021. Available at: https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/london-nickel-market-tightens-china-lifts-imports-andyhome-2021-12-06/#:~:text=Demand%20for%20battery%2Dgrade%20nickel,10%2Dmonth% 20period%202020. Accessed in April 2022.

'28	Inorganic chemicals	3.8	4.8	1%	1%	25%	Belgium
'47	Wood pulp	4.4	4.5	1%	1%	2%	India
'10	Cereals	2.2	3.7	1%	1%	66%	Japan
'75	Nickel	1.6	3.6	0%	1%	125%	China
'30	Pharmaceutical products	1.7	3.5	0%	1%	106%	Belgium
'74	Copper	3.1	3.5	1%	1%	13%	China

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org in March 2022.

In the fourth quarter of 2021, the US once again overtook China as South Africa's biggest export market, accounting for 11.1% of the total export value, which amounted to R51.8 billion (see Graph 2). South Africa's exports to the US increased by 33.3% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021 and 18.9% from Q3 2021. The top five exports to the US remained unchanged in Q4 2021, with precious stones (60.7%), iron and steel (6.4%), vehicles (5.7%), aluminium (3.9%), and industrial machinery (3.7%) at the top of the export basket. Additionally, precious stones, iron and steel, and aluminium all experienced an increase from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021, with iron and steel recording the highest increase of 89.4%. In contrast, vehicles and industrial machinery experienced a year-on-year decline, with vehicles recording the most significant drop of 27.4%.

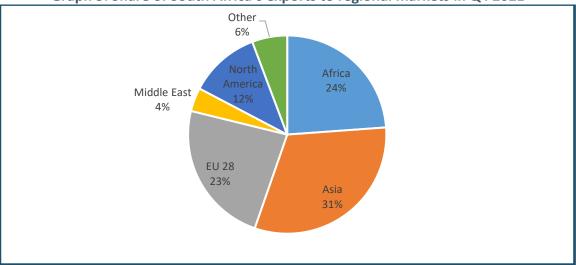


Graph 2: Market share in top markets, Q4 2020 vs Q4 2021

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org in March 2022.

As shown in Graph 2, China lost its position as South Africa's top export market and slipped to second place after the US, accounting for 9.1% (R42.6 billion) of the total export market share in Q4 2021, down from 11.1% in Q4 2020. China's shrinking export market share is driven by the overall decline of South Africa's exports to the country, with exports declining by 6.5% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021 and by 18.7% from Q3 2021. South Africa's top five export to China are ores (57.6%), mineral fuels (8.7%), iron and steel (8.1%), precious stones (7.5%), and copper (5.3%). Mineral fuels and precious stones experienced an exponential increase of 619% and 321%, respectively, from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. In contrast, ores, iron and steel, and copper experienced a decline over the same period, with iron and steel recording the most significant decline of 33.5%, amounting to R3.5 billion.

Germany retained its position as the third-largest market for South Africa's exports in the fourth quarter of 2021. However, its total export market share declined from 9.6%, amounting to R39.5 billion in Q4 2020, to 7.7%, amounting to R35.9 billion in Q4 2021. Like China, Germany's reduced share of South Africa's export market results from a decline in total exports going to the country. Notably, South Africa's exports to Germany declined by 8.8% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021 and by 3.5% from Q3 2021. South Africa's top five exports to Germany in Q4 2021 are vehicles (36.5%), precious stones (27.9%), ores (15.9%), industrial machinery (9.1%), and chemical products (2.5%). Of the top five exports, precious stones is the only export product that experienced growth in Q4 2021, recording an increase of 4.8% year-on-year, amounting to R10 billion. The remaining four exports declined, with vehicles and ores recording the most significant decrease of 17% each from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021.



Graph 3: Share of South Africa's exports to regional markets in Q4 2021

Source: Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org in April 2022.

Regionally, Asia remained South Africa's largest regional export market, accounting for 31% of total exports valued at R146.9 billion in Q4 2021. However, its total regional export share shrunk from 34% in Q3 2021 due to a 7% drop in South Africa's exports to the region in Q3 2021. In the same quarter, Africa overtook the European Union (EU) as South Africa's second-largest exporting region, accounting for 24% of total export valued at R111 billion in Q4 2021, up from 21% in Q3 2021. The increased share of South Africa's export to Africa is due to the impressive quarterly growth of exports to the region, while exports to Asia and the EU declined. Notably, exports to Africa increased by 18.3% year-on-year and by 14% from Q3 2021.

In Q4 2021, Botswana became South Africa's largest export market within the African region, accounting for 16.7 % of total exports valued at R18.5 billion. Mozambique dropped to become the second-largest export market for South Africa in the region, accounting for 16.4% of total exports, valued at R18.2 billion over the same period. Namibia is the third-largest export market accounting for 12.9% of total exports to the region, followed by Zimbabwe and Zambia, which accounted for 11.7% and 9%, respectively, in Q4 2021.

As noted, the EU dropped to the third-largest region for South Africa's exports, accounting for 23% of total exports valued at R109.7 billion in the Q4 2021, down from 26% in the previous quarter. South Africa's exports to the EU increased by 6.7 % year-on-year while declining by 6.5% from Q3 2021. North America's share of South Africa's exports increased to 12%, valued at R54 billion in Q4 2021, up from 10% recorded in Q3 2021. Similarly, the Middle East's share of South African exports rose to 4%, valued at R18 billion, up from 3% recorded in the previous quarter.

SIGNIFICANT PRODUCT GROWTH IN EXPORTS AND ANALYSIS

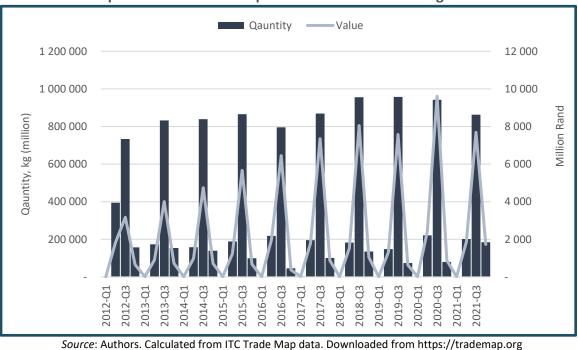
Four products have been selected for in-depth analysis for the quarter under review. Two export products that have received the most significant growth, namely fresh oranges and oilcake and other solid residues, have been selected for analysis. Similarly, two products that have experienced the most significant decline, emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, and zirconium ores and concentrates, have been selected for analysis. A full list of the top 50 exports that have experienced growth and decline is provided in the annexure.

Significant growth in fresh or dried oranges

HS 08051010: Fresh or dried oranges: fresh

Orange is a household fruit that comes from various citrus species. Oranges are appreciated for their dietary value because they are rich in Vitamin C, Vitamin A, and B-complex vitamins. Oranges are often used to produce concentrated orange juice, and they are a key ingredient in many family recipes. Their by-products include essential oil, candied peel, and pectin. South Africa is the second-largest exporter of fresh or dried oranges after Spain, exporting 184 million kilograms valued at R1.7 billion in Q4 2021.

Orange is a seasonal fruit. Hence, their exports fluctuate considerably, often reaching a peak in the 3rd quarter each year (see graph 4). However, between Q4 2020 and Q4 2021 (outside of the peak season), South Africa's exports of fresh or dried oranges increased by 131%, from 79 million kg valued at R871 million to 184 million kg valued at R1.7 billion. The growth in exports of oranges is attributable to increased production of citrus in the country as well as increased demand for the fruit due to its perceived health benefit amid the COVID-19 pandemic.²

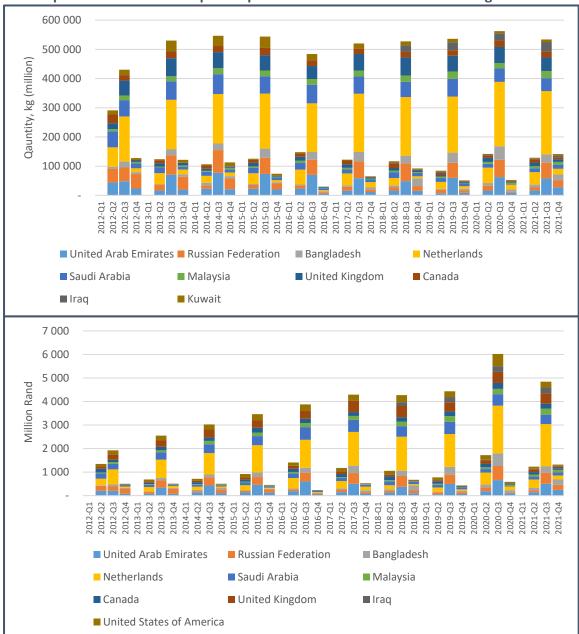


Graph 4: South Africa's exports of fresh or dried oranges: fresh

uthors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

² Citrus Industry., 2021. South Africa's citrus orange production to increase. Available from https://citrusindustry.net/2021/07/06/south-africa-orange-production-to-increase/. Accessed in April 2022.

In Q4 2021, most of South Africa's exports of oranges went to United Arab Emirates (UAE), which accounted for 15.2% of exports valued at R243 million. As shown in graph 5, the Netherlands has been South Africa's largest export market for oranges in the past. However, in Q4 2021, the Netherlands slipped to become the fourth-largest export market for South African oranges due to a smaller increase compared to other export markets. South Africa's exports to the Netherlands increased by 24.7%, from 15 million kg valued at R157 million in Q4 2020 to 19 million kg valued at R173 million in Q4 2021. Exports to UAE increased by 206.9% year-on-year, from nine million kg valued at R94.2 million in Q4 2020 to 28 million kg valued at R243 million in Q4 2020.



Graph 5: South Africa's top 10 export markets for fresh or dried oranges: fresh

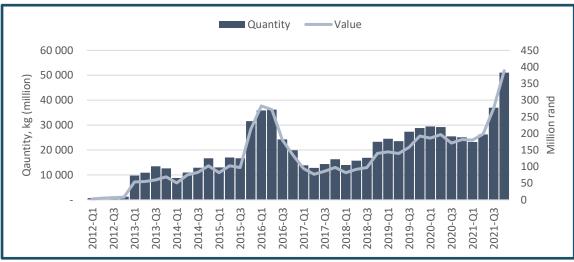
Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

Significant growth in oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not in the form of pellets

HS 23040000 Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil.

Soya-bean oilcake is squeezed from soya beans seeds, and it is among the essential plant-based proteins used in poultry and other animal food. It is appreciated for its nutritional value that helps with the overall growth of the feedstock.³ South Africa is the 17th largest exporter of oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, with 51 million kilograms valued at R389 million in Q4 2021.

South Africa's exports of soya-bean oilcake have been rising since 2012 before experiencing a significant slump in 2017, and since then, they have continued on their upward trajectory. In the fourth quarter of 2021, the exports of soya-bean oilcake increased by 103%, from 25 million kg valued at R181 million in Q4 2020 to 51 million kg valued at R 389 million in Q4 2021 (see Graph 6). The increase in exports is mainly due to the increasing demand from neighbouring countries in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.



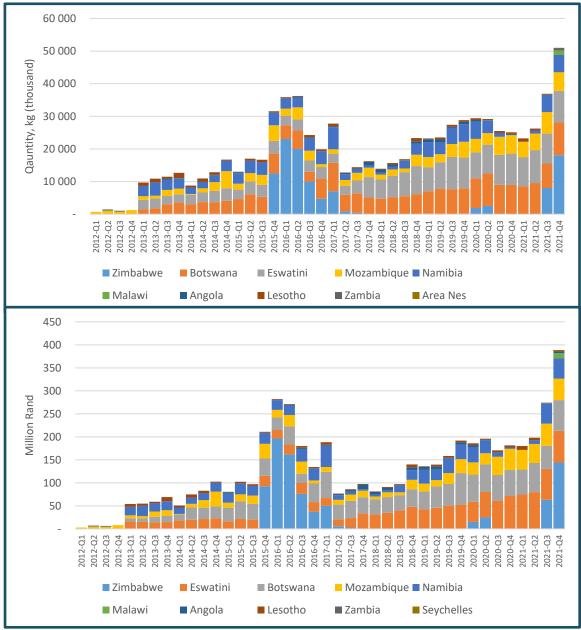
Graph 6: South African exports of oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil

Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

Zimbabwe is the largest export market for South Africa's soya-bean oilcake and other solid residues, accounting for 35.5% of total exports in Q4 2021. Botswana is the second-largest export market, accounting for 20% of total exports in the same period, followed by Eswatini with 19%, Mozambique with 11%, and Namibia with 10.5%.

Overall, 96% of South Africa's exports of soya-bean oilcake go to the SADC region. Notably, exports to Zimbabwe have been highly volatile, with no exports recorded in some quarters, indicating a possible data error. Exports to Botswana have been consistent, increasing by 12% year-on-year, from nine million kg valued at R56 million in Q4 2020 to 10 million kg valued at R67 million in Q4 2021. Furthermore, South African exports of soya-bean oilcake to Botswana increased by 33% from Q3 2021.

³ Poliskyy. n.d. Soybean oilcakes. Available at: https://p-vez.com.ua/en/?page_id=509. Accessed in May 2022.



Graph 7: South Africa's top 10 export markets of oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil

Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

SIGNIFICANT SLUMPS AND ANALYSIS

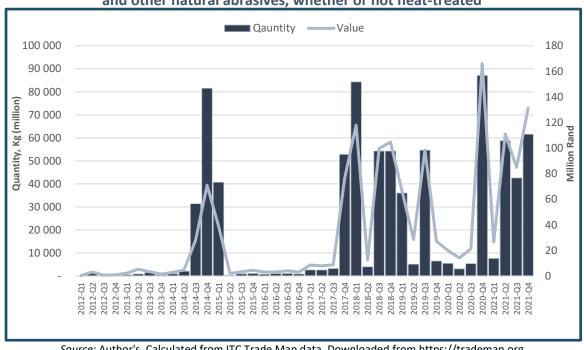
Significant slump in emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives

HS 25132000: Emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated

Emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives are hard minerals that are used as abrasives. Their industrial application includes abrasive jet cutting, blending, cleaning and surface preparation, and coating on surfaces that require abrasives. In additional, emery;

natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives can be used in deburring, peening and polishing. South Africa is the second-largest exporter of this product after Australia, exporting 61 million kilograms valued at R131 million in Q4 2021.

South Africa's exports of emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives began to increase significantly in 2017 with most of the product going to the US. Before then, the exports were relatively small, with a surge in Q4 2014 driven by increased demand from the US (see Graph 8). Since 2018, exports of emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives have fluctuated considerably. In Q4 2021, South Africa's export of this product declined by 29.3%, from 87.1 million kg valued at R166 million in Q4 2020 to 61.5 million kg.



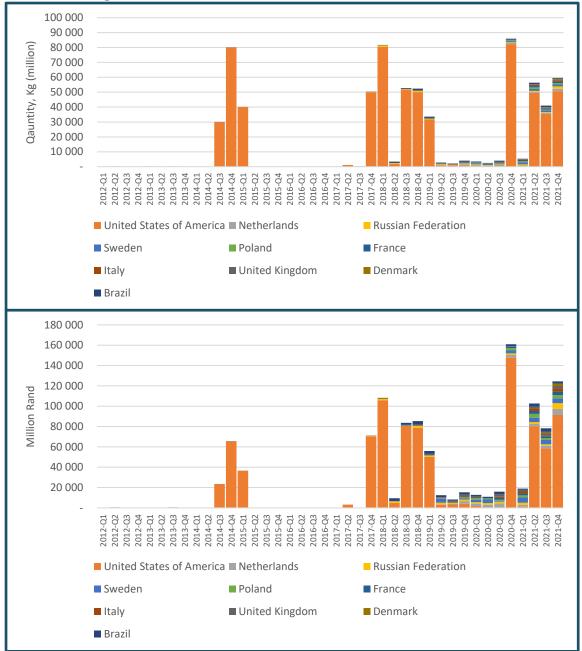
Graph 8: South Africa's exports of emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated

Source: Author's. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

The US is the largest export market for South Africa's emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives exports, accounting for 82% of the total share of exports. The Netherlands is the second-largest export market, accounting for 2.7% of exports valued at R5.9 million, followed by Russia with 2.6% of total exports valued at R5.6 million. The overall decline in the exports of the product was driven by the decline in exports to the US. In Q4 2021, South Africa's exports of emery to the US declined by 38.4%, from 82 million kg valued at R147 million in Q4 2020 to 50 million kg valued at R91.4 million. However, on a quarterly basis, exports of this product increased by 43.2% from Q3 2021. The impressive growth is attributable to the fact that the US natural gas and petroleum industry, the largest consumer of emery and garnet, increased drill rigs from 339 to 508 in 2021.⁴

⁴ Olson, D. 2021. Garnet Industrial. U.S. Geological Survey, Mineral Commodity Summaries. January 2021. Available at: https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2020/mcs2020-garnet.pdf. Accessed in May 2022

Exports to the Netherlands and Russia, however, significantly increased, recording a growth of 96.9% and 256%, respectively from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. However, they account for a marginal share of total exports so their impact is not large.



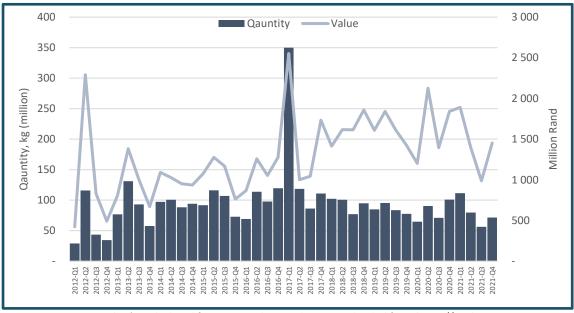
Graph 9: South Africa top export market for emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated

Source: Author's. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022

Significant slump in zirconium ores and concentrates

HS: 26151000 Zirconium ores and concentrates

Zirconium ores and concentrates have wide industrial applications, including the fabrication of pumps and values. It is also used to produce pigments and to make zirconium oxide found in semi-conductors.⁵ South Africa is the largest exporter of zirconium ores, followed by Indonesia, Australia and Mozambique. In Q4 2021, South Africa exported 71 million kg of zirconium ore, amounting to R1.4 billion. However, exports have declined by 29% year-on-year, from 100 million kg valued at R1.8 billion in Q4 2020. This decline is driven by a fall in demand from China, which accounts for half of South Africa's zirconium ore exports.

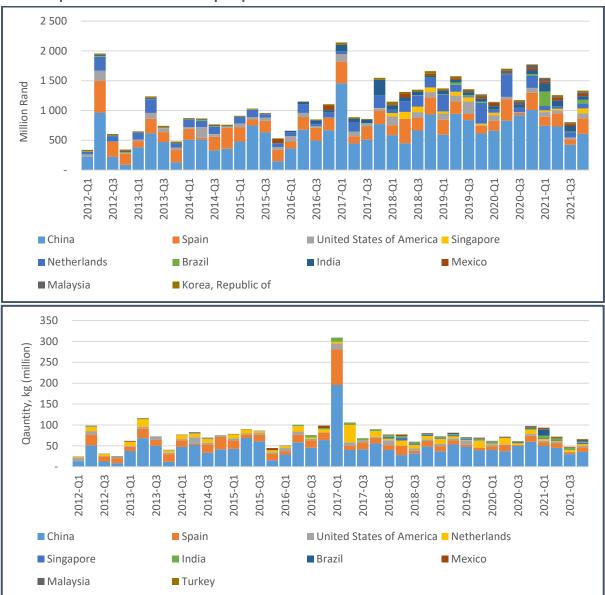




Source: Author's. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

As noted, China accounts for the lion's share of South Africa's zirconium ore exports, making up 50% of total exports in Q4 2021. Zirconium ore exports to China declined by 40%, from 59 million kg valued at R1.01 billion in Q4 2020 to 35 million kg valued at R608 million. There is no clear indication of the driving force behind such a significant decline. However, the exports have slightly recovered on a quarterly basis, increasing by 18% from Q3 2021. Spain is the second-largest export market for South Africa's zirconium ores, accounting for 15% of total exports in Q4 2021. Similar to China, exports to Spain declined by 24%, from 14 million kg valued at R287 million in Q4 2020 to 11 million kg valued at R260 million. Notably, from Q3 2021, zirconium ore exports to Spain increased by 152%.

⁵ OEC. n.d.2022. Zirconium ores and concentrates. Available at: https://oec.world/en/profile/ hs/zirconium-ores-and-concentrates Accessed in May 2022.



Graph 11: South Africa's top export markets for zirconium ores and concentrates

Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://trademap.org and sars.gov.za in April 2022.

Annexure

Table A1: South Africa's top 50 exports by value, Q4 2021

RANK	HS	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPORT VALUE (1	THOUSAND RAND)	GROWTH RATE
	CODE				(%)
			2020-Q4	2021-Q4	
1	'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad	102 631 648	132 843 828	29.4%
2	'26	Ores, slag and ash	61 869 254	58 038 190	-6.2%
3	'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral	28 809 403	44 983 101	56.1%
4	'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	46 960 860	38 109 444	-18.8%
5	'72	Iron and steel	19 112 286	28 564 529	49.5%
6	'84	Machinery, mechanical appliances, nuclear reactors, boilers; parts thereof	25 401 683	24 641 071	-3.0%
7	'08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	9 055 655	11 132 270	22.9%
8	'76	Aluminium and articles thereof	6 831 054	7 944 898	16.3%
9	'85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	7 774 149	7 078 212	-9.0%
10	'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5 930 819	6 323 614	6.6%
11	'39	Plastics and articles thereof	5 417 159	5 691 945	5.1%
12	'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	8 488 575	5 335 537	-37.1%
13	'29	Organic chemicals	4 484 920	5 154 669	14.9%
14	'73	Articles of iron or steel	5 488 345	5 142 887	-6.3%
15	'28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals,	3 829 139	4 777 793	24.8%
16	'47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or	4 427 522	4 513 421	1.9%
17	'10	Cereals	2 220 234	3 685 176	66.0%
18	'75	Nickel and articles thereof	1 592 965	3 588 289	125.3%
19	'30	Pharmaceutical products	1 712 517	3 536 342	106.5%
20	'74	Copper and articles thereof	3 094 998	3 505 370	13.3%

21	'33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	2 629 970	2 837 310	7.9%
22	'34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial	1 702 160	2 801 071	64.6%
23	'48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2 358 643	2 525 965	7.1%
24	'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	2 357 083	2 524 948	7.1%
25	'44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	1 894 831	2 386 710	26.0%
26	'90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical	2 575 193	2 260 823	-12.2%
27	'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	2 307 640	2 239 647	-2.9%
28	'25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	1 975 484	2 105 073	6.6%
29	'03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1 942 870	1 990 906	2.5%
30	'51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	1 682 913	1 969 853	17.1%
31	'40	Rubber and articles thereof	1 677 470	1 957 733	16.7%
32	'31	Fertilisers	1 457 426	1 953 729	34.1%
33	'15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal	1 055 161	1 697 303	60.9%
34	'02	Meat and edible meat offal	1 272 694	1 486 388	16.8%
35	'32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring	1 156 495	1 484 139	28.3%
36	'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	1 486 265	1 469 339	-1.1%
37	'23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	1 265 113	1 437 336	13.6%
38	'89	Ships, boats and floating structures	1 274 253	1 392 396	9.3%
39	'12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal	1 013 875	1 351 846	33.3%
40	'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	1 221 738	1 342 913	9.9%
41	'94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings;	1 481 477	1 321 768	-10.8%
42	'19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	1 099 176	1 226 251	11,6%
43	'62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	947 821	1 104 168	16,5%
44	'04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere	1 012 362	1 049 310	3,6%
45	'24	Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	937 730	901 092	-3,9%

46	'61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	801 848	841 460	4,9%
47	'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	2 112 458	830 017	-60.7%
48	'11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	898 799	816 448	-9.2%
49	'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	705 848	781 103	10.7%
50	'82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	605 480	762 453	25.9%

Table A2: Top 50 exports of goods, by quantity with explanations, Q4 2021

No	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR	EXPLANATION	Q4 2020	Q4 2021	UNIT	PERCENT	CHANGE
			IMPORTER		QUANTITY	QUANTITY		GROWTH	IN RANK
1	'27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non- agglomerated	India	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance. There is no change in rank	19 768 253 936	16 883 300 191	Kilograms	-15%	0
2	'26011200	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	11 204 265 653	10 840 984 360	Kilograms	-3%	0
3	'26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates, incl. ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates, with a	China	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance	5 918 633 003	6 089 108 473	Kilograms	3%	2
4	'26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	6 317 451 486	6 083 859 576	Kilograms	-4%	0
5	'26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates	China	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance. Small change in rank	3 936 317 246	3 145 001 186	Kilograms	-20%	1

6	'04069099	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue- veined cheese	Botswana	Abnormal increase in export quantity. Possible data error	1 299 209	1 196 663 882	Kilograms	92007%	595
7	'72024100	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon	China	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	1 053 762 209	1 014 853 162	Kilograms	-4%	0
8	'01064900	Live insects (excluding bees)	Zambia	Possible data error. Unit price is 0.00	8 006 744 006	768 963 713	Units	-90%	-5
9	'71039900	Precious and semi-precious stones, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or	USA	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	547 210 402	674 207 343	Carats	23%	0
10	'27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	China	Significant increase in export quantity . Product selected for analysis in previous quarters	32 693 903	602 763 611	Kilograms	1744%	56
11	'10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other	Taipei	Significant increase in export quantity. Product was selected for analysis in the previous quarter.	315 623 914	587 641 407	Kilograms	86%	3
12	'04069022	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese	Botswana	Continuation of abnormal increase. Possible data error	240 513	562 681 123	Kilograms	233850%	1328
13	'44012200	Wood in chips or particles (excluding those of a kind used principally for dying or tanning 	Japan	Increase in quantity is within the normal variance. Small change in rank	325 303 563	471 367 451	Kilograms	45%	-1

14	'27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Brazil	No significant increase in export quantity	296 705 344	343 746 572	Kilograms	16%	1
15	'27101202	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl	Botswana	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance	318 397 922	288 115 050	Litres	-10%	-2
16	'47020000	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	India	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance	217 304 527	283 155 248	Kilograms	30%	5
17	'27101230	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including	Botswana	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank	255 807 231	234 297 247	Litres	-8%	0
18	'10059010	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further	Vietnam	Significant increase in export quantity. Product was selected for analysis in the previous quarter	99 162 964	226 317 373	Kilograms	128%	9
19	'26140000	Titanium ores and concentrates	Mozambique	No significant decrease in quantity. Small change in rank	232 831 304	212 722 030	Kilograms	-9%	1
20	'25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Botswana	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance	266 551 963	210 796 900	Kilograms	-21%	-4
21	'26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	US	Export quantity increased after a decline from the previous quarter. Consider monitoring	94 721 624	185 626 201	Kilograms	96%	7
22	08051010	Fresh or dried oranges: fresh	United Arab Emirates	Significant increase. Selected for analysis	79 840 586	184 669 605	Kilograms	131%	12

23	'27101235	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl	Ship stores and bunkers	Decrease in export quantity is significant. Product was selected for analysis in the previous quarter.	367 151 133	184 430 933	Litres	-50%	-12
24	'76011000	Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought	US	No significant increase in export quantity	143 023 788	144 700 869	Kilograms	1%	-2
25	'26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	China	Significant increase in quantity. Product was selected for analysis in the previous quarters	80 169 990	117 193 032	Kilograms	46%	8
26	'26012000	Roasted iron pyrites	Mozambique	Significant increase in export quantity. There is limited data for analysis; nearly all the exports go to Mozambique in Q4.	10 718 030	114 139 465	Kilograms	965%	116
27	'28281000	Calcium hypochlorites, including commercial calcium hypochlorite	Indonesia	Abnormal increase in export quantity. Possible data error	1 417 916	114 118 117	Kilograms	7948%	547
28	'28352690	Phosphates of calcium (excluding calcium hydrogenorthophosphate "dicalcium phosphate"): other	Netherlands	No significant increase in export quantity	108 417 123	110 205 489	Kilograms	2%	-3
29	'28044000	Oxygen	Mauritius	Abnormal increase in export quantity. Possible data error	1 444 372	110 196 760	Cubic meters	7529%	537
30	'72011000	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms, containing, by weight, <= 0,5% of	US	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance.	135 293 302	103 936 939	Kilograms	-23%	-7

31	'17011400	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding	Spain	Decrease in export quantity is within normal variance.	118 375 484	91 564 936	Kilograms	-23%	-7
32	'25161100	Granite, crude or roughly trimmed (excluding already with the characteristics of setts, curbstones	Italy	No significant increase in export quantity. Small change in rank	78 430 206	89 832 498	Kilograms	15%	3
33	'22042941	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines, and grape must whose fermentation has been arrested	United Kingdom	Increase in export quantity within the normal variance	51 032 499	88 190 844	Litres	73%	10
34	'08081000	Fresh apples	Nigeria	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance	74 155 642	88 140 039	Kilograms	19%	2
35	'22042141	Wine of fresh grapes, incl. fortified wines, and grape must whose fermentation has been arrested	Germany	Fluctuation of export quantity from Q2 2021. Consider monitoring	42 151 917	74 163 118	Litres	76%	17
36	'44011100	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, coniferous	Eswatini	Increase in the export quantity is within normal variance	56 934 014	72 310 237	Kilograms	27%	5
37	'26151000	Zirconium ores and concentrates	China	Decline in export quantity is within normal variance. Product selected for analysis	100 967 430	71 370 031	Kilograms	-29%	-11
38	'25231000	Cement clinkers	Lesotho	Increase in export quantity is within the normal variance	49 630 294	63 801 336	Kilograms	29%	6
39	'10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Eswatini	Significant increase in export quantity. The product was analysed in the previous quarter	31 794 751	62 626 203	Kilograms	97%	29

40	'25132000	Emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated	US	Significant decline in export quantity. Product selected for analysis	87 119 833	61 566 976	Kilograms	-29%	-11
41	'72104990	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold- rolled	US	Significant increase. Limited information for meaningful analysis, exports begin from 2019 21. Consider monitoring	23 234 573	56 345 135	0	143%	44
42	'72044900	Waste and scrap of iron or steel (excluding slag, scale and other waste of the production of	India	Significant increase in export quantity. Product was selected for analysis in the previous quarters	7 596 636	54 149 385	Kilograms	613%	144
43	'29012900	Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene"	Singapore	Significant decrease in export quantity. The product was selected for analysis in the previous quarter	86 377 731	54 118 380	Kilograms	-37%	-13
44	'30051090	Adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer, impregnated or covered with	Spain	Abnormal increase in export quantity. Possible data error	252 055	52 456 371	Kilograms	20711%	1274
45	'25292200	Fluorspar containing by weight > 97% calcium fluoride	India	Significant increase but the low export value does not warrant an analysis	20 466 695	51 321 050	Kilograms	151%	46
46	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting	Zimbabwe	Significant increase. Product selected for analysis	25 106 848	51 033 906	N/A	103%	36

47	'11031310	Groats and meal of maize "corn": maize meal not further processed other than by the addition	Mozambique	Increase in export quantity is within normal variance	46 066 791	49 568 055	Kilograms	8%	-1
48	'25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur, and colloidal sulphur)	Zambia	Decline in export quantity is within normal variance	68 717 990	49 100 310	Kilograms	-29%	-10
49	'08061000	Fresh grapes	Netherlands	Decline in export quantity is within normal variance.	64 672 140	48 421 263	Kilograms	-25%	-9
50	'31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution (excluding that in pellet or similar forms, or in	Zambia	Significant increase in export quantity. Product was selected for analysis in the previous quarter.	20 591 081	48 401 024	Kilograms	135%	39

S Code	Product description	Description of increase-decrease in quantity, and error or issue	Trends to watch	
26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	Export quantity has fluctuated between Q4 2 2020 and Q4 2021, with a decline in Q3 2021 before increasing in Q4 2021	Product to be monitored for further increase in upcoming quarters.	
	Data e	rrors or issues and updates		
'04069099	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese	Reporting error. Quantity exported increased by 92007% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. However, export value increased by 3% over the same period.	N/A	
'04069022	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese	Reporting error. Abnormal increase in quantity exported by 233850% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. However, there is no corresponding increase in value over the same period. Mirror data is not available to cross-reference the data.	N/A	
'28281000	Calcium hypochlorites, including commercial calcium hypochlorite	Possible reporting error. Data has been flagged as an outlier by ITC Trade Map. Quantity exported increased by 7984% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. However, export value has increased by 13% over the same period.	N/A	
'28044000	Oxygen	Reporting error. Quantity exported increased by 7579% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021, with 92% of the exports going to Mauritius. However, export values does not reflect the same surge. Furthermore, the unit price is R0.00 for exports going to Mauritius.	N/A	
30051090 Adhesive dressings and other articles having an adhesive layer, impregnated or covered with		Reporting error. Quantity exported increased by 20711% from Q4 2020 to Q4 2021. However, export value declined by 31% over the same period.	N/A	