



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



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

TIPS EXPORT TRACKER

FIRST QUARTER 2023

Compiled by Wendy Nyakabawo
with a contribution from Rapula Diale

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.

Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)
info@tips.org.za | +27 12 433 9340 | www.tips.org.za

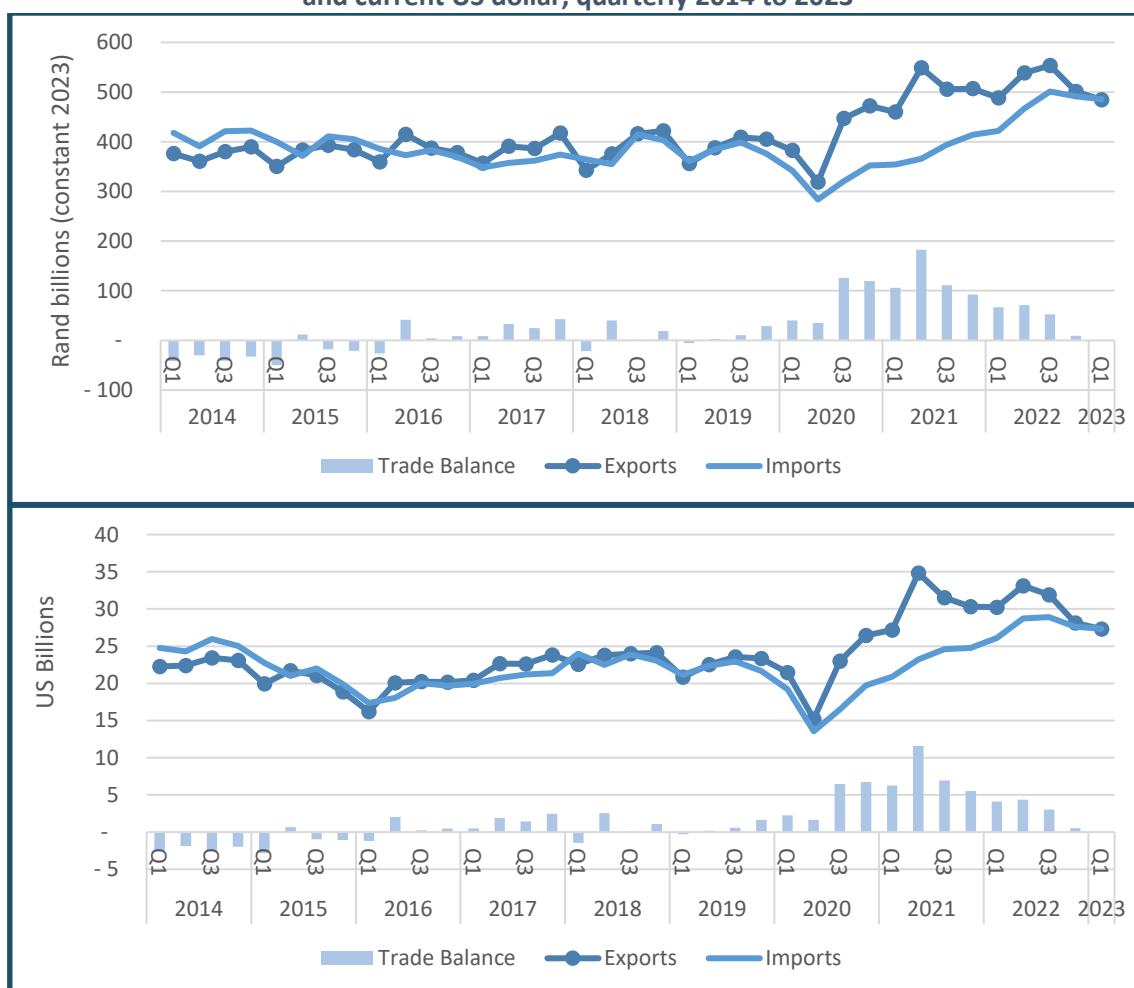
CONTENTS

Overview of export performance	3
Significant product growth in exports and analysis	7
Significant product growth in mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers.....	7
Significant product growth in Chemical wood pulp	9
Significant SLUMP and analysis	11
The significant slump in Oilcake	11
Significant slump waste and scrap alloy of steel	12
Annexure	15
Table A1: South Africa’s Top 50 exports by value, Q1 2023	15
Table A2: Top 50 exports of goods, by quantity with explanations, Q1 2023.....	18

OVERVIEW OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE

South Africa's merchandise exports declined by 0.8% year-on-year, amounting to R484 billion (constant rand terms) in the first quarter of 2023, while imports saw an increase of 15.1%. This resulted in a trade deficit (R1.2 billion) which was last experienced in the first quarter of 2019. The fall in exports in Q1 2023 was driven by the drop in commodity prices, particularly coal,¹ which led to a decline in export revenues as coal is one of South Africa's top export commodities. Since Q3 2021, South Africa's imports have grown at a faster pace compared to exports, amounting to R485 billion in Q1 2023. The growth in imports has been primarily driven by increased demand for inputs to increase electricity generating capacity, with a rise in imports of products such as electrical transformers and electric batteries.²

Graph 1: Exports, imports, and trade balance in constant (2022) Rand value and current US dollar, quarterly 2014 to 2023



Source: South African Revenue Services (SARS) Statistics. Downloaded from sars.gov.za in July 2023.

In dollar terms, the value of merchandise exports declined by 9.7% year-on-year to US\$27.2 billion in Q1 2023, while imports rose by 4.8%, amounting to US\$27.4, resulting in a trade deficit of US\$68 million.

¹ TIPS. The Real Economic Bulletin First Quarter 2023. Available at www.tips.org.za

² [https://oec.world/en/profile/country/zaf#:~:text=or%2082.7%25\).](https://oec.world/en/profile/country/zaf#:~:text=or%2082.7%25).-)-

,In%20April%202023%2C%20the%20increase%20in%20South%20Africa's%20year%2Dby,increase%20in%20Electric%20Batteries%20(ZAR4.

Table 1 presents South Africa’s top 20 export product groups in value terms for the first quarter of 2023. Precious stones, ores, mineral fuels and oils, vehicles, and iron and steel remain the top export products in the quarter, all together accounting for 62.5% of the country’s total exports. Among the top 20 exports, pulp of wood experienced the most substantial year-on-year growth, increasing by 95.5%, followed by paper and paperboard (43.7%), aluminium (35.5%), copper (30.1%), inorganic chemicals (30.2%), and mineral fuels and oils (25.5%). The notable surge in the pulp of wood exports can be attributed to the rising global demand and increased momentum in prices. This trend has also positively influenced the performance of paper and paperboard exports, benefiting from the shift towards paper from plastic and higher selling prices.³ Despite export restrictions on scrap metal, particularly scrap from copper, the metal exports witnessed a growth of 30.1% in value terms in the first quarter of 2023. There has, however, been an overall decline in the export volumes of steel scrap metal, which is discussed in detail in the slump analysis below.

However, during the same period, there were declines in the exports of precious stones (-9.4%), vehicles (-2.0%), and organic chemicals (-13.3%) for the quarter under review. Overall, Table 1 highlights that the composition of South Africa’s top exports has remained strongly and consistently concentrated in mineral and metal products, and the growth and decline in several products is driven by market demands and pricing dynamics

Table 1: Top 20 sectors, Q1 2022 to Q1 2023

HS Code	Sectors	VALUE (R BILLIONS)		SHARES %		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	TOP EXPORT MARKET
		2022-Q1	2023-Q1	2022-Q1	2023-Q1	2022-Q1 to 2023-Q1	
'71	Precious stones	105,3	95,4	23,1%	19,7%	-9,4%	Area NES; Japan
'26	Ores	69,2	71,6	15,2%	14,8%	3,5%	China
'27	Mineral fuels and oils	48,9	61,3	10,7%	12,7%	25,5%	India
'87	Vehicles	42,1	41,3	9,2%	8,5%	-2,0%	Germany
'72	Iron and steel	26,8	32,7	5,9%	6,8%	22,1%	China
'84	Machinery (Industrial)	24,9	27,3	5,5%	5,6%	9,8%	Germany
'08	Edible fruits and nuts	15,4	16,4	3,4%	3,4%	6,2%	Netherlands
'76	Aluminium	7,4	10,0	1,6%	2,1%	35,5%	US
'85	Electrical machinery and equipment	6,4	7,4	1,4%	1,5%	16,4%	Namibia
'10	Cereals	5,5	6,7	1,2%	1,4%	21,9%	Mexico
'47	Pulp of wood	3,4	6,6	0,7%	1,4%	95,5%	China

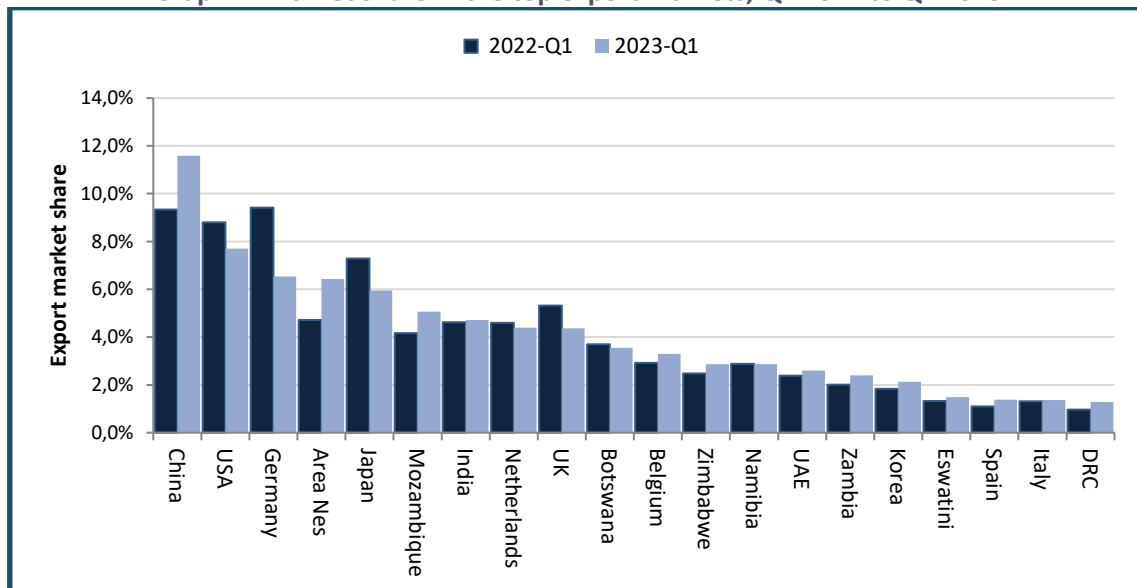
³<https://forestry.co.za/the-costs-of-wood-fiber-for-pulp-manufacturing-have-trended-upward-worldwide-for-over-two-years/>; <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/global-demand-for-paper-pulp-and-board-softens-2023-03-31>; <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/global-demand-for-paper-pulp-and-board-softens-2023-03-31>

'39	Plastics	5,9	6,6	1,3%	1,4%	10,8%	Zimbabwe
'28	Inorganic chemicals	4,9	6,4	1,1%	1,3%	30,2%	Belgium
'38	Chemical products	4,5	5,3	1,0%	1,1%	19,4%	US
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5,0	5,2	1,1%	1,1%	3,5%	UK
'29	Organic chemicals	5,9	5,1	1,3%	1,1%	-13,3%	Belgium
'73	Articles of iron or steel	4,8	5,0	1,1%	1,0%	4,2%	Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)
'74	Copper	3,4	4,4	0,7%	0,9%	30,1%	China
'25	Salt; sulphur, lime and cement	2,7	3,2	0,6%	0,7%	21,8%	Netherlands
'48	Paper and paperboard	2,1	3,0	0,5%	0,6%	43,7%	Zimbabwe

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org. Accessed April 2023.

In terms of bilateral trade, the first quarter of 2023 saw China claim back its position as South Africa's top export market after being overtaken by the United States (US) in the previous quarter. China accounted for 11.6% of South Africa's total exports in value terms, as exports to the country grew by 31.7% over the year from R42 billion in Q1 2022 to R56 billion in Q1 2023. The top five export products to China in Q1 2023 comprised ores (61.4%), iron and steel (16.6%), copper (6.2%), pulp of wood (6%) and wool (2.6%). Exports of all top five products increased in Q1 2023, with pulp of wood and iron and steel experiencing the highest growth. Pulp of wood exports increased by 291% from R866 million in Q1 2022 to R3.3 billion in Q1 2023, while iron and steel grew by 124% to R9.2 billion over the same period.

Graph 2: Market share in the top export markets, Q1 2022 to Q1 2023



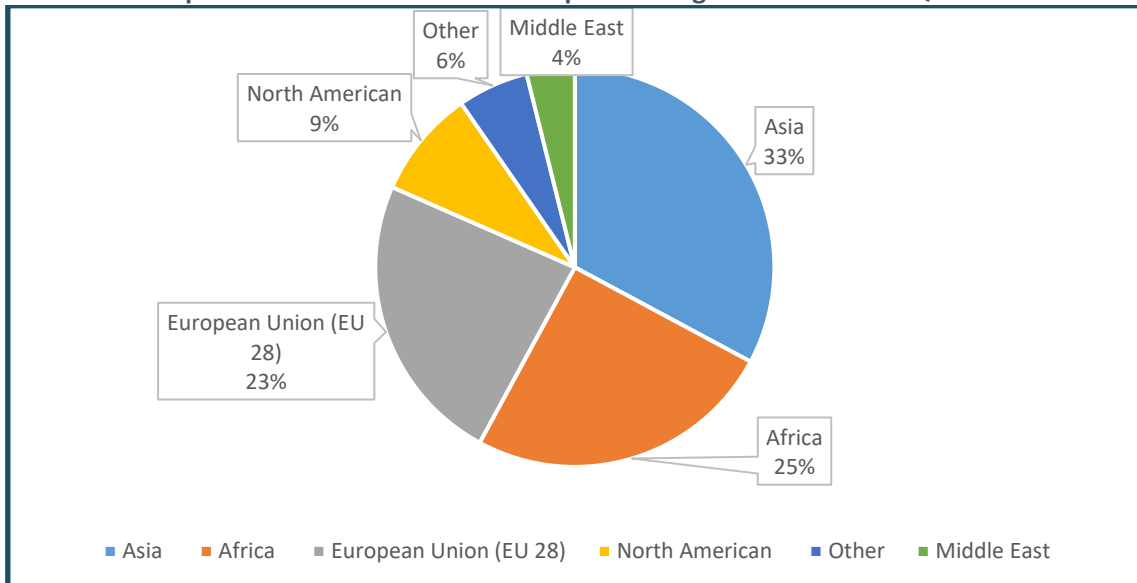
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map Data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org in July 2023.

The US moved one position down to become South Africa's second-largest export market in the first quarter of 2023, accounting for a share of 7.7% of total exports in value terms, a decline

from 8.8% in the same period last year. South Africa’s exports to the US dropped 7.1% year-on-year from R40.2 billion in Q1 2022 to R37.3 billion in Q1 2023. The top five export products to the US market in Q1 2023 included precious stones accounting for 39.8%, aluminium (9.9%), vehicles (9.8%), machinery (industrial) (5.4%) and ores (4.6%). Among these top five export products, all experienced growth except precious stones, which saw a decline of 31.3% year-on-year, amounting to R14.8 billion. Aluminium exports saw the highest year-on-year growth, increasing by 141.6% from R1.5 billion in Q1 2022 to R3.7 billion in Q1 2023. Vehicles were up by 83.8% to R3.6 billion, while ores grew by 40.3%, amounting to R1.7 billion for the same period.

Germany remains South Africa’s third largest export market, accounting for a share of 6.5% of total exports by value in Q1 2023, a decline from 9.4% in the same period last year. South Africa’s exports to Germany dropped by 26.4% year-on-year from R42.9 billion in Q1 2022 to R31.6 billion in Q1 2023. Vehicles remain the top exported product from South Africa to the German market, claiming a share of 39.8%, followed by precious stones (19.6%), ores (17.5%), machinery (industrial) (10.9%) and chemical products (1.6%). These top five export products all together account for approximately 90% of South Africa’s total exports to Germany in value terms. All top export products experienced a decline, which has been the driving force in the drop in market share over the year. Precious stone exports were down by 52.8% from R13.2 billion in Q1 2022 to R6.2 billion in Q1 2023. Exports of ores dropped by 19.9% year-on-year to R5.5 billion. Vehicle exports continue to decline, experiencing a year-on-year fall of 18.1%, amounting to R12.6 billion in Q1 2023. Chemical products declined by 14.8%, while machinery decreased by 7.4% in Q1 2023.

Graph 3: Share of South Africa’s exports to regional markets in Q1 2023



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> in July 2023.

Regionally, Asia remains South Africa’s largest export market, accounting for 32.8% of total exports in value terms in Q1 2023, a marginal increase compared to the 32.4% share in Q1 2022. South Africa’s exports to Asia have grown by 7.4% year-on-year, amounting to R158 billion. Africa retains its position as the second largest regional export market for South Africa, with its share increasing from 23.3% in Q1 2022 to 25.1% in Q1 2023. Exports to Africa were up by 14.3% in Q1 2023 compared to the same quarter last year, amounting to R121 billion. The European Union (EU) market claimed a share of 23.7% of South Africa’s total exports in Q1 2023 from 27.4% in Q1 2022. Exports to the EU market continue to decline, experiencing a drop of 8.2% year-on-year

to the value of R114 billion in the first quarter of 2023. North America and the Middle East accounted for 8.8% (R42 billion) and 3.9% (R18.8 billion), respectively, in Q1 2023.

As highlighted, South Africa’s exports to the rest of the African region increased by 14.3% to R121 billion in Q1 2023. The top five export markets in the region, which all together account for 66.8% of South Africa’s total exports to the region, comprise of Mozambique, claiming a share of 20.2%, followed by Botswana (14.2%), Zimbabwe (11.5%), Namibia (11.4%) and Zambia (9.5%). Among these top five markets, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe experienced the highest year-on-year growth. South Africa’s exports to Mozambique were up by 29.1%, driven by growth in mineral exports redirected to the Mozambiquan port, passing through to be exported to markets such as China (see [TIPS Export Tracker Q4 2022](#)). In the first quarter of 2023, mineral ores accounted for 58.7% of South Africa’s total exports to Mozambique, and these comprised of chromium ores and concentrates, taking a share of 26.6%, followed by ferro-alloys (12.4%), coal (10.5%) and iron ore and concentrates (9.3%). Chromium exports increased by 113% to R6.5 billion, while coal increased by 39.8%, amounting to R2.6 billion, in the first quarter of 2023. Exports to Zambia were up by 26.7% year-on-year to R11.6 billion, largely driven by an increase in demand for fertilisers, while exports to Zimbabwe grew by 23%, amounting to R13.9 billion in the first quarter of 2023, as a result of an increase in cereal exports, particularly wheat and maize.

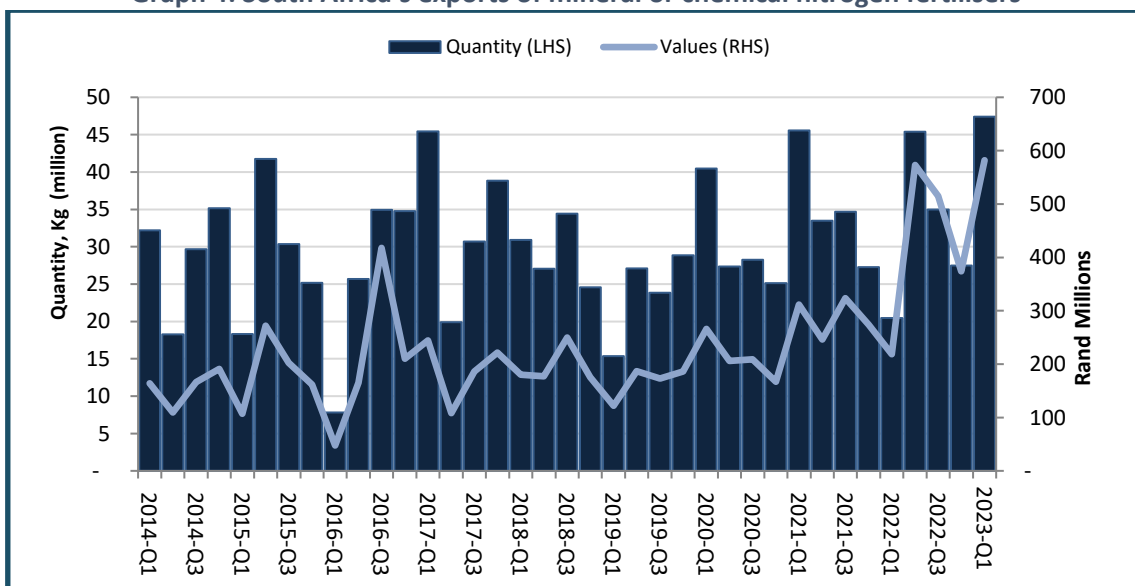
SIGNIFICANT PRODUCT GROWTH IN EXPORTS AND ANALYSIS

Significant product growth in mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers

HS 31029000 Mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers (excluding urea; ammonium sulphate; ammonium nitrate; sodium nitrate; double salts and mixtures of ammonium nitrate with ammonium sulphate or calcium; mixtures of urea and ammonium nitrate in aqueous or ammoniacal solution; mixtures of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate or other non-fertilising inorganic elements; in tablets or similar in packages <= 10 kg)

Mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers are synthetic compounds that contain nitrogen in a form that plants can readily absorb and utilise for growth. They are commonly used in agriculture to enhance plant growth and increase crop yield. These fertilisers provide nitrogen to the soil, which is an essential nutrient for plant development.

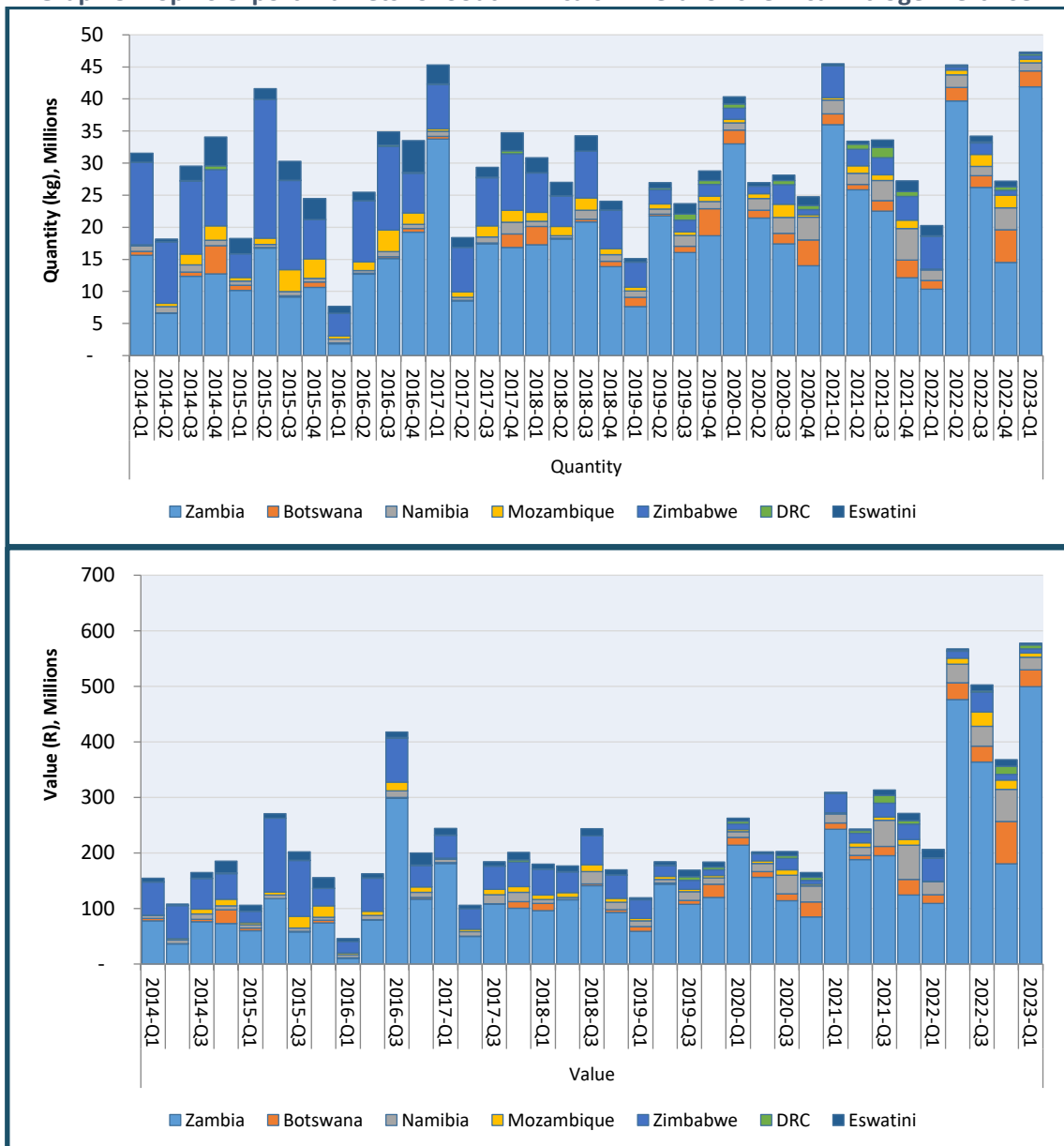
Graph 4: South Africa’s exports of mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded <https://trademap.org>, sars.gov.za. July 2023.

South Africa's mineral or chemical nitrogen fertiliser exports have fluctuated over the past decade, showing seasonal peaks during the first quarter of most years due to the region's agriculture cycle. The first quarter corresponds with the planting and growing seasons in the Southern region. Farmers prepare their fields and plant crops during this time, leading to increased demand for fertilisers to enhance soil nutrition and support plant growth. In the first quarter of 2023, South Africa's mineral or chemical nitrogen fertiliser exports grew by 131% from 20.4 million kg valued at R218 million in Q1 2022 to 47.7 million kg worth R582 million in Q1 2023. This growth in fertiliser exports was driven by an increase in demand from the African region, particularly the Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries, because of the agriculture cycle.

Graph 5: Top 10 export markets for South Africa's mineral or chemical nitrogen fertiliser



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in July 2023.

Zambia is by far the largest export market for South Africa's mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers, accounting for 88% of the country's total export volumes of this product in Q1 2023.

South Africa’s exports of mineral nitrogen fertiliser to Zambia experienced exponential growth, increasing by 305% from 10.3 million kg worth R108 million in Q1 2022 to 41.9 million kg valued at R499 million. Botswana is the second largest export market, taking a share of 5.2%, followed by Namibia (2.6%) and Mozambique and Zimbabwe, accounting for 1.2% each. Exports to Mozambique and Botswana also experienced significant increases, growing by 423% and 80%, respectively, in the quarter under review. The increase in demand from the top export markets was the main driver for the growth in exports, influenced by seasonal demand from the agriculture sector.

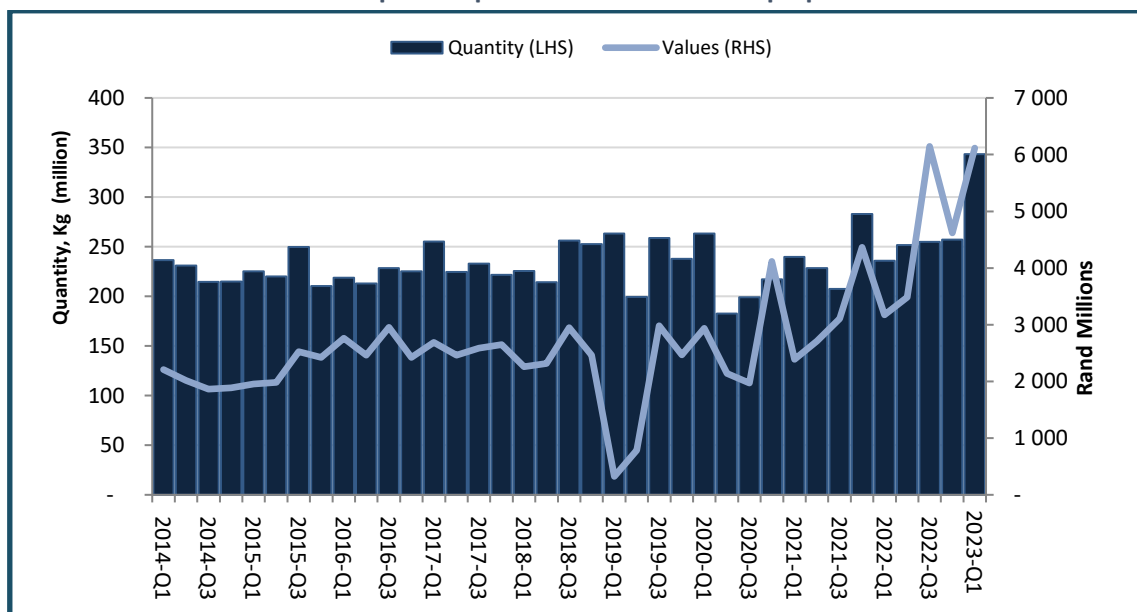
Significant product growth in chemical wood pulp

HS 47020000 Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades

Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grade is a type of wood pulp that is processed using chemical methods to break down the cellulose fibres present in the wood. This results in a purified form cellulose, which is used in the production of various products such as textiles, films, and other specialty material.⁴ The term “dissolving grade” indicates that this type of pulp is suitable for dissolving in solvents to create solutions that can be used in manufacturing processes. This kind of wood pulp is often used in the production of rayon, acetate and other synthetic fibres and materials.

South Africa is the largest global exporter of chemical wood pulp, closely followed by countries such as Brazil and Indonesia. In the first quarter of 2023, South Africa’s chemical wood pulp exports experienced significant growth, increasing by 45.5% from 235 million kg valued at R3.1 billion in Q1 2022 to 343 million kg worth R6.1 billion in Q1 2023. The increase in export volumes is in spite of a 32% rise in the unit price from R13.46/kg in Q1 2022 to R17.81/kg in Q1 2023. The main driving factor for the growth in exports was a notable increase in demand from its top export markets, China and India.

Graph 6: Exports of chemical wood pulp

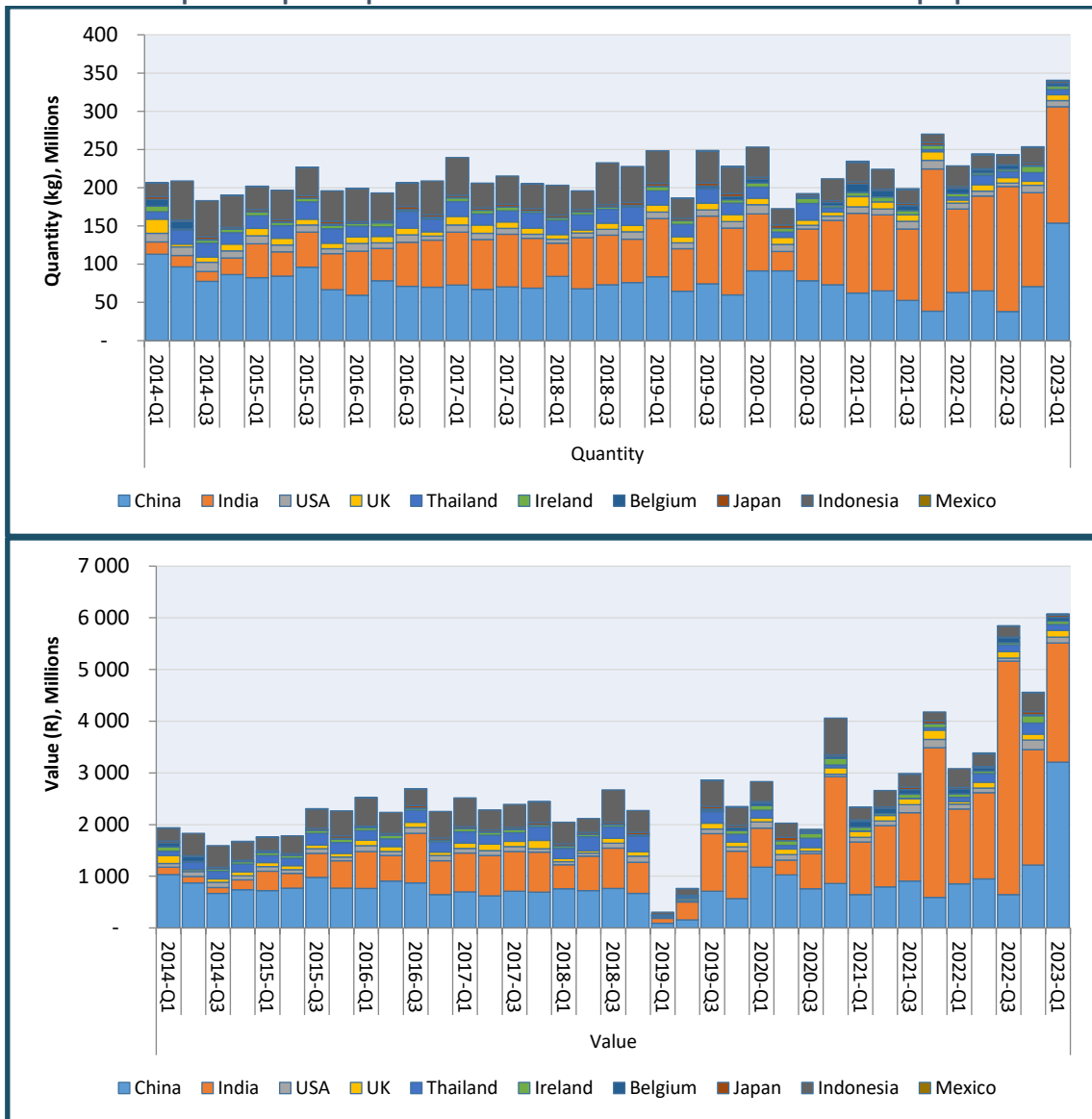


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in July 2023

⁴ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/biochemistry-genetics-and-molecular-biology/dissolving-pulp>

In Q1 2023, China and India accounted for 89.1% of South Africa’s chemical wood pulp exports, taking a share of 44.7% and 44.4%, respectively. Exports to China experienced exponential growth of 144.5% year-on-year from 62.8 million kg valued at R854 million in Q1 2022 to 153 million kg worth R3.2 billion in Q1 2023. China’s growing demand for wood based pulp is based on active efforts by the government to grow and develop its domestic wood pulp industry.⁵ Specific demand for chemical wood pulp was driven by rising demand for paper packaging and tableware post the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶

Graph 7: Top 10 export markets for South Africa’s chemical wood pulp



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in July 2023.

Exports to India were up by 39.1% from 109 million kg worth R1.4 billion in Q1 2022 to 152 million kg valued at R2.3 billion in Q1 2023. This increase can be attributed to growing demand for paper production due to rising environmental concerns about plastic use in restaurants and healthcare

⁵ https://www.cifor.org/publications/pdf_files/research/governance/foresttrade/briefs/Policy_Brief_04.pdf

⁶ <https://www.globaltrademag.com/china-boosts-imports-of-chemical-wood-pulp-to-meet-growing-demand-for-paper-packaging/>

facilities.⁷ Besides China and India, other countries which make up the top five export markets include the US, United Kingdom (UK) and Thailand, which experienced growth over the year. Exports to the UK grew by 93.5% to 7.7 million kg (R132 million), followed by Thailand up by 77.5% to seven million kg (R108 million) and the US which saw a 5.7% year-on-year increase amounting to 7.9 million kg (R117 million), in the first quarter of 2023.

SIGNIFICANT SLUMP AND ANALYSIS

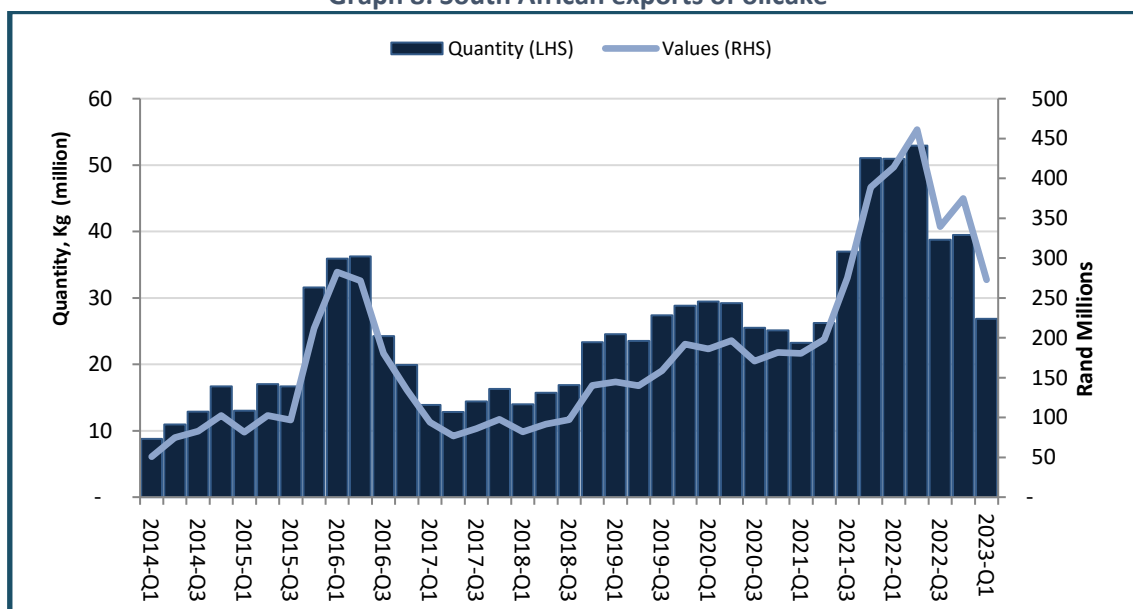
The significant slump in oilcake

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

Oilcakes are solid residues left after the extraction of oil from oilseeds.⁸ These cakes are commonly used as animal feed due to their protein and nutrient content. They are a by-product of the oil extraction process and can come from various oilseeds such as soybeans, sunflower seeds, rapeseeds and many others. Oil cakes are a valuable source of protein and energy for livestock and poultry, making them an important component of animal nutrition.

South Africa's oilcake exports have been on a steady rise since the second quarter of 2021, peaking at 52.9 million kg (R461.2 million), the highest export volume over the past decade. Thereafter exports dropped to 38 million kg in Q3 2022 and further declined to 26.9 million kg in Q1 2023. In the first quarter of 2023, South Africa's oilcake exports declined by almost half, experiencing a year-on-year decline of 47.3% from 50.9 million kg valued at R413.9 million in Q1 2022, down to 26.9 million kg worth R272.9 million in Q1 2023. The decline in exports has been driven by subdued demand from most of the top export markets and possibly the 25% increase in the unit price in the quarter under review.

Graph 8: South African exports of oilcake



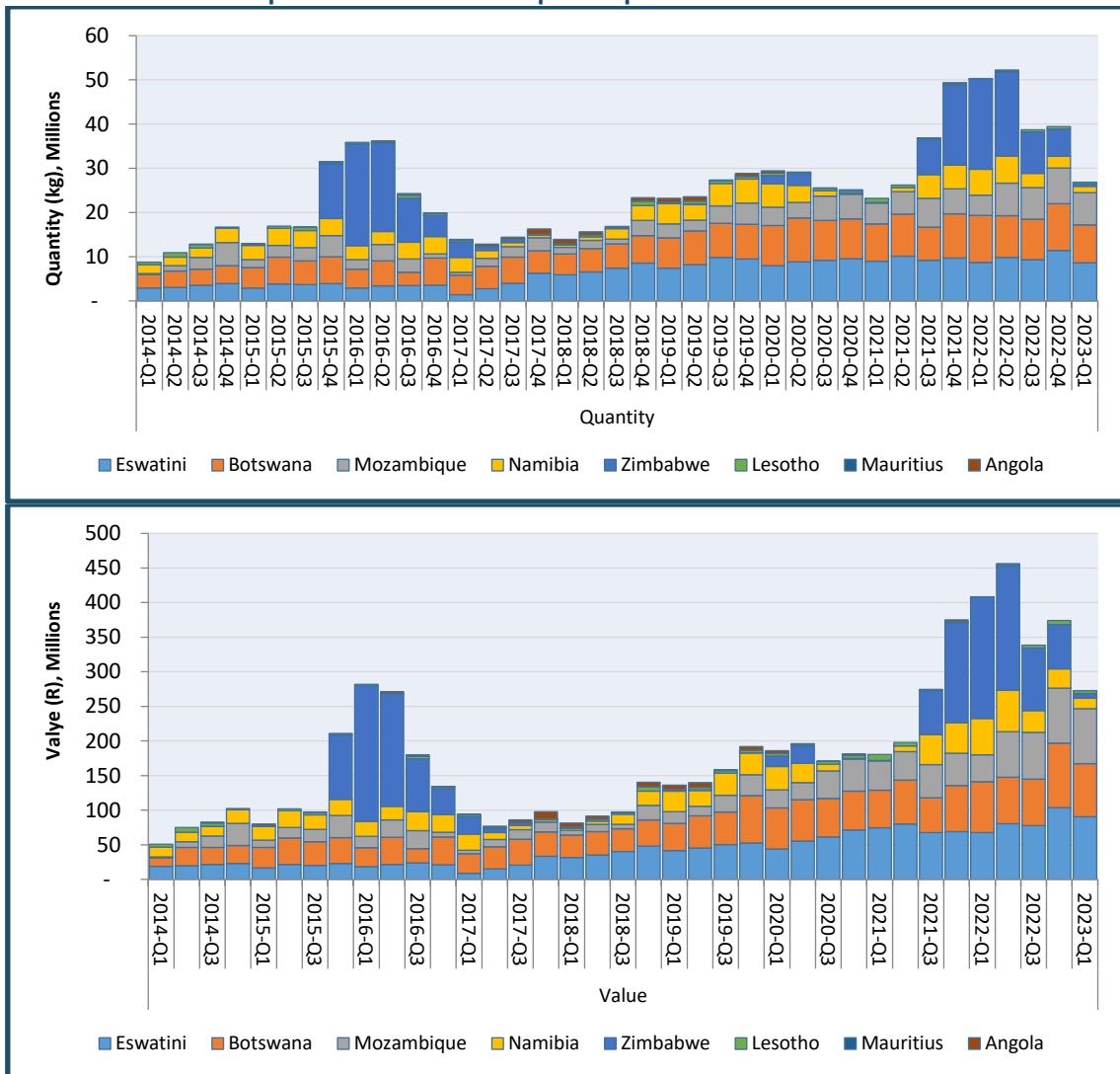
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in April 2023.

⁷ <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/wood-pulp-trade-analysis>

⁸ <https://www.britannica.com/technology/oil-cake>

South Africa exports oilcake to the African markets. The top five export markets for South Africa's oilcake account for 98.5% of its oilcake exports, with Eswatini accounting for 32.2%, followed by Botswana (31.9%), Mozambique (27.2%), Namibia (5.2%) and Zimbabwe (2%). Oilcake exports to Zimbabwe slumped by 97.3% from 20.4 million kg worth R175.6 million in Q1 2022 to 545 thousand kg valued at R6.4 million, while exports to Namibia dropped by 75.9% year-on-year to 1.4 million kg worth 15 million. Exports to Botswana experienced the third largest decline, falling by 19.3% from 10.6 million kg worth R73.5 million in Q1 2022 to 8.6 million kg valued at R76.4 million in Q1 2023. The quarter saw the unit price increase from R8.13/kg to R10.16/kg and, coupled with the subdued demand, resulted in a drop in export volumes.

Graph 9: South Africa's Top 10 export markets for oilcake



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in July 2023.

Significant slump waste and scrap alloy of steel

HS 72042900 Waste and scrap of alloy steel (excluding stainless steel, and waste and scrap, radioactive, or waste and scrap from batteries and electric accumulators).

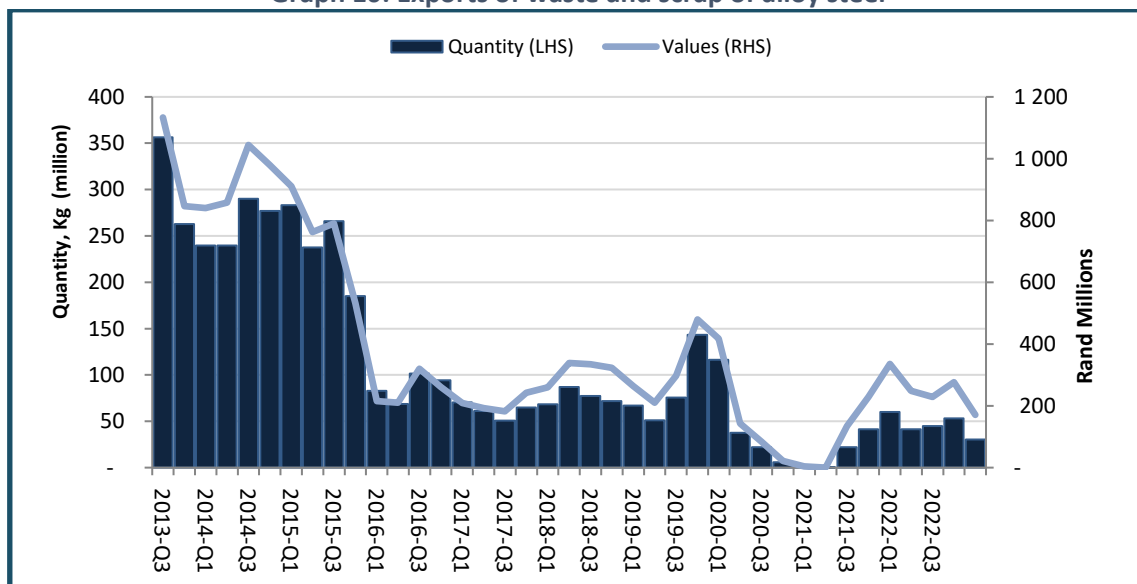
Waste and scrap of alloy steel typically consist of scraps, discarded or leftover steel alloy materials from manufacturing processes, construction projects, and various industries where alloy steel is used, intended for repurposing. Steel stands as the most extensively recycled

material globally, with the remarkable ability to undergo multiple recycling cycles while preserving the quality of the final product. Using recycled steel in production requires a mere 25% of the energy consumed when manufacturing steel from raw materials.⁹

Over the decade, waste and scrap steel alloy exports have declined from 850 million kg valued at R350 million in Q1 2013 to 30 million kg worth R170 million in the first quarter of 2023, an 87% decline in export volumes, with significant fluctuations in certain quarters. A notable decline occurred between the Q3 2015 and Q2 2016, when exports sharply dropped from 266 million kilograms to 69 million kilograms. Since then, exports have been unable to recover, instead, fluctuating around 50 million kilograms.

The series of declines observed in the first quarter of 2016, 2021, and 2023 can be mainly attributed to concerted efforts aimed at curbing infrastructure damage resulting from the theft of metals, which are subsequently processed and exported as waste and scrap alloys.¹⁰ In 2016, this decline was as a result of the modification of legislation pertaining to sentencing and bail conditions for those apprehended for metal theft. This was further accompanied by policing enhancements. In 2021, declines were due to trade restrictions imposed to help meet the domestic demand during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2022, the decline was largely due to the parliament’s endorsement of further restrictions on the trade of the product, including the suspension of product exports.

Graph 10: Exports of waste and scrap of alloy steel



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org>, sars.gov.za in July 2023.

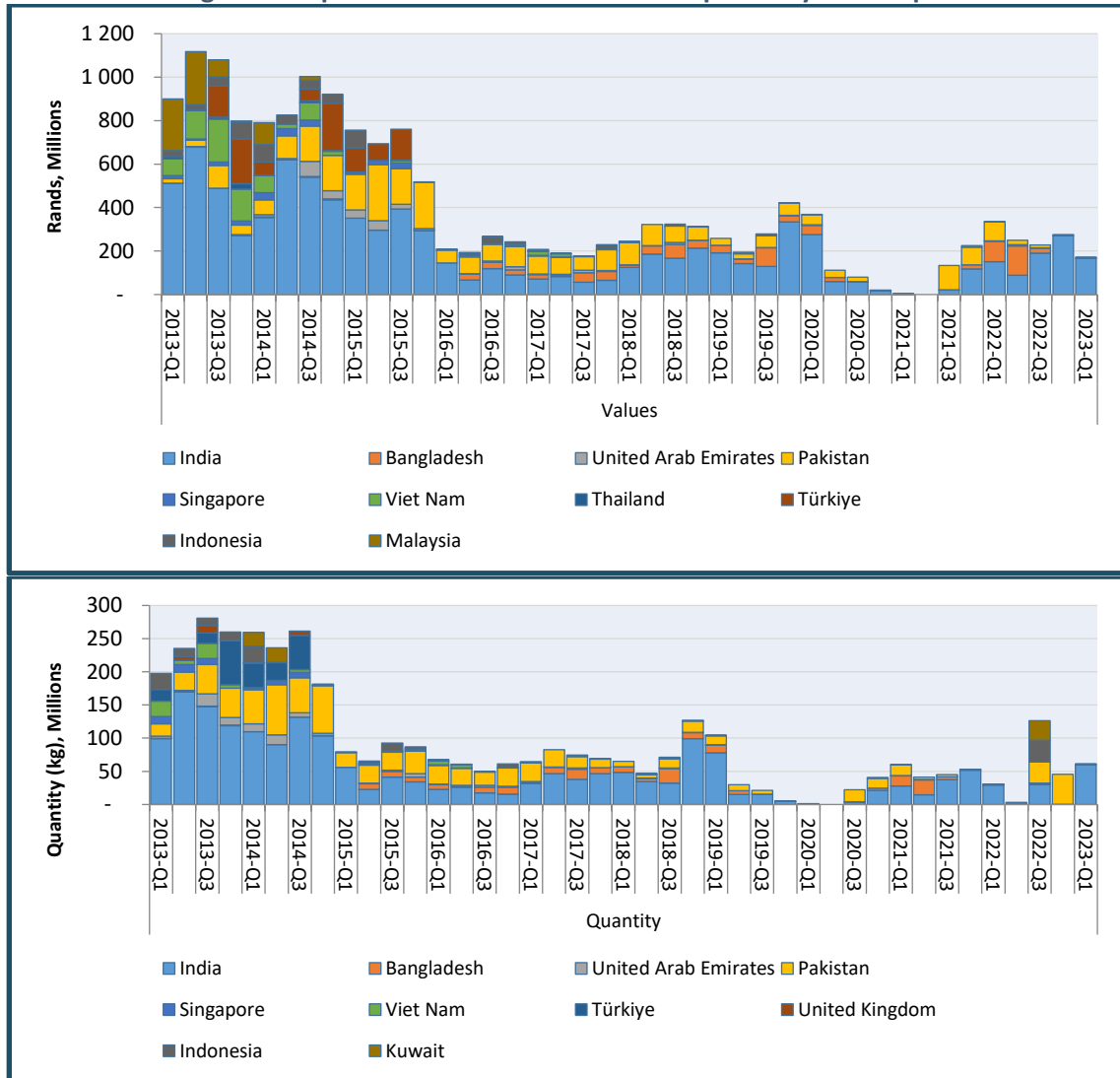
Over the year, South Africa’s waste and scrape of alloy steel exports dropped by 49% from 59.5 million kg valued at R335 million in Q1 2022 to 30 million kg worth R170 million in Q1 2023. India has consistently held the dominant position as the primary destination for South Africa’s waste and scrap of alloy steel, accounting for 97.2% of the total exports volumes in the first quarter of 2023. To a lesser extent, Bangladesh and United Arab Emirates (UAE) follow after India, accounting for 2% and 1% respectively in Q1 2023.

⁹ <http://sawic.environment.gov.za/documents/5329.pdf>

¹⁰ <http://www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/PC-Scrap-Metal.pdf>

Notably, countries such as Türkiye, Malaysia, and Vietnam have significantly reduced their imports of South African waste and scrap of alloy steel, contributing to the downward trend. Monitoring the performance of these key markets remains crucial in understanding the dynamics of South Africa’s waste and scrap of alloy steel exports.

Figure 1: Top 20 markets for waste and scrap of alloy steel export



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded <https://trademap.org>, sars.gov.za.

Annexure

Table A1: South Africa's Top 50 exports by value, Q1 2023

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPORT VALUE (RAND THOUSANDS)		GROWTH RATE (%)
			2022-Q1	2023-Q1	
1	'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad ...	105 265 696	95 411 198	-9,4%
2	'26	Ores, slag and ash	69 195 858	71 601 622	3,5%
3	'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral ...	48 883 458	61 325 040	25,5%
4	'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	42 148 467	41 326 451	-2,0%
5	'72	Iron and steel	26 786 486	32 704 848	22,1%
6	'84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	24 912 852	27 343 045	9,8%
7	'08	Edible fruit and nuts	15 400 222	16 360 248	6,2%
8	'76	Aluminium and articles thereof	7 380 811	10 000 607	35,5%
9	'85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television ...	6 357 974	7 402 401	16,4%
10	'10	Cereals	5 515 332	6 723 278	21,9%
11	'47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or ...	3 397 679	6 643 812	95,5%
12	'39	Plastics and articles thereof	5 931 329	6 572 915	10,8%
13	'28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, ...	4 943 306	6 435 168	30,2%
14	'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	4 472 756	5 338 401	19,4%
15	'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	5 013 535	5 188 571	3,5%
16	'29	Organic chemicals	5 877 850	5 096 331	-13,3%
17	'73	Articles of iron or steel	4 841 255	5 046 956	4,2%
18	'74	Copper and articles thereof	3 388 496	4 409 420	30,1%
19	'25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	2 654 550	3 232 017	21,8%
20	'48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2 102 233	3 020 676	43,7%
21	'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	2 314 989	2 930 565	26,6%
22	'31	Fertilisers	2 167 372	2 697 206	24,4%

23	'33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	2 317 421	2 587 384	11,6%
24	'34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial ...	1 798 814	2 494 630	38,7%
25	'90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical ...	2 107 912	2 454 019	16,4%
26	'75	Nickel and articles thereof	6 993 192	2 436 827	-65,2%
27	'44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	2 191 522	2 366 072	8,0%
28	'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	1 962 394	2 324 397	18,4%
29	'51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	1 484 973	2 245 090	51,2%
30	'40	Rubber and articles thereof	1 753 626	2 166 565	23,5%
31	'12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal ...	1 391 591	2 148 291	54,4%
32	'03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1 854 287	2 097 709	13,1%
33	'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	786 655	1 998 337	154,0%
34	'30	Pharmaceutical products	4 339 518	1 778 728	-59,0%
35	'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	817 768	1 676 588	105,0%
36	'15	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; ...	1 980 322	1 555 500	-21,5%
37	'32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring ...	1 287 184	1 484 124	15,3%
38	'19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	1 151 529	1 386 189	20,4%
39	'02	Meat and edible meat offal	1 261 464	1 273 262	0,9%
40	'23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	1 307 075	1 260 133	-3,6%
41	'94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; ...	1 176 389	1 146 355	-2,6%
42	'04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere ...	927 491	1 094 921	18,1%
43	'11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	776 280	1 080 018	39,1%
44	'89	Ships, boats and floating structures	585 936	1 067 013	82,1%
45	'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	883 435	926 852	4,9%
46	'61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	838 957	874 141	4,2%
47	'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	1 599 107	799 590	-50,0%
48	'62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	692 911	758 163	9,4%

49	'41	Raw hides and skins (other than furskins) and leather	802 453	741 965	-7,5%
50	'96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	599 982	723 140	20,5%

Table A2: Top 50 exports of goods, by quantity with explanations, Q1 2023

NO	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR IMPORTER	EXPLANATION	Q4-2021 QUANTITY	Q4 -2022 QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH	CHANGE IN RANK
1	'27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	India	Decrease in quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank.	16 849 841 456	15 499 210 054	Kilograms	-8,0%	0
2	'26011200	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Decrease in quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank.	10 199 639 601	9 202 587 441	Kilograms	-9,8%	0
3	'26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates, incl. ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates, with a ...	China	Increase in quantity within the normal variance, with no substantial change in ranking.	5 745 423 350	5 833 812 266	Kilograms	1,5%	1
4	'26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance, with no substantial change in rank.	6 304 844 326	5 479 544 206	Kilograms	-13,1%	-1
5	'26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates	China	Increase in quantity exported is within normal variance.	3 927 752 485	4 097 951 994	Kilograms	4,3%	0
6	'27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	India	Significant increase in quantity exported to the Netherlands, up from 79 million kg to 379 million kg. However, the product was analysed in previous quarters.	1 156 862 410	1 883 012 592	Kilograms	62,8%	0
7	'72024100	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon	China	Increase in export quantities to China and other top markets. Product has been analysed in previous quarters	864 809 537	1 205 331 484	Kilograms	39,4%	0

8	'38070000	Wood tar; wood tar oils; wood creosote; wood naphtha; vegetable pitch; brewer's pitch and similar ...	Eswatini	Abnormal increase in export quantity to Eswatini, which increased from 169 000 kg in Q1 2022 to 794 million kg in Q1 2023 accounting for 98% of total exports. Possible data error	961 095	795 084 372	Kilograms	82626,9%	640
9	'10059090	Maise (excluding seed for sowing): Other	Mexico	Decrease in quantity within normal variance. Missing data for some markets	769 450 919	593 911 255	Kilograms	-22,8%	-1
10	'44012200	Wood in chips or particles (excluding those of a kind used principally for dyeing or tanning ...	Japan	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance with a slight change in rank.	467 390 140	471 897 181	Kilograms	1,0%	-1
11	'47020000	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	China	Increase in quantity exported to China, which increased from 65 million kg in Q1 2022 to 153 million kg in Q1 2023. Export volumes have shown an increasing trend for the past three quarter. Product selected for analysis	235 887 439	343 320 593	Kilograms	45,5%	1
12	'72021100	Ferro-manganese, containing by weight > 2% of carbon	UK	Possible data error of export quantities reported for the UK market which accounts for 97% of total exports	7 788 872	309 523 640	Kilograms	3873,9%	164

13	'08061000	Fresh grapes	Netherlands	Decrease in export quantities within normal variance	309 461 783	253 271 787	Kilograms	-18,2%	-3
14	'27101202	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including ...	Botswana	Increase in quantity exported is within normal variance. No change in rank	227 400 497	242 269 439	Liters	6,5%	0
15	'27101230	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including ...	Botswana	Increase in quantity exported is within normal variance no change in rank	216 006 322	229 923 535	Liters	6,4%	0
16	'25101000	Natural calcium phosphates and natural aluminium calcium phosphates, natural and phosphatic ...	Netherlands	Missing data for market analysis	149 973 409	188 174 620	Kilograms	25,5%	5
17	'26140000	Titanium ores and concentrates	Belgium	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance with a slight change in rank.	172 753 576	150 381 618	Kilograms	-13,0%	1
18	'27101207	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	Ship stores and bunkers	Increase in quantity to ship stores and bunkers	94 795 244	149 740 996	Liters	58,0%	11
19	'25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Botswana	Decrease in quantity exported to top market Botswana. Product analysed in previous quarters	182 321 060	14876 358	Kilograms	-18,6%	-3
20	'72011000	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms,	Italy	Decrease in the quantity exported is within normal	152 111 931	145 195 095	Kilograms	-4,5%	0

		containing, by weight, <= 0,5% of ...		variance. No change in rank					
21	'27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Brazil	Missing data for market analysis	180 758 363	141 877 850	Kilograms	-21,5%	-4
22	'76011000	Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought	USA	Decrease in the quantity exported is within normal variance. No change in rank	147 210 905	139 006 836	Kilograms	-5,6%	0
23	'27101235	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	Ship stores and bunkers	Decrease in quantity to ship stores and bunkers from 199 million litres in Q1 2022 to 39 million litres in Q1 2023	248 650 116	137 427 334	Liters	-44,7%	-12
24	'08081000	Fresh apples	Bangladesh	Increase in quantity exported is within normal variance, with a slight change in rank.	100 406 396	116 655 978	Kilograms	16,2%	4
25	'10051000	Maise seed for sowing	China	Significant increase in export quantity, but top markets missing Q1 2022 data	50 048 199	115 224 071	Kilograms	130,2%	24
26	'10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Zimbabwe	Increase in quantity exported is within normal variance.	102 878 659	113 077 607	Kilograms	9,9%	1
27	'27012000	Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	Netherlands	Missing market data for top three export markets in Q1 2022	60 489 621	108 366 161	Kilograms	79,1%	14
28	'26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	US	Increase in quantity exported not significant	104 250 985	104 885 671	Kilograms	0,6%	-2
29	'28042100	Argon	DRC	Possible data error in export quantities reported for DRC,	120 992	97 763 931	Cubic meters	80702,0%	1630

				which increased from 375 cubic meters in Q1 2022 to 97 million cubic meters in Q1 2023, approximately 98% of total export quantity					
30	'71039900	Precious and semi-precious stones, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or ...	UK	Decrease within normal variance. Slight change in rank	107 056 785	94 932 777	Carats	-11,3%	-5
31	'26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	China	Decrease within normal variance driven by drop in export quantities to China	111 537 340	94 919 410	Kilograms	-14,9%	-7
32	'72071900	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, < 0,25% of carbon, ...	Kenya	Increase in export volumes to Kenya, although it has been fluctuating in previous quarters. Monitoring to see if increase persists	47 341 586	94 644 259	Kilograms	99,9%	20
33	'17011400	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding ...	Spain	Missing data for Q1 2022 for all top markets	10 902 348	94 497 516	Kilograms	766,8%	104
34	'39021090	Polypropylene, in primary forms: Other	Nigeria	Significant increase in quantity exported. The product was analysed in previous quarters.	64 183 485	93 713 170	Kilograms	46,0%	4
35	'26151000	Zirconium ores and concentrates	China	Increase in export quantity not significant. Slight decrease in rank	88 911 579	93 026 107	Kilograms	4,6%	-4

36	'28092090	Phosphoric acid; polyphosphoric acids, whether or not chemically defined: other	India	Exports to India continue on an increasing trend. Product was analysed in previous quarter	64 367 232	90 932 820	Kilograms	41,3%	1
37	'10059010	Maise (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further ...	Mozambique	Decline in export quantities to 3 top markets: Botswana, Lesotho by 50% each. Exports to Namibia also declined. Product has been analysed in previous quarter	152 675 706	89 565 412	Kilograms	-41,3%	-18
38	'08083000	Fresh pears	Netherlands	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance	90 740 429	88 594 013	Kilograms	-2,4%	-8
39	'25161100	Granite, crude or roughly trimmed (excluding already with the characteristics of setts, curbstones ...	Italy	Increase in quantity exported is within normal variance	75 987 417	84 824 914	Kilograms	11,6%	-5
40	'12019000	Soya beans, whether or not broken (excluding seed for sowing)	VietNam	Product analysed in previous quarter. Missing market data	10 315 982	81 532 209	Kilograms	690,3%	101
41	'44011100	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, coniferous	Eswatini	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance.	85 772 487	75 397 894	Kilograms	-12,1%	-9
42	'29012900	Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene" ...	US	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance	82 511 072	64 198 853	Kilograms	-22,2%	-9
43	'08094000	Fresh plums and sloes	Netherlands	Decrease in quantity exported is within normal variance.	63 768 574	58 035 944	Kilograms	-9,0%	-4

44	'25132000	Emery; natural corundum, natural garnet and other natural abrasives, whether or not heat-treated	US	Decrease in quantity exported is not significant.	56 379 721	54 258 113	Kilograms	-3,8%	1
45	'11031310	Groats and meal of maize "corn": maize meal not further processed other than by the addition ...	Lesotho	Increase within normal variance. Product has been analysed in previous quarters	42 997 082	52 851 978	Kilograms	22,9%	10
46	'44032200	Pine "pinus spp." in the rough, of which no cross-sectional dimension is =>15 cm, whether or ...	DRC	Abnormal increase in export quantity to DRC, accounting for 98% of total exports. Possible data error	149 385	51 308 715	Cubic meters	34246,6%	1497
47	'25292200	Fluorspar containing by weight > 97% calcium fluoride	Ukraine	Data gaps, information not sufficient to do market analysis	22 853 520	50 827 546	Kilograms	122,4%	35
48	'31029000	Mineral or chemical nitrogen fertilisers (excluding urea; ammonium sulphate; ammonium nitrate; ...	Zambia	Significant increase in export quantity and significant change in rank. Product selected for analysis	20 456 826	47 410 579	Kilograms	131,8%	40
49	'25301000	Vermiculite, perlite and chlorites, unexpanded	Mozambique	Decrease in quantity exported to Mozambique. Product was analysed in previous quarters	71 927 875	45 439 144	Kilograms	-36,8%	-14
50	'25231000	Cement clinkers	Lesotho	Decrease in export quantity to Eswatini by approximately 50%. Product was analysed in previous quarters	60 978 153	43 712 446	Kilograms	-28,3%	-10