



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



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

TIPS EXPORT TRACKER

SECOND QUARTER 2024

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TIPS TRACKERS

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Contents

Overview of export performance	3
Significant product growth in exports and analysis.....	7
Significant growth in raw cane sugar, in solid form.....	7
Significant growth in recovered "waste and scrap" paper or paperboard	9
Significant product slump in exports and analysis.....	11
Significant slump in briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	11
Significant slump maize (excluding seed for sowing)	13
Annexure.....	15

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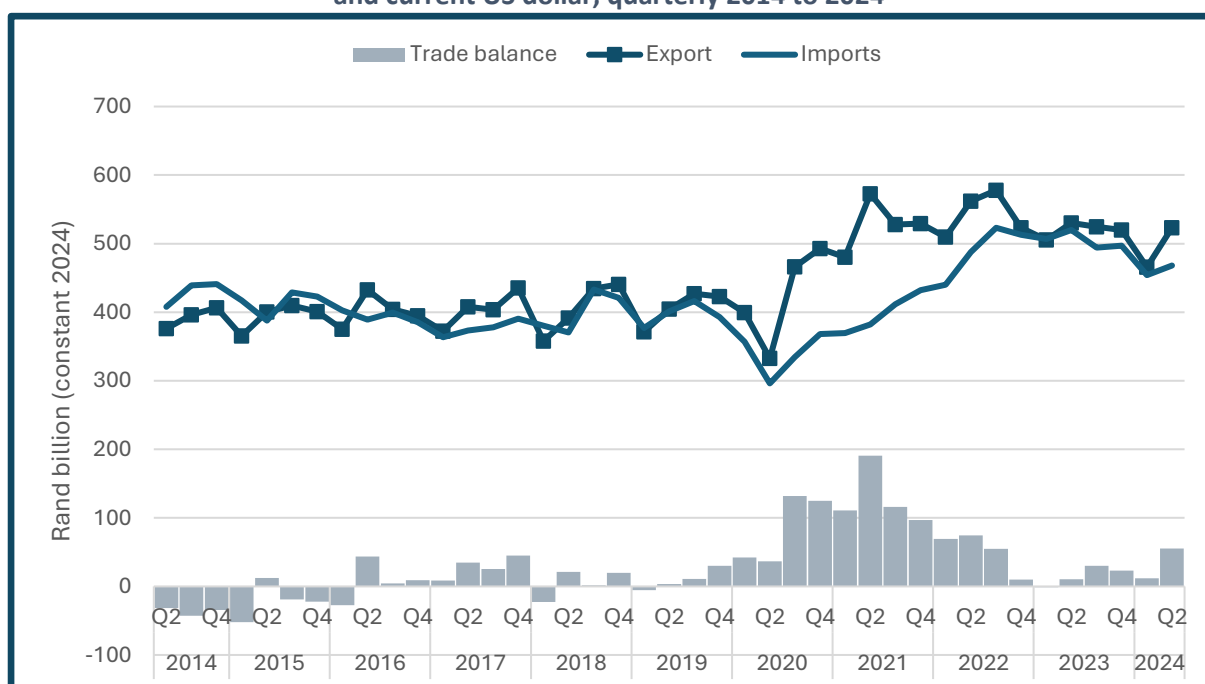
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OVERVIEW OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE

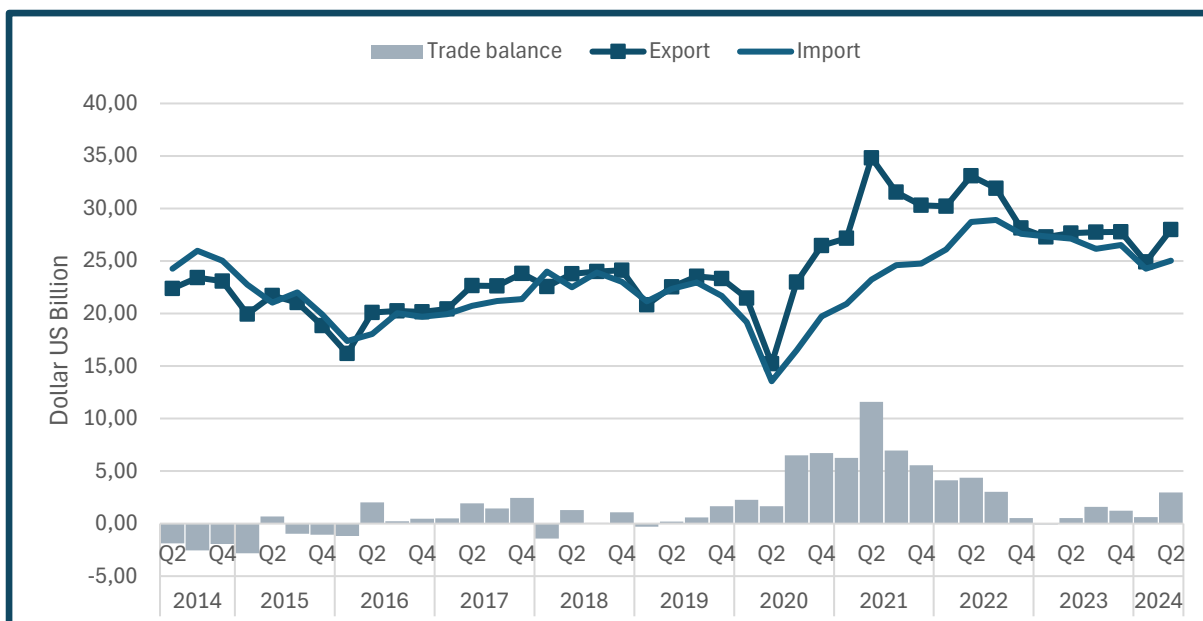
Graph 1 depicts South Africa’s trade performance from Q2 2014 to Q2 2024, adjusted to constant 2024 Rand values. Over this period, both exports and imports have fluctuated, with significant disruptions during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in 2020 and 2021. Despite these disruptions, trade has generally followed an upward trajectory. Exports increased from R376 billion in Q2 2014 to R523 billion in Q2 2024, while imports also saw growth, rising from R408 billion to R468 billion over the same period.

In Q2 2024, exports increased 12% quarter-on-quarter (q-o-q), rising from R466 billion to R523 billion, mostly driven by exports to Areas Not Elsewhere Specified (Area NES)¹, Germany and India. However, on a year-on-year (y-o-y) basis, exports declined marginally by 1.3% from R530 billion in Q2 2023 to R523 billion in the same quarter of 2024. The quarterly export growth in Q2 2024 outpaced that of imports, which saw imports increase by 3% quarter-on-quarter from R454 billion to R468 billion. As a result, the trade balance in Q2 2024 remained positive for the fifth consecutive quarter, following a slight deficit in Q1 2023 that interrupted a trade surplus dating back to Q2 2019, as shown in Graph 1. The trade balance in Q2 2024 saw a significant 358% increase from the previous quarter, rising from R12 billion in Q1 2024 to R55 billion. On a y-o-y basis, the trade balance in Q2 2024 surged by 450%.

Graph 1: Exports, imports, and trade balance in constant (2024) Rand value and current US dollar, quarterly 2014 to 2024



¹ Areas Not Elsewhere Specified (Area NES) refers to regional trade zones or specific trading groups that are either unidentified or whose information is confidential.



Source: South African Revenue Services (SARS) Statistics. Downloaded from sars.gov.za in September 2024.

Table 1 highlights South Africa’s key export product groups for Q2 2024, showing a mixed performance across sectors. The top five export products – precious stones, ores, vehicles, mineral fuels and oils, and iron and steel – together accounted for 61% of the country’s total exports. Notably, precious stones emerged as the leading exports in Q2 2024, comprising 19.4% of total exports and surpassing the share of ores, which had held the top spot in the previous quarter.

Exports of precious stones, mainly consisting of platinum and gold, rose by R8.9 billion, from R93.7 billion in Q2 2023 to R102.6 billion in Q2 2024. The increase has been driven by increased year-on-year prices particularly in gold prices (Stoddard, 2024). The rise in the export price of precious stones is noticeable to Area NES, and the United Kingdom (UK), which rose by 15% and 58% respectively. The exports of ores increased by R7.5 billion, from R75.4 billion to R82.9 billion over the same period. The increase in exports of ores has been as a result of the increase in export volumes rather than price. Meanwhile, electrical machinery recorded particularly strong growth, with exports (mainly to China) increasing from R9 billion in Q2 2023 to R10.8 billion in Q2 2024, reflecting a 20% year-on-year increase. The sector’s share of total exports also expanded, from 1.8% to 2.1%, underscoring its growing importance in South Africa’s trade profile.

Mineral fuels and oils saw a notable decline. The value of exports declined by 12.4% year-on-year, from R55.2 billion in Q2 2023 to R48.3 billion in Q2 2024. This resulted in a decline in the sector’s share of total exports from 10.7% to 9.1%. The decline in value is due to reduced demand from Northeast Asian countries such as Japan, Korea and Chinese Taipei. Industrial machinery followed a similar downward trend, with export values decreasing by 11.1%, from R30.1 billion in Q2 2023 to R26.8 billion in Q2 2024.

The most significant decline was in cereals, which saw a sharp 39.8% drop in export value, from R8.4 billion in Q2 2023 to R5 billion in Q2 2024. The share of cereals in total exports fell from 1.6% to 1.0%, likely due to adverse weather conditions impacting agricultural yields and/or a reduced demand for South African cereals notably by Kenya and the United States (US). This sharp decline warrants close attention.

Table 1: Top 20 sectors, Q2 2023 to Q2 2024

HS code	Sector	VALUE (R BILLION)		SHARE (%)		ANNUAL GROWTH RATE (%)	TOP EXPORT MARKETS
		2023-Q2	2024-Q2	2023-Q2	2024-Q2		
'71	Precious stones	93.7	102.6	18.2%	19.4%	9.5%	Area NES/ US
'26	Ores	75.4	82.9	14.6%	15.7%	9.9%	China
'87	Vehicles	53.9	60.6	10.5%	11.5%	12.3%	Germany
'27	Mineral fuels and oils	55.2	48.3	10.7%	9.1%	-12.4%	India
'72	Iron and steel	30.6	28.1	5.9%	5.3%	-8.4%	China
'84	Machinery (industrial)	30.1	26.8	5.8%	5.1%	-11.1%	Germany
'08	Fruit and nuts	19.8	22.5	3.8%	4.3%	14.0%	Netherlands
'85	Electrical machinery	9.0	10.8	1.8%	2.1%	20.0%	China
'76	Aluminium	11.7	10.3	2.3%	2.0%	-11.7%	US
'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	6.4	6.8	1.2%	1.3%	7.6%	UK
'39	Plastics	6.8	6.7	1.3%	1.3%	-0.2%	Zambia
'29	Organic chemicals	5.8	6.3	1.1%	1.2%	9.5%	Belgium
'28	Inorganic chemicals	5.5	6.1	1.1%	1.2%	11.6%	China
'73	Iron or steel	6.3	5.8	1.2%	1.1%	-7.1%	Zimbabwe
'74	Copper	5.1	5.6	1.0%	1.1%	9.5%	China
'10	Cereals	8.4	5.0	1.6%	1.0%	-39.8%	Zimbabwe
'47	Pulp of wood	4.7	5.0	0.9%	1.0%	6.8%	India
'38	Chemical products	7.1	4.5	1.4%	0.9%	-36.3%	Germany
'33	Essential oils	3.2	4.2	0.6%	0.8%	28.9%	UAE
'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	3.5	3.8	0.7%	0.7%	6.1%	US

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org in September 2024.

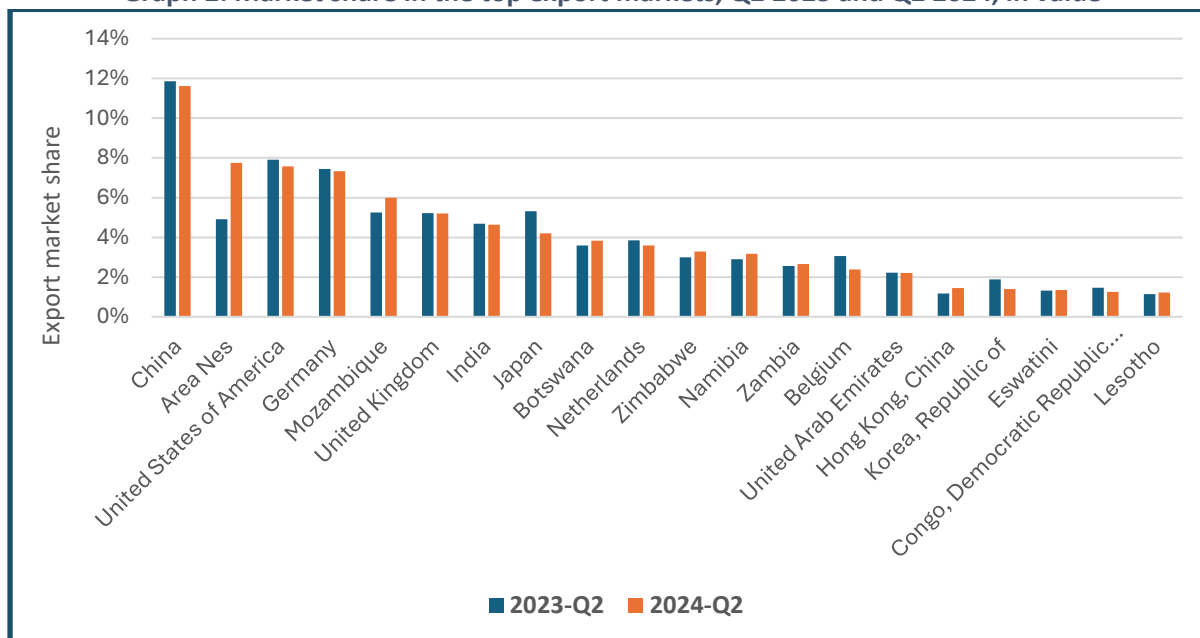
Note: *Area Not Elsewhere Specified.

Graph 2 compares South Africa's export market share across various countries for Q2 2023 and Q2 2024, highlighting key trading partners and shifts in export distribution over this period. Notably, exports to China remained stable, with China maintaining its position as South Africa's largest export market, holding a share just below 12% in both quarters. China's demand for South African raw materials, minerals, and ores continues to be the primary driver of these exports. Although Area NES does not represent a specific market, exports to the unknown/unspecified markets (Area NES), increased from 5% to 7.75% in Q2 2024. Following Area NES, the US remains another key export market for South Africa, with its market share experiencing a slight decline, from around 7% in

Q2 2023 to just over 6% in Q2 2024. South Africa’s exports to the US are typically dominated by ores, raw material, industrial goods and agricultural products.

Although Mozambique ranks as the fifth-largest export market in Graph 2. Mozambique often serves as a transit route for exports to other destinations, such as China. Nonetheless, direct and transit exports through Mozambique saw a slight increase, with the export share rising from approximately 5% in Q2 2023 to around 6% in Q2 2024.

Graph 2: Market share in the top export markets, Q2 2023 and Q2 2024, in value



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org in September 2024.

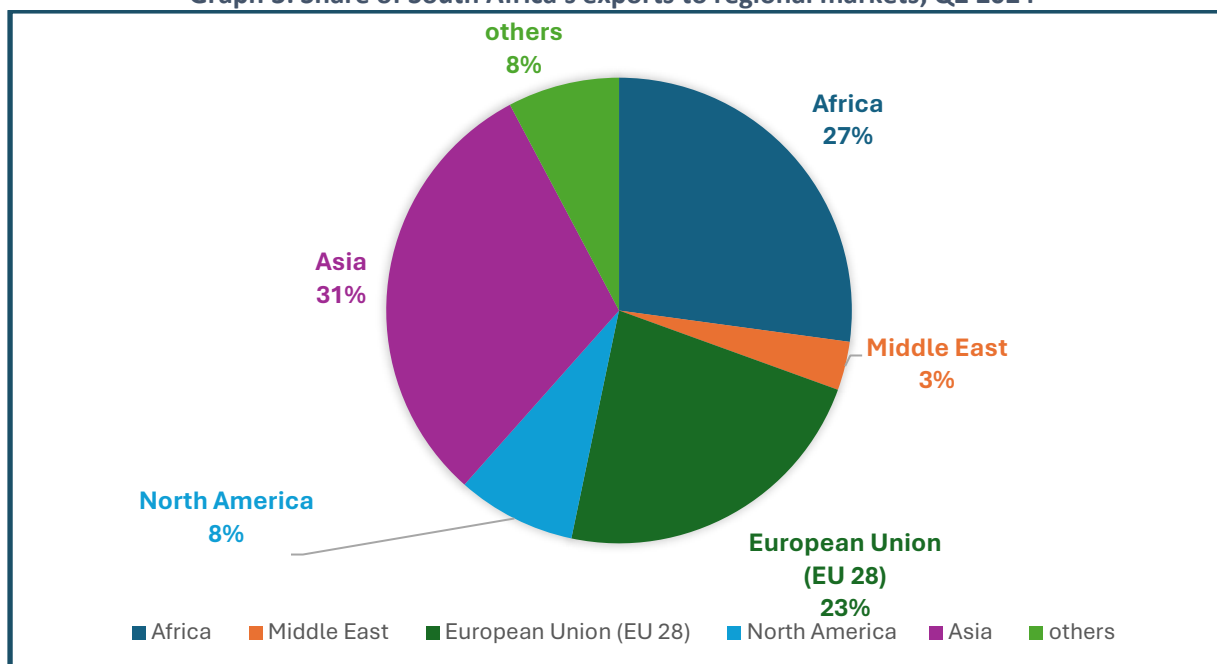
Note: Area NES refers to a partner who could not be identified or whose information is confidential.

South Africa’s export share to regional markets, as shown in Graph 3, remained stable in Q2 2024, with similar proportions across different regions. According to SARS trade data, Asia – which constitutes China and India, South Africa’s largest trade partners, accounted for the largest share of South African exports – representing 31% of total exports. This reflects a 13% quarter-on-quarter increase in export value, despite a 3% year-on-year decline. The top three export markets in Asia – China (38%), India (15%), and Japan (14%) – collectively made up 67% of South Africa’s total exports to the region. The majority of these exports consisted of minerals, ores, and raw materials.

Africa is South Africa’s second-largest export destination, accounting for 27% of total exports. The majority of these exports are within the Southern African Development Community (SADC), with Mozambique (22%), Botswana (14%), Zimbabwe (12%), Namibia (11%), and Zambia (10%) making up 70% of South Africa’s exports to the continent. This includes a significant volume of goods transiting through Mozambique to other markets. In Q2 2024, exports to Africa were dominated by industrial equipment, mineral fuels and oils, ores, vehicles, and iron and steel.

The European Union (EU 28) is South Africa’s third-largest export destination, accounting for 23% of total exports. The majority of these exports go to Germany, the UK and the Netherlands, which together represent 70% of South Africa’s exports to the region. While the EU imports a wide range of products from South Africa, vehicles make up the largest share by value, accounting for 30% of exports. In Q2 2024, exports to the EU increased by 11% quarter-on-quarter, but declined by 4% year-on-year.

Graph 3: Share of South Africa's exports to regional markets, Q2 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from www.trademap.org in September 2024.

SIGNIFICANT PRODUCT GROWTH IN EXPORTS AND ANALYSIS

Significant growth in Raw cane sugar, in solid form...

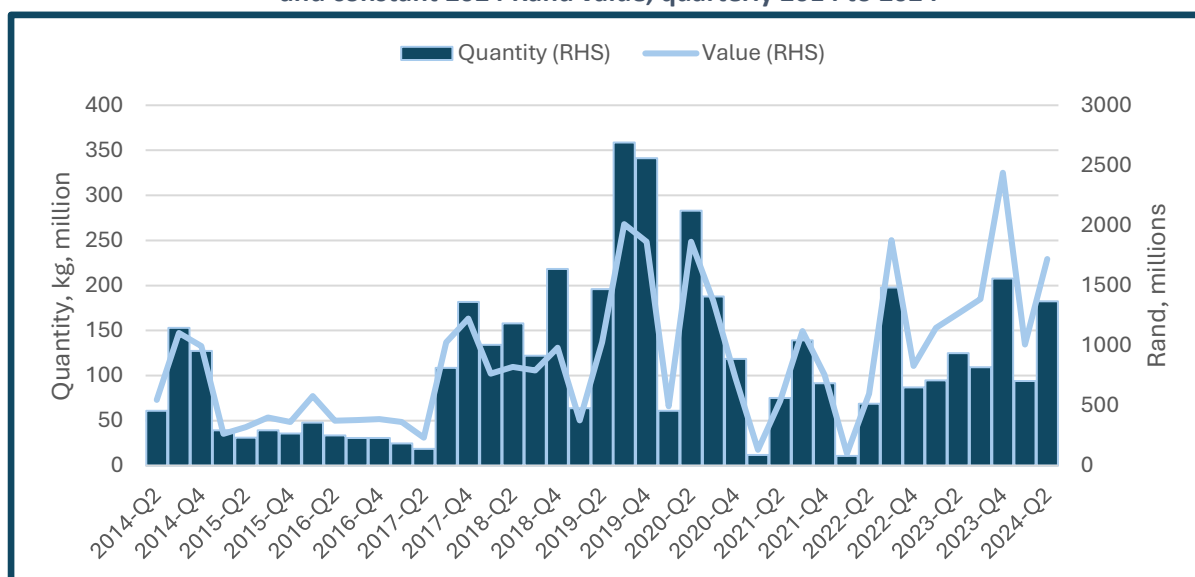
HS 17011400 Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding cane sugar of 1701 13)

Raw cane sugar's versatility makes it a crucial input across multiple industries, serving various industrial and commercial purposes. It is refined into white sugar for household use and food production and acts as a sweetener in soft drinks, confectioneries, baked goods, and syrups (Belo, 2024). Additionally, it plays a key role in biofuel manufacturing, where it is fermented to produce ethanol, used in both alcoholic beverages like rum and as bioethanol fuel (Nizam et al., 2022). While this product has already been analysed (as a significant slump in Q3 2020), it has not been analysed as a product of significant growth.

Graph 4 shows significant volatility in exports in both quantity and value across quarters. Peaks are evident in 2019-2020 and 2023, aligning with favourable production cycles and possible spikes in international demand, particularly from Malaysia in 2019, the Republic of Korea in 2020 and the United Kingdom in 2023.

In Q2 2024, South Africa's exports of raw cane sugar by quantity approximated 182 million kg or R1.7 billion. This is an increase of around 88 million kg from Q1 2024, and a 46% increase in quantity from Q2 2023. The export value increased by approximately R711 million from Q1 2024 to Q2 2024. Year-on-year, the value surged from around R1.3 billion in Q2 2023 to R1.7 billion in Q2 2024 – an increase of 36%.

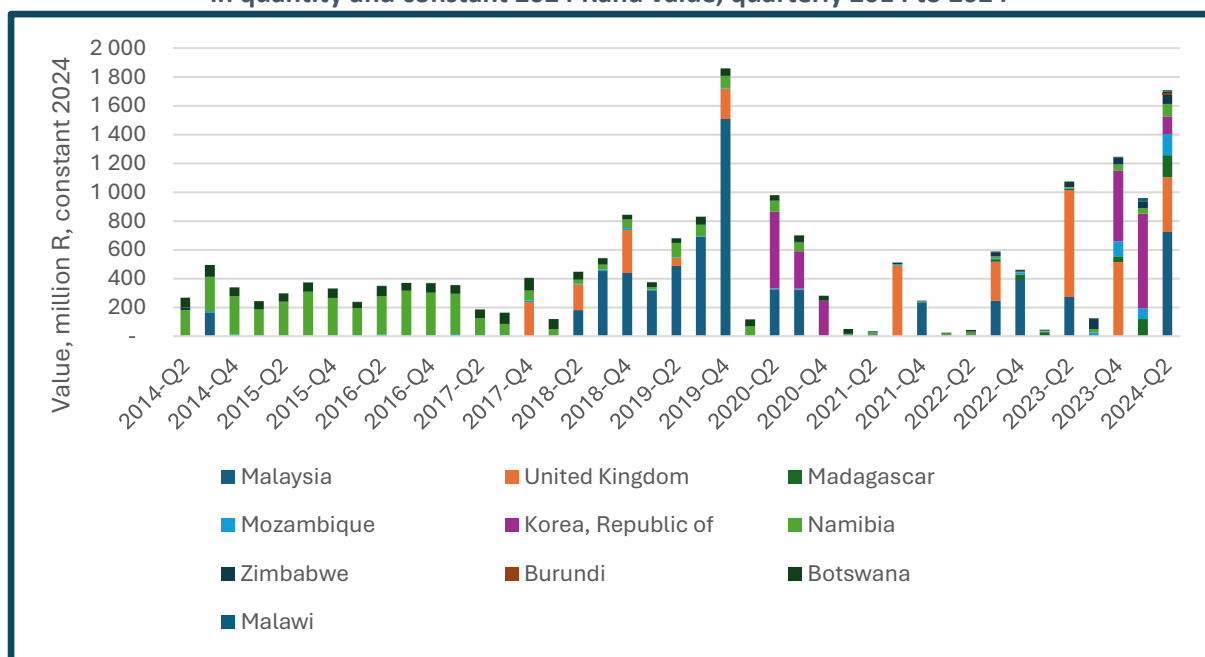
Graph 4: South Africa's exports of raw cane sugar, in solid form in quantity and constant 2024 Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024

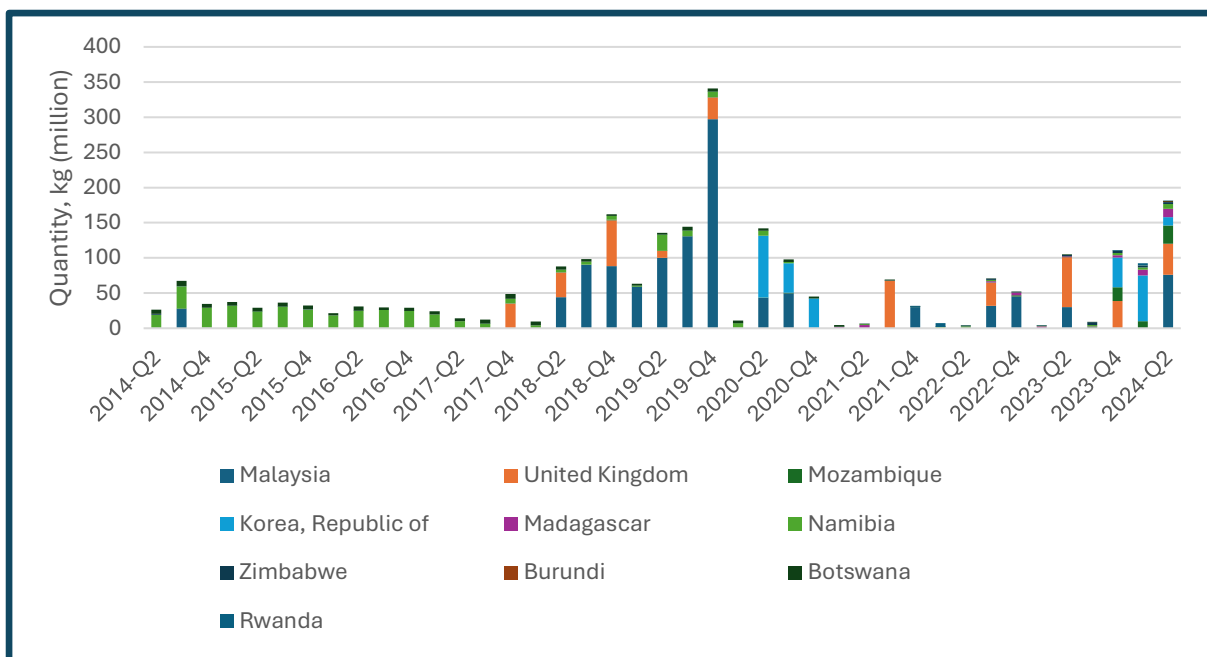


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024.

In the first four years (14 quarters) of the observed period, Namibia dominated exports, averaging a 60% share, with Botswana emerging as the second key market with an average of 13%. However, exports to these markets declined in subsequent years, with Malaysia becoming the dominant destination, particularly between 2018 and 2019, when it averaged 58% of total exports and peaked at 87% in Q4 2019. In the following years, raw cane sugar exports declined overall, but periodic increases were observed when exports were made to the UK, the Republic of Korea, and, occasionally, Botswana. For example, Graph 5 shows that in Q3 2022, Malaysia accounted for 27% of exports, while Botswana contributed 20%. By Q2 2024, the top five export markets – Malaysia (27%), the UK (24%), Mozambique (14%), the Republic of Korea (7%), and Madagascar (6%) – collectively accounted for 95% of total exports.

Graph 1: Top 10 export markets for South Africa's raw cane sugar, in solid form in quantity and constant 2024 Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024





Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024.

Significant growth in recovered "waste and scrap" paper or paperboard

HS 47071000 Recovered "waste and scrap" paper or paperboard of unbleached kraft paper, corrugated paper or corrugated paperboard

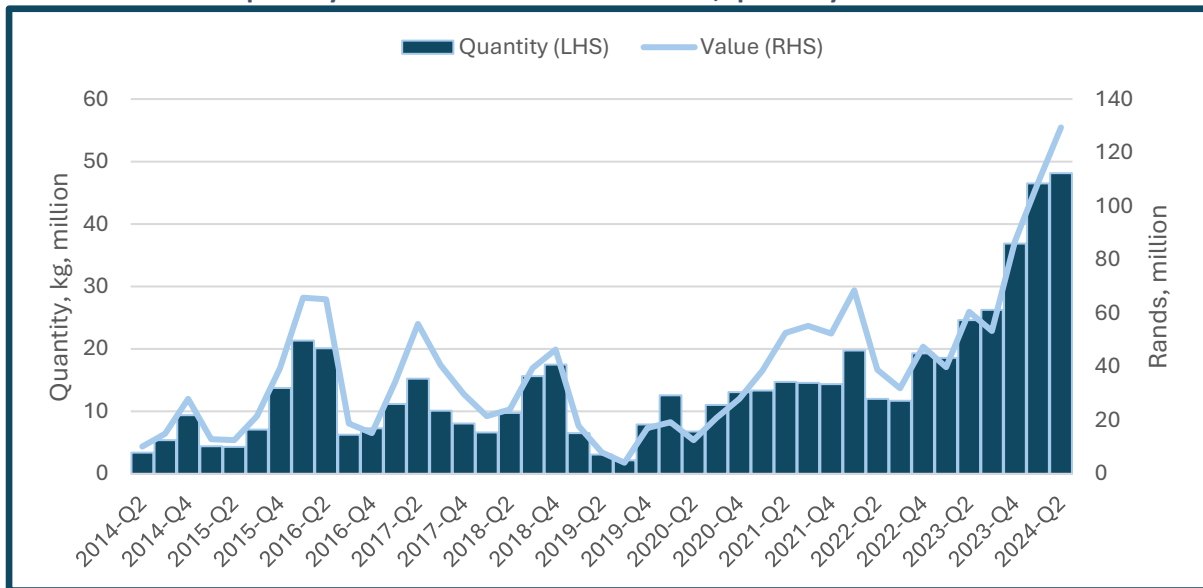
These materials, primarily composed of durable kraft fibres, are collected from industrial, commercial, and post-consumer sources (Mpact, n.d), making them ideal for recycling. Unbleached kraft paper and corrugated paperboard are typically brown, valued for their strength and durability. Their applications include the production of recycled paper products, such as new kraft paper, cardboard, bags, envelopes, and wrapping materials (OEC, n.d.-a). The recycling of unbleached kraft and corrugated paperboard reduces environmental impact by conserving natural resources, decreasing energy consumption, and minimising landfill waste.

Graph 6 illustrates the trends in both the quantity and value of exports from Q2 2014 to Q2 2024. The data reveals an initial period of volatility between Q2 2014 and Q2 2020, characterised by several fluctuations in both metrics. For example, export quantity mainly remained below 20 million kg or R60 million, only surpassing 20 million kg in Q2 2016, with another peak around Q3 2018. However, despite these occasional spikes, both quantity and value remained relatively subdued, marked by frequent declines and inconsistent growth during this period. Sustained growth began in Q3 2020, marking a shift towards a more stable upward trend.

Despite early fluctuations, both export quantity and value demonstrate strong longer-term growth, especially from 2021 onwards. Exports increased from a low of two million kg and R4 million in Q3 2019 to 48 million kilograms and R129 million in Q2 2024 – representing a 580% increase in quantity and a 1.743% surge in value.

By Q2 2024, both value and quantity increased significantly, with quantity exceeding 45 million kg and value peaking around R129 million. In comparing Q2 2014 with Q2 2024, quantity grew from below 10 million kg to over 55 million kg, marking a 450% increase. In terms of value exports rose from under R20 million to over R120 million, reflecting a 500%-600% increase.

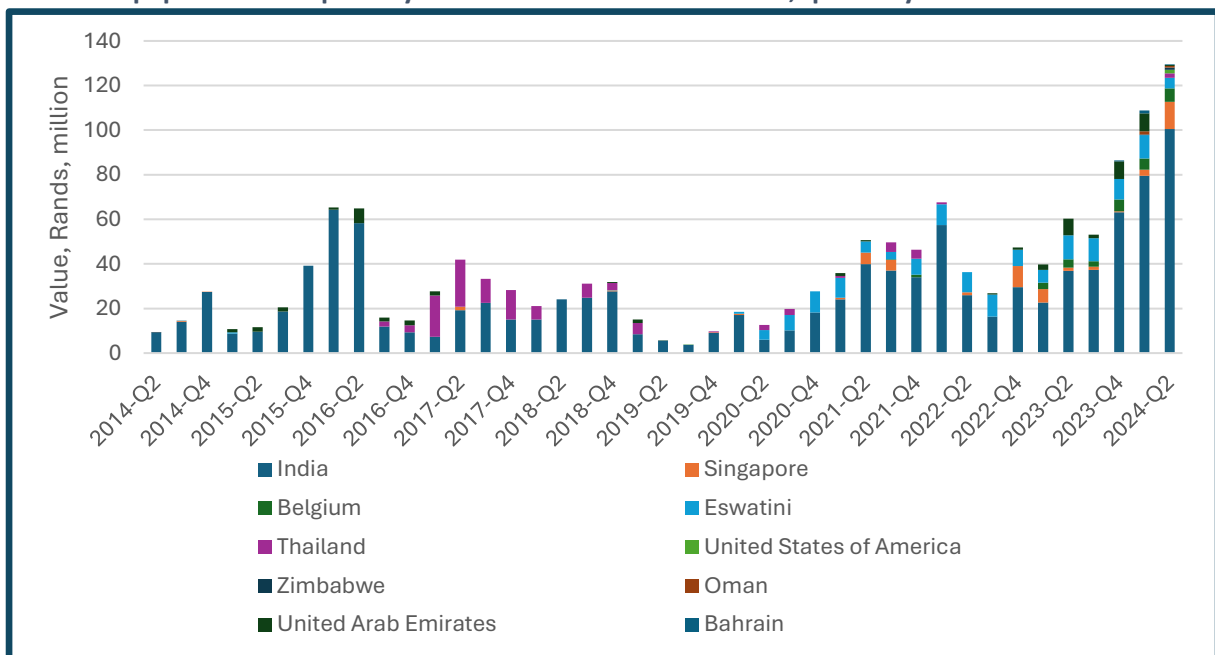
Graph 6: South Africa's export of recovered "waste and scrap" paper or paperboard in quantity and constant 2024 Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024

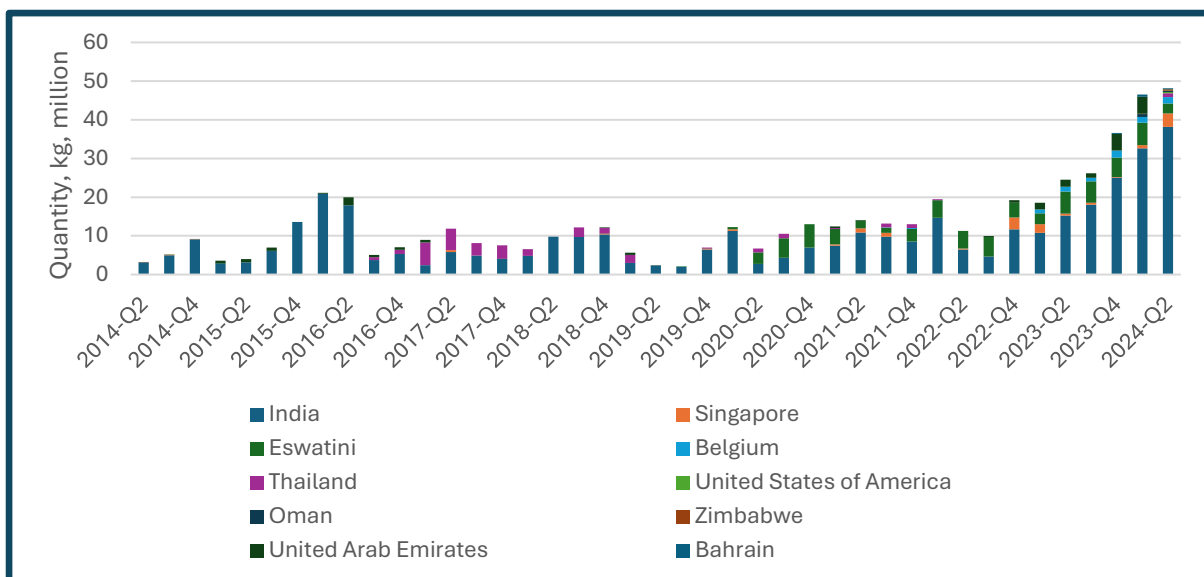


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024.

India dominates the top 10 export markets for South Africa’s waste and scrap paper, consistently standing out as the largest destination throughout the latter part of the period and driving much of the observed growth, with an average share of 97% of total exports. From Q2 2020 onward, contributions from newer markets – such as Eswatini, Singapore, and Bahrain – have become increasingly noticeable, highlighting expanding trade opportunities. In Q2 2024, India accounted for 79% of total exports by quantity, with a value exceeding R100 million. Meanwhile, the second-largest market, Singapore, contributed 7% of total exports (Graph 7).

Graph 7: Top 10 export markets for South Africa’s recovered "waste and scrap" paper or paperboard in quantity and constant 2024 Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024





Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024.

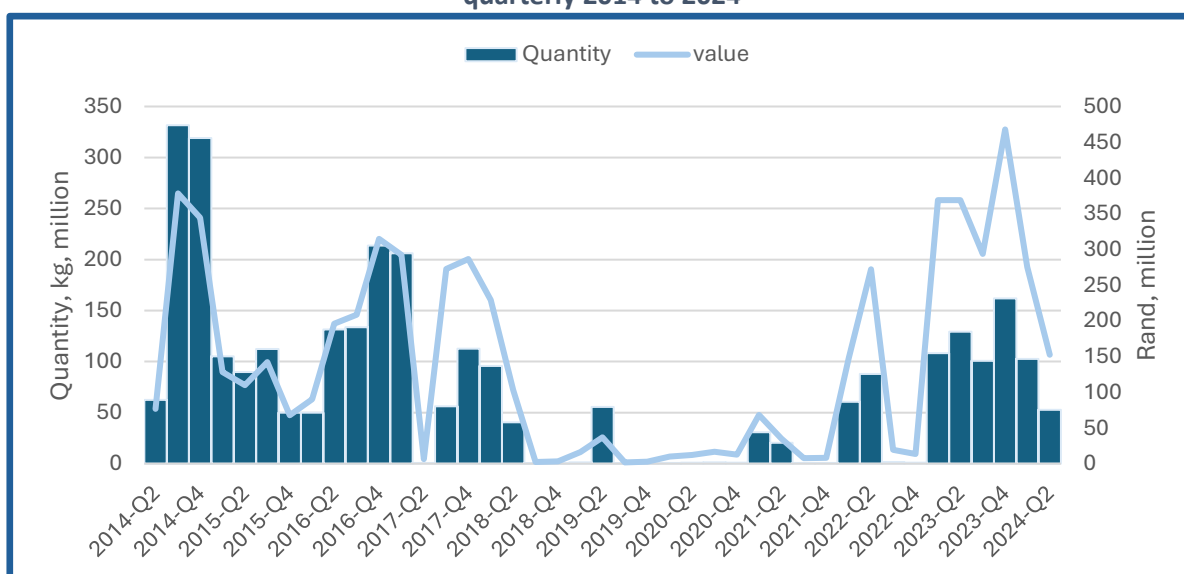
SIGNIFICANT PRODUCT SLUMP IN EXPORTS AND ANALYSIS

Significant slump in Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal

HS 27012000 Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal.

Briquettes and ovoids are forms of compressed coal blocks. These products are typically moulded into small, portable shapes, and in some instances with a hole in the centre, making them easier to handle and ignite compared to loose coal. These products are often used in cooking and heating due to their higher energy efficiency and consistent burn rate (OEC, n.d.-b). Their compact design also reduces dust and waste, making them a cleaner alternative to traditional coal.

Graph 8: South Africa's export of briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal in quantity, constant Rand value Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024



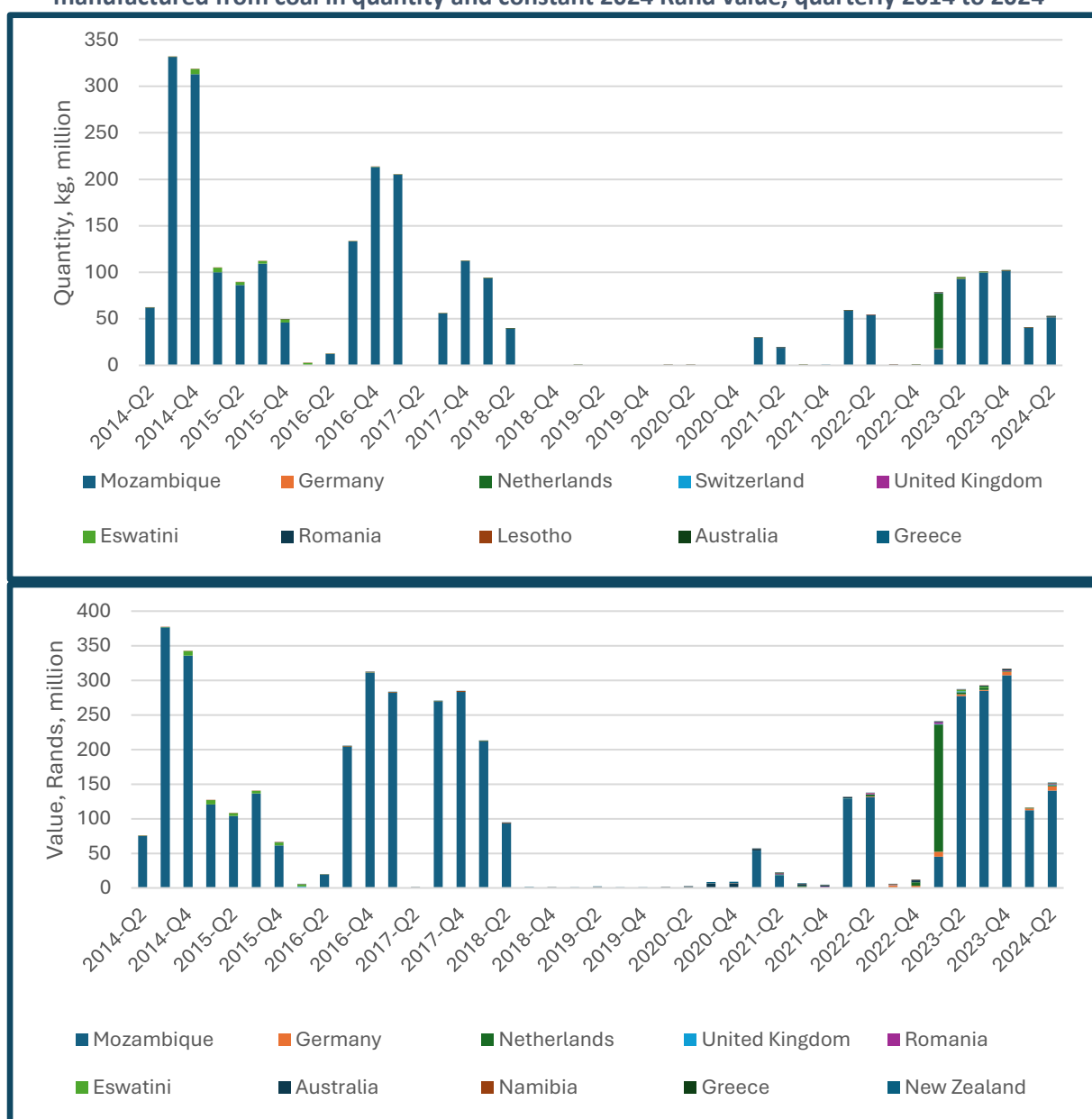
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024

Note: The value for Q3 2023 has been excluded due to data error. The two period moving average is used to show the possible trend till Q4 2023.

Graph 8 depicts South Africa’s exports of briquettes and related solid fuels from coal in both quantity and value from 2014 to 2024. The period between 2014 and 2017 shows sharp fluctuations, with exports peaking at 330 million kilograms or R370 million. However, this was followed by a steep 66% decline, from 330 million kg to 112 million kg within the same quarter of 2015. Exports remained subdued from 2018 to 2020 before rebounding, reaching their highest value in Q4 2023, likely due to global energy shortages and rising fuel prices. In Q2 2024, both value and quantity fell sharply – 59% year-on-year and 45% quarter-on-quarter – indicating weakening demand.

Export volumes vary significantly across the observed period, with certain years (such as 2018-2020) showing minimal exports to the listed countries. However, after the subdued exports during 2018-2021, quantity exports picked up again starting in 2022, albeit at lower levels. However, exports by value were competitive to those during the 2016 and 2017.

Graph 9: Top 10 export markets for South Africa’s Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal in quantity and constant 2024 Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in May 2024.

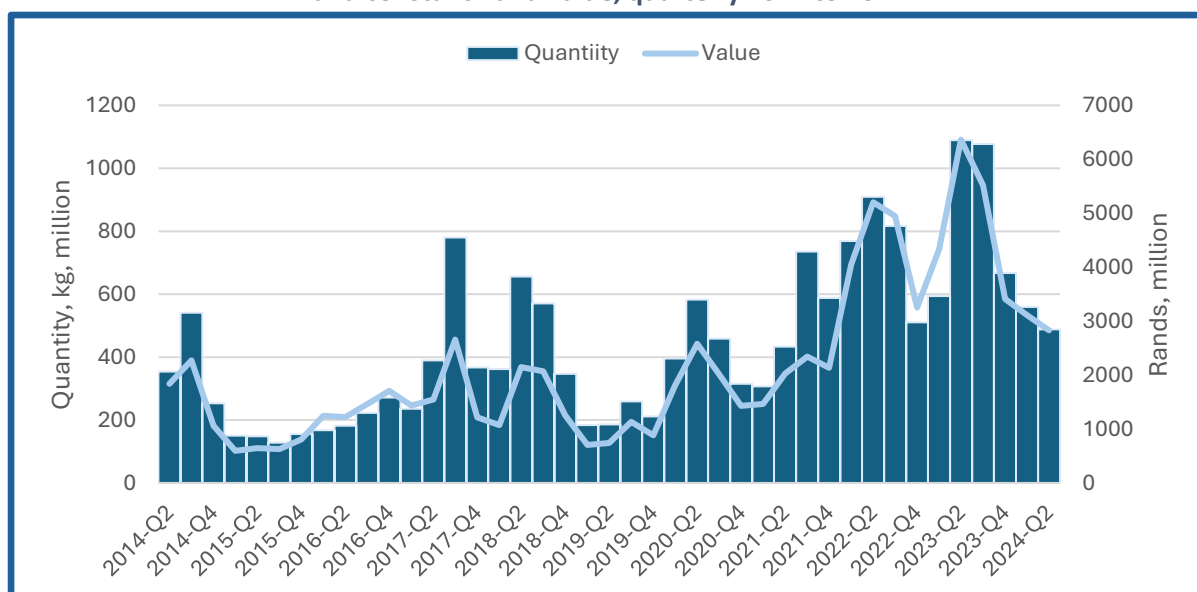
Mozambique consistently emerges as the leading export destination for South Africa’s briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal, with significant peaks in Q3 and Q4 2014, amounting to R376 million and R335 million, respectively. In Q2 2024, Mozambique accounted for 92% of the exports in this category, valued at R140 million. South Africa’s briquettes exports are primarily driven by demand from Mozambique, with sporadic exports to other countries, mostly non-African markets such as Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. After a decline in export activity between 2018 and 2021, recent quarters show a resurgence in trade, particularly with Mozambique and Eswatini (see Graph 9).

Significant slump in Maize (excluding seed for sowing)

HS 10059090 Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other.

Maize is a staple crop in Southern Africa, valued for its versatility across multiple industries. It serves as a key input in the production of various food and industrial products, including oil starch, beverages, sweeteners, and industrial alcohol (Maluleke, 2020). More significantly, maize is a dietary staple for human consumption and a primary source of livestock feed. Derivatives such as maize groats (see [Export Tracker Q1 2024](#)) are essential ingredients in many traditional dishes and play a critical role in the diets of communities across Sub-Saharan Africa. Although this product was previously analysed during a significant slump (see [Export Tracker Q4 2019](#)), it is of strategic economic importance as a major export commodity (South Africa’s 16th largest export item – see Table 1 and Annexure Table A1). As such it has a positive contribution to national revenue and supporting the country’s economy. Since its analysis in Q4 2019, exports have generally increased to its period peak of R6.4 billion (1.09 billion kg) in Q2 2023 (where it was South Africa’s 10th largest export item) before falling to just under 500 million kg or R3 billion (constant rands) in Q2 2024. The decline was 20% quarter-on-quarter in volumes (see Graph 10). The decline in exports of maize could be attributed to the general decline in the volume of grains (rather than the price of the commodity) owing to the “challenging domestic production environment” (Sihlobo, 2024).

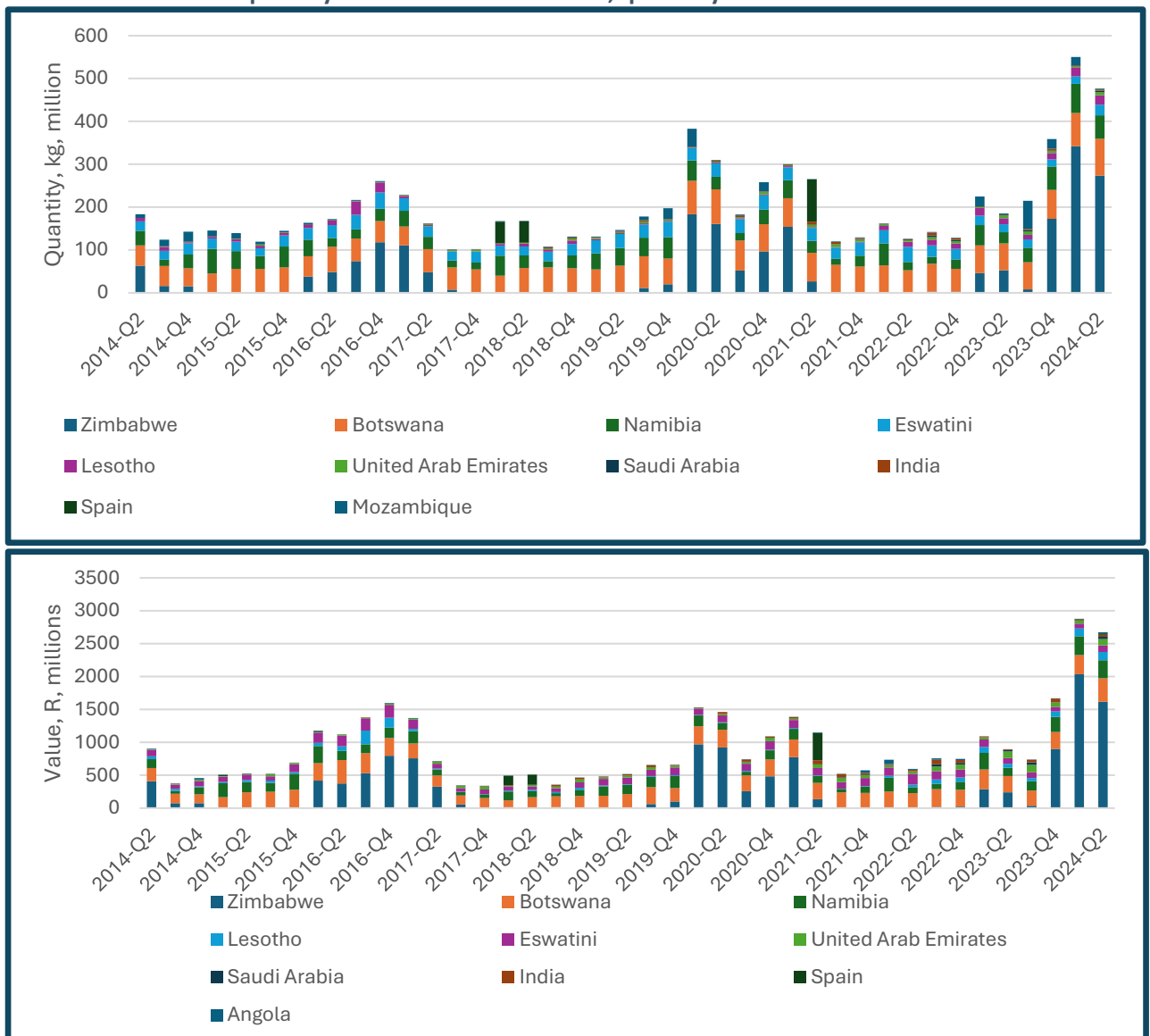
Graph 10: South Africa's export of maize (excluding seed for sowing) in quantity and constant Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024.

The top 10 export markets for South Africa’s maize, measured by both quantity and constant 2024 Rand value, are primarily SADC countries, with Saudi Arabia, Spain, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) being the only non-African destinations. In Q2 2024, these top 10 markets accounted for 98% of total export volume. Zimbabwe alone represented 270 million kg or 56% of exports, down from 61% in the previous quarter but up from 4% in the same period last year. Botswana contributed 17% (86 million kg), while Namibia accounted for 11% (55%). These countries were followed by eSwatini and to a lesser extent Lesotho. Throughout much of the observed period, Botswana has been the dominant market for South Africa’s maize exports. However, Zimbabwe has periodically overtaken this position, most notably between Q3 2016 and Q1 2017 to Q1 2020, Q1 2021, and again from Q4 2023 through Q2 2024.

Graph 11: Top 10 export markets for South Africa’s maize (excluding seed for sowing) in quantity and constant Rand value, quarterly 2014 to 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in October 2024.

ANNEXURE

Table A1: South Africa's Top 50 exports by value, Q4 2023

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPORT IN VALUE (RAND BILLION)		GROWTH RATE (%)
			2023-Q2	2024-Q2	
1	'71	Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad	93.69	102.58	9.49%
2	'26	Ores, slag and ash	75.39	82.87	9.92%
3	'87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	53.96	60.60	12.31%
4	'27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral	55.15	48.30	-12.42%
5	'72	Iron and steel	30.64	28.08	-8.36%
6	'84	Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	30.08	26.75	-11.07%
7	'08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	19.77	22.54	14.01%
8	'85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television	9.04	10.85	20.02%
9	'76	Aluminium and articles thereof	11.71	10.34	-11.70%
10	'22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	6.36	6.84	7.53%
11	'39	Plastics and articles thereof	6.76	6.75	-0.15%
12	'29	Organic chemicals	5.77	6.31	9.36%
13	'28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals	5.50	6.14	11.64%
14	'73	Articles of iron or steel	6.27	5.82	-7.18%
15	'74	Copper and articles thereof	5.12	5.60	9.38%
16	'10	Cereals	8.39	5.05	-39.81%
17	'47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper	4.71	5.03	6.79%
18	'38	Miscellaneous chemical products	7.12	4.54	-36.24%
19	'33	Essential oils and resinoids; perfumery, cosmetic or toilet preparations	3.27	4.21	28.75%
20	'20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	3.54	3.75	5.93%
21	'25	Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	3.90	3.75	-3.85%
22	'48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	2.85	3.05	7.02%
23	'17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	2.57	3.05	18.68%
24	'21	Miscellaneous edible preparations	2.54	3.04	19.69%

25	'75	Nickel and articles thereof	3.86	2.96	-23.32%
26	'34	Soap, organic surface-active agents, washing preparations, lubricating preparations, artificial	2.68	2.88	7.46%
27	'44	Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	2.62	2.79	6.49%
28	'03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	2.44	2.72	11.48%
29	'30	Pharmaceutical products	2.01	2.57	27.86%
30	'90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical	2.72	2.53	-6.99%
31	'15	Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats	2.32	2.36	1.72%
32	'40	Rubber and articles thereof	2.18	2.32	6.42%
33	'23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2.20	2.25	2.27%
34	'88	Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	1.46	1.92	31.51%
35	'32	Tanning or dyeing extracts; tannins and their derivatives; dyes, pigments and other colouring	1.65	1.83	10.91%
36	'31	Fertilisers	2.06	1.80	-12.62%
37	'51	Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	1.87	1.80	-3.74%
38	'99	Commodities not elsewhere specified	0.92	1.80	95.65%
39	'19	Preparations of cereals, flour, starch or milk; pastrycooks' products	1.67	1.77	5.99%
40	'94	Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings;	1.55	1.76	13.55%
41	'11	Products of the milling industry; malt; starches; inulin; wheat gluten	1.40	1.76	25.71%
42	'02	Meat and edible meat offal	1.44	1.74	20.83%
43	'12	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal	3.19	1.66	-47.96%
44	'89	Ships, boats and floating structures	1.29	1.32	2.33%
45	'07	Edible vegetables and certain roots and tubers	1.00	1.21	21.24%
46	'04	Dairy produce; birds' eggs; natural honey; edible products of animal origin, not elsewhere	1.17	1.19	1.71%
47	'61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	0.89	1.07	20.36%
48	'82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof of base metal	0.80	0.90	12.50%
49	'62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	0.84	0.88	4.52%
50	'96	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	0.76	0.86	13.16%

Table A2: Top 50 exports of goods, by quantity with explanations, Q4 2023

NO	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	MAJOR IMPORTER	EXPLANATION	Q2 2023 QUANTITY	Q2 2024 QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH	CHANGE IN RANK
1	01069000	Live animals (excluding mammals, reptiles, birds, insects, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates and cultures of micro-organisms, etc.	Zambia	Possible data error, with exports to Zambia accounting for 98% of exports of this product	384477	26753132269	Units	6958218%	1045
2	01064900	Live insects (excluding bees)	Zambia	Possible data error, with exports to Zambia accounting for 99% of exports of this product	30385174	17008534190	Units	55876%	76
3	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	India	Decrease in quantity within the normal variance, with no substantial change in ranking.	16805375909	16131850653	Kilograms	-4%	-2
4	26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	General overall increase in global demand. Exports to China increased by over 100% and an uptick to new markets such as Vietnam and Saudi Arabia	5883611565	14672261069	Kilograms	149%	-1
5	26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates, incl. ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates, with a manganese content of >= 20%, calculated on the dry weight	China	Increased demand from China (27%), India (34%), and Norway (90%)	5219176530	6401032988	Kilograms	23%	-1
6	26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates	China	Significant increase demand from smaller	3910676256	5050117686	Kilograms	29%	-1

				export markets such as Singapore, and Turkiye					
7	04069099	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese)	Botswana	Possible data error, requires monitoring	1157109	3411012296	Kilograms	294687%	610
8	'04069012	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, including whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese)	Botswana	Possible data error, requires monitoring	624981	1740514906	Kilograms	278391%	845
9	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	India	A significant decline from India which accounts for 49% of exports of this product	2552512397	1194134630	Kilograms	-53%	-3
10	72024100	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon	China	A significant decline in demand from the top three markets, which include China, Belgium and exports in transit through Mozambique	1003736317	970630447	Kilograms	-3%	0
11	10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other	Zimbabwe	A significant decline in demand from relatively smaller markets, such as Vietnam, and Kenya whose imports declined by 90 000 kg. Product selected for analysis.	1089967602	488104313	Kilograms	-55%	-2
12	44012200	Wood in chips or particles (excluding those of a kind used principally for dying or tanning)	Japan	Reduced demand from Japan which accounts for 99% of exports of this product	484748018	415698478	Kilograms	-14%	0

13	25309000	Arsenic sulfides, alunite, pozzuolana, earth colours and other mineral substances, n.e.s.	China	Abnormal increase in exports to China which accounts for 99%	22001224	298100795	Kilograms	1255%	83
14	08081000	Fresh apples	United Kingdom	Increase demand, especially in the top five markets, which account for 44% of total exports	228704171	283234849	Kilograms	24%	5
15	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Botswana	Increase in demand from key markets, including Botswana, Lesotho and Mozambique	191299245	252428692	Kilograms	32%	8
16	47020000	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	India	Increased demand from india, which accounts for 56% of exports of this product	240442455	249445143	Kilograms	4%	2
17	08055010	Fresh or dried lemons "citrus limon, citrus limonum" and limes "citrus aurantifolia, citrus	Netherland	Reduced demand from the Netherland, UAE and the UK which collectively account for 41%	282617701	245663253	Kilograms	-13%	-2
18	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Vietnam	surge in exports to Vietnam, Brazil, and Oman	186442415	242113023	Kilograms	30%	7
19	27101202	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including	Botswana	increased demand from eSwatini and Lesotho	229923535	231599874	Litres	1%	-2
20	25101000	Natural calcium phosphates and natural aluminium calcium phosphates, natural and phosphatic	Netherland	A significant decline in exports to China whose exports in Q2 2024, fell by 64 000 or 99%	228209757	222813280	Kilograms	-2%	0

21	27101235	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which $\geq 90\%$ by volume "incl.	Ship stores and bunkers, Mauritius	Increased exports to ship stores increasing by 120%. In addition, Mauritius and Mozambique saw exports after not receiving exports of this product from South Africa in Q2 of 2023	204195329	221683823	Litres	9%	0
22	27101230	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which $\geq 90\%$ by volume "including	Botswana	A 55% reduced demand from Botswana which accounts for 33% of the total export of this product	253032459	218219973	Litres	-14%	-6
23	08052110	Fresh or dried mandarins incl. tangerines and satsumas (excluding clementines): fresh	Netherlands	Increase in quantity is within normal variance.	191669304	196909205	Kilograms	3%	-1
24	17011400	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding	Malaysia	Significant increase in export quantity. Product selected for analysis.	124761183	182316692	Kilograms	46%	14
25	'26140000	Titanium ores and concentrates	US	Significant increase in demand from the US, raising by 191% y-o-y.	152805034	167635022	Kilograms	10%	4
26	72011000	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms, containing, by weight, $\leq 0.5\%$ of	Italy	Decrease in quantity demand from Thailand, which decrease by 9.6 million kg.	188771858	160074015	Kilograms	-15%	-2
27	'26151000	Zirconium ores and concentrates	China	Significant increase from China which accounts for 78% of exports	136865804	153439408	Kilograms	12%	5
28	08051010	Fresh or dried oranges: fresh	Netherlands	Decrease in quantity is within normal variance. No change in rank.	165067536	152387152	Kilograms	-8%	0

29	'76011000	Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought	US	Significant increase in demand from Greece and opening of new export market in Montenegro	121767021	148598637	Kilograms	22%	10
30	'08054010	Fresh or dried grapefruit: fresh	Netherlands	Increase within normal variance. No change in rank.	144459537	146114264	Kilograms	1.4%	0
31	27101207	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including	Ship stores and bunkers/ Botswana	Increase in quantity is within normal variance.	133411600	140264752	Liters	5%	3
32	'10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Zimbabwe	Significant decline in demand from Lesotho, exports to Lesotho reduced by 50%	128125041	117220626	Kilograms	-9%	4
33	'26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	US	Increase within normal variance. No change substantial in rank.	101020081	107069199	Kilograms	6%	7
34	10059010	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further	Mozambique	Significant decrease in export quantity.	73996670	102112855	Kilograms	38%	12
35	'11031390	Groats and meal of maize "corn": other	DRC	Significant decrease by top markets (DRC, Zambia and Congo)	108366162	87879063	Kilograms	-19%	29
36	'29012900	Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene"	Singapore	Increased demand from Singapore which accounts for 49% of exports	66760932	87813645	Kilograms	32%	13
37	08083000	Fresh pears	Bangladesh	Not significant decline	83313045	82794739	Kilograms	-1%	5
38	'26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	China	Significant decline from China (61%)	93713170	75052990	Kilograms	-20%	-12

39	'39021090	Polypropylene, in primary forms: other	Nigeria	Not significant increase	70891349	71229074	Kilograms	0.48%	8
40	'28092090	Phosphoric acid; polyphosphoric acids, whether or not chemically defined: other	India	Significant decline from India and DRC	75845831	68914092	Kilograms	-9%	5
41	'72071900	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, < 0,25% of carbon,	Sri Lanka	Significant decline from Kenya (85%)	83784414	63500900	Kilograms	-24%	0
42	72142000	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, with indentations, ribs, groves or other deformations	Mozambique	Increased exports to or through Mozambique	52479966	56655732	Kilograms	8%	13
43	'25292200	Fluorspar containing by weight > 97% calcium fluoride	Luxemburg	Not significant decline	58906831	56179680	Kilograms	-5%	8
44	'25291000	Feldspar	India	Significant increase from India	37848801	55860749	Kilograms	48%	23
45	27012000	Briquettes, ovoids and similar solid fuels manufactured from coal	Mozambique	Significant decrease in export quantity. Product selected for analysis	129190162	52787512	Kilograms	-59%	-10
46	'25161100	Granite, crude or roughly trimmed (excluding already with the characteristics of setts, curbstones	China	Significant decline from Italy (60%). Italy is a key export market	70714919	52272510	Kilograms	-26%	2
47	'11031310	Groats and meal of maize "corn": maize meal not further processed other than by the addition	Mozambique	Reduced demand from Angola, falling by 99%	52851978	49857519	Kilograms	-6%	6
48	'25231000	Cement clinkers	Zimbabwe	Increase within normal variance.	45572320	49095382	Kilograms	8%	9

49	'31023000	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution (excluding that in pellet or similar forms,	Zambia	Reduced demand from eSwatini	54514362	48320148	Kilograms	-11%	5
50	47071000	Recovered "waste and scrap" paper or paperboard of unbleached kraft paper, corrugated paper	India	Significant increase in export quantity. Product selected for analysis.	24628853	48159807	Kilograms	96%	40

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