



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



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

TIPS EXPORT TRACKER

FOURTH QUARTER 2019

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TIPS TRACKERS

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.

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 manufacturing imports, and their likely impact on industry.

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CONTENTS

Introduction	3
Overview of export performance	3
Tracking method	5
Significant product growth in exports and analysis	6
Significant growth in waste and scrap of alloy steel	6
Significant growth in waste and scrap of iron and steel	7
Significant growth in copper	9
Significant growth in bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel	10
Significant growth in zinc ores and concentrates	12
Significant growth in groats and meal of maize “corn”	13
Significant slumps and analysis	14
Significant slump in wood chips	14
Significant slump in light petroleum/mineral oils	16
Significant slump in maize	17
Annexure	19

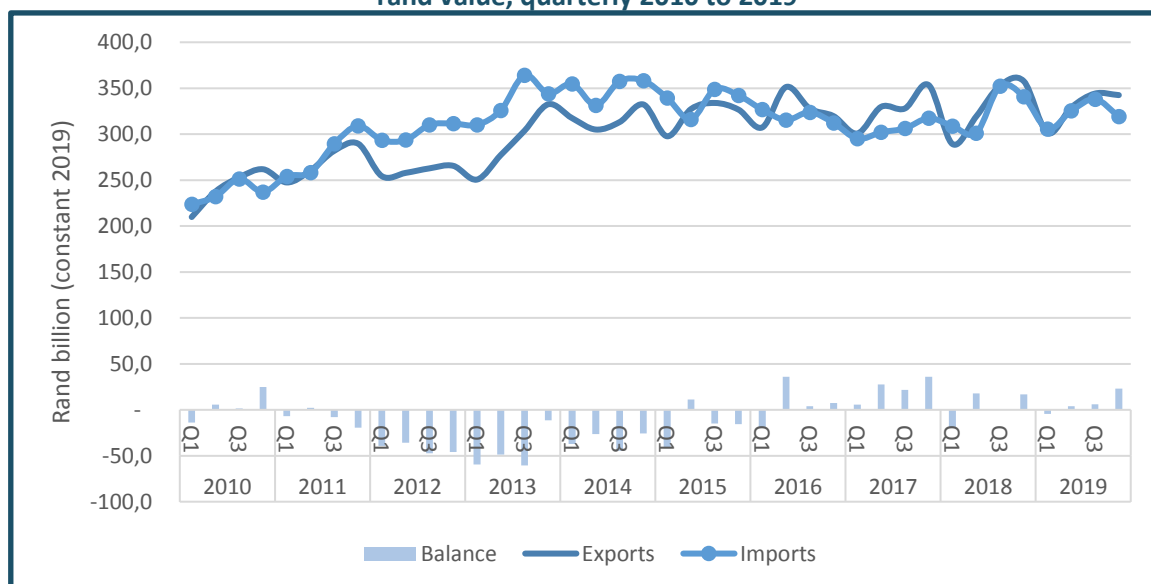
INTRODUCTION

Export-led growth is one of the main strategies to foster economic growth, increase employment and eradicate poverty in South Africa. South Africa has adopted various policies since 1994 to increase the level of exports in the economy including the National Industrial Policy Framework, the National Export Strategy, and the Industrial Policy Action Plan, supported by a National Exporter Development Programme. Further, the National Development Plan 2030 set a number of targets to grow total export volumes (quantities) by 6% per annum to 2030, while target annual growth in non-traditional exports set at 10%.¹ The approach in these policy documents was to support the export of manufactured and value added products.

OVERVIEW OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE

South Africa's trade balance remained positive for the third consecutive quarter, recording a surplus of R23.2 billion in constant rand in Q4 2019 from R6 billion in the previous quarter. The upswing in the trade balance came about as the value of merchandise imports sharply declined by 5.6% to R319 billion in Q4 2019, compared to exports which decreased slightly by 0.6% from R344 billion in Q3 2019 to R342 in Q4 2019 (see Graph 1).

Graph 1: Exports, imports and trade balance in constant (2019) rand value, quarterly 2010 to 2019

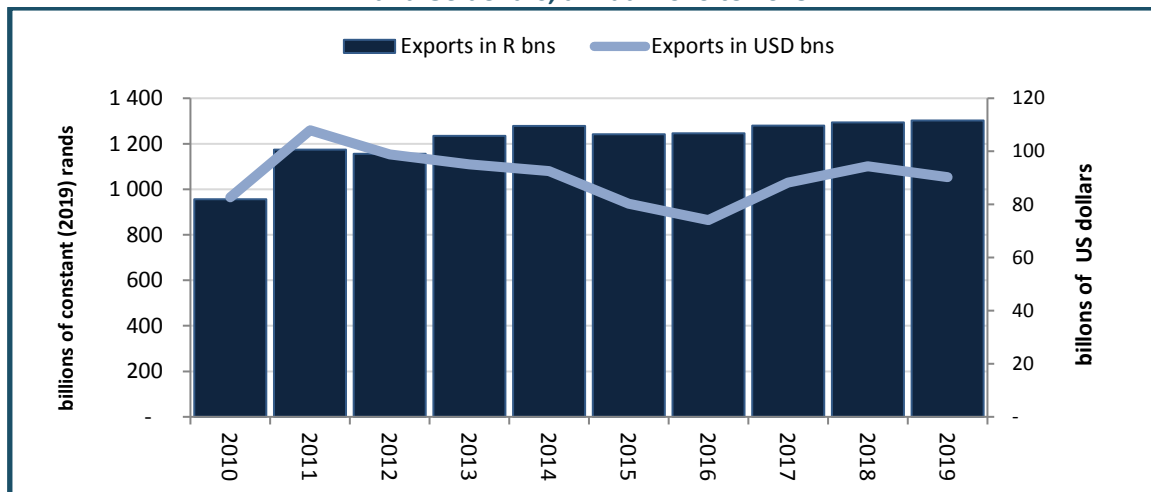


Source: Authors. Calculated from South African Revenue Services (SARS) Statistics. Downloaded from sars.gov.za in March 2020.

In constant rand terms, merchandise exports grew by 0.7% in 2019 to R1.3 trillion (US\$90.2 billion). The depreciation of the rand against the dollar saw an increase of exports in dollar terms, increasing by 22% from 2016 to 2019, as South African goods became relatively cheaper. Graph 2 presents total goods exports in both constant rand and dollar terms.

¹ Republic of South Africa: Department of Presidency: National Planning Commission (2012). National Development Plan – 2030: Executive Summary.

Graph 2: Total merchandise exports in billions of constant (2019) rand and US dollars, annual 2010 to 2019



Source: Authors. Calculated from SARS Statistics. Downloaded from sars.gov.za in March 2020.

Precious stones and metals, ores, vehicles, mineral fuels and oils, machinery, and iron and steel dominated South Africa's exports, accounting for more than 65% of export value in 2019 (see Table 2). Of the top 20 export sectors, sugar and confectionery had the highest growth, increasing by 34.6% in 2019, followed by ores (21.8%), chemical products (21.5%), vehicles (15.8%) and plastics (9.6%). In contrast, among the top 20 sectors, inorganic chemicals had the largest decline falling by 9%, followed by copper (8.5%), paper (6.8%), iron and steel (6.6%), and aluminium (4.6%).

Table 1: Top 20 export sectors

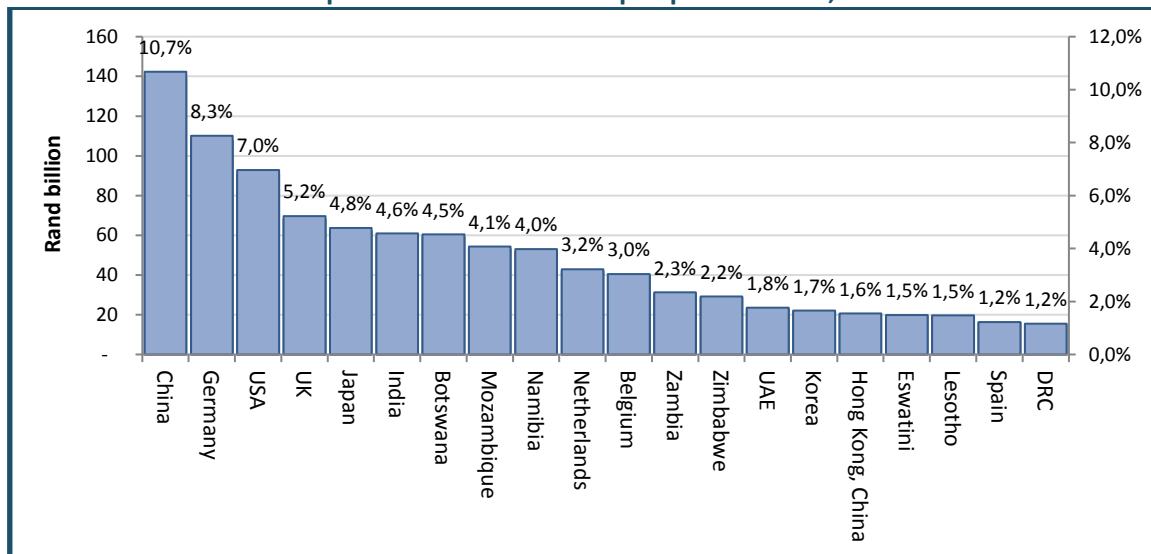
HS Code	Sector	Value (R billions)		Share %		Compound annual growth rate %	Growth rate
		2010	2019	2010	2019	2010-2019	2019
'71	Precious stones and metals	85	221	14.2	17.0	11	1.4
'26	Ores	71	189	11.9	14.5	11	21.8
'87	Vehicles	58	164	9.7	12.7	12	15.8
'27	Mineral fuels and oils	64	131	10.7	10.1	8	-0.4
'84	Machinery (industrial)	43	79	7.3	6.1	7	3.3
'72	Iron and steel	58	77	9.8	6.0	3	-6.6
'08	Fruits and Nuts	16	49	2.7	3.8	13	2.0
'76	Aluminium	14	25	2.5	2.0	6	-4.6
'85	Electrical machinery, equipment	14	25	2.4	1.9	6	5.6
'39	Plastics	8	20	1.5	1.6	10	9.6
'22	Beverages	9	18	1.6	1.4	8	-1.8
'73	Articles of iron or steel	12	18	2.0	1.4	5	-3.1
'38	Chemical products	4	16	0.8	1.3	15	21.5
'28	Inorganic chemicals	8	16	1.4	1.3	8	-9.0
'29	Organic chemicals	9	15	1.6	1.2	6	4.8
'74	Copper	4	9	0.8	0.7	7	-8.5
'20	Vegetables, fruit, nuts, etc food preparations	4	8	0.7	0.7	8	0.3
'48	Paper and paperboard	6	8	1.1	0.7	3	-6.8
'17	Sugar & confectionery	3	8	0.6	0.7	10	34.6
'33	Cosmetics	3	8	0.6	0.6	10	2.2

Source: Author's. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

China continues to be South Africa’s largest trading partner, accounting for 10.7% of total exports in 2019, which amounted to R139 billion in exports. South Africa’s exports to China grew by 22% from 2018 to 2019. In 2019, ores were the largest export category to China, representing 73.5% of exports, with iron and steel (9.6%), copper (3.5%), fruit and nuts (2.5%) and wool (1.8%) together accounting for more than 90% of export share (see Graph 3).

Germany absorbed 8.3% of exports as the second largest market for South Africa’s exports, with the main product groups consisting of vehicles (58%), precious stones and metals (11%), machinery (11%), ores (8%), and fruit and nuts (2%). These top five product groups accounted for 88% of South Africa’s export to Germany in 2019. Exports to Germany grew by 15% in 2019 increasing from R93 billion in 2018 to R107 billion in 2019, with ores and vehicles experiencing the biggest growth among the top five of 47% and 32%, respectively in 2019.

Graph 3: Market share in top export markets, 2019



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

South Africa’s third largest export market, the United States, accounted for 7% of its total exports in 2019, growing by 8% from R84 billion in 2018 to R90 billion in 2019. The top five export products to the US accounted for 66% share of value, as follows: precious stones and metal (34.8%), ores (9.7%), iron and steel (9.7%), vehicles (7.0%) and machinery (6.5%). Among the top five, ores had the highest growth in 2019, increasing by 45%, followed by precious stones and metals which grew by 22%. Of the top 5 five, only iron and steel exports declined, reducing by 17% from 2018 to 2019.

From a regional perspective, Asia continues to be the biggest market for South African exports, accounting for 31% of exports. From 2018 to 2019, exports to Asia grew by 5% amounting to R407 billion. Africa, was the second largest export region, with a market share of 27%, followed by the European Union (EU-28 (24%), North America (8%) and the Middle East (3%).

With the Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement coming into force, the ongoing tracking of exports to the rest of Africa will be important.

TRACKING METHOD

The Export Tracker uses data obtained directly from the South African Revenue Services (SARS) trade statistics database on a monthly and quarterly basis, and uses the Trade Map database as a cross reference. Although the overview analyses export trends on a more aggregated level, for

tracking purposes, preference is placed on a more disaggregated level, therefore data is analysed at the product tariff line/HS code at level 8.

Export values and quantities are important filters and selection criteria for monitoring and analysing export trends. Export value is included as a key component of GDP calculation and assists in determining the unit value (price) of goods, and guides on possible or potential data errors. With the value of exports, the top 100 exported goods and the top five importing countries are considered for monitoring purposes.

However, for analysis, quantities of exports are used to select products with major growth, and contractions or plummets to eliminate or account for fluctuations in exports values. Year-on-year growth rates are calculated, to determine products showing major growth and plummets, resulting in 10 products being considered for further analysis.

For this first issue, there has been a filtering of goods with the highest significant growth and plummets from the top 50 exported products by quantities. However, for subsequent reports, the selection could be expanded to other products outside the top 50 exports to eliminate bias in the selection and overlooking other goods with growth potential (refer to annexure). Stakeholders and peers' recommendations are welcome to strengthen the methodology.

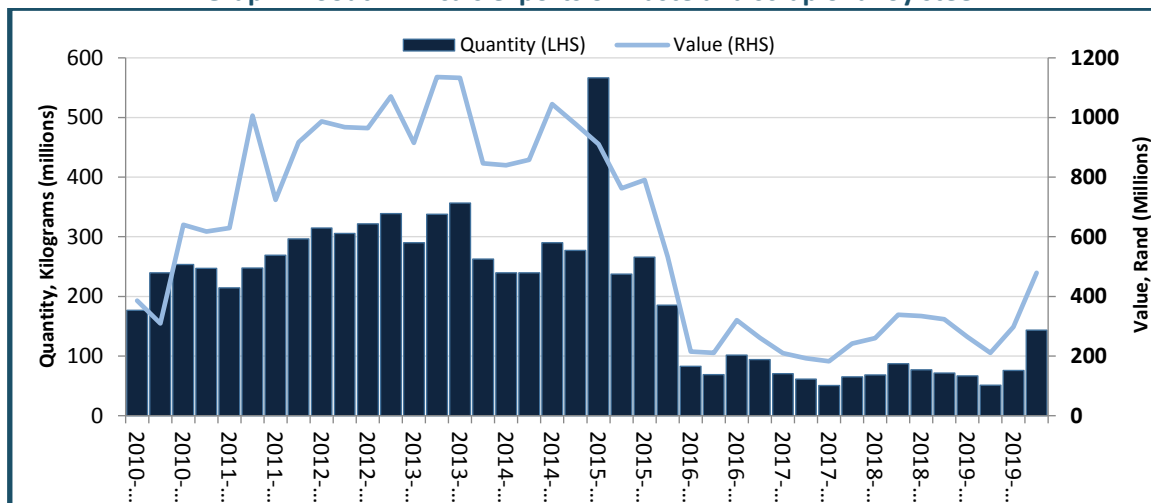
SIGNIFICANT PRODUCT GROWTH IN EXPORTS AND ANALYSIS

Significant growth in waste and scrap of alloy 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 of alloy steel refers to scrap metal from manufacturing in the form of shavings, off-cuts, trimmings and stampings while scrap refers to metal products that have reached the end of their life span or utility.

Graph 4: South Africa's exports of waste and scrap of alloy steel

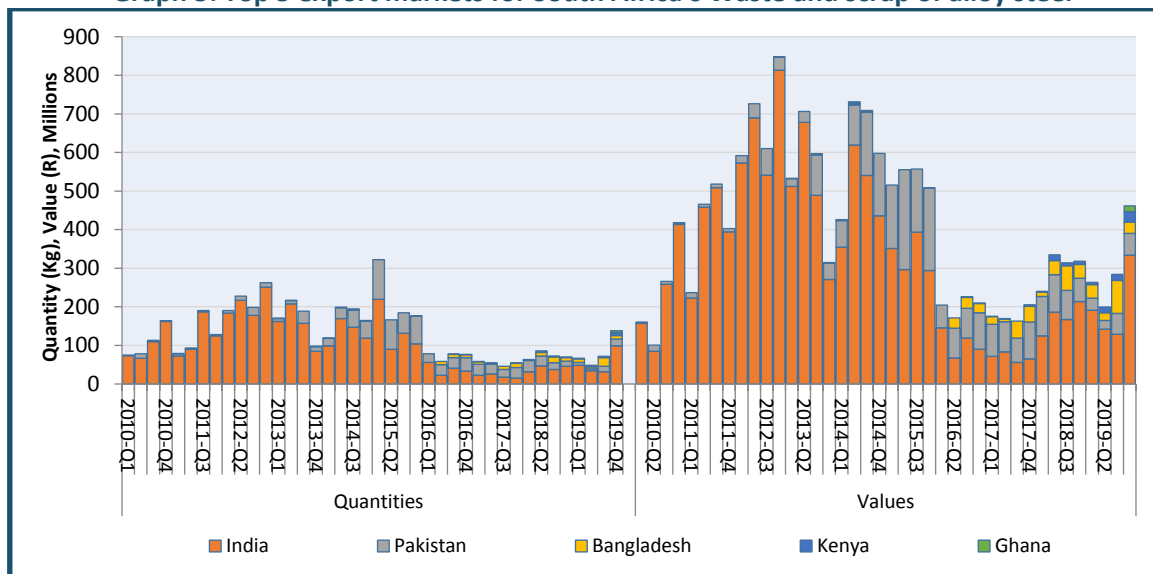


Source: Author's. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

In Q4 2019, South Africa's exports of waste and scrap of alloy steel rose to 143.4 million kilograms (estimated at R479.52 million), supported by high demand from India and a declining unit price. This is the strongest export growth since reaching peak at 566.6 million units (estimated at R910.3 million) in Q1 2015. Conversely, demand for South Africa's waste and scrap from Pakistan has retreated significantly since Q1 2016, partly driven by the revived demand from Bangladesh

since Q2 2016, which continued to grow gradually, but at a decreasing rate. In addition, demand from Kenya has been stable since Q3 2016.

Graph 5: Top 5 export markets for South Africa's Waste and scrap of alloy steel



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

The decline in export quantities may be linked to South Africa implementing in 2013 a policy to reduce scrap exports in order to use the product domestically. The policy *Price Preference System (PPS) regulating the exportation of ferrous and non-ferrous waste and scrap metal (Scrap Metal) with an export duty on Scrap Metal* was extended to March 2020.² The specific duty (R per tonne) stands at R1 000/tonne while government and the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) are evaluating a proposed 20% ad valorem duty on other scrap metal, especially on lead, among others.

Similarly, India has plans to protect its domestic waste and scrap industry that started with its 2017 National Steel Policy, followed by the release of a draft steel scrap policy in July 2019, which aims to promote self-sufficiency, production of high-quality scrap metals and be reducing or eliminating import dependency.³ This has a potential of impacting demand of waste and scrap metal by India.

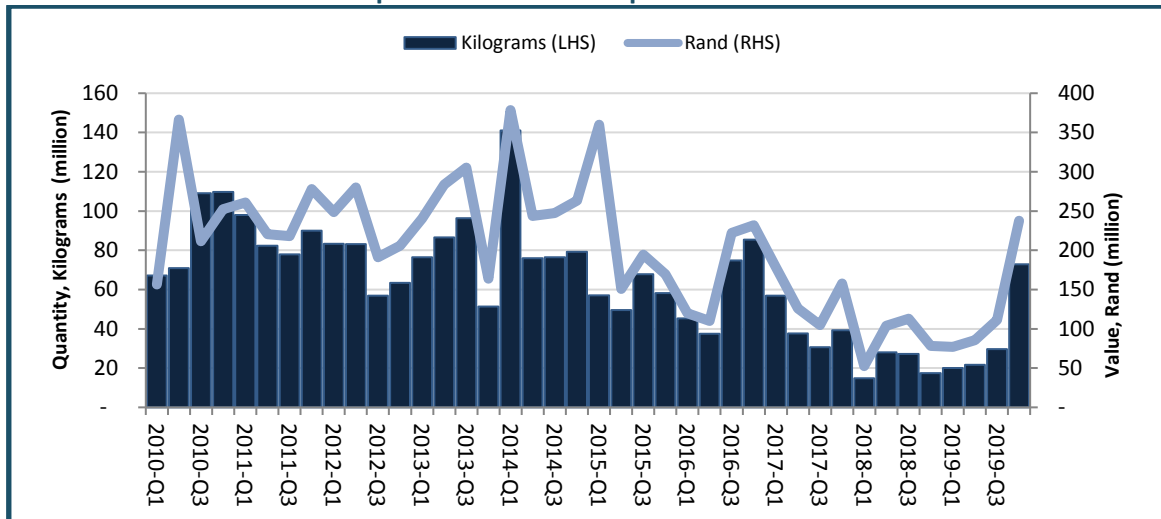
Significant growth in waste and scrap of iron and steel

HS 72044900: Waste and scrap of iron and steel (excluding slag, scale and other waste of the production of iron and steel; radioactive waste and scrap; fragments of pigs, blocks or other primary forms of pig iron or spiegeleisen; waste and scrap of cast iron, alloy steel or tinned iron or steel; turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings; waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators).

² Department of Trade and Industry Notice 568 OF 2019. International Trade Administration Act (71/2002): Proposed Export Tax on Ferrous and non-Ferrous Waste and Scrap No. 42782. International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa: Proposed Export Duty On Ferrous and Non-Ferrous Waste and Scrap. www.gpwonline.co.za.

³ <https://www.recyclingtoday.com/article/india-ministry-new-steel-scrap-policy-reduce-dependence-imports/>.

Graph 6: Waste and scrap of iron and steel

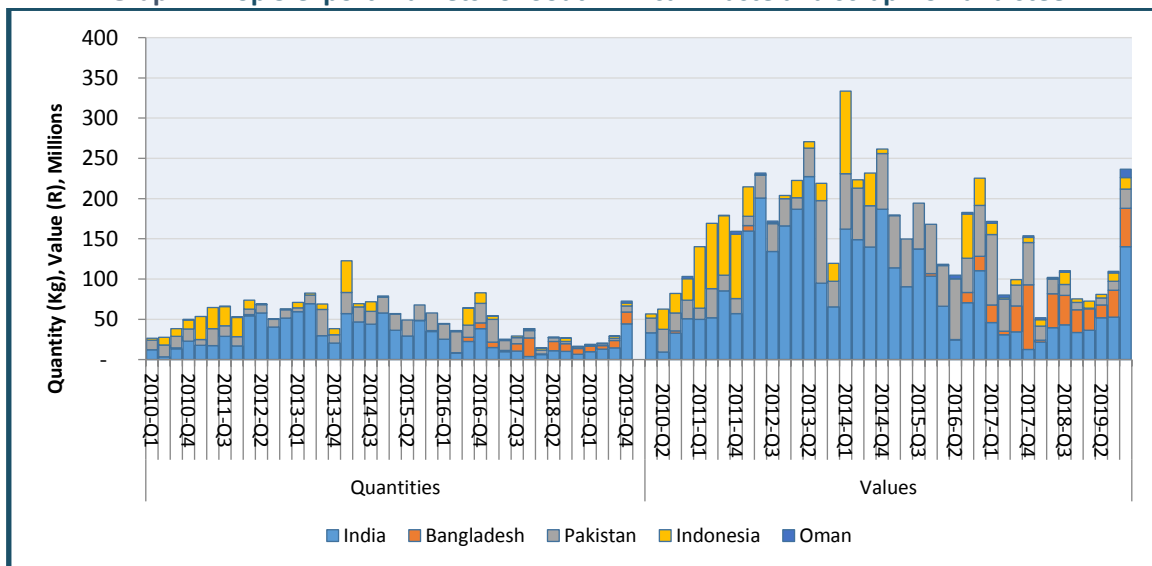


Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020. ITC TradeMap. March 2020.

Waste and scrap of iron and steel is increasing in demand because of its financial and environmental benefits. Recycled iron and steel uses 75% less energy, consumes less water and reduces the levels of carbon emissions. As an input into the manufacturing industry, waste and scrap of iron and steel is used in the manufacturing of completely new manufactured items such as appliances, vehicles and aircrafts.

In Q4 2019, South Africa’s exports of waste and scrap of iron and steel rose sharply by 145.7% from 29 million kilograms in the Q3 2019 to 72 million kilograms in Q4 2019 valued at R237 million. The significant increase was largely driven by an increased demand by India as well as the drop in unit price. Exports to India increased by 206% between the Q3 and Q4 2019 in quantity. By value, waste and scrap of iron and steel to India grew significantly by 166% from R52.6 million in Q3 2019 to R140 million. Although exports to Pakistan have fluctuated over the time, Q4 2019 saw a sharp increase by 166% from 2.8 million kilograms to 7.5 million kilograms, mainly driven by the decline in the per unit price.

Graph 7: Top 5 export markets for South African waste and scrap iron and steel



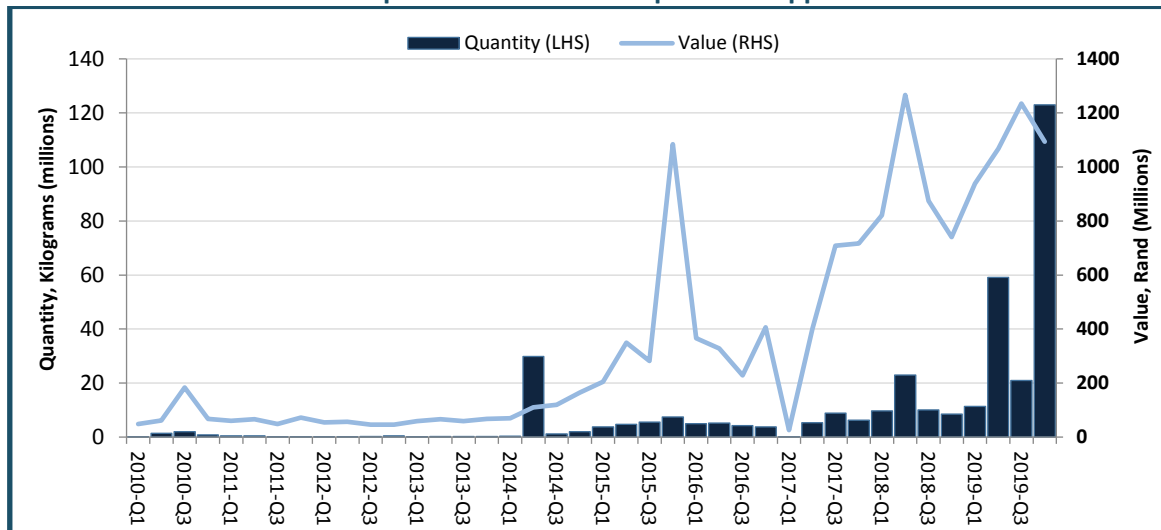
Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

Significant growth in copper

HS 74020000: Copper, unrefined; copper anodes for electrolytic refining.

Copper has become one of the key components in the electricity and plumbing industries due to its durability and resistance to rust, among others. *Unrefined copper is an intermediate product in the form of black copper (copper in impure form and produced through air blowing through molten copper matter), blister copper (produced through smelting oxidised copper ores or impure scrap) and copper anodes for electrolytic refining (copper partially refined in fusion then cast into anodes for further refining by electrolysis).*⁴

Graph 8: South Africa's exports of Copper



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC TradeMap data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

South Africa is among the top exporters of unrefined copper in the world, along peers such as the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Zambia and Chile, and is the third highest ranking producer of copper in Africa. In Q2 2014, exports of unrefined copper surged significantly to an estimated 29.8 million units (estimated at R110.4 million). However, the variance in unit price was highly material compared to other historical quarters at R3.71 cents, before restoring to normal levels in subsequent quarters. The bulk of the exports went to the Chinese market.

A second surge in copper exports was in Q2 2018, with the unit price variance in line with historical trends. In subsequent quarters, exports of unrefined copper accelerated sharply to about 59.1 million units (valued at R1.07 billion) in Q2 2019 and further 123 million units (valued at R1.24 billion) in Q4 2019. China remains the major importer of South Africa's unrefined copper. South Africa's production of copper has been in free fall since 2008 to 47 000 kg in 2018 from 84 000 kg and 117 000 kg in 2007. Domestic sales took a plunge as well, falling to 23 000 kg (value: R2.03 billion) in 2018 compared with 56 000 kg (value: R3.16 billion) in 2010, and 77 000 kg (value: R4.03 billion) in 2007⁵.

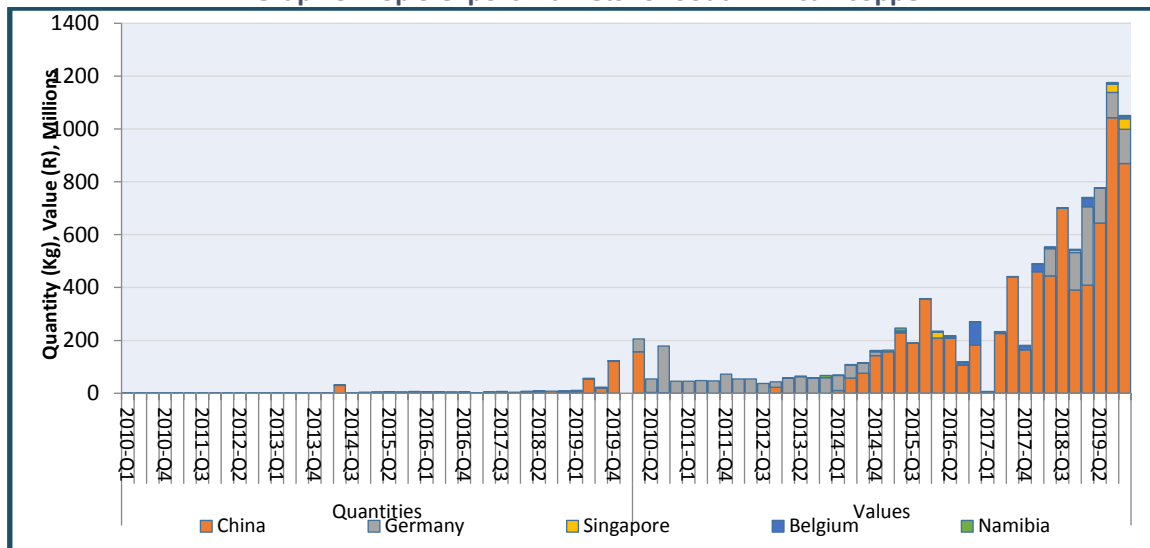
Nonetheless, the unit price (value) data suggests that the price was significantly low at R12 and R7.22 for Q2 and Q4 2019, proportionately. This trend will be monitored.

⁴ <https://www.icsg.org/index.php/the-world-of-copper/71-uncategorised/23-definitions>

⁵ Minerals Council South Africa Facts and Figures 2018. September 2019.

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&source=web&rct=j&url=https://www.mineralscouncil.org.za/industry-news/publications/facts-and-figures/send/17-facts-and-figures/787-facts-and-figures-2018&ved=2ahUKewjD__nw4dboAhVD4YUKHW47CwgQFjABegQIBhAB&usg=AOvVaw3xBM4jZFdKWeOBSnvt7Wha&cs hid=1586277995600

Graph 9: Top 5 export markets for South African copper



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

Other drivers that played a role in dragging down the prices of unrefined copper include the end of the commodity boom in 2011, coupled with subdued economic growth and the US-China trade war contributing to copper prices volatility. This severely affected the construction industry. ITAC, amid fining a Durban recycling firm at least R500 000 in 2019 for attempting to illegally export unrefined copper (disguised as scrap metal), suggested that exports of huge quantities of copper alloys at high prices partly contributed negatively to the domestic copper industry. Consequently, escalation of copper cable theft and exploitation of scrap copper by exporters disrupted the domestic copper industry production and lowered employment.⁶ Hence, restrictions were put in place in 2012 to prevent exports of copper scrap from South Africa without a permit and reports suggest no permit has been issued since 2017⁷ (*also see scrap metals above*). Secondary sources have since reported a revival in domestic production of scrap metal (but domestic copper production data suggests the trend continues downwards), except a reduction in export volumes is notable in a significant way.

Significant growth in bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel

HS 72139100: Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel, of circular cross-section measuring < 14 mm in diameter (excluding bars and rods of free-cutting steel, and bars and rods with indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process).

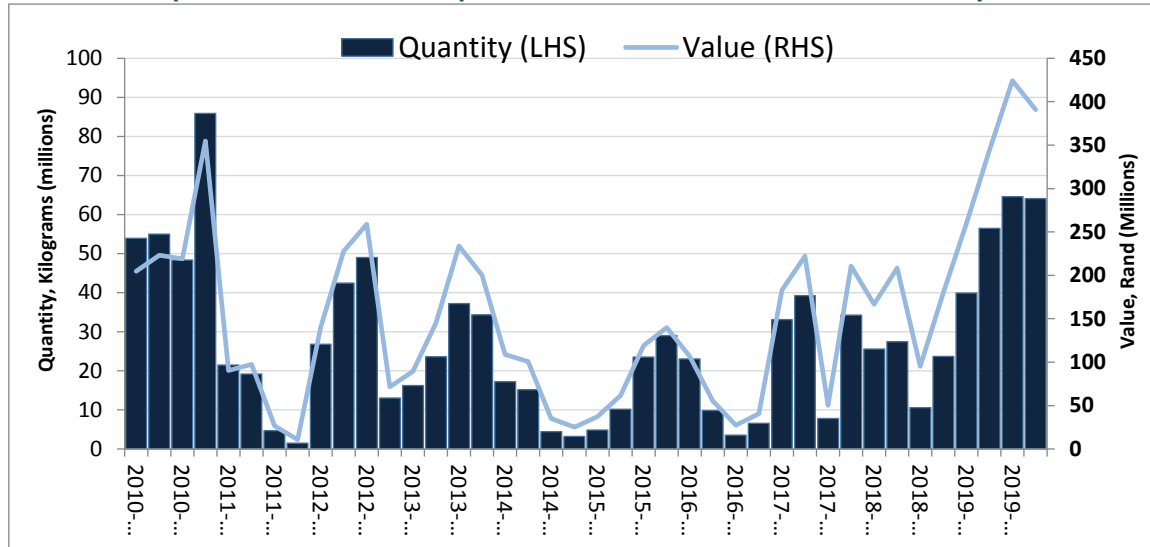
Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel are commonly used for drawing wire, building works, in nut and bolt industry, in cold-drawing industry, to manufacture welding rods, for concrete reinforcement.⁸

⁶ <http://www.itac.org.za/news-headlines/itac-in-the-media/sars-slaps-durban-recycling-firm-with-r500k-fine>.

⁷ <https://www.sars.gov.za/Media/MediaReleases/Pages/31-October-2019-Customs-clamps-down-on-illicit-activities-in-the-scrap-metal-industry.aspx>.

⁸ <http://hsclassifications.com/bars-and-rods-hot%20%91rolled-in-irregularly-wound-coils-of-iron-or-non%20%91alloy-steel/>

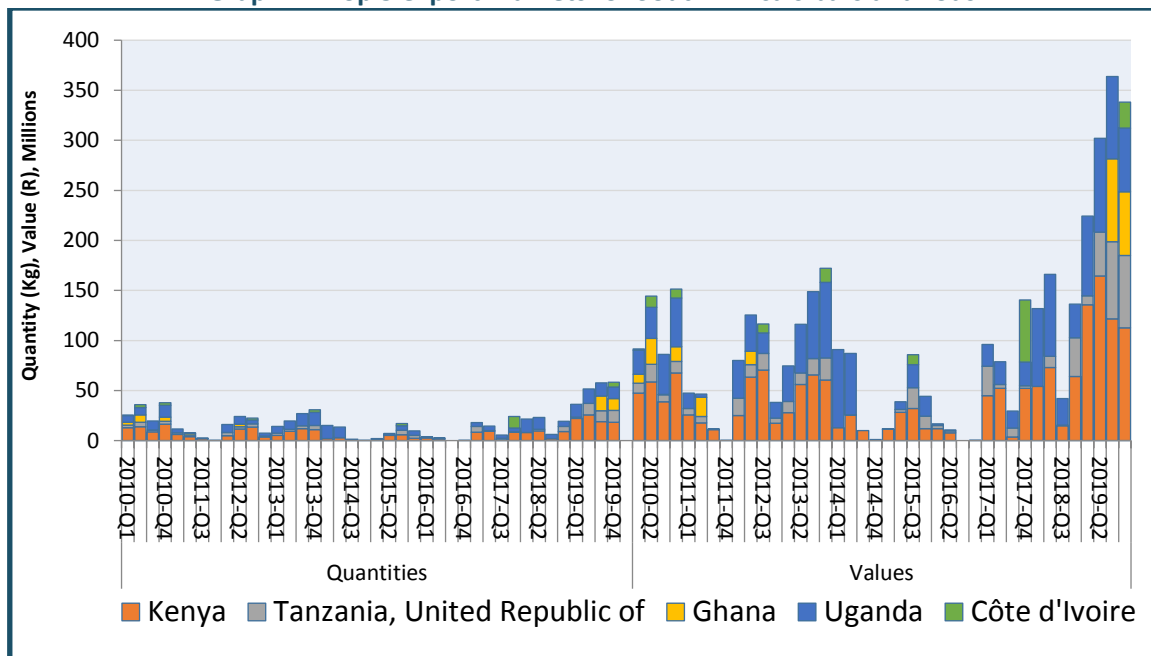
Graph 10: South Africa's exports of Bars and rods of iron and non-alloy steel



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC TradeMap data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

Demand for South African bars and rods of iron and non-alloy steel are dominated by East African Community (EAC) countries, with most exports going to Kenya, followed by Tanzania, Ghana and Uganda, and Côte d'Ivoire being the outlier within the top five importing countries. In Q4 2019, data revealed an ongoing growth in exports of bars and rods, reaching a total of 64.1 million units (at R391.1 million) compared with 23.73 million units (at R179.8 million) in Q4 2018. At least 18.5 million units went to Kenya, while Tanzania, Ghana and Uganda imported over 11 million units in Q4 2019. Part of the main drivers of demand for bars and rods from EAC countries includes the increasing drive for infrastructure modernisation and oil exploration⁹ projects.

Graph 11: Top 5 export markets for South Africa's bars and rods



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC TradeMap data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020

⁹ https://www.nordeatrade.com/en/explore-new-market/kenya/trade-profile?&accepter_cookies=oui

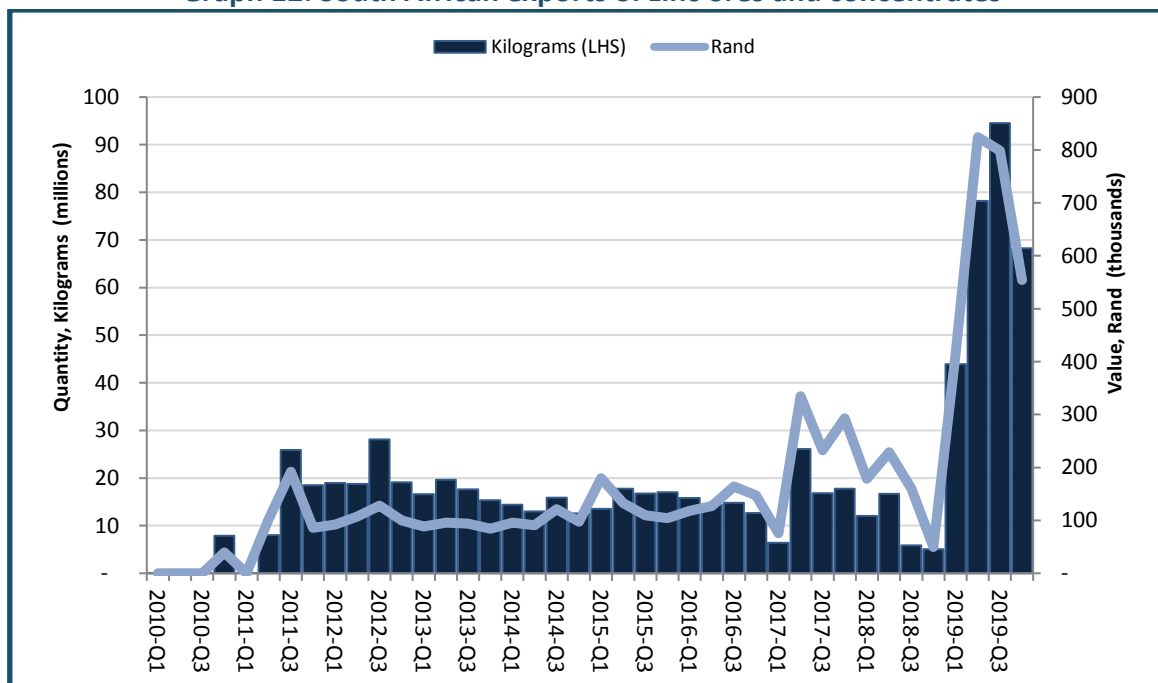
Significant growth in zinc ores and concentrates

HS 26080000: Zinc ores and concentrates.

Zinc ores and concentrates are mainly used in alloys such as brass, nickel silver and aluminium solder. In the manufacturing process, zinc is an input into various sectors as it is used in the production of paints, rubber, plastics, cosmetics, soaps, pharmaceuticals, inks, soaps, batteries, textiles and electrical equipment. South Africa's exports of zinc ore and concentrates have fluctuated between 2010 and 2019, with significant growth in the third quarters of 2011 (25million kilograms), 2012 (28 million kilograms) before recording its highest exports of 94 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2019, valued at R798 million.

The top three export markets accounted for more than 80% of South Africa's total exports of zinc ores and concentrates in Q4 2019, with China, Korea and the US accounting for 40%, 31% and 16%, respectively. The growth between Q4 2018 and Q4 2019 of 1 259.1% cannot be solely attributed to the increase in demand by China due to the zero value reported for Chinese exports in Q4 2018.

Graph 12: South African exports of zinc ores and concentrates

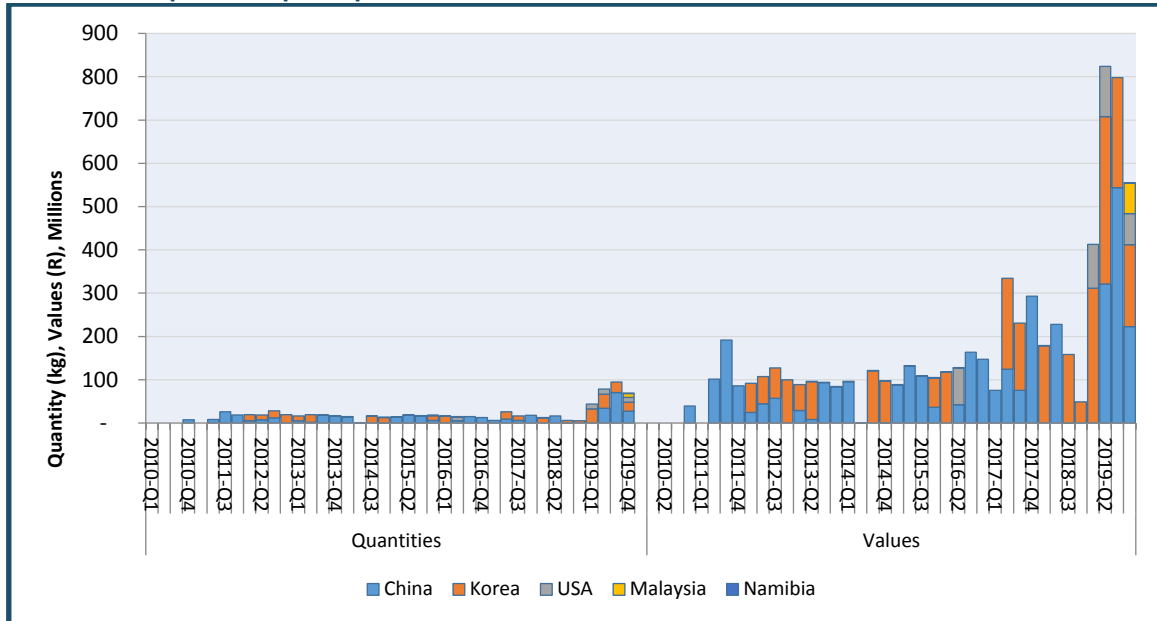


Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

On a quarter to quarter basis, zinc ores and concentrates exports declined by 27.8% from Q3 2019 to Q4 2019 in quantity, mainly driven by a decreasing in demand by China and Korea, reducing their import of South Africa's zinc ores and concentrates by 61% and 12%, respectively.

By value, South Africa's zinc ore and concentrates exports decreased by 31% from R798 million in the Q3 2019 to R554 million in Q4 2019.

Graph 13: Top 5 export markets for South African zinc ores and concentrates



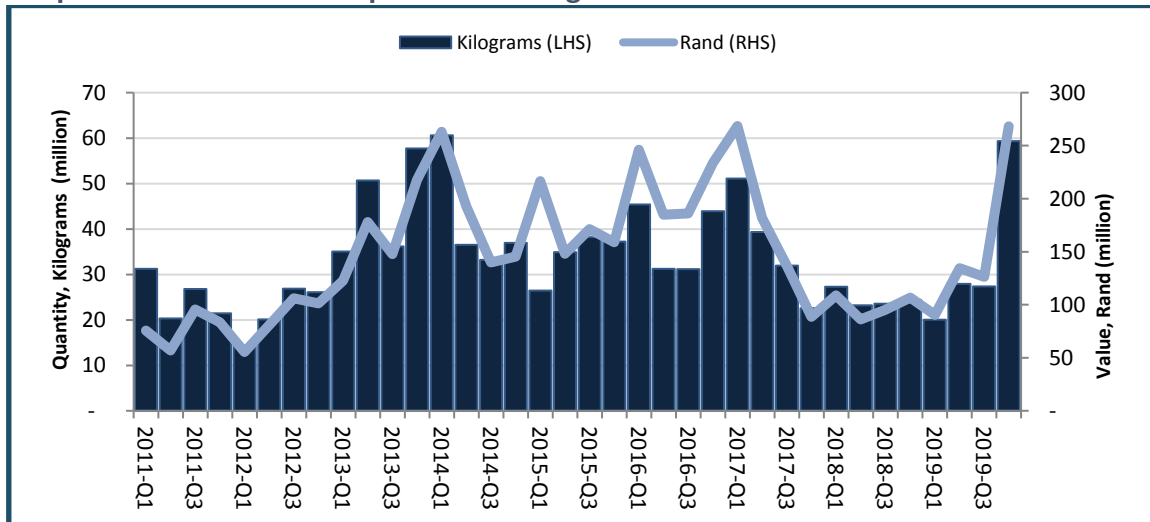
Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

Significant growth in groats and meal of maize “corn”

HS 11031390: Groats and meal of maize “corn”.

Maize groats are the raw form of maize grain, that is the entire grain kernel before it is husked. They can be described as small fragments obtained from the rough grinding of maize which has been degermed, and differ from maize meal solely because of their structure. Groats are further processed to obtain maize meal in the form of smaller floury fragments.

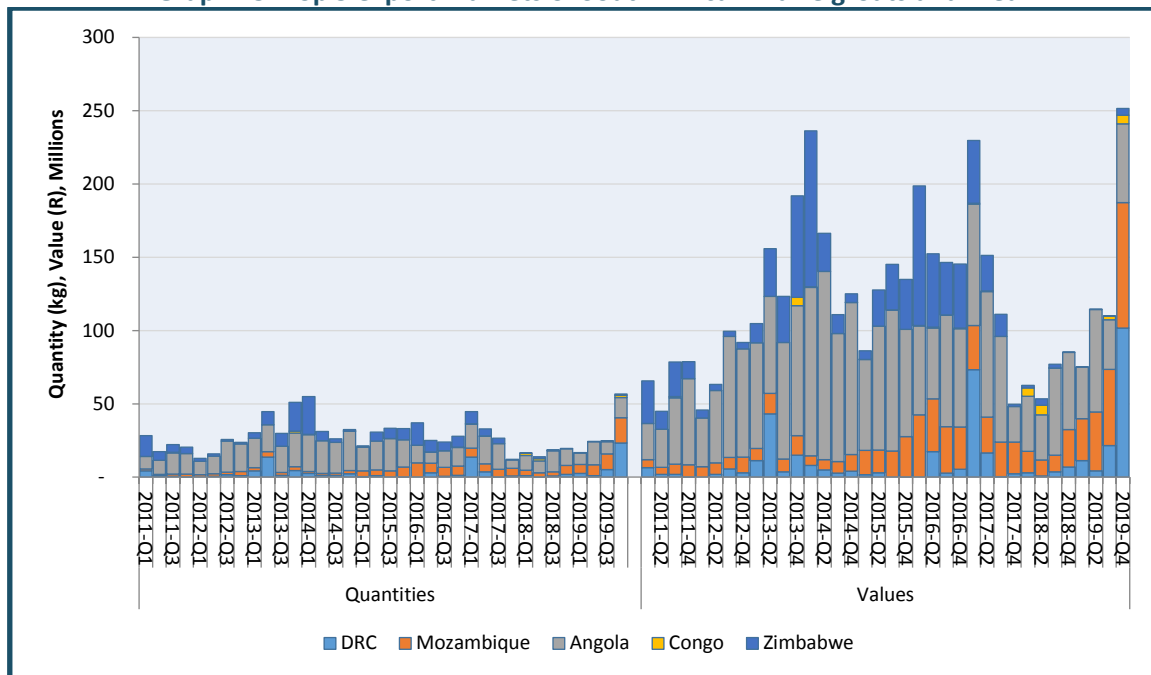
Graph 14: South Africa’s exports of maize groats and meals



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

South Africa is the largest maize groats and meal exporter in the world, among other top exporters such as the US and Turkey, exporting 59.3 million kilograms, valued at R268 million in Q4 2019. Exports of maize groats and meal grew significantly between the Q3 and Q4, increasing by 117.2% in volumes.

Graph 15: Top 5 export markets of South African maize groats and meal



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

The main driver of the rise in maize groats and meal exports in Q4 2019 is the significant increase in demand by the DRC, Mozambique and Angola. DRC recorded its largest imports of maize groats and meal over the observed period in Q4 2019, amounting to 23 million kilograms, valued at R101 million, as the country remains structurally deficient in maize and maize products and heavily relies on regional imports to meet domestic demand. DRC’s domestic production has not only been affected by conflict and unrest, which has led to the displacement of population from productive lands, but also the presence of plant disease and impact of floods.

Mozambique as the second largest export market for South African maize groats and meal accounted for 29.1% of South Africa’s total exports, also recording its largest imports over the observed time period in Q4 2019 of 17.2 million kilograms, an increase of 183.2% from Q4 2018. In value, exports of maize groats and meal to Mozambique grew by 234% from R25 million in the Q4 2018 to R85 million in Q4 2019. The significant growth in exports to Mozambique are due to the negative impact of the tropical cyclones Idah and Kenneth, which resulted in large losses and reduction in agriculture output, leading to Mozambique becoming more import dependent for grain products.

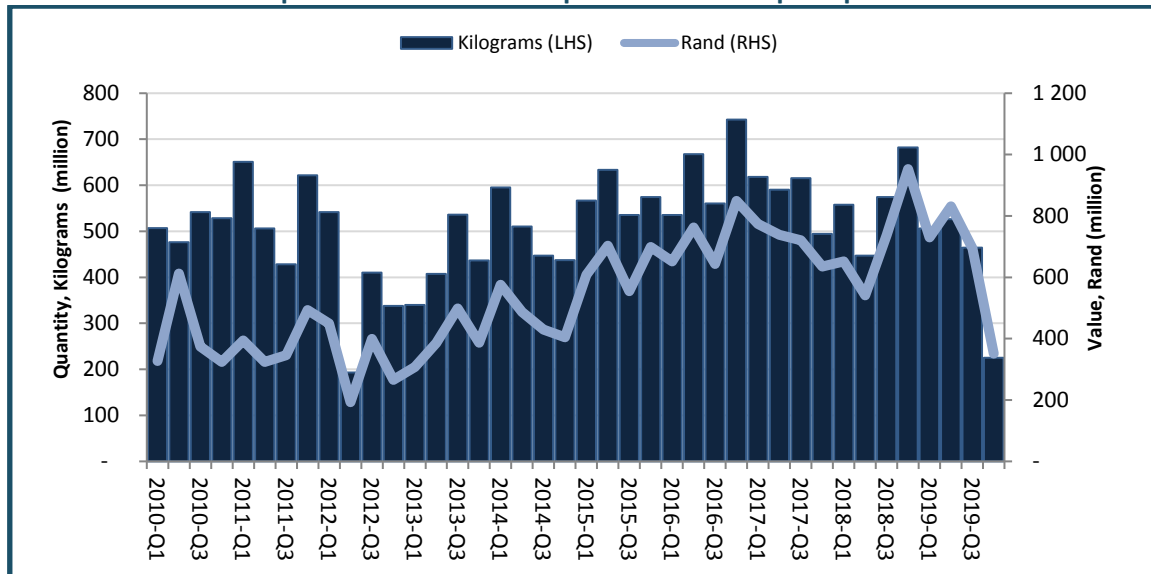
SIGNIFICANT SLUMPS AND ANALYSIS

Significant slump in wood chips

HS44012200: Wood in chips or particles (excluding those of a kind used principally for dyeing or tanning purposes, and coniferous wood).

Wood in chips are fuel wood that come in the form of chips or particles. They are mainly used as fuel and as fertiliser in the form of biochar, which is charcoal used to remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. Wood chips are also used in the production of paper, textiles, and other wood products such as chipboards. South Africa is the third largest exporter of wood in chips or particles in the world by quantity, exporting 1.7 million tons in 2019.

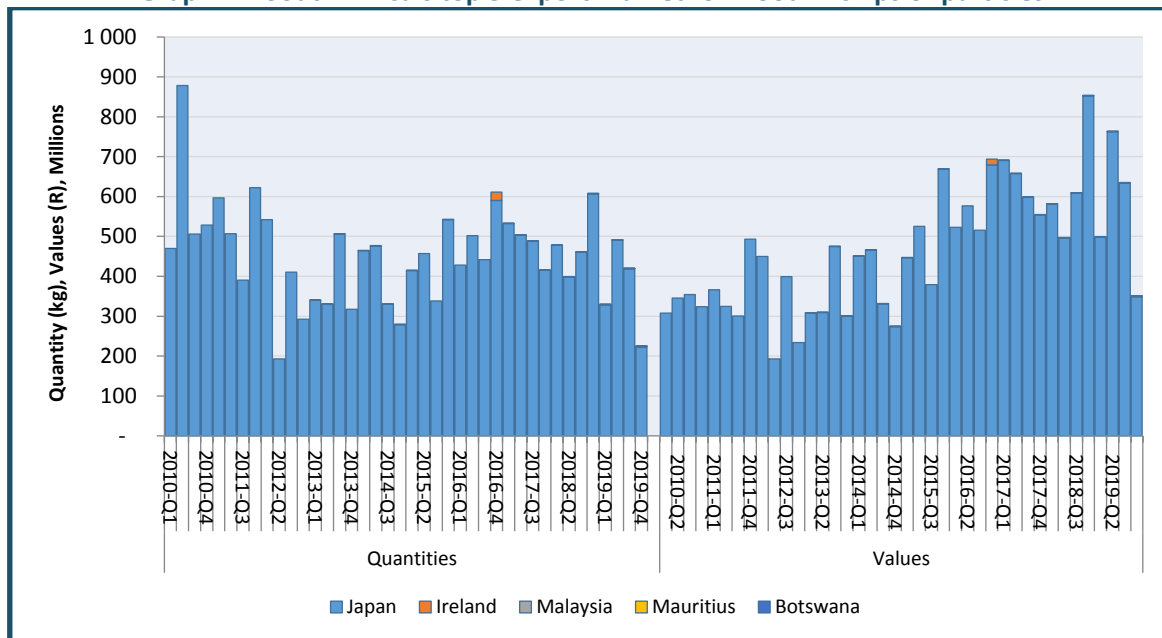
Graph 16: South African exports of wood chips or particles



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

The export of wood chips slumped significantly in Q4 2019, declining by 67% from Q4 2018, recording the lowest export volumes since Q4 2012. Japan still remains South Africa’s biggest wood and articles of wood export market, accounting for 99.1% of wood chips export in Q4 2019 valued at R348 million. Japan’s high demand for wood chips is mainly as an input into paper and pulp manufacturing, with a new increasing demand for wood chips as a source of biomass for power generation. Export volumes to Japan sharply declined by 46.9%, from 419 million tons in Q3 2019 to 222 million tons in Q4 2019.

Graph 17: South Africa’s top 5 export market for wood in chips or particles

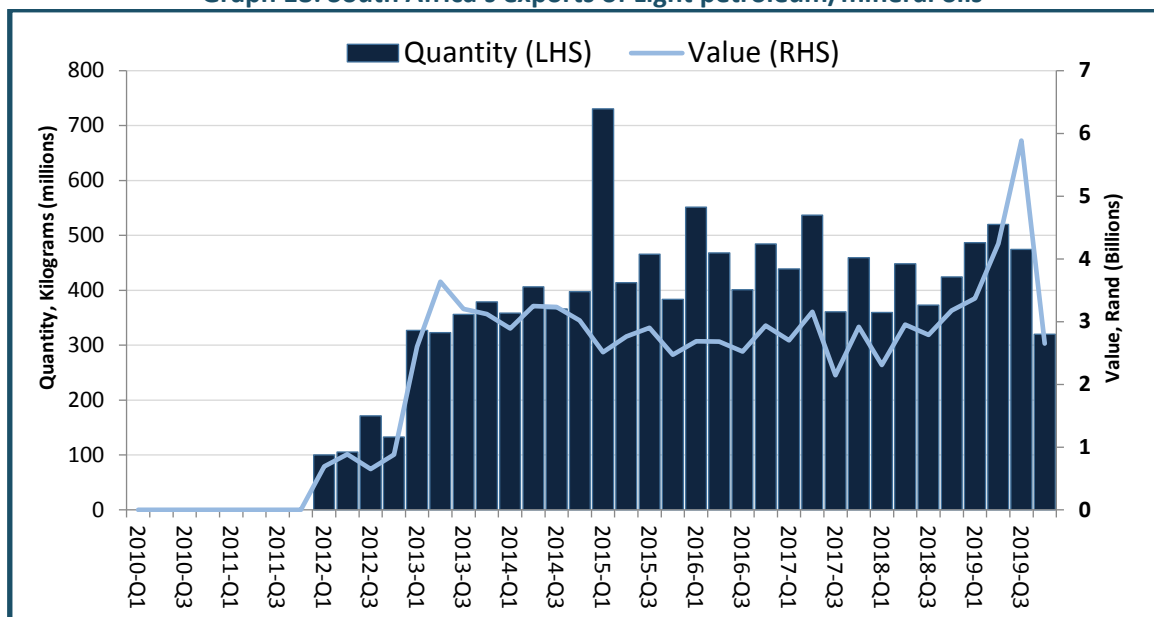


Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

Significant slump in Light petroleum/mineral oils

HS 27101230: Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which $\geq 90\%$ by volume “incl. losses” distil at 210°C “astm d 86 method” (excluding containing biodiesel): distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g).

Graph 18: South Africa’s exports of Light petroleum/mineral oils



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

Light oils are thin and volatile, with less wax content and easy to transport. They are cheaper to refine to form gasoline, diesel, kerosene, used in tar, etc.¹⁰ Exports of light oils and preparations of petroleum or bituminous minerals (HS: 27101230) plummeted to 319.8 million units (estimated at R2.65 billion) in Q4 2019 compared to 424 million units (valued at R3.2 billion) in Q4 2018 (Y-o-Y). Exports of light oils also slowed significantly in the last two quarters of 2019 (Q-o-Q). This was despite the unit price of light oils going down to R8.30 in Q4 2019, following R7.50 and R12.40 in Q4 2018 and Q3 2019, subsequently.

South Africa exports most of the light oils to Botswana, Namibia and Lesotho. It is not clear what drove the plummet in the exports of light oils in Q4 2019. However, South Africa remains one of the four economies (including Algeria, Egypt and Nigeria) in Africa with large oil refineries out of about 18 countries with active refineries and is a key supplier of petroleum and bituminous minerals in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and Sub-Saharan Africa regions.¹¹

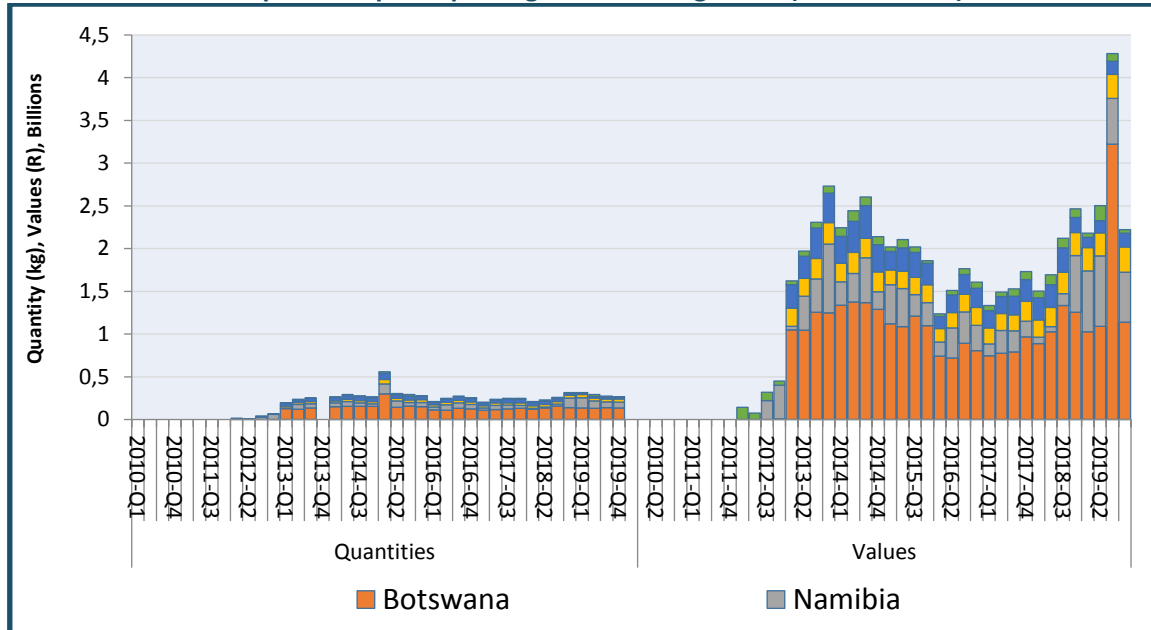
It is also notably that exporting of oils of petroleum and bituminous is subject to strict controls and requires permit lasting a period of six months and a turnaround of about three days to obtain.¹² Nonetheless, the size of domestic market (supply side capacity) could not be determined.

¹⁰ <https://www2.southeastern.edu/orgs/oilspill/basics.html>

¹¹ <https://mbendi.co.za/indy/oilg/ogrf/af/p0005.htm>

¹² <https://www.gov.za/services/import/import-or-export-permits-petroleum-products>

Graph 19: Top 5 importing countries: Light oils (HS 27101230)



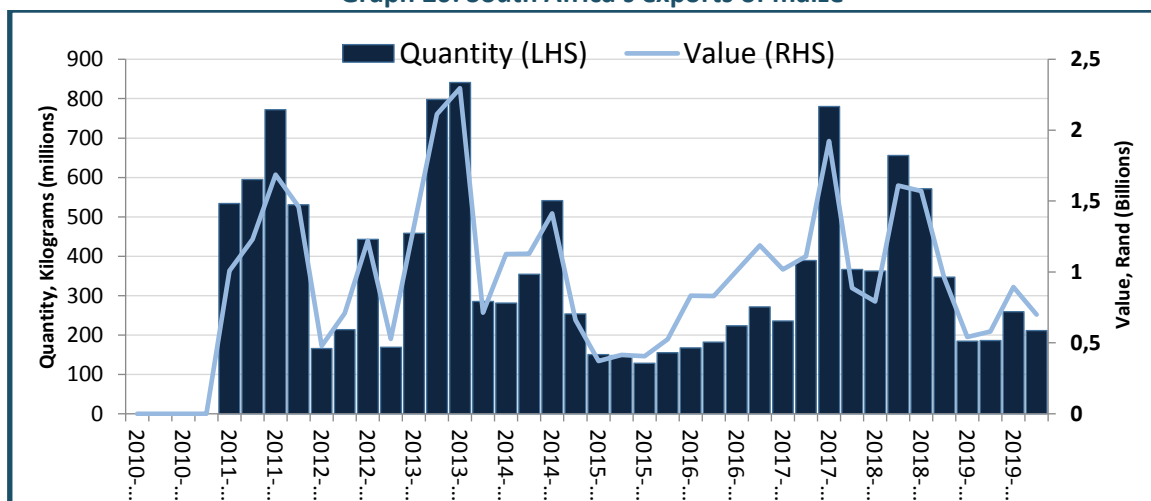
Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020

Significant slump in maize

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

Maize is one of the most exported crops in South Africa. Maize is consumed directly and can be processed to produce other products. Maize production depends on weather conditions and the correct application of production inputs. Between Q1 2010 and Q4 2019, maize exports came short of the 400 million mark in at least 20 quarters and reached the highest quantity of 840 million exports units (valued at R2.3 billion) in Q3 2013 and the lowest level of 127.91 million units (valued at R407.2 million) in Q3 2015. Despite significant recovery at 370.34 million units (valued at R1.92 billion) in Q3 2017, maize exports began to slow sharply in the majority of subsequent quarters (except in Q2 and Q3 2018) to Q4 2019, mainly driven by unfavourable weather conditions (drought) resulting in a decrease in maize production.

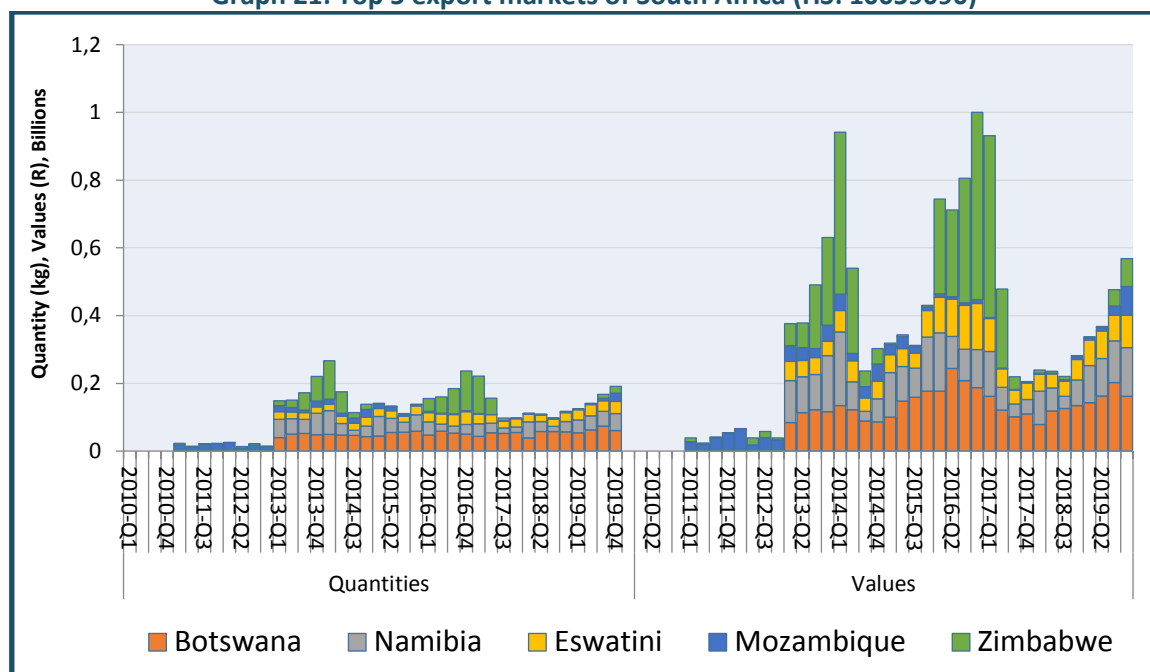
Graph 20: South Africa's exports of maize



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020

South Africa's maize exports are highly concentrated within the SADC region and partly attributed to high standards required in other exports markets outside the Sub-Sahara Africa region as maize produced in South Africa is highly genetically modified at 85%.¹³ Botswana (60.4 million units) is the major destination for South African maize exports, followed by Namibia (50.09 million units) and Eswatini (35.73 million units) by Q4 2019. Between Q3 2013 and Q2 2014 as well as Q2 2016 and Q2 2017, Zimbabwe was among the top importers of maize from South Africa. Economic hardships and drought in the country partly supported demand by Zimbabwe. As a result of low production returns over the past three years, Zimbabwe could have sought supply from other major maize producing markets¹⁴ such as Zambia, Mexico, Brazil and the US, among others. Zambia (closest competitor in the region), however, was faced with similar constrained production conditions as in South Africa during the review period and unlikely to have met most of the demands from Zimbabwe.

Graph 21: Top 5 export markets of South Africa (HS: 10059090)



Source: Authors. Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://trademap.org> and sars.gov.za in February and March 2020.

¹³ Wandile Sihlobo (2016). An Evaluation of Competitiveness of South African Maize Exports. Thesis. Stellenbosch University <https://scholar.sun.ac.za>.

¹⁴ <https://www.businesslive.co.za/bd/opinion/2019-06-19-wandile-sihlobo-we-need-to-talk-about-zimbabwe-and-its-maize-needs/>.

ANNEXURE

Table A1: South Africa's top 100 exports by value, Q4 2019

Rank	HS Code	Product description	Export value (R billions)		Growth rate (%)
			2018-Q4	2019-Q4	
1	71081300	Gold, including gold plated with platinum, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	16.9	22.6	34%
2	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	24.2	17.9	-26%
3	26011200	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	9.9	13.8	39%
4	71102100	Palladium, unwrought or in powder form	8.5	11.4	34%
5	72024100	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon	9.5	11.0	15%
6	87042181	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods. With compression-ignition internal combustion piston.	10.0	9.1	-10%
7	26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates. incl. ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates. with a ...	10.5	8.7	-17%
8	71103100	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form	14.5	8.5	-41%
9	26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	4.1	7.9	92%
10	26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates	6.3	7.7	22%
11	87033290	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. incl. ...	6.1	7.5	22%
12	87032190	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. incl. ...	9.6	7.2	-25%
13	87032390	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. incl. ...	4.3	5.6	29%
14	84213930	Machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying gases (excluding isotope separators and ...	5.9	5.0	-15%
15	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn. Cleaved or bruted (excluding industrial diamonds)	5.2	4.8	-8%
16	71101100	Platinum, unwrought or in powder form	5.1	4.6	-11%
17	76011000	Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought	6.3	4.4	-31%
18	27160000	Electrical energy	3.7	3.8	2%
19	27101235	Light oils and preparations. of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	1.3	3.2	148%
20	87032490	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. incl. ...	2.4	2.9	24%
21	87033390	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. incl. ...	3.7	2.9	-20%
22	71189000	Coin of legal tender	2.3	2.8	24%

23	27101230	Light oils and preparations of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	2.0	2.8	39%
24	47020000	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	3.2	2.7	-17%
25	27101202	Light oils and preparations of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	2.5	2.5	0%
26	08061000	Fresh grapes	2.5	2.4	-4%
27	71102900	Palladium in semi-manufactured forms	1.8	2.0	11%
28	26161000	Silver ores and concentrates	0.9	1.9	116%
29	71103900	Rhodium in semi-manufactured forms	1.2	1.9	57%
30	51011100	Greasy shorn wool, including fleece-washed wool. neither carded nor combed	0.4	1.8	367%
31	22042141	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines and grape must whose fermentation has been arrested	1.7	1.8	2%
32	29012900	Hydrocarbons, acyclic unsaturated (excluding ethylene propene "propylene" and butene "butylene"	1.8	1.7	-3%
33	26140000	Titanium ores and concentrates	1.5	1.7	10%
34	71104100	Iridium, osmium and ruthenium, unwrought or in powder form	2.4	1.7	-31%
35	75021000	Nickel, not alloyed, unwrought	1.2	1.6	34%
36	17011400	Raw cane sugar in solid form. Not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding ...	0.2	1.5	869%
37	38151200	Supported catalysts with precious metal or a precious-metal compound as the active substance. ...	0.8	1.5	97%
38	26151000	Zirconium ores and concentrates	0.4	1.5	241%
39	39021090	Polypropylene in primary forms: other	1.9	1.4	-23%
40	71023900	Diamonds worked but not mounted or set (excluding industrial diamonds)	1.3	1.3	3%
41	30049090	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	2.4	1.3	-48%
42	08104000	Fresh cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus vaccinium	1.1	1.2	14%
43	74020000	Copper, unrefined; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	0.8	1.1	44%
44	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston	0.7	1.1	48%
45	28332500	Sulphates of copper	1.3	1.0	-27%
46	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	1.3	1.0	-27%
47	76061217	Plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium alloys of a thickness of > 0.2 mm square or rectangular	0.7	1.0	29%
48	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474. n.e.s.	1.6	0.9	-41%
49	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426. 8429 and 8430. n.e.s: other	0.9	0.9	3%

50	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with compression-ignition internal combustion	1.1	0.9	-18%
51	08026200	Fresh or dried macadamia nuts, shelled	0.9	0.9	2%
52	71129990	Waste and scrap of silver, including metal clad with silver and other waste and scrap containing ...	0.9	0.9	0%
53	99000000	Miscellaneous classification provisions	0.4	0.8	117%
54	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (other than medicaments)	0.9	0.8	-12%
55	73089099	Flat-rolled products of stainless steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, not further worked than hot-rolled	0.9	0.8	-11%
56	26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	-	0.8	
57	73269090	Articles of iron or steel. n.e.s. (excluding cast articles or articles of iron or steel wire)	1.0	0.8	-23%
58	99920000	Stores for foreign-going ships and aircrafts	0.7	0.8	3%
59	08081000	Fresh apples	0.4	0.7	85%
60	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters. n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.7	0.7	0%
61	21069090	Food preparations. n.e.s: other	0.6	0.7	18%
62	10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other	0.5	0.7	36%
63	87089990	Parts and accessories. for tractors. motor vehicles for the transport of ten or more persons. ...	1.0	0.7	-27%
64	27101207	Light oils and preparations. of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	0.7	0.7	3%
65	08051010	Fresh or dried oranges: fresh	0.5	0.7	34%
66	26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	1.0	0.6	-39%
67	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases. n.e.s: other	0.0	0.6	1 013%
68	84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids. n.e.s.	0.4	0.6	34%
69	27122000	Paraffin wax containing < 0.75% by weight of oil	0.5	0.5	4%
70	87012020	Road tractors for semi-trailers: of a vehicle mass exceeding 1 600 kg	0.4	0.5	33%
71	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: other	0.5	0.5	2%
72	75022000	Unwrought nickel alloys	0.4	0.5	43%
73	24022090	Cigarettes. containing tobacco: other	1.2	0.5	-56%
74	25231000	Cement clinkers	0.5	0.5	5%
75	72011000	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms, containing. by weight. <= 0.5% of ...	0.1	0.5	862%
76	17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose. in solid form (excluding cane and beet sugar ...	1.1	0.5	-55%

77	72042900	Waste and scrap of alloy steel (excluding stainless steel, and waste and scrap, radioactive	0.8	0.5	-37%
78	27101900	Medium oils and preparations of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel	0.3	0.5	48%
79	76061207	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries, including those consisting ...	0.4	0.5	25%
80	22042941	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines, and grape must whose fermentation has been arrested	0.4	0.5	13%
81	86090000	Containers, including containers for the transport of fluids, specially designed and equipped for ...	0.5	0.5	-10%
82	72023000	Ferro-silico-manganese	0.5	0.5	-8%
83	48041900	Kraftliner, uncoated, in rolls of a width > 36 cm (excluding unbleached and goods of heading ...	0.6	0.4	-29%
84	38249999	Insecticides (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50): other	0.6	0.4	-25%
85	72021100	Ferro-manganese, containing by weight > 2% of carbon	0.3	0.4	39%
86	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.6	0.4	-24%
87	38089199	Insecticides (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50): other	0.3	0.4	23%
88	71131900	Articles of jewellery and parts thereof, of precious metal other than silver, whether or not ...	0.2	0.4	177%
89	72021900	Ferro-manganese, containing by weight <= 2% carbon	0.8	0.4	-45%
90	47032900	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving ...	0.4	0.4	15%
91	72104990	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	0.7	0.4	-41%
92	89039100	Sailboats and yachts, with or without auxiliary motor, for pleasure or sports	-	0.4	
93	27101252	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "incl. ...	0.6	0.4	-28%
94	85176290	Machines for the reception, conversion and transmission or regeneration of voice, images or ...	0.5	0.4	-15%
95	72139100	Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel, of circular ...	0.3	0.4	56%
96	03047490	Frozen fillets of hake "merluccius spp., urophycis spp.": other	0.2	0.4	118%
97	08062000	Appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats or the like (excluding pressure-reducing valves. ...	0.5	0.4	-19%
98	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	0.4	0.4	-8%
99	72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, in coils, simply ...	0.4	0.4	3%
100	26070000	Lead ores and concentrates	0.9	0.4	-61%

Source: SARS Trade Statistics. March 2020.

Table A2: Surges and plummets in exports of goods, by quantity, with explanations, Q4 2019

No.	HS Code	Product Description	Major Importer	Explanation	Quantity: Q4 2018	Quantity: Q4 2019	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation Status (Y/N)
1.	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	India	Not significant	21 729 748 235	20 885 237 943	Kilograms	-3.89%	N
2.	26011200	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Not significant	10 201 610 485	10 430 139 629	Kilograms	2.24%	N
3.	26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	China	Not significant	6 352 467 385	6 707 162 909	Kilograms	5.58%	N
4.	26020000	Manganese ores and concentrates, incl. ferruginous manganese ores and concentrates, with a manganese content of > = 20%, calculated on the dry weight.	China and Mozambique	Not significant	4 486 833 879	4 698 447 944	Kilograms	4.72%	N
5.	26100000	Chromium ores and concentrates	China and Mozambique	Not significant, within normal variance	3 076 642 449	4 010 405 022	Kilograms	30.35%	N
6.	04069099	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese)	Botswana	Selected for analysis. Data error on the reporting quantity from Botswana	889 303	1 578 349 714	Kilograms	177 381.66%	N
7.	72024100	Ferro-chromium, containing by weight > 4% of carbon	China and UAE	Not significant	864 456 192	897 278 780	Kilograms	3.80%	N
8.	71039900	Precious and semi-precious stones, worked, whether or not graded, but not strung, mounted or set, precious and semi-precious stones, worked, ungraded, temporarily strung for convenience of transport (excluding precious and semi-precious stones, simply sawn or roughly shaped, diamonds, rubies,	United States and China	Not significant, within the normal variance	448 967 227	773 121 427	Carats	72.20%	N

		sapphires and emeralds, imitation precious stones and semi-precious stones)							
9.	27101235	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including losses" distil at 210°C "astm d 86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel): residual fuel oils, as defined in additional note 1(h)	Namibia and Mauritius	Not significant	551 471 804	482 516 641	Litres	-12.50%	N
10.	17011400	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter (excluding cane sugar of 1701 13)	Malaysia and UK		218 239 251	341 316 019	Kilograms	56.40%	N
11.	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Vietnam and Brazil	Not significant	363 396 913	324 247 623	Kilograms	-10.77%	N
12.	27101230	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including losses" distil at 210°C "astm d 86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel): distillate fuel, as defined in additional note 1(g) (diesel)	Botswana	Selected for analysis	424 527 539	319 778 842	Litres	-24.67%	N
13.	27101202	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including losses" distil at 210°C "astm d 86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel): petrol, as defined in additional note 1(b)	Botswana	Not significant	322 317 609	316 670 278	Litres	-1.75%	N
14.	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	India and Singapore	Not significant	318 071 368	294 038 865	Kilograms	-7,56%	N
15.	47020000	Chemical wood pulp, dissolving grades	India and China	Not significant	252 778 948	237 737 624	Kilograms	-5,95%	N
16.	26140000	Titanium ores and concentrates	China and United States	Not significant	209 317 484	234 451 816	Kilograms	12.01%	N

17.	44012200	Wood in chips or particles (excluding those of a kind used principally for dyeing or tanning purposes, and coniferous wood)	Japan	Selected for analysis	682 343 764	224 858 016	Kilograms	-67.05%	N
18.	10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other	Botswana and Namibia	Selected for analysis	346 961 098	210 985 944	Kilograms	-39.19%	N
19.	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Botswana and Eswatini	Not significant	178 494 210	166 920 797	Kilograms	-6,48%	N
20.	44072900	Tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm (excluding virola, mahogany "swietenia spp.", imbuia, balsa, dark red meranti, light red meranti, meranti bakau, white lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti, alan, sapelli or iroko)	Mauritius	Selected for analysis	7 223	151 611 908	Cubic meters	2 098 915.76 %	N
21.	72042900	Waste and scrap of alloy steel (excluding stainless steel, and waste and scrap, radioactive, or waste and scrap from batteries and electric accumulators)	India	Selected for analysis	71 747 232	143 397 489	Kilograms	99.86%	Y
22.	76011000	Aluminium, not alloyed, unwrought	Japan and Switzerland	Not significant	123 058 110	139 398 715	Kilograms	13.28%	N
23.	72011000	Non-alloy pig iron in pigs, blocks or other primary forms, containing, by weight, <= 0,5% of phosphorous	Italy and Oman		192 336 504	128 691 500	Kilograms	-33.09%	N
24.	25301000	Vermiculite, perlite and chlorites, unexpanded	Mozambique		63 773 167	126 836 806	Kilograms	98.89%	N
25.	74020000	Copper, unrefined; copper anodes for electrolytic refining	China	Selected for analysis	8 470 532	122 970 786	Kilograms	1 351.75%	N
26.	85392125	Tungsten halogen filament lamps (excluding sealed beam lamp units): quartz iodide lamps	Zambia	Selected for analysis	42 109	112 050 654	Units	265 996.69%	N

		identifiable for use solely or principally with motor vehicles							
27.	25232100	White portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Botswana	Not significant	92 219 538	94 597 480	Kilograms	2.58%	N
28.	94032000	Metal furniture (excluding for offices, seats and medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture)	Zambia	Selected for analysis. Data error in reporting quantity from Zambia.	1 365 166	93 904 609	Kilograms	6 778,62%	N
29.	29012900	Hydrocarbons, acyclic, unsaturated (excluding ethylene, propene "propylene", butene "butylene" and isomers thereof and buta-1.3-diene and isoprene)	USA & Singapore	Not significant	87 786 727	92 884 604	Kilograms	5.81%	N
30.	10059010	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): dried kernels or grains fit for human consumption, not further prepared or processed and not packaged as seeds (excluding popcorn (zea mays everta))	Mozambique and Namibia	Not significant increase, within normal variance	45 937 087	92 196 803	Kilograms	100.70%	N
31.	39021090	Polypropylene, in primary forms: other	Nigeria	Not significant, within normal variance	71 837 332	91 198 011	Kilograms	26.95%	N
32.	27101207	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including losses" distil at 210°C "astm d 86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel): aviation kerosene, as defined in additional note 1(d)	Botswana	Not significant increase, within normal variance	55 653 950	82 953 246	Litres	49.05%	N
33.	28070000	Sulphuric acid; oleum	DRC	Not significant	86 023 397	80 456 187	Kilograms	-6,47%	N
34.	17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form (excluding cane and beet sugar containing added flavouring or colouring and raw sugar)	United Kingdom and Mozambique	Decline not significant, within normal variance	133 285 022	80 429 784	Kilograms	-39.66%	N

35.	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	Mozambique and Korea	Not significant increase, within normal variance	59 065 245	78 225 815	Kilograms	32.44%	N
36.	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Zambia and DRC	Decline not significant, within normal variance	105 349 904	77 971 013	Kilograms	-25.99%	N
37.	26151000	Zirconium ores and concentrates	China and Netherlands	Decline not significant, within normal variance	94 976 140	77 617 989	Kilograms	-18.28%	N
38.	26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	United States	Decline not significant, within normal variance	92 374 485	76 988 969	Kilograms	-16.66%	N
39.	28352690	Phosphates of calcium (excluding calcium hydrogenorthophosphate "dicalcium phosphate"): other	Lithuania and Colombia	Not significant increase, within normal variance	47 370 403	75 065 911	Kilograms	58.47%	N
40.	08051010	Fresh or dried oranges: fresh	Saudi Arabia, Netherlands, UAE , Russian Federation, Bangladesh	Decline not significant, within normal variance	134 839 644	73 686 559	Kilograms	-45.35%	N
41.	08061000	Fresh grapes	Netherlands and United Kingdom	Not significant	72 283 499	73 686 485	Kilograms	1.94%	N
42.	72044900	Waste and scrap of iron or steel (excluding slag, scale and other waste of the production of iron and steel; radioactive waste and scrap; fragments of pigs, blocks or other primary forms of pig iron or spiegeleisen; waste and scrap of cast iron, alloy steel or tinned iron or steel; turnings, shavings, chips, milling waste, sawdust, filings, trimmings and stampings; waste and scrap of primary cells, primary batteries and electric accumulators)	India	Selected for analysis	17 417 700	72 808 965	Kilograms	318.02%	Y

43.	26080000	Zinc ores and concentrates	China and Korea	On-going surge, consider monitoring, but the surge is within historical variance	5 022 087	68 256 796	Kilograms	1 259.13%	N
44.	08081000	Fresh apples	Nigeria and Malaysia	Not significant	65 009 855	66 494 151	Kilograms	2.28%	N
45.	47032900	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving grades)	China and Thailand	Not significant	68 721 565	65 268 685	Kilograms	-5.02%	N
46.	72139100	Bars and rods, hot-rolled, in irregularly wound coils, of iron or non-alloy steel, of circular cross-section measuring < 14 mm in diameter (excluding bars and rods of free-cutting steel, and bars and rods with indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process)	Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana and Uganda	On-going surge, consider monitoring, but the surge is within historical variance	23 728 119	64 071 241	Kilograms	170.02%	Y
47.	11031390	Goats and meal of maize "corn": other	DRC and Mozambique	Selected for analysis	24 394 288	59 372 650	Kilograms	143.39%	N
48.	12141000	Alfalfa meal and pellets	Saudi Arabia	Not significant increase, within normal variance	33 867 497	58 976 210	Kilograms	74.14%	N
49.	23099092	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food put up for retail sale): other	Namibia and Botswana	Not significant increase, within normal variance, but keep watch	40 056 504	57 992 429	Kilograms	44.78%	N
50.	72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of \geq 600 mm, in coils, simply hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of < 3 mm, not pickled, without patterns in relief	Kenya	Decline not significant, within normal variance	109 647 464	54 881 591	Kilograms	-49.95%	Y

Table A3 Data errors, other issues and trends to watch, Q4 2019

No.	HS Code	Product Description	Description of error or issue	Trends to watch
1.	04069099	Cheese (excluding fresh cheese, incl. whey cheese, curd, processed cheese, blue-veined cheese)	The significant growth in exports of processed cheese in Q4 2019 appears to be as a result of data error in reporting and the significantly low price per unit in at 0.05 South African cents could not be attributed to dumping, when compared with normal unit price above R65 per unit. This error is suspected even in Q2 2019. The exports with the suspected error in the data reporting are to Botswana in both instances.	N/A
2.	44072900	Tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm (excluding virola, mahogany "swietenia spp.", imbuia, balsa, dark red meranti, light red meranti, meranti bakau, white lauan, white meranti, white seraya, yellow meranti, alan, sapelli or iroko)	The surge in exports units of tropical wood seems to be a data error for export quantities to Mauritius in Q4 2019. The quantity did not correspond with unit price of the products.	N/A
3.	85392125	Tungsten halogen filament lamps (excluding sealed beam lamp units): quartz iodide lamps identifiable for use solely or principally with motor vehicles	Exports of tungsten halogen surged significantly to 112.1 million units in Q4 2019 from 42 109 in Q4 2018 and highly diverging with historical trends. The bulk of the exports were to Zambia, which has (for most of the time) been within the top five importers of tungsten halogen since 2010, together with Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Eswatini. Otherwise, the surge in Q4 2019 does not correspond with the unit price of the product at R0.01 (overall) and R0.001 for Zambia. Suggesting very material data errors in reporting quantity.	N/A
4.	94032000	Metal furniture (excluding for offices, seats and medical, surgical, dental or veterinary furniture)	Exports of metal furniture surged significantly in Q4 2019 to 93.9 million units from 1.36 million units in Q4 2018 and 1.4 million units in Q3 2019. The surge is notable from Zambia. However, the price of metal furniture dropped sharply to R0.73 per unit compared with unit prices of over R47.30 in Q3 2019 and R52.13 in Q4 2018. This could potentially be due to data errors in reporting of quantities from Zambia.	N/A
5.	25231000	Cement clinkers	Possible data error in reporting exports value to Lesotho at R504 458 in Q4 2019 compared with R28 571 in Q4 2018 and R28 450 in Q3 2019. The resulting unit price for products to Lesotho was R17.47 in Q4 2019. The overall (average) unit price jumped harshly from normal variance/ trend around R1.00 to	N/A

			R11.64 (in Q4 2019) for the first time since 2010. Quantity seems to be within normal variance at 28.9 million units for Lesotho and total exports at 44.55 million in Q4 2019 from 29.84 million units and 54.51 million units in Q4 2018, respectively.	
6.	44101100	Particle board of wood, whether or not agglomerated with resins or other organic binding substances (excluding oriented strand board and waferboard, fibreboard and cellular wood panels)	N/A	Unit price returned to first half 2010 levels of below R2, following 24 out of 25 quarters (i.e. between Q2 2013 and Q2 2019) with unit price above R4. The surge in quantity exported accelerated to 42.36 million units in Q4 2019 from 18.44 million units in Q4 2018 and 37.85 million units in Q3 2019, partly explaining the sharp drop in price. Notable quantities to Mozambique at 33.46 million in Q4 2019. Further monitoring of the trends needed.
7.	90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excluding syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	Potential error in reporting quantity to Botswana at 29.11 million units in Q4 2019 from 185 750 units in Q4 2018 and 556 537 units in Q3 2019. Variance in unit price not corresponding with reporting quantity. Unit price fell sharply to R1 in Q4 2019 from R37.83 in Q3 2019 and R63.99 in Q4 2018.	
8.	17023000	Glucose in solid form and glucose syrup, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter and not containing fructose or containing in the dry state, < 20% by weight of fructose	Possible error in reporting quantity to Australia. There is a sharp decline in the unit price to R2.32, accompanied by surging quantity to 26.88 million units in Q4 2019 from 10.36 million units in Q4 2018 and 9.91 million units in Q3 2019. Notably, there is a highly significant surge in quantities to Australia at 18.51 million units in Q4 2019 from 1.13 million units in Q4 2018 and 1.31 million in Q3 2019. The unit price to Australia for Q4 2019 was at R0.42, which is well below the historical prices including R6.58 in Q4 2018 and R5.70 in Q3 2019. However, value of exports to Australia seems to be within normal variance to suggest that the error could be from reporting quantities.	