



agriculture, land reform  
& rural development

Department:  
Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**Trade Performance Review of the Agricultural sector of South Africa for 2022 with  
focus on regional trade agreements**

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## Executive Summary

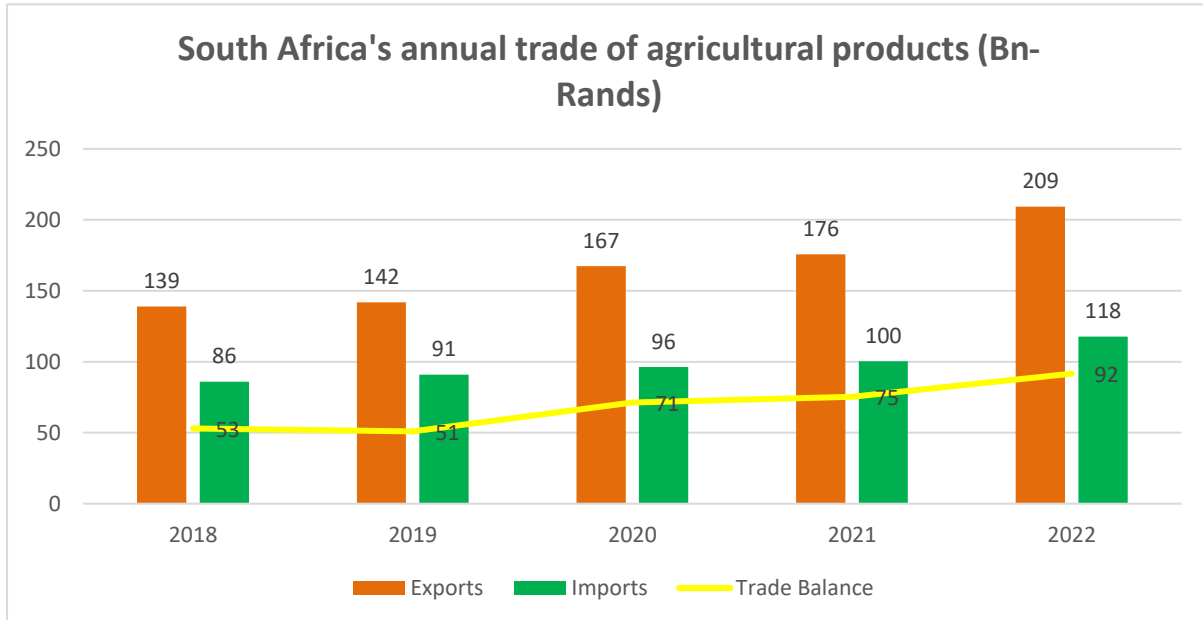
The purpose of this annual report is to inform sector stakeholders of the status of South Africa's trade performance of agricultural products, with focus on the country's preferential trading blocs. The report analyses trade flows, market shares, the growth rate for the calendar year 2022 compared to 2021 and tariff rates applied on both ends of destination markets. Trade performance between South Africa and seven trade blocs namely, the European Union (SADC-EU EPA), the United Kingdom (SACU-M-UK EPA), Africa-37 (AFCFTA), SADC-12<sup>1</sup> (SADC-FTA), MERCOSUR (SACU-MERCOSUR), the United States of America (AGOA) and EFTA member states (SACU-EFTA.) were reviewed. Although South Africa does not have any Free Trade Agreement with Asian countries, this review covered trade performance between South Africa and the continent due to the prioritisation of market access on fresh produce. Agricultural products were defined as primary agricultural products as defined in article 2 annex 1 of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture. This report used secondary data. The data was sourced from the South African Revenue Services (SARS) through Quantec's EasyData and the International Trade Centre's Market Access Map.

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<sup>1</sup> SADC-12: This grouping includes the SADC FTA countries excluding South Africa

## 1. Overview of South Africa-World annual trade flow from 2018 to 2022

Over the past five years, there was notable growth in the value of South Africa's agricultural exports, with an increase of about R70 Bn from 2018 and 2022. Imports of agricultural products increased with just over R30 billion over the same period. Overall, the sector sustained a positive trade balance. Figure one below illustrates the trend in trade of agricultural products.



**Figure 1:** Annual series of South Africa's agricultural trade flow from 2018 to 2022 in billion Rand (Quantec EasyData, 2023)

## 2. Export performance analysis of South Africa's agricultural products, with focus on partner trading blocs

**Table 1: Summary of South Africa's exports of agricultural products to trading blocs**

Trading Block	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share of total exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top 3 product groups exported to the blocks (2HS)
World	175.7	209.4	100	19	
BLOCS Sub-total	165.9	197.1	94	19	
SADC FTA	56.4	65.9	31	17	Beverages; Cereals; Miscellaneous edible preparations
European Union	35.7	40.4	19	13	Fruit and nuts; Beverages; Prepared fruit, veg and nuts

Trading Block	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share of total exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top 3 product groups exported to the blocks (2HS)
United Kingdom	13.4	13.7	7	2	Fruit and nuts; Beverages; Sugars
AFCFTA (Africa-37)	9.1	10.7	5	17	Fruit and nuts; Beverages, Miscellaneous edible preparations
United States	7.3	8.6	4	19	Fruit and nuts; Beverages; Prepared fruit, veg and nuts
EFTA	0.7	0.7	0	0	Fruit and nuts; Beverages; Prepared fruit, veg and nuts
MERCOSUR-4	0.3	0.4	0	45	Beverages; Oilseeds, Fruit and nuts
Asia	43.1	56.8	27	32	Fruit and nuts; Cereals; Oilseeds, oleaginous fruit, miscellaneous grains

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa's exports of agricultural products to the world were valued at approximately R209.4 billion. The aggregate for the trading blocs accounted for about R197.1 billion (equivalent to 94% of total agricultural exports). South Africa had preferential trade to 67% of exports which excluded GSP to developed countries such as Russia, Japan and South Korea. The largest export bloc was the SADC-FTA, with a market share of 32% on total exports to the world and 33% of total exports of total regional exports. Exports to the SADC-12 bloc were dominated by Beverages, Cereals and Miscellaneous edible preparations. From 2021 to 2022, exports to the region grew by 17% per annum.

The European Union was the second largest destination for South Africa's agricultural products with approximately R40.4 billion worth of exports and an export growth rate of 13% per annum. Fruit and nuts, Beverages and Prepared fruit, vegetables and nuts were the top three product categories exported to the EU. The United Kingdom was the third largest destination. Exports to the UK had a growth rate of 2% per annum. The UK mainly imported Fruits and nuts, Beverages and Sugars sub-sectors from South Africa.

The African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), represented by African Union member states less SADC-FTA was the fifth largest destination market with products valued at about R10.7 billion exported from South Africa. The main products exported to African countries were from the Fruit and nuts, Beverages and Miscellaneous edible preparations categories. From 2021 to 2022, exports of agricultural products from South Africa to African countries increased by 17% per annum. The United States of America ranked the fifth largest destination market with a share of 4% on South Africa's agricultural exports to the world. The main product categories exported to the United States of America were Fruit and nuts, Beverages and Prepared fruit, vegetables and nuts.

Exports to EFTA member states (Switzerland, Norway, Lichtenstein and Iceland) was stagnant at zero percent. Fruit and nuts, Beverages and Preparations of fruit, vegetables and nuts were the top three sub-sectors exported to EFTA. Exports to MERCOSUR-4 (Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay) recorded high growth rate of 45% per annum. The top three products exported to MERCOSUR-4 were Beverages, Oilseeds and Fruit & nuts. Exports to Asia were about 27% of South Africa's agricultural exports. The main products exported to Asia were from Fruit and nuts, Cereals and Oilseeds industries.

## 2.1. Exports of agricultural products to SADC-FTA member states

South Africa is a member of the Southern African Development Community Free Trade Area; a long-standing agreement with 12 other countries namely, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Madagascar, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Namibia, Eswatini, Mauritius, Malawi and the Republic of Tanzania. In this report, SADC-12 SADC-FTA are used interchangeable to refer to this group. However, it should be noted that trade under the SADC FTA benefits from duty-free quota free market access in lines with the terms of the Free Trade Area. It should also be noted that it is only Malawi, Tanzania & Zimbabwe that do not implement the FTF on some of the product lines. Table 2 tabulates South Africa's top 10 agricultural under the SADC Free Trade Agreement.

**Table 2: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to SADC-FTA member states**

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-SADC FTA exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and applied tariffs
<b>Total Agriculture (SADC-12)</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>30</b>		
<b>HS100590</b> Maize, excl. seed	3.5	3.2	5	-10	Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia- 0%
<b>HS100199</b> Wheat and meslin	1.1	2.6	4	136	Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana- 0%
<b>HS230990</b> Preparations used in animal feeding	1.8	2.1	3	19	Namibia- 0% Zimbabwe- 2.5% Zambia- 0%
<b>HS210690</b> Food preparations n.e.s	1.8	2.0	3	13	Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana- 0%
<b>HS220600</b> Cider, perry, mead, sake and other fermented beverages	1.1	1.8	3	62	Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho- 0%
<b>HS220300</b> Beer made from malt	1.3	1.8	3	31	Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho- 0%

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-SADC FTA exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and applied tariffs
<b>HS150710</b> Soyabean crude oil	1.2	1.7	3	41	Zimbabwe, Zambia, Eswatini- 0%
<b>HS210390</b> Other	1.3	1.6	2	25	Zimbabwe- 2.5% Botswana & Namibia- 0%
<b>HS230400</b> Soya-bean extracted oilcake and other solid residues	1.0	1.6	2	53	Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Botswana- 0%
<b>HS151219</b> Sunflower seed or safflower oil and its fractions	1.2	1.5	2	33	Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho- 0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The top 10 products exported to SADC-FTA accounted for 30% of agricultural exports from South Africa. Maize and wheat were the top two products exported to SADC-FTA members, valued at R3.2 billion and R2.6 billion, respectively. In 2022, exports of maize decreased by 10% per annum compared to 2021. Wheat exports increased by 135% per annum. The top three markets for South African maize were Botswana, Eswatini and Namibia at a tariff duty of zero.

From 2021 to 2022, exports of ciders, perry, mead, sake and other fermented beverages grew at 62% per annum. The top three markets for these beverages were Botswana, Mozambique and Lesotho at zero percent applied tariff duty. Exports of animal feeding preparations, sauces, condiments and other seasonings as well as Food preparations were R4 billion. Animal feeding preparations were mainly exported to Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia. Namibia and Zambia applied a tariff duty of zero while Zimbabwe applied a 2.5% duty<sup>2</sup> on South African animal feeding preparations.

## 2.2. Exports of agricultural products to the European Union

South Africa, together with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, Eswatini and Mozambique have a long-term trade agreement with the European Union under the SADC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA). The SADC EPA group entered the agreement with the European Union in 2016. The agreement aims to enhance market access for agricultural products. This section is a review of trade between South Africa and the EU as a reflection of the utilization of market access advantage in the market.

**Table 3: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to the EU**

<sup>2</sup> It should be noted that Zimbabwe does not implement the SADC FTA in full as some products lines still attract duties.

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-EU exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets	Tariff applied to SA
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>58</b>			
<b>HS080610</b> Fresh grapes	5.4	6.5	16	20	Netherlands, Germany, Ireland	0%
<b>HS080510</b> Oranges	3.8	3.5	9	-8	Netherlands, Portugal, Italy	21.32%
<b>HS080550</b> Lemons	1.9	2.3	6	21	Netherlands, Portugal, Italy	10.37%
<b>HS220421</b> Wine in containers holding 2 litres or less	2.1	2.2	5	4	Netherlands, Germany, Belgium	1.74%
<b>HS080521</b> Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	2.1	2.0	5	-2	Netherlands, Portugal, Ireland	0%
<b>HS170114</b> Raw and solid cane sugar	0.9	1.6	4	80	Croatia, Bulgaria, Portugal	82.20%
<b>HS080440</b> Avocados	1.1	1.4	4	26	Netherlands, Germany, Portugal	0%
<b>HS510111</b> Shorn wool	1.0	1.4	4	42	Germany, Italy, Bulgaria	0%
<b>HS081040</b> Cranberries, bilberries and other fruit of the genus Vaccinium	1.2	1.3	3	4	Netherlands, Spain, Germany	0%
<b>HS220429</b> Wine in containers greater than 10 litres, excl. sparkling wine	1.1	1.2	3	4	Germany, Denmark, France	7.06%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The European Union is one of South Africa's prominent markets for agricultural products. Under the review period, the top 10 agricultural products exported to the European Union accounted for about 58% of total agricultural exports from South Africa to the EU. The top 10 was dominated by products of the fruit industry. Some of the fruits were Grapes, Oranges,



Lemons, Mandarins, Avocados, Cranberries and Blueberries. Wines, Wool and Sugars were also in the top 10. Fresh grapes exported to the EU were valued at approximately R6.5 billion, while oranges and lemons were valued at about R3.5 billion and R2.3 billion, respectively. From 2021 to 2022, exports of fresh grapes increased by 20% per annum while exports of lemons increased by 21% per annum. Exports of oranges declined by 8% per annum which may be attributed to the stringent Sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations under the Citrus Black Spot and False Codling Moth of the EU. Mandarin exports decreased by 2% per annum compared to the value of exports in 2021.

South Africa enjoys duty free access for grapes to the EU. The top three markets for fresh grapes were the Netherlands, Germany and Ireland. Oranges and lemons have a tariff duty of 21.32% and 10.37% respectively. The relatively higher tariffs may be due to the competition between South Africa and Spain as Spain is the largest exporter of citrus in the world. The top three markets for oranges were the Netherlands, Portugal and Italy. Mandarins, Wool, Avocados, Berries (e.g. Cranberries and Bilberries and Blueberries) also had tariff duty-free market access to the EU. The top three destinations for mandarins were the Netherlands, Portugal and Ireland. The top three destinations for wool were Germany, Italy and Bulgaria. Exports of wool from South Africa to the EU increased by 42% per annum in value terms compared to 2021.

Wine packaged in containers of at most two litres was preferred over wines packed in containers greater than 10 litres. The former was mostly exported to the Netherlands, Germany and Belgium whilst the latter category of wine was mostly exported Germany, Denmark and France. Exports of wines packaged in containers of more than 10 litres increased by 5% per annum, compared to an increase of 4% for wines in containers of capacity less or equal to two litres. The smaller containers had a tariff duty of 1.74% while the other category of wine had a tariff duty of 7.06%. The SADC-EU EPA allows South Africa to export about 114 million litres of wine per year, duty free. South Africa's raw and solid cane sugar, exports to the EU increased by 80% per annum, compared to the export value of R1 billion that was reported for 2021. The SADC-EU EPA allows South Africa to export 150 000 tons of sugar to the EU duty free on an annual basis.

### 2.3. Exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom

The exit of the United Kingdom from the European Union resulted in an independent economic partnership agreement between the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) plus Mozambique and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland (SACUM-UK EPA). The agreement was implemented in January 2021. This sub-section reviews South Africa's exports of agricultural products under the SACUM-UK EPA.

**Table 4: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom**

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-UK exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Tariff applied to SA
<b>Total agriculture</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>100</b>		

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-UK exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Tariff applied to SA
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>70</b>		
<b>HS080610</b> Fresh grapes	2.3	2.6	19	14	2.67%
<b>HS220421</b> Wine in containers holding 2 litres or less	1.6	1.5	11	-9	1.57%
<b>HS080521</b> Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas) (2017-)	1.3	1.2	9	-7	0%
<b>HS080810</b> Apples	1.3	1.1	8	-14	6%
<b>HS220429</b> Wine in containers greater than 10 litres, excl sparkling wine	0.6	0.7	5	17	6.61%
<b>HS081040</b> Cranberries, bilberries and other fruit of the genus Vaccinium	0.7	0.7	5	0	0%
<b>HS080510</b> Oranges	0.6	0.6	4	-5	0%
<b>HS080550</b> Lemons	0.5	0.5	3	5	0%
<b>HS080930</b> Peaches, including nectarines	0.4	0.4	3	5	5
<b>HS170199</b> Cane or beet sugar, excl. sugar containing flavouring and colouring	0.2	0.3	2	127	44.50%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

South Africa's exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom were like that of the European Union. In 2022, South Africa's exports of agricultural products to the United Kingdom were R14 billion. The top ten products exported to the UK accounted for just over 70% of total agricultural products exported from South Africa to the United Kingdom. The top 10 products were from the fruit, wine and sugar industries. The market share of fresh grapes was 19% while the share of citrus was 17% of South Africa's total agricultural exports to the UK. From 2021 to 2022, exports of fresh grapes increased by 14% per annum while exports of mandarins and oranges decreased by 7% per annum and 5% per annum, respectively.

South Africa's mandarins, oranges and lemons had a tariff duty of zero in the UK market. Fresh grapes had a tariff duty of 2.67%.

Wine in containers of at most two litres holding capacity had a market share of 11% on total agricultural exports to the UK. Wine in containers with over 10 litres holding capacity had a market share of 9%. From 2021 to 2022, exports of wine in the smaller containers decreased by 9% per annum whilst wine in the bigger containers had its exports increased by 17% per annum. In 2022, South African's tariff duty for wine in the United Kingdom ranged from 1.57% to 6.61%. South Africa has gained, in addition to 114 million liters of wine currently exported duty free to the EU under the SADC-EU EPA, an additional 70 million liters of wine to be exported to the United Kingdom alone under the SACUM-UK EPA regime per annum.

Exports of apples, cranberries and blueberries had a negative growth rate of 14% per annum and 0% per annum, respectively. Apples had a tariff duty of 6% while cranberries and blueberries had duty-free market access to the UK. Exports of peaches increased by 5% per annum compared to the like exports reported in 2021. South African peaches had a duty of 5% in the UK. South Africa has also gained, in addition to 150 000 kg of sugar currently exported duty free to the EU under the SADC-EU EPA, an additional 71 000 kg of sugar to be exported to the United Kingdom alone under the SACUM-UK EPA regime per annum.

## 2.4. Exports of agricultural products to Africa-37

The implementation of the AfCFTA is still at the infancy stage. Most of the trade reflected in the analysis is taking place under the MFN trade regime. The full value of the AfCFTA will come to fruition upon the completion of the tariff phase-down programme (after 13 years). This explains why most of the product lines exported still attract relatively high duties. As a result, duty-free trade under the AfCFTA is expected to expand far beyond the figures reflected in the analysis.

Trade within the African continent, under the AfCFTA, was analysed using African Union member states that have signed the AfCFTA agreement and deposited instruments for ratification of their membership. SADC FTA member states were excluded from this group. The purpose of the Africa-37 group is to analyse the new AfCFTA countries. With the implementation of the AfCFTA, this section will reflect new dynamics of trading under the agreement. Table 5 analyses the performance of prominent products exported from South Africa to these countries. The table ranks the top 10 exported products based on 2022 data, the market share of each product on the total value exported to Africa-37, the growth rate of each product from 2021 to 2022 and tariff duty applied to each product exported from South Africa.

**Table 5: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to Africa-37**

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA- Africa-37 exports in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets (within Africa-37) and tariff applied to SA
<b>Total Agriculture (Africa-37)</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>100</b>		

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA- Africa-37 exports in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets (within Africa-37) and tariff applied to SA
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>51</b>		
<b>HS080810</b> Apples	1.8	2.0	19	10	Nigeria- 20% Senegal- 20% Kenya- 25%
<b>HS220710</b> Undenatured ethyl alcohol of alcohol strength ≥80 %	0.4	0.6	5	23	Angola- 60% Ghana- 15% Nigeria- 15%
<b>HS110313</b> Groats and meal of maize (corn)	0.4	0.5	5	40	Angola- 50% Cameroon- 10% Burkina Faso- 10%
<b>HS220421</b> Wine in containers holding ≤2 liters	0.4	0.5	5	22	Nigeria- 20% Kenya- 35% Ghana- 20%
<b>HS190190</b> Malt extracts, for food preparations of flour, groats, starch or malt	0.3	0.4	4	41	Congo- 18.33% DRC- 5% Togo- 10.83%
<b>HS210690</b> Food preparations n.e.s	0.3	0.4	4	21	DRC- 10% Nigeria- 15.63% Kenya- 12%
<b>HS100590</b> Maize, excl. seed	0.3	0.3	3	20	Angola- 30% Ivory Coast- 5% Kenya- 50%
<b>HS200819</b> Preserved nuts and other seeds	0.1	0.2	2	337	Niger- 20% Angola- 50% Nigeria- 20%
<b>HS240220</b> Cigarettes containing tobacco	0.3	0.2	2	-13	DRC- 20% Angola- 60% Guinea- 20%
<b>HS210410</b> Soups and broths	0.1	0.2	2	34	Nigeria- 20% Sudan- 40% Liberia- 20%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The current export basket comprises of products from fruit and nuts, beverages, grains, products of milling industry and miscellaneous edible preparations industries. The top 10 products accounted for just over half of South Africa's agricultural exports to Africa-37. South Africa's exports of apples had a share of 19% on total agricultural products exports to Africa-37. Exports of apples increased by 10% per annum compared to exports of apples in 2021. The top three markets for apples were Nigeria, Senegal and Kenya. South African apples had a tariff duty of 20% in Nigeria and Senegal and 25% in Kenya.

Undenatured ethyl alcohol of alcoholic strength  $\geq 80\%$  and wine in containers holding at most two litres had an aggregate share of 10% on agricultural exports to Africa-37. Both products grew at 23% per annum and 22% per annum, respectively. The top three markets for ethyl alcohol were Angola, Ghana and Nigeria whilst the top three markets for wine were Nigeria, Kenya and Ghana. South Africa was the largest supplier of ethyl alcohol for Angola with a tariff duty of 60% whereas the tariff duty in Ghana and Nigeria was 15%. South African cigarettes had a tariff duty of 60% in Angola while the tariff duty in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Guinea was 20%.

In 2022, South Africa's exports of maize meal and groats were worth approximately half a billion, with a share of 5% on exports of agricultural products to Africa-37. From 2021 to 2022, exports of maize meal and groats increased by 40% per annum. The top three importers of maize meal and groats were Angola, Cameroon and Burkina Faso with a tariff duty of 50% in Angola and 10% in Cameroon and Burkina Faso. Exports of malt extracts, preparations of starch malt, groats and flours had a share of 4% on total agricultural exports. The exports increased by 41% per annum compared to 2021. The top three markets for malt extracts were Congo, DRC and Togo. Malt extracts also had a tariff duty of 18.33 in Congo, 5% in DRC and 10.83 in Togo.

Processed food such as Food preparations, soups, broths and preserved nuts had an aggregated share of 8% with a growth rate of 21% per annum, 34% per annum and 337% per annum, respectively. The top three markets for food preparations were the DRC, Nigeria and Kenya. The top three markets for soups and groats were Nigeria, Sudan and Liberia. The top three markets for preserved fruit and nuts were Niger, Angola and Nigeria. Maize had a share of 3%, with a growth rate of 20% per annum. The top three markets for maize were Angola, Ivory Coast and Kenya.

## 2.5. Exports of agricultural products to the United States

South Africa is a beneficiary of the United States of America (USA)'s African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). Exports of selected products under AGOA are duty free. This section is a review of the top 10 agricultural products that South Africa exports to the USA.

**Table 6: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to the United States**

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-USA exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022
<b>Total agriculture (AGOA)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19.1</b>
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>65</b>	
<b>HS080262:</b> Shelled macadamia nuts	0.9	1.3	15	46

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-USA exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022
<b>HS080510:</b> Oranges	0.9	0.8	10	-3
<b>HS080521:</b> Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas) excl. clementines	0.9	0.8	10	-3
<b>HS220421:</b> Wine in 2 litres or less containers, excl. sparkling wine	0.6	0.7	8	10
<b>HS210500:</b> Ice cream and other edible ice	0.4	0.5	6	45
<b>HS080620:</b> Dried grapes	0.1	0.4	4	148
<b>HS170114:</b> Raw cane sugar	0.3	0.4	4	33
<b>HS220710:</b> Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength $\geq 80\%$	0.2	0.3	3	19
<b>HS200989:</b> Fruit, nut and vegetable juices	0.1	0.2	3	243
<b>HS220429:</b> Other wine other than of heading 2009	0.3	0.2	2	-33

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The top 10 agricultural exports from South Africa to the United States of America accounted for about 64% of agricultural exports to the US. About 98% of South Africa's macadamia nuts are exported to global markets. In 2022, exports of shelled macadamia nuts were ranked the largest agricultural export product from South Africa to the United States of America. The share of macadamia nuts on agricultural products exported to the United States was 15.1% with a growth rate of 46% per annum compared to 2021. Oranges, Mandarins and Grapes had an aggregated share of 24%. Exports of oranges and mandarins declined by 3% per annum while exports of grapes increased by 148% compared to 2021.

In 2022, wine and ethyl alcohol had an aggregated share of 13% on total agricultural products exported to the United States. Wine in containers of at most two litres holding capacity had export growth rate of 10% per annum whilst other wines declined by 33% per annum. From 2021 to 2022, exports of ice-cream and other edible ice increased by 45% per annum. South Africa exported R37 million worth of raisins to the US. From 2021 to 2022 exports of raisins increased by 148% per annum.

## 2.6. Exports of agricultural products to EFTA member states

As a member of the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), South Africa has a free trade agreement with European Free Trade Association (EFTA) states. The agreement came into effect in 2008. This sub-section reviews South Africa's trade of agricultural products under the SACU EFTA, with focus on the top 10 products exported.

**Table 7: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to EFTA**

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-EFTA exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and tariff applied to SA
<b>Total Agriculture (EFTA)</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>66</b>		
<b>HS220421</b> Wine in containers holding 2 litres or less	0.1	0.1	21	9	Switzerland- 13.89% Norway- 0%
<b>HS080610</b> Fresh grapes	0.1	0.1	9	-36	Switzerland- 73.7% Norway- 0%
<b>HS080262</b> Shelled macadamia nuts	0.1	0.1	10	15	Switzerland- 0% Norway- 0%
<b>HS080521</b> Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	0.1	0.0	5	-47	Switzerland- 0% Norway- 8.5%
<b>HS150420</b> Fats and oils and their fractions, of fish, other than liver oils	0.0	0.0	5	888	Switzerland- 7.7% Norway- 0%
<b>HS200899</b> Preserved fruit and other edible parts of plants	0.0	0.0	5	356	Switzerland- 4.04% Norway- 20.96%
<b>HS220429</b> Wine in containers greater than 10 litres, excl. sparkling wine	0.0	0.0	3	0	Switzerland- 19.87% Norway- 0%
<b>HS080510</b> Oranges	0.0	0.0	3	-9	Switzerland- 0% Norway- 8.51%
<b>HS081310</b> Apricots	0.0	0.0	3	-1	Switzerland- 0% Norway- 0%

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-EFTA exports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and tariff applied to SA
<b>HS330129</b> Essential oils, excl. those of citrus and mint	0.0	0.0	2	6	Switzerland- 0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, exports of South Africa's agricultural products to EFTA states were R0.7 billion. The aggregation of the top 10 exported products accounted for over 65% on total agricultural exports. Among the top 10 products, exports were mostly destined for Switzerland and Norway markets. The top 10 exports ranged from beverages; fruit and nuts; animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils to essential oils. Wine accounted for 24% of agricultural products exported to EFTA. Wine in containers of at most two litres holding capacity had a growth rate of 9% per annum while wine in containers greater than 10 litres holding capacity had a growth rate of 0.5% per annum compared to 2021. The smaller containers had a tariff duty of 13.89% in Switzerland while the bigger containers had a duty of 19.87%. Norway had nil tariff for both wines.

Fresh grapes, Macadamia nuts, Mandarins, Preserved fruit, Oranges and Apricots had an aggregated share of 35% on total agricultural exports to EFTA. From 2021 to 2022, exports of grapes decreased by 36% per annum. Switzerland had a tariff duty of 73.7% on grapes while Norway had duty-free market access. Exports of macadamia nuts had a growth rate of 15% per annum, and duty-free market access in Switzerland and Norway. From 2021 to 2022, exports of mandarins decreased by 47% per annum. Mandarins had duty-free market access in Switzerland and a tariff duty of 8.5% in Norway.

Exports of preserved fruit had a growth rate of 356% per annum and tariff duties of 4.04% and 20.96% in Switzerland and Norway, respectively. From 2021 to 2022, exports of oranges and apricots decreased by 9% per annum and 1% per annum, respectively. Oranges and apricots had duty-free market access in Switzerland. Apricots accessed Norway tariff duty free while oranges had a tariff duty of 8.51%. Fats and oils had a tariff duty of 7.7% in Switzerland and duty-free market access in Norway. From 2021 to 2022, exports of essential oils increased by 6% per annum. Essential oils had duty free market access in Switzerland.

## 2.7. Exports of agricultural products to MERCOSUR-4

As a beneficiary of the SACU-MERCOSUR preferential trade agreement (PTA), South Africa exports selected agricultural products to Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay under this agreement. The agreement covers just over a thousand tariff lines of all products on each side with a margin of preference ranging from 10 – 100%. This sub-section reviews South Africa's exports of agricultural products to MERCOSUR-4 countries, with focus on the top 10 products exported in 2022.

**Table 8: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to MERCOSUR-4**



Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-ZAR) 2022	% Share on total SA-MERCOSUR exports in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and tariff applied to SA
<b>Total Agriculture (Mercosur)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>86</b>		
<b>HS220870</b> Liqueurs and cordials	0.1	0.1	33	61	Brazil- 20% Paraguay- 18% Uruguay- 19.8%
<b>HS120991</b> Vegetable seeds for sowing	0.0	0.0	8	-6	Brazil- 0% Argentina- 0% Uruguay- 0%
<b>HS220421</b> Wine in containers holding ≤2L, excl. sparkling wine	0.0	0.0	8	-15	Brazil- 27% Paraguay- 18% Uruguay- 19.8%
<b>HS510111</b> Shorn wool	0.0	0.0	7	135	Uruguay- 7.36%
<b>HS130219</b> Vegetable saps and extracts	0.0	0.0	6	26	Argentina- 5.75% Brazil- 5.75%
<b>HS080620</b> Dried grapes	0.0	0.0	6	15	Brazil- 10% Argentina- 10%
<b>HS110710</b> Malt, excl. roasted	-	0.0	6		Uruguay- 12.6%
<b>HS121229</b> Seaweed and other algae	0.0	0.0	5	48	Brazil- 6% Argentina- 6%
<b>HS210390</b> Preparation for and prepared sauces, condiments and seasonings	0.0	0.0	4	3105	Brazil- 17% Uruguay- 15.3%
<b>HS200799</b> Fruit jams, jellies, marmalades and purees	0.0	0.0	4	364	Brazil- 14%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The top 10 products exported to MERCOSUR-4 accounted for over 86% of agricultural products exported from South Africa to the MERCOSUR-4 group. Exports of liquors, cordials and wine had a share of 41%. From 2021 to 2022, exports of liquors and cordials increased by 62% per annum while exports of wine decreased by 15% per annum. The main markets for liquors and cordials were Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay. Liquors and cordials had tariff

duties of 20%, 18% and 19.8% in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, respectively. Wines had duties of 27%, 18% and 19.8% in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, respectively.

Vegetable seeds for sowing, seaweed and other algae had an aggregated share of 13% on total agricultural exports to MERCOSUR-4. South Africa's exports of vegetable seeds decreased by 6% per annum while exports of seaweed and other algae increased by 48% per annum. The top three markets for vegetable seeds were Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay; accessed duty-free. Seaweeds were mainly exported to Brazil and Argentina. Both markets had a tariff duty of six percent. Uruguay was the main market for shorn wool, with a tariff duty of 7.36%. Approximately R20 million worth of vegetable saps were exported to MERCOSUR-4. From 2021 to 2022, exports of vegetable saps increased by 26% per annum. South African saps had a tariff duty of 5.75% in Argentina and Brazil.

Exports of dried grapes aka raisins increased by 15% per annum, compared to 2021 exports. South Africa's dried grapes had a tariff duty of 10% in Brazil and Argentina. Malt was imported by Uruguay at a tariff duty of 12.6%. Prepared and preparations for sauces, condiments and seasonings had a share of 4% on the South Africa's exports of agricultural products to MERCOSUR-4. The main markets were Brazil and Uruguay with tariff duties of 17% and 15.3%, respectively. Fruit jams, jellies, marmalades and purees were exported mainly to Brazil at a tariff duty of 14%.

## 2.8. Exports of agricultural products to Asian countries

South Africa does not have any trade agreement with middle east and Asia. Asia was included in this review to cover the most promising markets regarding growth potential. Over the past 20 years, South Africa's exports of agricultural products to Asia grew fast. This subsection reviews exports of agricultural products from South Africa to Asian countries, with focus on the top 10 products exported.

**Table 9: South Africa's top 10 exports of agricultural products to Asian countries**

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-Asia exports by value in 2022	% Change from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and tariff applied to SA
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>61</b>		
<b>HS100590</b> Maize, excl seed for sowing	6.7	12.3	22	83	Taiwan- 0% Japan- 16.67% Vietnam- 11.33%
<b>HS080510</b> Oranges	5.1	5.8	10	14	China- 11% United Arab Emirates- 0% Bangladesh- 25%
<b>HS080810</b> Apples	2.4	3.1	5	29	Malaysia- 5% Bangladesh- 5% United Arab Emirates- 0%

Products exported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on SA-Asia exports by value in 2022	% Change from 2021 to 2022	Top three destination markets and tariff applied to SA
<b>HS510111</b> Shorn wool	4	3	5	-28	China- 38% India- 2.5% Turkey- 0%
<b>HS080521</b> Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas)	2.2	2.2	4	-2	United Arab Emirates- 0% China- 12% Bangladesh- 25%
<b>HS080550</b> Lemons	1.8	2.1	4	13	United Arab Emirates- 0% Saudi Arabia- 0% Iraq
<b>HS080610</b> Fresh grapes	1.5	1.8	3	23	Vietnam- 8% Israel- 16.05% Malaysia- 5%
<b>HS080261</b> In shell macadamia nuts	1.5	1.8	3	15	China- 12% Vietnam- 30% Hong Kong- 0%
<b>HS120190</b> Soya beans, excl seed for sowing	0.0	1.7	3	346545	Malaysia- 0% Vietnam- 0% Thailand- 80%
<b>HS080830</b> Pears	1.1	1.4	3	34	India- 30% United Arab Emirates- 0% Indonesia- 5%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

South Africa's top 10 exported agricultural products comprises mainly of fruit and nuts. The top 10 products accounted for about 61% of South Africa's exports of agricultural products to Asian countries. In 2022, South Africa's exports of agricultural products to Asian countries were R56.8 billion. Maize (excluding seed for sowing) was the largest product exported with a share of 22 percent. From 2021 to 2022, maize exports grew by 83 percent per annum. The top three destination markets for maize were Taiwan, Japan and Vietnam. South African maize had tariff duties of 0%, 16.67% and 11.33% in Taiwan, Japan and Vietnam, respectively.

Exports of oranges, apples, lemons, fresh grapes, mandarins, macadamia nuts and pears accounted for about 32% agricultural exports to Asia. From 2021 to 2022, exports of oranges increased by 14% per annum. The top three markets for oranges were China, United Arab Emirates and Bangladesh. South African oranges had a tariff duty of zero in the UAE while the Chinese and Bangladesh markets had duties of 11% and 25%, respectively. From 2021 to 2022, exports of apples increased by 29% per annum. The top three markets for apples were Malaysia, Bangladesh and UAE. Apples had a tariff duty of five percent in Malaysia and Bangladesh whilst market access in China was duty free.

From 2021 to 2022, exports of mandarins decreased by two percent per annum. The top three markets for the product were UAE, China and Bangladesh. South African mandarins had

duties of 12% in China, 25% in Bangladesh and zero in the UAE. Exports of lemons increased by 13% per annum while exports of fresh grapes increased by 23% per annum. The top three markets for lemons were UAE, Saudi Arabia and Iraq. Lemons had tariff duty-free market access in the UAE and Saudi Arabia. There was no information available of the duty for lemons in Iraq. The main markets for fresh grapes were Vietnam, Israel and Malaysia with tariff duties of 8%, 16.05% and 5%, respectively.

From 2021 to 2022, exports of pears increased by 34% per annum. The main markets for pears were India, UAE and Indonesia. South African pears had duty-free market access in the UAE while India and Indonesia had tariff duties of 30% and 5%, respectively. From 2021 to 2022, exports of macadamia nuts increased by 15% per annum and the main markets for the product were China, Vietnam and Hong Kong. Macadamia nuts had a tariff duty of 12% in China, 30% in Vietnam and duty-free in Hong Kong. Exports of shorn wool decreased by 28% per annum while exports of soyabean increased at a rate over 100% per annum. Wool had a duty of 38% in China, 2.5% in India and duty-free market access in Turkey. Soyabean had duty-free market access in Malaysia and Vietnam whilst the duty in Thailand was 80%.

### 3. Import performance analysis of South Africa's agricultural products, with focus on partner trading blocs

**Table 10: Summary of South Africa's imports of agricultural products from trading blocs**

Trading Block	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top 3 product groups imported from the blocks (2HS)
<b>World</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>117.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>BLOCS Sub-total</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>108.5</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>17</b>	
European Union	28.4	33.2	28	17	Meat; Cereals; Residues and waste from food industries
SADC-FTA	16.1	18.4	16	14	Animal or veg fats and oils; Cereals; Prepared fruit, veg and nuts
MERCOSUR-4	10.7	12.2	10	14	Sugars; Live animals; Edible fruit and nuts
United Kingdom	3.6	4.1	4	16	Beverages; Residues and waste from food industries; Miscellaneous edible preparations
United States	4.4	4.0	3	-8	Meat; Miscellaneous edible preparations; Fruit and nuts
EFTA	1.7	2.0	2	15	Tobacco; Coffee, tea, mate & spices; Beverages
AFCFTA (Africa-37)	1.2	1.4	1	19	Coffee; Cocoa; Fruit and nuts

Trading Block	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top 3 product groups imported from the blocks (2HS)
Asia	26.6	33.1	28	24	Beverages; Animal or veg fats and oils; Cereals

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the world were worth approximately R117.8 billion. The analysed group accounted for 92% of total agricultural imports. The European Union was the largest exporter with a market share of 28% on South Africa's agricultural imports from the world and a share of 26% on agricultural imports from trading blocs. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the EU increased by 17% per annum. South Africa's imports from the EU were mostly from meat, cereals and residues from food industries.

SADC FTA was the second largest exporter worth about R18.4 billion, a market share of 16% on agricultural imports from the world. South Africa's imports of agricultural products from SADC FTA had a share of 16% on world imports. From 2021 to 2022, imports of agricultural products from SADC FTA members increased by 14% per annum. The main products imported from SADC FTA were from the Animal or vegetable fats and oils, Cereals and Prepared fruit, vegetables and nuts subsectors. South Africa's imports from MERCOSUR-4 were mainly from the Sugars, Live animals and Edible fruit and nuts industries. The aggregate share of products imported Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay was 10% of total agricultural imports from the world. From 2021 to 2022, imports from MERCOSUR-4 increased by 14% per annum.

Agricultural products imported from the United Kingdom and the United States of America had shares of 4% and 3% on South Africa's imports from the world, respectively. From 2021 to 2022, imports from the United Kingdom increased by 16% while imports from the United States of America decreased by 8%. The main products imported from the United Kingdom were of the Beverages, Residues and waste from food industries and Miscellaneous edible preparations industries. South Africa imported mainly Meat, Miscellaneous edible preparations and Fruit and nuts from the United States.

In 2022, South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the European Free Trade Association states (EFTA) was R2 billion, a share of 2% on world imports. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports from EFTA increased by 15% per annum. Tobacco, Coffee, tea, mate and spices, and Beverages were the top three product categories imported from EFTA. The share of imports from Africa-37 countries was just over a percentage of total imports from the world. The main products imported from the Africa-37 group were Coffee, Cocoa and Fruit and nuts industries. After the EU, Asia was the largest supplier, with a market share of 28% on South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the world. From 2021 to 2022, imports from Asia increased by 24% per annum. The main products imported from Asia were from the Beverages, Animal or vegetable fats and oils and Cereals sub-sectors.

### 3.1. Imports of agricultural products from the European Union

This sub-section is a review of South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the European Union with focus on the top 10 products imported in 2022.

**Table 11: South Africa's imports of top 10 agricultural products from the EU**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three exporting countries	Tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture (EU)</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>50</b>			
<b>HS100199</b> Wheat and meslin (excl. seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	3.6	3.9	12	9	Poland, Germany, Lithuania	0%
<b>HS151211</b> Crude sunflower seed or safflower oil	1.2	3.4	10	171	Bulgaria, Romania, Germany	0%
<b>HS210690</b> Food Preparations	2.0	2.1	6	7	Germany, Netherlands, Poland	0%
<b>HS220820</b> Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc	1.1	1.3	4	17	France, Portugal, Italy	0%
<b>HS210111</b> Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee	0.9	1.2	4	33	Germany, Spain, Netherlands	0%
<b>HS110720</b> Roasted malt	0.7	1.1	3	66	Belgium, France, Netherlands	0%
<b>HS220210</b> Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters	0.7	1.0	3	42	Austria, Netherlands, Spain	0%
<b>HS220870</b> Liqueurs and cordials	0.4	0.9	3	101	Germany, Netherlands, Italy	0%
<b>HS230990</b> Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food put up for retail sale)	0.7	0.8	2	6	France, Netherlands, Germany	0%
<b>HS230910</b> Dog or cat food, put up for retail sale	0.8	0.8	2	-1	Czech Republic, Netherlands, France	0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The top 10 products imported from the European Union accounted for about 50% of South Africa's agricultural imports. The top 10 products had duty-free market access in South Africa. Wheat and meslin valued at R3.9 billion were the largest product imported from the EU. From

2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of wheat and meslin from the EU increased by nine percent per annum. South Africa's imports of wheat and meslin mainly came from Poland, Germany and Lithuania. Crude sunflower seed or safflower oil were the second largest product imported from the EU-27, with a share of 10% on agricultural imports. From 2021 to 22, South Africa's imports of crude sunflower seed oil increased by 171% per annum. Crude sunflower seed oil was mainly imported from Bulgaria, Romania and Germany.

In 2022, imports of food preparations and extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee had an aggregate share of 10% on South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the EU. Imports of food preparations increased by 7% per annum while imports of coffee extracts increased by 33% per annum. Food preparations were mainly imported from Germany, Netherlands and Poland. Coffee extracts were mainly imported from Germany, Spain and Netherlands. Imports of Spirits from distilled grape wine, Waters and Liquors and cordials had an aggregate share of nine percent on agricultural imports from the EU. South Africa's imports of grape wine spirits increased by 17% per annum while imports of waters and liquors and cordials increased by 42% per annum and 101% per annum, respectively. Spirits were mainly imported from France, Portugal and Italy. Waters were mainly imported from Austria, Netherlands and Spain. Liquors and cordials were mainly imported from Germany, Netherlands and Italy.

### 3.2. Imports of agricultural products from SADC-FTA member states

This sub-section reviews imports of agricultural products from SADC FTA member states into South Africa. The focus is on the top 10 products imported.

**Table 12: Top 10 agricultural products imported from the SADC region under the FTA**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three supplying markets and tariff applied by SA
<b>Grand Total (SADC-12)</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>61</b>		
<b>HS170113</b> Sugar	3.1	2.9	16	-5	Eswatini- 0% Malawi-? Lesotho- 0%
<b>HS010229</b> Live cattle	2.3	2.8	15	21	Botswana- 0% Namibia- 0% Lesotho- - 0%
<b>HS220300</b> Beer made from malt	0.9	1.5	8	65	Namibia- 0% Mozambique- 0% Zimbabwe- 0%
<b>HS080390</b> Bananas	0.7	0.8	4	12	Mozambique- 0% Eswatini- 0% Zimbabwe- 0%
<b>HS190219</b> Uncooked pasta	0.6	0.7	4	19	Namibia- 0% Eswatini- 0% Mozambique- 0%

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three supplying markets and tariff applied by SA
<b>HS510119</b> Greasy wool	0.6	0.6	3	2	Lesotho- 0% Namibia- 0% Eswatini- 0%
<b>HS010410</b> Sheep	0.4	0.6	3	57	Mauritius- 0% Malawi- 0% Mozambique- 0%
<b>HS170114</b> Other cane sugar	0.7	0.5	3	-33	Eswatini- 0% Zambia- 26.39% Mozambique- 26.39%
<b>HS240120</b> Tobacco	0.5	0.5	3	-2	Zimbabwe- 0% Mozambique- 0% Malawi- 0%
<b>HS170290</b> Sugars in solid form, incl. invert sugar, sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose	0.4	0.4	2	13	Eswatini- 0% Zambia- 0% Malawi- 0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa's top 10 imports of agricultural products from SADC-12 comprised of sugar products, live animals, beverages, wool, fruit, cereal preparations and tobacco products. The top 10 products had an aggregate share of over 61% on total imports under the SADC FTA. Raw cane sugar, other cane sugar and sugars in solid form had a share of 21% of the total basket of agricultural products from SADC-12. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of raw cane sugar and other cane sugar decreased by 5% per annum and 33% per annum, respectively. South Africa imported raw cane sugar mainly from Eswatini, Malawi and Lesotho while other cane sugars were imported from Eswatini, Zambia and Mozambique. Sugars from Zambia and Mozambique had a tariff duty of 26.39% in South Africa while sugars of Eswatini origin had duty-free market access in South Africa. Imports of solid sugars increased by 13% per annum. Solid sugars were imported mainly from Eswatini, Zambia and Malawi, duty free.

Imports of live cattle and sheep had a share of 18% on agricultural imports from SADC-12. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of live cattle and sheep increased by 21% per annum and 57% per annum, respectively. South Africa imported live animals mainly from Botswana, Namibia and Lesotho, duty free. Sheep were mostly imported from Mauritius, Malawi and Mozambique, duty free. From 2021 to 2022, imports of beer increased by 65% per annum while imports of tobacco decreased by 3% per annum. South Africa imported beer mainly from Namibia, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, duty free. Tobacco was mainly imported from Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Malawi, duty free.

Imports of bananas had a share of 4% on imports of agricultural products from SADC-12. From 2021 to 2022, imports of bananas increased by 12% per annum. Bananas were mainly imported from Mozambique, Eswatini and Zimbabwe. Imports of bananas from these countries had duty-free market access into South Africa. Uncooked pasta had a share of 4% on agricultural imports from the bloc. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of uncooked



pasta increased by 19% per annum. The top three suppliers of uncooked pasta were Namibia, Eswatini and Mozambique, duty free. Imports of greasy wool had a share of 3%, mainly imported from Lesotho, Namibia and Eswatini. Greasy wool from the three countries had tariff duty free market access into South Africa.

### 3.3. Imports of agricultural products from MERSOSUR-4

This subsection reviews South Africa's imports of agricultural products from Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, with focus on the top 10 products imported.

**Table 13: Top 10 agricultural products imported from MERCOSUR-4-member states**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three supplying markets for the product	Tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture (MERCOSUR-4)</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>81</b>			
<b>HS100199</b> Wheat and meslin	0.1	2.9	24	2666	Argentina, Brazil	0%
<b>HS020712</b> frozen whole chicken	1.7	2.1	17	26	Brazil Argentina, Uruguay	37.67%
<b>HS230400</b> Soyabean oilcake and other solid residues	3.1	1.4	11	-56	Argentina	4.95%
<b>HS020714</b> Frozen chicken cuts	1.5	1.3	11	-15	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay	48.57%
<b>HS150790</b> Soyabean oil and its fractions	0.6	0.7	6	20	Argentina	10%
<b>HS151211</b> Crude oil	-	0.4	3		Argentina	10%
<b>HS050400</b> Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish)	0.4	0.3	3	-14	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay	0%
<b>HS020329</b> Frozen pork	0.3	0.3	2	-10	Brazil	7.50%
<b>HS020727</b> Frozen turkey cuts	0.2	0.3	2	33	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay	0%
<b>HS020629</b> Frozen bovine offal, excl. tongue and livers	0.2	0.2	2	13	Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil	0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

The top 10 agricultural imports from MERCOSUR were dominated by meat products followed by wheat, residues from food preparations and animal or vegetable fats and oils. The aggregation of the top 10 products covered about 81% of South Africa's agricultural imports from MERCOSUR-4. In 2022, wheat and meslin had a share of 24% on the total imports of agricultural products from MERCOSUR. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of wheat and meslin increased by over 100% per annum. The main exporters of wheat were Argentina and Brazil. The two countries had tariff duty-free market access in South Africa.

Meat products, including guts, bladders and stomachs of animals had an aggregate share of 37% on South Africa's imports of agricultural products from MERCOSUR-4. From 2021 to 2022, imports of frozen whole chicken increased by 26% per annum while imports of frozen chicken cuts decreased by 15% per annum. Whole chickens were mainly imported from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay at 37.67% tariff duty. Chicken cuts were imported from similar countries at a relatively higher tariff duty of 48.57%. From 2021 to 2022, imports of frozen pork declined by 10% per annum. Pork was mainly imported from Brazil at a tariff duty of 7.5%.

South Africa's imports of frozen cuts of turkey increased by 33% per annum. Turkey was mainly imported from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, tariff duty free. From 2021 to 2022, imports of frozen bovine offal increased by 14% per annum. Bovine offal was mainly imported from Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, tariff duty free. Guts, bladders and animal stomachs were also imported from Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, tariff duty free. However, imports of guts decreased by 14% per annum. South Africa's imports of soyabean oilcake and other solid residues decreased by 56% per annum. Soyabean oilcakes were mainly imported from Argentina at a tariff duty of 4.95%. Soyabean oil and Sunflower seed crude oil had a share of 9% on the total agricultural imports from MERCOSUR-4. The two products were mainly imported from Argentina, tariff duty free.

### 3.4. Imports of agricultural products under the SACU-M-UK EPA

To review the performance of South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the United Kingdom, the top 10 products were analysed.

**Table 14: Top 10 products imported from the United Kingdom**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture (UK)</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>78</b>		
<b>HS220830</b> Whiskies	1.4	1.8	45	31	0%
<b>HS220850</b> Gin and Geneva	0.2	0.2	6	11	0%
<b>HS230110</b> Flours, meals and pellets, of meat or meat offal; greaves	0.2	0.2	5	33	0%

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Tariff applied by SA
<b>HS010511</b> Fowls of the species Gallus domesticus	0.2	0.2	5	21	0%
<b>HS210690</b> Food preparations	0.2	0.2	4	-4	0%
<b>HS220210</b> Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters	0.1	0.1	3	36	0%
<b>HS180690</b> Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa	0.1	0.1	3	39	0%
<b>HS020329</b> Frozen meat of swine	0.1	0.1	3	-20	7.50%
<b>HS230990</b> Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding	0.1	0.1	2	5	0%
<b>HS210390</b> Preparations for sauces and prepared sauces; mixed condiments and seasonings	0.1	0.1	2	46	0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa imported approximately R4.1 billion worth of agricultural products from the United Kingdom. The top 10 imported products accounted for about 78 percent of the South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the United Kingdom. Products from the beverages, residues and waste from food industries, live animals, cocoa and cocoa preparations, meat and miscellaneous edible preparations industries were among the top 10 imported. Imports of Whiskies, Gin and Water had an aggregate share of 54% on agricultural imports from the UK. South Africa's imports of whiskies from the UK increased by 31% per annum while imports of gin, geneva and waters increased by 11% and 36.2% per annum, respectively. The three beverage products had duty free market access into South Africa.

Imports of meat flours, meals and pellets together with animal feeding preparations had an aggregated share of 8%. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of meat flours increased by 33% per annum while imports of animal feed preparations increased by 5% per annum. Both products had duty-free market access into South Africa. Food preparations that were not specified elsewhere and preparations or prepared sauces, mixed condiments and other seasonings had a share of 6%. From 2021 to 2022, imports of food preparations decreased by 4% per annum while imports of sauces, mixed condiments and other seasonings increased by 46% per annum. South Africa's imports of chocolate had a share of 3% on agricultural imports from the UK. Imports of chocolates increased by 39% per annum. Imports of frozen pork decreased by almost 20% per annum and had a tariff duty of 7.5%.

### 3.5. Imports of agricultural products from the United States

This subsection reviews South Africa's imports of agricultural products from the United States of America with focus on the top 10 imported products.

**Table 15: Top 10 products imported from the United States of America**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share of total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>62</b>		
<b>HS020714</b> Frozen cuts and edible offal of Chicken	0.8	0.6	16	-17	48.57%
<b>HS080212</b> Fresh or dried almonds, shelled	0.2	0.4	9	107	0%
<b>HS210690</b> Food Preparation	0.4	0.3	8	-18	8.33%
<b>HS220830</b> Whiskies	0.2	0.2	5	4	0.80%
<b>HS350510</b> Dextrins and other modified starches	0.1	0.2	5	47	0%
<b>HS100510</b> Maize seed for sowing	0.2	0.2	5	26	0%
<b>HS230990</b> Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food)	0.1	0.2	5	72	4%
<b>HS170211</b> Lactose in solid form and lactose syrup, not containing added flavoring or coloring matter	0.1	0.1	4	41	0%
<b>HS210390</b> Preparations for sauces and prepared sauces	0.1	0.1	4	42	8.75%
<b>HS350220</b> Milk albumin	0.1	0.1	3	-2	0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa imported about R4 billion worth of agricultural products from the United States of America. The top 10 products imported accounted for approximately 62 percent of total agricultural imports from the USA. Imports of Fresh chicken cuts had a share of 16% on total agricultural imports from the USA. Almonds had a share of 9%. From 2021 to 2022, imports of frozen chicken cuts decreased by 17% per annum while imports of almond nuts

increased by over 100 percent per annum. Imports of frozen chicken cuts had a tariff duty of 48.57% while almond nuts had tariff duty-free market access in South Africa. Imports of food preparations and preparations for and prepared sauces had an aggregated share of 12%. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of food preparations decreased by 19% per annum while imports of sauces increased by 42% per annum. Food preparations had a tariff duty of 8.33% while sauces had a duty of 8.75%.

Imports of whiskies had a share of 5% on agricultural imports from the United States. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of whiskies increased by 4% per annum. Whiskies had a tariff duty of 0.8%. Imports of dextrins and milk albumin had an aggregated share of 7% on total agricultural imports from the States. South Africa's imports of dextrins and other modified starches increased by 47% per annum while imports of milk albumin decreased by 2% per annum. Both products had duty free market access in South Africa. Imports of maize seed, animal feeding preparations and lactose increased by 26%, 72% and 41% per annum, respectively. Imports of maize seed and lactose had tariff duty-free market access while imports of animal feeding preparations had a tariff duty of 4%.

### 3.6. Imports of agricultural products from EFTA member states

This subsection reviews South Africa's imports of agricultural products from Switzerland, Iceland, Lichtenstein and Norway. It provides imports of agricultural products under the SACU-EFTA.

**Table 16: Top 10 products imported under the SACU-EFTA**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share of total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three suppliers for the product	Tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture (EFTA)</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>95</b>			
<b>HS240220</b> Cigarettes containing tobacco	1.2	1.1	56	-5	Switzerland	22.50%
<b>HS090121</b> Roasted coffee (excl. decaffeinated)	0.2	0.2	11	22	Switzerland, Norway	0%
<b>HS220210</b> Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters	0.1	0.2	11	146	Switzerland, Norway	0%
<b>HS210111</b> Extracts, essences and concentrates of coffee	0.1	0.1	5	52	Switzerland, Norway	0%
<b>HS210690</b> Food preparations	0.1	0.1	4	1	Switzerland, Norway, Iceland	0%
<b>HS190110</b> Preparations suitable for	0.0	0.0	2	1713	Switzerland	0%

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share of total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three suppliers for the product	Tariff applied by SA
infants or young children, put up for retail sale						
<b>HS520100</b> Cotton, not carded or combed	0.0	0.0	2		Switzerland	6.94%
<b>HS180632</b> Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, in blocks, slabs or bars of <= 2 kg (excl. filled)	0.0	0.0	2	25	Switzerland	20%
<b>HS180690</b> Chocolate and other preparations containing cocoa, in containers or immediate packings of <= 2 kg (excl. in blocks, slabs or bars and cocoa powder)	0.0	0.0	1	50	Switzerland, Norway	17%
<b>HS230990</b> Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excl. dog or cat food put up for retail sale)	0.0	0.0	1	39	Switzerland	1.33%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa's imports of agricultural products from EFTA were approximately R2 billion. The top 10 imported products accounted for 95% of total agricultural products imported from EFTA states. Cigarettes containing tobacco had a share of 56%. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of cigarettes decreased by 5% per annum. Cigarettes were mainly imported from Switzerland at a tariff duty of 22.5%. Roasted coffee had a share of 11% and a growth rate of 22% per annum. South Africa imported coffee mainly from Switzerland and Norway, both at an import tariff duty of zero. Water was mainly imported from Switzerland and Norway, duty free. Imports of water increased by 146% per annum. Coffee extracts, essences and concentrates and Food preparations had an aggregate share of 9% on South Africa's agricultural imports from EFTA. From 2021 to 2022, imports of coffee extracts increased by 53% per annum while imports of food preparations increased by 1% per annum. Coffee extracts and food preparations had duty-free market access to South Africa. Both products were mainly imported from Switzerland and Norway.

### 3.7. Imports of agricultural products under the AFCFTA (Africa-37)

This subsection reviews imports of agricultural products from Africa-37 into South Africa, with focus on the top 10 imported products.

**Table 17: Top 10 products imported from African countries**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on total imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three suppliers and tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture (Africa-37)</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>		
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>58</b>		
<b>HS090111</b> Coffee	0.2	0.2	16	46	Ethiopia- 0% Uganda- 0% Rwanda- 0%
<b>HS180310</b> Cocoa paste	0.2	0.2	12	0	Côte d'Ivoire- 0% Ghana- 0% Egypt- 0%
<b>HS080610</b> Fresh grapes	0.1	0.1	8	39	Egypt- 4%
<b>HS080132</b> Cashew nuts	0.0	0.1	4	143	Côte d'Ivoire- 0% Nigeria- 0% Benin- 0%
<b>HS520100</b> Cotton	-	0.1	4		Mali- 6.94% Côte d'Ivoire- 6.94%
<b>HS230610</b> Cotton seed oilcake and other solid residues	0.0	0.0	3	21	Benin- 6.6%
<b>HS170410</b> Chewing gum	0.0	0.0	3	27	Egypt- 25% Ghana- 25% Nigeria- 25%
<b>HS180631</b> Chocolate and other cocoa preparations	0.0	0.0	3	1689	Egypt- 20%
<b>HS071430</b> Yams	0.0	0.0	2	43	Ghana- 1.67% Kenya- 1.67% Nigeria- 1.67%
<b>HS060311</b> Roses	0.0	0.0	2	48	Kenya- 20% Ethiopia- 20% Uganda- 20%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, the top 10 products accounted for about 58% of South Africa's imports of agricultural products from Africa-37. Coffee was the largest imported product with a share of 16% on the agricultural imports from Africa-37. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of coffee increased by 46% per annum. Coffee was imported mainly from Ethiopia, Uganda and Rwanda, duty-free. Cocoa paste, chocolate and other cocoa preparations had an aggregate share of 15%. Imports of cocoa paste increased by 0.3% per annum while imports of chocolate and other cocoa preparations increased by over 100 percent per annum. South Africa's

imports of cocoa paste were mainly from Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana and Egypt, duty free. Chocolate and other cocoa preparations were imported mainly from Egypt at a tariff duty of 20%.

Fresh grapes and cashew nuts had an aggregated share of 12% on South Africa's agricultural imports from Africa-37. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of fresh grapes increased by 39% per annum while imports of cashews increased by 143% per annum. Fresh grapes were imported mainly from Egypt at a tariff duty of 4%. Cashew nuts were imported from Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria and Benin, tariff duty free. Cotton and cotton seed oilcake had an aggregated share of 8% on total imports from Africa-37. From 2021 to 2022 South Africa's imports of cotton seed oilcake increased by 21% per annum. Cotton seed oilcake was imported mainly from Mali and Côte d'Ivoire, at a tariff duty of 6.94% while cotton seed oilcake was imported from Benin at a tariff duty of 6.6%.

### 3.8. Imports of agricultural products from Asian countries

This subsection reviews South Africa's imports from agricultural products from Asian countries, with focus on the top 10 products imported.

**Table 18: South Africa's imported agricultural products from Asian countries**

Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three suppliers	Tariff applied by SA
<b>Total Agriculture (Asia)</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>100</b>			
<b>Top 10 sub-total</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>72</b>			
<b>HS151190</b> Palm oil and its fractions	7.4	10.6	32	43	Indonesia, Malaysia, India	10%
<b>HS100630</b> Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	7.0	7.6	23	8	Thailand, India, Pakistan	0%
<b>HS200979</b> Apple Juice	0.9	1.3	4	40	China, Turkey, Malaysia	0%
<b>HS050400</b> Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish)	1.1	1.2	4	15	China, India	0%
<b>HS350400</b> Peptones and their derivatives	0.6	0.8	2	34	China, India, Japan	0%
<b>HS151329</b> Palm kernel and babassu oil and their fractions	0.7	0.7	2	0	Indonesia, Malaysia, India	0%
<b>HS220210</b> Waters, including mineral	0.4	0.6	2	40	United Arab Emirates, Taiwan, China	0.22%



Products imported @ 6HS	Values (Bn-Rands) 2021	Values (Bn-Rands) 2022	% Share on imports by value in 2022	% Growth from 2021 to 2022	Top three suppliers	Tariff applied by SA
waters and aerated waters						
<b>HS190531</b> Sweet biscuits	0.3	0.4	1	46	India, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates	21%
<b>HS210690</b> Food preparations	0.4	0.4	1	6	China, India, Malaysia	8.33%
<b>HS350510</b> Dextrins and other modified starches	0.2	0.3	1	70	Thailand, China, Pakistan	0%

Source: Quantec EasyData, 2023

In 2022, South Africa's top 10 agricultural imports from Asia accounted for about 72 percent of total agricultural imports from Asia. Palm oil, palm kernel, babassu oil and their fractions had an aggregated share of 34% on the total agricultural imports from Asian countries. From 2021 to 2022, South Africa's imports of palm oil increased by 43% per annum while imports of palm kernel and babassu oil and its fractions decreased by 0.3% per annum. Both products were imported mainly from Indonesia, Malaysia and India. Imports of palm oil and kernels from these countries had a tariff duty of 10% and zero, respectively. Rice was the second largest imported product, with a share of 23% on agricultural imports from Asia. Imports of rice increased by 8% per annum. Rice was mainly imported from Thailand, India and Pakistan, tariff duty free. Imports of apple juice had a share of 4% with a growth rate of 40% per annum. Apple juice was mainly imported from China, Turkey and Indonesia, with duty-free market access.

Animal guts, bladders and stomachs had a share of 4% on agricultural imports from Asia. From 2021 to 22, imports of animal guts, bladders and stomachs increased by 15% per annum. The product was imported mainly from China and India, tariff duty free. South Africa's imports of Peptones and Dextrines had an aggregated share of 3% on agricultural imports from Asia. From 2021 to 2022, imports of peptones and their derivatives increased by 34% per annum while imports of dextrines and other modified starches increased by 70% per annum. Peptones and their derivatives were mainly imported from China, India and Japan, duty free while dextrins were imported from Thailand, China and Pakistan, tariff duty free. South Africa's imports of waters, sweet biscuits and food preparations increased by 40%, 46% and 6% per annum, respectively. Waters were imported mainly from the United Arab Emirates, Taiwan and China at a duty of 0.22%. Sweet biscuits were imported from India, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates at a duty of 21%. Imports of food preparations had a tariff duty of 8.33%.

## **Appendix A: List of Africa-37 countries**

Algeria  
Angola  
Benin  
Burkina Faso  
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Cape Verde  
Central African Republic  
Chad  
Congo  
Djibouti  
DRC  
Egypt  
Equatorial Guinea  
Ethiopia  
Gabon  
Gambia  
Ghana  
Guinea  
Guinea-Bissau  
Ivory Coast  
Kenya  
Liberia  
Libya  
Mali  
Mauritania  
Morocco  
Niger  
Nigeria  
Rwanda  
Sao Tome  
Senegal  
Sierra Leone  
Sudan  
Togo  
Tunisia  
Uganda

**Appendix B: List of Asia countries**

Afghanistan  
Armenia  
Bahrain  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
British Indian Ocean Territory  
Brunei Darussalam  
Cambodia  
China  
Christmas Island  
Cocos (Keeling) Islands  
Democratic People's Republic of Korea  
Georgia  
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China  
India  
Indonesia  
Iran (Islamic Republic of)  
Iraq  
Israel  
Japan  
Jordan  
Kazakhstan  
Kuwait  
Kyrgyzstan  
Lao People's Democratic Republic  
Lebanon  
Macao Special Administrative Region of China  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Mongolia  
Myanmar  
Nepal  
Oman  
Pakistan  
Palestinian Territory, Occupied  
Philippines  
Qatar  
Republic of Korea  
Saudi Arabia  
Singapore  
Sri Lanka  
Syrian Arab Republic  
United Arab Emirates  
Thailand  
Tajikistan  
Timor-Leste

Turkmenistan  
Turkey  
Taiwan Province of China  
Uzbekistan  
Vietnam  
Yemen

**Appendix C: List of SADC-12 countries**

Botswana  
Lesotho  
Mozambique  
Madagascar  
Zambia  
Zimbabwe  
Seychelles  
Namibia  
Eswatini  
Mauritius  
Malawi  
Republic of Tanzania

**Appendix D: List of MERCOSUR-4 countries**

Brazil  
Argentina  
Paraguay  
Uruguay

**Appendix E: List of EFTA countries**

Norway  
Switzerland  
Lichtenstein  
Iceland