



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

TIPS  
TRACKER



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

# TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

## FOURTH QUARTER 2021

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**Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)**

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## SECTION 1: FOURTH QUARTER TRADE TRENDS

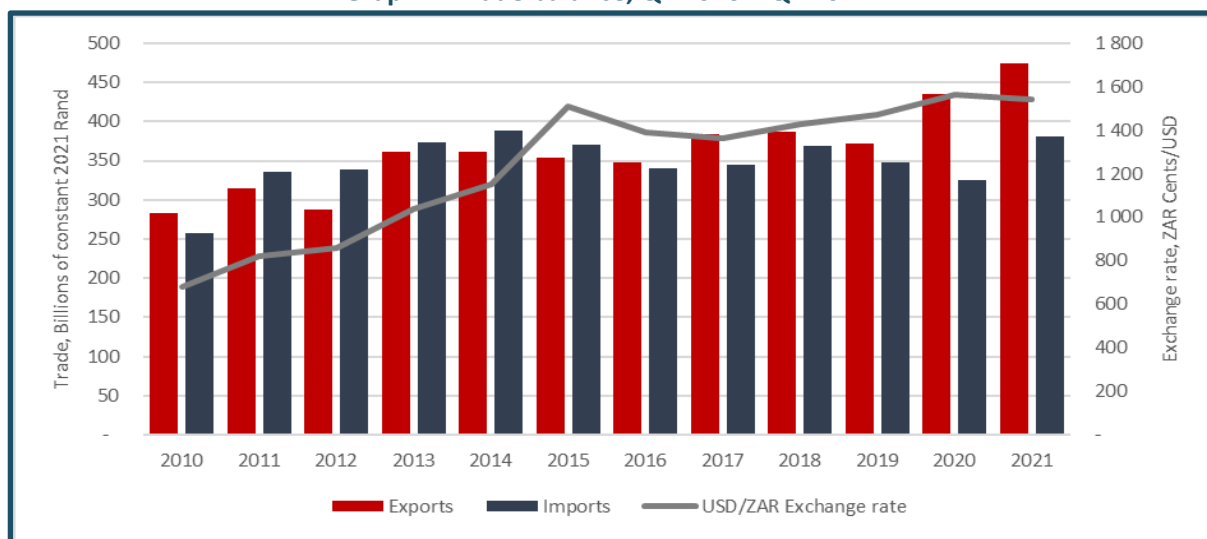
### Trade context

South Africa had a trade surplus of R93.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021, down from R101 billion in the third quarter of 2021. Year-on-year, imports increased by about 17% to R381 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021, while exports increased by about 9% to R475 billion in the same period. Trade, and especially imports, saw a recovery following the early negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic at the start 2020. Imports reached their highest fourth quarter level since peaking at R389 billion in 2014, and exports also continued their growth trajectory, reaching their highest fourth quarter level in 2021 (see Graph 1).

About 48% (or R182.5 billion) of total imports for the quarter came from five countries (China, the United States (US), Germany, India and Saudi Arabia). China was the single-largest source of imports, accounting for 23% of the total (or about R88.7 billion), followed by the US with 7% of the total (or R28.1 billion). With the exception of Germany, imports from the other top import sources increased by between 30% and 52% in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021 (while imports from Germany declined by 2% over the same period). Over the same period, exports to the top five destinations increased by about 14% to R185.8 billion, with exports to the US growing by 33% (or R12.9 billion) in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021. In all, exports to the top five export destinations accounted for 39% of total exports.

Imports in the fourth quarter of 2021 were dominated by five products (crude oil, diesel, components for goods vehicles, petrol and components for motor cars), which amounted to R72.1 billion. The value of the top five import products increased by about 42% (or R21 billion) in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021, with diesel accounting for R10.9 billion of that growth. Petrol imports also show significant growth, from R2.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020 to R9.1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021. Notably though, imports of components for motor cars declined by 18% (or R2 billion) in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021. Further, the value of the top five export products increased by 26% (or R25.3 billion) in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021, with bituminous coal showing the highest growth at 86% (or R14.3 billion). Over the same period, gold exports declined by 6% (or R1.9 billion) to R29.9 billion, while agglomerated iron ores and concentrates exports declined by 13% (or R2.6 billion) to R17.7 billion.

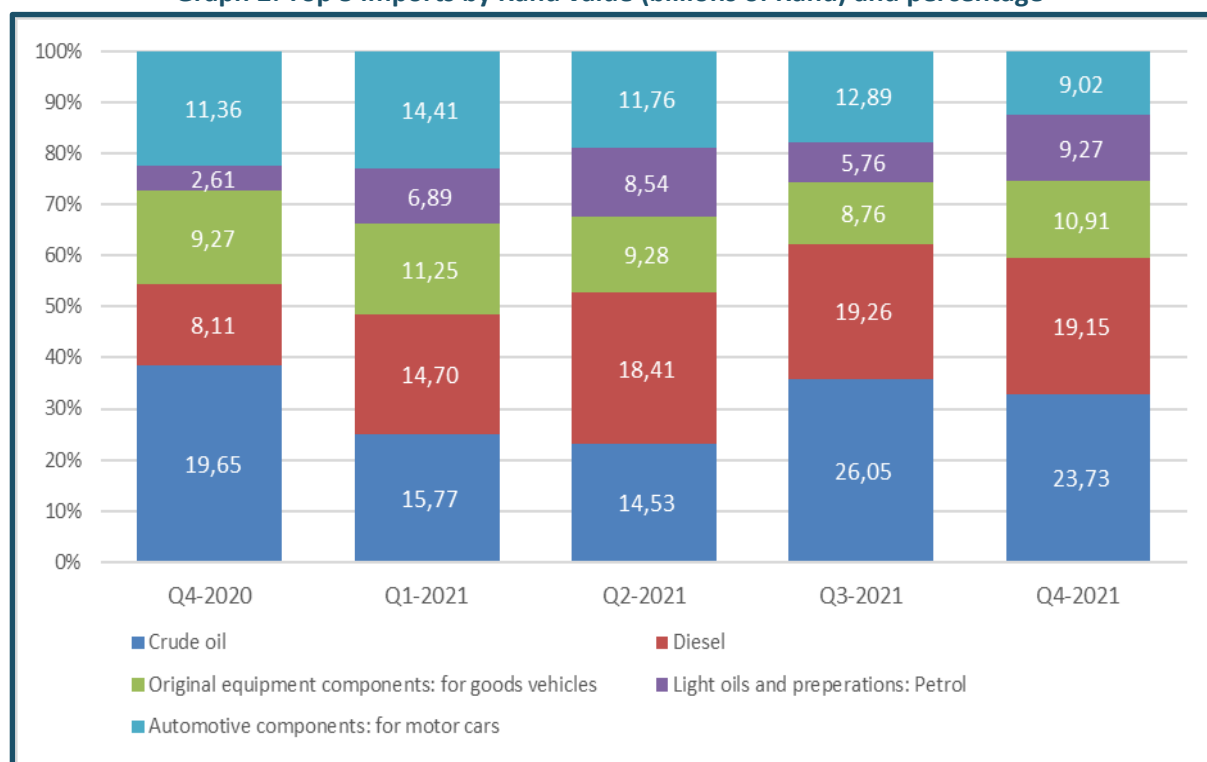
**Graph 1: Trade balance, Q4 2010 – Q4 2021**



Source: Calculated from South African Reserve Bank (SARS) Trade Statistics and South African Reserve Bank (SARB).

The composition of the top five import products changed slightly in the fourth quarter of 2021, with petrol replacing cellphones in the top five list (see Graph 2). Although crude oil imports show recovery following the pandemic-related decline, they declined by 9% between the third quarter of 2021 and the fourth quarter of 2021.

**Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of Rand) and percentage**



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

## Continental trade

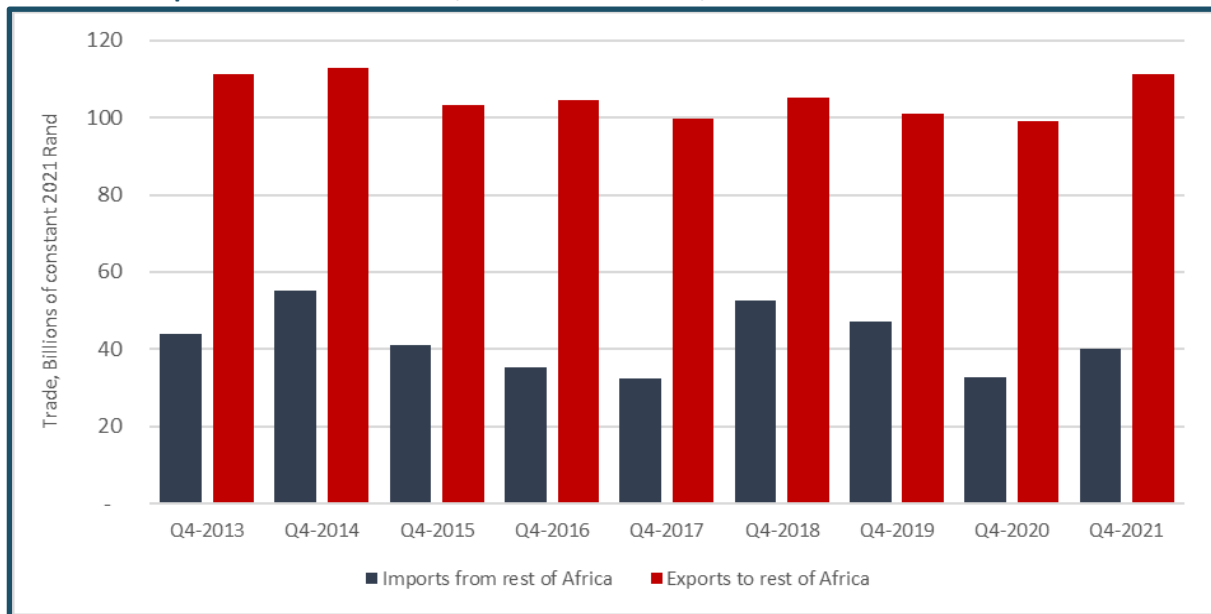
Imports from the rest of the continent tended to fluctuate over the review period (see Graph 3). Imports grew by about 7% between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the fourth quarter of 2019, reaching R47.1 billion. However, imports declined by about 31% between the fourth quarter of 2019 and the fourth quarter of 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The decline is in line with South Africa's total global imports, which declined by about 6% over the same period. Nevertheless, imports show some improvement in 2021, having increased by 23% to R40.1 billion, from R32.7 billion in 2020. In the same period, global imports increased by about 18% to R381.5 billion.

Crude oil dominates the list of South Africa's imports from the rest of the continent, followed by gold, mixtures of odoriferous substances, electrical energy and natural gas. In all, these top five imports amounted to R22.5 billion, or about 56% of total imports. Crude oil imports amounted to R15.8 billion, while gold imports amounted to R2.7 billion, followed by mixtures of odoriferous substances at R1.6 billion, as well as electrical energy and natural gas at R1.2 billion apiece for the fourth quarter of 2021.

South Africa's exports to the rest of the continent have been on a downward trajectory since peaking at R112.9 billion. Between the fourth quarter of 2013 and 2019 exports declined by about 9%, before declining by a further 2% between the fourth quarters of 2019 and 2020. In contrast, South Africa's total global exports have been on an upward trajectory, increasing by about 2% between the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2019, before increasing by a further 17% between 2019 and 2020. Still, exports to the rest of the continent show signs of recovery between 2020 and 2021, rising by 12% to

R111.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021 (see Graph 3). South Africa’s top exports to the rest of the continent were bituminous coal (at about R3.6 billion); non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (at about R2.9 billion); electrical energy (R2.8 billion); as well as non-industrial diamonds and petrol at R2.8 billion and R2.7 billion respectively. In all, these five products amounted to R14.8 billion (or about 13% of total exports to the rest of the continent).

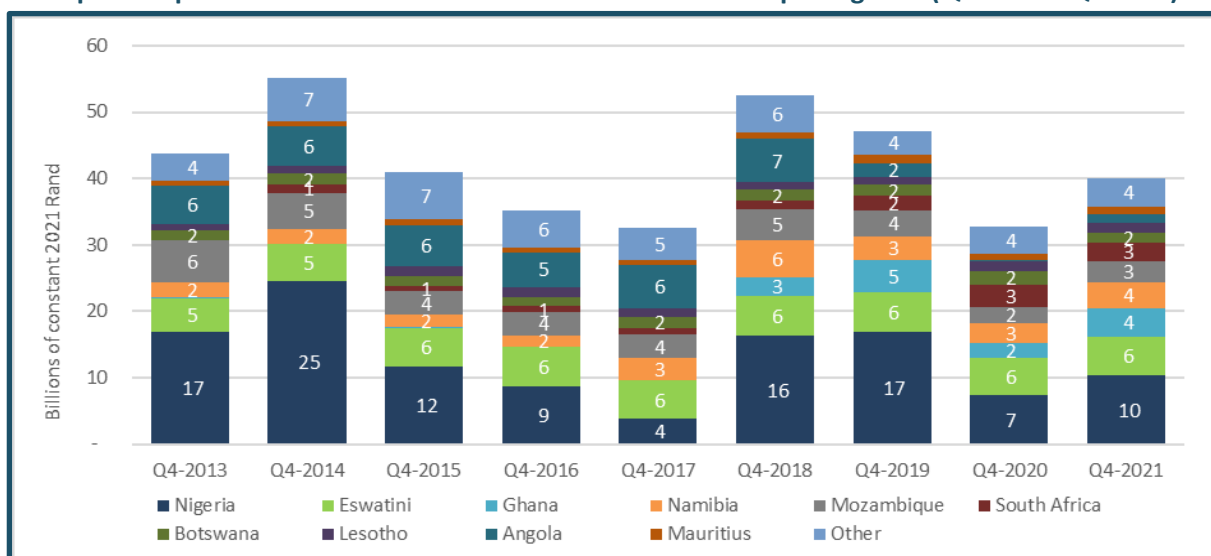
**Graph 3: Continental trade, Q4 2013 – Q4 2021, billions of constant 2021 Rand**



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

Nigeria – which supplies a significant share of South Africa’s crude oil imports – is the single-largest source of imports for South Africa. In the fourth quarter of 2021, imports from Nigeria amounted to R10.4 billion, up 23% from the fourth quarter of 2020. This increased Nigeria’s share of imports to 26% of total imports from the rest of the continent, also slightly up from 22% in the fourth quarter of 2020. Other countries that made up the top 10 include eSwatini (R5.8 billion); Ghana (R4.2 billion); Namibia (R4 billion); and Mozambique (R3.2 billion), among others (see Graph 4). In all, imports from the top 10 African countries amounted to R35.7 billion, accounting for 89% of total imports from the rest of the continent, or 9% of South Africa’s total global imports.

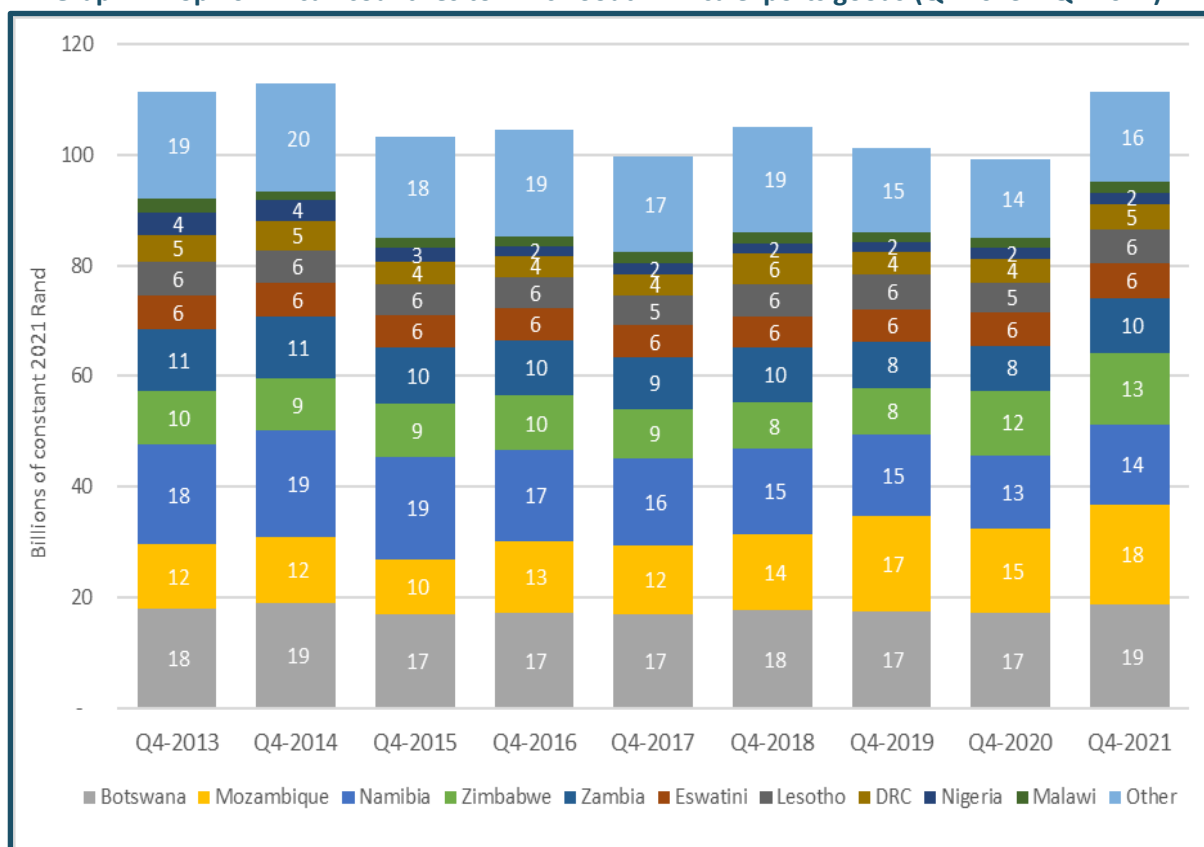
**Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q4 2013 – Q4 2021)**



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

Graph 5 shows the top 10 countries to which South Africa exports its goods. Exports increased to R111.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021, up from R99.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. Exports to the rest of the continent accounted for 24% of total exports in the fourth quarter of 2021, down from 31% in the fourth quarter of 2013. Botswana was the top export destination for South Africa’s exports to the continent, at R18.6 billion (or 17% of the continental total); followed by Mozambique at R18.2 billion (or 16% of the continental total); along with Namibia at R14.4 billion (or 13% of the continental total); as well as Zimbabwe and Zambia at R13 billion and R10 billion respectively (see Graph 5).

**Graph 1: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q4 2013 – Q4 2021)**



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

## Major imports

The top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R171.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021, up from R165.8 billion in the third quarter of 2021. Annexure 1 shows the top 100 imports by Rand value for the fourth quarter. These imports can be classified into at least seven broad categories: 1) petroleum and other liquid fuels; 2) information and communications technology equipment (ICT); 3) food and beverages; 4) production metals; 5) automotive (including components); 6) medical equipment; 7) aircraft and aircraft components.

A number of products show significant changes in rank in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021 (see Annexure 1). These include fully or partly automatic machines for resistant welding of metals, which moved up more than 3 008 spots to 65th in the top 100, with imports amounting to R556.5 million; parts of nuclear reactors, which moved up more than 4 709 spots to 69th, with imports amounting to R531.1 million; along with anthracite (which moved up 2 808 spots to 78th), with imports amounting to R496.6 million, as well as coke or semi-coke of coal (which moved up 1 320 spots to 80th), with imports amounting to R493.9 million.

## Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the list of the top 50 import products by quantity for the fourth quarter of 2021. In this annexure, import trends are classified into different categories, such as not significant, ongoing monitoring, data errors, and increases selected for analysis. From the 50 products, two were selected for analysis, six product surges were within usual variance, with a further six being part of ongoing monitoring. In all, 16 products showed a decline in imported quantities (see Table 1), and no data errors were found during this quarter.

Of the 16 products with quantity declines in the fourth quarter of 2021, 11 show growth in the Rand value. For instance, although crude oil imports declined by more than 900 million kilograms in the year to the fourth quarter of 2021, the value of the imports increased by about 21% to R23.7 billion. This is also the case for natural gas imports, for which the value increased by about 48% year-on-year, even as imported quantities declined by about 4%.

**Table 1: Decline in imports between Q4 2020 and Q4 2021**

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
<b>27090000</b>	Crude oil	- 979 350 605	Kilograms	-27%	21%
<b>27111100</b>	Natural gas, liquefied	- 30 280 165	Kilograms	-4%	48%
<b>28182000</b>	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	- 61 944 036	Kilograms	-15%	34%
<b>27011200</b>	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 120 737 836	Kilograms	-26%	-23%
<b>31021000</b>	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	- 39 208 692	Kilograms	-13%	99%
<b>25232900</b>	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	- 99 137 105	Kilograms	-38%	-40%
<b>01069000</b>	Live animals	- 209 905 671 824	Units	-99.9%	-77%
<b>25030000</b>	Sulphur of all kinds	- 30 380 964	Kilograms	-26%	197%
<b>31042000</b>	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	- 5 940 209	Kilograms	-7%	89%
<b>31054000</b>	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	- 26 100 187	Kilograms	-26%	31%
<b>27131200</b>	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 12 677 345	Kilograms	-15%	80%
<b>02071210</b>	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	- 11 389 261	Kilograms	-19%	24%
<b>28141000</b>	Anhydrous ammonia	- 3 889 006	Kilograms	-8%	173%

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
<b>84248900</b>	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	- 30 090 697	Units	-43%	-5%
<b>90189000</b>	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	- 9 769 223	Units	-20%	8%
<b>98010030</b>	Automotive components: for motor cars	- 8 535 658	Kilograms	-19%	-21%

The next section provides explanations for the surges in Annexure 2.

## Explanation of import surges

### Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges

Table 2 shows products that have previously been selected for analysis, and are now monitored for changes in the trend.

**Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges of previously identified surges**

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATION
<b>27101226</b>	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing	Imports of this product began surging in the third quarter of 2020 following a number of reported problems – including fires – at some local refineries. Imports have continued to grow, showing a 136.7 million litre surge between the fourth quarter of 2020 and the fourth quarter of 2021. However, quarter-on-quarter imports show a sign of slowing down, with growth of only 9.5 million litres between the third and fourth quarters of 2021, compared to 12.8 million litres between the second and third quarters of 2021.
<b>27101235</b>	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	Ongoing	Although imports remain high, they show signs of slowing, falling to 130.2 million litres in the fourth quarter of 2021, from 158.4 million litres in the previous quarter.
<b>90183140</b>	Syringes, with or without needles: Disposable hypodermic syringes of plastics	Slowing	Imports declined to 89.8 million units in the fourth quarter of 2021, from 116.6 million units in the previous quarter.



HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATION
27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing	Imports of this product remain high as well, although there are signs of slowing down. Imports declined to 66.3 million litres in the fourth quarter of 2021, from 81.9 million litres in the previous quarter.
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Ongoing	Imports of this product remain on an upward trajectory, at 61.1 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2021, up from 52.9 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2021.
25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing	Imports declined to 47.8 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2021, from 143.8 million kilograms in the previous quarter. This upward and downward movement has generally been consistent over the past few years of tracking – suggesting fluctuating trend overall, which is likely to be seen in the coming quarters as well.

## Finding 2: Nitrates

Nitrates (HS 28342900) are chemical compounds comprising the nitrate radical<sup>1</sup> (NO<sub>3</sub>). They are salts or esters of nitric acid formed when hydrogen is replaced with a metal such as sodium or another compound such as ammonium. While available in liquid form, the tariff book makes specific reference to metal or ammonium salts or peroxysalts. Excluding potassium nitrate, major inorganic nitrates include ammonium nitrate, sodium nitrate and calcium nitrate.<sup>2</sup> They have numerous applications – depending on their performance as oxidising agents, the presence of available nitrogen, or their high solubility – including in the production of explosives and pharmaceuticals, and as a food preservative, among other uses. Nitrates are generally used as inputs in the production of fertiliser, specifically, nitrogen fertilisers.

The demand for nitrates as an input is determined by the agricultural industry's demand for (nitrogen) fertiliser. In South Africa, manufacturing of fertiliser inputs is primarily undertaken by three companies – Sasol, Foskor and Omnia. While Omnia manufactures and produces an end-product, a Competition Commission ruling excludes Sasol from selling end-products. Sasol sells products to blending companies that make fertiliser. Further, it appears that Sasol is the main producer of nitrates in South Africa, mainly at its Sasolburg and Secunda plants. Other major large-scale manufacturers include Yara, a Norwegian company which imports, blends and manufactures fertiliser products that include nitrate fertilisers.<sup>3</sup>

Nitrates imports surged to 41.6 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2021, from 18.2 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2020 (see Graph 6). Prior to the fourth quarter of 2021, imports primarily came from China and Norway, with sporadic imports from countries such as Chile, Colombia, and the Netherlands. However, the fourth quarter of 2021 saw imports from Russia – whose exports

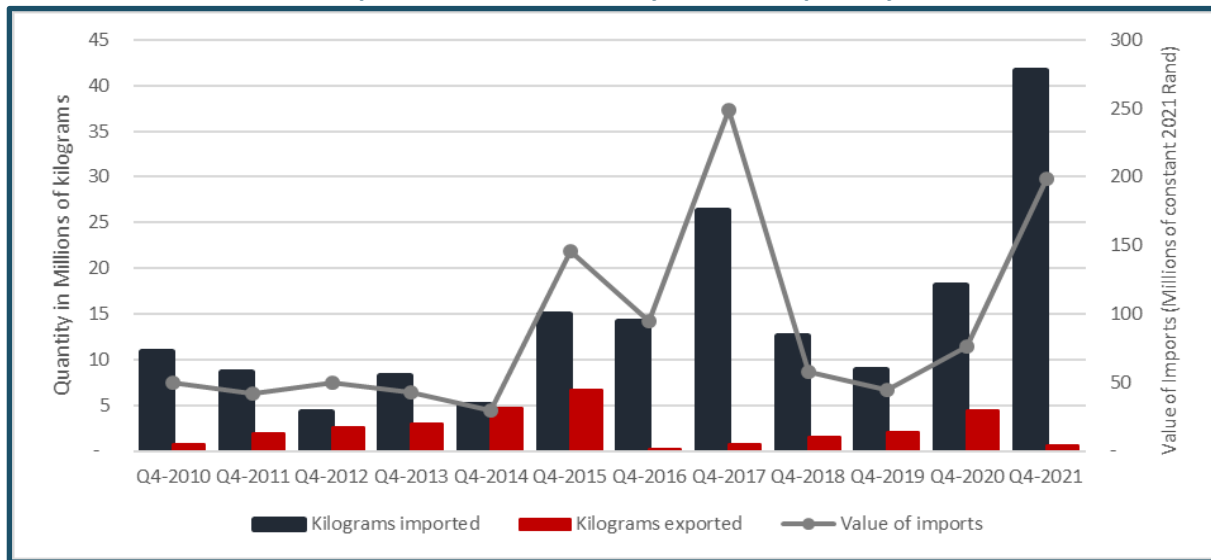
<sup>1</sup> A group of atoms behaving as a single unit in compounds

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/science/chemistry/elements/nitrate>

<sup>3</sup> Who Owns Whom, The Fertiliser and Nitrogen Compounds Industry Page 48 of 148 Sic codes 11600, 33420 and 61490a (2021); <https://www.yara.co.za/crop-nutrition/fertilisers/yarabela/>

of this product to South Africa generally remain below one million kilograms – surge to more than 22.5 million kilograms. Russia is not a regular source of nitrates for South Africa.

**Graph 2: Trade in nitrates by value and quantity**



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

The surge in nitrate imports is likely driven by growth in the country’s agriculture industry, which saw 12.2% growth in the fourth quarter of 2021. In part, agriculture growth was driven by good rains during the season, which in turn would have increased farming activities – especially grain. However, given that the bulk of nitrate imports often come from no more than four countries per quarter, it is worth noting some international developments that have, and will likely continue to affect South Africa’s imports.

Escalating thermal coal prices in China led to rationed electricity use in some provinces, which caused some fertiliser factories to reduce production, and reduce exports beginning in September 2021 so as to focus on domestic supply.<sup>4</sup> As the country was focusing inward, this may have had an impact on the availability of fertiliser inputs, including nitrates from China – which is a major supplier for South Africa. The impact on South Africa is reflected in the 8% year-on-year decrease in imports from China. In Europe, rising natural gas prices led to reductions in ammonia production, an essential component in the manufacture of nitrogen fertiliser.<sup>5</sup> While South Africa would typically not import nitrates from Russia, market conditions and uncertainty in typical source countries resulted in the surge of imports from Russia. Further adding to fertiliser supply concerns, Russia announced restrictions on nitrogen (and phosphate) fertiliser exports for six months, effective December 1, 2021, in order to stabilise supply ahead of sowing spring grain.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-china-exports-fertilisers-idUSKBN2F007W> ;

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/soaring-fertilizer-prices-add-inflationary-pressures-and-food-security-concerns>

<sup>5</sup> <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/soaring-fertilizer-prices-add-inflationary-pressures-and-food-security-concerns>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.reuters.com/article/russia-fertilizers-idUSL1N2RU14O>; <https://www.spglobal.com/commodity-insights/en/market-insights/latest-news/agriculture/020222-russia-bans-ammonium-nitrate-exports-until-april-to-support-domestic-farmers>

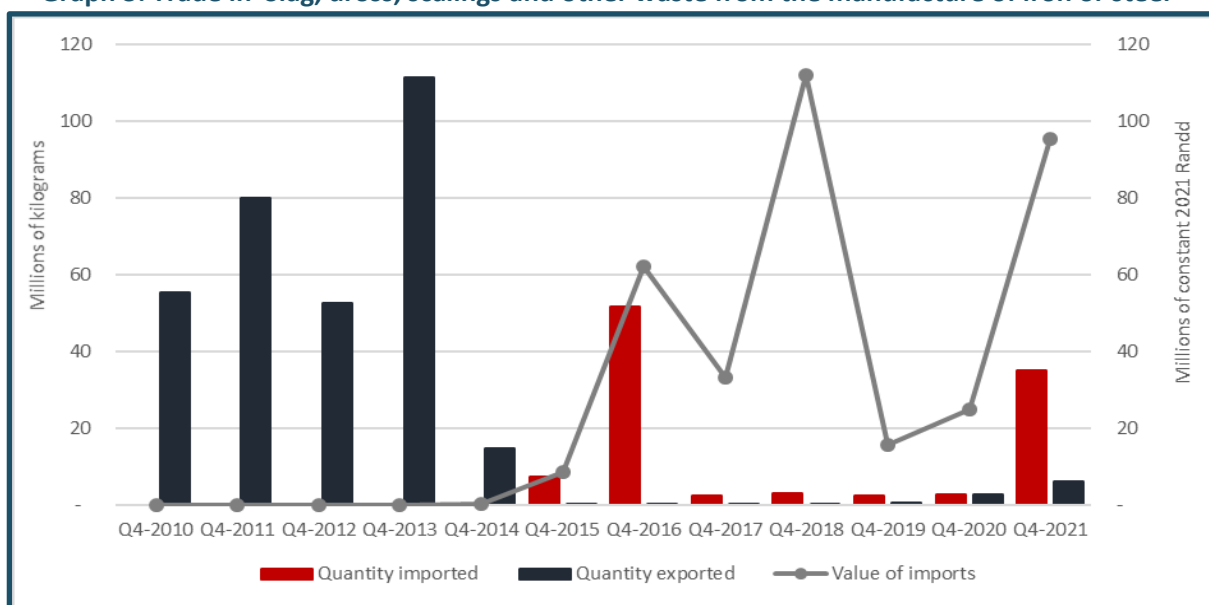
### Finding 3: Slag, dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel

Slag, dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel (HS 26190000) are by-products from the manufacture of metals. Dross occurs as residue on the surface of molten metal; while slag refers to the materials that separate from molten metal; and scales or scalings are derived from the reaction of iron and accompanying elements with atmospheric oxygen or oxidizing gases.<sup>7</sup> These products have applications in various processes, including as recycled materials in producing other steel products, heavy concrete, and friction products for instance.

Prior to 2014, South Africa had no recorded imports of slag, dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron and steel. In the fourth quarter of 2014, about 59 920 kilograms were imported, valued at R155 000. As at the fourth quarter of 2021, imports had surged to 35.1 million kilograms, valued at R95.4 million. Imports peaked at 51.6 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2016, but were valued at a much lower R62.2 million (see Graph 7). Generally, imports come from New Zealand. However, Turkey is the main driver of the surge, accounting for 33 million kilograms of the total 35.1 million kilograms imported in the fourth quarter of 2021.

Notably, as Graph 7 shows, prior to 2014, South Africa had been a net exporter of the product. Exports surged from 55 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2010 to 111.4 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2013. However, exports declined considerably in the fourth quarter of 2014 to 14.8 million kilograms, before declining to essentially zero in the fourth quarter of 2015. Nevertheless, as at the fourth quarter of 2021, exports had increased to 6.2 million kilograms. The inversion of the export and import trends correlates with the introduction of the Price Preference System in 2013, which at the time was introduced to promote an affordable local supply of scrap metals for domestic steel and metal producers. Similar shifts were noted in the import and export of other scrap metal products, such as waste and scrap of stainless steel for instance.

**Graph 3: Trade in Slag, dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel**



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

### Finding 4: Data errors and other issues

No data errors were found for the fourth quarter of 2021.

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.giessereilexikon.com/en/foundry-lexicon/Encyclopedia/show/scaling-4607/?cHash=30ca7c4203ab11dc2f7c72220aed31ca>

## SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF TRENDS FROM 2021

South Africa continued to experience the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic throughout 2021, even as the economy had essentially fully emerged from the lockdown. Imports, which tanked in 2020, returned to pre-pandemic levels, reaching a high of R381.3 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021. Exports, which peaked at R500 billion in the second quarter of 2021 (largely driven by mining exports) remained high, at R474.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021. As of the fourth quarter of 2021, mining exports were 76% higher compared to the second quarter of 2020 – at the peak of the pandemic lockdown. When compared to the pre-pandemic period (the fourth quarter of 2019 for instance), fourth quarter 2021 exports of mining products were 48% higher than in the fourth quarter of 2019. This suggests on-going speculation in mineral products trade, which has increased significantly since the start of the pandemic – particularly for products such as gold. In contrast, whereas manufacturing exports were 67% higher in the fourth quarter of 2021 than they were in the second quarter of 2020, they were only 10% higher compared to the fourth quarter of 2019, suggesting a return to the normal trend. Similarly, the country's imports returned to their normal trend. For instance, manufacturing imports, which were 40% higher in the fourth quarter of 2021 compared to the second quarter of 2020, were only 11% higher compared to the fourth quarter of 2019.

With imports over the year, the country saw substantial increases in imports of mineral fuel products such as liquefied propane, illuminating kerosene, butanes and residual fuel oils (see Table 3). The rise in the import of these products was driven by problems in South Africa's refineries. Even though the petroleum industry was deemed as essential, lack of demand due to the lockdown led to production shutdowns. Estimates show that LPG demand declined by as much as 31.3%, while diesel and petrol sales fell by 34% and 40% respectively in 2020. In addition to production shutdowns, some refineries caught fire, including Chevref refinery and Enref. This came on the back of discussions to convert South Africa to the cleaner Euro 5 standard. However, industry bodies suggested that converting the refineries to import facilities would be far cheaper than the conversion to cleaner fuel. In addition to the fires that shut down refineries, PetroSA – South Africa's national oil company – had been facing feedstock shortages, which led to the shutdown of its Mossel Bay refinery. Given these dynamics, imports of mineral fuels will likely continue.

Other products that saw import surges during 2021 included white Portland cement, aluminium ores and concentrates, ethylene glycol, potassium sulphate, as well as syringes. The surge in white Portland cement imports – about 90% of which came from Vietnam – is notable given the existing challenges in the local industry. The construction industry – a major source of demand for cement – has been under strain over the last few years. Although the imposition of an anti-dumping duty against Pakistan in 2015 helped reduce imports from that country, the entry of Vietnam into the local market in 2018 has seen cement and related products (like clinkers) increase considerably. The local industry has now applied for further assistance from the International Trade Administration Commission of South Africa (ITAC). Nevertheless, there are some concerns given the shortage of some raw materials – such as additives and admixtures in June 2021.

Another notable surge was in the import of syringes. South Africa imports less than 40 million units of syringes per quarter. However, imports surged to about 117 million units in the third quarter of 2021. About 92% of these imports came from China, with another 6% from Germany. This surge was likely driven by the COVID-19 vaccination programme, which requires the use of disposable needles. South Africa does not appear to produce needles as part of medical devices, hence the need for imports. These imports will be monitored in the next year to track any changes in the surge.

**Table 3: Status of surge for previously analysed items for 2021**

HS Code	Product Description	Quarter analysed	Status of surge	Quantity at first analysis	Quantity as at Q4 2021	Unit
<b>27111200</b>	Propane, liquefied	Q1	Ongoing	49 141 653	61 125 164	Kilograms
<b>27101215</b>	Illuminating kerosene	Q1	Ongoing	39 371 845	66 272 162	Litres
<b>27111390</b>	Butanes, liquefied: Other	Q1	Slowing	31 726 377	18 378 323	Kilograms
<b>31043000</b>	Potassium sulphate	Q2	Slowing	38 595 158	18 119 818	Kilograms
<b>26060000</b>	Aluminium ores and concentrates	Q2	Returned to normal	34 948 842	2 476 770	Kilograms
<b>27101235</b>	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	Q3	Slowing	158 372 801	130 160 437	Litres
<b>90183140</b>	Syringes, with or without needles	Q3	Slowing	116 604 409	89 843 582	Units
<b>29053100</b>	Ethylene glycol "ethanediol"	Q3	Returned to normal	94 295 888	25 775 306	Kilograms
<b>25232100</b>	White Portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Q3	Returned to normal	52 282 667	6 802 432	Kilograms

## DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q4 2021

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q4 2020 – Q4 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27090000	Crude oil		No change	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel		2	Not designated
3	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles		No change	
4	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol		4	Not designated
5	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	9.02	-3	
6	85171210	Cellphones	7.68	-1	Not designated
7	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup> to 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	4.08	3	Not designated
8	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	23.73	-2	Not designated
9	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	19.15	2	
10	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	10.91	7	Not designated
11	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	9.27	13	Not designated
12	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	2.46	4	Not designated
13	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> to 3 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	2.41	-6	Not designated
14	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	2.31	6	Not designated
15	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	2.09	No change	Not designated
16	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	1.97	-4	Not designated
17	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.89	-8	Not designated
18	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.87	-5	Not designated
19	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	1.69	-1	Not designated
20	85044000	Static converters	1.57	6	Not designated
21	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.49	-2	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q4 2020 – Q4 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
22	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.48	No change	Not designated
23	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.44	-2	Not designated
24	27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals: Illuminating kerosene	1.43	214	Not designated
25	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup> to 2 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	1.42	4	Not designated
26	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	1.27	16	
27	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	1.26	7	Not designated
28	27160000	Electrical energy	1.23	9	Not designated
29	85299075	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus: Display panels	1.22	21	30% – 60%, 20% – 100% designated for components
30	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.18	-7	Not designated
31	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.16	8	Not designated
32	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.15	1	Not designated
33	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	1.12	37	Not designated
34	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.11	-4	Not designated
35	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.09	-10	Not designated
36	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	1.05	366	Not designated
37	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	1.03	-1	Not designated
38	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	1.01	91	Not designated
39	98010025	Original equipment components: For buses and taxis	1.01	33	
40	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring	0.87	No change	Not designated
41	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.86	4	100% designated
42	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	0.85	-4	Not designated
43	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.84	-15	Not designated



RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q4 2020 – Q4 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
44	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use : Other	0.83	-12	Not designated
45	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.81	-1	Not designated
46	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.81	139	Not designated
47	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.80	4	Not designated
48	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.79	-5	Not designated
49	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys: Other	0.76	8	Not designated
50	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.69	17	Not designated
51	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.68	-2	Not designated
52	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.68	-21	Not designated
53	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	0.65	8	Not designated
54	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.64	38	Not designated
55	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15.000 kg	0.64	-20	Not designated
56	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.61	-4	Not designated
57	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.60	-11	Not designated
58	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.59	65	Not designated
59	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.59	-3	Not designated
60	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.59	17	Not designated
61	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	0.58	379	Not designated
62	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.58	No change	Not designated
63	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.57	-22	Not designated
64	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.56	-6	Not designated
65	85152100	Fully or partly automatic machines for resistance welding of metals	0.56	3008	Not designated
66	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.55	55	Not designated



RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q4 2020 – Q4 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
67	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.54	22	Not designated
68	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49, n.e.s.	0.53	-9	Not designated
69	84014000	Parts of nuclear reactors, n.e.s. [Euratom]	0.53	4709	Not designated
70	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s. (excluding cast articles or articles of iron or steel wire): Other	0.53	-1	100% designated
71	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	0.52	284	100% designated
72	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	0.51	133	Not designated
73	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.51	No change	Not designated
74	48115990	Paper and paperboard, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, coated, impregnated or covered with artificial resins or plastics: Other	0.51	-3	Not designated
75	85444990	Electric conductors, for a voltage $\leq 1.000$ V, insulated, not fitted with connectors: Other	0.51	59	90% designated
76	84807100	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.50	-21	Not designated
77	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.50	27	Not designated
78	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.50	2808	Not designated
79	22083010	Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less	0.50	-25	Not designated
80	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.49	1320	Not designated
81	39072090	Polyethers, in primary forms (excl. polyacetals and goods of 3002 10): Other	0.49	22	Not designated
82	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters	0.48	-14	Not designated
83	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.48	-30	Not designated
84	64039990	Footwear with rubber or plastic soles: Other	0.48	-19	100% designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q4 2020 – Q4 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
85	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.48	-22	Not designated
86	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	-12	Not designated
87	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	0.47	267	Not designated
88	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking	0.46	7	Not designated
89	5040010	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals: Sausage casings	0.45	-8	Not designated
90	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions: Other	0.45	-8	Not designated
91	62034210	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton	0.45	-25	100% designated
92	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excluding poly"methyl methacrylate") : Other	0.44	24	Not designated
93	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.43	-18	90% designated
94	85287290	Reception apparatus for television: Other	0.43	104	30% designated
95	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.43	-12	Not designated
96	76012000	Unwrought aluminium alloys	0.43	52	Not designated
97	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.43	-21	Not designated
98	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.42	8	Not designated
99	85166000	Electric ovens, cookers, cooking plates and boiling rings, electric grillers and roasters, for domestic use	0.42	-20	Not designated
100	90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical sciences	0.42	-14	Not designated

**Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q4 2021**

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 979 350 605	Kilograms	-27%	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	527 585 612	Litres	33%	Not designated
3	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Import commodity	495 100 576	Litres	99%	Not designated
4	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 30 280 165	Kilograms	-4%	Not designated
5	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	Decline in imports	- 61 944 036	Kilograms	-15%	Not designated
6	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 120 737 836	Kilograms	-26%	Not designated
7	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	261 748 332	Kilograms	433%	Not designated
8	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	4 060 283	Kilograms	1%	Not designated
9	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 39 208 692	Kilograms	-13%	Not designated
10	28042900	Rare gases (excluding argon)	Surge within usual variance	203 295 954	Cubic metres	832%	Not designated
11	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	191 842 884	Kilograms	13458%	Not designated
12	27101226	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing monitoring	136 659 739	Litres	388%	Not designated
13	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Decline in imports	- 99 137 105	Kilograms	-38%	Not designated
14	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Not significant	21 708 662	Kilograms	19%	Not designated
15	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	Not significant	35 091 687	Litres	37%	Not designated
16	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	Ongoing monitoring	69 638 426	Litres	115%	Not designated
17	01069000	Live animals	Decline in imports	- 209 905 671 824	Units	-100%	Not designated
18	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	101 624 634	Kilograms	1441%	Not designated
19	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	6 860 524	Kilograms	7%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
20	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	Not significant	24 586 432	Kilograms	33%	Not designated
21	90183140	Syringes, with or without needles: Disposable hypodermic syringes of plastics	Ongoing monitoring	44 450 605	Units	98%	Not designated
22	31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Not significant	30 933 919	Kilograms	56%	Not designated
23	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Decline in imports	- 30 380 964	Kilograms	-26%	Not designated
24	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring	Not significant	9 500 555	Kilograms	13%	Not designated
25	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Decline in imports	- 5 940 209	Kilograms	-7%	Not designated
26	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Decline in imports	- 26 100 187	Kilograms	-26%	Not designated
27	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	28 735 316	Units	64%	Not designated
28	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 12 677 345	Kilograms	-15%	Not designated
29	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing monitoring	44 678 244	Litres	207%	Not designated
30	28331100	Disodium sulphate	Not significant	21 508 257	Kilograms	49%	Not designated
31	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Not significant	8 770 261	Kilograms	16%	Not designated
32	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Ongoing monitoring	36 886 236	Kilograms	152%	Not designated
33	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant	16 308 988	Kilograms	41%	Not designated
34	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Not significant	10 507 537	Kilograms	23%	Not designated
35	23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds	Surge within usual variance	50 906 051	Kilograms	1373%	Not designated
36	72253000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless	Surge within usual variance	51 875 004	Kilograms	2764%	100% designated
37	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	Decline in imports	- 11 389 261	Kilograms	-19%	Not designated
38	25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing monitoring	39 646 626	Kilograms	484%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
39	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Decline in imports	- 3 889 006	Kilograms	-8%	Not designated
40	28342900	Nitrates (excluding of potassium and of mercury)	<b>Selected for analysis</b>	23 418 605	Kilograms	129%	Not designated
41	08039010	Fresh or dried bananas (excluding plantains): Fresh	Not significant	5 089 145	Kilograms	14%	Not designated
42	84248900	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 30 090 697	Units	-43%	Not designated
43	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 9 769 223	Units	-20%	Not designated
44	85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Not significant	2 106 563	Units	6%	Not designated
45	44029000	Wood charcoal, including shell or nut charcoal	Not significant	7 500 848	Kilograms	25%	Not designated
46	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	Decline in imports	- 8 535 658	Kilograms	-19%	Not designated
47	26190000	Slag, dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel	<b>Selected for analysis</b>	32 434 267	Kilograms	1221%	Not designated
48	23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Not significant	6 234 908	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
49	72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel	Surge within usual variance	21 947 021	Kilograms	190%	100% designated
50	11072020	Roasted malt: Of barley	Not significant	10 671 155	Kilograms	50%	Not designated