TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

IMPORTS LOCALISATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION STUDY: FOURTH QUARTER 2020

Compiled by:
Nokwanda Maseko and Dr Sandra Makumbirofa
Editorial inputs: Saul Levin

May 2021

info@tips.org.za
+27 12 433 9340
www.tips.org.za

CONTENTS

LIST OF GRAPHS

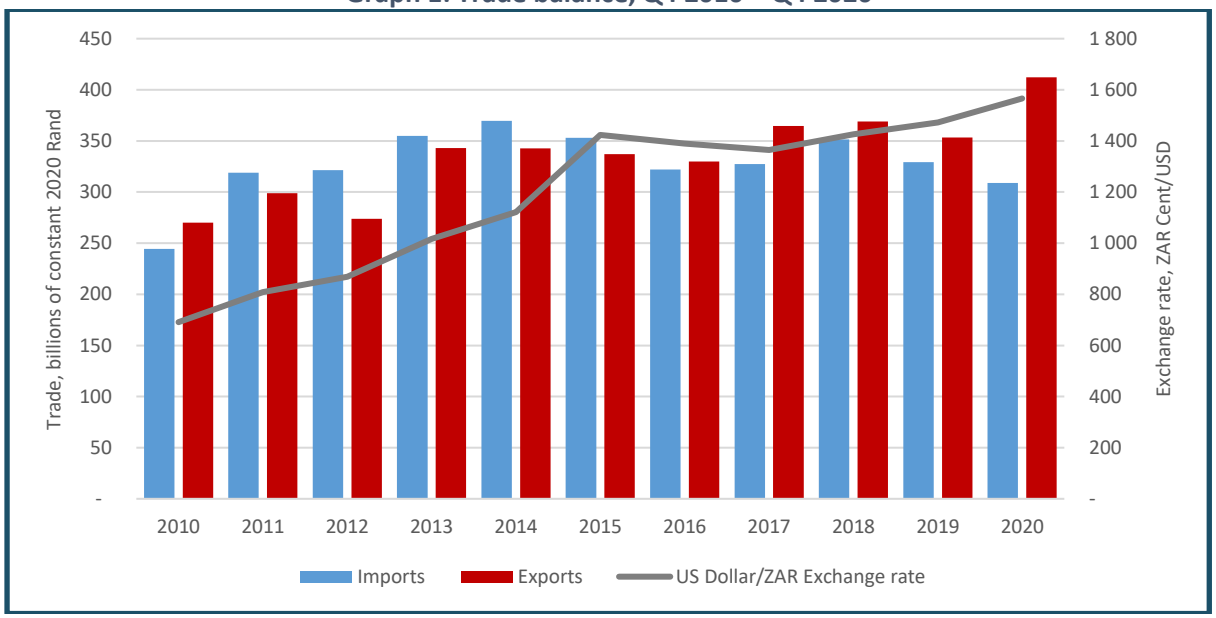
LIST OF TABLES

TRADE ANALYSIS

South Africa maintained a trade surplus in the fourth quarter of 2020, although it declined slightly to R103 billion from R109 billion in the third quarter of 2020. Year-on-year, the surplus shows a more than 300% growth from the R24 billion reported in the fourth quarter of 2020. The surplus was the result of low imports and high exports (see Graph 1). Low imports of crude oil were the main driver of the low total imports, while gold and agglomerated iron ores drove high exports for the quarter.

Among South Africa's Top 5 import sources, China was the only country that increased its exports to South Africa (17% increase year-on-year). Imports from Germany declined by 6% year-on-year, while imports from the United States (US) declined by 8%, and imports from India and Saudi Arabia declined by 7% and 21% respectively. In contrast, exports to the Top 5 countries increased by 31%. With the exception of the United Kingdom (UK), whose imports from South Africa increased by 2%, other countries increased their imports from South Africa by double digits, at 28% for China, 38% for Germany, 55% for the US and 24% for Japan.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from South African Revenue Service (SARS) and South African Reserve Bank (SARB).

PRODUCT ANALYSIS[1]

Product 1: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed

Semi-milled or wholly milled rice (HS 10063000) was the 133rd most traded product in the world, with total global trade valued at US$20 billion. Locally, the product was ranked 10th in the Top 100 import list by value, with total imports amounting to R2.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. During the same period, 281 million kilograms were imported by South Africa. Table 1 shows the product data.

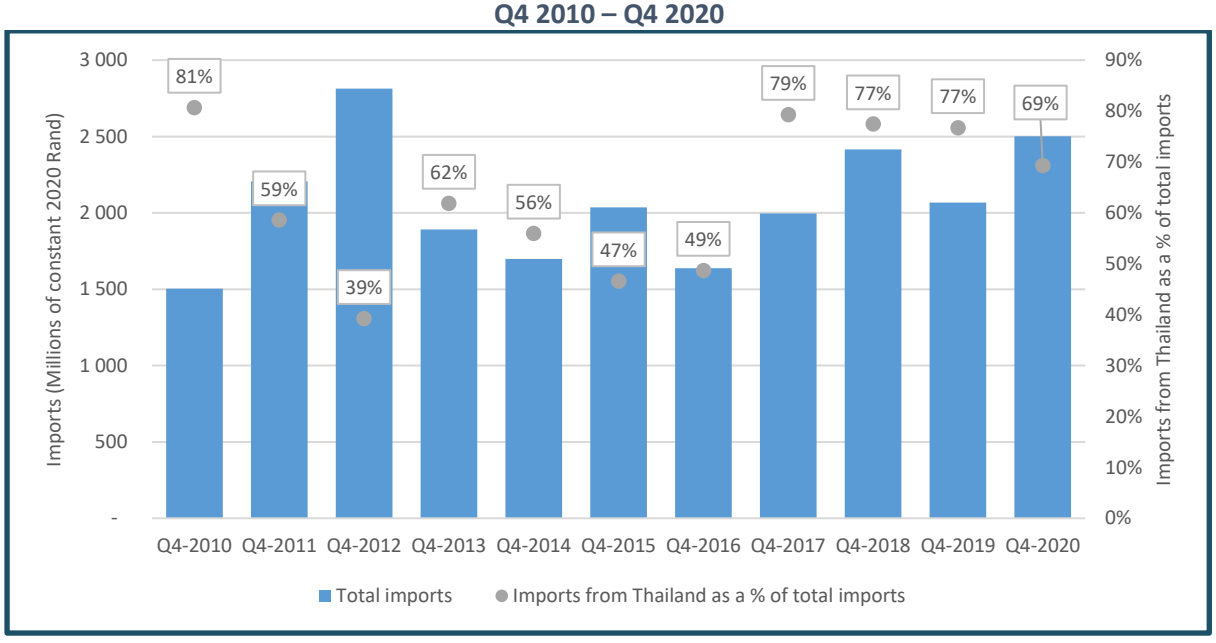
[1] The written analysis more often than not focuses on the period between 2013 and 2020 because SARS did not record South African Customs Union (SACU) trade data prior to that. Nevertheless, the graphs begin in 2010 to illustrate the extent of the change, particularly for exports. The SARS note detailing the change can be found here: https://www.sars.gov.za/Media/MediaReleases/Pages/14-November-2013---Inclusion-of-new-data-in-SA-Trade-Stats.aspx.

Table 1: Product key data – Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed, Q4 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value	10th		
Rand value of imports	R2.51 billion		
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity	10th		
Quantity of imports	281 million kilograms		
Capital good or consumer good	Consumer good		
If intermediate good, what value chain?	N/A		
Good for final consumption (yes/no)	Yes		
Designation status	Not designated		

Semi-milled and wholly milled rice differ in the level of processing.[2] Imports grew by 66% between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2020. In real terms, imports grew to R2.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020, from R1.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2010 (see Graph 2). The bulk (69%) of the total imports came from Thailand, whose share of total imports has declined from 81% in the fourth quarter of 2010. South Africa has no domestic commercial production of rice, which has enabled other countries such as India for instance to enter the market and grow its share of South Africa's rice imports. India's share of the value of total rice imports grew from 5% in 2010 to 24% in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Graph 2: Imports of semi-milled and wholly milled rice in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020

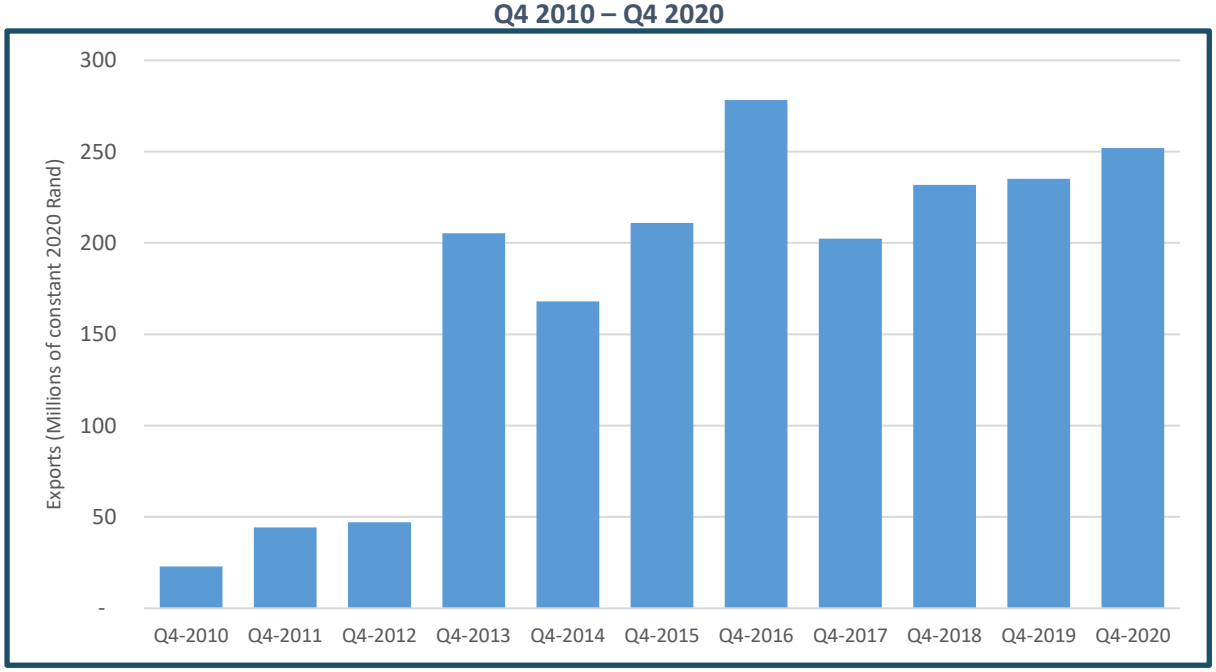


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

[2] Semi-milled rice refers to rice from which a part of the germ and a part or whole of the outer layer of the pericarp have been removed; wholly milled rice refers to rice from which the entire pericarp has been removed.

Rice exports grew by 23% between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the fourth quarter of 2020, with exports to Botswana, eSwatini and Lesotho growing by double digits. As at the fourth quarter of 2020, exports to Botswana accounted for 49% of total exports, with eSwatini accounting for 39% of the total, followed by Lesotho (7%), as well as Namibia and Zimbabwe at 2% and 1% respectively. In quantity however, eSwatini accounted for 51% of the total exported quantity of 24.1 million kilograms, followed by Botswana at 38%, Lesotho (5%), Namibia (2%) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (1%).

Graph 3: Exports of semi-milled and wholly milled rice in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

South Africa has no commercial rice production. With the COVID-19 pandemic disrupting global supply chains, limiting South Africa's rice imports and leading to price increases, perhaps local rice production can once again be evaluated. However, given the water intensity of rice farming (to produce a kilogram of rice, it is estimated that more than 4 000 litres of water are required), the location of the crops will be an important factor, along with development and implementing new technologies to cater for the local environment.

Local farmers have indicated that they could produce about a third of local rice requirements using a cultivar that uses similar amounts of water used in wheat and maize farming.[3] However, given the kind of investment required, farmers would need to collaborate with companies that package rice and with grocery stores in order to sell their produce domestically.

Product 2: Parts for boring or sinking machinery

Parts for boring or sinking machinery (HS 84314300) refers to accessories for machines used for boring through the earth or for extraction of minerals and ores, although the description does not specify the exact parts. In 2019, this group of products was ranked as the 302nd most traded product globally, with exports growing to US$10.2 billion.[4] About R537 million worth of parts were imported by South Africa in the fourth quarter of 2020, with the product ranked 60th in the Top 100 list of imports by value. In all, 2.3 million kilograms were imported (see Table 2).

[3] https://www.timeslive.co.za/sunday-times/lifestyle/2012-01-22-rice-cultivation-in-sa-hailed-as-feasible/#:~:text=South%20Africa%20at%20present%20imports,rice%20farming%20to%20commercial%20level.
[4] https://oec.world/en/profile/hs92/parts-of-boring-or-sinking-machinery

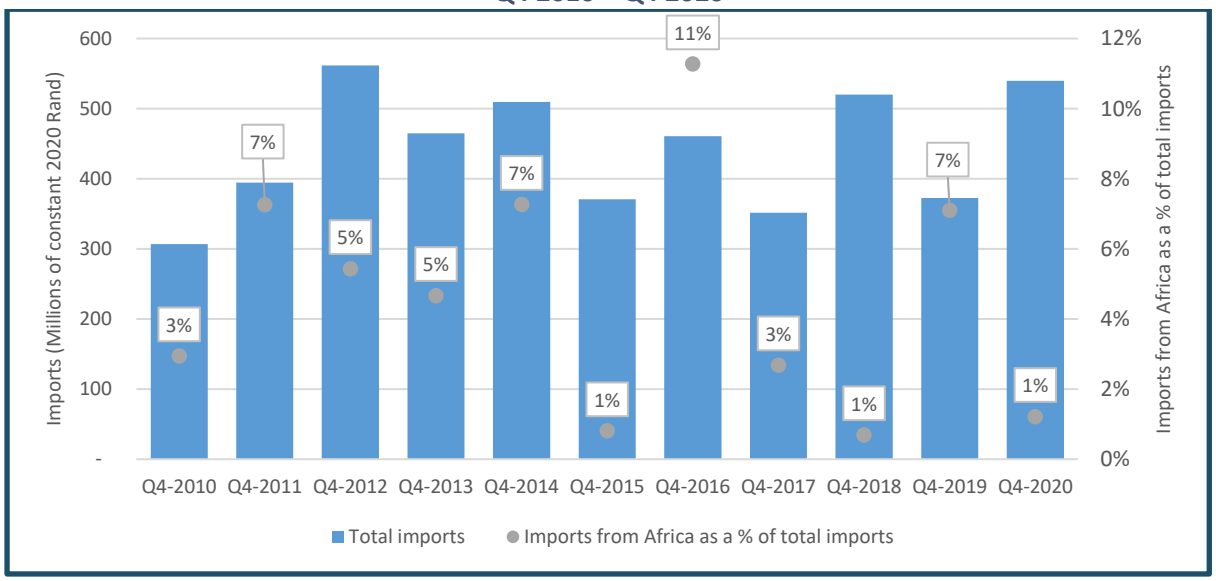
Table 2: Product key data – Parts for boring or sinking machinery, Q4 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			60th
Rand value of imports			R537 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			2.3 million kilograms
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good, what value chain?			Machinery and mechanical appliances
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

Although total imports increased by 16% between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the fourth quarter of 2020, imports from within the continent declined by 70% to R6.6 million. Sweden accounted for the highest share of total imports, at 31% in the fourth quarter of 2013 and 43% in the fourth quarter of 2020. Finland was another country that saw its share of total imports increase, albeit slightly, from 6% to 8% over the same period. Notably, imports from the US declined by 54% to R30.1 million. Overall, the Top 5 suppliers accounted for 71% of total imports in the fourth quarter of 2020, compared to 54% in the fourth quarter of 2013.

Imports from Africa have also declined over the years, from R21.7 million (or 5% of total imports) in the fourth quarter of 2013 to R6.6 million (or 1% of total imports) in the fourth quarter of 2020 (see Graph 4). South Africa regularly reimports some of the parts, and often accounts for the highest share of African imports. For instance, South Africa accounted for 35% of total imports from the continent in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Graph 4: Imports of parts of boring or sinking machinery in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020

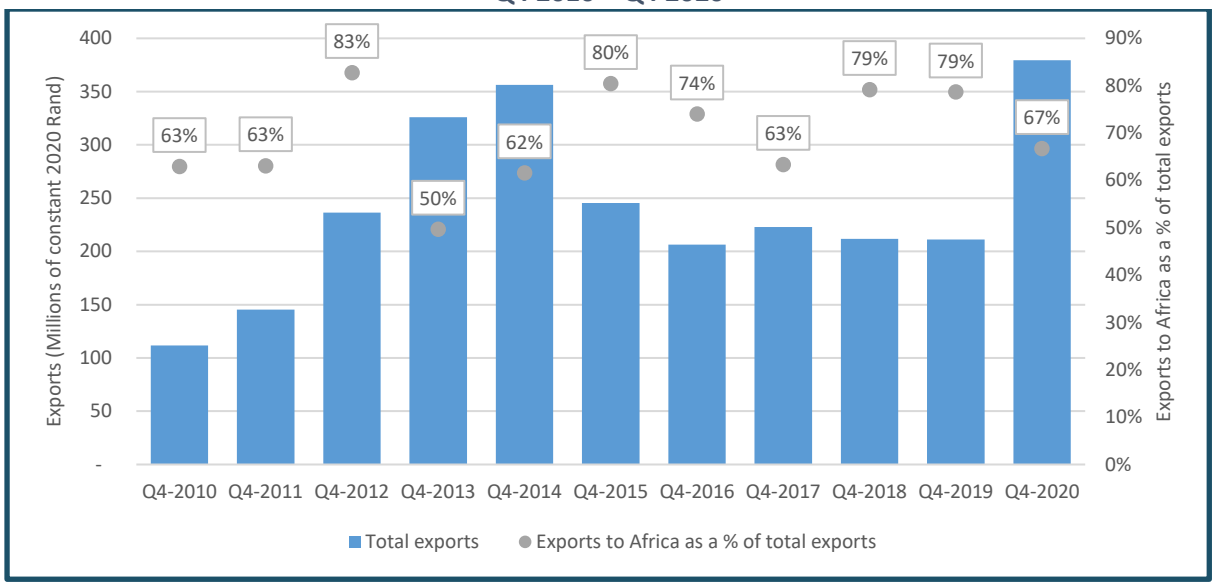


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

Exports grew by 16% to R379.5 million between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the fourth quarter of 2020. As at the fourth quarter of 2020, exports to the UK accounted for the highest share of the total, at 21%, although it must be noted that exports to the UK are sporadic and of low value at times. At

more than 200%, exports to Zimbabwe showed the highest growth, from R20 million in the fourth quarter of 2013 to R67.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2020. Overall, exports to other African countries make up the highest share of total exports (see Graph 5).

Graph 5: Exports of parts of boring or sinking machinery in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

It is not clear how much, if any, of the boring or sinking equipment and related parts are manufactured in South Africa. However, there are local manufacturers of construction, mining and related capital equipment. Estimates suggest that more than 5 000 units were sold in 2017. The bulk (about 80%) of the equipment is used in the mining industry.

Product 3: Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.

There is no standard technical description for medical instruments and appliances (HS 90189000). Nevertheless, this is a collection of equipment such as mirrors and reflectors, blood pressure monitors, laryngoscopes, and anaesthetic machines for use in medical, dental and veterinary sciences. Table 1 shows the key data for this product, including the value of imports, imported quantities, as well as the designation status for the fourth quarter of 2020.

Table 3: Product key data – Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s., Q4 2020

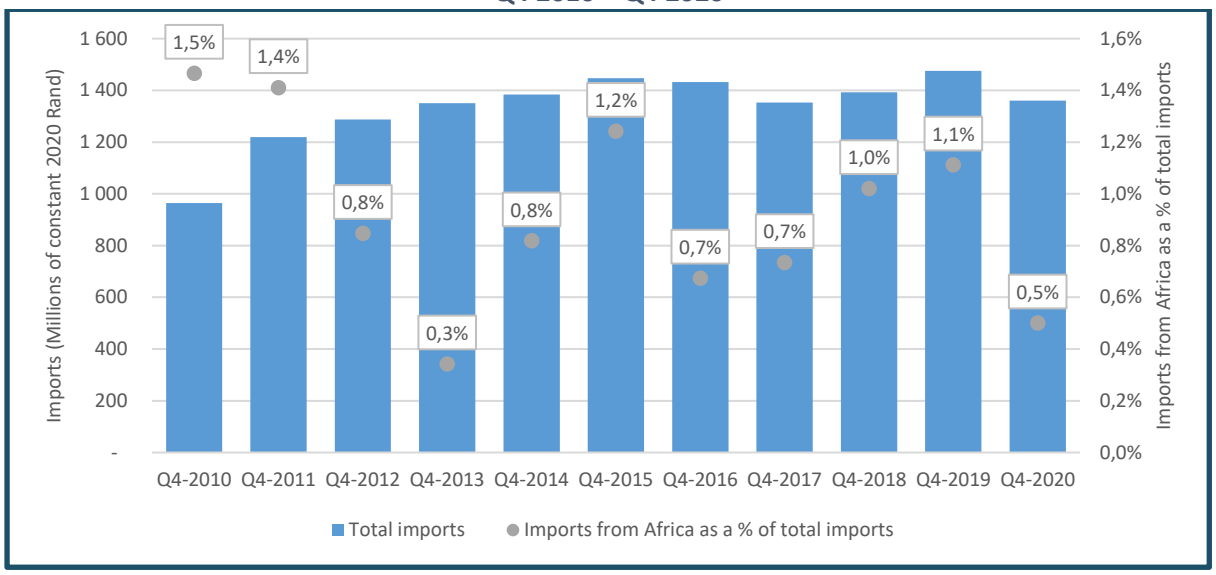
KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			23rd
Rand value of imports			R1.36 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			33rd
Quantity of imports			48.7 million units
Capital good or consumer good			Consumer good
If intermediate good, what value chain?			N/A
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

South Africa is a net importer of medical instruments and appliances, with imports amounting to R1.36 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020, compared to R303.1 million in exports over the same

period. The bulk of the imports came from outside the continent. Over the years, imports from the continent have remained below 2% of total imports (See Graph 6). Of the 48.7 million units imported in the fourth quarter of 2020, only 3 846 were imported from the continent.

At 29%, imports from the US accounted for the highest share of the total value of imports, followed by China at 15%, Germany at 10%, as well as Mexico and Japan at 8% and 4% respectively. Overall, the Top 5 import sources accounted for 65% of the total value imported. However, in terms of quantities, China accounted for the highest share at 44%, followed by Belgium at 17%, Poland at 16%, as well as Taiwan and India at 4% and 3%, respectively.

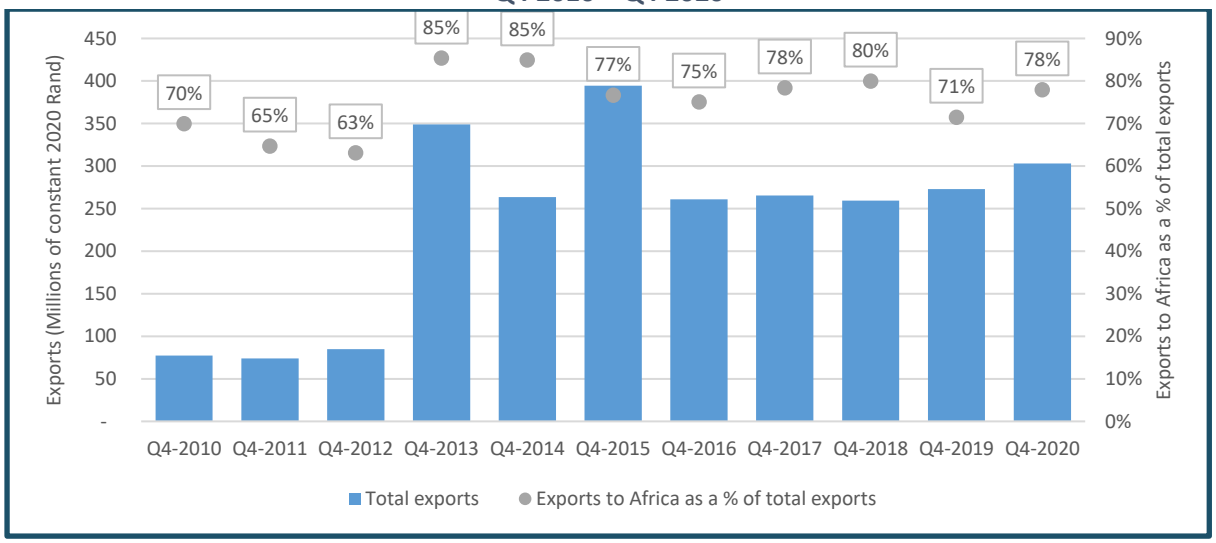
Graph 6: Imports of medical instruments and appliances in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

Exports of medical instruments and appliances have fluctuated over the years, but have been trending up since the fourth quarter of 2016. Still, in real terms, medical instruments exports declined by 13% between the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2020, with exports to Namibia in particular declining by 33% to R74.9 million. Exports to Mauritius more than quadrupled over the same period, from R1.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2013 to R17.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2020. Given the country's low number of COVID-19 cases to date, it is unlikely that the surge is driven by the pandemic.

Graph 7: Exports of medical instruments and appliances in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

Local production of medical instruments and appliances is reported to generally focus on the regional export market where they find their products competitive in terms of price and quality. In the local market, producers face fierce competition from large multinational corporations (MNCs) and cheap Chinese imports. Nevertheless, local manufacturers tend to focus on low-tech instruments and goods such as surgical goods and disposable needles, medical and surgical lighting and attachments, bandages and dressings, along with electric wheelchairs, among others. Reports suggest that there are more than 500 suppliers in the local medical equipment industry, mainly made up of MNCs, with about 135 domestic manufacturers that are concentrated in Gauteng (64%) and Western Cape (24%).

Notably, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, local manufacturers have made ICU trolleys, bedhead service systems, sterile PVC screens, diagnostic testing kits, non-invasive ventilators, as well as respirators and surgical masks. With support from a number of local universities and medical equipment industry bodies, local manufacturing could be improved to cater for the manufacture of high-tech and high-cost medical equipment and instruments.

Product 4: Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.

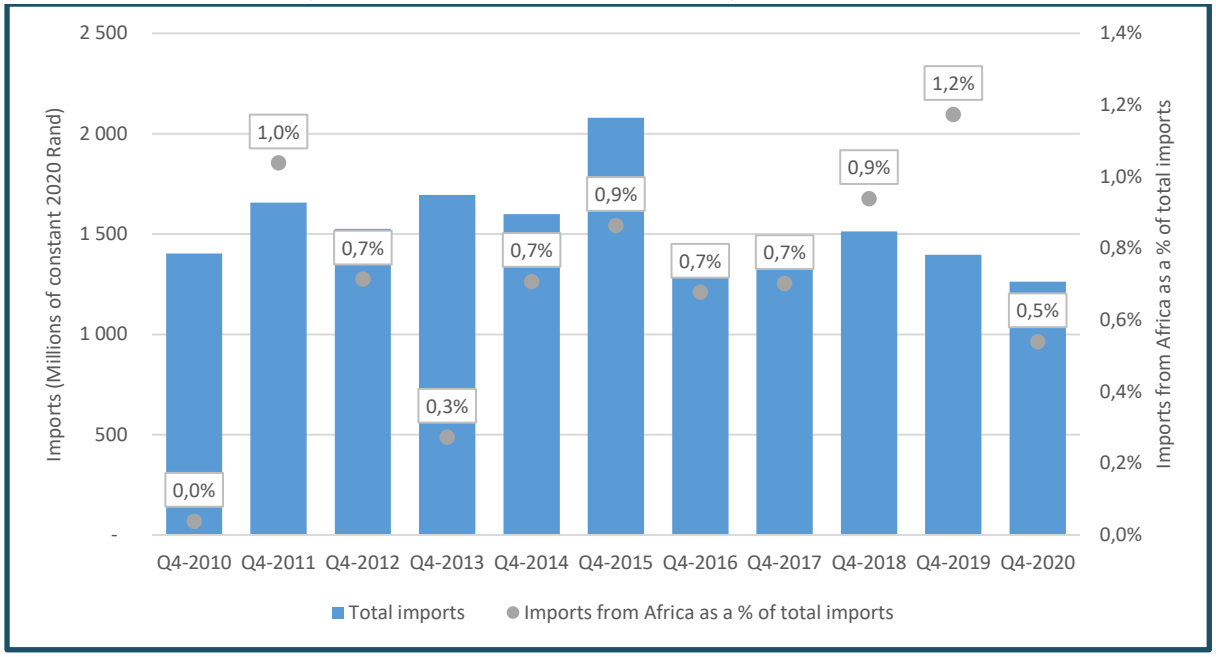
Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines (HS 84439900) refers to parts used normally used for inkjet printers. Inkjet printers are often used within households and in some small offices. The product was ranked 26th in the Top 100 list of imports by value. Imports for the fourth quarter of 2020 amounted to R1.3 billion, down from R1.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2013. Table 2 shows the key data for this product, including the value of imports and import quantities.

Table 4: Product key data- Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s., Q4 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			26th
Rand value of imports			R1.3 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			2.7 million units
Capital good or consumer good			Capital Good
If intermediate good, what value chain?			Printing industry
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

South Africa is a net importer of parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, with less than 1% of the imports coming from the continent (see Graph 8). Imports declined by 26% between the fourth quarter of 2013 and the fourth quarter of 2020, with imports from China and Japan declining by 7% and 49%, respectively. Notably, imports from Malaysia increased by 66% over the same period, from R61 million to R101 million. Over the same period, in real terms, the share of imports from the Top 5 countries grew from 75% in the fourth quarter of 2013 to 80% in the fourth quarter of 2020.

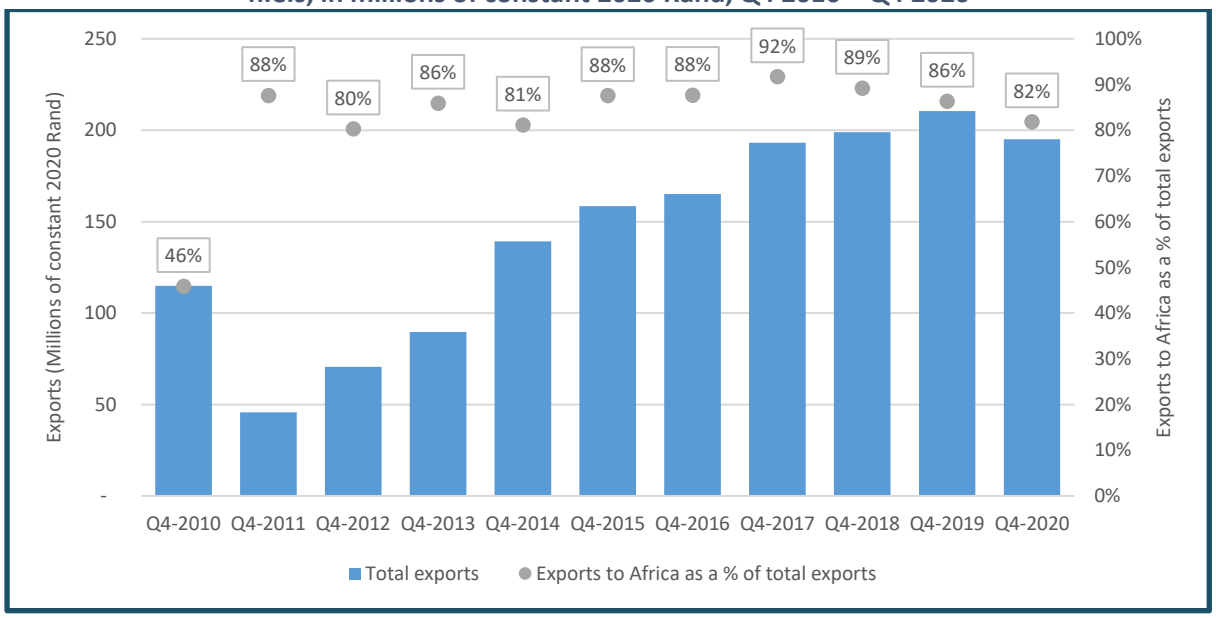
Graph 8: Imports of Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s., in Millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

The bulk of South Africa's exports of parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines goes to other African countries (see Graph 9). Fourth quarter exports amounted to R195 million in 2020, more than double what was reported in the fourth quarter of 2013. In particular, exports to Namibia (767%), Botswana (461%) and Netherlands (733%) show the highest growth over this period. Whereas exports to Namibia and Botswana were within the usual trend, exports to Netherlands show a surge, in particular during November 2020. It is not clear what drove the export surge, and therefore there is no certainty as to whether it will continue, in particular as South Africa accounted for a small share of Netherland's imports of this product in the fourth quarter. As with imports, the share of exports going to the Top 5 countries increased from 32% in the fourth quarter of 2013 to 68% in the fourth quarter of 2020.

Graph 9: Exports of parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s, in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 – Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

South Africa's printing industry has three main segments: general printing, print packaging and print finishing.[5] Most printing equipment and machinery is procured from foreign suppliers, with some domestic manufacturers including Heidelberg Printing Machines, Koening and Bauer group, Xerox, and Konika Minolta, among others. Although the extent of local production capacity is not clear, the industry was valued at about R55 billion in 2017, with suppliers estimated to employ in excess of 40 000 people.

Generally, printing has been on a decline across the globe as consumers move to digital services. As such, the market for printing equipment and the related components is likely to continue declining as well, with the exception of special purpose printers such as the Government Printing Works, which is the country's printing arm for identification documents as well as government documents. Further, with the exception of packaging printing, the decline in general printing will have a run-on impact on the paper and pulp industry. Smithers Pira's *Future of Global Printing to 2022* report estimated that volumes of A4 paper will declined to 48.1 trillion units in 2022, from 50.5 trillion in 2010.

Product 5: Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soyabean oil

Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soyabean oil (HS 23040000) is a plant-based, high protein product largely used as animal feed and animal feed mix. More than 100 million kilograms of oilcake were imported in the fourth quarter of 2020. The product was ranked 45th in the Top 100 list of imports by value (see Table 5). South Africa is a net importer of soyabean oilcake, with almost the entire import supply coming from Argentina.

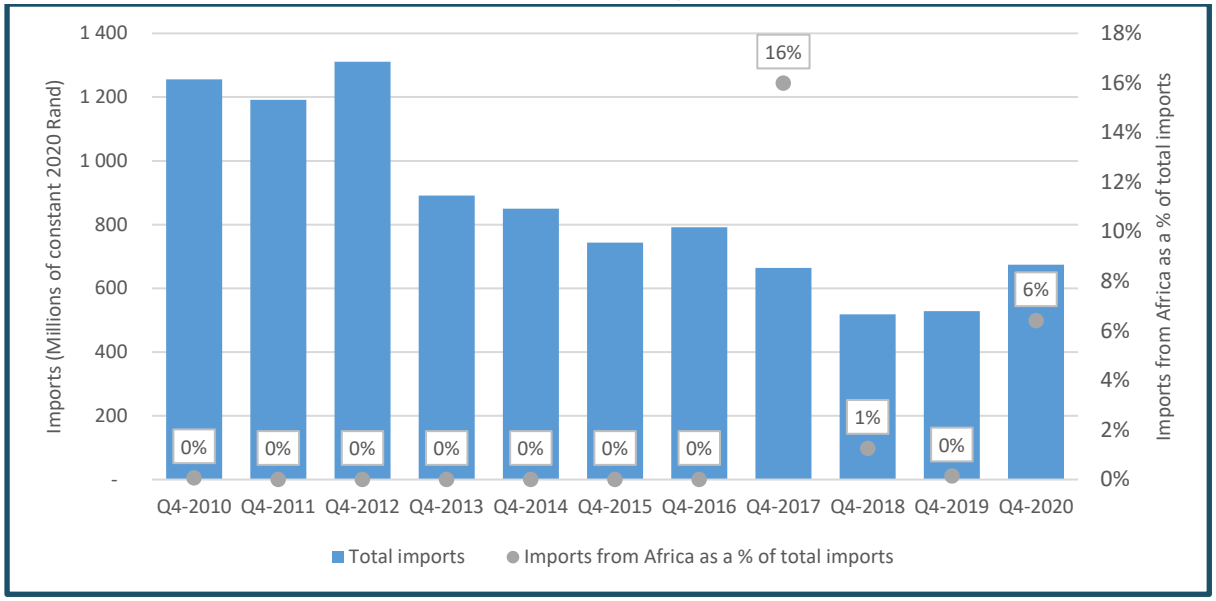
Table 5: Product key data- Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soyabean oil, Q4 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS DECREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			45th
Rand value of imports			R696 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			15th
Quantity of imports			112.0 million kilograms
Capital good or consumer good			N/A
If intermediate good, what value chain?			Poultry and beef value chains
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

Between the fourth quarter of 2010 and the fourth quarter of 2020, the value of soyabean oilcake imports declined by 46% to R696 million, while quantities imported declined by 62%. Over the years, the bulk of the imports have come from Argentina (100% in the fourth quarter of 2010 compared to 94% in 2020), with some infrequent spikes from Zambia and Malawi.

[5] https://www.woweb.co.za/?m=Industries&p=reportinfo&id=4675&tab=8

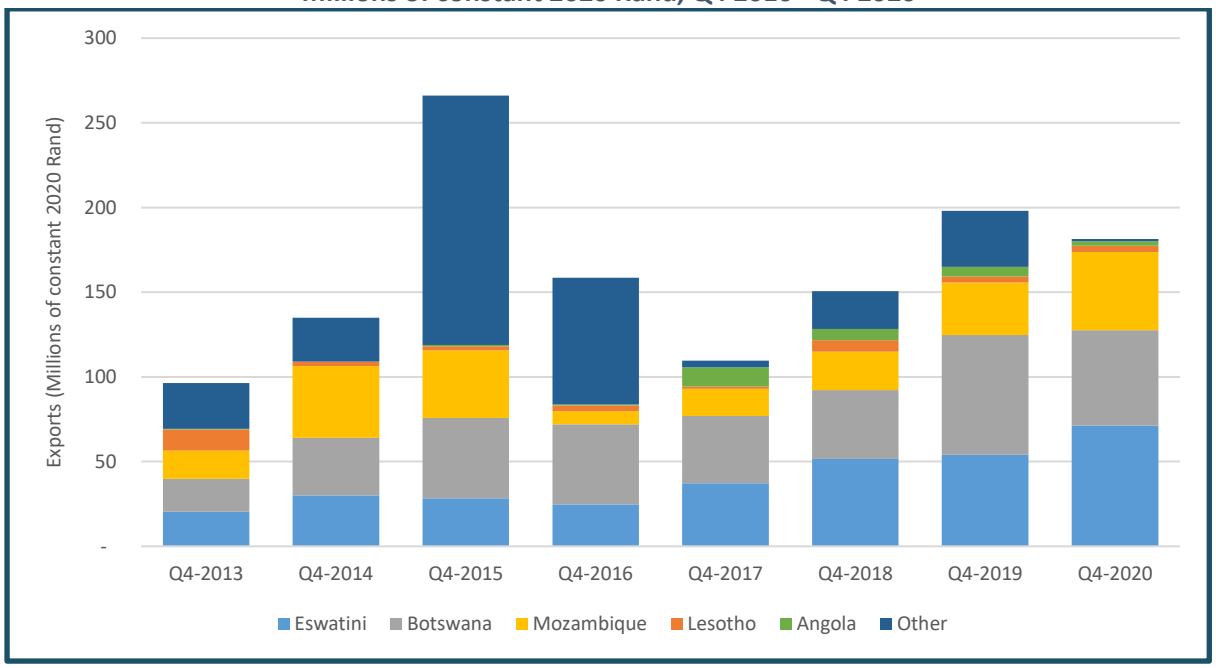
Graph 10: Imports of oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soyabean oil in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 - Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

Exports of soyabean oilcake grew to R181.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2020, from R96 million in the fourth quarter of 2013. All exports of soyabean oilcake over this period went to other African countries. With the exception of exports to Lesotho, four of the Top 5 export destinations saw triple digit growth in the value of exports between the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2020. At 39%, eSwatini accounted for the highest share of exports of soyabean oilcake, followed by Botswana at 31%, Mozambique at 25%, as well as Lesotho and Angola at 2% and 1%, respectively (see Graph 11). Export reached R266 million in the fourth quarter of 2015, remaining below R200 million thereafter. South Africa has not been able to compete with major suppliers such as the US, Brazil and Argentina, and has depended on the African market to grow the local industry.

Graph 11: Exports of oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soyabean oil in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q4 2010 - Q4 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in April 2021.

Globally, the US, Brazil and Argentina are leading producers of soyabeans. In South Africa, soyabeans are mostly produced in Mpumalanga and Free State, with smaller quantities planted in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal. Local soyabean production has increased over the years, and since 2017, more than one million tonnes have been harvested annually in an area that has grown to more than 700 000 hectares. As at 2020, the gross value of soyabean production was estimated at R5.8 billion. Further, estimates from the Abstract of agricultural statistics suggest that 1.2 million tonnes of soyabean were produced in 2020/2021, with about 85% of that quantity used to make oil and oilcake and about 0.02% for human consumption and another 0.13% used for seed and feed.[6]

In 2018, South Africa's soyabean crushing capacity was estimated at about 2.1 million tonnes,[7] though it was under-utilised due to low supply of soyabeans, as well as lack of demand due to the crush quality not meeting the poultry industry's specifications. Utilisation has increased as South Africa's soyabean production has increased, with estimates suggesting local producers now provide about 69% of total oilcake requirements, and likely to rise to 95% by 2027.[8] Nevertheless, producers still face bottlenecks in the form of unreliable power and water supply and high (logistics) costs due to mechanical failure and underdeveloped infrastructure (for example it costs US$30 per tonne to transport oilcake from Argentina, and US$55 per tonne to transport oilcake from the local producing area to the Western Cape).

The displacement of food crops has taken place in favour of increased soyabean production for the animal feed industry. For instance, the area planted for wheat decreased by 65% between 1990 and 2019, while the area planted for maize decreased by 30% between 1990 and 2020, and the area planted for grain sorghum decreased by 67% over the same period. In contrast, the area planted for soyabeans increased by more than 1000%. These shifts highlight the increasing profitability of planting soyabeans versus food crops, with potential to expand to meet growing local demand.

[6] https://www.dalrrd.gov.za/Portals/0/Statistics%20and%20Economic%20Analysis/Statistical%20Information/Abstract%202020_organized.pdf

[7] https://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/196/742/185417.html

[8] https://www.prf-pns.com/imgs/newsletters/oilseeds-focus/2019/oilseeds-focus-vol-5-no-2-june-2019.pdf

ANNEXURE 1: TOP 100 IMPORT PRODUCTS BY RAND VALUE, Q4 2020

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q4 2019 – Q4 2020	Designation status
1	27090000	Crude oil	19.65	No change	Not designated
2	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	11.36	No change	Not designated
3	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	9.27	2	Not designated
4	27101230	Diesel	8.11	-1	Not designated
5	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	5.61	-1	Not designated
6	85171210	Cellphones	4.40	No change	Not designated
7	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.94	2	Not designated
8	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	2.82	No change	Not designated
9	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.60	3	Not designated
10	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.51	5	Not designated
11	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	2.45	-4	Not designated
12	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	2.23	-1	Not designated
13	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	2.14	-3	Not designated
14	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2.13	3	Not designated
15	85013400	DC motors and DC generators of an output > 375 kW	2.03	1650	Not designated
16	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	2.01	No change	Not designated
17	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	1.84	1	Not designated
18	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.75	2	Not designated
19	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	1.63	5	Not designated
20	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.46	12	Not designated
21	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.45	14	Not designated
22	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.42	No change	Not designated
23	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	1.36	-2	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q4 2019 – Q4 2020	Designation status
24	**84715000**	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.32	-10	Not designated
25	**31021000**	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	1.28	11	Not designated
26	**84439900**	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.26	-3	Not designated
27	**85044000**	Static converters	1.24	3	Not designated
28	**84013000**	Fuel elements “cartridges”, non-irradiated, in casing with handling fixtures, for nuclear reactors	1.23	5418	Not designated
29	**84798990**	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	1.16	30	Not designated
30	**87033290**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.10	-11	Not designated
31	**87082900**	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.08	2	Not designated
32	**28439000**	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	1.00	292	Not designated
33	**87041090**	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	0.96	4	Not designated
34	**87089990**	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.88	4	Not designated
35	**84295200**	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.86	11	Not designated
36	**88024000**	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15.000 kg	0.85	-23	Not designated
37	**87032490**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	0.83	-6	Not designated
38	**27160000**	Electrical energy	0.79	-11	Not designated
39	**87033390**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	0.78	No change	Not designated
40	**27111100**	Natural gas, liquefied	0.78	-15	Not designated
41	**17011300**	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	0.77	1	Not designated
42	**27011200**	Bituminous coal	0.74	14	Not designated
43	**98010015**	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	0.71	-9	Not designated
44	**88033000**	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.71	-18	Not designated
45	**23040000**	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.70	15	Not designated
46	**61091000**	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.68	1	100% designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q4 2019 – Q4 2020	Designation status
47	**21069090**	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.66	11	Not designated
48	**69091900**	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.65	-8	Not designated
49	**29349900**	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.65	110	Not designated
50	**39269090**	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.63	-1	Not designated
51	**85299075**	Components for transmission and reception apparatus for radio or television, n.e.s.: Display panels	0.61	27	30% – 60% designated, 20% – 100% for components
52	**31054000**	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.61	9	Not designated
53	**84717000**	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.60	No change	Not designated
54	**84433100**	Printers and fax machines	0.58	-11	Not designated
55	**22083010**	Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less	0.57	-7	Not designated
56	**84807100**	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.57	209	Not designated
57	**84733000**	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.56	-7	Not designated
58	**95030090**	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages: Other	0.55	-4	Not designated
59	**33049990**	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.54	-8	Not designated
60	**84314300**	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.54	33	Not designated
61	**85299020**	Components for transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.53	1491	30% - 60% designated, 20% - 100% for components
62	**02071210**	Frozen chicken, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	0.53	119	Not designated
63	**85437000**	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.52	9	Not designated
64	**85258090**	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.52	7	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q4 2019 – Q4 2020	Designation status
65	**79011100**	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed	0.51	143	Not designated
66	**64039990**	Footwear with rubber or plastic soles: Other	0.51	9	100% designated
67	**62034210**	Men's or boys' trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts, of cotton: Other, trousers	0.51	7	100% designated
68	**87042181**	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.51	-11	Not designated
69	**94019090**	Parts of seats, n.e.s.: Other	0.49	-14	85% – 100% designated
70	**84834000**	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.48	No change	Not designated
71	**73269090**	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.48	13	100% designated
72	**27101207**	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	0.48	-6	Not designated
73	**48115990**	Paper and paperboard (excl. bleached and weighing > 150 g/m², and adhesives): Other	0.46	-6	Not designated
74	**98010025**	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.45	-33	Not designated
75	**84099990**	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.45	2	Not designated
76	**87083090**	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.44	12	Not designated
77	**85443000**	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.43	2	90% designated
78	**38112100**	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.43	-14	Not designated
79	**84749000**	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.42	-11	Not designated
80	**90192000**	Ozone therapy or other therapeutic respiration apparatus	0.42	169	Not designated
81	**85166000**	Electric ovens, cookers, cooking plates and boiling rings, electric grillers and roasters, for domestic use	0.40	58	Not designated
82	**84291100**	Self-propelled bulldozers and angle-dozers, track laying	0.40	-19	Not designated
83	**05040010**	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish): Sausage casings	0.39	19	Not designated
84	**33029090**	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions: Other	0.39	5	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q4 2019 – Q4 2020	Designation status
85	**85371090**	Boards and cabinets etc. of apparatus for electricity control or distribution, voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.38	-3	Not designated
86	**84799000**	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.	0.37	52	Not designated
87	**87012020**	Road tractors for semi-trailers: Of a vehicle mass exceeding 1 600 kg	0.37	295	Not designated
88	**90183900**	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like	0.37	4	Not designated
89	**88023000**	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an unladen weight > 2.000 kg but <= 15.000 kg	0.37	85	Not designated
90	**74031100**	Refined copper	0.37	-28	Not designated
91	**84089090**	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.37	-6	Not designated
92	**76042965**	Bars, rods and solid profiles, of aluminium alloys, n.e.s.	0.36	68	Not designated
93	**84729000**	Office machines, n.e.s.	0.36	187	Not designated
94	**27131200**	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.36	23	Not designated
95	**84839000**	Toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately	0.35	17	Not designated
96	**84304100**	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery for boring earth or extracting minerals or ores	0.35	-5	Not designated
97	**90318000**	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding. optical)	0.35	-11	Not designated
98	**30022000**	Vaccines for human medicine	0.35	-46	Not designated
99	**84219990**	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases, n.e.s.: Other	0.35	5	Not designated
100	**84139100**	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	0.35	-6	Not designated