



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

IMPORTS LOCALISATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION STUDY: FIRST QUARTER 2020

Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) is a research organisation that facilitates policy development and dialogue across three focus areas: trade and industrial policy, inequality and economic inclusion, and sustainable growth

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

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

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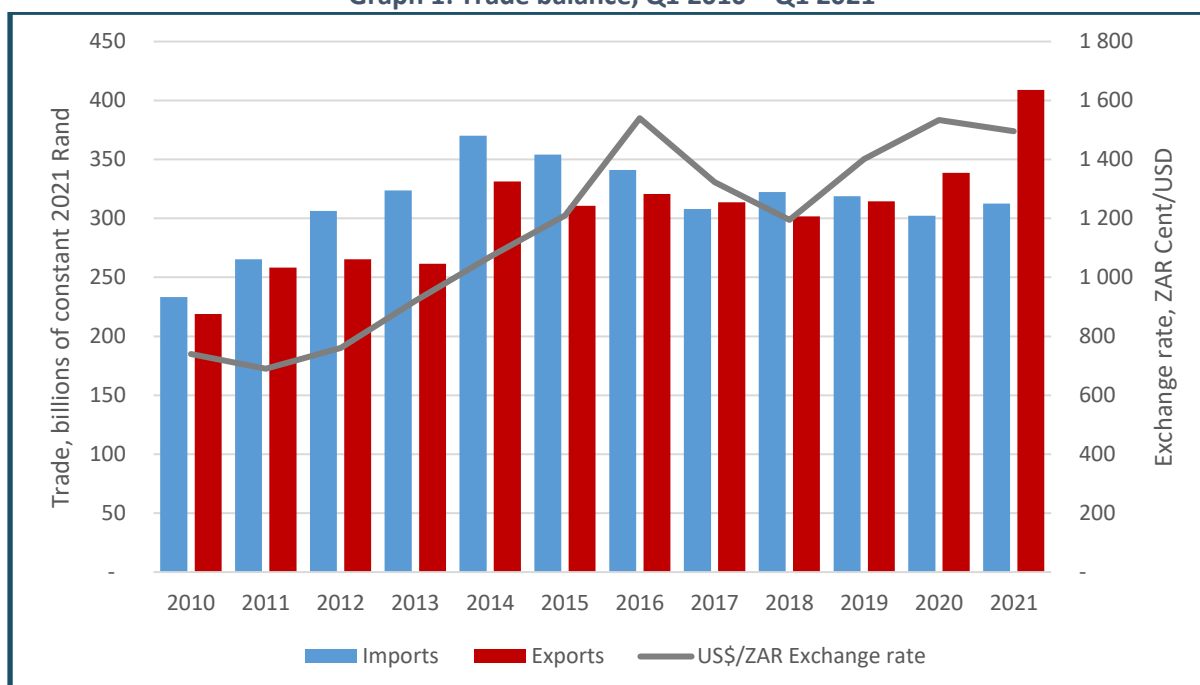
TRADE ANALYSIS

The trade surplus continued its downward trajectory in the first quarter of 2021, down to R96 billion from R103 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. Imports grew by 3% to R313 billion while exports grew by 21% to R409 billion (see Graph 1). Imports from China accounted for around 20% of total imports for the quarter, at R63.1 billion (25% higher than in the first quarter of 2020). Imports from Germany, the United States (US), India and Saudi Arabia accounted for a combined 26% of first quarter imports, at about R80.3 billion. Over the same period, exports to China accounted for 14% of total exports, followed by the US at 10%, Germany at 9%, and Japan and the United Kingdom at 6% each.

Although they declined by 49%, crude imports were the top import item in the first quarter of 2021, amounting to R15.8 billion. Crude oil imports accounted for 5% of total imports in the first quarter of 2021, down from 10% of total imports in the first quarter of 2020. Diesel imports increased by about 10% between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, while petrol imports grew by more than 200% to R6.9 billion. Notably, imports of automotive components for passenger vehicles remained lower than they were in the first quarter of 2020, at R14.4 billion, though this marks the third consecutive quarter of growth since the decline to R5.7 billion in the second quarter of 2020 when the COVID-19 national lockdown was instituted. In contrast, imports of automotive components for goods vehicles increased by 48% in the year to the first quarter of 2021.

Gold was the largest export item in the first quarter of 2021, although there was a 9% year-on-year decline. With the exception of bituminous coal, which declined by about 15%, the other three products that make up the top five exports increased by more than 60%. Exports of agglomerated iron ores and concentrates increased by about 60% to R23.9 billion, while exports of goods vehicles increased by 64% to R13.9 billion. At about 176% (or about R14.2 billion growth), exports of unwrought rhodium show the highest year-on-year increase, from R8 billion to R22.2 billion between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021



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

PRODUCT ANALYSIS¹

Product 1: Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses (technical ceramics)

Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses (HS 69091900) was the 523rd most traded product globally in 2019, with total trade amounting to US\$6.1 billion.² In the first quarter of 2021, Germany was the top importer and top exporter of this product. Locally, the product was ranked 36th in the Top 100 list of imports by Rand value. About 3.1 million kilograms of the product were imported in the first quarter of 2021, valued at R798 million. Table 1 shows the product data for ceramic wares.

Table 1: Product key data – Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses, Q1 2021

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	CURRENTLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value		36th	
Rand value of imports		R798 million	
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity		N/A	
Quantity of imports		3.1 million kilograms	
Capital good or consumer good		Capital good	
If intermediate good; what value chain?		Various: Medical, automotive, packaging etc.	
Good for final consumption (yes/no)		No	
Designation status		Not designated	

Technical or engineered ceramics (excluding ceramics made from porcelain) are a group of ceramic products with high thermal, electrical and/or mechanical properties.³ The products have applications in various industries such as healthcare, solar, electronics, automotive manufacturing, and aerospace, among others. Technical ceramics are preferred for, among other things, their compressive strength and low density, which is to say they are stronger than titanium, and lighter than stainless steel. In medicine for instance, technical ceramics have applications in surgical implants such as for orthopaedics and dentistry. The medical ceramics industry was valued at about US\$9.6 billion in 2020.⁴ In addition, automotive manufacturing in Asia is driving demand for technical ceramics. Although cost still poses limitations in the use of technical ceramics, demand for these products is anticipated to continue growing, particularly as other industries that use these products grow.

There is some local production of technical ceramics, though the level of production is not clear. Local manufacturers supply various industries including medical devices and electrical insulation. South Africa has some of the raw materials necessary for the production of technical ceramics. These include limestone, silica (or quartz), feldspar and dolomite, among others.

¹ The written analysis more often than not focuses on the period between 2013 and 2020 because SARS did not record Southern 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>.

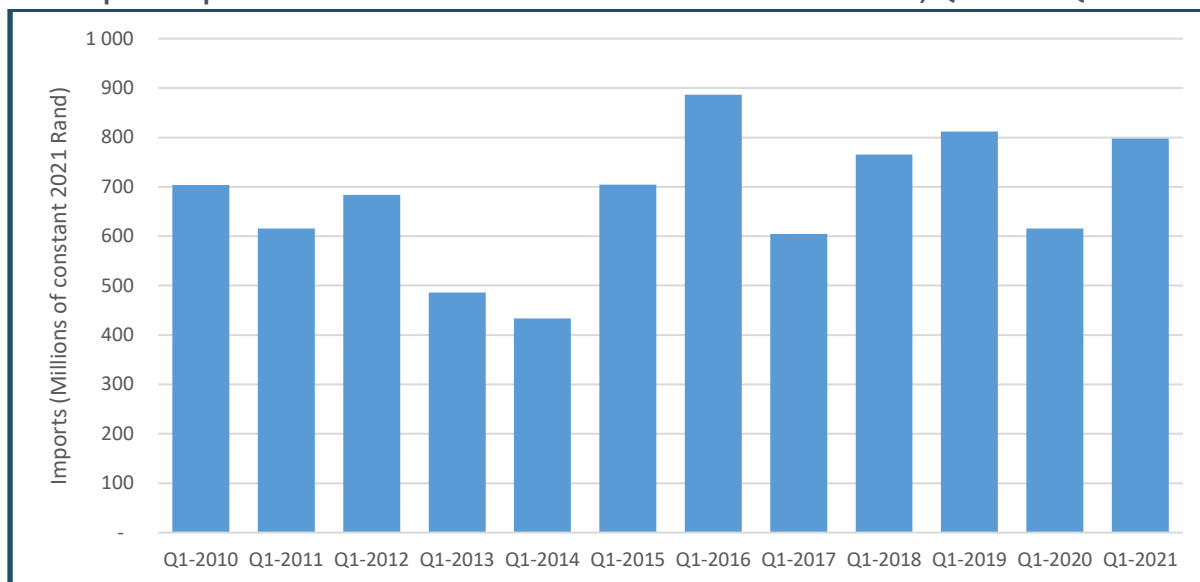
² <https://oec.world/en/profile/hs92/ceramic-laboratory-technical-ware-except-porcelain>.

³ <https://precision-ceramics.com/about-technical-ceramics/>.

⁴ <https://www.marketsandmarkets.com/Market-Reports/medical-ceramic-market-237425129.html>.

Technical ceramics imports surged to R798 million in the year to the first quarter of 2021, from R616 million in the first quarter of 2020 (see Graph 2). Imports grew by about 13% between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2021. About 39% of the imports came from the US, with another 30% from Poland. In real terms, imports from the US show the highest growth (R120 million between the first quarters of 2010 and 2021). In all, about 94% of the imports came from five countries. There are no imports from within the continent, with the exception of R13 million worth of reimports in the first quarter of 2021.

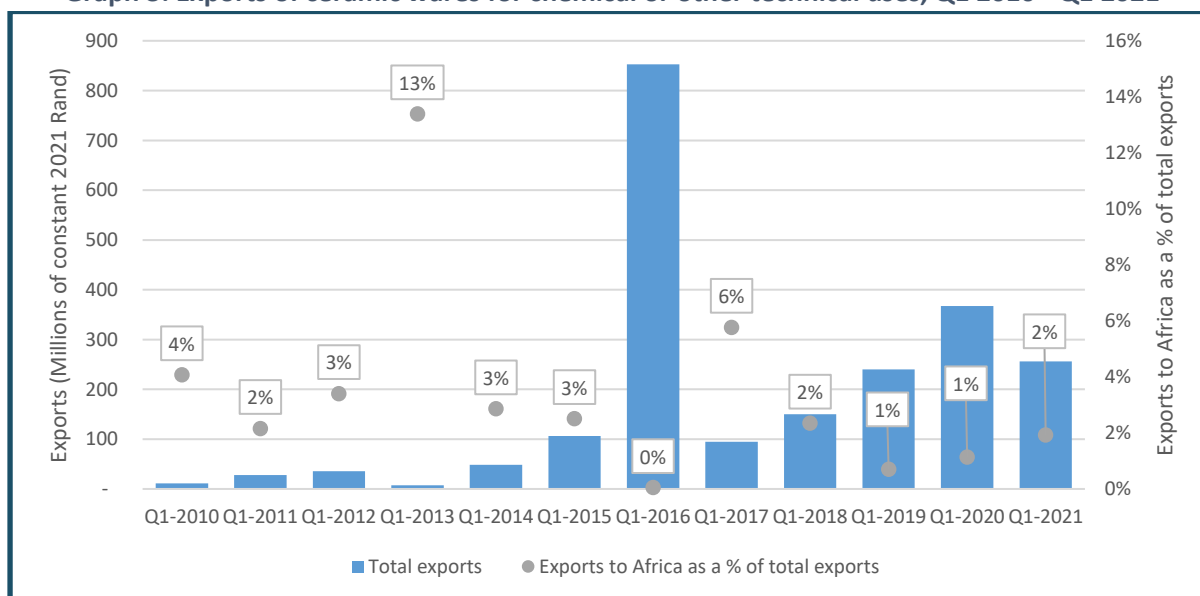
Graph 2: Imports of ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021



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

South Africa exports technical ceramics, although exports are much lower than imports. First quarter imports amounted to R255.9 million, up from R11.2 million in the first quarter of 2010. A small share of the exports goes to the rest of the continent. The bulk (about R94.5 million, or 37%) of first quarter exports in 2021 went to China, with another R42 million (about 16%) going to Germany. The top five export destinations accounted for about 83% of total exports. Overall, for the period under review, exports peaked in the first quarter of 2016, at about R852.7 million, R757.7 million of which went to Germany.

Graph 3: Exports of ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses, Q1 2010 - Q1 2021



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

Product 2: Diagnostic or laboratory reagents

Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (HS 38220000) are products of the chemical industry, and are used as mixtures or compounds to test, measure or produce other substances in pharmaceuticals, food and environmental testing, among others.⁵ A reagent triggers a chemical reaction to confirm the presence of or absence of whatever substance is being tested for. Reagents can be on a backing, or in the form of preparations. Backing means that the reagent is coated on paper, plastics or other materials. Pregnancy tests for example use reagents, so too do most COVID-19 testing kits, although there were shortages of reagents early in the COVID-19 response. This product was ranked 14th on the Top 100 list of imports by Rand value. Table 3 shows the key data for this product for the first quarter of 2021.

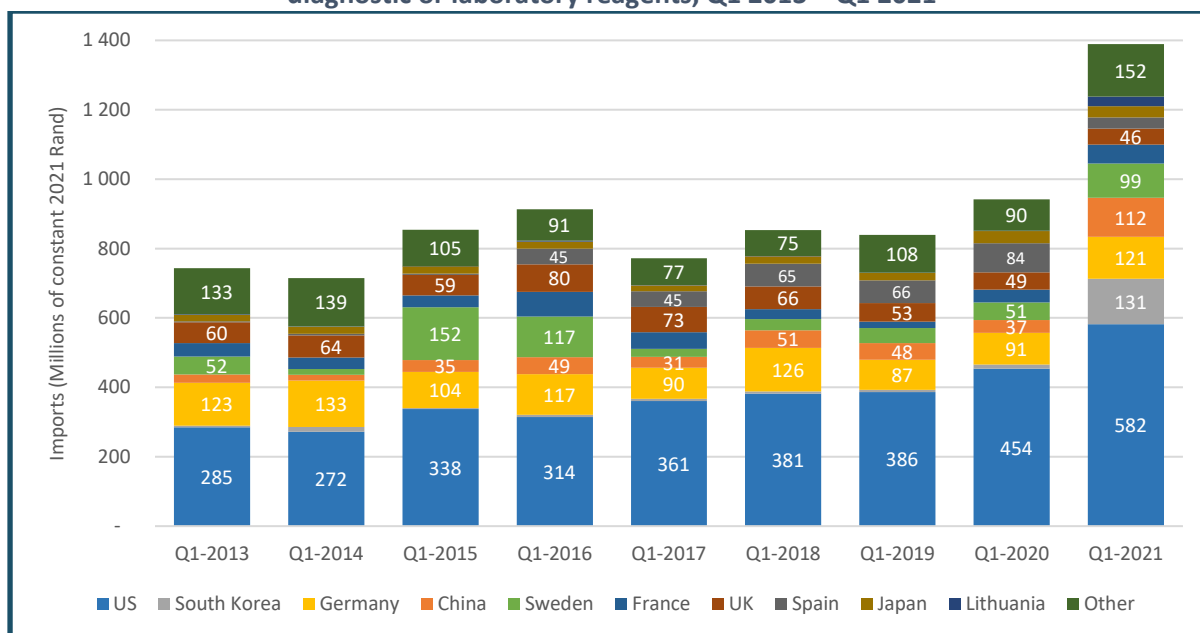
Table 2: Product key data – Diagnostic or laboratory reagents, Q1 2021

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			14 th
Rand value of imports			R1.4 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			1.2 million kilograms
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Chemical and pharmaceutical industries
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

Imports of diagnostic or laboratory reagents increased by about 87% between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2021. The US is the largest source (38% in 2013 and 42% in 2021) of imports of this product. In real terms, imports grew by about R645.9 million between 2013 and 2021, with imports from the US growing by about R296.3 million. Imports from South Korea and China also show significant growth over the period, from 1% of total imports to 9% in 2021 for South Korea, and from 3% of total imports to 8% of total imports for China between 2013 and 2021 (see Graph 4).

⁵ <https://www.thoughtco.com/definition-of-reagent-and-examples-605598>.

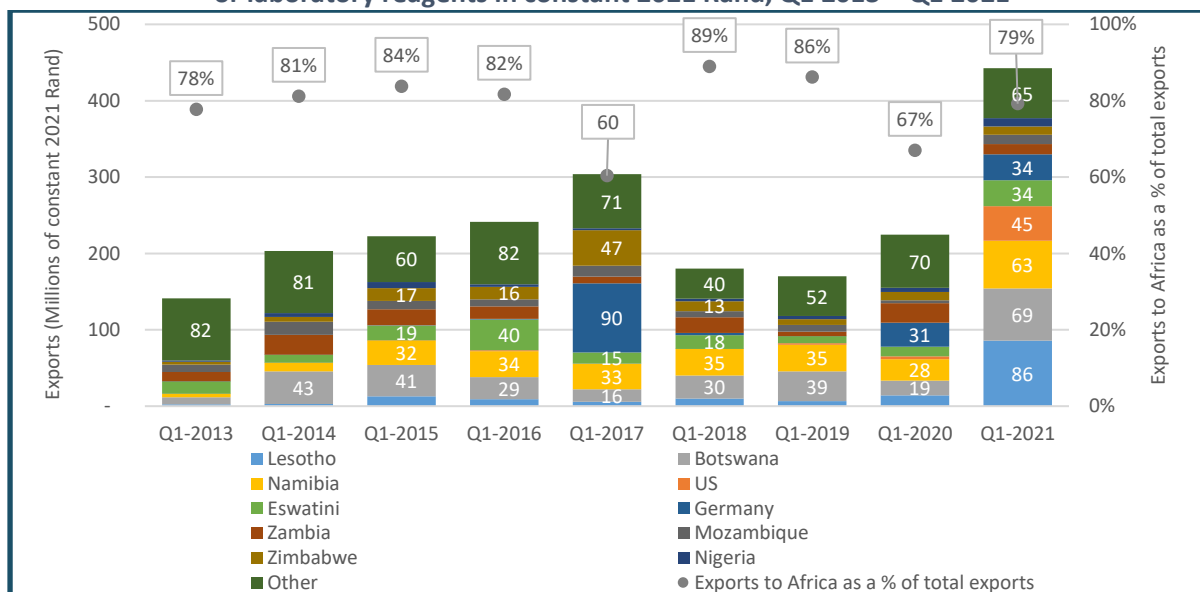
Graph 4: Top 10 countries from which South Africa imports diagnostic or laboratory reagents, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

Between the first quarter of 2013 and 2021, exports of diagnostic or laboratory reagents increased by about 213% (or R301 million) to R442.5 million. In real terms, exports to Lesotho, Botswana, Namibia and the US show the highest growth (see Graph 5). Over the same period, exports to African countries made up an average of 78% of the total. Notably, although exports increased by 32% between the first quarters of 2019 and 2020, they increased by 97% between the first quarters of 2020 and 2021, likely driven by the COVID-19 pandemic. Testing remains an integral part of Africa’s COVID-19 response due to a limited supply of vaccines, most of which have gone to Western countries.

Graph 5: Top 10 countries to which South Africa exports diagnostic or laboratory reagents in constant 2021 Rand, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

There are a range of diagnostic reagents, one being in-vitro (IVD) reagents, which are used in clinical and special chemistry.⁶ These are further divided into chemical, biochemical and immunochemical reagents. Chemical reagents require various components such as dyes and basic chemicals, which are both produced in South Africa. Nevertheless, the extent of local production of diagnostic or laboratory reagents is not clear. There are, however, a number of companies operating locally that manufacture diagnostic or laboratory reagents, some of which are subsidiaries of foreign-owned multinationals.

Product 3: Vaccines for human medicine

Vaccines for human medicine (HS 30022000) are medical products used to protect people from disease. The US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention defines a vaccine as a product used to simulate one’s immune system to produce immunity to a particular disease, and thus protect against that disease.⁷ In general, vaccines exist for human and veterinary medicine, and are products of the pharmaceutical and thus medical sector. Table 3 shows the product key data for vaccines for human medicines.

Table 3: Product key data – Vaccines for human medicine, Q1 2021

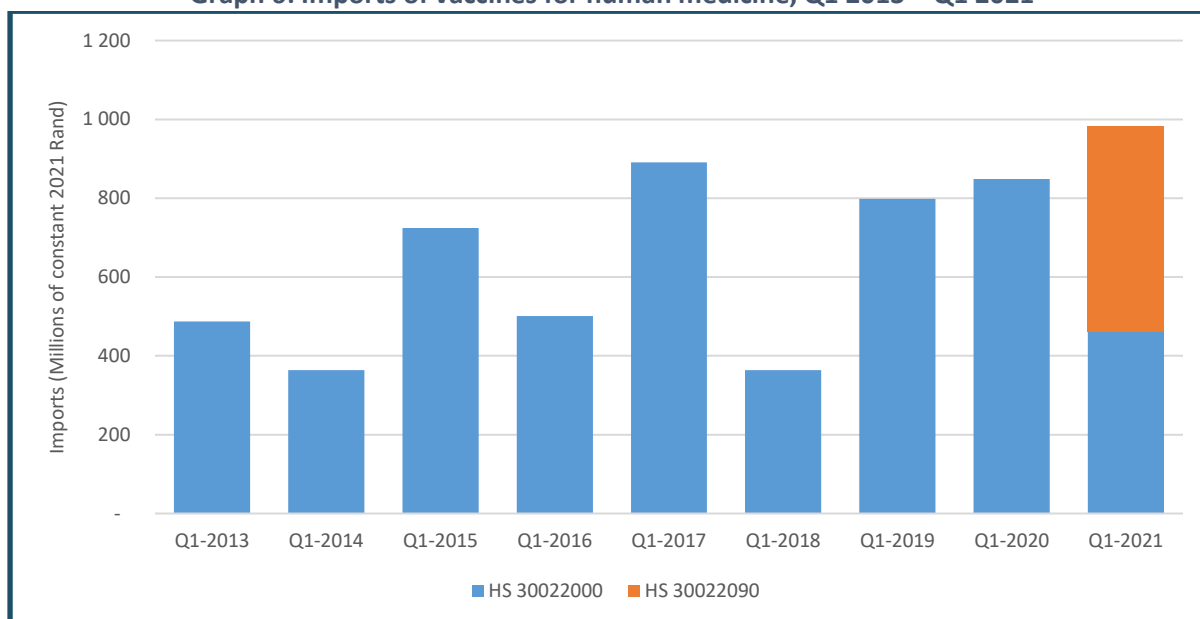
KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value		61st	
Rand value of imports		R463.4 million	
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity		N/A	
Quantity of imports		27 787 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	

South Africa is a net importer of vaccines for human medicine. In quantities, the bulk of the imports for the period under review came from France (with the exception of the first quarter of 2017 when the bulk of imports came from the Netherlands). Generally, vaccine imports have tended to fluctuate, reaching their lowest quantity (27 787 kilograms) in the first quarter of 2021, from a high of 570 091 kilograms in the first quarter of 2019. However, the decline appears to be due to reclassification of the trade data, rather than an actual decline in imports (see impact of the reclassification in Graph 6). Between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2019 (prior to the pandemic) the value of imports increased by 64% to R798.5 million, before declining to R461.1 million in the first quarter of 2021, not considering the reclassified data.

⁶ <https://www.labcompare.com/10-Featured-Articles/340467-Manufacturing-Considerations-for-IVD-Reagents-Used-in-Clinical-Chemistry-and-Special-Chemistry-Laboratories/>.

⁷ <https://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/vac-gen/imz-basics.htm>.

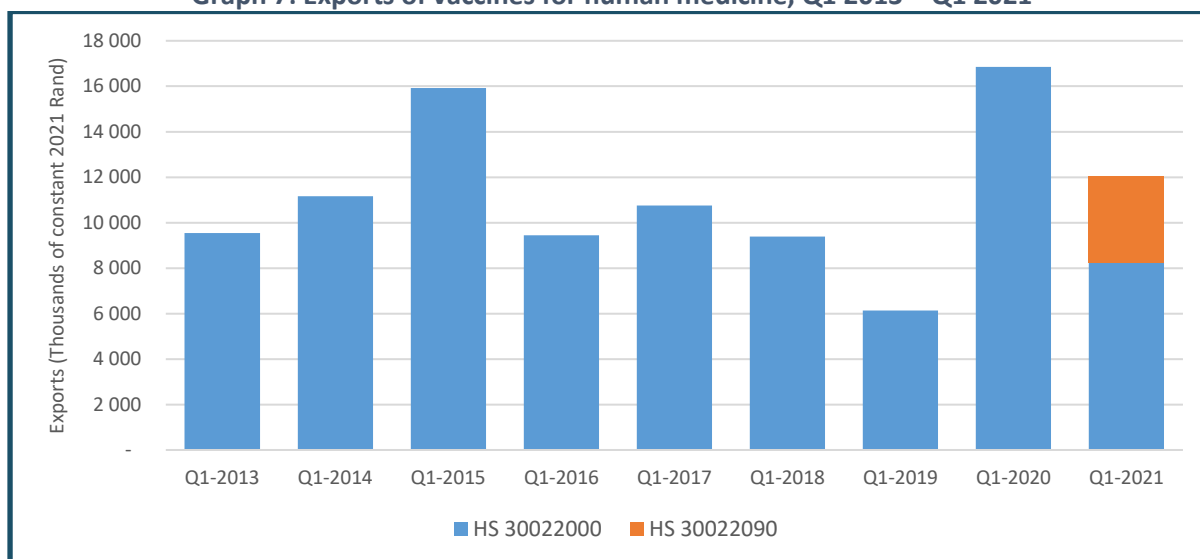
Graph 6: Imports of vaccines for human medicine, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

South Africa exported its highest first quarter quantity of vaccines in the first quarter of 2021, at about 38 517 kilograms. However, this quarter also marked the lowest value of exports of these products, at R8.2 million (see Graph 7). The graph also shows the impact of the reclassification on the vaccine trade data. All exports for the first quarter of 2021 went to African countries. Notably, although exports to Botswana accounted for about 92% of total exported quantities, they only made up about 34% of the value of total exports.

Graph 7: Exports of vaccines for human medicine, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

South Africa, along with about five other African countries have some capacity to produce vaccines. However, South Africa has not manufactured a vaccine from beginning to end since the early 2000s.⁸ Notably, South Africa's vaccine manufacturing programme can be traced back to 1935, when the country manufactured bacterial vaccines. However, failure to continue local manufacturing is said to be partly a result of the country not keeping up with new technologies, while cheap imports hindered the local industry's ability to compete. In addition, South Africa does not manufacture the necessary

⁸ <https://mg.co.za/health/2021-05-06-why-south-africa-stopped-making-vaccines/>.

active pharmaceutical ingredients (APIs) used in vaccines – an issue that also impacts on local antiretroviral (ARV) production. During the COVID-19 pandemic, large pharmaceutical manufacturers like India have also struggled to produce vaccines, due a shortage of raw materials following a US embargo on exports of these materials.⁹

The COVID-19 pandemic, along with the ensuing inequitable access to vaccines has highlighted the need for the country to manufacture vaccines once again. Currently, local companies such as Aspen and Biovac (formed in 2003 in partnership with state) have signed agreements to contribute to the global vaccine manufacturing efforts. Nevertheless, as with the ARV programme for instance, this agreement only allows these companies to package the vaccines (in what is commonly referred to as “fill and finish”), rather than manufacture vaccines from scratch.¹⁰

Product 4: Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 500 cm³ to 3 000 cm³

Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (HS 87032390), are a common import commodity in the automotive industry. The industry contributes about 6.4%¹¹ to South Africa’s GDP (4% manufacturing and 2% retail), with a recorded vehicle production of 631 983 units in 2019 and employment exceeding 100 000. Table 4 shows the key data for this product, including the Rand value of imports, quantities, as well as the designation status for the first quarter of 2021.

Table 4: Product key data – Motor vehicles for the transport of persons, Q1 2021

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			27th
Rand value of imports			R2.5 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			9 777 units
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

This product is ranked 27th on the Top 100 list of imports by Rand value. Total imports of this product amounted to R2.2 billion in first quarter of 2021, down from R2.9 billion in the first quarter of 2020. South Africa is a net exporter of motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons. Most of the imports for the quarter came from Japan (40%) and Germany (28%). Other notable import sources include India (at 8% of the total), South Korea (6% of the total), and Portugal (5% of the total). Portugal is particularly notable because it is not a regular and high-value import source.

Graph 8 shows imports of motor vehicles for the transport of persons. At R2.5 billion, this is the lowest recorded first quarter import of this product. Between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2021 imports declined by 58% (with some sporadic increases, notably between 2018 and 2019), and declined by 15% between 2020 and 2021. The health and economic impacts of the pandemic remain visible in the trade data. Exports of motor vehicles also declined in the first quarter of 2021,

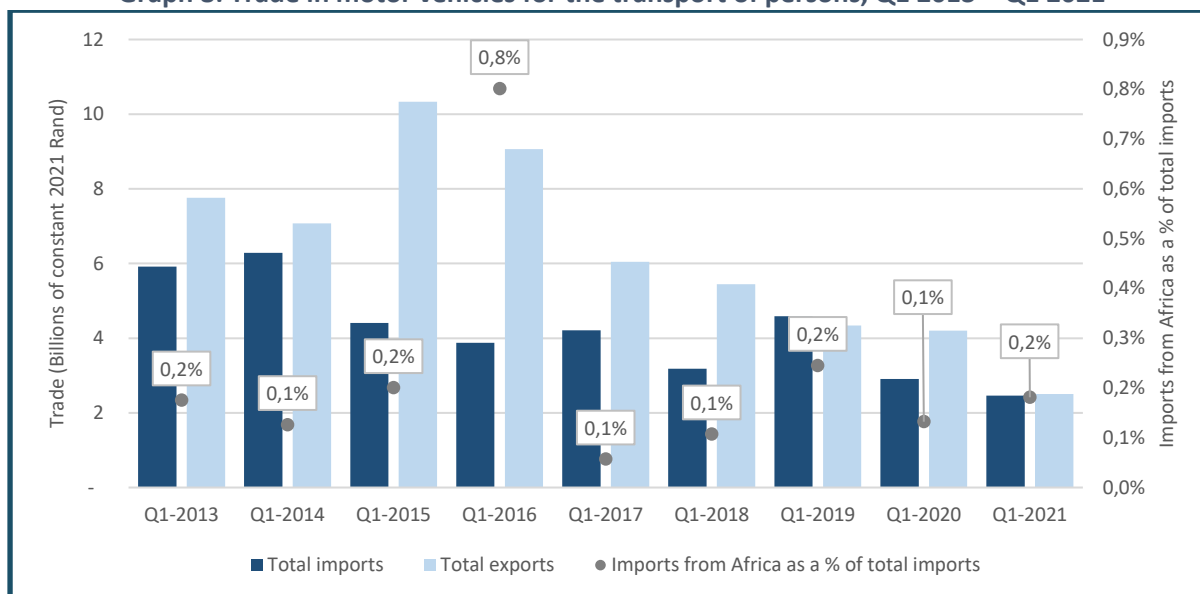
⁹ <https://www.reuters.com/business/healthcare-pharmaceuticals/how-us-locked-up-vaccine-materials-other-nations-urgently-need-2021-05-07/>.

¹⁰ <https://www.cfr.org/blog/south-africas-biovac-strikes-deal-make-covid-19-vaccine>.

¹¹ <https://naamsa.net/fueling-the-economy-2021/>.

from more than R4 billion in the first quarter of the previous year to R2.5 billion. As the graph also shows, only a small portion of total imports comes from the rest of the continent. The share of imports from the continent averaged about 0.2% in the years under review. A share of the continental imports are reimports. As of the first quarter of 2021, the share of re-imports was 5% of total imports from the rest of the continent, down from 33% in the first quarter of 2016.

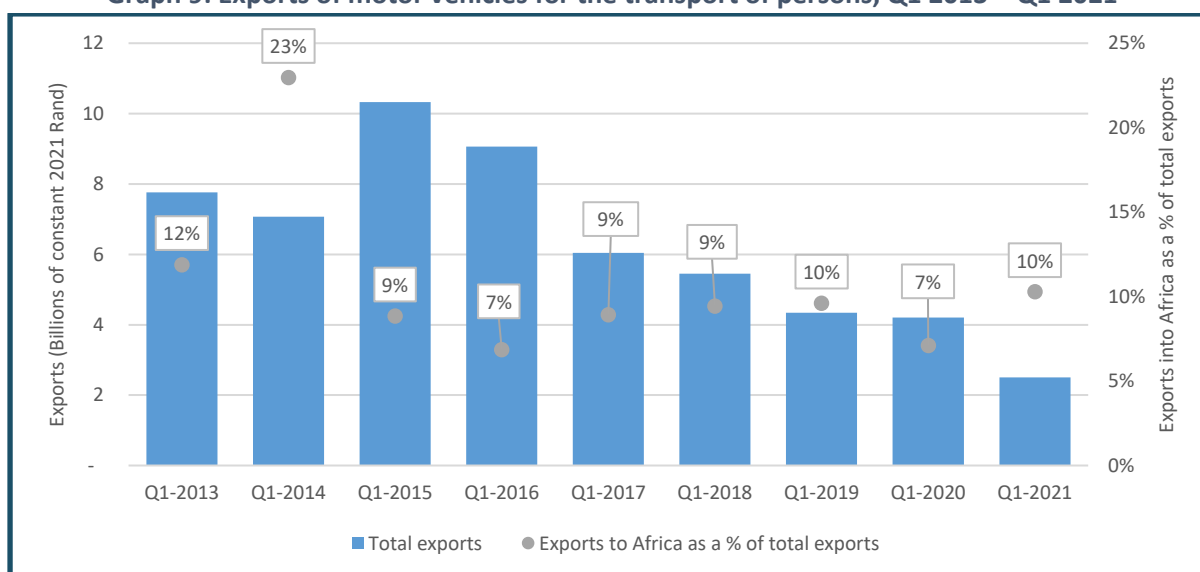
Graph 8: Trade in motor vehicles for the transport of persons, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

With the exception of high exports in 2015 and 2016, exports of motor vehicles for the transport of persons have been on a downward trend, reaching their lowest point in the first quarter of 2021 (see Graph 8). One reason for the decline in exports is the departure of General Motors from the South African market in 2017, which affected the number of vehicles exported to the US. Exports to other trade partners such as Japan (54% lower in 2021 compared to 2013); Namibia (81% decline); and Botswana (60% decline) also declined. However, South African has also failed to establish consistent markets in countries such as Brazil, to which about R1.1 billion worth of passenger vehicles were exported in the first quarter of 2015, and then declined to zero by the first quarter of 2018.

Graph 9: Exports of motor vehicles for the transport of persons, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

Vehicle manufacturing is an integral part of the South African economy. Local vehicle production is mainly export-oriented (74% of production), with most of the exports going to the European market where South Africa benefits from duty-free exports; Japan; and the rest of the African continent (mainly within the Southern African Development Community - SADC). Manufacturers also benefit from local demand, although they have to contend with imports. One benefit for local manufacturers is that South Africa does not allow imports of used cars, and have therefore not been as impacted by such imports as is the case in other African countries. Further, imports of racing cars, vintage passenger vehicles, specially designed vehicles, and inherited vehicles are included in this tariff line.

The COVID-19 pandemic brought the local manufacturing sector to a standstill when the national lockdown was implemented. Production activity and consumer expenditure plunged as global supply chains were stopped and spending capacity decreased. The sector has not fully recovered from the impact of the pandemic, which is ongoing. However, post-COVID, the industry also faces challenges linked to the climate crisis, which requires significant decreases in emissions. In response, original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) such as BMW, have been manufacturing electric vehicles for a few years, with Mercedes-Benz in particular producing hybrid-electric vehicles locally. Nevertheless, the number of electric vehicles in the country is low, accounting for only 0.02% of domestic vehicle sales in 2020.¹² Imports of internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles have duties of 18%, while duties on imports of electric vehicles can go up to 25% depending on the country of origin, adding on to an already affordably high price. Local production of electric vehicles would circumvent this high import duty for local consumers, and help the country meet its climate targets. Thus far, the government has moved the needle by putting out a draft [Auto Green Paper](#) for consultation aimed at helping the country develop a framework for local electric vehicle production, with ongoing work taking place to consider the impact of EVs on the Automotive Master Plan.

Product 5: Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other

Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin (HS33049990) are an input commodity in the cosmetic industry, a subsector of the chemicals industry. This group of products is used in the manufacture of cosmetics that need sunscreen or suntan properties. Local production of this product is unknown, but exports amounted to R842.5 million in the first quarter of 2021, down from R1.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. The product was ranked 58th in the Top 100 list of imports by Rand value. Table 2 shows the key data for this product for the first quarter of 2021.

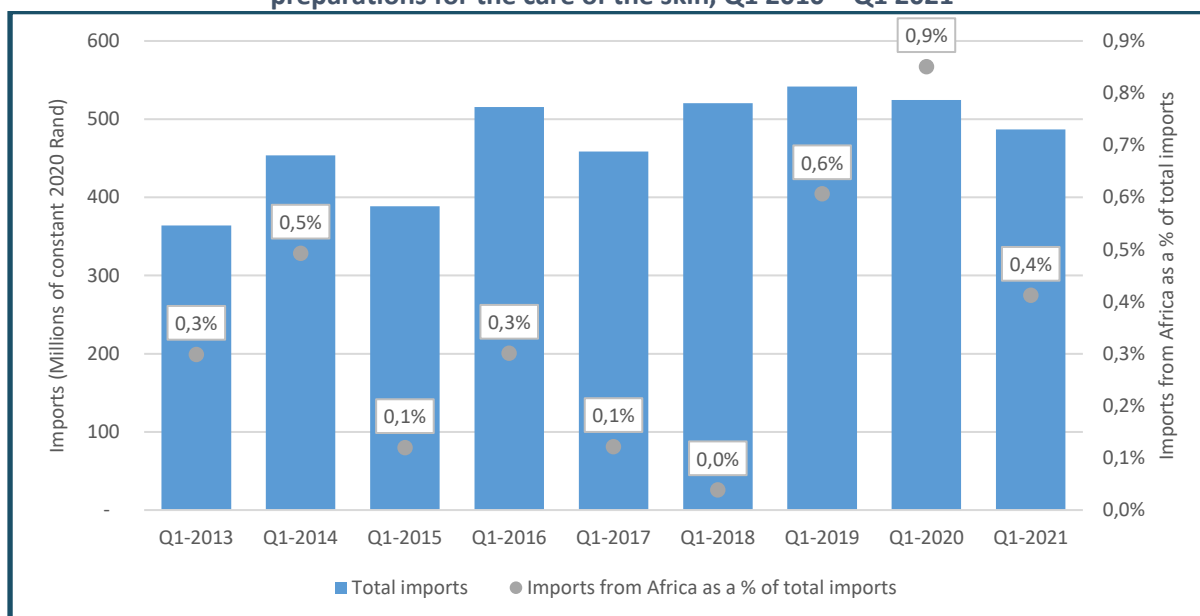
Table 5: Product key data – Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, Q1 2021

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			58th
Rand value of imports			R487 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			5 473 billion kilograms
Capital good or consumer good			Consumer good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Cosmetics
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

¹² <https://www.businessinsider.co.za/governments-plan-to-sell-more-electric-vehicles-in-south-africa-2021-5>.

Imports of beauty or make-up preparations have trended upwards since the first quarter of 2013, growing by about 34% to R487 million in the first quarter of 2021. However, there was a 7% year-on-year decline in imports between Q1 2020 and Q1 2021, partly driven by lower imports from major import sources like Poland and the US. Nevertheless, the share of imports from Poland has risen since 2013, from 14% of total imports to 22% in the first quarter of 2021. In contrast, the US share of imports declined, from 18% to 13% over the same period. Imports from the rest of the continent are small, averaging about 0.8% between 2013 and 2021 (see Graph 10).

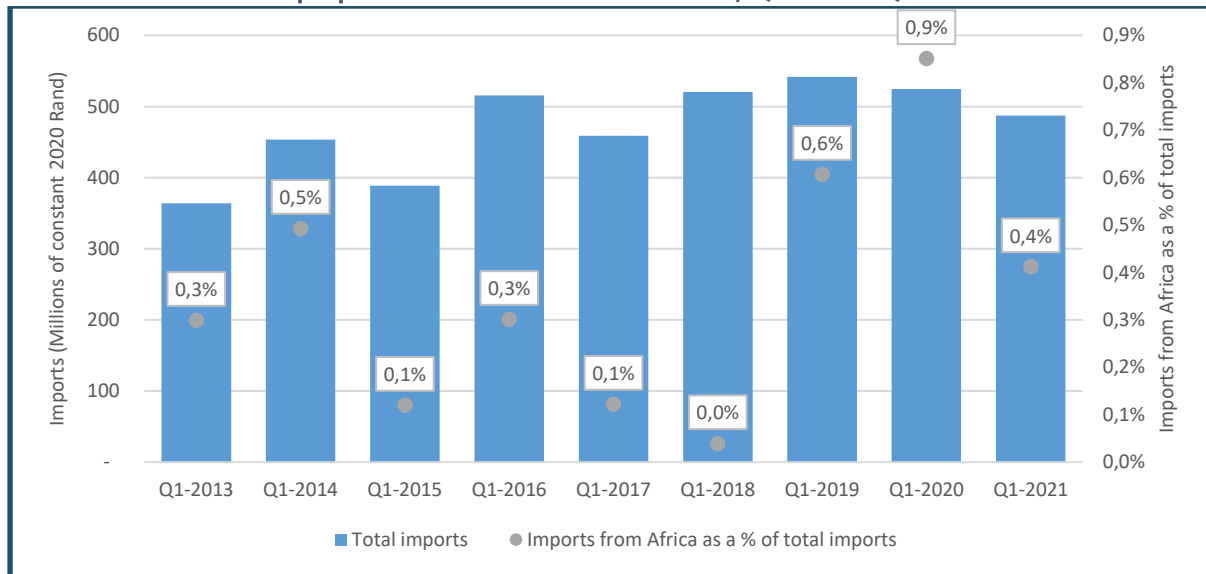
Graph 10: Imports of beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021



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

Beauty or make-up preparations exports rose by 72% (or R352 million) between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2021. In absolute terms, exports to the US and Japan show the highest growth, at R57.2 million and R41.2 million respectively. At an average of 49% between the first quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2021, exports to the rest of the continent are a significant share of the total. The Top 10 African export destinations made up 90% of total exports of beauty or make-up preparations to the rest of the continent. In particular, exports to Namibia accounted for 21.2% of exports to the continent, followed by Botswana at 21.1%, Zimbabwe at 14.5%, and Zambia at 11.9%, among others.

Graph 11: Exports of beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin, Q1 2013 – Q1 2021



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

The local retail trade industry for pharmaceutical and medical goods and cosmetic and toilet articles had an estimated R955.8 billion in turnover in 2019.¹³ Multinationals dominate the local industry, with sales estimated at up to 90% of total sales. Some large multinationals and small companies without manufacturing capacity make use of third-party manufacturers. With minimal raw material production in South Africa, companies often import necessary raw materials such as fragrances, active ingredients and essential oils. More than 1.2 million people are estimated to be employed across agro-chemicals, paints, pharmaceutical, soap, cosmetics, explosives and adhesives manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade.

To support the local industry, in particular, small, medium and micro enterprises (SMMEs), the South African Chemical Technology Incubator (Chemin) runs the Cosmetics Enterprise Accelerator aimed at supporting SMMEs with access to markets, access to semi-commercial manufacturing as well as cash flow, among other measures.¹⁴

The local industry complies with various regulations, including European Union regulations. However, there is a range of other local legislation that the industry must comply with including the Environment Conservation Act of 1989, the Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1993, along with standards and specifications from the South African Bureau of Standards and the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications.

¹³ <https://www.woweb.co.za/?m=Industries&p=reportinfo&id=5287&country=222&SicID=811&tab=6>.

¹⁴ <https://www.chemin.co.za/services/the-cosmetics-enterprise-accelerator/>.

ANNEXURE 1: TOP 100 IMPORT PRODUCTS BY RAND VALUE, Q1 2021

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	Designation status
1	27090000	Crude oil	15.77	No change	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	14.70	1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	14.41	-1	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	11.25	No change	Not designated
5	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	6.91	6	Not designated
6	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	5.55	-1	Not designated
7	85171210	Cellphones	5.13	-1	Not designated
8	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	3.09	1	Not designated
9	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.84	1	Not designated
10	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	2.72	-3	Not designated
11	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	2.46	-3	Not designated
12	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.63	1	Not designated
13	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.62	2	Not designated
14	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	1.49	16	Not designated
15	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	1.47	-1	Not designated
16	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.44	5	Not designated
17	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.40	10	Not designated
18	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.39	14	Not designated
19	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	1.35	-7	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	Designation status
20	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.27	2	Not designated
21	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.26	-2	Not designated
22	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.25	-5	Not designated
23	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s	1.16	-7	Not designated
24	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	1.11	1	Not designated
25	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.11	4	Not designated
26	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.11	-8	Not designated
27	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.09	-7	Not designated
28	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	1.06	37	Not designated
29	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.05	-1	Not designated
30	27160000	Electrical energy	1.03	-6	Not designated
31	85044000	Static converters	0.98	No change	Not designated
32	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15.000 kg	0.88	103	Not designated
33	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.87	27	Not designated
34	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.86	4	Not designated
35	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	0.85	5	Not designated
36	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.80	10	Not designated
37	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.79	-14	Not designated
38	98010025	Original equipment components: For buses and taxis	0.78	-4	Not designated
39	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	0.78	-13	Not designated
40	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	0.75	150	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	Designation status
41	74031100	Refined copper	0.73	1	Not designated
42	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	0.72	-6	Not designated
43	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	0.67	-10	Not designated
44	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.65	3	Not designated
45	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.61	5	Not designated
46	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.59	8	Not designated
47	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.59	-12	Not designated
48	29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.59	50	Not designated
49	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.56	9	Not designated
50	27011200	Bituminous coal	0.55	23	Not designated
51	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.55	11	Not designated
52	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.53	1	Not designated
53	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.53	-2	90% designated
N	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.53	423	Not designated
55	61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	0.52	2	100% designated
56	87085085	Drive-axles with differential	0.51	No change	Not designated
57	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.50	-13	Not designated
58	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.49	-3	Not designated
59	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.48	-10	100% designated
60	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	1	Not designated

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61	30022000	Vaccines for human medicine	0.46	-24	Not designated
62	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.46	63	Not designated
63	22083010	Whiskies : In containers holding 2 li or less	0.45	11	Not designated
64	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.45	267	Not designated
65	85371090	Boards and cabinets etc. of apparatus for electricity control or distribution, voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.44	10	Not designated
66	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.44	16	Not designated
67	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.44	13	Not designated
68	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.43	9	Not designated
69	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.43	-6	100% designated
70	85299020	Components for transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.42	1533	30% - 60% designated, 20% - 100% for components
71	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed	0.41	28	Not designated
72	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages: Other	0.40	47	Not designated
73	72026000	Ferro-nickel	0.40	30	100% designated
74	64039990	Footwear with rubber or plastic soles: Other	0.40	-6	100% designated
75	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.40	1	Not designated
76	64029100	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.39	-5	100% designated
77	84069000	Parts of steam and other vapour turbines, n.e.s.	0.38	306	Not designated
78	39072090	Polyethers, in primary forms: Other	0.38	102	Not designated
79	61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.38	29	100% designated

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80	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.38	-8	Not designated
81	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.37	20	Not designated
82	38151200	Supported catalysts with precious metal or a precious-metal compound as the active substance, n.e.s.	0.37	205	Not designated
83	76012000	Unwrought aluminium alloys	0.37	45	Not designated
84	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.36	9	Not designated
85	84807100	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.35	-2	Not designated
86	84335100	Combine harvester-threshers	0.35	73	Not designated
87	87169090	Parts of trailers and semi-trailers and other vehicles not mechanically propelled, n.e.s.: Other	0.35	18	Not designated
88	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.35	-19	Not designated
89	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding optical)	0.34	-10	Not designated
90	84295190	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: Other	0.34	52	Not designated
91	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.34	210	Not designated
92	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes	0.34	-3	Not designated
93	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions: Other	0.34	1	Not designated
94	87089490	Steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes, and parts thereof	0.33	-16	Not designated
95	64041190	Sports footwear: Other	0.33	11	100% designated
96	39023000	Propylene copolymers, in primary forms	0.33	33	Not designated
97	72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.33	65	100% designated
98	76042965	Bars, rods and solid profiles, of aluminium alloys, n.e.s.	0.33	40	Not designated

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99	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.33	-9	Not designated
100	85299080	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.32	74	30% - 60% designated, 20% - 100% for components