



**TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES**

## **IMPORTS LOCALISATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION STUDY: THIRD QUARTER 2021**

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[info@tips.org.za](mailto:info@tips.org.za)  
+27 12 433 9340  
[www.tips.org.za](http://www.tips.org.za)

**Compiled by:**  
**Nokwanda Maseko**  
**Dr Sandra Makumbirofa**  
**Itumeleng Mokoena**

**Editorial inputs: Saul Levin**

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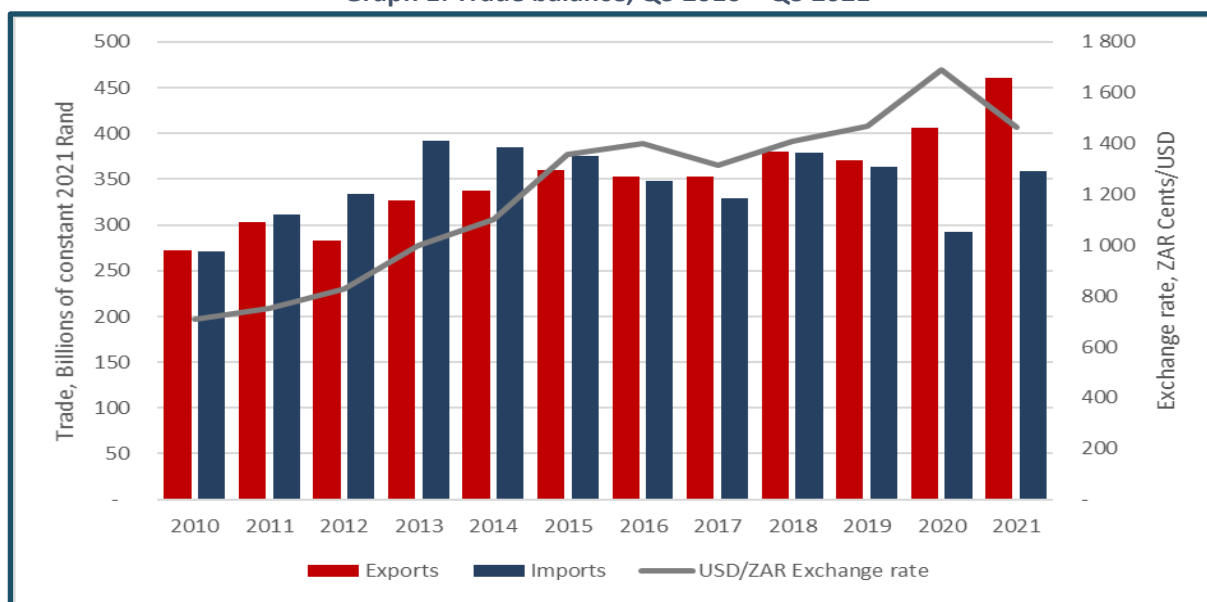
## TRADE ANALYSIS

South Africa had a trade surplus of R102 billion in the third quarter of 2021, down about 11% from the same period in 2020. The surplus was mainly driven by high mineral prices, which have nonetheless been declining. In addition, exports with major trade partners continued to improve, adding to the surplus (see Graph 1).

Imports from the top five sources increased by a combined R38.6 billion. China, the top imports source, shows the slowest growth, at about 12%. In contrast, imports from countries such as the United States (US) and India more than doubled in the year to the third quarter of 2021. The reason for the slowdown in imports from China is that the country experienced COVID lockdowns earlier than South Africa's other trade partners, and at the point when these trade partners were going into lockdown, China was reopening its economy.

In addition, exports to the top five destinations grew by about 35% (R33.1 billion) in the year to the third quarter of 2021, with minerals driving the growth. Unwrought rhodium exports grew by about R20.4 billion (143%) over this period, while gold exports (which had previously driven export growth) declined by about R7.7 billion (or 23%).

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q3 2010 – Q3 2021



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

## PRODUCT ANALYSIS<sup>1</sup>

**Product 1: Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size scale "recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds": other**

Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced-size scale "recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds": other (henceforth referred to as other children's toys) (HS 95030090 or SIC code 39240) is the product under analysis. This product is under the toys and children's vehicles industry, of which South Africa has very little local production. South Africa is therefore a net importer of this product. The product is ranked 46th on the Top 100

<sup>1</sup> 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>

imports by Rand value. Table 1 shows the key data, including the Rand value of imports along with the number of units imported.

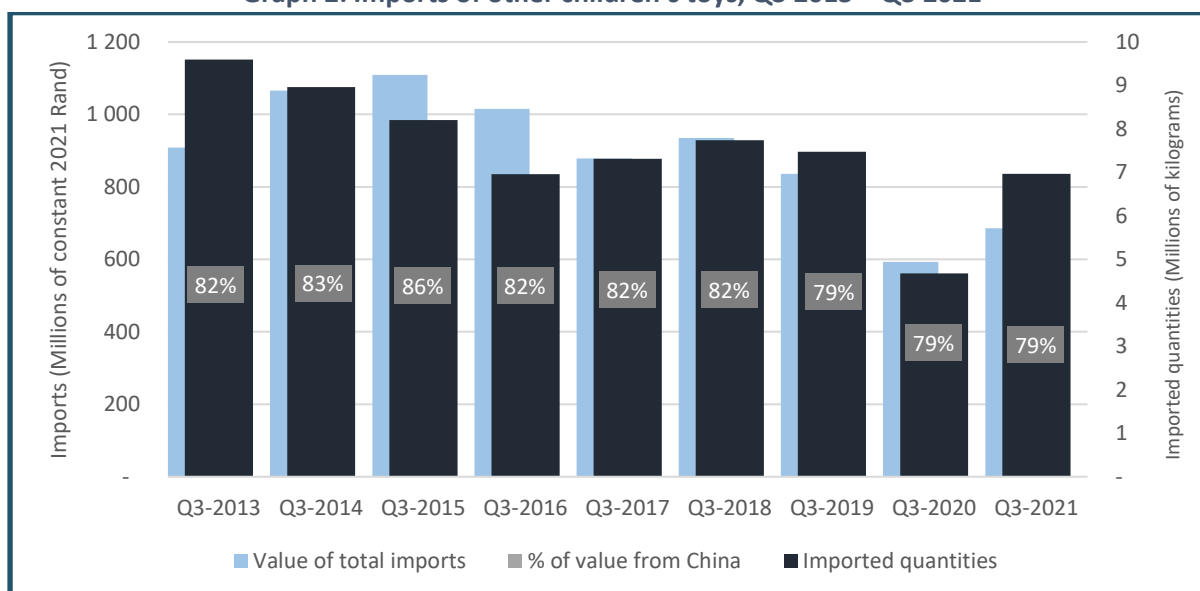
**Table 1: Product key data – Other children’s toys, Q3 2021**

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			46th
Rand value of imports			R685.1 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			6.9 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

The HS code 950300 consists of two HS 8-level items – HS 95030010 (which includes various wheeled toys) and HS 95030090 (which consists of other toys that are not wheeled or video games). The items under analysis fall under the latter HS code, which includes dolls, action figures, board games, as well as puzzles, among others.

Nevertheless, a report<sup>2</sup> from 2017 valued the local toy industry at around R9.6 billion. However, local manufacturing mainly consists of handmade products that do not carry brand names; while the more formal sector is much smaller and caters mostly for those who can pay for the more expensive brand names. The much larger informal sector consists of toys made from various materials such as wire, wood, fabric and plastic. The formal sector mainly depends on imports, the bulk of which come from China (see Graph 2).

**Graph 2: Imports of other children’s toys, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



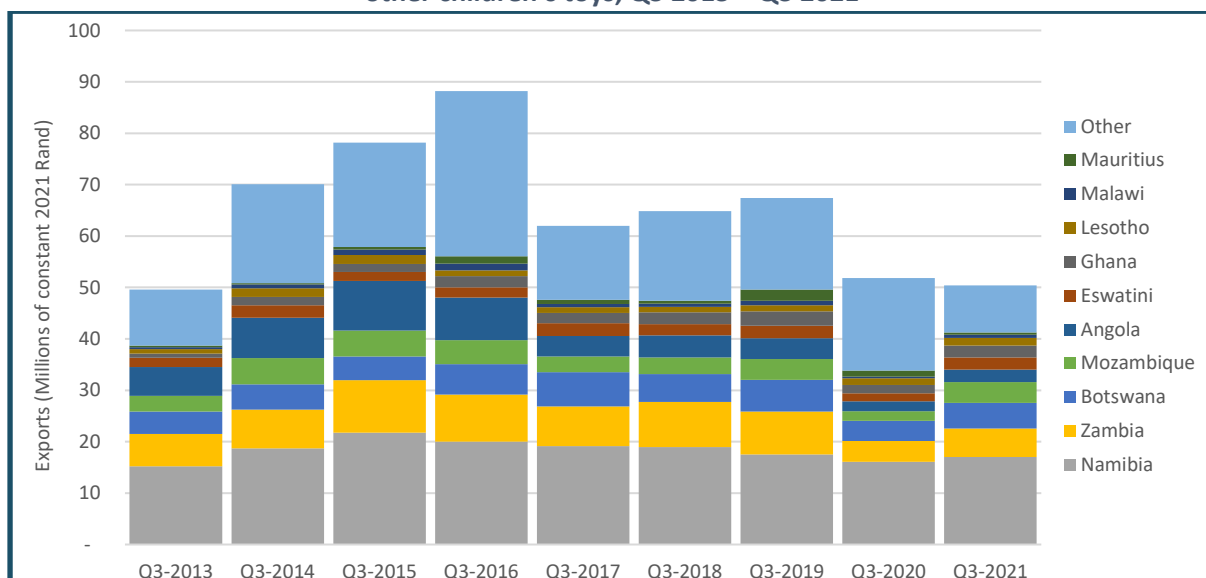
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in January 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Mahomed, Y. 2017. Manufacture and retail trade of toys and games. Who Owns Whom.

The graph shows total imports for the period between the third quarters of 2013 and 2021 (in value and quantities), as well as the share of imports from China. In Rand terms, the share of imports from China declined from a high of 86% in the third quarter of 2015 to 79% in the third quarter of 2021. However, in quantity terms, the share of imports from China declined slightly, from 91% in the third quarter of 2013 to 90% in the third quarter of 2021. Other countries from which South Africa imports other children’s toys include India and Vietnam (which accounted for 3% apiece of the total value in 2021), as well as the Czech Republic and Hungary (at 2% apiece), among others.

Still, South Africa exports other children’s toys. Exports amounted to R50.4 million in the third quarter of 2021, down from R52 million in the same period of the previous year. Third quarter exports peaked at R88.2 million in 2016, this after a surge from R50 million in the third quarter of 2013 to R70.1 million in the third quarter of 2014. This was driven by once-off surges in exports to Namibia, Angola, Mozambique and Kenya. Exports to these countries remained high until the third quarter of 2020, when exports to these countries (with the exception of Mozambique) lost the gain they had made since 2014 (see Graph 3). The graph shows the top 10 export destinations for exports. For this graph, “other” includes all other remaining African countries as well as countries outside the continent to which South Africa exported these products.

**Graph 3: Top 10 countries to which South Africa exports of other children’s toys, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



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

**Product 2: Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85**

Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85 (HS 85437000) is made up of various electrical machinery not included in the rest of chapter 85 of the tariff codes. Data analysis reveals a number of products that are likely included under this HS code, including sunbeds and other sun-tanning equipment, aerial amplifiers, electric fence energisers, electronic cigarettes and portable interactive electronic education devices, among others. Table 2 shows the product key data for electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions. Total imports amounted to R577.2 million in the third quarter of 2021, with 11.4 million kilograms imported.

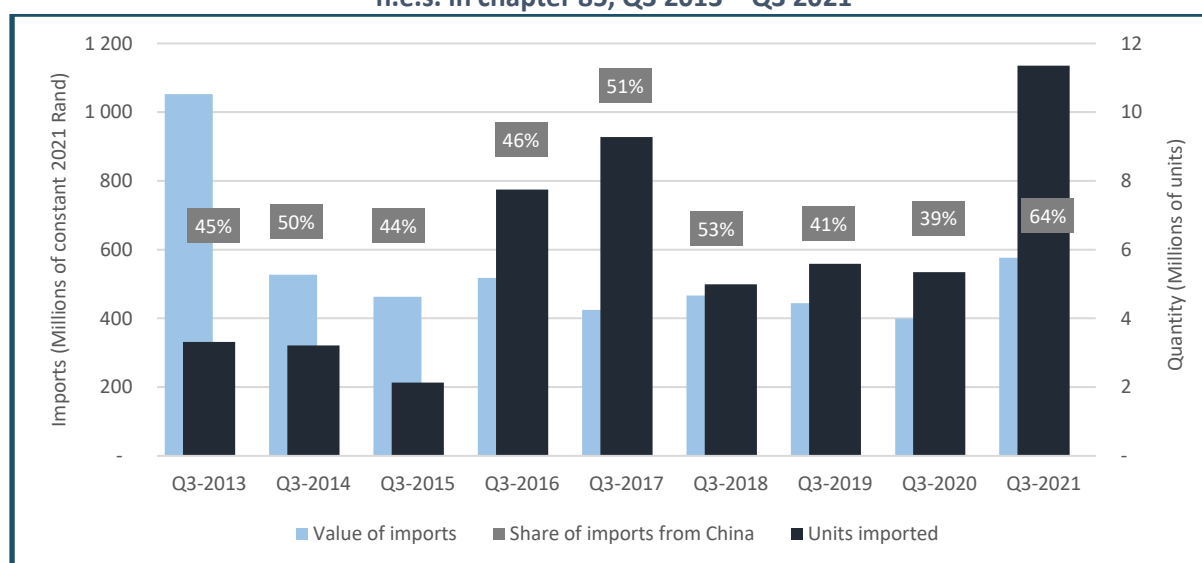
**Table 2: Product key data – Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85, Q3 2021**

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	LOCAL PRODUCTION UNCLEAR AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			55th
Rand value of imports			R577.2 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			11.4 million 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

In Rand terms, imports have been inconsistent since peaking at about R1.1 billion in the third quarter of 2013. Imports declined by about 58% between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2019 – prior to the pandemic; and declined by a further 10% between the third quarters of 2019 and 2020. However, third quarter imports for 2021 show signs of recovery, growing by 45% between the third quarters of 2020 and 2021 (see Graph 4). The graph shows imports in Rand and quantity. Further, the graph also shows share of imports from China – the biggest source of imports of electric machines for South Africa. As the graph shows, the share of imports from China has mostly fluctuated over the years, but reached a high 64% in the third quarter of 2021, from 39% in the third quarter of 2020.

Other countries from which South Africa imported electric machines include France, the US, Germany and Taiwan, among others. These four countries accounted for a combined 17% of the total value of imports in the third quarter of 2021. Further, there was a small share of imports from the continent, amounting to R2.3 million (or 0.4% of total imports). However, the bulk of these imports (about 76% in the third quarter of 2021) are South Africa's reimports, which means the share of imports from the rest of the continent is even smaller.

**Graph 4: Imports of electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**

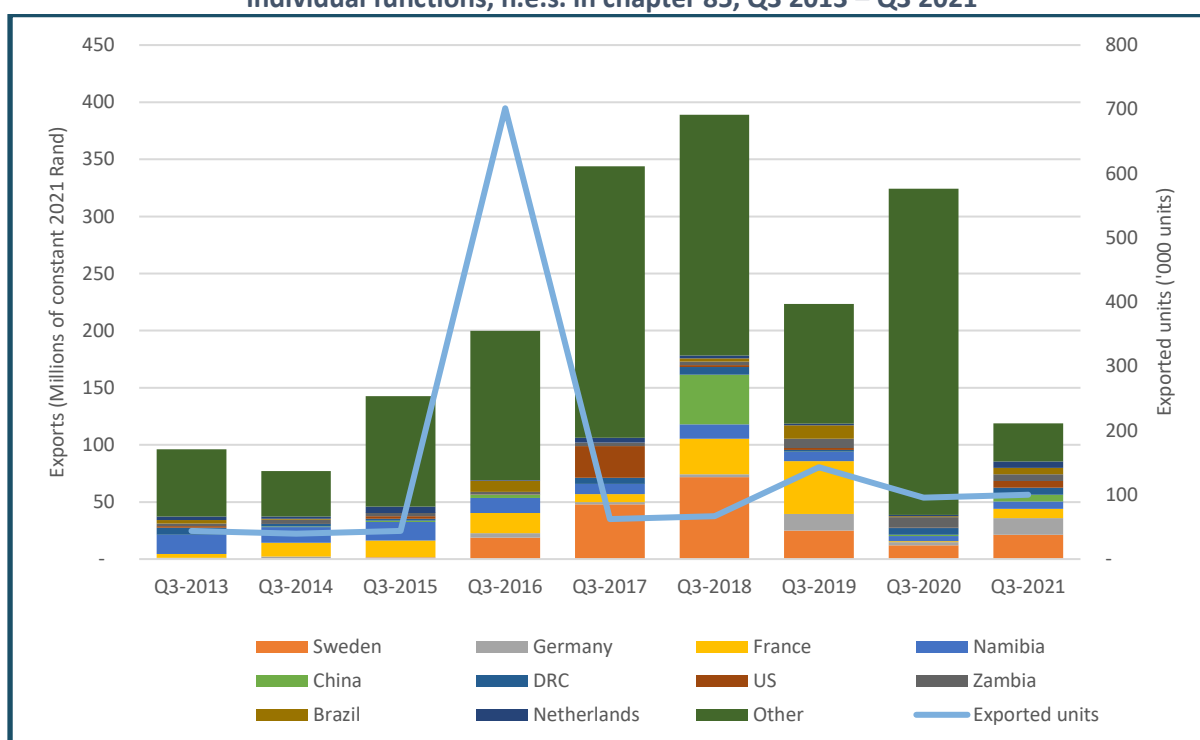


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in January 2022.

The extent of local production of electrical machines and apparatus is not clear, but there is some local production. In addition, South Africa exports these products. Between the third quarter of 2017 and the third quarter of 2020, exports were unusually high for the third quarter, peaking at R389 million in 2018 (see Graph 5). Notably, exports increased by about R100.8 million (or 45%) in the year to the third quarter of 2020 (the first year of the pandemic), driven by a more than 4000% (R224.4 million) surge in exports to the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

Graph 5 also shows the quantities exported over the period under review. Notably, given the various products that fall under this HS code, the increase in the value of exports does not always correlate with a rise in the quantity exported. Rather, it appears that – as is the case with exports to the UAE – some of the machinery is valued higher. For instance, in the quarter in which the value of exports to the UAE amounted to R229.3 million, only about 94 items were exported. In contrast, exports to China amounted to R904 000, with more than 18 000 items exported.

**Graph 5: South Africa’s top export destinations for electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



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

### Product 3: Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: other

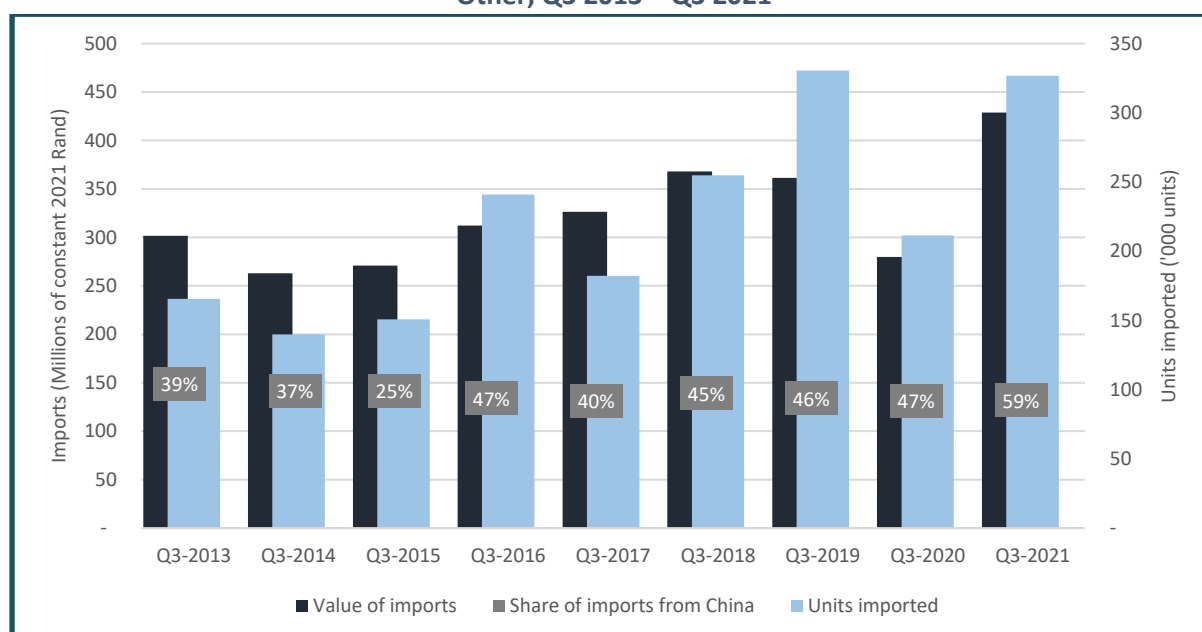
Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: other (HS 85258090) refers to video camera equipment other than television and digital camcorders, based on the SARS Tariff Book. This suggests that this HS code likely only refers to video camera recorders. The product was ranked 83rd in the Top 100 list of imports by value, with imports amounting to R428.4 million in the third quarter of 2021. About 326 762 units were imported during the same quarter (see Table 3).

**Table 3: Product key data – Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: other, Q3 2021**

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SOUTH AFRICA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value	83rd		
Rand value of imports	R428.4 million		
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity	N/A		
Quantity of imports	326 762 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		

Imports of this product increased by 42% (R126.9 million) between the third quarters of 2013 and 2021. The bulk of South Africa's imports (59% in the third quarter of 2021) come from China (see Graph 6), second to which was Japan, with 10% of the total value of imports in the same period. Other countries from which South Africa imported this product include Taiwan, Thailand and Poland, which accounted for a combined 15% (or R66.3 million) of total imports. The share of imports from China shows notable growth over the years, from 39% in the third quarter of 2013 to 59% in the third quarter of 2021. Over the same period, the share of imports from Japan showed the inverse trend, declining from 35% in the third quarter of 2013 to 10% in the third quarter of 2021.

**Graph 6: Imports of television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



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

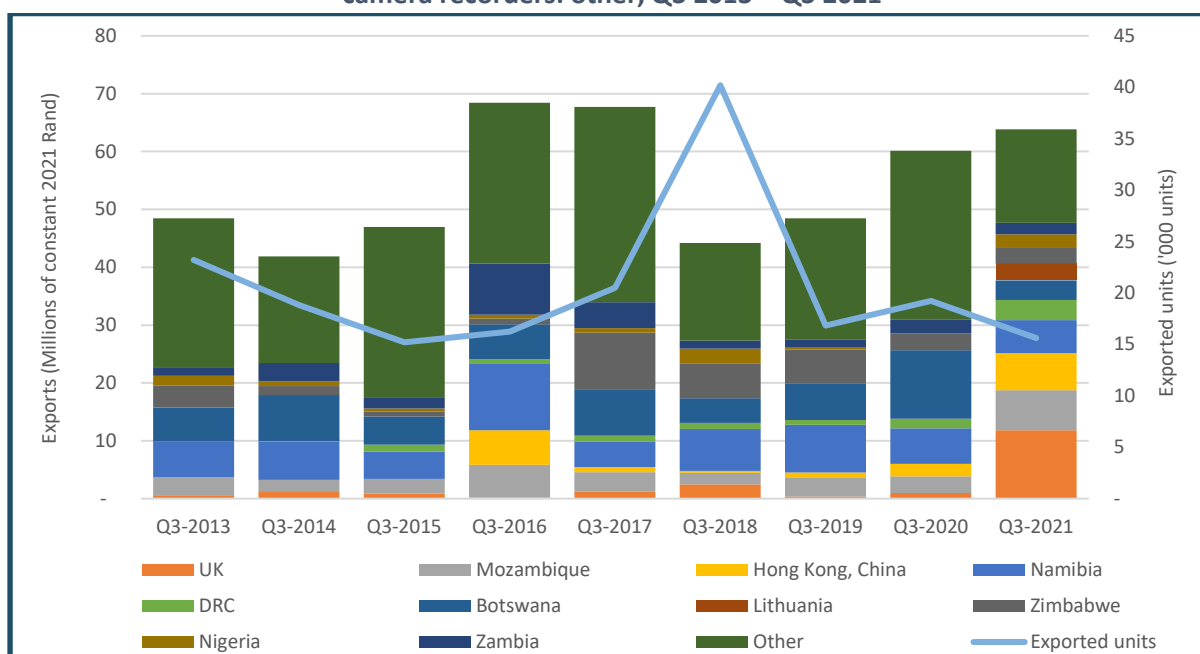
There does not appear to be any local production of video camera recorders in the country. However, the country does have a film industry that requires the use of this equipment. Estimates from Who



Owns Whom<sup>3</sup> suggest the film industry contributes around R3.5 billion to GDP each year, with the 22 local films released in 2018 grossing about R60 million. This industry uses rented equipment, including cameras, sound equipment and other film-related equipment.

South Africa exports video cameras, although at lower value and quantities than is imported. Exports amounted to R66.9 million in the third quarter of 2021, up from R48.5 million in the third quarter of 2013. However, prior to the 2021 high, exports had previously surged to R68.4 million during the third quarter of 2016, with about 16 223 units exported (see Graph 7). Still, there appears to be an error in the quantity data, which resulted in an apparent surge in exports to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The data show a surge from 62 units exported in the third quarter of 2017 to 26 243 during the third quarter of 2018. However, the value of these exports shows only a 5% increase to R1.1 million in that period, suggesting a data error in reported quantities. Data for other quarters show that exports to the DRC generally remain below 600 units per quarter, but can also be as low as 6 units per quarter.

**Graph 7: South Africa's top export destinations for television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: other, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



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

#### Product 4: Whiskies in containers holding two litres or less

Whisky (or whiskey) HS 22083010 is an amber-coloured spirit made from fermented grains like corn (maize), rye, wheat, oats and/or barley, and contain at least 40% alcohol by volume.<sup>4</sup> Whiskies come in different blends distinguished by factors such as origin and type of grain used. The product was ranked 48th in the Top 100 list of imports by value, amounting to R685.1 million in the third quarter of 2022. In total, about eight million litres were imported during this quarter (see Table 4). Additionally, given that these imports are of two litres or less, this suggests the imports are largely of final products for the retail market.

<sup>3</sup> Shand, Kate. 2020. The film, gaming and animation industry, and the renting of film equipment in South Africa. Who Owns Whom.

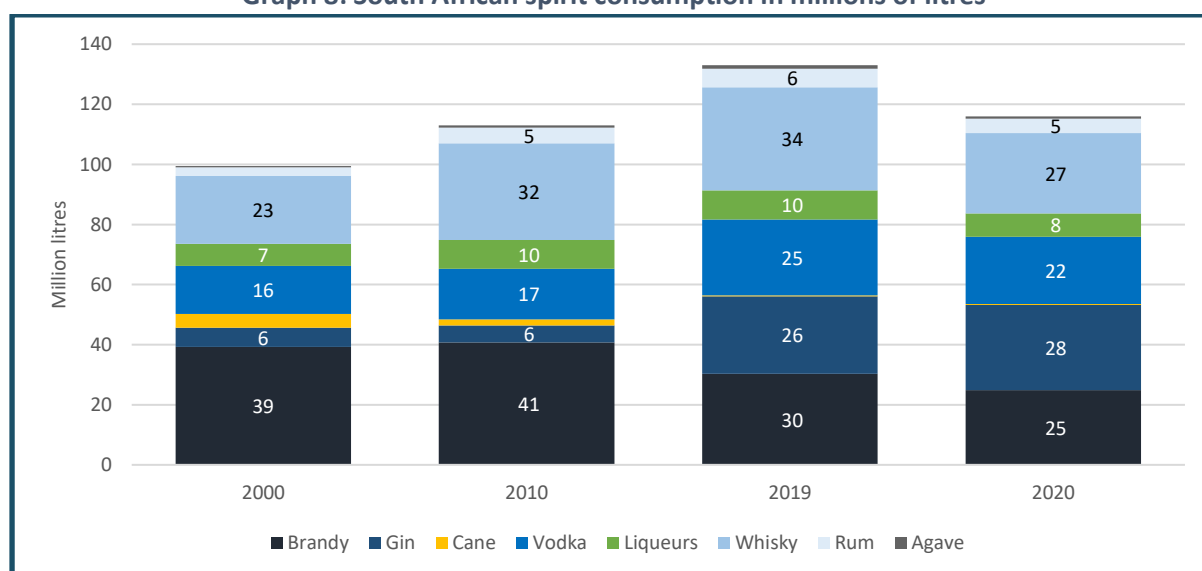
<sup>4</sup> <https://www.masterclass.com/articles/what-is-whiskey#what-is-whiskey>

**Table 4: Product key data – Whiskies in containers holding two litres or less, Q3 2021**

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			48th
Rand value of imports			R685.1 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			Eight million litres
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

Whisky imports have been on a somewhat downward trajectory since 2015, having peaked at about R1.4 billion (12 million litres) in the third quarter of 2014 (see Graph 9). Imports reached their lowest point (in both value and quantity) in the third in 2020 due – in large part – to COVID 19 restrictions on alcohol sales and consumption. Whisky consumption grew by about 12 million litres (or 52%) between 2000 and 2019, before declining by eight million litres (or 22%) between 2019 and 2020 (see Graph 8). Over the same period, total spirits consumption increased by 34 million litres (or 34%), before falling by about 17 million litres (or 13%) in the year to 2020. Graph 8 shows total spirit consumption between 2000 and 2020. As the graph shows, consumption was on an upward trajectory prior to the pandemic, with whisky accounting for an average 25% of the total over this period.

**Graph 8: South African spirit consumption in millions of litres**



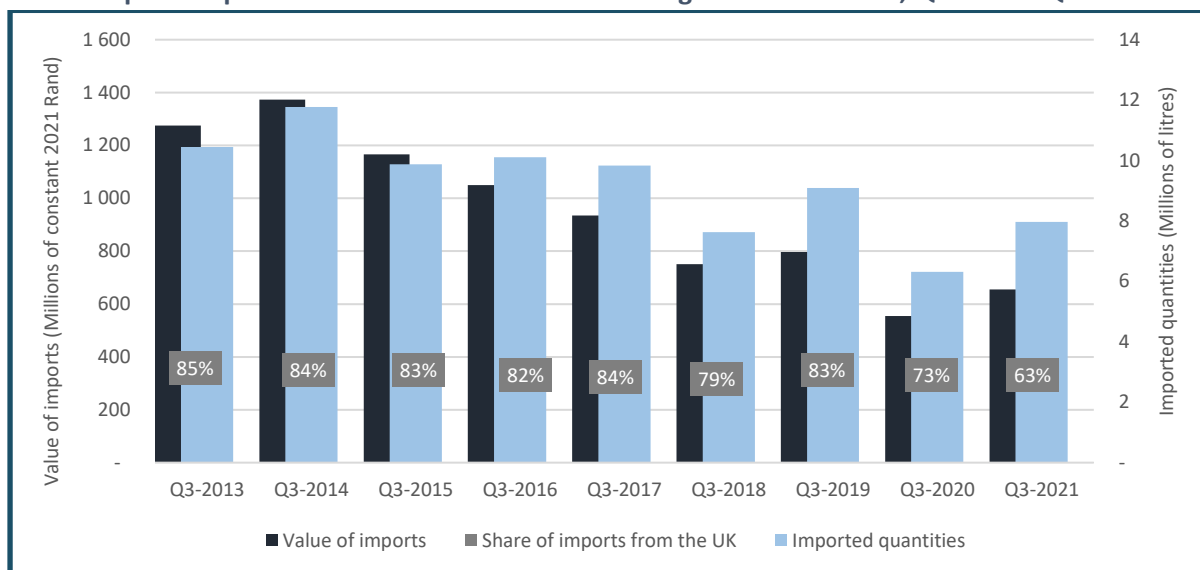
Source: Adapted from data provided by Timm (2021:9)<sup>5</sup>

As already noted, imports have been on a downward trajectory since 2015. The bulk of South Africa's whisky imports (85% of the value and 90% of the quantities in the third quarter of 2013; and 63% of the value and 73% of the quantities in the third quarter of 2021) comes from the United Kingdom (UK) which produces a range of whiskies, including single malts, blends and single or blended grains. Other countries from which South Africa imports whisky include Ireland and the US, which accounted for a

<sup>5</sup> Timm, S. 2021. The liquor industry in South Africa. Who Owns Whom.

combined 13% of the value of imports in the third quarter of 2013, and about 36% in the third quarter of 2021 – with Ireland making up the largest share).

**Graph 9: Imports of whiskies in containers holding two litres or less, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**

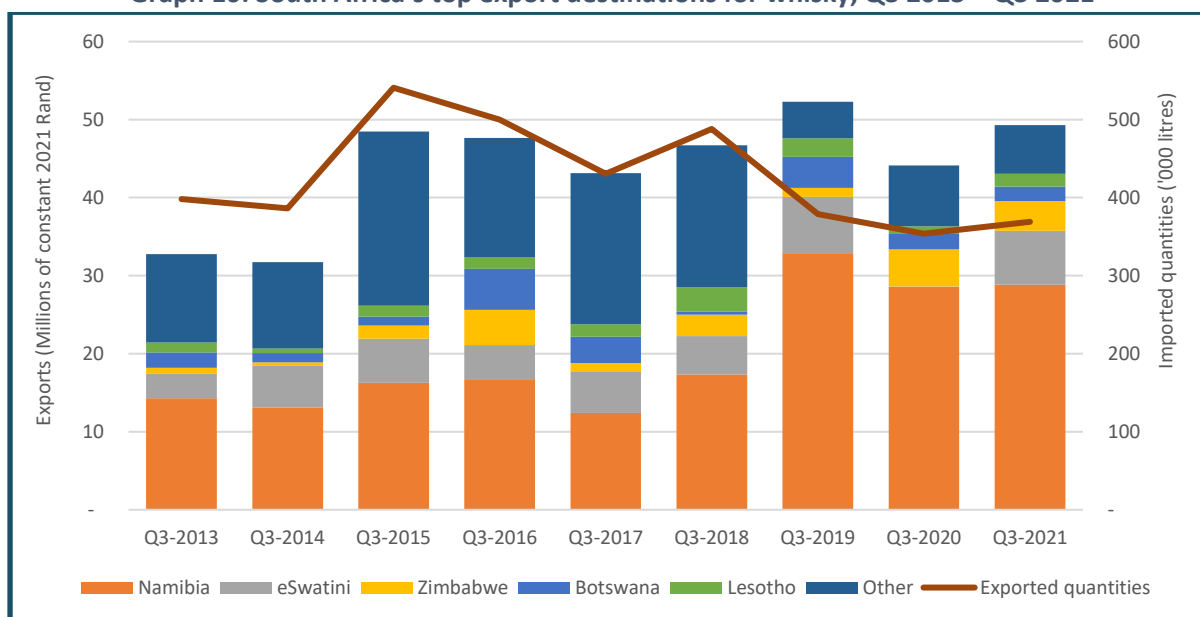


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in January 2022.

South Africa produces whisky, although the exact quantities are unclear. Moreover, there is growth in the number of craft whisky distillers in the country. Local industry market share places Distell – a local producer of alcoholic beverages – at 34.9%, followed by Diageo (UK distiller) at 28.4%, along with KWW and DGB at a combined 13.6%. The balance is made up of one other local producer as well as a range of international brands.

South Africa exported about 368 908 litres (R49.3 million) of whisky in the third quarter of 2013. Still, the quantities exported declined by about 29 029 litres from 2013, and by about 171 938 litres from the peak in the third quarter of 2015 (see Graph 10). The bulk of the exports (59% in the third quarter of 2021) went to Namibia, followed by eSwatini at 14% and Zimbabwe at 8%.

**Graph 10: South Africa's top export destinations for whisky, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



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

### Product 5: Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate, whether or not mixed with diammonium

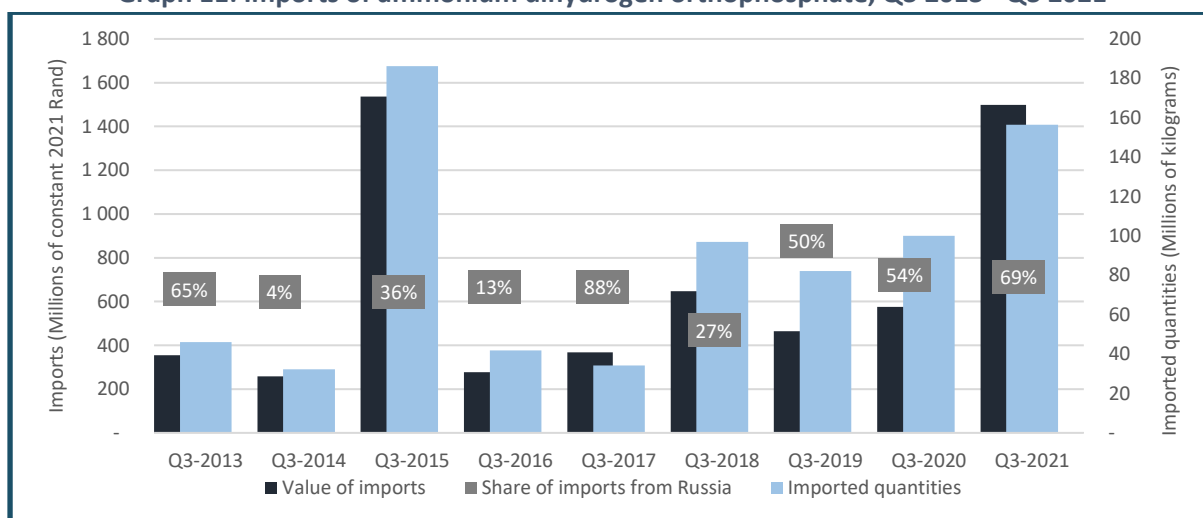
Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate, whether or not mixed with diammonium (HS 31054000), is an ingredient used in the manufacture of fertilisers, and in dry fire extinguishers, among other uses. This chemical compound provides phosphorus and nitrogen necessary for plant growth and strong roots. The Fertilizer Institute notes that nitrogen is necessary for plant development, and ensuring the fruit of those plants have the necessary nutrition for eating. Phosphorus is vital for ensuring plants are able to use and store energy for normal development. The product was ranked 20th in the Top 100 list of imports by value, with imports amounting to R1.5 billion and 156.4 million kilograms imported.

**Table 5: Product key data – Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate, Q3 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 DECREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			20th
Rand value of imports			R1.5 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			19th
Quantity of imports			156.4 million kilograms
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Various: fertiliser, agriculture, flame retardants
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

Generally, ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate imports are low (averaging about R420 million in quarters where there was no surge (2015 and 2021). In the third quarter of 2021, imports surged to R1.5 billion, up about 161% from the third quarter of 2020, and up about 322% from the third quarter of 2013 (see Graph 11). The surge in imports is the result of a surge in Russian imports. Prior to the current surge, imports surged to R1.5 billion in the third quarter of 2015, with Russia, Saudi Arabia and Morocco all contributing to that surge. The 2015 surge would likely have been driven by drought conditions in the country.

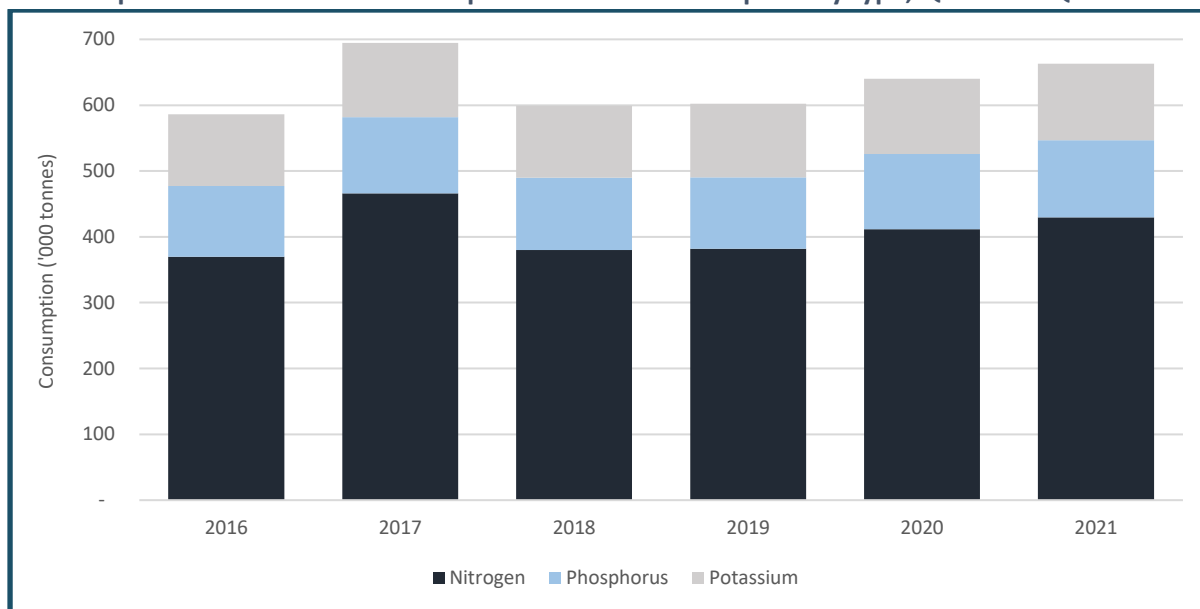
**Graph 11: Imports of ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate, Q3 2013 - Q3 2021**



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

South Africa’s fertiliser consumption is dominated by nitrogen, which between 2016 and 2021 made up an average 64% of total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium (NPK) fertiliser consumption, based on data displayed in Graph 12. Maize is the largest fertiliser consumer (at more than half) in South Africa, followed by sugar cane and vegetables (at about 13% and 5% respectively). Still, total demand depends on the productivity of the agricultural sector, which in turn is affected by events like heavy rains and droughts, which will increase due to the climate crisis.

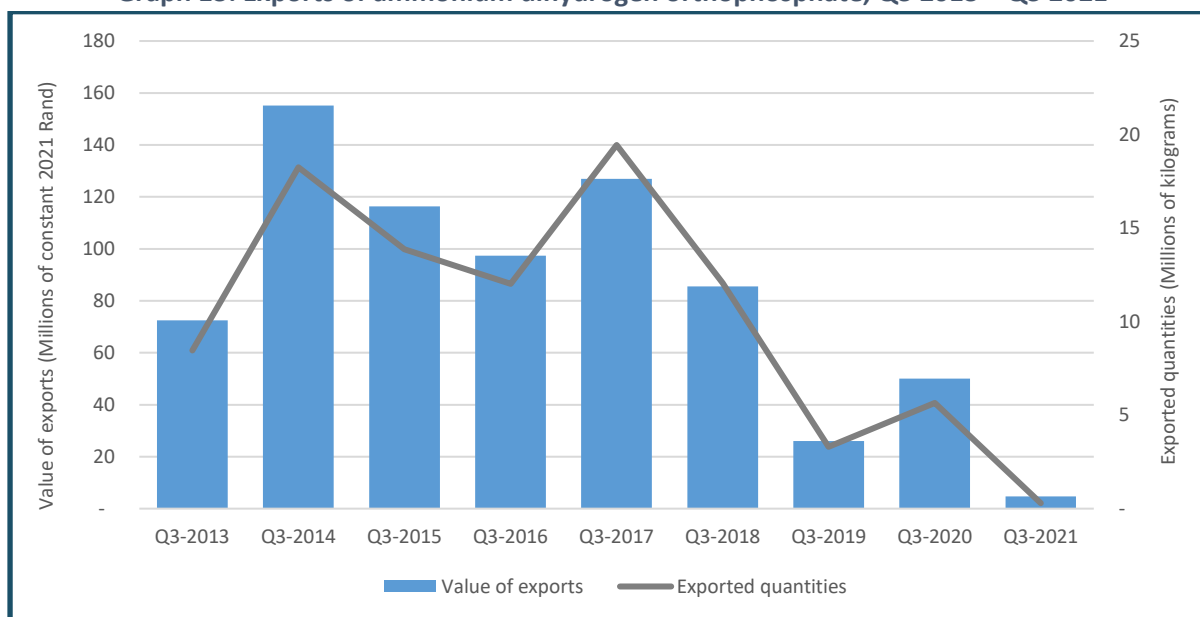
**Graph 12: South African consumption fertiliser consumption by type, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



Source: Adapted from data provided by Timm (2021:6)<sup>6</sup>

Exports of ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate declined to R4.7 million during the third quarter of 2021, from R50.1 million in the third quarter of 2020 (see Graph 13). The bulk of South Africa’s exports go to Zimbabwe (23% in the third quarter of 2013 and 54% in the third quarter of 2021), and Zambia (72% in the third quarter of 2013 compared to 20% in the third quarter of 2021).

**Graph 13: Exports of ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate, Q3 2013 – Q3 2021**



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

<sup>6</sup> Timm, S. 2021. The fertiliser and nitrogen compounds industry. Who Owns Whom.

**ANNEXURE 1: TOP 100 IMPORT PRODUCTS BY RAND VALUE, Q3 2021**

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2020 – Q3 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27090000	Crude oil	26.05	No change	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	19.26	No change	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	12.89	No change	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	8.76	No change	Not designated
5	85171210	Cellphones	6.05	No change	Not designated
6	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	5.76	2	Not designated
7	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup> to 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	4.98	2	Not designated
8	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	3.30	7	Not designated
9	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.90	-2	Not designated
10	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	2.76	15	Not designated
11	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2.72	6	Not designated
12	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> to 3 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	2.57	2	Not designated
13	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	2.07	-2	Not designated
14	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.05	-8	Not designated
15	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	1.98	9	Not designated
16	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	1.95	-4	Not designated
17	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.80	11	Not designated
18	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.71	-2	Not designated
19	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	1.64	66	Not designated
20	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	1.50	32	Not designated
21	85044000	Static converters	1.45	2	Not designated
22	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.44	-3	Not designated
23	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.42	-2	Not designated
24	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.32	16	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2020 – Q3 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
25	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	1.26	-7	Not designated
26	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.20	-6	Not designated
27	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	1.18	8	Not designated
28	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.17	13	Not designated
29	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.09	1	Not designated
30	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm <sup>3</sup>	1.09	26	Not designated
31	27160000	Electrical energy	1.06	-4	Not designated
32	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.06	-1	Not designated
33	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	1.01	14	Not designated
34	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	0.99	10	Not designated
35	27011200	Bituminous coal	0.98	11	Not designated
36	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	0.98	No change	Not designated
37	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	0.97	-15	Not designated
38	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.97	11	Not designated
39	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.96	120	Not designated
40	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.95	-11	Not designated
41	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm <sup>3</sup> to 2 500 cm <sup>3</sup>	0.88	-15	Not designated
42	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.82	271	Not designated
43	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.75	2	100% designated
44	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.71	28	Not designated
45	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.71	17	Not designated
46	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages: Other	0.69	5	Not designated

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47	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.66	-15	Not designated
48	22083010	Whiskies : In containers holding 2 li or less	0.65	7	Not designated
49	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s. : Other	0.64	-6	Not designated
50	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.63	10	Not designated
51	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	0.63	-12	Not designated
52	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.61	-10	Not designated
53	85152100	Fully or partly automatic machines for resistance welding of metals	0.60	1734	Not designated
54	64039990	Footwear with rubber or plastic soles: Other	0.58	-6	100% designated
55	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.58	24	Not designated
56	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.58	-19	Not designated
57	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.57	95	Not designated
58	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.56	9	90% designated
59	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.55	19	Not designated
60	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.55	3	Not designated
61	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	0.55	453	Not designated
62	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkyl naphthalenes	0.55	38	Not designated
63	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.54	68	Not designated
64	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.50	32	Not designated
65	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.50	36	Not designated
66	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.49	7	Not designated
67	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.49	-3	Not designated
68	39041000	Poly"vinyl chloride", in primary forms, not mixed with any other substances	0.49	202	Not designated
69	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.49	-36	Not designated



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70	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.49	158	Not designated
71	38151200	Supported catalysts with precious metal or a precious-metal compound as the active substance, n.e.s.	0.48	54	Not designated
72	85444990	Electric conductors, for a voltage <= 1.000 V, insulated, not fitted with connectors: Other	0.47	77	90% designated
73	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.47	1	Not designated
74	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.46	-9	Not designated
75	39072090	Polyethers, in primary forms (excl. polyacetals and goods of 3002 10): Other	0.46	49	Not designated
76	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.45	5	100% designated
77	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.44	-8	Not designated
78	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49, n.e.s.	0.44	-17	Not designated
79	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excl. poly”methyl methacrylate”) : Other	0.44	26	Not designated
80	31022100	Ammonium sulphate	0.44	34	Not designated
81	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	0.44	193	Not designated
82	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	0.43	136	Not designated
83	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.43	29	Not designated
84	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.43	-25	Not designated
85	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking	0.42	-9	Not designated
86	76069290	Plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium alloys: Other	0.41	293	Not designated
87	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions: Other	0.41	-17	Not designated

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88	84621090	Forging or die-stamping machines, incl. presses, and hammers: Other	0.41	599	Not designated
89	85371090	Boards and cabinets etc. of apparatus for electricity control or distribution, voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.41	-9	Not designated
90	84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	0.39	1	Not designated
91	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	0.39	8	Not designated
92	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.39	-26	Not designated
93	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed	0.38	16	Not designated
94	05040010	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals: Sausage casings	0.38	-6	Not designated
95	85235100	Solid-state, non-volatile data storage devices for recording data from an external source	0.37	55	Not designated
96	27101900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel	0.37	85	Not designated
97	87085085	Drive-axles with differential	0.37	139	Not designated
98	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.37	No change	Not designated
99	84839000	Toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately; parts of transmission shafts, ball screws, couplings and other articles of heading 8483, n.e.s.	0.37	-5	Not designated
100	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15.000 kg	0.36	3029	Not designated