TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

Import Tracker

Quarter 1 2019

Report prepared for the Department of Trade and Industry

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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

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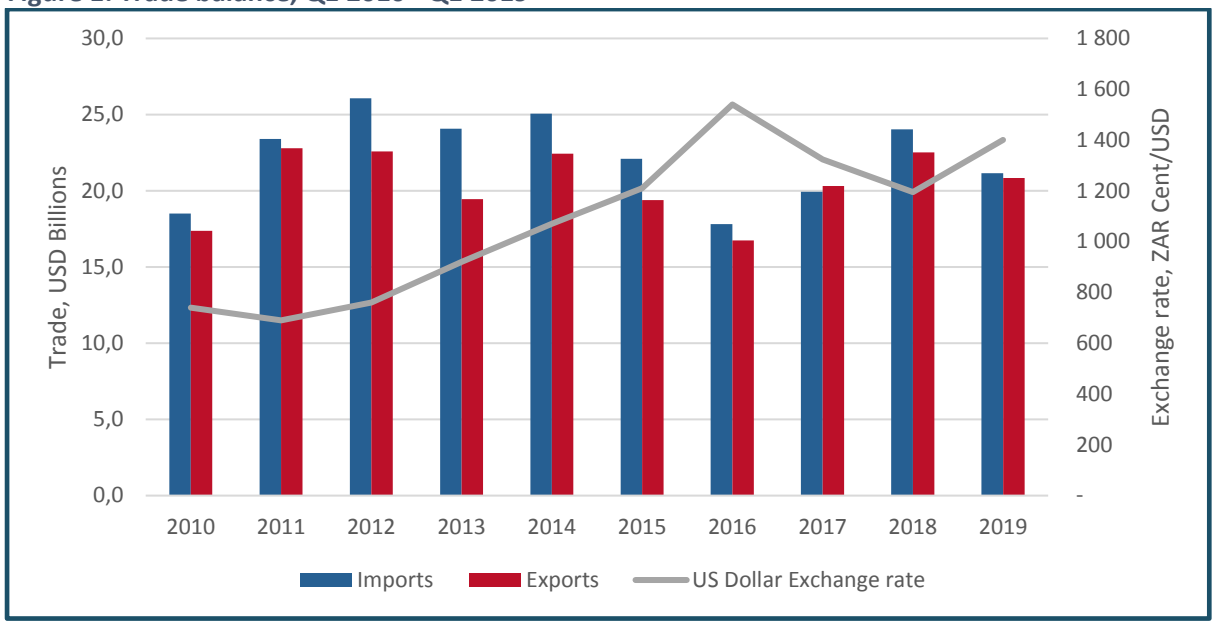
Trade context

The trade balance declined in the first quarter of 2019 (see Figure 1). At the end of the quarter, the deficit was R0.3 billion. With the exception of the first quarter of 2017, South Africa has seen a trade deficit in the first quarter for the 10 years between 2010 and 2019. Imports declined by 12.0% in the year to the first quarter of 2019, and exports declined by 7.4% during the same period. Imports for the first quarter of 2019 were driven by crude oil (which nevertheless saw a decline of about R5.9 billion from the first quarter of 2018), automotive components (which amounted to R14.0 billion) and diesel (which amounted to R11.5 billion). Exports for the quarter were driven by transport equipment, metals and metal products, as well as chemicals, rubber and plastic products.

Figure 1: Trade balance, Q1 2010 - Q1 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map, South African Reserve Bank (SARB)

Major imports

Annexure 1 is a list of the top 100 import commodities by Rand value for the first quarter of 2019. The top three imports by Rand value are crude oil, diesel and automotive components for motor cars. This is consistent with the trend seen in previous quarters. The list remains dominated by similar categories, as reported in the fourth quarter of 2018, including but not limited to petroleum and other liquid fuels, automotive (including automotive components), medical equipment, information and communications technology (ICT) equipment, aircraft and aircraft components, as well as production metals, and food and beverage products.

Import surges

Annexure 2 provides a list of the top 50 imports with the most rapid growth in quantity for the first quarter of 2019. The annexure also summarises the possible reasons for the surges, along with those items for which the rapid growth requires further analysis. The next section provides an extended explanation of the surges included in Annexure 2.

Explanation of import surges

Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges

Error! Reference source not found. provides a list of items whose import trend has been closely monitored since the first quarter of 2018. Some items have been removed from the ongoing monitoring list because the trend has either normalised, or the surge has been explained. The restructuring processes at Heineken and Mondi continue to drive imports of beer and paper products respectively. The trade war between the United States (US) and China continues to affect the US oak industry, which in turn is diverting its products to South Africa. There appears to be no local oak industry, with only 71 199 cubic metres exported since the first quarter of 2015, 66.5% of which was exported to Lesotho. In the first quarter of 2019, exports of this product reached their lowest point, at a mere 5 cubic metres.

Table 1: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2018

Code	Product Description	Status of surge	Explanations
44079100	Oak whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Accelerating	The growth is driven by imports from the US. As a result of the trade war between the US and China, the US has lost its Chinese market for this product. As such, Chinese imports of the product have declined to US$69.3 million in Q1 of 2019, from US$186.3 million in Q1 of 2018.
25231000	Cement clinkers	Accelerating	The growth is driven by imports from Saudi Arabia.
44012100	Coniferous wood in chips or particles	Slight acceleration	Driven by restructuring at Mondi. The bulk of the imports are coming from eSwatini.
Various	Fertiliser inputs	Ongoing, signs of stabilising	Recovery in agriculture.
22042941	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines and grape must	Ongoing, signs of stabilising	Imported quantities declined between Q4 2018 and Q1 2019. The bulk of the imports are coming from Spain. The imports appear to be driven by local supermarkets.
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Ongoing, signs of stabilising	Part of the usual growth trend, which has been aided by investments in LPG import facilities, one of which was commissioned in May 2017.
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Slowing	Restructuring at Heineken and Namibian Breweries.

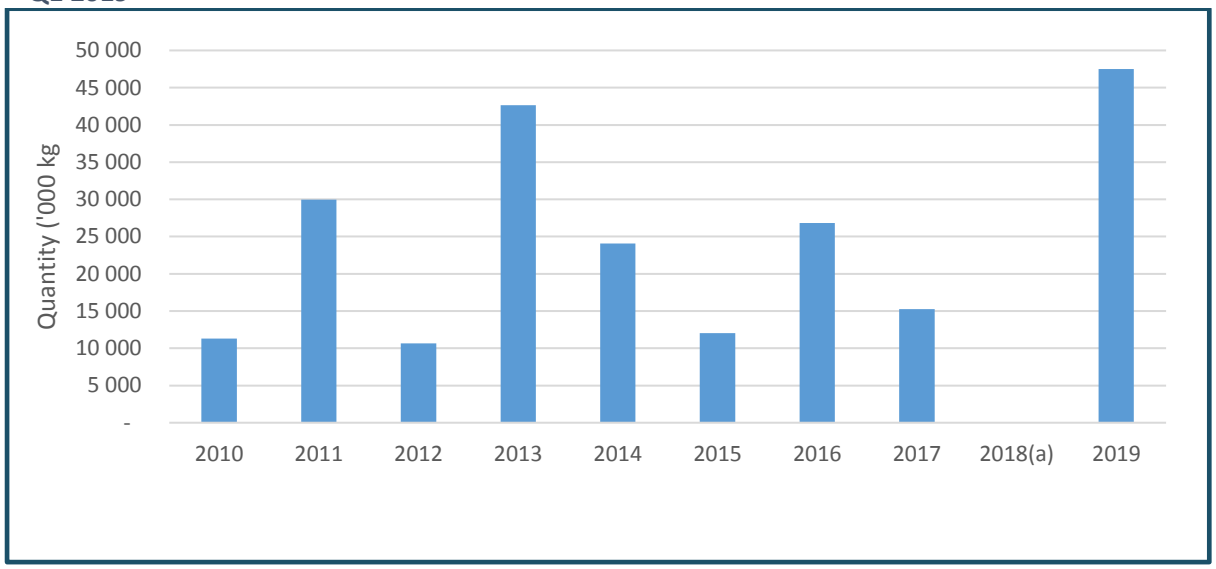
Finding 2: Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds

Sunflower oilcake is the fourth largest source of protein for livestock, surpassed only by soybean meal, cottonseed meal and canola meal[1]. South Africa both produces and imports sunflower oilcake, with about 900 000 tonnes sunflower seed processed for oil and oilcake, and 8 715 tonnes for seed and feed in 2018/19[2]. Imports of oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds (HS code 23063000) mainly come from Argentina, Bulgaria, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and

[1] https://www.grainsa.co.za/use-of-sunflower-oilcake-in-dairy-cattle-rations
[2] Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (2019). Abstract of Agricultural Statistics 2019.

Zambia. Notably, Bulgaria entered the South Africa's sunflower oilcake market for the first time, exporting 30 000 kilograms in the first quarter of 2019. It is not yet clear what drove South African producers to import from Bulgaria. Figure 2 shows imports of oilcake from the first quarter of 2010 to the first quarter of 2019.

Figure 2: Imports of oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds, Q1 2010 – Q1 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in May 2019. Note: Volumes for 2018 are low, hence there is no visible data for 2018 on the figure.

Argentina continued to dominate the sunflower oilcake and other solid residues of sunflower seeds market in South Africa in the first quarter of 2019. Imports from Argentina amounted to more than 46.7 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2019, from 19.6 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2018. Imports from Argentina on average account for more than 90% of total imports of this product for the ten-year period between 2010 and 2019.

There are number of probable drivers for the rising imports from Argentina. One reason is that domestic farmers are shifting away from sunflower seeds to soya beans. The total area planted for sunflower seeds peaked at 718 000 hectares in 2016, and has since declined, reaching 602 000 hectares by the end of 2018 (estimates for 2019 suggest a further decrease to 515 000 hectares by the end of 2019[3]). In contrast, with the exception of 2016 when the drought was in full effect, the total area planted for soya beans has been increasing over the years, from 311 000 hectares in 2010 to 787 000 hectares in 2018.

Additionally, local farmers were also affected by disease and late summer rains. Sunflower and soya residues decay quickly and in the absence of good or adequate rains. There have also been issues with sclerotinia, a disease that affects soya beans and sunflowers, which has increased in both severity and distribution, resulting in severe yield losses between 2016 and 2018[4].

South African producers mainly import seven different kinds of oilcake and other residues of sunflower oilcake, classified in two categories of nondurable goods, not elsewhere classified and wet corn milling products.

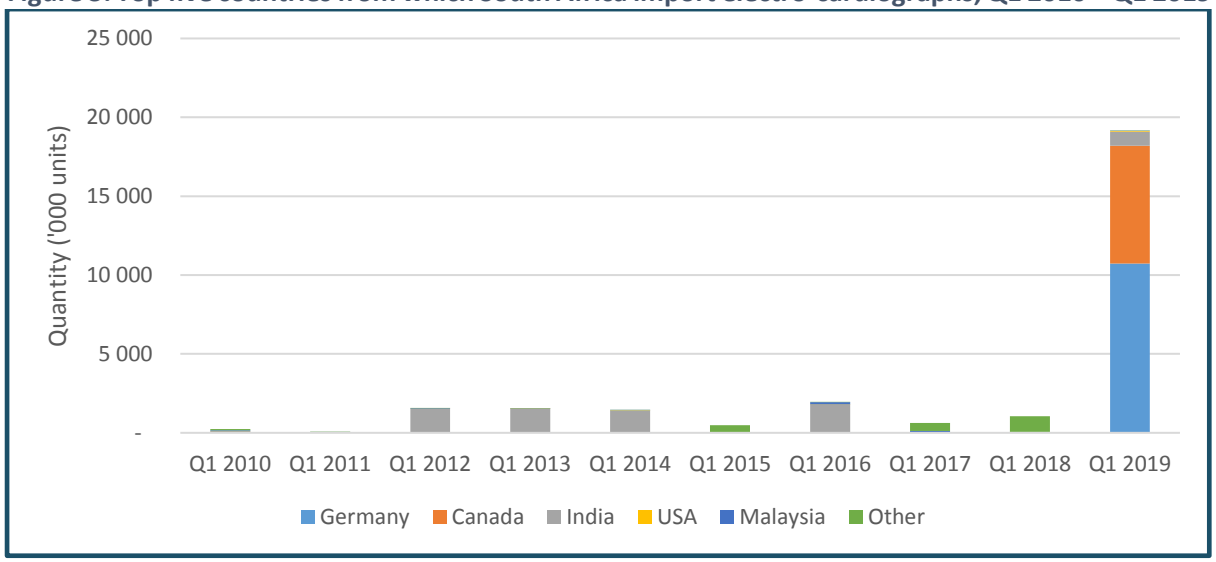
[3] Quantec EasyData. https://www.easydata.co.za
[4] Rothmann, L.A., and Human, M (2018). Research network aims to find practical solutions to sclerotinia.

Finding 3: Electro-cardiographs

According to the World Health Organization (2011)[5], "*electrocardiographs detect the electrical signals associated with cardiac activity and produce an ECG, a graphic record of the voltage versus time. They are used to diagnose and assist in treating some types of heart disease and arrhythmias, determine a patient's response to drug therapy, and reveal trends or changes in heart function*".

Electro-cardiographs are the 1728th most traded product in the world, with major exporters being Switzerland, Germany, Canada, the US, and China. In the first quarter of 2019, imports of electro-cardiographs (HS code 90181100) surged to more than 19.2 million units, from 1.1 million units in the first quarter of 2018. The surge in quantity is matched by a corresponding increase in the Rand value of the imports. Contributing to the surge is the large quantity of imports from Germany and Canada, which diverges from the historical trend of South African imports coming from India and Malaysia (see Figure 3). Two factors impacting the imports appear to be at play. The first is that South African medical device manufacturing is largely focused on the production of bandages and dressings, medical furniture and low technology items[6]. The second factor is that South Africa often acts as a trade route into the rest of the continent. Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and the Seychelles are among some of the destinations where electro-cardiographs from South Africa are exported to.

Figure 3: Top five countries from which South Africa import electro-cardiographs, Q1 2010 – Q1 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in May 2019

The domestic manufacturing industry could see some changes, however. The South African Health Products Regulatory Authority is in the process of finalising various guidelines as well as implementation plans for product registration.

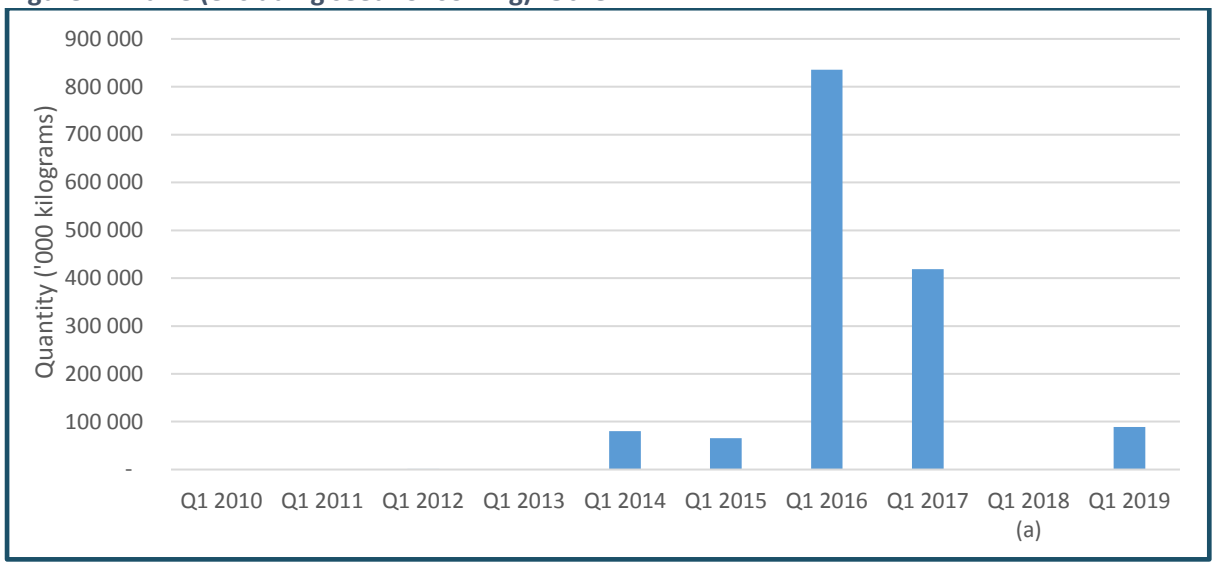
Finding 4: Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other

Imports of maize (excluding seed for sowing), HS code 10059090, surged in the first quarter of 2019 compared to the first quarter of 2018. During a good season, South African imports of maize remain below one million kilograms for each quarter, but rise during shortages. The 2015 drought for instance resulted in quarterly imports of maize rising from 127 074 kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2014, to 418.8 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2017. Between the second quarter of 2017 and the fourth

[5] World Health Organization (2011). Core medical equipment – Information: Electrocardiograph, ECG. http://www.who.int/medical_devices/en/index.html
[6] Africa Health (2019). Market Insights: South Africa Medical Devices Market

quarter of 2018, imports of maize returned to the expected trend of less than one million kilograms per quarter, before rising again in the first quarter of 2019 to more than 88.7 million kilograms (see Figure 4).

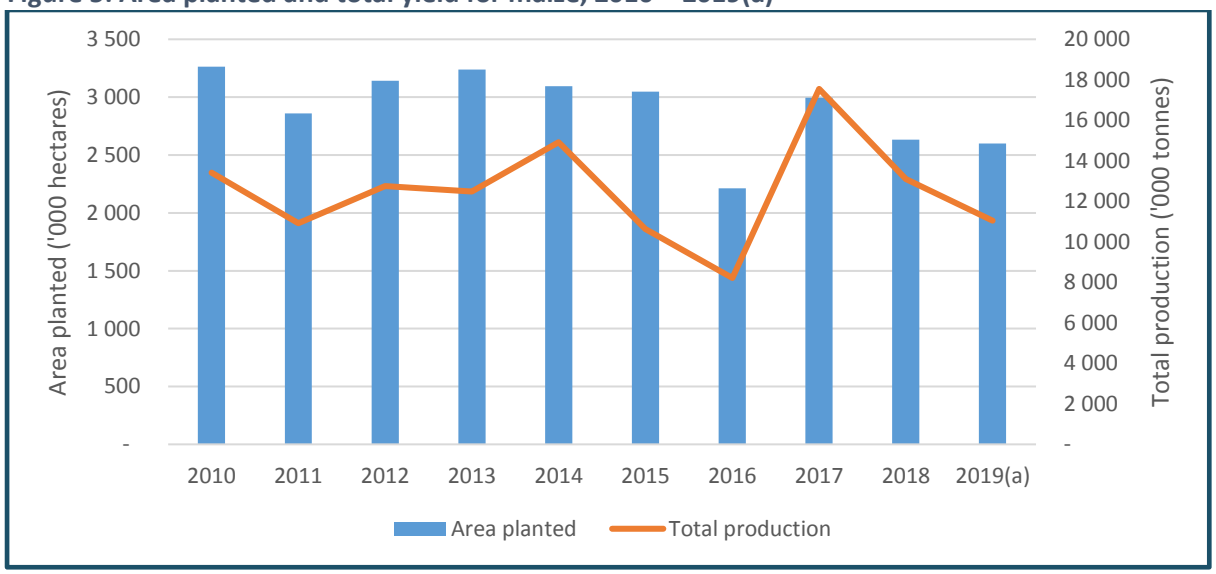
Figure 4: Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in June 2019. Note: Volumes for 2018 are low, hence there is no visible data for 2018 on the figure.*

The reason behind the surge in imports in the first quarter of 2019 appears to be the decrease in the harvest of maize in South Africa in 2018. Figure 5 shows total area planted and total yield for maize for the period between 2010 and 2018, along with estimates for 2019. The decline in yield in 2018 appears to have resulted in shortage, which the local industry had to supplement with imports. The bulk of South Africa's imports of maize always come from South America, particularly Argentina and Brazil. For this quarter, 56.9% of imports came from Brazil, and 42.9% came from Argentina. Downward estimates of production yield for 2019 suggest that imports might continue, either at the current rate, or at an accelerated rate.

Figure 5: Area planted and total yield for maize, 2010 – 2019(a)



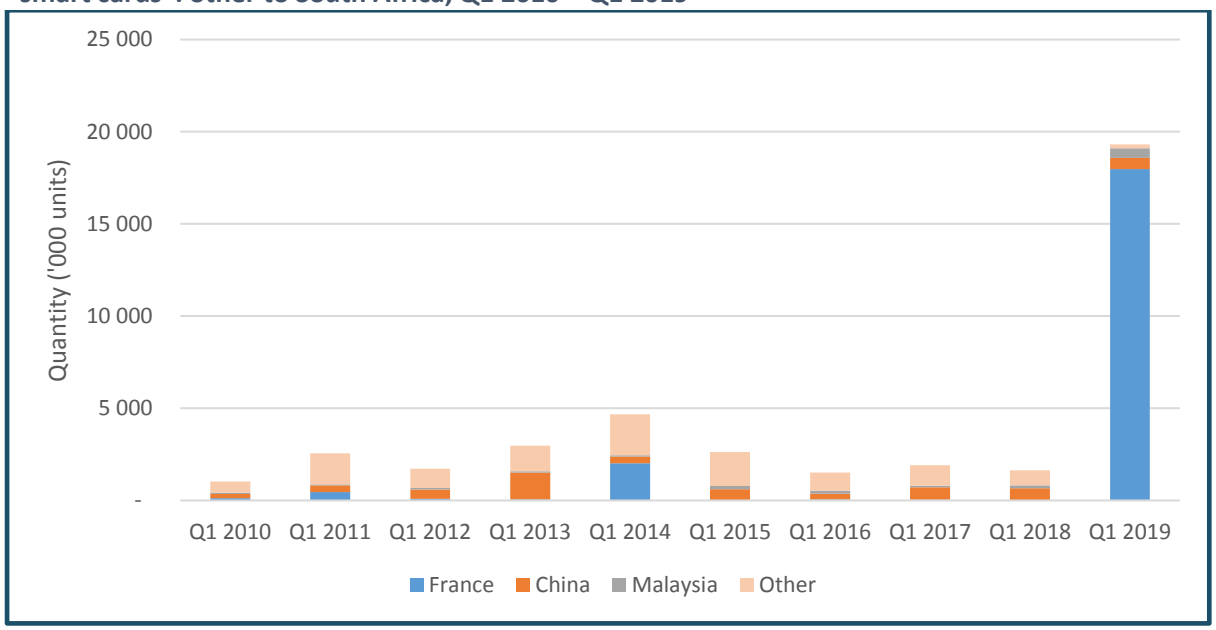
Source: Quantec EasyData. Downloaded from https://www.easydata.co.za/ *in June 2019. Note (a): this is an estimate for the area to be planted and expected yields for 2019.*

Finding 5: Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Other

The South African Revenue Service (SARS) tariff book[7] describes smart cards as cards embedded with *"one or more electronic integrated circuits (a microprocessor, random access memory (RAM) or read-only memory (ROM) in the form of chips"*. These cards may contain contacts, a magnetic stripe or an embedded antenna, but do not contain any other active or passive circuit element. Two categories of smart cards can be imported: "digital", under the tariff subheading 85235210 and "other", under the tariff subheading 85235290, the product under analysis. This definition covers both. Smart cards have applications across various markets and activities including identification and authentication, financial transactions, telecommunications, access control, as well as information technology. It is not entirely clear what items are classified as "other". However based on a report by the International Trade Commission of South Africa (ITAC), as well as a process of elimination and the types of activities of companies identified, digital smart cards are products including bank cards, mobile communication cards (sim cards) and ID smart cards[8], while other smart cards are the type used in information technology and engineering.

The quantity of "other smart cards" imported by South Africa increased by 1083.90% between the first quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019. France, China, Malaysia, Germany and the US are the top five sources of smart cards imported by South Africa. For the period between the fourth quarter of 2014 and the second quarter of 2018 imports were predominantly from China while the high volumes of imports from France started in the third quarter of 2018. The largest number of "other smart cards" imported come from France and make up 93% of total "other smart cards" imported in the first quarter of 2019.

Figure 6: Top 3 countries exporting cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": other to South Africa, Q1 2010 – Q1 2019



Source: Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in June 2019*

[7]https://www.sars.gov.za/AllDocs/LegalDoclib/SCEA1964/LAPD-LPrim-Tariff-2012-04%20-%20Schedule%20No%201%20Part%201%20Chapters%201%20to%2099.pdf

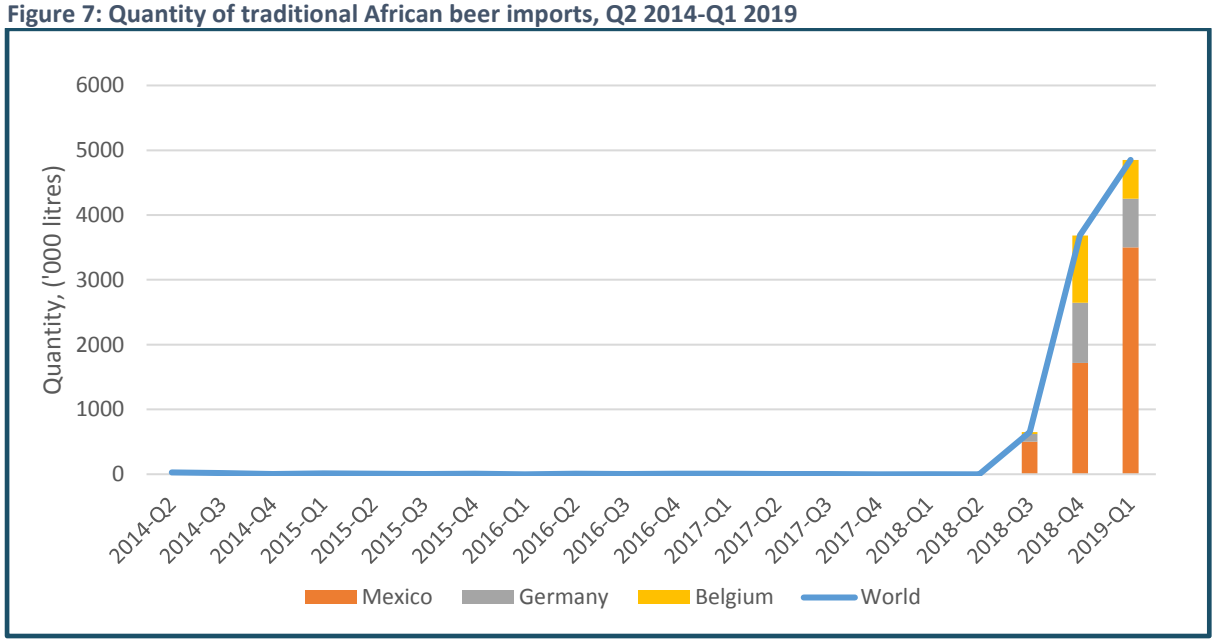
[8] http://www.itac.org.za/upload/document_files/20180903114244_Report-no-581.pdf

Finding 6: Beer made from malt: Traditional African beer

Traditional African beer (HS code 22030005) refers to beer made by fermenting malted or unmalted grain or meal of sorghum, maize, finger millet or pearl millet. While the traditional African beer imported could be made from any of the above mentioned crops, South Africa's production of traditional African beer is typically sorghum based. The sorghum beer market comprises homebrewed sorghum beer and commercially manufactured and distributed sorghum beer[9]. Sorghum beer is seen as a traditional African beverage limited to particular market segments; it is largely consumed by consumers in the lower living standards measure category and is typically traded in the informal sector[10]. United National Breweries, which was recently acquired by the Zimbabwe-based Delta Corporation, dominates the commercial sorghum beer market. The industry is, however, considered to be in decline, with United National Breweries reducing the number of its breweries, from 11 in 2010 to four in 2019[11].

Beginning in the third quarter of 2018, imports of traditional African beer surged, largely driven by imports from Mexico, which was exporting this beer to South Africa for the first time. The growth has been sustained, reaching 3.5 million litres in the first quarter of 2019, a growth of 599% between the third quarter of 2018 and the first quarter of 2019 (see Figure 7). With consumption of traditional African beer declining in the country[12], it is not clear why there is an import surge. At present, this does not appear to be a data error. This trend will be monitored and reported on in the next Import Tracker.

Figure 7: Quantity of traditional African beer imports, Q2 2014-Q1 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in June 2019*

Finding 7: Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excl. roasted iron pyrites)

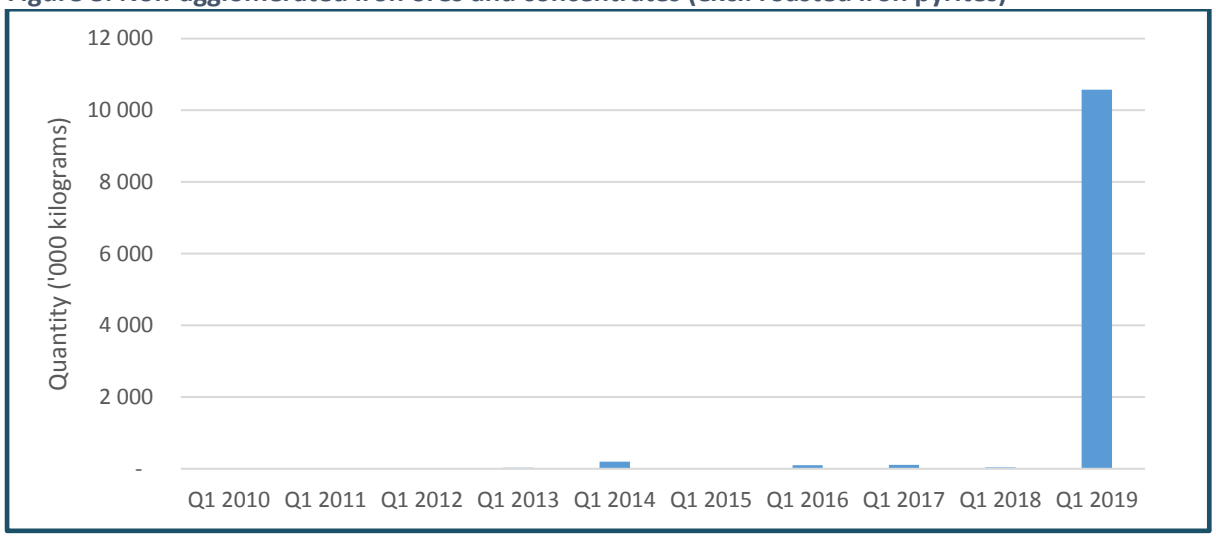
Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites), HS code 26011100, is rated the 20th most traded product globally[13]. The main exporters of this product are Australia, Brazil, South Africa, Canada and Ukraine. South Africa has a 3.4% share of the global exports market for this

[9] https://www.thedti.gov.za/business_regulation/docs/nla/other_pdfs/dna_economics_nla_act.pdf
[10] http://www.saflii.org/za/cases/ZACT/2013/26.pdf
[11] http://www.saflii.org/za/cases/ZACT/2013/26.pdf
[12] https://www.voanews.com/a/south-africa-ancient-beer-umqombothi-extinction/3735541.html
[13] https://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/profile/hs07/260111/

product. Globally, the main importers are China, Japan, South Korea, and Malaysia. South Africa commonly imports non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates from Namibia, with sporadic imports from the US, Brazil, Canada and China.

In the first quarter of 2019, imports of this product surged (see Figure 8), which saw South Africa import 99.6% of its total imports of the product from Chile for the first time. Bilateral trade relations between South Africa and Chile are concentrated in the primary and semi-processed metal, chemical and agricultural sectors[14], and these imports fit with the overall profile of trade.

Figure 8: Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excl. roasted iron pyrites)



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in May 2019*

The iron ore and steel industry has been undergoing months of uncertainty following the US-China trade war. Domestically, the mining of iron ore in South Africa declined in March 2019[15], resulting in a year-on-year decline of 1.6%. Further, the fatal collapse of the Brazilian Vale mining dam (which is the world's biggest producer of iron ore) in January 2019, together with cyclone Veronica which hit Australia in March 2019 (which interrupted operations at Rio Tinto Group and BHP Group), saw a decline in supply of iron ore from these top exporters.

This decline in supply led to a sharp increase in the price of iron ore in the market, with fears of a shortage in supply as the market looks to who else can supply this mineral[16]. Even with declines in mining of iron ore in Chile, the country maintained a low unit price for the mineral, at US$0.10 a kilogram, compared to US$3.75 a kilogram from Germany, US$0.42 a kilogram from the US and US$0.24 a kilogram from Australia, suggesting that the surge in imports from Chile was partly the result of the low price.

Finding 8: Surge in imports of steel products

Although not significantly above the usual surge variance, these items (HS code 72083700 and HS code 72083800) were selected for analysis due to the surge in imports from Russia. Beginning in the first quarter of 2019, Russia and Vietnam exported more than three million kilograms of flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (HS code 72083800) to South Africa, with both countries accounting for 64.5% of total imports for this product. Russia also exported more than seven million kilograms of flat-rolled iron or non-alloy steel (HS code 72083700) to South Africa. At present, the surge appears

[14] http://www.dirco.gov.za/foreign/bilateral/chile.html
[15] https://www.businesslive.co.za/bd/economy/2019-05-09-mining-production-fell-less-than-expected-in-march/
[16] https://www.southafricanmi.com/mining-production-sales-18mar2019.html

to be driven by Russia's search for a new market for its steel products, following the decline in exports which began in the first quarter of 2017. Imports of these two products will be monitored so as to better understand the surge in Russian imports.

Finding 9: Data errors and other issues

Table provides a list of possible data errors for the first quarter of 2019.

Table 2: Errors and other issues

HS Code	Product Description	Description of error
90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking	Error in reporting the quantity imported from Germany in first quarter. The quantity appears to be overstated for the month of March, but is not matched by a corresponding surge in the Rand value of the imports, thus supporting the view that this is a data error.
19059090	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares: Other	Error in reporting quantity imported from Malaysia in the first quarter. The quantity for February appears to be overstated, but is not matched by an increase in the Rand value of the imports., The Rand value of imports for the quarter is almost R1 million lower than that of Q1 2018, even though the Q1 2019 quantity is indicated to be more than four million kilograms higher than Q1 2018.

Data annexures

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by value, Q1 2019

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q1 2018 – Q1 2019
27090000	Crude oil	27.40	No change
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	14.00	No change
27101230	Diesel	11.54	No change
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	8.96	No change
87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	4.27	4
85171210	Cell phones	4.13	2
84713000	Laptops, and similar	3.41	4
98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	2.87	4
85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.79	-4
87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	2.58	No change
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.30	-5
49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	2.20	-5
28182000	Aluminium oxide	2.06	1
87033290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.91	-1
88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft: Weight > 15.000 kg	1.68	15
33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.67	-1
71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.64	No change
87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.44	14
84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s): Other	1.42	4
74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.33	13
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s	1.28	3
85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	1.27	-2
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.22	-7

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q1 2018 – Q1 2019
84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.18	1
85044000	Static converters	1.18	-6
87033390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	1.18	-8
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.14	8
84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.08	-7
87032490	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	1.06	-3
87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.05	-1
64041990	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile materials	1.04	No change
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	1.01	7
27011900	Coal (excl. anthracite and bituminous coal)	0.99	-11
84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.98	6
71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	0.98	-1
87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.96	8
27160000	Electrical energy	0.93	11
87032190	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	0.91	-10
27011200	Bituminous coal	0.85	12
38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	0.78	-3
69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.75	No change
98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	0.75	-15
30022000	Vaccines for human medicine	0.75	48
88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.74	-2
64029900	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.71	-7
84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.66	-1
71189000	Coin of legal tender	0.66	-47
98010025	Original equipment components: For buses and taxis	0.60	-1

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q1 2018 – Q1 2019
84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.58	-6
94019090	Parts of seats, n.e.s: Other	0.57	9
85451100	Electrodes of graphite or other carbon, for electric furnaces	0.56	3
39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.55	4
85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.55	8
84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s: Other	0.55	1
22083010	Whiskies: In containers holding two li or less	0.54	32
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.52	7
87085085	Drive-axles: Other parts of drive axles	0.51	302
33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.50	2
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.50	95
61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	0.50	6
84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.49	-8
21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s: Other	0.47	-4
71023900	Diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set (excluding industrial diamonds)	0.47	-13
61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.45	25
85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.45	18
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.43	54
87042190	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.43	288
64039990	Footwear with outer soles: Other	0.43	8
2071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus Domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	0.42	159
38112100	Additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.42	-18
29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts	0.41	27
85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar apparatus for electric control for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.41	3
73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.41	-9

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q1 2018 – Q1 2019
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.41	44
84111200	Turbojets of a thrust > 25 kN	0.40	118
84223000	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers	0.40	34
95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys: Other	0.39	-9
84271000	Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor	0.39	-8
17019900	Cane or beet sugar	0.39	-1
87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts: Other	0.38	2
24012000	Tobacco, partly or wholly stemmed or stripped, otherwise unmanufactured	0.37	-14
87042183	Motor vehicles with diesel or semi-diesel engine of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 t	0.36	-3
87089490	Steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes, and parts thereof: Other	0.36	199
84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.36	-22
87012020	Road tractors for semi-trailers: Of a vehicle mass exceeding 1 600 kg	0.35	34
84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.35	10
84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.35	-15
90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding optical)	0.34	2
76069290	Plates, sheets and strip, of aluminium alloys, of a thickness of > 0,2 mm: Other	0.34	-9
76012000	Unwrought aluminium alloys	0.34	9
84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s: Other	0.34	-3
49019900	Printed books, brochures and similar printed matter	0.34	No change
16041317	Canned sardines	0.33	51
71102900	Palladium in semi-manufactured forms	0.33	-58
90328900	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus	0.33	5
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	0.33	96
64029100	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.33	42
87042181	Cars and related vehicles: Double-cab trucks	0.33	-41

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q1 2018 – Q1 2019
90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	0.33	8
72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.32	14

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, with explanations, Q1 2019

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Unit	Real Growth, Quantity	Percent Growth
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Import commodity – coal	Kilograms	635 757 260.53	152.9%
27101230	Diesel	Eskom outages in the first quarter likely resulted in the increase in diesel imports as diesel used in the Eskom OCGT plants	Litres	242 273 217.42	18.4%
44079100	Oak whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Ongoing monitoring – imports from the US	Cubic metres	98 901 254.55	524.6%
25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing monitoring – imports from Saudi Arabia	Kilograms	96 367 508.32	8277.8%
90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking	Data error – error in reporting quantity from Germany for March	Units	90 970 865.00	8415.5%
10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	**Selected for analysis**	Kilograms	88 351 910.49	28997.6%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Ongoing monitoring – fertiliser input	Kilograms	77 084 993.57	77.3%
27011100	Anthracite	Not significant – import commodity	Kilograms	52 365 82.88	97.6%
23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds	**Selected for analysis**	Kilograms	47 462 908.00	157830.9%
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	32 795 078.00	70.0%
28331900	Sodium sulphates (excl. disodium)	Chemical input – detergents, paper and pulp	Kilograms	31 420 513.70	228.1%
71039900	Precious and semi-precious stones, worked, whether or not graded	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Carats	24 661 082.04	165051.7%
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	Not significant – small percentage growth	Kilograms	23 482 382.05	13.1%
44012100	Coniferous wood in chips or particles	Ongoing monitoring – Mondi restructuring	Kilograms	20 853 556.74	172.4%
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant – small percentage growth	Units	18 592 606.00	40.5%

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Unit	Real Growth, Quantity	Percent Growth
90181100	Electro-cardiographs	**Selected for analysis**	Units	18 108 976.00	1714.2%
27011200	Bituminous coal	Not significant – import commodity	Kilograms	18 062 026.07	6.0%
85235290	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits “smart cards”: Other	**Selected for analysis**	Units	17 678 232.00	1083.9%
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	16 229 087.94	64.9%
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	15 071 451.96	27.4%
31043000	Potassium sulphate	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	14 152 607.60	264.8%
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Ongoing monitoring – fertiliser input	Kilograms	13 746 164.89	25.1%
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus Domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	13 216 803.35	36.0%
98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	11 875 013.96	19.3%
44029000	Wood charcoal, incl. shell or nut charcoal, whether or not agglomerated	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	10 603 275.49	72.1%
26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	**Selected for analysis**	Kilograms	10 541 787.33	30622.4%
31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	Ongoing monitoring – fertiliser input	Kilograms	10 508 150.00	152.0%
48109290	Multi-ply paper and paperboard: Other	Not significant	Kilograms	10 328 864.84	66.8%
22042941	Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines, and grape must	Ongoing monitoring	Litres	9 634 485.50	9052.8%
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Ongoing monitoring – LPG growth	Kilograms	9 332 158.88	180.8%

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Unit	Real Growth, Quantity	Percent Growth
17031000	Cane molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	9 065 636.58	67.0%
29053100	Ethylene glycol “ethanediol”	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	8 887 861.64	50.7%
96089100	Pen nibs and nib points	Not significant - surge within usual variance	Units	8 113 593.00	36.8%
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Ongoing monitoring – restructuring at Heineken	Litres	7 875 355.46	26.7%
72083700	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	**Selected for analysis**	Kilograms	7 719 766.50	252.8%
23061000	Oilcake and other solid residues from cotton seeds	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	7 391 232.00	110.4%
72253000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	6 981 728.95	409.1%
20029000	Tomatoes, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	6 390 098.24	182.0%
25309000	Arsenic sulfides, alunite, pozzuolana, earth colours and other mineral substances, n.e.s.	Ongoing monitoring – fertiliser input	Kilograms	5 866 132.92	42.3%
72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	5 844 620.00	61.2%
72163200	I sections of iron or non-alloy steel of a height >= 80 mm	Not significant – not unusual for the trend	Kilograms	5 669 320.70	6256.3%
72287000	Angles, shapes and sections of alloy steel other than stainless, n.e.s.	Not significant – not unusual for the trend	Kilograms	5 662 139.45	337.5%
22021010	Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Litres	5 654 144.80	38.5%

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Unit	Real Growth, Quantity	Percent Growth
23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize “corn”	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	5 561 215.55	35.1%
74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	5 486 699.31	55.8%
20096900	Grape juice, including grape must	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Kilograms	5 404 376.63	235.6%
96131000	Pocket lighters, gas fuelled, non-refillable	Not significant – surge within usual variance	Units	4 965 972.00	249.6%
22030005	Beer made from malt: Traditional African beer	**Selected for analysis**	Litres	4 851 258.83	134757189.7%
72083800	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 m	**Selected for analysis**	Kilograms	4 750 005.00	474.3%
19059090	Bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other bakers' wares: Other	Data error – error in reporting quantity from Malaysia for February	Kilograms	4 458 523.62	140.8%