TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

Import Tracker
Quarter 2 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

PROJECT LEAD
Nokwanda Maseko

CONTRIBUTORS
Rhulani Hobyani
Kelello Mashiane
Musa Mkhabela
Tshepo Semenya
Sandra Makumbirofa
Lutendo Maiwashe

EDITORIAL INPUTS
Saul Levin

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

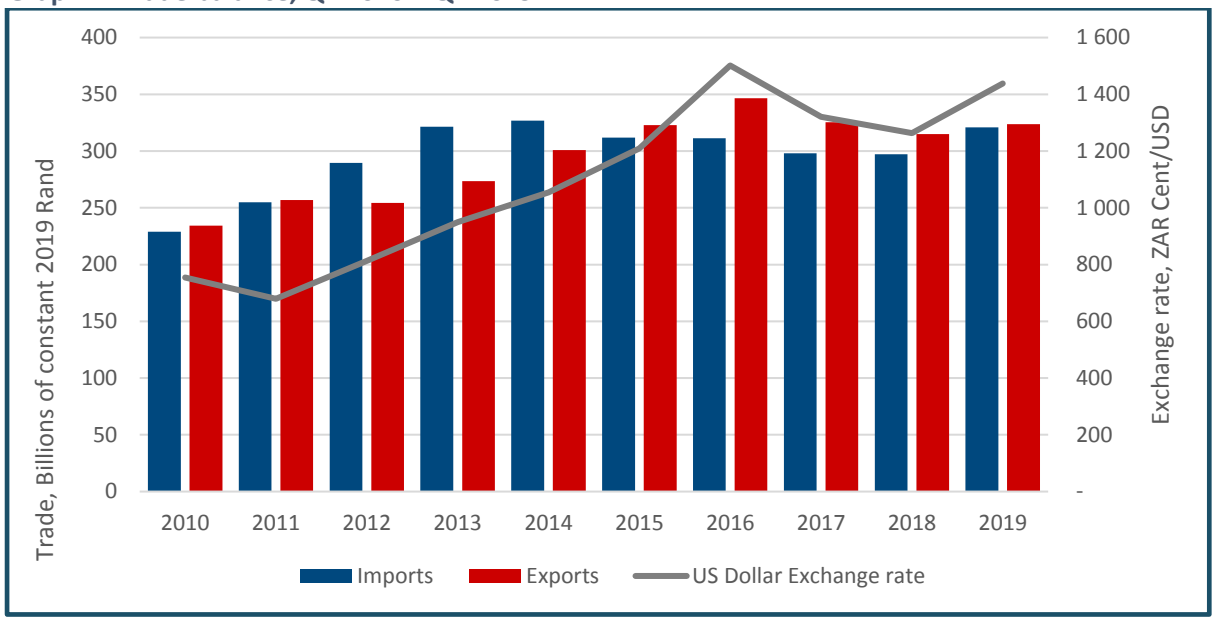
Contents

Import trends

Trade context

The trade balance grew in the second quarter of 2019 (see Graph 1). As at the end of the quarter, the trade surplus was R3 billion. Generally, the second quarter tends to reflect a trade surplus. With the exception of the second quarters between 2012 and 2014, there has been a second quarter trade surplus since 2010, the highest being R35 billion in the second quarter of 2016. Nevertheless, the year-on-year trade surplus declined by 85%, from R18 billion in the second quarter of 2018 to R3 billion. Further, both imports and exports grew year-on-year, with imports growing by 8%, compared to 2.8% for exports. Crude oil, diesel and automotive components remain the biggest drivers of imports.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2019



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

Major imports

The list of the top 100 import commodities by Rand value for the second quarter of 2019 is presented in Annexure 1. As in previous quarters, the list remains dominated by similar categories of products. These include petroleum and other liquid fuels, production metals, information and communications technology (ICT) equipment, aircraft and aircraft components, automotive (including automotive components), food and beverage products as well as medical equipment.

In addition, imports of some products surged in the second quarter of 2019 in Rand value. These include wind-powered generating sets (R1.4 billion), non-irradiated fuel elements for nuclear reactors (R0.56 billion), and maize (excluding seed for sowing) (R0.35 billion). The surge in the import of wind-powered generating sets appears to be driven by the construction of the Nxuba Wind Farm in the Eastern Cape, which is expected to generate 140 MW once completed. The surge in maize imports appears to be driven by local shortages as a result of decreased production in 2018. Thus far, it is not clear what is driving the surge in imports of non-irradiated fuel elements for nuclear reactors.

Import surges

Annexure 2 provides a list of the top 50 imports with the most rapid growth in quantity for the second quarter of 2019. The annexure also provides a summary of the possible reasons for the surges, along with those items for which the rapid growth requires further analysis. The following section provides explanations for the surges in Annexure 2

Explanation of import surges

Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges

Table 1 provides a list of items which have been monitored since the first quarter of 2018 as a result of a surge in imports. Items for which the trend has been explained, or for which the trend has returned to normal levels, have been removed from the list. For instance, the surge in imports of paper products was found to be the result of the restructuring processes at Mondi, and the trend has normalised, thus monitoring of these products for the purposes of this report has stopped.

As can be seen in Table 1, imports of maize are continuing to surge, and are mainly coming from Argentina. It is not clear how long this trend will continue, but thus far, it appears to be driven by low production of maize in South Africa during the 2018/19 planting season. The surge in gypsum imports is ongoing and appears to be driven by demand from the new Osho plant in the Coega Special Economic Zone. These imports are from Oman, which has greater deposits of natural gypsum, compared to South Africa.

Table 1: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2018 – Q1 2019

HS Code	Product Description	Status of surge	Explanations
10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	Accelerating	The growth is driven by imports from Argentina. This appears to be driven by decreased maize production in South Africa in 2018.
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing	This is likely to continue for the foreseeable future. The bulk of imports are from Oman and appear to be driven by recent investments in the Osho plant in the Eastern Cape.
26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	Accelerating	Continued increase in imports from Chile. Although Brazil's Vale mine has begun production again after the earlier collapse, South Africa might still be taking advantage of Chile's lower price per kilogram.
23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds	Ongoing	The growth is driven by imports from Argentina. While the quantity imported declined quarter on quarter, the overall trend appears to be driven by decreased sunflower seed production in 2018, with further decreases expected in 2019.
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Ongoing	The growth is driven by imports from Saudi Arabia.
85235290	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Other	Ongoing	The growth is driven by imports from France, which has been the case since Q3 2018. There is a quarter on quarter decline in the total imported quantity, at 29%, while imports from France declined by 32%.

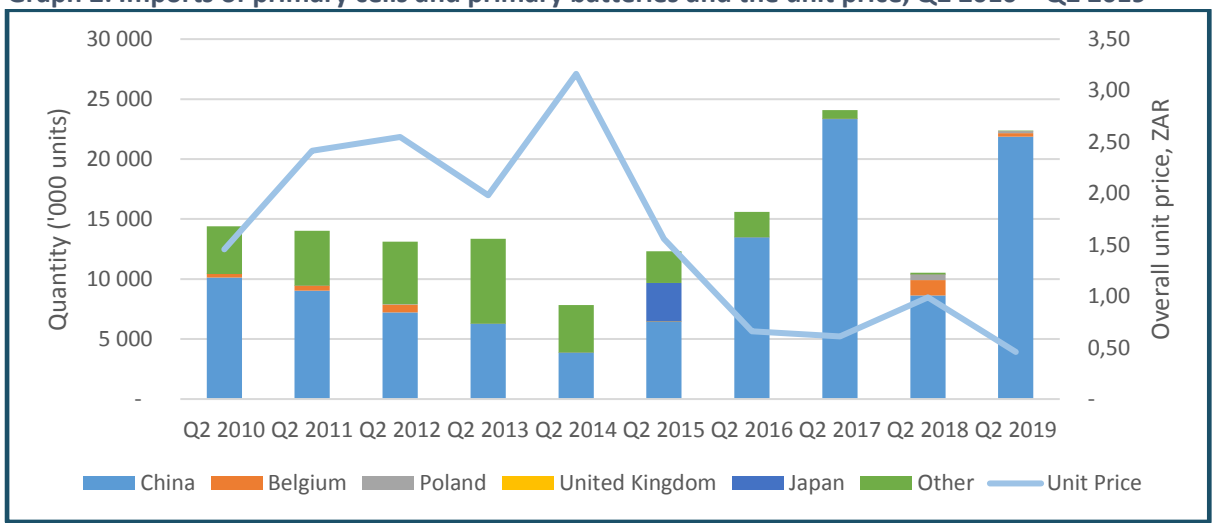
HS Code	Product Description	Status of surge	Explanations
90181100	Electro-cardiographs	Ongoing	Although still high compared to Q2 2018, quarter on quarter data shows the surge is slowing, with a 61% decline in the imported quantity between Q1 2019 and Q2 2019.

Finding 2: Primary cells and primary batteries, electric Other

Primary cells and batteries (HS 85068090) are predominately used in consumer electronic products. They are non-rechargeable, single-use batteries that are discarded when drained.[1] These batteries have various uses in consumer products such as watches and toys but can also be used in specialised items such as implanted medical devices and weapons systems.[2] The biggest exporters of primary cells and primary batteries are Japan, China, Germany and the United States (US). South Africa primarily imports primary cells and primary batteries from China, Belgium, Poland, Thailand and Hong Kong (see Graph 2).

According to the Department of Trade and Industry (the dti), primary cells and primary batteries are not included in the list of South Africa's designated items.[3] Nevertheless, South Africa does produce primary cells and batteries and. in the second quarter of 2019, exports of the product amounted to 1 736 215 units, up 24% from the previous quarter. Price remains a major factor in purchasing decisions for this product,[4] however, and as a result, domestic production is prone to competition from cheap imports. In the second quarter of 2019, 98% of imported primary cells and primary batteries came from China, which is a noticeable increase from the 82% share from the second quarter of 2018 (see Figure below). The surge, which is nevertheless lower than what was seen in the second quarter of 2017 appears to be the result of the fall in the unit price from R0.53 in Q1 2019 to R0.38 in Q2 of 2019.

Graph 2: Imports of primary cells and primary batteries and the unit price, Q2 2010 – Q2 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Data downloaded from https://trademap.org in September 2019. Unit price calculated from Trade Map data.

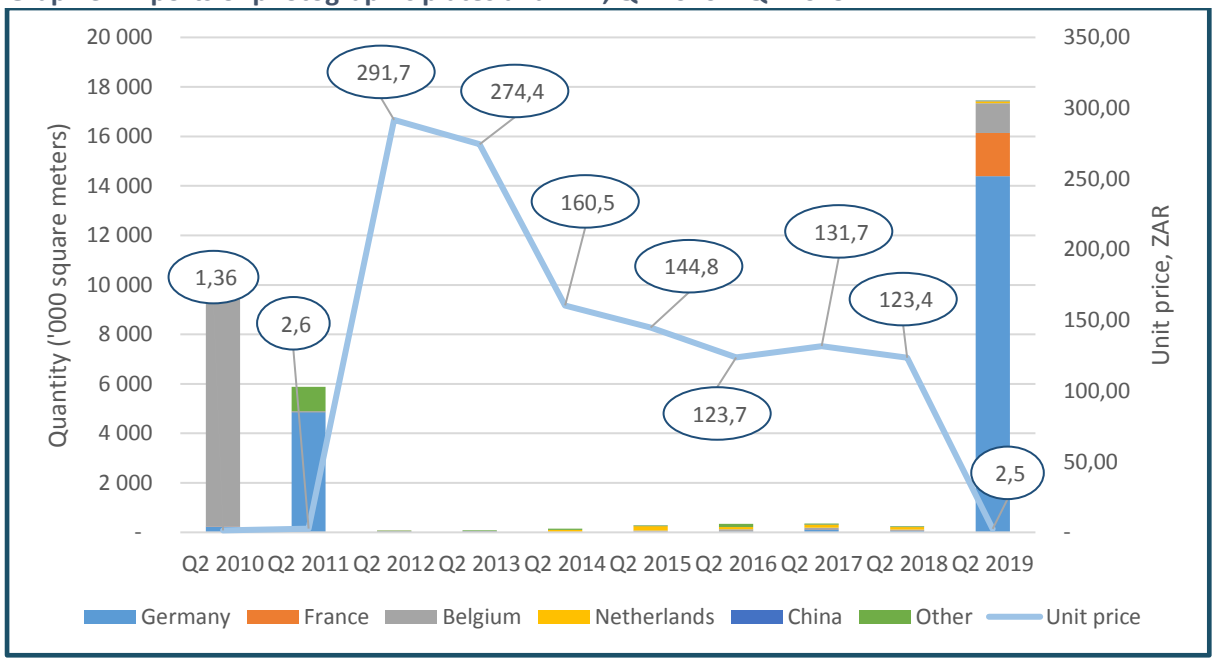
[1] https://www.woweb.co.za/?m=Industries&p=reportinfo&id=4526&country=222&SiccID=806&tab=6
[2] https://www.mpoweruk.com/primary.htm
[3] http://www.thedti.gov.za/industrial_development/ip.jsp
[4] https://www.woweb.co.za/?m=Industries&p=reportinfo&id=4526&country=222&SiccID=806&tab=6

Finding 3: Photographic plates and film

Photographic plates and film (HS 37013090) are predominately used in medical imaging[5] (X-ray), with demand being driven by frequent accidents and trauma patient care in hospitals. The main exporters of this product are the US, Japan, China, Singapore and Germany.[6] South Africa predominately imports photographic plates and film from Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands and China (see Graph 3). In 2013, the International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC) reported an investigation into the customs duty on photographic plates and film for X-ray, and found that a manufacturing company in the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) had capacity to manufacture photographic plates and films and therefore the duty on this product should be retained to support local procurement within SACU. However, none of the imports from this quarter are from SACU member states. The last reported quantity imported from a SACU member state was in the third quarter of 2014, when 510 square meters of photographic plates and film were imported from Namibia.

According to the dti, photographic plates and films are not included in the list of designated items.[7] Currently, with the exception of the manufacturing reported by ITAC within SACU, there is no evidence of local production in South Africa. The import surge in the second quarter of 2019 was in May, and is explained by the significant price drop from Germany, which resulted in the photographic plates and films being sold for R1.52 per unit, a 99% decrease in price from the first quarter of 2019. The unit price for this item fluctuates quite often, but often remains above R100. As Graph 3 shows, the overall unit price also fluctuates quite often, reaching its highest point when fewer units are imported. With regards to exports, South Africa exported 66 497 units in the second quarter of 2019, a significant increase from the 17 792 units exported in the first quarter of 2019. A large proportion of photographic plates and films are exported to Zimbabwe, Botswana, Malawi and Mauritius.

Graph 3: Imports of photographic plates and film, Q2 2010 – Q2 2019



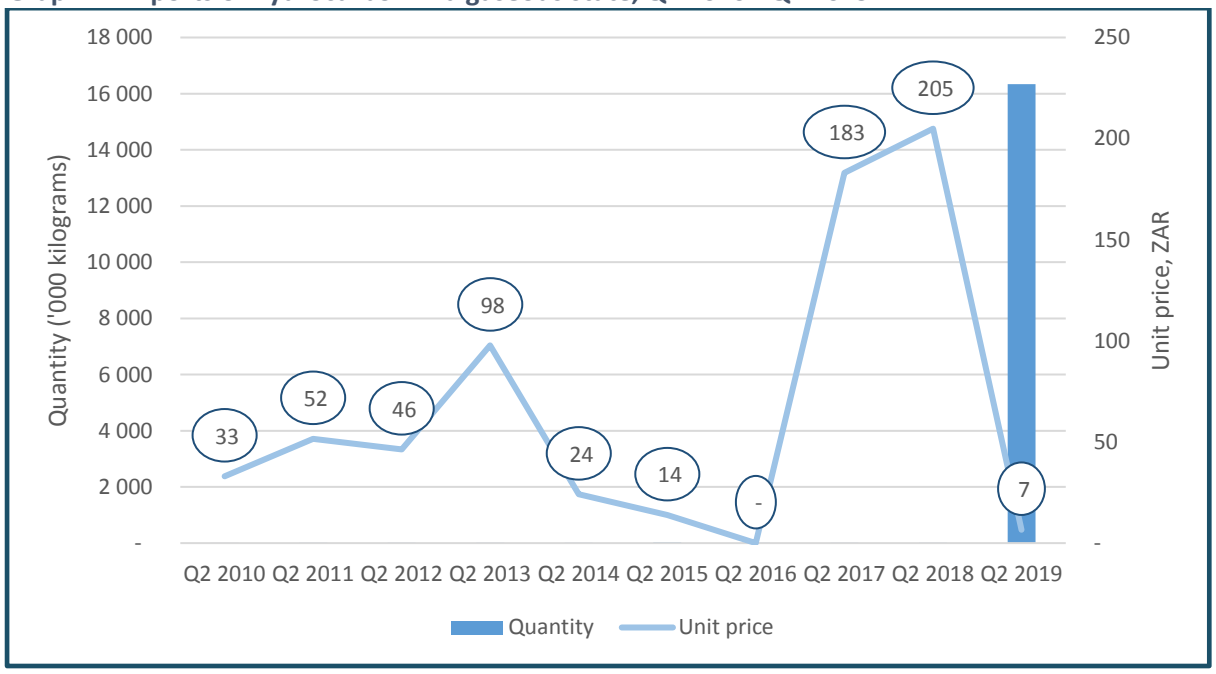
Source: ITC Trade Map. Data downloaded from https://trademap.org in September 2019. Unit price calculated from Trade Map data.

[5] http://www.itac.org.za/upload/document_files/20150304015606_Report-440.pdf
[6] https://oec.world/en/profile/hs92/370191/
[7] http://www.thedti.gov.za/industrial_development/ip.jsp

Finding 4: Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas)

Imports of gaseous hydrocarbons (HS 27112990) surged from 366 kg in the second quarter of 2018 to 16.3 million kg in the second quarter of 2019. The bulk of the imports (61%) came from Mozambique, with another 39% from the US, and miniscule quantities from the United Kingdom (UK) and Germany. The two countries overtook Germany, which has consistently supplied South Africa with gaseous hydrocarbons for more than a decade, albeit in small quantities not exceeding 20 000 kg each quarter. Graph 4 shows the total quantities imported between the second quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2019, along with the unit price. The quantities imported between 2010 and 2018 are too low to reflect on the graph. Despite high volumes of hydrocarbons imported by South Africa, the country exported 423 238 kg of gaseous hydrocarbons in the second quarter of 2019, a 78% increase from the first quarter of 2019. The bulk of the exports (95%) were destined for Namibia, with the rest going to France, Lesotho and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

Graph 4: Imports of hydrocarbon in a gaseous state, Q2 2010 - Q2 2019



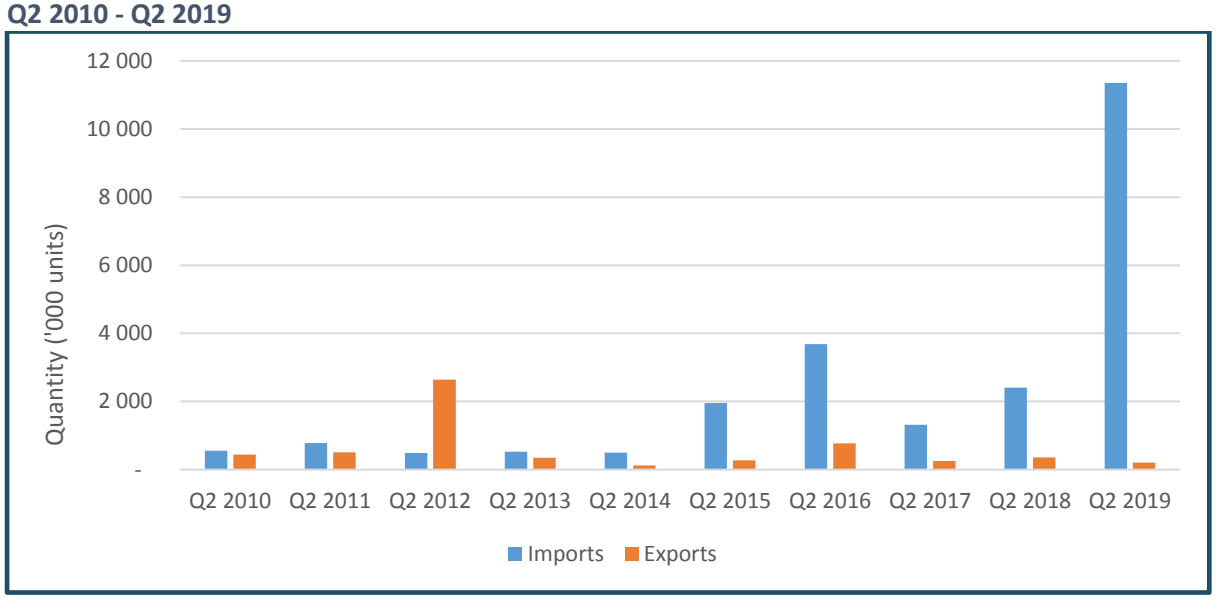
Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in September 2019. Unit price calculated from Trade Map data. Note: Volumes for 2010 - 2018 are low, hence there is no visible data on the graph.*

Gaseous hydrocarbons are not designated, but the Industrial Policy Action Plan (IPAP) 2018/19-2020/21 prioritised the development of both domestic and regional gas sector markets. The strategy is to start with a short-term pump-priming phase that supports import of liquefied petroleum gas and liquefied natural gas, especially from Mozambique. It is not clear what the cause of the surge is, but this could explain the surge in imports of gaseous hydrocarbons from Mozambique. Additionally, the surge in imports from the US could be attributed to the US-China trade war, which has seen China impose tariffs on gas and crude oil from the US, resulting in the US looking for other markets. Given that the surge was in May and June, another possible explanation is that South Africans were preparing for the winter season, taking into account potential loadshedding by Eskom. This surge will be closely monitored in the coming quarters, and other potential reasons for the surge will be explored.

Finding 5: Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking, not elsewhere specified in chapter 90 (excluding optical)

Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking products (HS 90318000) are the 108th most traded product and have various applications in different fields, including temperature recording, hardness testing and earth leakage testing, for instance. The top exporters of this product are Germany, China, Japan, Canada and the UK. Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking do not form part of the list of designated items. However, South Africa does manufacture these products for both the local and export markets. In the period from 2008 to 2012, the Industrial Development Corporation[8] listed these items among the largest export categories for capital equipment. Nevertheless, production capacity has not improved since, with local consumption largely being met through imports (see Graph 5).

Graph 5: Imports and exports of instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking, Q2 2010 - Q2 2019



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

The surge in imports in the second quarter of 2019 is driven by imports from Germany and Sweden. The reason for the surge is not clear. However, one big factor could be the decline in unit price for products imported from Germany, which declined from R461 per unit in the second quarter of 2010 to R14 in the second quarter of 2019. Sweden also saw a decline in unit price, from R15 612 to R13 in the same period. Given the significant change in unit price, this surge will be monitored in the coming quarters to establish the correctness of the data. At present, this does not appear to be a data error related to misclassification, but it could be a new or different type of product being classified under this category.

Finding 6: Maize starch in immediate packaging of a content not exceeding 1.5 kg

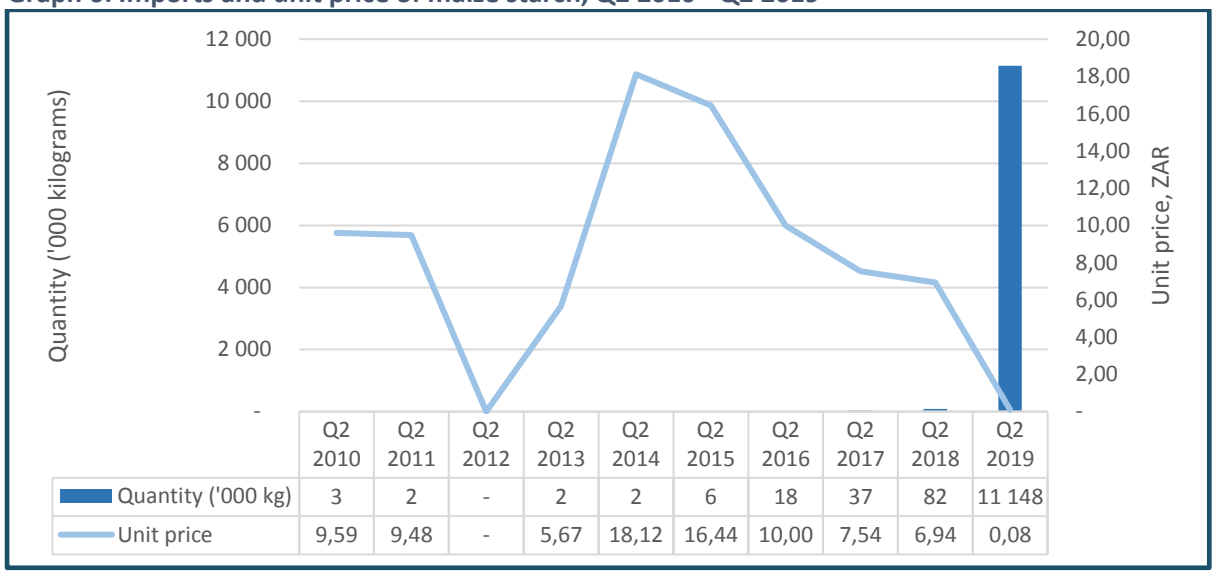
Maize starch (HS 11081210) is extracted from the endosperm of the maize kernel.[9] Maize starch has various applications, including as a thickening agent for food; a gelling agent for soap; strengthening paper; as well as stiffening clothes for textile manufacturers.[10] It is not clear how much maize starch

[8] https://www.idc.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/RI-publication-Export-opportunities-for-SAs-capital-goods-industry.pdf
[9] https://www.marketwatch.com/press-release/growth-of-corn-starch-market-study-for-2019-with-industry-overview-till-the-year-2028-2019-05-03
[10] http://www.arc.agric.za/arc-gci/Fact%20Sheets%20Library/Maize%20Production.pdf

South Africa produces, however, in 2013/14 an estimated 4.8% of local maize consumption was for starch and glucose, with the rest allocated for animal feed, human consumption and exports.

Almost all imports of maize starch in the second quarter of 2019 came from India (11.1 million kg), with the balance (184 kg) coming from Portugal. Before the second quarter of 2016, the bulk of maize starch imports came from Hong Kong. Previous imports of maize starch have not exceeded 90 000 kg, and thus the surge to 11,1 million kg in the second quarter of 2019 warrants further analysis. Graph 6 shows the quantity imported between the second quarters of 2010 and 2019, along with the unit price.

Graph 6: Imports and unit price of maize starch, Q2 2010 - Q2 2019



	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2013	Q2 2014	Q2 2015	Q2 2016	Q2 2017	Q2 2018	Q2 2019
Quantity ('000 kg)	3	2	-	2	2	6	18	37	82	11 148
Unit price	9,59	9,48	-	5,67	18,12	16,44	10,00	7,54	6,94	0,08

Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in September 2019. Unit price calculated from Trade Map data. Note: Volumes for 2010 - 2018 are low, hence there is no visible data on the graph.*

As can be seen in Graph 6, the unit price reached its lowest point in the second quarter of 2019. It is not clear what is driving the demand locally; however, based on company information provided by Trade Map, the demand is mainly from the food industry. Nevertheless, the Business Standard[11] reported that although production of maize in India declined in 2018, between 20% and 25% of the available maize was allocated for production of industrial maize starch. India has reported exporting about 25% of primary starches since 2017, making this an important trade item for the country. In 2018[12], it was reported that India would have capacity additions of up to 1 800 tonnes to meet rising local and export demand for the product, suggesting that the surge is a result of increased capacity in India. However, given the sharp decline in the unit price, imports of this item will be monitored to ensure that this surge was not a data error.

Finding 7: Food preparations, n.e.s.

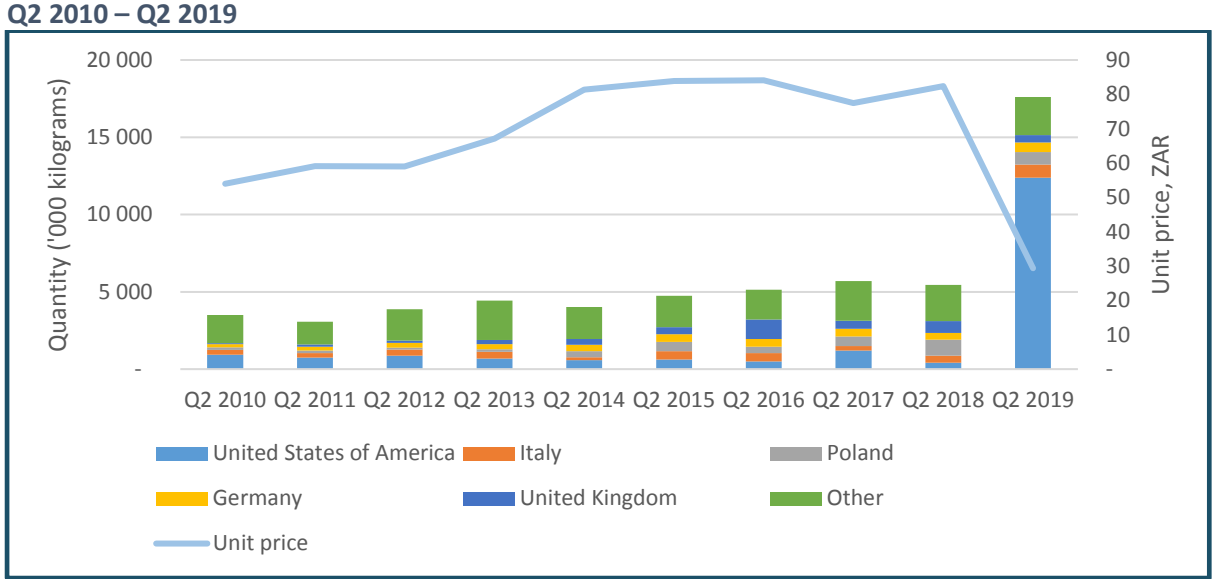
Imports of food preparations, n.e.s.: other (HS 21069090) surged to 17.6 million kg in the second quarter of 2019, up from 5.5 million kg in the second quarter of 2018. There is no readily available explanation of what the products that fall under this tariff code are. Neither the South African Revenue Service (SARS) nor Quantec EasyData (which in any case uses SARS data) explain what products fall under this tariff code. This tariff code essentially covers all other food preparation products that fall outside the scope of the 210690 tariff line.

[11] https://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/despite-high-price-and-demand-farmers-not-interested-in-maize-119062100024_1.html

[12] https://hlagro.com/blog/indian-starch-and-derivatives-industry

The surge in imports is driven by the surge in imports from the US (see Graph 7). The surge appears to be driven by the US-China trade war. China and the US have imposed tariffs on food preparation products. It appears that the US is looking for markets for their products, which have been impacted by the trade war. The surge in the quantity imported saw the unit price for products from the US decline from R160 in the second quarter of 2018 to R7 in the second quarter of 2019, suggesting a sense of urgency on the side of the US to find other markets. The unit price in Graph 7 is for total imports rather than imports from the US.

Graph 7: Top 5 countries from which South Africa imports food preparation, n.e.s.: other, Q2 2010 – Q2 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in September 2019. Unit price calculated from Trade Map data.*

Finding 8: Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm

The SARS tariff book defines refined copper as *"metal containing at least 99,85% by mass of copper"*, or *"metal containing at least 97,5% by mass of copper provided that the content by mass of any other element does not exceed a limit specified*" as per the tariff book. The SARS tariff book defines wire as among other things "*rolled, extruded or drawn products, in coils, which have a uniform solid cross-section along their whole length in the shape of circles, ovals"*.

Within the copper value chain, refined copper wire is a semi-manufactured good that goes into the manufacture of cables used in various sectors such as nuclear, mining, automotive, communications and construction. As per industry classifications[13] types of cables and/or wires are organised according to the purpose for which they are required. The main categories are:

- Power cables, for the distribution of electrical power;
- Telecommunications and data cables;
- Industrial and instrumentation; and
- Rubber cables used in the mining industry

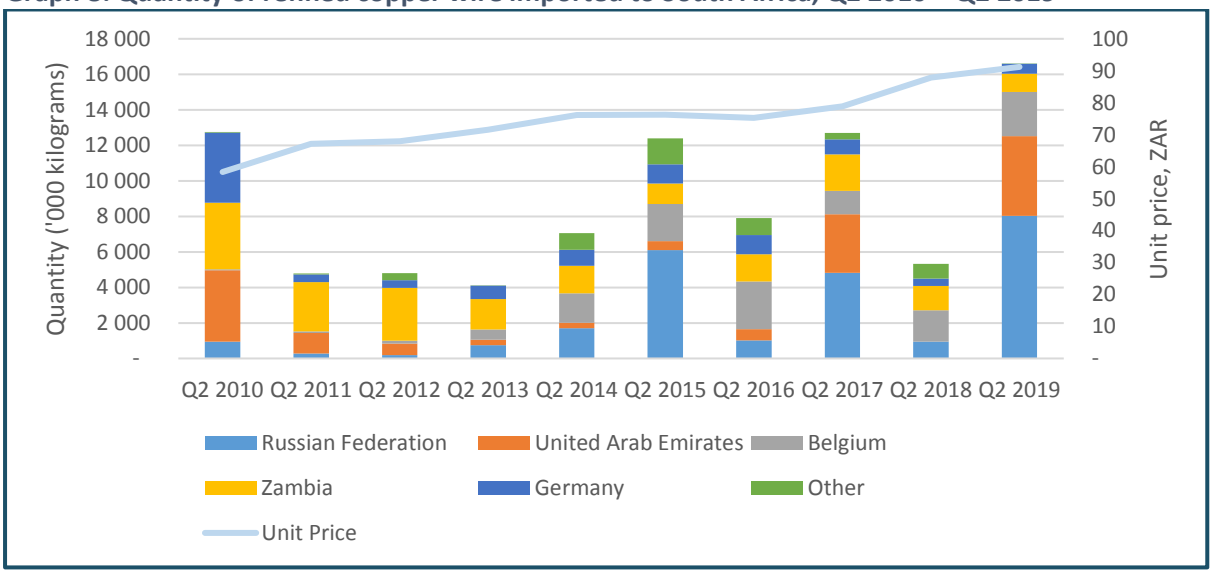
Refined copper wire (HS 74081100) does not appear to be a designated product. However, some local manufacturing exists, but production is limited, and does not translate to significant exports. For

[13] Manufacture of Insulated Wire & Cable, Sic Code 36300. 2019. www.whoownswhom.co.za

instance, only 95 963 kg of refined copper wire was exported in the second quarter of 2019, up from 15 265 kg in the second quarter of 2018. Notably, the highest quantity exported between 2010 and 2019 was six million kg in the fourth quarter of 2015. New entrants to the local industry have noted that the volatility of copper prices is a significant barrier to entry into the industry, along with the high capital investment required, as well as competition from established local industry players and cheap imports.[14]

Graph 8 shows the top five countries from which South Africa sources refined copper wire. The main import markets are Russia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The surge in refined copper wire this quarter is driven by imports from these two countries, which made up about 75% of quantities imported in this quarter. In the year to the second quarter of 2019, imports from Russia more than doubled, while imports from the UAE grew from zero to 4.5 million kg. The reason for the surge is not clear; as such the trend will be monitored going forward, along with any developments in the industry.

Graph 8: Quantity of refined copper wire imported to South Africa, Q2 2010 – Q2 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in September 2019. Unit price calculated from Trade Map data.*

Finding 9: Slag and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel (excluding granulated slag)

The United States Geological Survey describes slags (HS 26190000) as "*non-metallic by-products of many metallurgical operations and consist primarily of calcium, magnesium, and aluminium silicates in various combinations"*. During smelting, slagging agents and fluxes (mainly limestone or dolomite and silica sand) are added to the blast furnace or steelmaking furnace to remove impurities from the iron ore, steel scrap, and other ferrous feeds. Slag is the main co-product produced during iron and crude steel production, followed by dusts and sludges.

Physical characteristics such as density, porosity, and particle size, are affected by the cooling rates and chemical composition. Depending on the cooling method, three types of iron slag are produced— air cooled, expanded, and granulated— that have different types of applications.[15] Air-cooled slag is hard and dense and is especially suitable for use as construction aggregate. Among other things, it is

[14] https://www.woweb.co.za/?m=Industries&p=reportinfo&id=4745&country=222&SiccID=390&tab=6

[15] https://www.usgs.gov/centers/nmic/iron-and-steel-slag-statistics-and-information?qt-science_support_page_related_con=0#qt-science_support_page_related_con

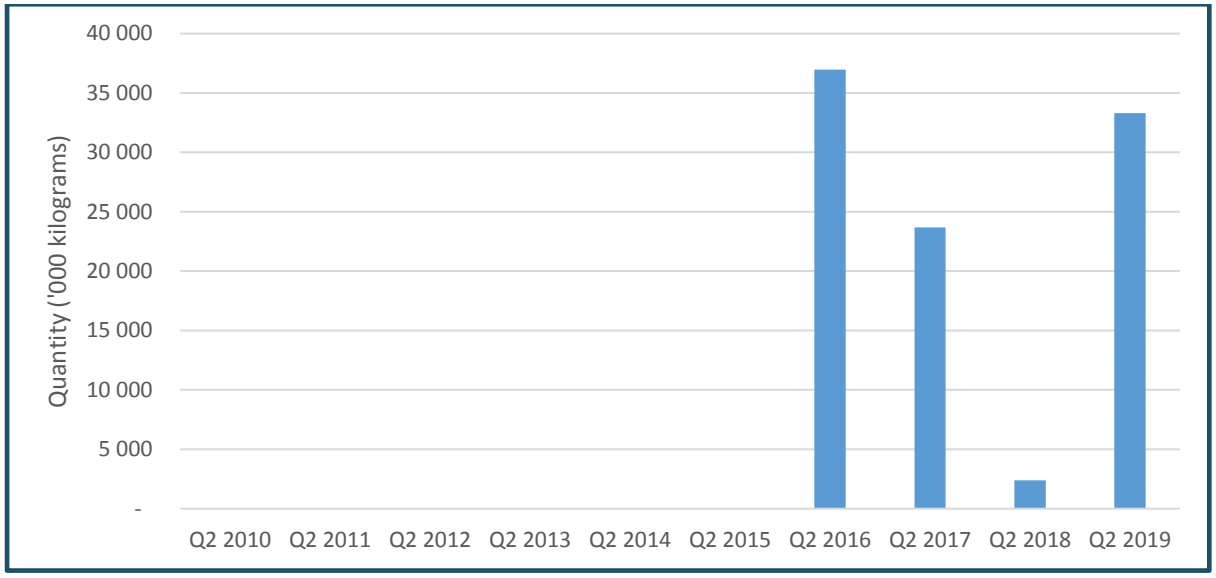
also used in ready-mixed concrete, concrete products, as well as road bases and surfaces. Pelletised or expanded slag has a vesicular texture similar to volcanic rock and is most commonly used as a lightweight aggregate. If finely ground it also has cementitious properties.

Co-products from the steel industry have many uses within the industry itself, and in other industries. Uses of steel industry co-products include:

- Blast furnace slag – substitute for clinker in cement-making;
- Steelmaking slag – aggregates in road construction, soil improvement;
- Process gases – heat and electricity production;
- Dust and sludge – internal and external use of iron oxides and alloying elements;
- Petrochemicals from coke making – tar, ammonia, phenol, sulphuric acid and naphthalene for the chemical industry; and
- Emulsions from mills and used oil – reducing agent in blast furnaces or used in coke plants.

The surge in imports in the second quarter of 2019 is driven by imports from Turkey from which South Africa does not typically import this product. The traditional source of this product is New Zealand, from which imports remained steady. South Africa imported approximately 28 million kg of iron and steel slag and waste from Turkey, valued at about R18 million. The value of imports from New Zealand is, however, higher than from Turkey with over three million kg imported for more than over R71.5 million. The surge in imports from Turkey is likely a result of the low unit value of iron and steel waste and slag from the country trading at R0.63 per kg, which is lower than the global unit value of R2.74. Further, the importing companies for this product are in the steel business, suggesting that they took advantage of the lower unit price so as to lower their own production costs.

Graph 9: Quantities imported for slag and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel, Q2 2010 – Q2 2019



Source: ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org *in October 2019. Note: Volumes for 2010-2016 are either too low or there were no imports at all, hence there is no visible data on the graph.*

There is some local production of slag and dross from the manufacture of iron and steel, with some quantities destined for export markets. However, production decline in the local steel industry has affected exports of slag and dross, with exports declining from 107.6 million kg in the second quarter of 2012 to 39 908 kg in the second quarter of 2019.

Finding 10: Data errors and other issues

Table 2 provides a list of possible data errors for the second quarter of 2019.

Table 2: Errors and other issues

HS Code	Product Description	Description of error
70134190	Glassware of lead crystal, of a kind used for table or kitchen purposes: Other	Error in reporting quantity from China for June. The surge is not matched by a corresponding increase in the Rand value of the imports. The Rand value for April imports amounts to R650 000 for 21 027 kg, compared to R245 000 for June, with imported quantities amounting to more than 900 million kg.
28042900	Rare gases (excluding argon)	Error in reporting quantity imported from Qatar. The surge in quantity imported is not matched by a corresponding surge in price. The Rand value of the imports is R3.3 million for 109.7 million cubic meters in June, compared to R4.1 million for 40 cubic meters in May 2019.
73181900	Threaded articles, of iron or steel, n.e.s.	Error in reporting quantity imported from Italy for June.

Data annexures

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by value, Q2 2019

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q2 2018 - Q2 2019
27090000	Crude oil	37.60	No change
98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	13.73	No change
27101230	Diesel	11.99	No change
98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	9.01	No change
85171210	Cellphones	4.11	2
87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	3.78	5
87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	3.53	-1
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	3.52	4
85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	3.32	No change
49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	2.67	-5
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.47	-3
87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	2.21	4
28182000	Aluminium oxide	2.07	1
71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.93	-1
85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	1.82	7
84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.80	4
87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	1.71	-2
85414010	Photosensitive semiconductor devices	1.70	67
74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.55	40
33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.42	1
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	1.40	5
84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.39	-4
27011900	Coal (excluding. anthracite and bituminous coal)	1.39	11

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q2 2018 - Q2 2019
85044000	Static converters	1.39	14
85023100	Generating sets, wind-powered	1.38	4642
84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.33	-7
87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	1.28	-10
98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	1.26	No change
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.20	-5
87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.20	-7
88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft: weight > 15.000 kg	1.14	-4
87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.11	-3
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.09	-3
87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	1.02	3
38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	0.97	No change
87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.97	3
71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	0.95	-5
27160000	Electrical energy	0.89	-5
84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.86	-8
30022000	Vaccines for human medicine	0.86	52
64041990	Footwear with outer soles of rubber or plastics and uppers of textile materials	0.83	No change
69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.81	4
98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.81	-3
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.72	-8
88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding. those for gliders)	0.72	-1
87042181	Cars and related vehicles: double-cab trucks	0.71	-21
84291100	Self-propelled bulldozers and angle-dozers	0.69	28
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	0.67	-6

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q2 2018 - Q2 2019
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.67	4
94019090	Parts of seats, n.e.s.: Other	0.63	-3
39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.: Other	0.59	5
84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.59	-9
85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.59	5
64029900	Footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.57	-2
17011300	Raw cane sugar	0.57	14
84013000	Fuel elements “cartridges”, non-irradiated, in casing with handling fixtures, for nuclear reactors	0.56	5 387
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	0.55	-6
84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.54	-10
95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys: Other	0.54	-4
21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.53	1
84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.50	-12
33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.50	No change
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.49	49
84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.48	-19
22083010	Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less	0.45	-2
85072000	Lead acid accumulators (excluding spent and starter batteries)	0.45	84
87085085	Drive-axles: Other parts of drive axles	0.45	256
88023000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of a weight > 2.000 kg but <= 15.000 kg	0.44	105
85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar apparatus for electric control for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.44	49
84271000	Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor	0.44	49
87033190	Cars and related vehicles designed for the transport of <10 persons: Other	0.44	77
84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0,43	17
61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0,43	-3

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q2 2018 - Q2 2019
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	0.43	83
38112100	Additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.42	30
87042183	Motor vehicles with diesel or semi-diesel engine of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 t	0.42	-10
73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.: Other	0.42	-13
85451100	Electrodes of graphite or other carbon, for electric furnaces	0.42	-18
84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.41	-14
84295190	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: Other	0.41	-26
85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.40	-8
88021200	Helicopters of an unladen weight > 2.000 kg	0.40	83
84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.40	-9
72026000	Ferro-nickel	0.40	-12
85444990	Electric conductors, for a voltage <= 1.000 V, insulated, not fitted with connectors, n.e.s.: Other	0.39	47
87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts: Other	0.39	-8
74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.39	64
84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.39	-12
84111200	Turbojets of a thrust > 25 kN	0.38	129
84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases, n.e.s.: Other	0.37	-7
90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding optical)	0.36	-11
64039990	Footwear with outer soles: Other	0.36	22
10059090	Maize (excl. seed for sowing): Other	0.36	4 078
90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	0.35	5
33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances of a kind used as raw materials in industry (excl. food or drink industries): Other	0.35	-1
85176100	Base stations	0.35	191
84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	0.35	-2

HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank, Q2 2018 - Q2 2019
84799000	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.	0.35	40
90219000	Articles and appliances, which are worn or carried, or implanted in the body, to compensate for a disability	0.34	34
61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	0.33	4

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, with explanations, Q2 2019

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth
70134190	Glassware of lead crystal, of a kind used for table or kitchen purposes: Other	Data error – error in reporting quantity from China	928 121 507.82	Kilograms	659 589.5%
27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	353 184 287.96	Litres	28.6%
10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	Ongoing monitoring	150 375 206.38	Kilograms	106 669.1%
28042900	Rare gases (excluding argon)	Data error – error in reporting quantity from Qatar	110 568 278.45	Cubic metres	8 225 521.2%
27011900	Coal	Import commodity	103 529 474.55	Kilograms	28.6%
73181900	Threaded articles, of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)	Data error – error in reporting quantity from Italy	74 806 153.46	Kilograms	11 258.7%
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing monitoring	58 200 063.69	Kilograms	9 883.3%
26011200	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	Not significant – within trend	49 256 142.90	Kilograms	48.4%
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Not significant – within trend	39 747 471.70	Kilograms	12.7%
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	Not significant – within trend	33 133 983.70	Kilograms	20.7%
26190000	Slag and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel (excluding granulated slag)	**Selected for analysis**	30 914 195.00	Kilograms	1 298.6%
71051000	Dust and powder of diamonds, incl. synthetic diamonds	Not significant – surge within usual variance	28 411 098.50	Carat	304.3%
26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (excluding roasted iron pyrites)	Ongoing monitoring	25 100 291.94	Kilograms	23 419.6%
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant – within trend	23 033 175.96	Kilograms	68.2%
25232900	Portland cement (excl. white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Not significant – within trend	20 245 393.05	Kilograms	6.3%
17011300	Raw cane sugar	Not significant– within trend	19 767 367.67	Kilograms	41.7%
17031000	Cane molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	Not significant – within trend	17 511 998.53	Kilograms	51.9%

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles	Not significant – within trend	17 434 462.00	Units	80.2%
37013090	Photographic plates and film	**Selected for analysis**	17 201 961.98	Square metres	6 673.9%
23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of sunflower seeds	Ongoing monitoring	16 785 604.00	Kilograms	77.6%
27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas): Other	**Selected for analysis**	16 336 533.04	Kilograms	4 462 070.6%
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Ongoing monitoring	15 297 089.92	Kilograms	440.6%
72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant – surge within usual variance	12 637 280.00	Kilograms	32747.6%
21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	**Selected for analysis**	12 146 290.87	Kilograms	222.8%
85235290	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits “smart cards”: Other	Ongoing monitoring	12 084 672.00	Units	762.3%
85068090	Primary cells and primary batteries, electric: Other	**Selected for analysis**	11 802 393.00	Units	112.0%
74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	**Selected for analysis**	11 294 594.69	Kilograms	212.4%
11081210	Maize starch: In immediate packaging of a content not exceeding 1.5 kg	**Selected for analysis**	11 065 807.91	Kilograms	13 542.6%
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Not significant – within trend	11 051 419.89	Litres	28.3%
38231900	Fatty acids	Not significant – surge within usual variance	10 025 973.74	Kilograms	116.0%
85414010	Photosensitive semiconductor devices	Not significant – within trend	9 523 680.00	Units	74.8%
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	Not significant – within trend	9 457 456.33	Kilograms	5.7%
44029000	Wood charcoal, incl. shell or nut charcoal, whether or not agglomerated	Not significant – within trend	9 395 260.68	Kilograms	38.8%
90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking	**Selected for analysis**	8 943 382.00	Units	371.2%
72044900	Waste and scrap of iron or steel	Not significant – surge within usual variance	8 490 559.24	Kilograms	118.2%

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth
28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Not significant – within trend	8 352 088.58	Kilograms	41.3%
23080000	Acorns and other vegetable materials and vegetable waste used in animal feeding	Not significant – surge within usual variance	8 251 457.29	Kilograms	731.2%
20094900	Pineapple juice	Not significant – surge within usual variance	8 083 334.40	Kilograms	14 202.4%
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Not significant – within trend	8 076 040.75	Kilograms	30.3%
85122000	Electrical lighting or visual signalling equipment for motor vehicles	Not significant – surge within usual variance	7 893 690.00	Units	381.4%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Not significant – Fertiliser input	7 626 926.99	Kilograms	6.8%
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant – within trend	7 615 912.03	Kilograms	24.7%
28151200	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	Not significant – within trend	7 544 748.90	Kilograms	8.8%
96131000	Pocket lighters, gas fuelled, non-refillable	Not significant – surge within usual variance	7 283 393.00	Units	353.0%
22021010	Waters, including mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	Not significant – within trend	6 978 475.76	Litres	44.8%
47032900	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	Not significant – within trend	6 720 771.90	Kilograms	63.8%
98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	Not significant – within trend	6 412 496.56	Kilograms	9.2%
90181100	Electro-cardiographs	Ongoing monitoring	6 393 400.00	Units	587.0%
90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae etc., used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences	Not significant – within trend	5 995 366.00	Units	38.9%
72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant – within trend	5 876 900.41	Kilograms	42.5%