



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



Tracking quarterly trends and analysing foreign direct investment, imports and exports

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

FIRST QUARTER 2020

Project lead: Nokwanda Maseko

Contributors: Kelello Mashiane and Rhulani Hobyani

Editorial inputs: Saul Levin

TIPS TRACKERS

[TIPS Import Tracker](#) provides an overview of import patterns and looks at the causes of surges in imports, and their likely impact on industry.

[TIPS Export Tracker](#) provides updates on export trends, and identifies sectors and products that are performing well and those that are lagging.

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[TIPS Tracker: The economy and the pandemic](#) highlights important trends in the COVID-19 pandemic in South Africa, and how they affect the economy.

Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)

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

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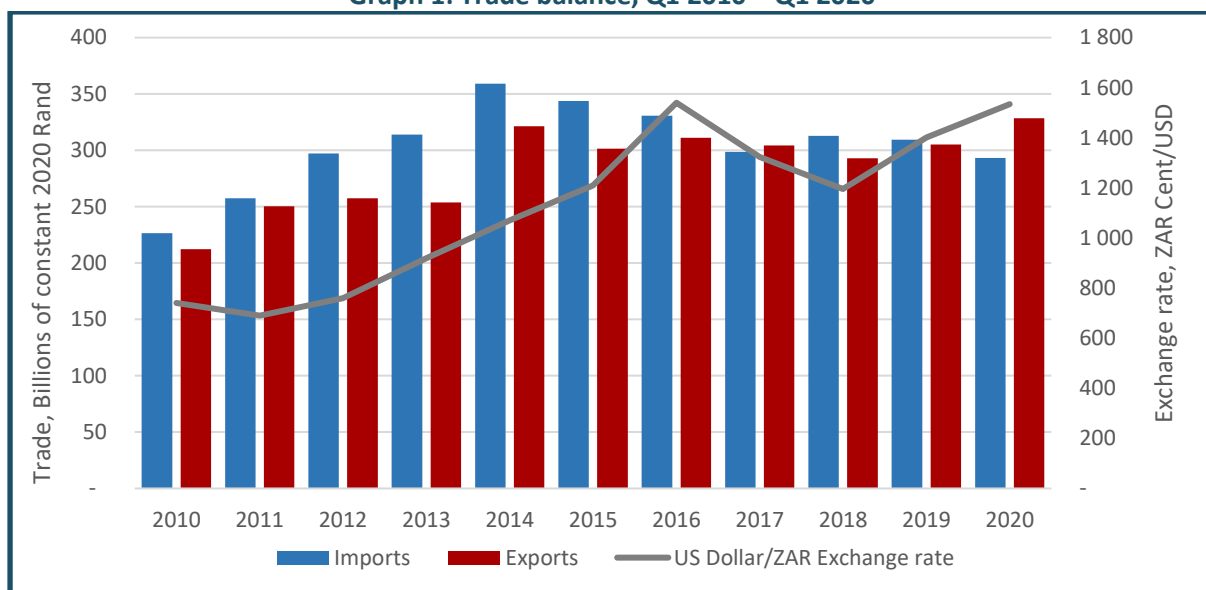
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IMPORT TRENDS

Trade context

South Africa had a trade surplus of R35 billion in the first quarter of 2020, up from a trade deficit of R4 billion in the first quarter of 2019. With the exception of the first quarter of 2017, South Africa has had a trade deficit in the first quarter of each year as far back as 2010 (see Graph 1). In 2020 constant Rand terms, imports declined by 5% between the first quarter of 2019 and the first quarter of 2020, but grew by 30% from the first quarter of 2010. In contrast, exports grew by 8% in the year to the first quarter of 2020, and grew by 55% between 2010 and 2020. Crude oil (R29.9 billion), components for motor cars (R15.9 billion), diesel (R12.9 billion) and components for goods vehicles (R7.4 billion) make up the top four imports. Gold (R25.6 billion), bituminous coal (R17.8 billion), agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (R14.5 billion) and Ferro-chromium (R9.4 billion) account for the top four exports for the first quarter of 2020.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q1 2010 – Q1 2020



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

The year-on-year decline in imports amounted to R15.5 billion in constant 2020 terms for the first quarter of 2020, R10.9 billion of which was the result of a decline in Chinese imports. This is the first time since 2017 that first quarter imports from China declined. Other countries from which imports declined are Angola (R2.6 billion – a notable 99% decline); Germany (R1.9 billion), Japan (R1.3 billion), as well as Thailand (also R1.3 billion). Countries from which imports increased are India (R2.1 billion), Nigeria (R4.5 billion) and Ghana (R2.2 billion). The R2.2 billion increase in imports from Ghana marks eight consecutive quarters during which imports from Ghana exceeded the R1 billion mark, from just R36.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2017.

Major imports

The top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R143.7 billion in the first quarter of 2020, down from R148 billion in the previous year. These are listed in Annexure 1. The list comprises commodities grouped into more than five product categories such as petroleum and other liquid fuels, information and communications technology (ICT) equipment, food and beverage products, production metals, aircraft and aircraft components, automotive (including automotive components), along with medical equipment.

At R0.80 billion, imports of wind-powered generating sets continue to be high, rising more than 4 000 spots to the 39th highest import product in the first quarter of 2020. This product is among the 12 products that moved more than 100 spots into the top 100 imports by Rand value. Other products include, but are not limited to waste and scrap of silver (R0.65 billion); photosensitive semi-conductor devices (R0.54 billion); helicopters of unladen weight <= 2000kg and > 2000 kg (R0.42 billion and R0.41 billion respectively); and injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics (R0.33 billion).

The high value of imports of photosensitive semi-conductor devices is not due to a significant increase in quantities imported, but rather a sharp increase in the value of imports from China. The quantities imported have not changed significantly since the first quarter of 2019. The growth in imports of injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics appears to be driven by the COVID-19 crisis, which has led to increasing demand for personal protective equipment (PPE) such as face shields, along with increased demand for packing for hand sanitisers. It is not clear what is driving the growth in imports of helicopters.

Import surges

Annexure 2 provides a list of the top 50 imports by quantity for the first quarter of 2020. Additionally, the Annexure distinguishes between normal trends, possible data errors, and increases that require further analysis.

Of the top 50 imports by quantity (see Annexure 2), 26 show a decline in the quantities imported, compared to the first quarter of 2019, three are data errors, three were selected for analysis, and the balance are either being monitored on an ongoing basis, or showed no major increase in quantities imported. While the decline in quantities follows on from the decline seen in the fourth quarter of 2019 (14 of the top 50 imports), it is also evidence of the impact of COVID-19 on global trade. These products cover various categories, including coal, automotive and components, food, petrol and ICT equipment (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports, Q1 2020

HS Code	Product Description	Real Decline, Quantity	Unit	Percent Decline
01069000	Live animals	- 1 621 036 614	Units	-67%
28182000	Aluminium oxide	- 4 180 383	Kilograms	-1%
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	- 34 000 984	Litres	-9%
27011200	Bituminous coal	- 41 091 493	Kilograms	-13%
27011900	Coal	- 805 087 182	Kilograms	-77%
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	- 11 893 342	Kilograms	-7%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	- 22 718 577	Kilograms	-13%
25231000	Cement clinkers	- 36 400 554	Kilograms	-37%
10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	- 36 163 885	Kilograms	-41%
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 28 417 945	Kilograms	-36%
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	- 22 764 311	Kilograms	-31%
27011100	Anthracite	- 56 419 991	Kilograms	-53%
02071210	Frozen fowls: Mechanically deboned meat	- 2 450 273	Kilograms	-5%
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	- 24 343 576	Kilograms	-34%

HS Code	Product Description	Real Decline, Quantity	Unit	Percent Decline
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits “smart cards”: Digital	- 20 768 204	Units	-32%
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	- 15 802 396	Kilograms	-29%
06021000	Unrooted cuttings and slips	- 3 305 810	Units	-10%
23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	- 5 315 237	Kilograms	-17%
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	- 42 975 260	Kilograms	-63%
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	- 178 903 990	Kilograms	-88%
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes “LED”)	- 14 406 447	Units	-38%
71051000	Dust and powder of diamonds, including synthetic diamonds	- 16 971 325	Carats	-43%
23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of sunflower seeds	- 25 034 089	Kilograms	-53%
82121000	Non-electric razors of base metal	- 233 211	Units	-1%
47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	- 5 096 740	Kilograms	-19%
17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	- 35 868 325	Kilograms	-62%

The next section provides explanations for the surges in Annexure 2.

Explanation of import surges

Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges

Table 2 shows products that have previously been selected for analysis, and are now monitored for changes in the trend.

Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q4 2019

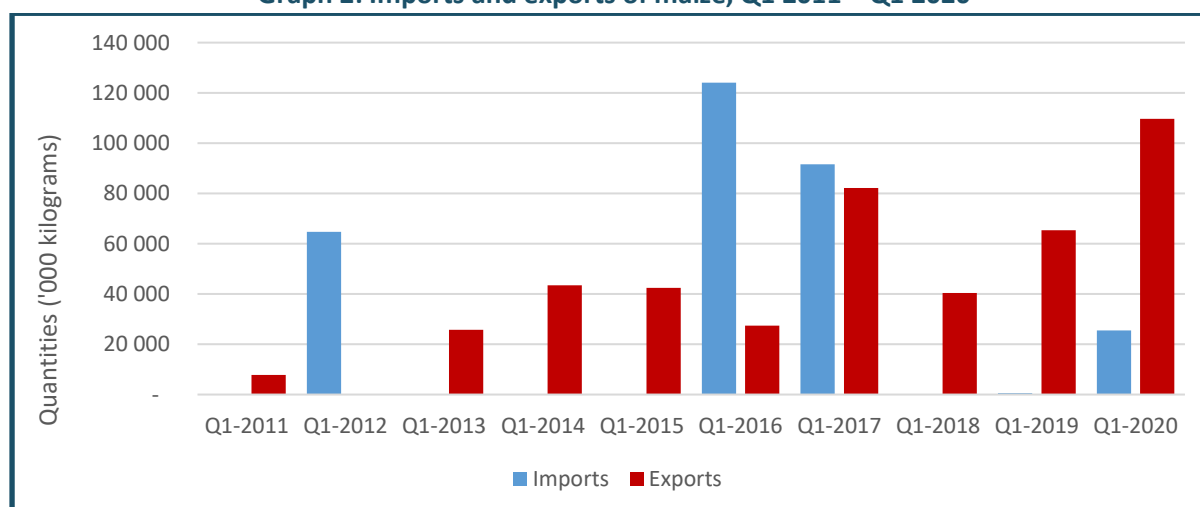
HS Code	Product Description	Status of surge	Explanations
85061010	Manganese dioxide cells and batteries (excluding spent): Other	Slowing	The surge in the previous quarter was due to increased imports from China. During the first quarter of 2020, imports of this item were still high, although they declined to 30 million units, down from 65 million units in the fourth quarter of 2019.
44123900	Plywood of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with both outer plies of coniferous wood	Normalised	The surge in imports, which occurred between the third and fourth quarters of 2019, has stopped, resulting in imports declining to 68 176 cubic meters, down from 131 million in the fourth quarter of 2019. The surge was discussed in detail in the fourth quarter report.

HS Code	Product Description	Status of surge	Explanations
31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	Normalised	The surge was due to high imports from Germany. However, imports from the country have now declined to 2.8 million kilograms, from 27.5 million kilograms in the previous quarter.
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Slowing	The imported quantity was lower in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the fourth quarter of 2019. This is due to a decline in imports from Germany and Spain. However, total imports for the quarter are still higher than is the norm for this product.
85061090	Manganese dioxide cells and batteries (excluding spent): Other	Normalised	The trend has declined to the usual quarterly quantity as a result of a slowdown in imports from China.
69022000	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refractory ceramic constructional goods	Normalised	The trend is back to normal. Looking at the data, it is likely that there was a data error in the fourth quarter of 2019.

Finding 2: Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Dried kernels or grains for human consumption

South Africa's imports of maize (HS 10059010) surged from just over half a million kilograms in the first quarter of 2019 to 25.5 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2020. The growth in imports was driven by increased imports from Argentina, from where there have not been large maize imports since the fourth quarter of 2016 when 22.7 million kilograms were imported. With the exception of a few years, such as in 2016 and the first quarter of 2017 when maize imports were high due to the drought, South Africa is a net exporter of this maize product (see Graph 2), with the bulk of exports destined for Mozambique, Namibia, Lesotho, eSwatini and Zimbabwe.

Graph 2: Imports and exports of maize, Q1 2011 – Q1 2020



Source: Author. Calculated from ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in May 2020. Note: Import data for 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2018 and 2019 is too low, hence it is not visible on the graph.

The growth in imports of maize is driven by increased demand from South Africa’s export markets within the continent. In the year to the first quarter of 2020, exports of maize rose to 109.7 million kilograms, largely driven by increased demand from Mozambique, Namibia and eSwatini, with each country increasing its maize imports from South Africa by no less than 10 million kilograms. The use of imports to meet export demand is likely the result of reduced maize production in 2019, with 11 million tonnes produced, 8.8 million of which was white maize, which is for human consumption.

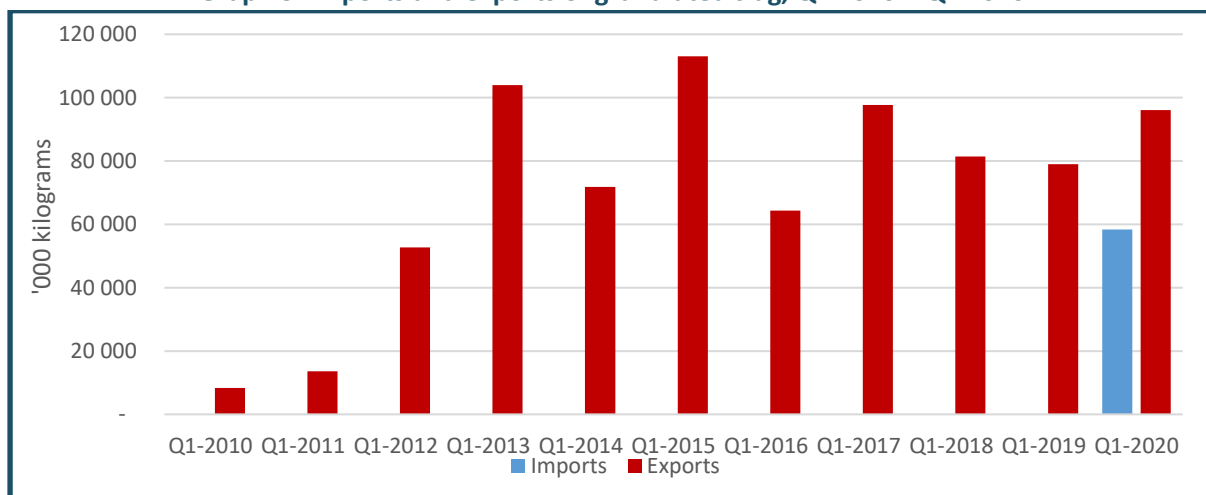
Finding 3: Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel

Slag is categorised by how it is cooled – which is either air-cooled, granulated or expanded (palletised). Granulated slag from the manufacture of iron or steel (HS 26180000) is a by-product from the manufacture of iron or steel. It forms as iron ore and recycled steel are melted in a furnace and slag agents and fluxes are added to remove impurities. Once recovered and cooled, slag has various applications in a range of industries, including in Portland cement production, road construction and insulation.¹

The use of granulated slag in cement is well known. When incorporated in concrete it can give better strength in the long term – albeit at a slower pace than concretes that contain the common Portland cement only. Other properties that make it a desirable input include its ability to release less heat during hydration, reduced permeability, and shows better resistance to chemical interactions.² While usage is largely in the construction industry, slag also has applications in agriculture as an input in fertiliser production.

South Africa is a net exporter of granulated slag, exporting 96.1 million kilograms during the first quarter of 2020, up from 79 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2019. Additionally, in value terms, South Africa is the top global exporter of granulated slag, exporting R3.5 billion (or US\$243.9 million) worth of the product in 2019, which accounted for 32.6% of global exports. In quantities, South Africa was ranked 16th globally, with 338 721 tonnes exported (1.1% of global total), compared to the Japan, the top exporting country with 11.4 million tonnes (or 37.6% of global total). It is difficult to establish or estimate volumes of granulated slag for the local market; however, looking at the large volumes exported it appears a large proportion is for the export markets.

Graph 3: Imports and exports of granulated slag, Q1 2010 – Q1 2020



Source: Author. Calculated from ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in May 2020. Note: Imports for Q1 2010 to Q1 2019 were either too low or none were reported, hence they are not visible on the graph.

¹https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:1b916a6d-06fd-4e84-b35d-c1d911d18df4/Fact_By-products_2018.pdf

² https://www.worldsteel.org/en/dam/jcr:1b916a6d-06fd-4e84-b35d-c1d911d18df4/Fact_By-products_2018.pdf

Local imports of granulated slag are minimal, with a total of 9 503 kilograms imported during 2019, up from 34 kilograms in 2018. Nevertheless, imports of this product surged to 58.3 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2020 due to a surge in imports from India, marking the first time India has exported this product to South Africa. While India is not a major exporter of granulated slag, in 2018 the country became the second largest producer of crude steel,³ possibly increasing the volumes of slag produced as part of the steel production process. Graph 3 shows imports and exports of granulated slag between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2020.

The cause of the surge in imports is not clear. It is unlikely that this was meant to cover the increase in exports, given that South Africa is capable of exporting more than 100 million kilograms in a single quarter. It is possible that this could be stockpiling in response to the anticipated slow-down in production in the iron and steel industry as a result of lock-down measures in place to mitigate against the spread of COVID-19 in the country.

As a by-product in the iron and steel manufacturing process and an input in manufacturing cement the product is affected by conditions in sectors related to the steel industry, including construction⁴ of which cement is a key material. The global steel industry was already experiencing challenges before the outbreak of COVID-19, and the anticipated detrimental impact on the South African steel industry and the construction industry is going to have an impact on the product, the extent is, however, not clear.

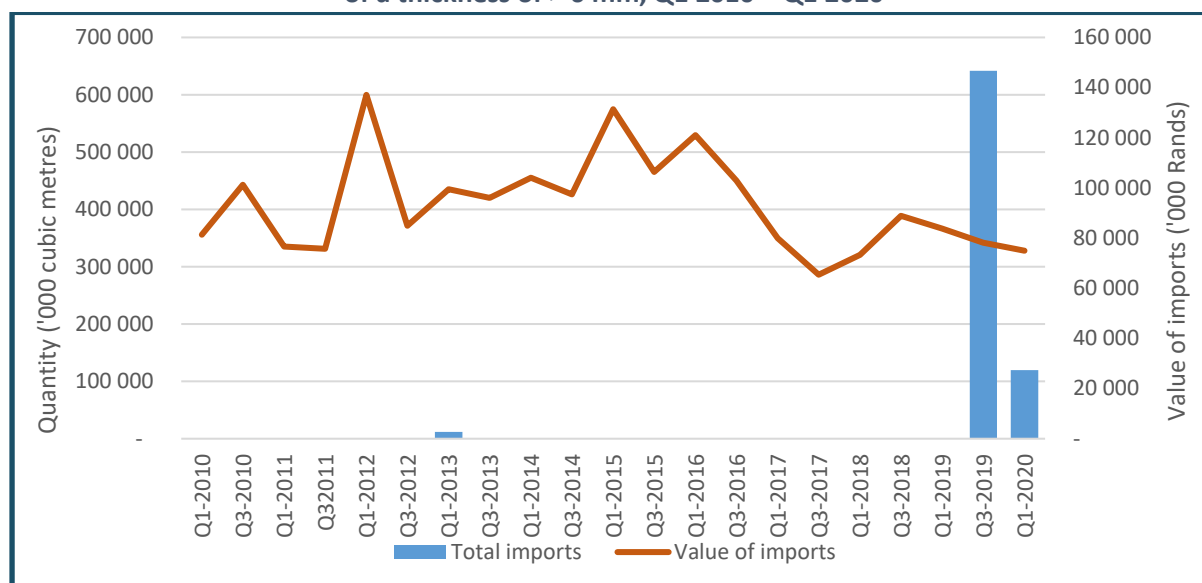
Finding 4: Meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm

Dark red meranti (or *Shorea siamensis*) is a widely available hardwood timber with various applications such as for use in window frames, furniture, general construction and boatbuilding. The species is native to Southeast Asia. Meranti is not listed in the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Appendices, but many species in the *Shorea* genus are on the International Union for Conservation of Nature's Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN Red List). The bulk of *Shorea* species are considered critically endangered species, attributed to population decline (i.e. due to over exploitation) in excess of 80% in the past three generations.

³ <https://www.pwc.in/assets/pdfs/consulting/technology/the-indian-steel-industry-growth-challenges-and-digital-disruption.pdf>

⁴ https://www.tips.org.za/images/TIPS_Policy_Brief_COVID-19_The_South_African_steel_industry_April_2020.pdf and <https://www.moneyweb.co.za/news/industry/covid-19-impact-on-construction-sector-will-be-catastrophic/>

Graph 4: Imports of meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm, Q1 2010 – Q1 2020



Source: Author. Calculated from ITC Trade Map. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in May 2020. Note: import data for quarters other than Q1-2013, Q3-2019 and Q1-2020 is too low, hence it is not visible on the graph.

The surge by 119.53 million cubic meters of imported dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau of a thickness of > 6 mm in the first quarter of 2020 is from Malaysia. Malaysia’s bilateral trade data is not available for comparison. Nevertheless, secondary sources suggest Malaysia was the largest exporter of red meranti and related products in 2018, estimated at US\$188.5 million⁵ (makes up of 61.5% of global exports of this product). However, given that South African imports of meranti declined to around 40 000 cubic metres or less each quarter beginning in the first quarter of 2014, it is not clear what’s driving the surge. Given that the Rand value of the imports does not increase to match the surge in quantity, it is likely that this is a data error. A similar surge occurred during the third quarter of 2019 (see Graph 4) with no apparent explanation.

Finding 5: Data errors and other issues

Table 3 provides a list of possible data errors for the first quarter of 2020.

Table 3: Data errors and other issues

HS Code	Product Description	Description of error
72026000	Ferro-nickel	Error in reporting quantity from New Caledonia in March 2020. The surge in quantity is not followed by a corresponding increase in the value of the imports. Additionally, while no data has been reported for New Caledonia since 2015, based on what’s available, annual Ferro-nickel exports from the island never exceeded 225 million kg between 2004 and 2015, calling into question the ability to export 436 million kg to South Africa in a single quarter while also meeting its other demand.

⁵ <https://www.tridge.com/hs-codes/440721-lumber-meranti-red-meranti-bakau-white-lauan-etc>

HS Code	Product Description	Description of error
44079200	Beech "Fagus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in reporting quantity from Germany. The quantity surge is not followed by a corresponding increase in the value of the imports, instead, there is a decline in the imports value.
85451100	Electrodes of graphite or other carbon, for electric furnaces	Error in reporting quantity from India. Although there is an increase in the value of the imports, this is not enough to definitively say this is not an error. First quarter trade data is not available for India to confirm the accuracy of the data.

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q1 2020

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	Designation status
1	27090000	Crude oil	29.96	No change	Not designated
2	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	15.87	No change	Not designated
3	27101230	Diesel	12.94	No change	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	7.37	No change	Not designated
5	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	4.35	6	Not designated
6	85171210	Cellphones	3.26	No change	Not designated
7	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	2.87	2	Not designated
8	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	2.80	-3	Not designated
9	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	2.66	-2	Not designated
10	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.28	-2	Not designated
11	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.06	-1	Not designated
12	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	2.03	24	Not designated
13	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.56	2	Not designated
14	28182000	Aluminium oxide	1.55	-2	Not designated
15	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.39	1	Not designated
16	90189000	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	1.38	4	Not designated
17	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.27	16	Not designated
18	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.22	5	Not designated
19	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.22	10	Not designated
20	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 2 500 cm ³	1.22	-7	Not designated
21	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.21	1	Not designated
22	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s): Other	1.19	-4	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	Designation status
23	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	1.19	30	Not designated
24	27160000	Electrical energy	1.16	11	Not designated
25	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	1.12	15	Not designated
26	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.11	No change	Not designated
27	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.02	-8	Not designated
28	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.02	-1	Not designated
29	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.95	5	Not designated
30	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.94	139	Not designated
31	85044000	Static converters	0.94	-7	Not designated
32	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	0.92	6	Not designated
33	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm ³	0.91	-5	Not designated
34	98010025	Original equipment components: For buses and taxis	0.86	11	Not designated
35	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.85	7	Not designated
36	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	0.85	-19	Not designated
37	30022000	Vaccines for human medicine	0.83	4	Not designated
38	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.80	-17	Not designated
39	85023100	Generating sets, wind-powered	0.78	4402	Not designated
40	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	0.75	-15	Not designated
41	84291100	Self-propelled bulldozers and angledozers	0.65	138	Not designated
42	74031100	Refined copper	0.65	174	Not designated
43	71129990	Waste and scrap of silver, incl. metal clad with silver	0.65	5242	Not designated
44	38112100	Additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.64	23	Not designated
45	27011900	Coal (excl. anthracite and bituminous coal)	0.61	-14	Not designated
46	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.60	-7	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	Designation status
47	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.: Other	0.59	2	Not designated
48	94019090	Parts of seats, n.e.s.: Other	0.56	-1	85% - 100% designated
49	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.55	12	100% Designated
50	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.55	-7	Not designated
51	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.55	-1	90% designated
52	85414090	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells	0.54	625	15% designated
53	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.53	5	Not designated
54	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.52	-8	Not designated
55	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.51	No change	Not designated
56	87085085	Drive-axles	0.50	-2	Not designated
57	61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles	0.47	No change	100% Designated
58	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.46	1	Not designated
59	99000000	Commodities not elsewhere specified	0,46	122	Unclear
60	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.44	-28	Not designated
61	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts: Other	0.44	16	Not designated
62	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.44	-11	Not designated
63	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.: Other	0.43	7	100% Designated
64	88021100	Helicopters of an unladen weight <= 2.000 kg	0.42	655	Not designated
65	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.42	142	Not designated
66	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.42	-10	Not designated
67	88021200	Helicopters of an unladen weight > 2.000 kg	0.41	131	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	Designation status
68	64039990	Footwear with outer soles: Other	0.41	-3	100% Designated
69	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.40	-7	Not designated
70	88023000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft	0.39	59	Not designated
71	64029100	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.38	23	100% Designated
72	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.38	9	Not designated
73	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.38	-36	Not designated
74	22083010	Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less	0.38	-22	Not designated
75	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar apparatus for electric control for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.36	-6	Not designated
76	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.36	12	Not designated
77	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine": Other	0.35	6	Not designated
78	87089490	Steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes, and parts thereof	0.34	2	Not designated
79	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excl. optical)	0.34	6	Not designated
80	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.34	4	Not designated
81	90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like	0.34	15	Not designated
82	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.34	17	Not designated
83	84807100	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.33	318	Not designated
84	48115990	Paper and paperboard (excl. bleached and weighing > 150 g/m ² , and adhesives): Other	0.33	36	Not designated
85	90211000	Orthopaedic or fracture appliances	0.32	72	Not designated
86	84223000	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers	0.32	-13	Not designated
87	84729000	Office machines, n.e.s.	0.31	103	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2019 - Q1 2020	Designation status
88	71023900	Diamonds, worked, but not mounted or set (excl. industrial diamonds)	0.31	-28	Not designated
89	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkyl naphthalenes	0.31	47	Not designated
90	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.31	32	Not designated
91	49019900	Printed books, brochures and similar printed matter	0.30	-2	Not designated
92	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms	0.30	10	Not designated
93	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.30	33	Not designated
94	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions: Other	0.30	11	Not designated
95	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases: Other	0.30	26	Not designated
96	84271000	Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor	0.30	-21	Not designated
97	33030090	Perfumes and toilet waters	0.30	36	Not designated
98	29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.30	-30	Not designated
99	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99,99% of zinc	0.29	8	Not designated
100	90328900	Regulating or controlling instruments and apparatus	0.29	-8	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q1 2020

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation status
27090000	Crude oil	Import commodity	82 496 437	Kilograms	2%	Not designated
27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	348 481 707	Litres	22%	Not designated
01069000	Live animals	Decline in imports	- 1 621 036 614	Units	-67%	Not designated
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Import commodity	751 070 106	Kilograms	107 670%	Not designated
72026000	Ferro-nickel	Data error	433 902 682	Kilograms	7 757%	Not designated
28182000	Aluminium oxide	Decline in imports	- 4 180 383	Kilograms	-1%	Not designated
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Decline in imports	- 34 000 984	Litres	-9%	Not designated
27011200	Bituminous coal	Decline in imports	- 41 091 493	Kilograms	-13%	Not designated
25232900	Portland cement	Not significant	70 324 670	Kilograms	38%	Not designated
27011900	Coal	Decline in imports	- 805 087 182	Kilograms	-77%	Not designated
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice	Decline in imports	- 11 893 342	Kilograms	-7%	Not designated
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Decline in imports	- 22 718 577	Kilograms	-13%	Not designated
44079200	Beech "Fagus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	119 562 668	Cubic meters	1 146 029%	Not designated
44072500	Meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm	Selected for analysis	119 513 645	Cubic meters	993 958%	Not designated
28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	3 342 653	Kilograms	3%	Not designated
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Not significant – surge within usual variance	53 254 479	Kilograms	145%	Not designated
28151200	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	Not significant	33 275 997	Kilograms	71%	Not designated
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Not significant	36 161 826	Litres	97%	Not designated
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Not significant	2 228 627	Kilograms	3%	Not designated
25231000	Cement clinkers	Decline in imports	- 36 400 554	Kilograms	-37%	Not designated
26180000	Granulated slag "slag sand" from the manufacture of iron or steel	Selected for analysis	58 343 586	Kilograms	13 138 968%	Not designated
10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	Decline in imports	- 36 163 885	Kilograms	-41%	Not designated

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation status
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 28 417 945	Kilograms	-36%	Not designated
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Decline in imports	- 22 764 311	Kilograms	-31%	Not designated
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 56 419 991	Kilograms	-53%	Not designated
02071210	Frozen fowls: Mechanically deboned meat	Decline in imports	- 2 450 273	Kilograms	-5%	Not designated
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 24 343 576	Kilograms	-34%	Not designated
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant	4 996 552	Kilograms	12%	Not designated
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	Not significant	11 285 021	Units	34%	Not designated
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Decline in imports	- 20 768 204	Units	-32%	Not designated
85451100	Electrodes of graphite or other carbon, for electric furnaces	Data error	38 739 932	Kilograms	834%	Not designated
31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Not significant	3 622 494	Kilograms	10%	Not designated
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Decline in imports	- 15 802 396	Kilograms	-29%	Not designated
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Not significant	2 085 914	Kilograms	6%	Not designated
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles	Not significant	1 038 864	Units	3%	Not designated
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Ongoing monitoring	15 112 883	Kilograms	90%	Not designated
85061010	Manganese dioxide cells and batteries (excluding spent): Other	Ongoing monitoring	29 972 158	Units	64509%	Not designated
06021000	Unrooted cuttings and slips	Decline in imports	- 3 305 810	Units	-10%	Not designated
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Not significant	386 179	Kilograms	1%	Not designated
23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Decline in imports	- 5 315 237	Kilograms	-17%	Not designated
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	Decline in imports	- 42 975 260	Kilograms	-63%	Not designated
10059010	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Dried kernels or grains for human consumption	Selected for analysis	25 003 361	Kilograms	4882%	Not designated
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	Decline in imports	- 178 903 990	Kilograms	-88%	Not designated

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation status
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Decline in imports	- 14 406 447	Units	-38%	Not designated
71051000	Dust and powder of diamonds, including synthetic diamonds	Decline in imports	- 16 971 325	Carats	-43%	Not designated
23063000	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of sunflower seeds	Decline in imports	- 25 034 089	Kilograms	-53%	Not designated
72253000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant – surge within usual variance	13 599 763	Kilograms	157%	Not designated
82121000	Non-electric razors of base metal	Decline in imports	- 233 211	Units	-1%	Not designated
47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	Decline in imports	- 5 096 740	Kilograms	-19%	Not designated
17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	Decline in imports	- 35 868 325	Kilograms	-62%	Not designated