



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

SECOND QUARTER 2020

Project lead: Nokwanda Maseko

Contributor: Lutendo Maiwashe

Editorial inputs: Saul Levin

TIPS TRACKERS

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Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)

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

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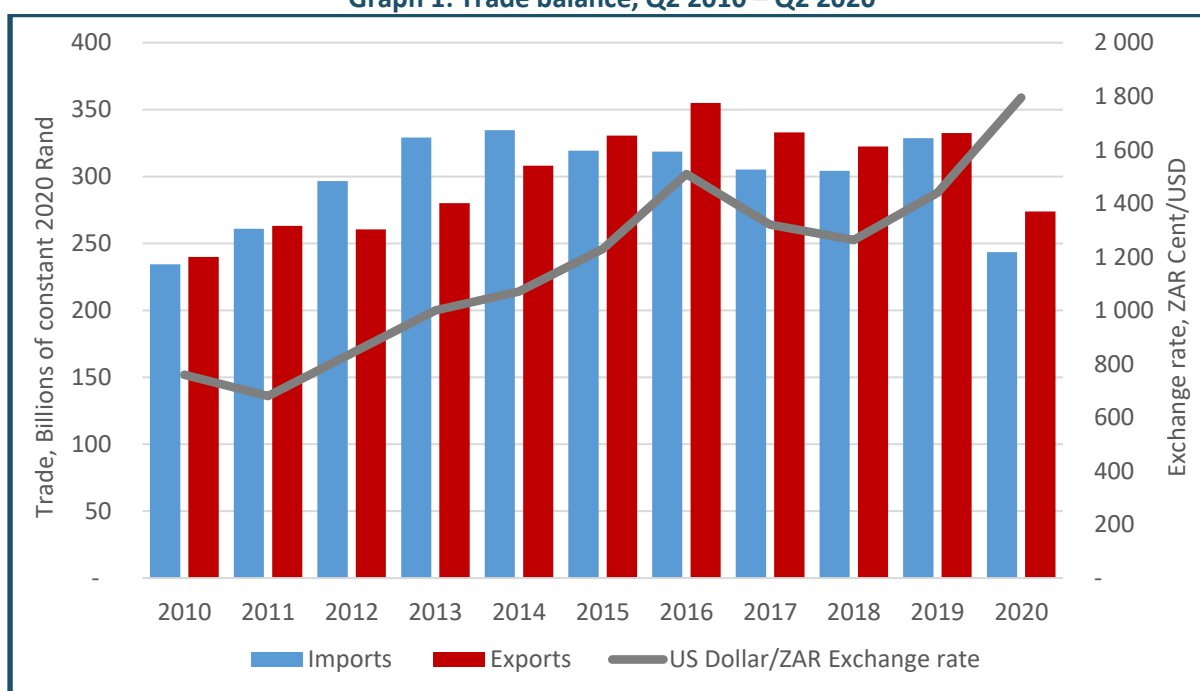
IMPORT TRENDS

Trade context

South Africa had a trade surplus of R30 billion in the second quarter of 2020, up from R4 billion in the second quarter of 2019. Generally, South African trade performs better in the second quarter of the year, compared to the first quarter. With the exception of 2012 to 2014, there has been a trade surplus every year in the second quarter for the past decade. In the second quarter of 2016 it peaked at R36 billion. Graph 1 shows the imports and exports for the period between the second quarter of 2010 and the second quarter of 2020. In line with trends during 2020, the second quarter saw a general decline in trade, mainly impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic. In the year to the second quarter of 2020, imports declined by 26% while exports declined by 18%. Second quarter trade in 2020 is the lowest level of trade since the second quarter of 2012, in constant 2020 Rand.

Crude oil (R16.4 billion), medicaments for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes (R6.4 billion), diesel (R6.2 billion); components for motor cars (R5.6 billion), as well as made-up articles of textile material (R4.8 billion), make up the top four imports for the second quarter of 2020. Gold (R20.2 billion), bituminous coal (R13.7 billion), agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (R13.5 billion) and palladium (R11.1 billion) account for the top four exports for the same period.

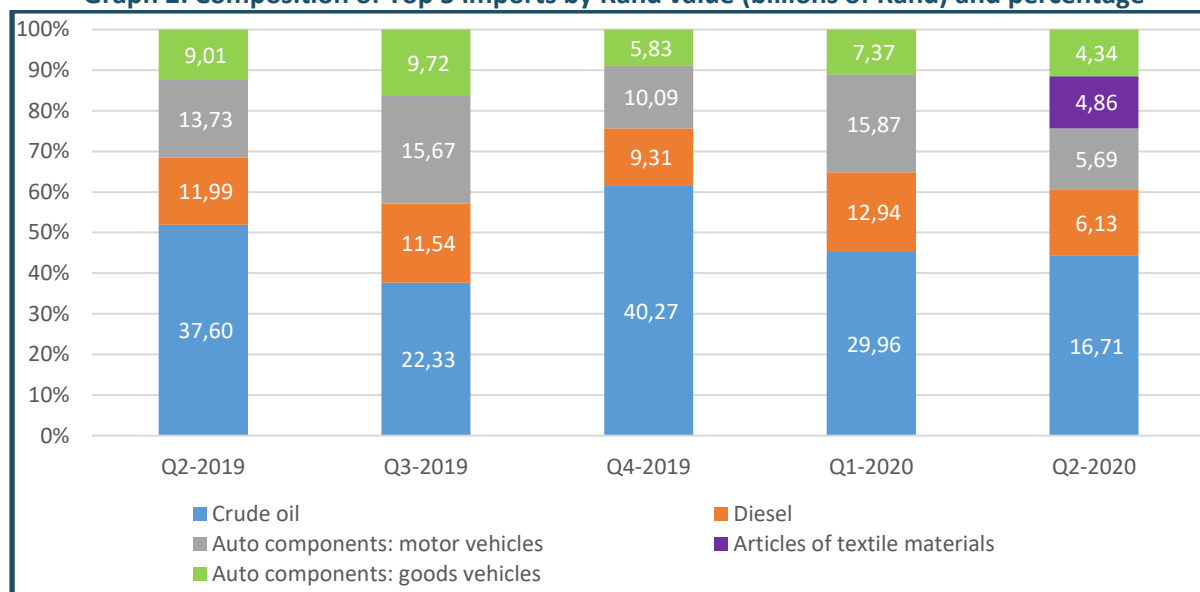
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2020



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

Graph 2 shows the Top 5 imports by value as extracted from the Top 100 list. The Top 5 is based on imports for the present quarter, and includes import values for the preceding quarters to show the change over time. The labels within the graph show the Rand value of imports in billions of Rands. Crude oil generally accounts for the highest share of imports, followed by diesel.

Graph 2: Composition of Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of Rand) and percentage



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2020. *Note:* The value of articles of textile material imports was too low for Q2-2019 to Q1-2020, hence it is not visible on the graph. The data labels within the graph bars are the value in billions of Rands, and the Y-axis shows the percentage share of each product.

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R108.6 billion in the second quarter of 2020, down from R164.2 billion in the second quarter of 2019. Annexure 1 outlines the Top 100 imports by Rand value for the second quarter of 2020. The Top 100 import items can be classified into seven broad categories: 1) petroleum and other liquid fuels; 2) information and communications technology (ICT) equipment; 3) food and beverage products; 4) production metals; 5) aircraft and aircraft components; 6) automotive (including automotive components); and 7) medical equipment.

Notable changes in the composition of the Top 100 imports includes the addition of made-up articles of textile materials (HS 63079010 and 63079090) in the Top 10. These two items rose to 4th and 8th place respectively, and amounted to R7.4 billion. Other items with notable growth include bituminous coal (R0.29 billion); interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping or punching (R0.58 billion); and thermometers and pyrometers (R0.96 billion).

Preparations for dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic appear to be the driver behind the growth of the textile products and thermometers. The pandemic has increased demand for textiles for use in the production of facemasks. These materials can also be used in the manufacture of personal protective equipment (PPE) like isolation and surgical gowns, shoe covers, drapes and covers as well as dressing. This product will be discussed further in the findings section. A similar point can be made about the increased demand for thermometers. As a result of the pandemic, the demand for limited-contact temperature scanners has increased.

Further, the increase in bituminous coal imports is not an increase per se, but rather imports returning to the normal trend following a decline in the second quarter of 2019. It is not clear what is driving the growth in imports of interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping or punching.

Import surges

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

The decline in the value of second quarter imports, which would have made items more expensive, in addition to the hard lockdown during part of the second quarter, would have contributed to the decrease in quantities imported over that same period. Of the Top 50 products by quantity, 22 show a decline in quantities imported, two apparent surges appear to be data errors, and four products with import surges were selected for analysis for the second quarter. This is the third consecutive quarter in which quantities imported for products in the Top 50 list have declined. The products cover various categories such as coal, automotive and components, petroleum and information and communication technology (ICT) equipment, among others (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q2-2019 and Q2-2020

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE
27090000	Crude oil	- 933 817 295	Kilograms	-18.7%
27101230	Diesel	- 374 046 935	Litres	-23.6%
28182000	Aluminium oxide	- 38 064 268	Kilograms	-10.8%
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	- 46 698 023	Kilograms	-29.0%
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 367 323 232	Kilograms	-78.9%
25232900	Portland cement	- 253 927 437	Kilograms	-74.0%
28362000	Disodium carbonate	- 29 513 485	Kilograms	-30.5%
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	- 8 392 114	Units	-11.3%
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 53 243 842	Kilograms	-48.5%
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	- 5 699 061	Kilograms	-9.7%
84248900	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	- 462 077	Units	-0.9%
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	- 11 117 602	Kilograms	-19.6%
28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution	- 52 229 138	Kilograms	-56.1%
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	- 11 681 916	Units	-30.0%
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	- 51 959 731	Kilograms	-68.2%
17031000	Cane molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	- 27 316 957	Kilograms	-53.3%
44029000	Wood charcoal, including shell or nut charcoal, whether or not agglomerated	- 9 905 884	Kilograms	-29.5%
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	- 43 913 081	Kilograms	-65.3%
85423900	Electronic integrated circuits	- 11 080 886	Units	-32.5%

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE
47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	- 4 886 001	Kilograms	-17.7%
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	- 170 641 028	Kilograms	-88.4%
17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	- 8 084 598	Kilograms	-26.7%

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

Explanation of import surges

Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges

"Normalising" means import growth remained at similar or slightly higher levels to those reported in the first surge, over at least four quarters, creating a new trend level. For instance, the surge in hydrocarbons imports was in the second quarter of 2019, at 16.3 million kilograms. Before the surge, imports were below two million kilograms. Subsequently, imports have ranged between 16.3 million kilograms and 39.2 million kilograms, suggestive of a new trend level. "Slowing" means following the initial surge, imports have started to decline, either to previous import levels or new levels, but not over a long enough period to suggest a new trend level.

Table 2 shows products that have previously been selected for analysis, and are now monitored for changes in the trend. "Normalising" means import growth remained at similar or slightly higher levels to those reported in the first surge, over at least four quarters, creating a new trend level. For instance, the surge in hydrocarbons imports was in the second quarter of 2019, at 16.3 million kilograms. Before the surge, imports were below two million kilograms. Subsequently, imports have ranged between 16.3 million kilograms and 39.2 million kilograms, suggestive of a new trend level. "Slowing" means following the initial surge, imports have started to decline, either to previous import levels or new levels, but not over a long enough period to suggest a new trend level.

Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2019

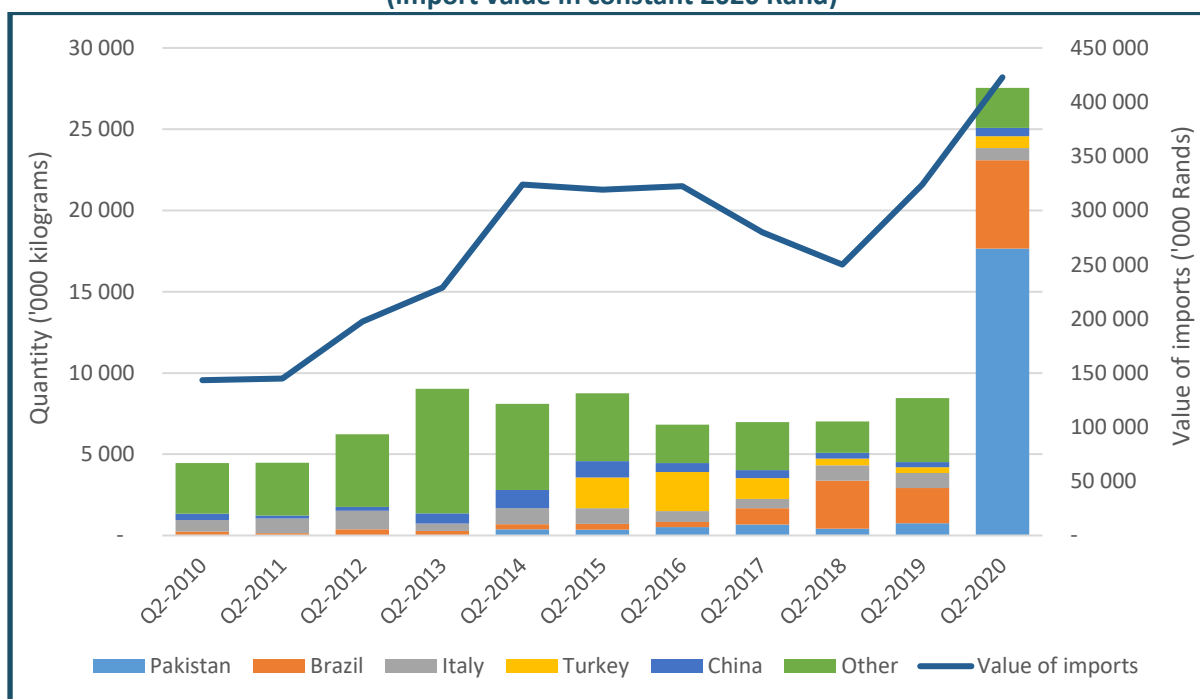
HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATIONS
25231000	Cement clinkers	Normalising	The growth in imports is driven by the entry of Saudi Arabia in 2018 as one of the suppliers to the South African market following the establishment of the Osho cement plant in the Coega Special Economic Zone.
27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas): Other	Normalising	The growth in imports of this product is driven by the addition of the United States and Argentina to the list of countries from which South Africa imports hydrocarbons.
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Slowing	Imports have slowed in the second quarter compared to the first. The surge in the first quarter was driven by high imports from China and Spain.

Finding 2: Paper and paperboard, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed: Other

Paper and paperboard, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (HS 48115990) are commonly used in the fabrication of packaging material used in various industries such as pharmaceuticals, food and beverages as well as personal care products. This product comes in different grades and qualities. The make of the paper and paperboard determines how it is used in packaging. For instance, coated and unbleached paperboard is often used to package beverages like milk and frozen foods, while coated and recycled paperboard is used to as secondary packaging for dry foods like breakfast cereals.

South Africa is a net importer of paper and paperboard. Imports surged to 27.5 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2020, from 8.4 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2019 (see Graph 3). The surge is driven by a 16.9-million-kilogram growth in imports from Pakistan. Exports are generally low, amounting to just under two million kilograms in the second quarter of 2020, up from 1.3 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2019. The increase in imports began in April 2020 and peaked in June at 14.5 million kilograms. Available data suggest that third quarter imports might decline, given a decline in August imports.

Graph 3: Imports of paper and paperboard, Q2 2010 – Q2 2020, (import value in constant 2020 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2020.

It is not immediately clear what is driving the surge in paper and paperboard imports. However, given the product's use in various industries, including pharmaceuticals and food and beverages, it is likely that the surge is linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. With increased production of protective equipment such as masks and hand sanitiser, demand for packaging would have also increased, hence the surge.

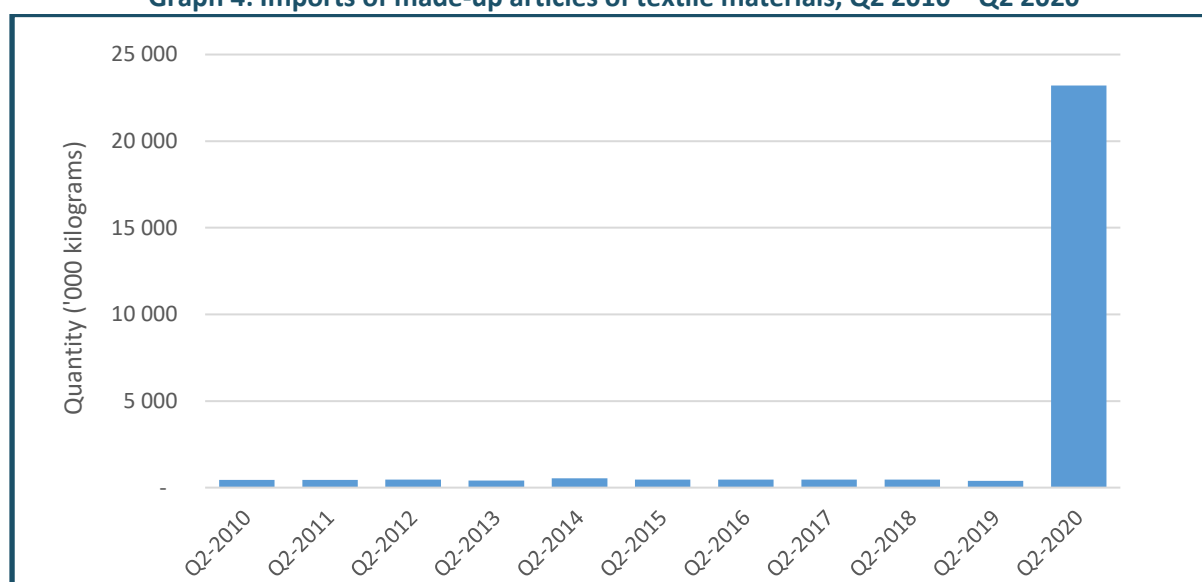
Finding 3: Made-up articles of textile materials, including dress patterns, non-woven, n.e.s.

Made-up articles of textile materials, including dress patterns (HS 63079010) refers to non-woven fabrics used in the production of healthcare products like surgical gowns and drapes, household and personal care products, as well as agricultural coverings, among other uses. This product is preferred,

especially in healthcare, due to qualities like providing a bacterial barrier, filtering and sterility, as well as liquid repellence¹.

Although this product is 100% designated, South Africa is a net importer of made-up articles of textile material. Quarterly imports of the product often do not exceed 700 000 kilograms, while exports often remain below 120 000 kilograms. Imports surged to 23.2 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2020 (see Graph 4), with 23 million kilograms of that coming from China. The growth in imports from China began in April, and peaked at 17.9 million kilograms in May.

Graph 4: Imports of made-up articles of textile materials, Q2 2010 – Q2 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2020.

The surge in imports of made-up articles of textile materials including dress patterns appears to be driven by preparations to contain the spread of, and treat patients with, COVID-19. Estimates suggest that local manufacturers have capacity to produce about 10%² of the necessary medical-grade masks. As such, local manufacturers had to increase local production capacity, with the balance of the need met through imports. The urgent need to produce significant quantities of masks and other protective medical equipment like surgical gowns appears to be driving the demand for non-woven articles of textiles materials. This, along with the need for hospital equipment like drapes and linen for extra bed capacity explains the sudden surge. Going forward, imports are unlikely to remain high; and August imports already show declining quantities of this product. Based on available data for August, imports from China declined to 265 705 kilograms, with total monthly imports falling to 329 997 kilograms.

Finding 4: Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.

There is no standard technical description for medical instruments and appliances, nor does the tariff book (which only contains the HS6 level description) provide any clarity. However, based on various sources, medical instruments and appliances (HS 90189000) include a range of medical equipment used in medical, dental or veterinary sciences, such as mirrors and reflectors, blood pressure monitors, laryngoscopes, and anaesthetic machines, among other equipment. The extent of local production of any of these products is not clear, but some estimates suggest that about 5% of the more than 600 local medical equipment suppliers manufacture these medical devices locally³.

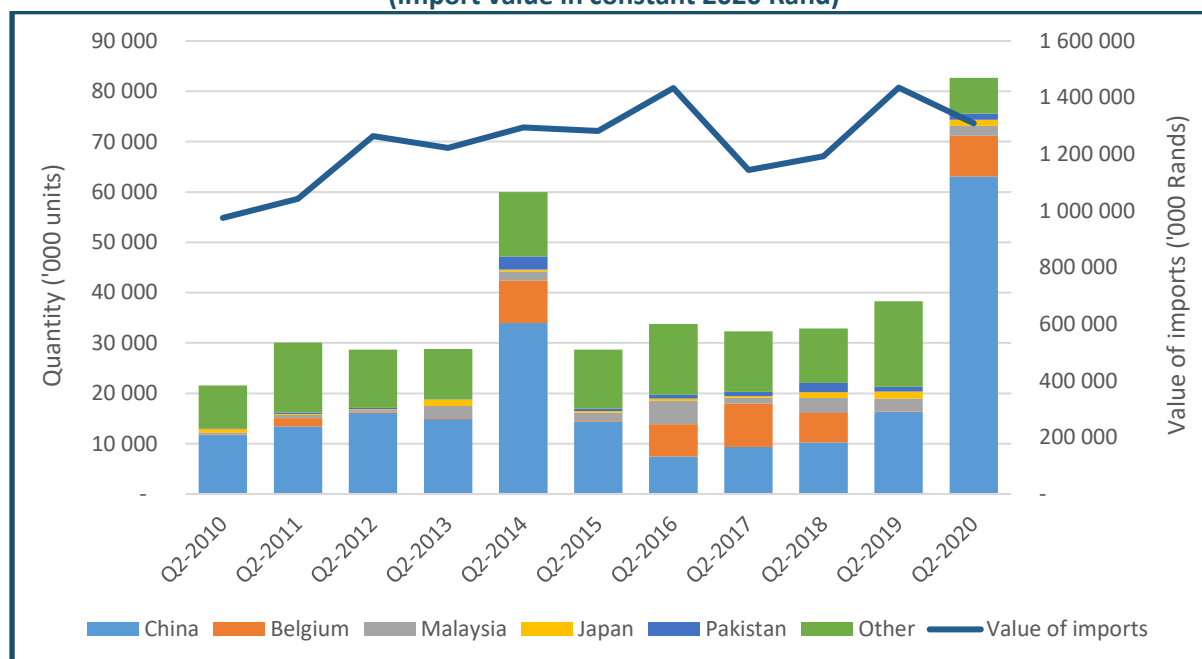
¹ <https://www.wptonwovens.com/blog/nonwoven-fabrics-in-everyday-items/>

² <https://www.groundup.org.za/article/covid-19-south-africa-racing-produce-masks-needed-fight-virus/>

³ Who Owns Whom, 2019. The Supply and Manufacture of Medical and Surgical Equipment and Orthopaedic Appliances.

South Africa is a net importer of medical instruments and appliances, and in the second quarter of 2020 imported 82.7 million units of these. Total imports rose from 21.5 million units in the second quarter of 2010 to 82.7 million units in the second quarter of 2020. In constant Rand, imports grew by 34% over the same period, from R975.2 million to R1.3 billion. Imports from China accounted for 76% of the total quantities imported in the second quarter of 2020, followed by Belgium at 10% and Malaysia at 2% (see Graph 5).

Graph 5: Imports of medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s., Q2 2010 – Q2 2020, (import value in constant 2020 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2020.

The bulk of the quarterly imports (46.7 million units) were procured in April, likely as part of the public health effort to prepare for a surge in demand for hospital space as the COVID-19 pandemic began to spread in the country. To provide extra hospital capacity to cater for an overflow of COVID-19 patients, new medical devices had to be procured, causing an uptick in imports. Monthly imports have declined since the April surge, and if there is no new large-scale outbreak, imports will likely continue to decline to pre COVID-19 levels.

Finding 5: Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution

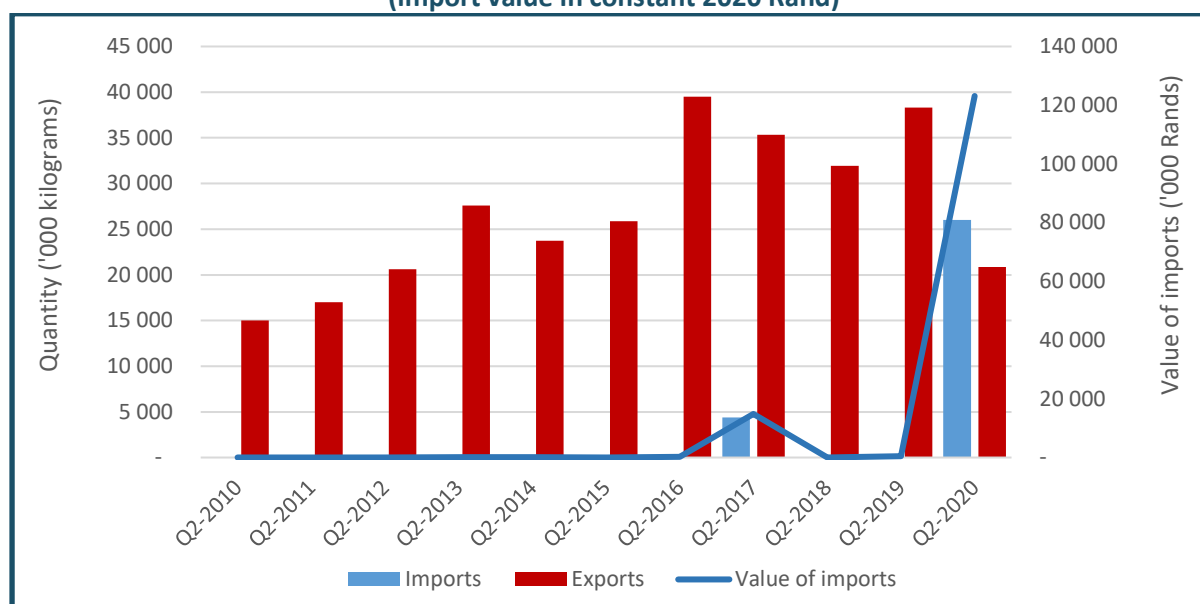
Ammonium Nitrate (HS 31023000) is a chemical with applications in numerous industries, including in agriculture for high-nitrogen fertiliser, herbicides and insecticides; as well as for explosives in mining construction⁴. Additionally, ammonium nitrate is a raw material in the production of nitrous oxide, which is used in medicine for its analgesic and anaesthetic properties⁵.

Generally, South Africa is a net exporter of ammonium nitrate, although in the second quarter of 2020 there were more imports than exports (see Graph 6). Since the second quarter of 2010, ammonium nitrate quarterly imports have fluctuated between 22 kilograms and 6.5 million kilograms. In contrast, exports ranged between 14 million kilograms and 51 million kilograms over the same period, with the bulk of those exports going into other African countries.

⁴ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/chemistry/ammonium-nitrate#:~:text=Uses,nutrient%20for%20yeast%20and%20antibiotics>

⁵ <https://www.thoughtco.com/make-nitrous-oxide-or-laughing-gas-608280>

Graph 6: Imports and exports of ammonium nitrate Q2 2010 – Q2 2020, (import value in constant 2020 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2020. Note: Import data for quarters other than Q2-2017 and Q2-2020 are too low, hence not visible on the graph.

The surge in imports of ammonium nitrate appears to be related to the COVID-19 lockdown that began in late March 2020. Following the announcement of a national lockdown to curb the spread of COVID-19, Sasol shut down its ammonia, nitric acid and chlor-vinyl plants in Sasolburg⁶, which in turn led to a halt in production of ammonium nitrate. However, given its use in various industries, including health, the demand for ammonium nitrate remained, and thus had to be met with imports. Almost all of the imports came from Finland, marking the first time South Africa imported this product from Finland.

Finding 6: Data errors and other issues

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

Table 3: Possible data errors and other issues

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION OF ERROR
44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in reporting quantity from Bosnia and Herzegovina in April. The surge in quantity is not matched by an increase in the value of the imports. Based on the data, imports would have amounted to 104.4 million cubic metres valued at R447 000. In contrast, for instance, 127 cubic metres of oak valued at R4.4 million were imported from China during the same period.
85392125	Tungsten halogen filament lamps: Quartz iodide lamps for motor vehicles	Error in reporting quantity from China in May. The quantity surge is not matched by significant change in the value of the imports. Calculations based on the data suggest that the unit price of each unit from China would have been R0.04.

⁶ <https://www.miningweekly.com/article/sasol-cuts-output-as-covid-19-eats-into-fuels-and-chemicals-demand-2020-04-23>

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q2 2020

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2019 – Q2 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27090000	Crude oil	16.71	No change	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	6.13	1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	5.69	-1	Not designated
4	63079010	Made-up articles of textile materials, incl. dress patterns, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)	4.86	797	100% designated
5	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	4.34	-1	Not designated
6	85171210	Cellphones	3.08	-1	Not designated
7	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.57	2	Not designated
8	63079090	Made-up articles of textile materials, incl. dress patterns, n.e.s.: Other	2.52	517	100% designated
9	85023100	Generating sets, wind-powered	2.23	16	Not designated
10	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	2.17	No change	Not designated
11	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.12	No change	Not designated
12	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	2.09	25	Not designated
13	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.00	16	Not designated
14	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	2.00	21	Not designated
15	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.91	1	Not designated
16	28182000	Aluminium oxide	1.56	-3	Not designated
17	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	1.46	-9	Not designated
18	85044000	Static converters	1.40	6	Not designated
19	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	1.40	-13	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2019 – Q2 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
20	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s. ⁷	1.31	1	Unclear
21	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	1.26	-14	Not designated
22	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.21	4	Not designated
23	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.11	7	Not designated
24	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.07	9	Not designated
25	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.05	-5	Not designated
26	27160000	Electrical energy	1.01	12	Not designated
27	90251900	Thermometers and pyrometers, not combined with other instruments (excluding liquid-filled thermometers for direct reading)	0.96	764	Not designated
28	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.96	-13	Not designated
29	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	0.96	-7	Not designated
30	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	0.93	-2	Not designated
31	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	0.88	-12	Not designated
32	30022000	Vaccines for human medicine	0.85	8	Not designated
33	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	0.84	20	Not designated
34	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 2 500 cm ³	0.74	-22	Not designated
35	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	0.72	-21	Not designated
36	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	0.70	-19	Not designated
37	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.70	6	Not designated
38	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	0.69	-6	Not designated
39	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	0.68	16	Not designated
40	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	0.66	-13	Not designated

⁷ Q4-2019 and Q1-2020 erroneously reported this as “cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500cm³”. The description error had no impact on the Rand value reported and the analysis for the report.

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2019 – Q2 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
41	98010025	Original equipment components: For buses and taxis	0.64	1	Not designated
42	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.64	-3	Not designated
43	85414010	Photosensitive semiconductor devices, including photovoltaic cells	0.63	-25	15% designated
44	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.61	15	Not designated
45	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.61	-9	Not designated
46	82073000	Interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping or punching	0.58	771	Not designated
47	38112100	Additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.57	26	Not designated
48	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.56	10	Not designated
49	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.49	71	Not designated
50	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.49	-9	Not designated
51	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.47	No change	Not designated
52	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm ³	0.47	-18	Not designated
53	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.45	3	Not designated
54	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.44	8	Not designated
55	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.44	15	Not designated
56	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials, n.e.s: Other	0.44	-6	Not designated
57	84283900	Continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials	0.43	314	Not designated
58	48115990	Paper and paperboard (excluding bleached and weighing > 150 g/m ² , adhesives): Other	0.42	47	Not designated
59	84304100	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery for boring earth or extracting minerals or ores	0.42	41	Not designated
60	85072000	Lead acid accumulators (excluding spent and starter batteries)	0.40	4	Not designated
61	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions: Other	0.40	32	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2019 – Q2 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
62	94019090	Parts of seats, n.e.s.: Other	0.39	-13	85% - 100% designated
63	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkyl-naphthalenes	0.39	47	Not designated
64	72026000	Ferro-nickel	0.39	18	100% designated
65	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms: Other	0.38	36	Not designated
66	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	0.38	47	Not designated
67	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s.: Other	0.37	8	100% designated
68	84295190	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: Other	0.37	10	Not designated
69	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.36	8	Not designated
70	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.36	-9	Not designated
71	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.36	-11	Not designated
72	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.35	14	Not designated
73	84291100	Self-propelled bulldozers and angle-dozers, track laying	0.34	-27	Not designated
74	29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.34	43	Not designated
75	05040010	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish): Sausage casings	0.34	56	Not designated
76	21011190	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee: Other	0.34	48	Not designated
77	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.34	64	Not designated
78	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.33	30	Not designated
79	90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like	0.33	13	Not designated
80	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.32	1	Not designated
81	29333990	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom[s] only containing an unfused pyridine ring: Other	0.32	273	Not designated
82	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts: Other	0.32	2	Not designated
83	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.32	-4	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2019 – Q2 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
84	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases: Other	0.31	4	Not designated
85	22021010	Waters, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar, sweetener or flavour	0.30	49	Not designated
86	30023000	Vaccines for veterinary medicine	0.30	109	Not designated
87	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.29	958	Not designated
88	84271000	Self-propelled trucks fitted with lifting or handling equipment, powered by an electric motor	0.29	-20	Not designated
89	29339990	Heterocyclic compounds with nitrogen hetero-atom[s] only: Other	0.29	132	Not designated
90	35051000	Dextrins and other modified starches, e.g. pregelatinised or esterified starches	0.28	203	Not designated
91	84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	0.28	4	Not designated
92	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.28	30	Not designated
93	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.27	6	Not designated
94	35079000	Enzymes and prepared enzymes, n.e.s. (excluding rennet and concentrates thereof)	0.27	70	Not designated
95	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	0.27	-23	Not designated
96	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99,99% of zinc	0.27	13	Not designated
97	48109290	Multi-ply paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances: Other	0.27	93	Not designated
98	84143000	Compressors for refrigerating equipment	0.27	13	Not designated
99	64039990	Footwear with outer soles: Other	0.26	-9	100% designated
100	84839000	Toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately; parts of transmission shafts, ball screws, couplings and other articles of heading 8483, n.e.s.	0.26	4	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q2 2020

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation status
27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 933 817 295	Kilograms	-18.7%	Not designated
27101230	Diesel	Decline in imports	- 374 046 935	Litres	-23.6%	Not designated
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Import commodity	611 691 846	Kilograms	90700.6%	Not designated
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Import commodity	120 965 208	Litres	35.9%	Not designated
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Decline in imports	- 8 064 268	Kilograms	-10.8%	Not designated
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	56 267 537	Kilograms	32.3%	Not designated
27011200	Bituminous coal	Surge within usual variance	114 277 918	Kilograms	232.6%	Not designated
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Not significant	13 201 736	Kilograms	9.3%	Not designated
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Import commodity	18 334 702	Kilograms	15.4%	Not designated
28042900	Rare gases (excluding argon)	Not significant	5 686 666	Cubic meters	5.1%	Not designated
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Decline in imports	- 46 698 023	Kilograms	-29.0%	Not designated
44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	104 371 571	Cubic meters	311787.0%	Not designated
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 367 323 232	Kilograms	-78.9%	Not designated
85392125	Tungsten halogen filament lamps: Quartz iodide lamps for motor vehicles	Data error	91 082 609	Units	11125.6%	Not designated
25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Decline in imports	- 253 927 437	Kilograms	-74.0%	Not designated
17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	Not significant	17 099 557	Kilograms	25.5%	Not designated
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	Selected for analysis	44 364 248	Units	115.8%	Unclear
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Not significant	21 654 328	Kilograms	40.0%	Not designated
28362000	Disodium carbonate	Decline in imports	- 29 513 485	Kilograms	-30.5%	Not designated

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation status
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Decline in imports	- 8 392 114	Units	-11.3%	Not designated
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles	Not significant	25 086 338	Units	64.0%	Not designated
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 53 243 842	Kilograms	-48.5%	Not designated
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Not significant	18 879 260	Kilograms	54.4%	Not designated
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Decline in imports	- 5 699 061	Kilograms	-9.7%	Not designated
25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing monitoring	46 849 909	Kilograms	1885.0%	Not designated
84248900	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 462 077	Units	-0.9%	Not designated
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	Decline in imports	- 11 117 602	Kilograms	-19.6%	Not designated
28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 52 229 138	Kilograms	-56.1%	Not designated
27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas): Other	Ongoing monitoring	22 991 677	Kilograms	140.7%	Not designated
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant	455 817	Kilograms	1.2%	Not designated
71051000	Dust and powder of diamonds, including synthetic diamonds	Not significant	559 129	Carats	1.5%	Not designated
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Ongoing monitoring	18 514 494	Kilograms	145.0%	Not designated
82121000	Non-electric razors of base metal	Not significant	239 374	Units	0.8%	Not designated
23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Not significant	627 937	Kilograms	2.3%	Not designated
48115990	Paper and paperboard, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed: Other	Selected for analysis	19 095 504	Kilograms	226.0%	Not designated
23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize	Not significant	12 289 920	Kilograms	81.6%	Not designated
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Decline in imports	- 11 681 916	Units	-30.0%	Not designated

HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth	Designation status
31023000	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	Selected for analysis	25 952 588	Kilograms	54720.7%	Not designated
01069000	Live animals	Not significant	2 394 864	Units	10.4%	Not designated
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Decline in imports	- 51 959 731	Kilograms	-68.2%	Not designated
17031000	Cane molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	Decline in imports	- 27 316 957	Kilograms	-53.3%	Not designated
44029000	Wood charcoal, including shell or nut charcoal, whether or not agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 9 905 884	Kilograms	-29.5%	Not designated
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Decline in imports	- 43 913 081	Kilograms	-65.3%	Not designated
63079010	Made-up articles of textile materials, including dress patterns, n.e.s.	Selected for analysis	22 828 803	Kilograms	5831.4%	100% designated
85423900	Electronic integrated circuits	Decline in imports	- 11 080 886	Units	-32.5%	Not designated
47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	Decline in imports	- 4 886 001	Kilograms	-17.7%	Not designated
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	Decline in imports	-170 641 028	Kilograms	-88.4%	Not designated
17019900	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	Decline in imports	- 8 084 598	Kilograms	-26.7%	Not designated
31024000	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic non-fertilising substances for use as fertilisers	Not significant	8 793 710	Kilograms	71.4%	Not designated
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Not significant	3 569 043	Kilograms	20.9%	Not designated