



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

THIRD QUARTER 2020

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TIPS TRACKERS

<u>TIPS Import Tracker</u> provides an overview of import patterns and looks at the causes of surges in imports, and their likely impact on industry.

<u>TIPS Export Tracker</u> provides updates on export trends and identifies sectors and products that are performing well and those that are lagging.

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CONTENTS

Import trends	3
Trade context	3
Continental trade	4
Major imports	6
Import surges	6
Explanation of import surges	8
Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges	8
Finding 2: Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic non-fertilisin substances for use as fertilisers	_
Finding 3: Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser1	0
Finding 4: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed1	0
Finding 5: Data errors and other isssues10	0
Data annexures1	3
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020	3
Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of constant 2020 Rand) and percentage	4
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020, Billions of constant 2020 Rand	4
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q3 2013 – Q3 2020)	5
Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q3 2013 – Q3 2020)	6
Graph 6: Imports of mixtures of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020	9
Graph 7: Imports of potassium chloride for use as fertiliser, Q3 2010 – Q3 20201	0
Graph 8: Top five countries from which South Africa imports rice, Q3 2010 – Q3 20201	1
Table 1: Decline in imports between Q3 2019 and Q3 2020	7
Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2019	8
Table 3: Possible data errors and other issues1	2

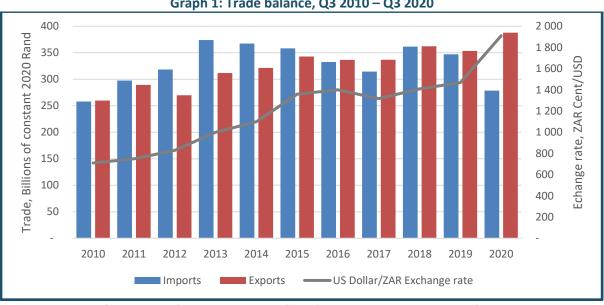


IMPORT TRENDS

Trade context

South Africa had a trade surplus of R109 billion in the third quarter of 2020, up from R6 billion in the third quarter of 2019. In constant 2020 Rand, this is the highest trade surplus South Africa has had in the past decade. The high surplus appears to be the result of low imports due to lower crude oil imports, as well as the increased spread of COVID-19 pandemic among major trade partners like Germany and the United States (US), while exports surpassed pre-COVID-19 levels due to high exports to China and the US. In the year to the third quarter of 2020, exports grew by 10% to R388 billion, from R353 billion in the third quarter of 2019. However, between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020, exports grew by 49%. In contrast, imports declined by 20% to R278 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2020, and grew just 8% between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020 (see Graph 1).

Imports of crude oil stabilised between the second and third quarters of 2020, at R16 billion, still lower than pre-COVID-19 levels. Diesel imports increased to R12 billion, and imports of automotive components for motor cars increased to R8.5 billion over the same period. There is improvement in the economy; and consequently, increased imports since local lockdown restrictions were lifted to allow for increased economic activity. The rise in exports is driven by high-value exports of gold, agglomerated iron ores, bituminous coal, rhodium and palladium. The value of gold exports grew by 94.1% in the year to the third quarter of 2020, compared to 19.4% for agglomerated iron ore, 6.8% for bituminous coal, 227.0% for unwrought and semi-manufactured rhodium, along with 72.7% for unwrought and semi-manufactured palladium. Exported quantities also grew for these five products, at 23.9% for gold, 10% for agglomerated iron ore, 13.3% for bituminous coal, and 50.4% for unwrought and semi-manufactured rhodium, and 16.1% for unwrought and semi-manufactured palladium.



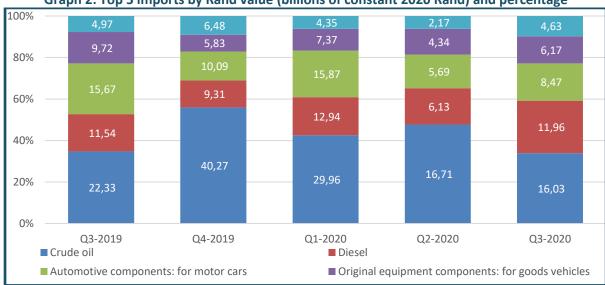
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q3 2010 - Q3 2020

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

Imports from South Africa's Top 5 import sources (China, Germany, the US, India and Saudi Arabia) declined by 11% from R154.3 billion to R135.4 billion between the third quarters of 2019 and 2020. At 28%, Germany shows the largest decline, from R37.5 billion in the third quarter of 2019 to R27.2 billion in the third quarter of 2020, followed by the US with a 20% decline from R22.5 billion to R18 billion over the same period.



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 constant 2020 Rands. The value of the Top 5 imports declined by 26% between the third quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2020. Crude oil accounted for 34% of the value of the Top 5 imports, followed by diesel at 25%.

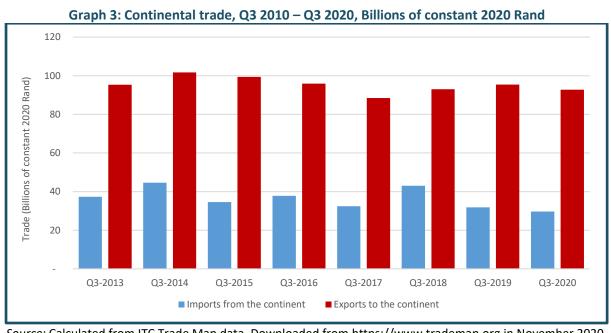


Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of constant 2020 Rand) and percentage

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

Continental trade

With the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) agreement set to begin in January 2021, South Africa and the rest of the continent stand to gain from increased production and trade. However, these gains cannot be realised if manufacturing capacity is not improved, and some of the bottlenecks – such as infrastructure and reducing red tape – are not addressed within the continent. Currently, South Africa trades more with the rest of the world than it does with the rest of the continent. Graph 3 shows South Africa's imports from, and exports to, the rest of the continent.

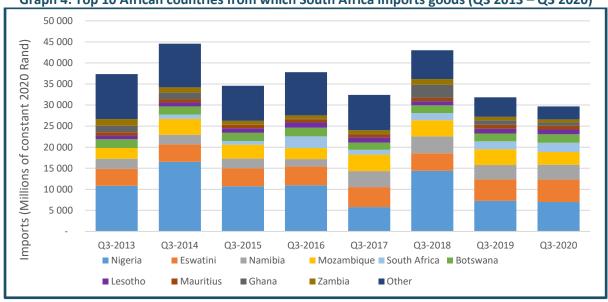


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in November 2020.



As a result of trade with Southern African Customs Union (SACU) member states (Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and eSwatini) not being recorded in South Africa's trade statistics for the period before 2013, South Africa's trade with the continent appears to be low over that period (see Graph 3). These amounts were not representative of trade with these countries. In its media release¹ announcing that trade with SACU member states would be included in future trade statistics, SARS provided trade estimates for the period between 2010 and 2012. Imports from these countries amounted to R17.7 billion in 2010, R18.7 billion in 2011 and R21.4 billion in 2012. Exports amounted to R80.7 billion in 2010, R87.3 billion in 2011, and R103.6 billion in 2012. These amounts were not disaggregated by country. For the sake of comparing like with like, the analysis begins in the third quarter of 2013.

Total imports from the continent declined by 21% between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2020. In the third quarter of 2013, total imports from the continent were valued at R37.3 billion in constant 2020 Rand, and accounted for 9.8% of total imports. As at the third quarter of 2020, imports had declined to R29.7 billion, and accounted for 10.1% of total imports. Nigeria continues to lead the continent in the value of imports by South Africa, followed by eSwatini, Namibia and Mozambique (see Graph 4). Nevertheless, imports from Nigeria declined from 29% of total continental imports in 2013 to 23.5% in the third quarter of 2020. The share of imports from eSwatini grew over the same period, from 10.8% to 18%. The share of imports from Namibia and Mozambique has also grown. Mineral fuels accounted for 99.2% of total imports from Nigeria, while 52.1% of imports from eSwatini were sugars and sugar confectionary, as well as essential oils. Similar to Nigeria, imports from Mozambique were dominated by mineral fuels such as electrical energy and liquefied natural gas (75%), while imports from Namibia were dominated by natural or cultured pearls and precious stones (62%). About 7.4% (or R2.2 billion) of the total imports were re-imports back to South Africa, with printed books and other products of the printing industry accounting for 70% of total re-imports in the third quarter of 2020.



Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q3 2013 - Q3 2020)

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

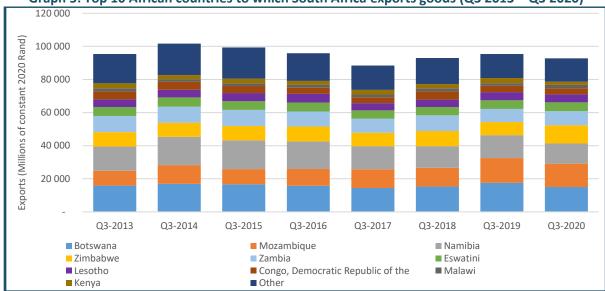
South Africa is a net exporter to the continent. Additionally, its share of exports to the continent have declined against its total exports, from 27.9% in the third quarter of 2013 to 22.5% in the third quarter of 2020 (see Graph 5). Botswana, Mozambique, Namibia, Zimbabwe and Zambia were the Top 5 countries for South Africa's exports within the continent, amounting to a combined 65.6% of total

5

¹ https://www.sars.gov.za/Media/MediaReleases/Pages/14-November-2013---Inclusion-of-new-data-in-SA-Trade-Stats.aspx



continental exports in the third quarter of 2020. The share of exports to Botswana declined slightly as a share of total continental exports, from 16.7% in the third quarter of 2013 to 16.2% in the third quarter of 2020. Similarly, exports to Namibia and Zambia also declined over the same period. Exports to Botswana were largely dominated mineral fuels, machinery and mechanical appliances; and exports to Mozambique were dominated by ores, slag and ash, and machinery and mechanical appliances.



Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q3 2013 - Q3 2020)

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

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R125.7 billion in the third quarter of 2020, down 22% from R161.8 billion in the third quarter of 2019. Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 imports by Rand value for the third 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) medical equipment; 6) aircraft and aircraft components; and 7) automotive (including automotive components).

Various import products showed significant changes in rank in the third quarter of 2020 (see Annexure 1). These products include, but are not limited to superheated water boilers (R1.8 billion); flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel (R0.68 billion); rhodium, unwrought or in powder form (R0.54 billion); made-up articles of textile materials (R0.36 billion); and parts for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio broadcasting or television (R0.33 billion).

Import surges

Annexure 2 provides a list of the Top 50 imports by quantity for the third quarter. This Annexure distinguishes between trends that are not significant, data errors, and increases that require further analysis. Three products were selected for analysis, while six were flagged as data errors. Of the Top 50 imports by quantity, 20 show a decline in quantities imported (see Table 1), making this the fourth consecutive quarter in which products in the Top 50 showed a decline in quantities imported. All but one of the products that show a decline in imported quantities saw an increase in the Rand value. Imported quantities of mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders declined by 12% in the year to the third quarter of 2020, while the Rand value of the imports increased by 100%.



Table 1: Decline in imports between Q3 2019 and Q3 2020

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q3 2019 and Q3 2020								
		REAL		PERCENT	PERCENT			
HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	DECLINE,	UNIT	DECLINE,	DECLINE,			
		QUANTITY		QUANTITY	RAND			
27090000	Crude oil	- 408 110 820	Kilograms	-12%	-28%			
	Light oils and preparations:							
27101202	Petrol	- 23 773 653	Litres	-5%	-26%			
	Urea, whether or not in							
31021000	aqueous solution	- 44 917 283	Kilograms	-13%	-13%			
	Light oils and preparations:							
27101207	Aviation kerosene	- 38 678 874	Litres	-22%	-47%			
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	- 65 558 455	Kilograms	-35%	-48%			
	Anthracite, whether or							
	not pulverised,							
27011100	non-agglomerated	- 31 353 843	Kilograms	-26%	-32%			
	Oilcake and other solid							
23040000	residues resulting from the	- 24 978 335	Vilograms	-23%	-6%			
23040000	extraction of soya-bean oil Coal, whether or	- 24 9/8 335	Kilograms	-23%	-0%			
	not pulverised,							
27011900	non-agglomerated	- 177 452 326	Kilograms	-73%	-82%			
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 8 905 955	Kilograms		-22%			
27131200	Syringes, with or without	0 303 333	Kilograms		22/0			
90183140	needles	- 16 352 121	Units	-23%	-17%			
	Sodium hydroxide in							
28151200	aqueous solution	- 49 283 987	Kilograms	-52%	-54%			
	Mechanical appliances for							
	projecting, dispersing or							
	spraying liquids or							
84248900	powders, n.e.s.	- 5 113 794	Units	-12%	100%			
	Automotive components:							
98010030	for motor cars	- 38 290 877	Kilograms	-52%	-46%			
	Cane or beet sugar and							
17019900	chemically pure sucrose, in solid form	- 4 530 046	Kilograms	-12%	-6%			
28365000	Calcium carbonate Original equipment	- 16 512 735	Kilograms	-34%	-13%			
	components: for goods							
98010040	vehicles	- 38 520 274	Kilograms	-55%	-37%			
555250-10	Diodes (excluding	23 323 27 4		3370	3770			
	photosensitive or light							
85411000	emitting diodes "LED")	- 8 917 337	Units	-22%	-22%			
	Wood charcoal, incl. shell							
	or nut charcoal, whether or							
44029000	not agglomerated	- 1 176 558	Kilograms	-4%	-1%			
	Electronic integrated							
85423900	circuits	- 13 160 731	Kilograms	-32%	-19%			
	Cane molasses resulting							
17024000	from the extraction or	2 244 020	V:1	440/	20/			
17031000	refining of sugar	- 3 344 029	Kilograms	-11%	-2%			



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. Two items selected for ongoing monitoring for this quarter are listed as ongoing because imported quantities either declined or no imports were reported during the second quarter of 2020; but surged once again in the third quarter to levels reported during the first quarter of 2020.

Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2019

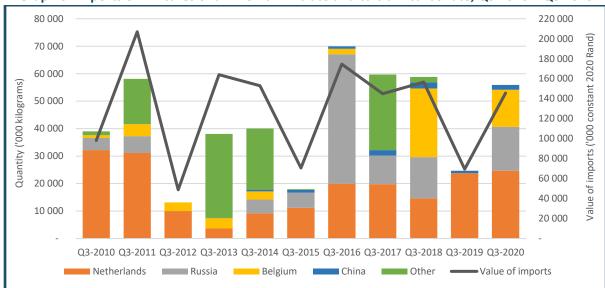
HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATIONS
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Ongoing	Although imported quantities declined in the second quarter of 2020, third quarter imports rose once again due to high imports from China.
26180000	Granulated slag "slag sand" from the manufacture of iron or steel	Ongoing	The surge in imports of granulated slag began in the first quarter of 2020. However, there were no reported imports of granulated slag in the second quarter of 2020. As of the third quarter, imports surged again to similar levels seen in the first quarter. These imports are coming from India.
25232900	Portland cement	Normalising	Previously, the bulk of South Africa's Portland cement imports came from Pakistan, which supplied between 3.4 million kilograms and 425.2 million kilograms between the fourth quarter of 2009 and the fourth quarter of 2014. However, beginning in the first quarter of 2015, these imports began to decline. This saw the entry of Vietnam into the local market, initially supplying 19 833 kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2017. Imports from Vietnam continue to increase, reaching 220 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2020, having peaked at 301.9 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2019. These Vietnamese imports, combined with fluctuating imports from Pakistan, have essentially set a new trend level for imports of this product.
25231000	Cement clinkers	Fluctuating	Imports of cement clinkers tend to fluctuate, largely influenced by imports from the UAE and Saudi Arabia. During quarters when there are no imports from these countries, the total quantity imported ranges from as low as 273 530 kilograms to a high of 3.5 million kilograms. However, with imports from these two countries, quantities surge, from anywhere between 30 million kilograms and 106.3 million kilograms, as was the case in the third quarter of 2020.



Finding 2: Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic nonfertilising substances for use as fertilisers

Ammonium nitrate, which is produced by mixing ammonia gas and nitric acid, is a chemical fertiliser commonly used in agriculture due to its high nitrogen content. However, it tends to be hygroscopic, and often cakes due to exposure to heat and moisture. To get the required nitrogen concentration and prevent ammonium nitrate from caking, it is mixed with chemicals such as calcium carbonate and other inorganic non-fertilising substances². Nitrogen fertiliser is necessary for plant growth, and is often applied during planting and after planting, depending on the crops being planted.

Imports of mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate (HS 31024000) exceeded 50 million kilograms for the first time since the third quarter of 2018 (see Graph 6). Imports rose from 38.9 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2010 to 55.9 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2020. The growth in imports due to high exports from Russia and Belgium, both of which sporadically export this product to South Africa. In Rand terms, imports grew from R98 million to R145.7 million over the same period.



Graph 6: Imports of mixtures of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate, Q3 2010 - Q3 2020

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

The surge in imports appears to be driven by domestic demand due to the summer planting season. While COVID-19 regulations effectively shut down large parts of the economy during the second quarter of the year, agriculture was, however, one of the sectors that continued to operate and with the good rains saw growth taking place. This growth coincides with the summer planting season for major field crops like maize³. With good weather expected to continue, farmers are likely to increase the amount of hectares farmed with commercial crops like maize and soya beans. Reports show that 2.61 million hectares of maize have been planted for the year, while estimates from the Abstract of Agricultural Statistics⁴ suggest that up to 2.9 million hectares of maize could be farmed, up from 2.5 million in 2019. With an increase in planting area, the growth in imports of products used in fertilisers is likely to continue.

 $^{^2 \,} https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7109416/\#; ``ctext=Calcium%20carbonate%20forms%20CO2, the \%20ammonium%20nitrate%20dilution%20process$

³ https://www.bizcommunity.com/Article/196/358/206461.html

⁴ https://www.dalrrd.gov.za/Portals/0/Statistics%20and%20Economic%20Analysis/Statistical%20Information/Abstract%20 2020_organized.pdf



Finding 3: Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser

Potassium chloride, or muriate of potash (HS 31042000), is commonly used as fertiliser in agriculture, and represents about 86% of the potassium fertiliser market. This product is mined from underground ore of ancient marine deposits, and is refined through a crystallisation processes to produce fertiliser⁵. While it has various applications, approximately 95% of globally produced potassium chloride is used in fertiliser production. The balance is used in sectors such as food as a salt substitute, in medicine to treat low blood potassium, and in industry as a feedstock in the production of other chemicals. In addition to its low cost, potassium chloride fertiliser is favoured due to its high potassium content, and ability to help plants retain water, fight disease, and develop strong roots⁶.

South Africa is a net importer of potassium chloride, with the price subject to international demand and supply drivers. There are no commercially viable deposits of potassium in the country. However, potential sources of locally produced potassium are phlogopite and vermiculite ore, which are found in the Phalaborwa complex, although these contain less potassium than is found in other sources. Another potential source is seawater, but this would have to be subjected to chemical treatment to be water soluble.

Potassium chloride imports surged from 105.2 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2019 to 221.1 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2020. This saw an increase in the value of the imports from R425 million to R887 million over the same period, in constant 2020 Rand. About 71% (or 158.4 million kilograms) of the imported quantity came from five countries which – with the exception of Canada and Saudi Arabia – sporadically export potassium chloride to South Africa. Canada and Saudi Arabia are new entrants to the local market (see Graph 7). As with mixtures of ammonium nitrate and calcium carbonate, the surge in imports of potassium chloride appears to be driven by demand from the local agriculture sector, which has already begun preparing for and planting for the summer crops season. The surge in quantities imported was also aided by a global decline in the price of potassium chloride, which resulted in import quantities growing about 55% between the second and third quarters of 2020 while price per kilogram declined by about 11%.



Graph 7: Imports of potassium chloride for use as fertiliser, Q3 2010 - Q3 2020

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

Finding 4: Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed

Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed (HS 10063000) ranked seventh in the Top 100 list of imports by value, totalling R2.9 billion in the third quarter of 2020. Imported

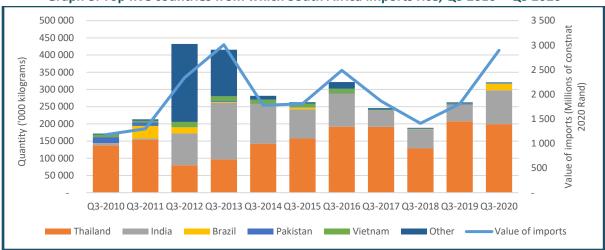
⁵ In some cases, potassium chloride is produced by injecting hot water deep into the ground to dissolve the mineral

 $^{^6\} https://homeguides.sfgate.com/advantages-potassium-fertilizer-75526.html$



quantities surged by 58.8 million kilograms (or 22%). Although rice imports generally fluctuate, they increased to 321.1 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2020, the highest quantity since the third quarter of 2012 when 432.1 million kilograms were imported. Overall, rice imports grew by 87% between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020.

Thailand is the largest supplier of rice to South Africa, although its share of quarterly imports declined from 80.2% in the third quarter of 2010 to 62% in the third quarter of 2020. Over the same period, imported volumes from Thailand grew by 44.6%. India has become the second largest rice supplier to South Africa, and has grown from 2.6% of total rice imports in the third quarter of 2010 to 30.7% in the third quarter of 2020. Imports from India have grown by more than 2000%, from 4.5 million kilograms to 98.6 million kilograms over the same period. Other countries that make up the Top 5 include Brazil, Pakistan and Vietnam. As with India, rice imports from Brazil show considerable growth, from one million kilograms to 18.6 million kilograms. In contrast, imports from Pakistan and Vietnam declined by 89.6% and 83.7% respectively over this period. As a result, these two countries have also seen their share of total rice imports by South Africa decline from 10.6% and 4.4% respectively in the third quarter of 2010 to 0.6% and 0.4% as at the third quarter of 2020 (see Graph 8). Combined, the Top 5 countries accounted for 99.5% of total rice imports in the third quarter of 2020, a slight increase from 98.4% in the third quarter of 2010.



Graph 8: Top five countries from which South Africa imports rice, Q3 2010 - Q3 2020

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

Notably, rice imports were low in the first quarter of 2020, but began to grow in the second quarter. This was due to low imports from Thailand and India. As COVID-19 began to spread, rice exporters like Vietnam and India restricted their rice export volumes. These countries were concerned with supply for domestic consumers, with India also noting that it would not be able to meet its contractual obligations due to labour shortages following its COVID-19 lockdown, as well as disruptions to global supply chains. Although Thailand did not impose restrictions, forecasts for its rice exports were revised down to 6.5 million⁷ tonnes for 2020 due a drought in the country, as well as the Baht gaining strength against other currencies, thus increasing import costs. Local analysts indicated that export restrictions would not have much of a short-term impact for South Africa. Nevertheless, the prices of various staple foods have increased over the past few months, particularly in urban areas. For instance, the price of two kilograms of rice increased by R3.58 to R43.22 in July 2020, and the price of 2.5 kilograms of maize increased by R0.64 to R25.52 during the same period.

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 $^{^7 \} https://www.reuters.com/article/us-thailand-rice/thai-rice-exporters-cut-2020-forecast-to-6-5-million-t-lowest-in-20-years-idUSKCN24N0BD$



South Africa has no commercial rice farms, although there have been talks of attempting to create a commercial rice value chain going back to the early 2000s. However, concerns were raised regarding water scarcity in the country, particularly as rice is a water-intensive crop. Others noted that there is a certain rice cultivar that requires roughly the same amount of water as wheat and maize⁸, and pilots showed that the crop could be grown in the country. Nevertheless, to date, no commercial rice farms exist in the country.

Finding 5: Data errors and other issues

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

Table 3: Possible data errors and other issues

Table 3: Possible data errors and other issues					
HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION OF ERROR			
01069000	Live animals	Error in reporting quantity from the Netherlands. Based on the reported data, 107 billion units of live animals were imported to the value of R1.5 million. In contrast, 809 million units of live animals were imported in the first quarter 2020 at a value of about R1.2 million. It is not clear what these animals are. While the product description notes that this excludes insects, the tariff book lists these animals under insects. One possibility is an error in converting the quantity from kg as reported by Netherland on TradeMap, to units as reported by South Africa.			
28363000	Sodium hydrogencarbonate "sodium bicarbonate"	Error in reporting quantity from Turkey. The surge in quantities is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of imports. Further, trade data from Trade Map shows that Turkey exported 113.8 million kg of this product, far greater than the 409 million kg reported as imports by SARS.			
84821000	Ball bearings	Error in reporting quantity from Germany. The surge in quantities is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of imports. This is likely an error resulting from a conversion from tonnes as reported by Germany, to units as reported by South Africa.			
31023000	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	Error in reporting quantity from Norway. The surge in quantities imported is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of the imports. Based on the data, 214.5 million kg were imported from Norway at a value of R1.1 million.			
44121000	Plywood, veneered panel and similar laminated wood, of bamboo	Error in reporting quantity from China. The surge in quantities is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of imports. The data show that 80.5 million cubic metres were imported at a value of R1.5 million; compared to 9.4 million cubic metres imported in the fourth quarter of 2019 at a value of R661 000.			
28043000	Nitrogen	Error in reporting quantity from the United Kingdom. The surge is quantities imported is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of the imports. Further, the reported imported quantity far exceeds the exported quantities reported by the UK.			

⁸ https://www.timeslive.co.za/sunday-times/lifestyle/2012-01-22-rice-cultivation-in-sa-hailed-as-feasible/#:~:text=South%20Africa%20at%20present%20imports,rice%20farming%20to%20commercial%20level.

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DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q3 2020

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020		DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27090000	Crude oil	16.03	No change	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	11.96	1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	8.47	-1	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	6.17	No change	Not designated
5	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	4.63	1	Not designated
6	85171210	Cellphones	4.33	5	Not designated
7	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.89	10	Not designated
8	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.58	4	Not designated
9	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.50	-1	Not designated
10	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	2.46	-5	Not designated
11	85023100	Generating sets, wind-powered	2.29	3	Not designated
12	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	2.14	12	Not designated
13	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	1.83	7	Not designated
14	84022000	Superheated water boilers	1.75	4285	Not designated
15	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	1.74	-8	Not designated
16	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	1.69	-7	Not designated
17	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.67	1	Not designated
18	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.41	8	Not designated
19	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	1.34	2	Not designated
20	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.34	17	Not designated
21	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.34	4	Not designated
22	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.31	-12	Not designated



RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
23	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.23	42	Not designated
24	85044000	Static converters	1.22	3	Not designated
25	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	1.20	-9	Not designated
26	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	1.16	2	Not designated
27	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.09	-12	Not designated
28	27160000	Electrical energy	1.01	12	Not designated
29	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	0.98	5	Not designated
30	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.97	-1	Not designated
31	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	opying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s. 0.96 -8		Not designated
32	27111100	100Natural gas, liquefied0.94No change		No change	Not designated
33	30022000	00Vaccines for human medicine0.9128		28	Not designated
34	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.84	50	Not designated
35	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s: Other	0.76	8	Not designated
36	84283900	Continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials	0.75	5	Not designated
37	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.74	53	Not designated
38	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	0.68	-16	Not designated
39	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.68	14	Not designated
40	72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.68	984	100% designated
41	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	0.67	-11	Not designated
42	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.66	-7	Not designated
43	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	0.64	-12	Not designated
44	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.64	13	Not designated
45	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.60	19	Not designated
46	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	0.59	39	Not designated
47	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.59	5	100% designated



RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
48	27011200	Bituminous coal	0.59	12	Not designated
49	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.58	-16	Not designated
50	64039990	Footwear with outer soles: Other	0.58	4	100% designated
51	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.58	-15	Not designated
52	84223000	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers	0.57	4	Not designated
53	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages: Other	0.57	-9	Not designated
54	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.55	24	Not designated
55	84291100	Self-propelled bulldozers and angle dozers, track laying	0.54	21	Not designated
56	71103100	103100 Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form		3021	Not designated
57	22083010	2083010 Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less		-10	Not designated
58	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	0.52	-13	Not designated
59	71129990	Waste and scrap of silver, including metal clad with silver: Other	0.49	103	Not designated
60	29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.49	92	Not designated
61	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.48	6	Not designated
62	74031100	Refined copper	0.48	37	Not designated
63	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.48	46	Not designated
64	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s): Other	0.47	-13	Not designated
65	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.47	-10	Not designated
66	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.47	-28	Not designated
67	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	12	Not designated
68	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.45	14	Not designated
69	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.44	-21	90% designated
70	21011190	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee: Other	0.44	63	Not designated



RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
71	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine": Other	0.43	-3	Not designated
72	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions: Other	0.43	44	Not designated
73	28362000	Disodium carbonate	0.43	57	Not designated
74	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.42	-32	Not designated
75	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.42	-6	Not designated
76	38112100	Additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.41	-10	Not designated
77	48115990	Paper and paperboard (excluding bleached and weighing > 150 g/m², and adhesives): Other	0.40	6	Not designated
78	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding. optical)		19	Not designated
79	84729000	Office machines, n.e.s.	0.39	68	Not designated
80	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.39	-41	Not designated
81	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.38	5	Not designated
82	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.37	-1	Not designated
83	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.37	-8	100% designated
84	84224000	Packing or wrapping machinery, including heat-shrink wrapping machinery	0.36	-11	Not designated
85	90192000	Ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus	0.36	200	Not designated
86	63079010	Made-up articles of textile materials, including dress patterns, n.e.s.	0.36	736	100% designated
87	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses		-68	Not designated
88	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases: Other	0.35	16	Not designated
89	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	0.35	22	Not designated
90	5040010	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish): Sausage casings	0.34	-13	Not designated



RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
					30%-60% designated,
91	85299020	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.33	1492	20%-100% for components
92	84807100	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.33	128	Not designated
93	94019090	Parts of seats, n.e.s.: Other	0.33	-43	85%-100% designated
94	84139100	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	0.32	-3	Not designated
95	84799000	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.	0.32	30	Not designated
96	27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas): Other	0.32	108	Not designated
97	84839000	Toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately	0.32	21	Not designated
98	84082000	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine"	0.31	41	Not designated
99	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine	0.31	1	Not designated
100	90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like	0.30	-8	Not designated



Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q3 2020

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH	DESIGNATION STATUS
01069000	Live animals	Data error	105 139 593 625	Units	3762%	Not designated
27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 408 110 820	Kilograms	-12%	Not designated
27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	590 237 233	Litres	39%	Not designated
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Not significant	37 682 999	Kilograms	5%	Not designated
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Decline in imports	- 23 773 653	Litres	-5%	Not designated
28363000	Sodium hydrogencarbonate "sodium bicarbonate"	Data error	397 508 792	Kilograms	3416%	Not designated
84821000	Ball bearings	Data error	399 969 559	Units	6851%	Not designated
27011200	Bituminous coal	Not significant	126 189 563	Kilograms	47%	Not designated
25232900	Portland cement	Ongoing monitoring	133 716 794	Kilograms	66%	Not designated
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Not significant	33 692 936	Kilograms	11%	Not designated
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Selected for analysis	58 767 938	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 44 917 283	Kilograms	-13%	Not designated
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Selected for analysis	119 117 656	Kilograms	113%	Not designated
31023000	Ammonium nitrate, whether or not in aqueous solution	Data error	220 890 925	Kilograms	937567595%	Not designated
28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	25 700 869	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	Decline in imports	- 38 678 874	Litres	-22%	Not designated
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Decline in imports	- 65 558 455	Kilograms	-35%	Not designated
31022100	Ammonium sulphate (excluding that in pellet or similar forms)	Not significant	21 297 561	Kilograms	24%	Not designated
25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing monitoring	45 876 024	Kilograms	76%	Not designated
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Not significant	17 810 873	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 31 353 843	Kilograms	-26%	Not designated
72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	Surge within usual variance	81 606 146	Kilograms	1728%	100% designated



HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH	DESIGNATION STATUS
	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the					
23040000	extraction of soya-bean oil	Decline in imports	- 24 978 335	Kilograms	-23%	Not designated
44121000	Plywood, veneered panel and similar laminated wood, of bamboo	Data error	64 840 498	Cubic meters	414%	Not designated
1122000	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated					
85235210	circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	3 396 904	Units	5%	Not designated
27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	Not significant	485 306	Litres	1%	Not designated
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 177 452 326	Kilograms	-73%	Not designated
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Ongoing monitoring	41 678 953	Kilograms	275%	Not designated
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 8 905 955	Kilograms	-14%	Not designated
26180000	Granulated slag "slag sand" from the manufacture of iron or steel	Ongoing monitoring	56 191 158	Kilograms	631361%	Not designated
31024000	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with calcium carbonate or other inorganic non-fertilising substances	Selected for analysis	31 196 881	Kilograms	126%	Not designated
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles	Decline in imports	- 16 352 121	Units	-23%	Not designated
27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s: Other	Not significant	15 465 066	Kilograms	42%	Not designated
28043000	Nitrogen	Data error	48 981 590	Cubic meters	43363%	Not designated
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant	5 740 415	Kilograms	14%	Not designated
28151200	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 49 283 987	Kilograms	-52%	Not designated
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	Not significant	3 599 211	Units	8%	Not designated
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Not significant	3 111 649	Kilograms	8%	Not designated
28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Surge within usual variance	22 408 232	Kilograms	111%	Not designated
84248900	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 5 113 794	Units	-12%	Not designated
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal	Not significant	11 526 324	Kilograms	46%	Not designated



HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH	DESIGNATION STATUS
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Decline in imports	- 38 290 877	Kilograms	-52%	Not designated
	Cane or beet sugar and chemically pure sucrose, in solid					
17019900	form	Decline in imports	- 4 530 046	Kilograms	-12%	Not designated
28365000	Calcium carbonate	Decline in imports	- 16 512 735	Kilograms	-34%	Not designated
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Decline in imports	- 38 520 274	Kilograms	-55%	Not designated
23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Not significant	4 972 629	Kilograms	19%	Not designated
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Decline in imports	- 8 917 337	Units	-22%	Not designated
44029000	Wood charcoal, including shell or nut charcoal, whether or not agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 1 176 558	Kilograms	-4%	Not designated
85423900	Electronic integrated circuits	Decline in imports	- 13 160 731	Kilograms	-32%	Not designated
17031000	Cane molasses resulting from the extraction or refining of sugar	Decline in imports	- 3 344 029	Kilograms	-11%	Not designated