

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

FIRST QUARTER 2021

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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.

[TIPS FDI Tracker](#) monitors inward foreign direct investment projects. It reports on new FDI projects, analyses these, and adds them to an ongoing list of investment projects.

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

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IMPORT TRENDS

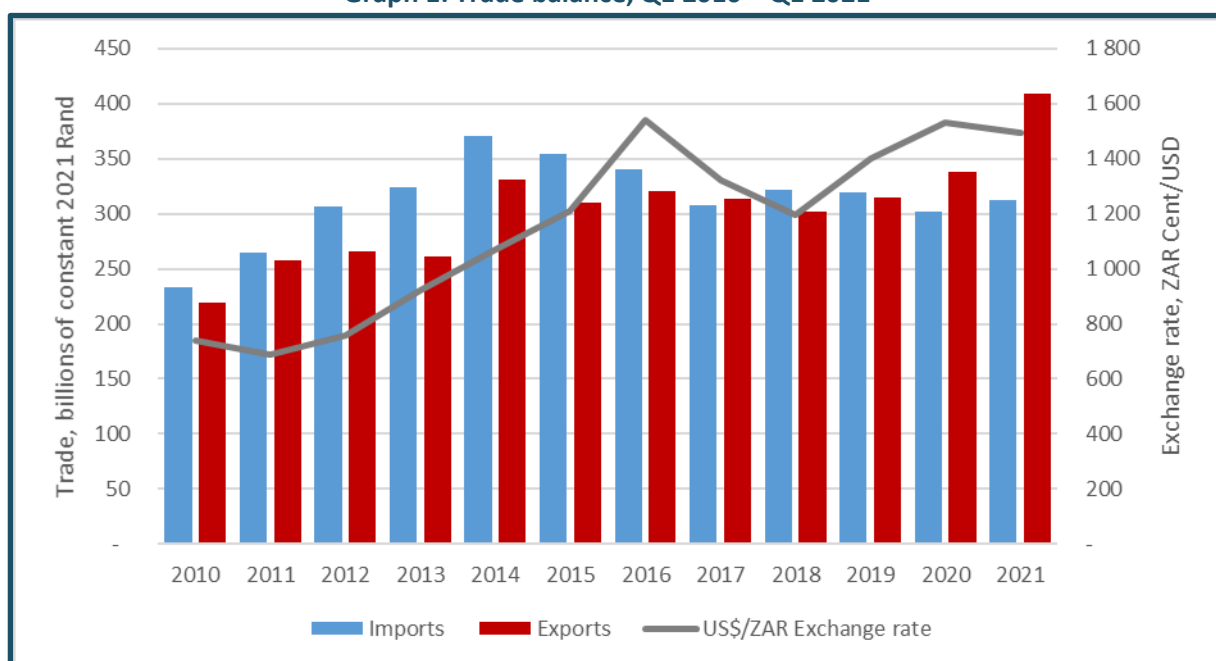
Trade context

The trade balance continued to decline in the first quarter of 2021, down to R96 billion from R103 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. But year-on-year, the surplus is up 165%. This marks the second consecutive year of a first quarter trade surplus. Overall, South Africa has had a first quarter trade surplus in only three of the past 11 years (see Graph 1). The surplus in 2021 is driven by high exports of commodities and lower imports, particularly of crude oil, which has been the case since the COVID-19 pandemic began. Imports grew by about 3% in the year to the first quarter of 2021, while exports grew by about 21%. Further, in real terms, because of recent declines, imports only grew by about 34% between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2021, with exports growing by about 87% over the same period.

The value of imports from China and India grew by 25% and 10% respectively between the first quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021, while imports from the other three countries that make up the top five declined, at 6% each for Germany and Saudi Arabia and 3% for the United States (US). Overall, imports from the top five sources increased by about 8% in real terms to R143.4 billion. Over the same period, South Africa's exports to the top five destinations increased by about 54% to R184.5 billion. In absolute terms, exports to China grew by about R21.8 billion to R56.2 billion, and exports to the US grew by about R14.8 billion to R40.2 billion.

Crude oil remained the top import item in the first quarter of 2021, despite a 49% decline year-on-year. Diesel imports grew by about 10% while components for goods vehicles grew by about 48% to R11.3 billion. In all, the top five import items declined by 10% to R63 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2021. Over the same period, the value of the top five export items grew by about 31% to R99.7 billion, with exports of unwrought rhodium growing by 176% to R22.2 billion. Gold exports, which have been a big driver of export growth, declined by 9% year-on-year, but show a 24% decline to R24 billion quarter-on-quarter.

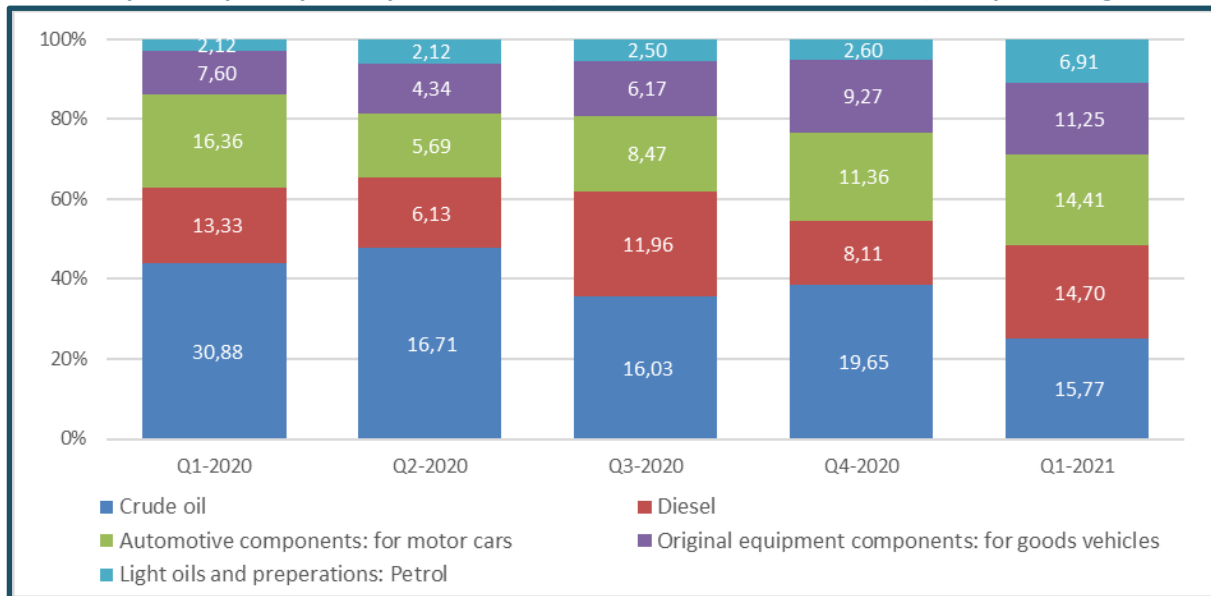
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021



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

With the exception of slight changes in order, the composition of the top five import items remained unchanged between the fourth quarter of 2020 and the first quarter of 2021. Crude imports declined by about 49%, while components for passenger vehicles declined by 12% year-on-year. However, only crude oil shows a quarter-on-quarter decline (20%). Graph 2 shows the top five imports by value as extracted from the Top 100 list.

Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of constant 2021 Rand) and percentage

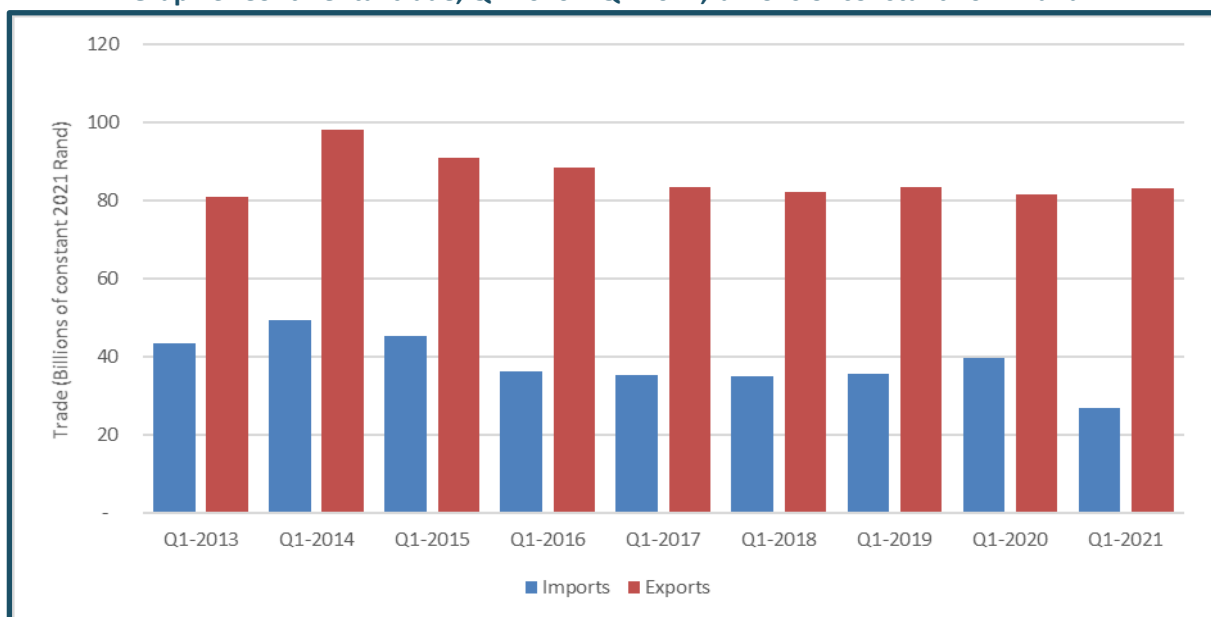


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.

Continental trade

Imports from the continent declined from R40 billion in first quarter of 2020 to R27 billion in first quarter of 2021. This marks the lowest first quarter imports from the continent since the SARS began recording trade with Southern African Customs Union (SACU) members in the first quarter of 2013. Exports increased slightly from R81 billion to R83 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2021 (see Graph 3). First quarter exports have not changed significantly since peaking at R98 billion in the first quarter of 2014.

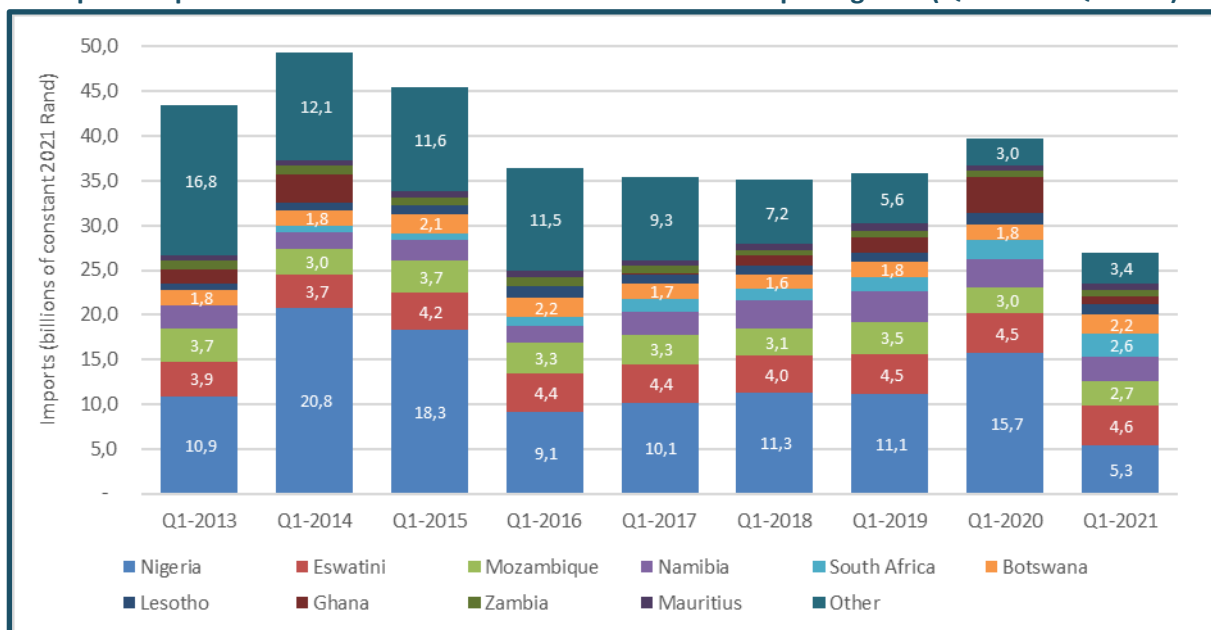
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021, billions of constant 2021 Rand



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.

Low crude oil imports are the main cause of the overall low imports from the continent. This is visible in the 66% year-on-year decline in imports from Nigeria, whose major export to South Africa is crude oil. Imports from five of the top 10 sources within the continent declined, with imports from Ghana in particular declining by 78% to R900 million in the year to the first quarter of 2021. Nevertheless, the share of imports from the top 10 African sources increased from 61% in the first quarter of 2013 to 87% in the first quarter of 2021. Further, as noted in the previous quarter, reimports also accounted for a significant share of the total, at 10% in the first quarter of 2021. Reimports by South Africa rose from R2 billion to R2.6 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2021, with the bulk of the imported products being unused postage, revenue and similar stamps. **Graph 4:** Graph 4 shows the top 10 countries on the continent from which South Africa imports goods.

Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q1 2013 – Q1 2021)

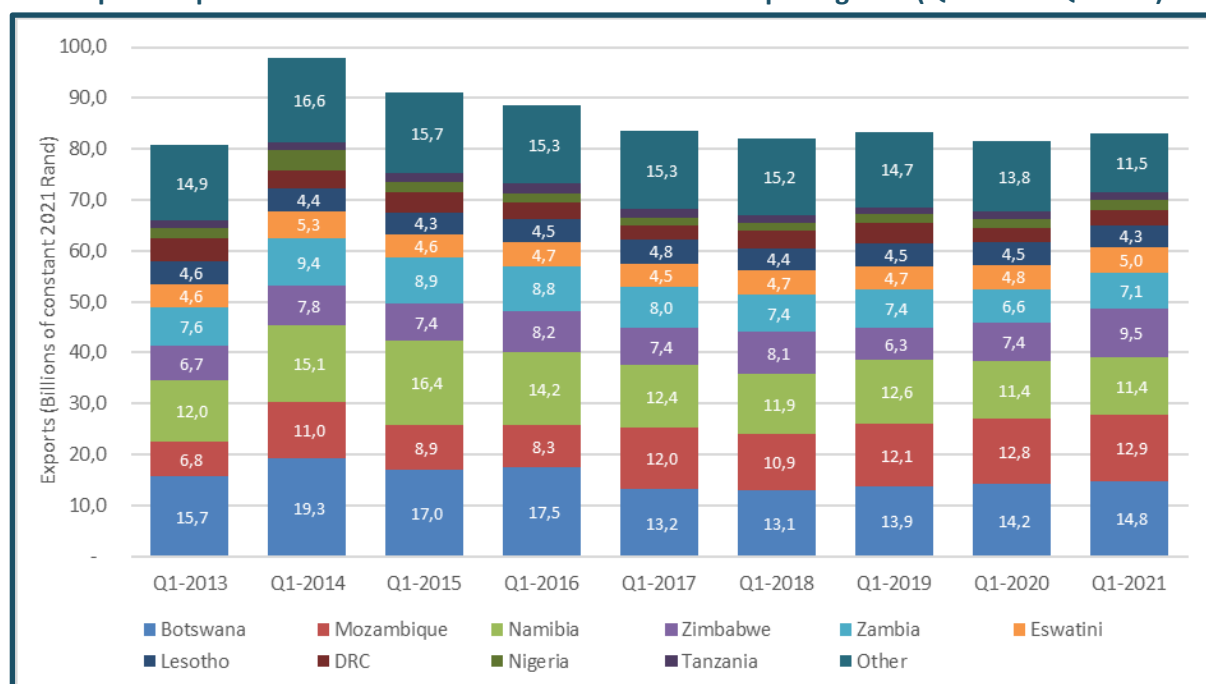


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.

There were no major shifts in exports in the first quarter of 2021, with the exception of a R2.3 billion increase in exports to Zimbabwe and growth in exports to Cabo Verde. Although exports to Zimbabwe increased for most of the exported products, three products in particular saw significant growth: goods vehicles (increased by R102.6 million), crude soya-bean oil (increased by R149.1 million), and urea (increased by R127.9 million). In addition, R446.2 million worth of goods went to Cabo Verde, whose share of South Africa's total exports remains at less than 1%. While small in proportion to total exports, this marks significant growth from R2.2 million in the first quarter of 2013. These were largely exports of goods vehicles.

The top 10 African countries to which South Africa exported goods accounted for 86% of total exports to the continent in the first quarter of 2021, up slightly from 82% in the first quarter of 2013. Over this period, exports to Mozambique in particular increased from 8% of the total to 16%. In constant terms, this is an increase from R6.8 billion to R12.9 billion. Exports to Zimbabwe also show significant growth, from R6.7 billion to R9.5 billion between the first quarters of 2013 and 2021 (Graph 5).

Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q1 2013 – Q1 2021)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R144.1 billion in the first quarter of 2021, up from R140.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. **Annexure 1:** Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 imports by Rand value for the first quarter of 2021. 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 products showed significant changes in rank between the first quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2020 (see Annexure 2). These products include components for transmission and reception apparatus for radio or television broadcasting (R0.42 billion); parts of steam or other vapour turbines (R0.38 billion); and liquefied propane (R0.45 billion).

Import surges

Annexure 2 provides a list of the Top 50 imports by quantity for the first quarter of 2021. This Annexure distinguishes between trends that are not significant, data errors, and increases selected for analysis. Of the 50 products, three were selected for analysis, while four were part of ongoing monitoring. No data errors were flagged for the quarter. Some 12 products showed lower quantities compared to the same quarter in 2020. Of the 12 products with quantity declines, four showed decreased quantities and increases in the Rand value of imports. Sulphur for instance shows a 19% decline in imported quantities and a 210% increase in the value (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q1 2020 and Q1 2021

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENTAGE GROWTH / DECLINE, RAND
27090000	Crude oil	-1 643 757 400	Kilograms	-38%	-47%
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	-24 459 906	Kilograms	-3%	-30%
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	-50 162 016	Kilograms	-14%	-5%
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	-82 990 496	Kilograms	-34%	-49%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	-28 854 220	Kilograms	-19%	210%
98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	-11 357 344	Kilograms	-16%	-9%
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	-22 238 614	Litres	-30%	-34%
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	-3 331 872	Kilograms	-7%	8%
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s.)	-7 317 555	Units	-16%	-16%
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	-14 221 697	Kilograms	-31%	-34%
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	-373 171	Kilograms	-1%	16%
29053100	Ethylene glycol	-91 013	Kilograms	-0.4%	5%

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 1: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2019

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATIONS
25232900	Portland cement	Inconsistent	Imports of this product are inconsistent, and tend to vary from quarter to quarter. In the first quarter of 2021 quantities imported

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATIONS
			surged to 494 million kilograms, the bulk of the imports coming from Vietnam.
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Inconsistent	As with Portland cement imports, imports of urea have been fluctuating. The bulk of the imports have been coming from Qatar, with sporadic high imports from the United Arab Emirates as well.
28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Normalised	The trend appears to be normalising at about 40 million kilograms per quarter. The bulk of the imports come from Trinidad and Tobago.
85232100	Cards incorporating a magnetic stripe for the recording of sound or of other phenomena	Increasing	Imports increased in the first quarter of 2021. The increase is due to Germany resuming its exports of the product to South Africa.

Finding 2: Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; and mineral waxes

Various products under HS 27 (mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; and mineral waxes) show significant growth in imports. In particular, imports of liquefied propane (HS 27111200); illuminating kerosene (HS 27101215); along with liquefied butane (HS 27111390) more than doubled in the year to the first quarter of 2021 (see Table 2).

Table 2: Surges in select mineral products, Q1 2021

HS Code	Product Description	Q1 2020 Quantity	Q1 2021 Quantity	Unit
27111200	Propane, liquefied	10 619 200	49 141 653	Kilograms
27101215	Illuminating kerosene	-	39 371 845	Litres
27111390	Butanes, liquefied: Other	1 272 478	31 726 377	Kilograms

Propane and butane are hydrocarbon gases derived from processing natural gas and refining oil into liquid – liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). Propane and butane can also be obtained through the coal-to-liquid refinery process, Sasol’s approach for manufacturing LPG.¹ Butane and propane can be used as inputs in the production of other products or sold independently, depending on the configuration of a production plant. Various countries use different compositions to produce LPG, with South Africa using a 40:60 ratio of butane to propane.

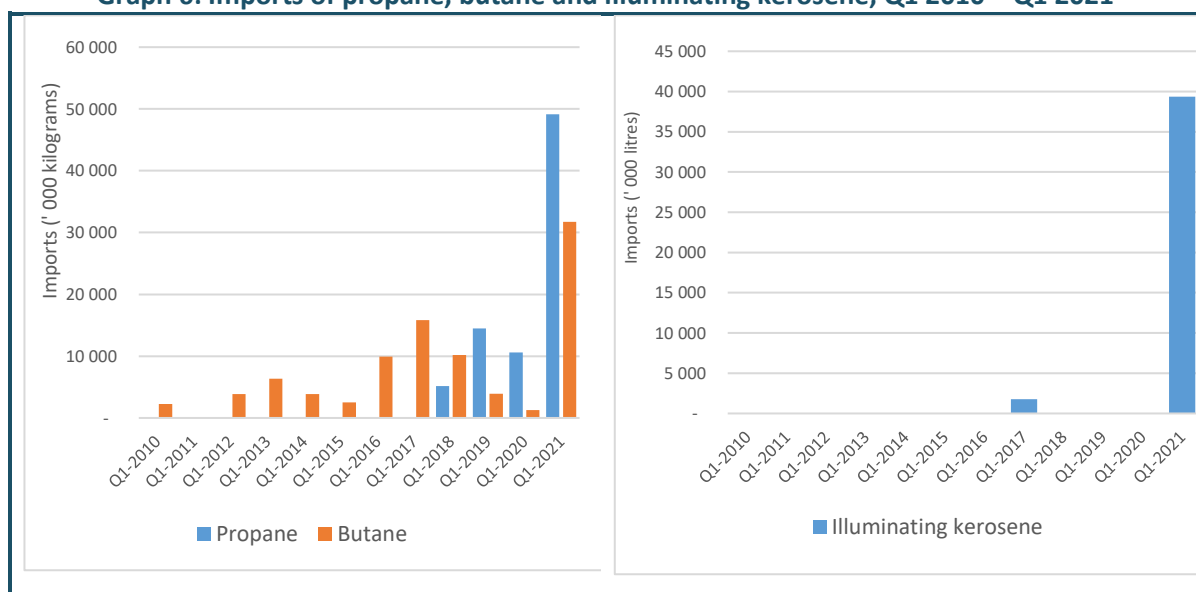
¹ <https://www.compcom.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/LPG-FINAL-NON-CONFIDENTIAL-VERSION.pdf>

While propane and butane have common applications, there are differences in their suitability for certain uses due to their chemical structure. They respond differently under different temperatures for instance.² In addition to common known residential use for cooking and heating, propane also has industrial uses in the manufacture of plastics, alcohol, fibers, and cosmetics. Butane is commonly used as a propellant for paint sprays and other spray cans, heating gas and a fuel gas in lighters and tanks. In the food sector, it is used as a propellant, extraction solvent, and additive. Blended together, propane and butane are also used as an alternative to traditional automotive fuel. This is commonly referred to as autogas³, which is viewed as a cleaner alternative to petrol and diesel. South Africa already uses autogas as a dual fuel in vehicles such as taxis and public buses.

Illuminating kerosene (or illuminating paraffin) is a combustible liquid commonly used residentially for heating and lighting, as well as cooking. While no longer prevalent due to electrification, in rural areas and areas that lack electricity infrastructure, illuminating kerosene is still widely used for fuel, to produce light in wick-fed oil lamps, and to cook in stoves and pressure burners, particularly in the SACU region.⁴ Although often used interchangeably, there are slight differences between kerosene and paraffin, with paraffin being a more refined and distilled version of kerosene. As with propane and butane, illuminating kerosene can be derived from crude oil distillation.

South Africa regularly imports both propane and butane, although propane imports rose above 3.8 million kilograms beginning in the second quarter of 2016. Prior to that period, quantities were often below the 20 000 kilogram range, with sporadic surges to the millions in between. Further, as Graph 6 shows, illuminating kerosene is not a commonly imported product. As at the first quarter of 2021, imports surged to 39.4 million litres, with 57% of the imported quantity coming from Oman. United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia made up the balance, at 32% and 12% respectively.

Graph 6: Imports of propane, butane and illuminating kerosene, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021⁵



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.

Note: Data for propane for 2010 – 2017 is too low to be visible on the graph. Data for butane for 2011 is too low to be visible on the graph. Further, data for 2013 and 2014 for illuminating kerosene is too low to be visible on the graph.

² <https://www.marquard-bahls.com/en/news-info/glossary/detail/term/butane-iso-butane-2-methylpropane-n-butane.html>

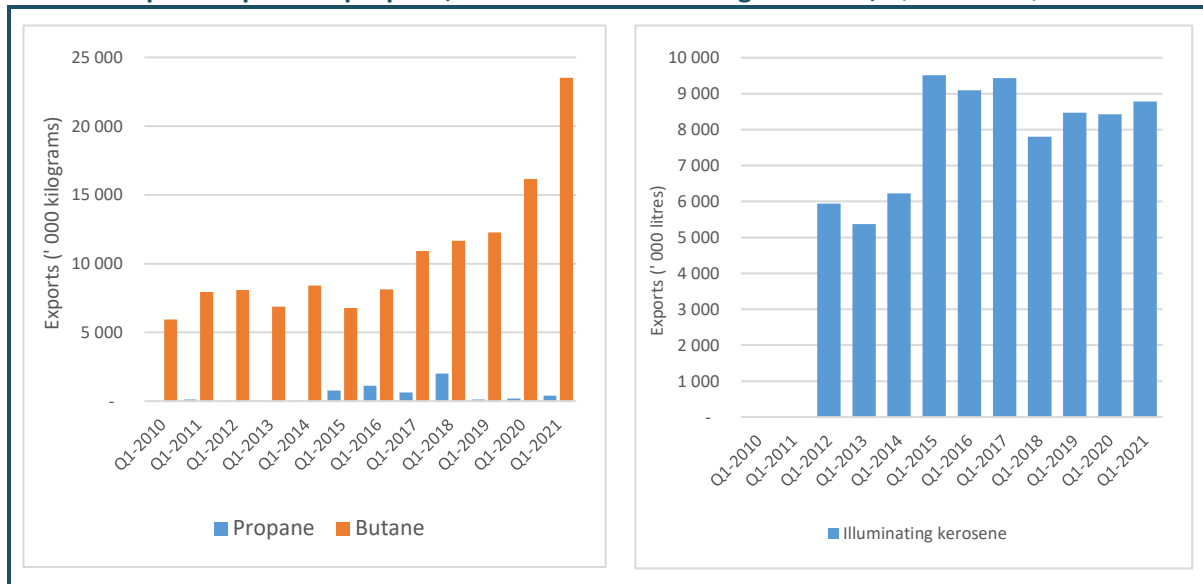
³ <https://www.autogassa.co.za/what-is-lpg-fuel/>

⁴ <https://saoil.co.za/products/kerosene/> and <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Legal/SCEA1964/LAPD-LPrim-Tariff-2012-04-Schedule-No-1-Part-1-Chapters-1-to-99.pdf>

⁵ Illuminating kerosene is on a different graph due to use of different measurement unit

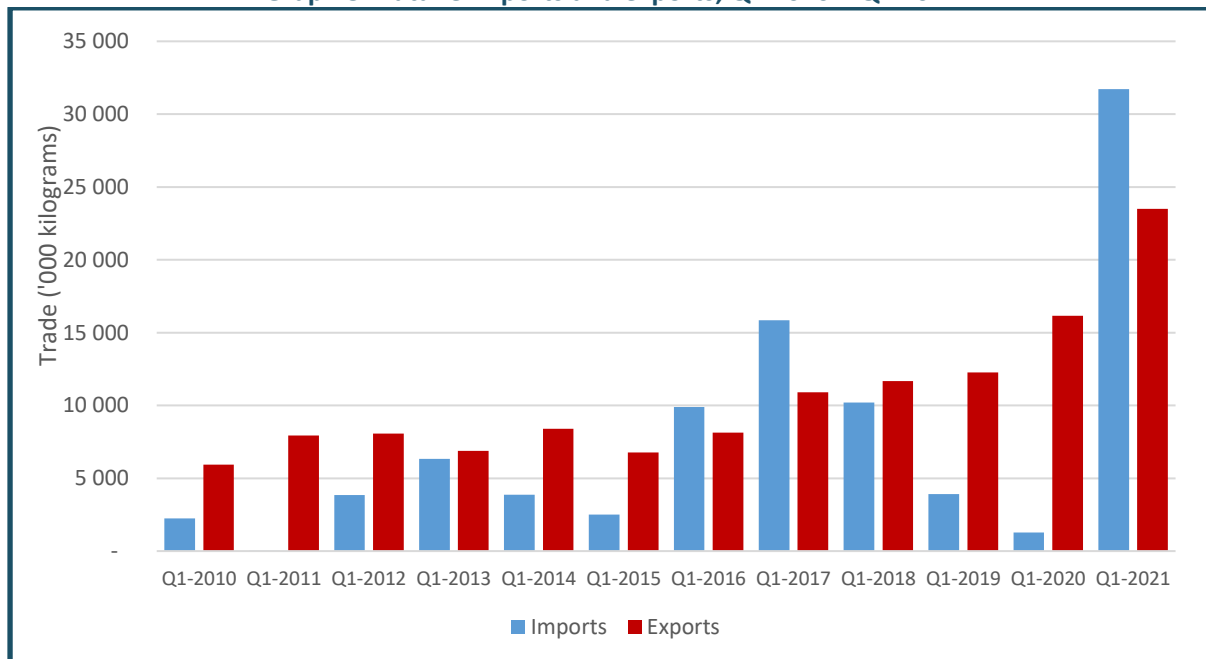
Graph 7: Graph 7 shows exports of propane, butane and illuminating kerosene for the period between the first quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2021. Over this period, in quantities, butane exports were higher than propane exports. Overall, with the exception of the first quarters of 2016, 2017 and 2021, South Africa exported more butane than was imported (see Graph 8). Further, although South Africa is generally a net exporter of illuminating kerosene, the last three quarters have seen this trend change as Oman, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia began exporting this product to South Africa in the third quarter of 2020.

Graph 7: Exports of propane, butane and illuminating kerosene, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.
Note: Data for propane for 2010 – 2014 and 2019 - 2020 is too low to be visible on the graph. There was no recorded export data for illuminating for 2010 and 2011

Graph 8: Butane imports and exports, Q1 2010 – Q1 2021



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2021.

Imports of these petroleum products are typically meant to cover local shortages, particularly in the winter months as demand for heating fuels increases. However, the surge in this quarter appears to be driven by various factors including fires and COVID-19 impacts. Lockdowns and ongoing working from home to curb the spread of COVID-19 for one led to the temporary shutdown of production facilities as demand fell drastically compared to the previous year. Although the petroleum sector was classified as essential, the decreased demand made operations unsustainable. By some estimates, LPG consumption declined by 31.3%, while petrol and diesel sales fell by 40% and 34% respectively in 2020. Demand will, and has already begun to increase, although it has not reached pre-pandemic levels.

Besides COVID-19, local refineries were already experiencing challenges. The shift to cleaner fuels for instance (from Euro 2 to Euro 5) carries significant costs that some refineries have said they cannot cover without state support or passing the cost onto the consumer. The local petroleum industry body estimates that converting existing refineries to import facilities could be 75% cheaper than upgrading for cleaner fuels. In addition, some LPG producers have been forced to shut down due to fire damage. Astron Energy Ltd, a unit of Glencore, has not yet restarted the Chevref refinery after an explosion and fire in July 2020. The Engen-owned Enref – the largest producer of LPG in the country – also remains closed following a fire in December 2020. In April, it was reported that Engen would convert the plant into a storage facility because the refinery is no longer suitable for long-term use. Last, PetroSA, South Africa’s national oil company indicated that it would shut down its Mossel Bay refinery which manufactures unleaded petrol, kerosene (paraffin), diesel, and propane, among others, if it does not find a supplier of feedstock.

The manufacturers of liquid fuels involved at this level of the value chain include international oil firms, subsidiaries of multinational firms, and local firms like Sasol and PetroSA. Multinational companies dominate the petroleum industry in South Africa, which is regulated by the Department of Mineral Resources and Energy.⁶ Most of the refineries also produce LPG. While the National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Pty) Ltd – a joint venture between Sasol Oil and Total SA – produces propane and butane molecules, it does not combine them to produce LPG. In South Africa LPG is produced mainly as by-product of the oil refining process and is not necessarily a core part of a refinery’s operations such that it would greatly influence business decisions.

Finding 3: Data errors and other issues

No data errors were reported for the first quarter of 2021.

⁶ <http://www.compcom.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Chapter-4.-Dynamics-of-the-LPG-market-in-South-Africa.pdf>

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q1 2021

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27090000	Crude oil	15.77	No change	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	14.70	1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	14.41	-1	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	11.25	No change	Not designated
5	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	6.91	6	Not designated
6	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	5.55	-1	Not designated
7	85171210	Cellphones	5.13	-1	Not designated
8	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	3.09	1	Not designated
9	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.84	1	Not designated
10	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	2.72	-3	Not designated
11	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	2.46	-3	Not designated
12	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.63	1	Not designated
13	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.62	2	Not designated
14	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	1.49	16	Not designated
15	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	1.47	-1	Not designated
16	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.44	5	Not designated
17	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.40	10	Not designated
18	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.39	14	Not designated
19	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	1.35	-7	Not designated
20	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.27	2	Not designated
21	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.26	-2	Not designated
22	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.25	-5	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
23	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	1.16	-7	Not designated
24	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	1.11	1	Not designated
25	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.11	4	Not designated
26	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.11	-8	Not designated
27	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 2 500 cm ³	1.09	-7	Not designated
28	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	1.06	37	Not designated
29	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.05	-1	Not designated
30	27160000	Electrical energy	1.03	-6	Not designated
31	85044000	Static converters	0.98	No change	Not designated
32	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15.000 kg	0.88	103	Not designated
33	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.87	27	Not designated
34	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.86	4	Not designated
35	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	0.85	5	Not designated
36	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.80	10	Not designated
37	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	0.79	-14	Not designated
38	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.78	-4	Not designated
39	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	0.78	-13	Not designated
40	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	0.75	150	Not designated
41	74031100	Refined copper	0.73	1	Not designated
42	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use : Other	0.72	-6	Not designated
43	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm ³	0.67	-10	Not designated
44	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.65	3	Not designated
45	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.61	5	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
46	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.59	8	Not designated
47	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.59	-12	Not designated
48	29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.59	50	Not designated
49	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.56	9	Not designated
50	27011200	Bituminous coal	0.55	23	Not designated
51	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.55	11	Not designated
52	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.53	1	Not designated
53	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.53	-2	90% designated
54	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.53	423	Not designated
55	61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	0.52	2	100% designated
56	87085085	Drive-axles with differential	0.51	No change	Not designated
57	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.50	-13	Not designated
58	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.49	-3	Not designated
59	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.48	-10	100% designated
60	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	1	Not designated
61	30022000	Vaccines for human medicine	0.46	-24	Not designated
62	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.46	63	Not designated
63	22083010	Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less	0.45	11	Not designated
64	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.45	267	Not designated
65	85371090	Boards and cabinets etc. of apparatus for electricity control or distribution, voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.44	10	Not designated
66	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.44	16	Not designated
67	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.44	13	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
68	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: other	0.43	9	Not designated
69	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: other	0.43	-6	100% designated
70	85299020	Components for transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.42	1533	30% – 60% designated, 20% – 100% for components
71	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed	0.41	28	Not designated
72	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls’ carriages: other	0.40	47	Not designated
73	72026000	Ferro-nickel	0.40	30	100% designated
74	64039990	Footwear with rubber or plastic soles: Other	0.40	-6	100% designated
75	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: other	0.40	1	Not designated
76	64029100	Footwear covering the ankle, with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics	0.39	-5	100% designated
77	84069000	Parts of steam and other vapour turbines, n.e.s.	0.38	306	Not designated
78	39072090	Polyethers, in primary forms: other	0.38	102	Not designated
79	61102000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.38	29	100% designated
80	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.38	-8	Not designated
81	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.37	20	Not designated
82	38151200	Supported catalysts with precious metal or a precious-metal compound as the active substance, n.e.s.	0.37	205	Not designated
83	76012000	Unwrought aluminium alloys	0.37	45	Not designated
84	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.36	9	Not designated
85	84807100	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.35	-2	Not designated
86	84335100	Combine harvester-threshers	0.35	73	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q1 2020 – Q1 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
87	87169090	Parts of trailers and semi-trailers and other vehicles not mechanically propelled, n.e.s.: other	0.35	18	Not designated
88	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.35	-19	Not designated
89	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding optical)	0.34	-10	Not designated
90	84295190	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: other	0.34	52	Not designated
91	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.34	210	Not designated
92	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkyl-naphthalenes	0.34	-3	Not designated
93	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions: other	0.34	1	Not designated
94	87089490	Steering wheels, steering columns and steering boxes, and parts thereof	0.33	-16	Not designated
95	64041190	Sports footwear: Other	0.33	11	100% designated
96	39023000	Propylene copolymers, in primary forms	0.33	33	Not designated
97	72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.33	65	100% designated
98	76042965	Bars, rods and solid profiles, of aluminium alloys, n.e.s.	0.33	40	Not designated
99	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.33	-9	Not designated
100	85299080	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.32	74	30% - 60% designated, 20% - 100% for components

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q1 2021

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
01069000	Live animals	Surge within usual variance	22 198 290 692	Units	2742%	Not designated
27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 1 643 757 400	Kilograms	-38%	Not designated
27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	455 885 461	Litres	24%	Not designated
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Import commodity	770 558 516	Litres	235%	Not designated
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 24 459 906	Kilograms	-3%	Not designated
25232900	Portland cement	Ongoing monitoring	239 661 373	Kilograms	94%	Not designated
27011200	Bituminous coal	Import commodity	100 190 178	Kilograms	36%	Not designated
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Decline in imports	- 50 162 016	Kilograms	-14%	Not designated
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	12 722 421	Kilograms	8%	Not designated
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 82 990 496	Kilograms	-34%	Not designated
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Ongoing monitoring	113 224 147	Kilograms	239%	Not designated
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Not significant	55 054 138	Kilograms	61%	Not designated
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	77 908 026	Kilograms	157%	Not designated
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Decline in imports	- 28 854 220	Kilograms	-19%	Not designated
28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	1 017 731	Kilograms	1%	Not designated
28151200	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	Not significant	17 229 790	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	72 838 508	Kilograms	301%	Not designated
31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Not significant	33 356 627	Kilograms	84%	Not designated
98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Not significant	19 316 698	Kilograms	38%	Not designated
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Not significant	22 759 788	Kilograms	58%	Not designated

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	17 664 006	Units	40%	Not designated
98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	Decline in imports	- 11 357 344	Kilograms	-16%	Not designated
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Surge within usual variance	30 946 960	Kilograms	121%	Not designated
02071210	Frozen chicken, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant	5 077 092	Kilograms	11%	Not designated
22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Decline in imports	- 22 238 614	Litres	-30%	Not designated
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Selected for analysis	38 522 453	Kilograms	363%	Not designated
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 3 331 872	Kilograms	-7%	Not designated
28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Ongoing monitoring	22 198 167	Kilograms	119%	Not designated
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles	Not significant	5 797 284	Units	17%	Not designated
27101215	Illuminating kerosene	Selected for analysis	39 371 845	Litres	n/a¹	Not designated
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Not significant	15 851 260	Units	68%	Not designated
84248900	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	Surge within usual variance	26 586 046	Units	212%	Not designated
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 7 317 555	Units	-16%	Not designated
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Not significant	2 681 551	Kilograms	8%	Not designated
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Not significant	4 100 959	Kilograms	13%	Not designated
23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Not significant	8 513 301	Kilograms	32%	Not designated
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Decline in imports	- 14 221 697	Kilograms	-31%	Not designated
27111390	Butanes, liquefied: Other	Selected for analysis	30 453 898	Kilograms	2393%	Not designated
85423900	Electronic integrated circuits (excl. such as processors, controllers, memories and amplifiers)	Not significant	10 064 461	Kilograms	54%	Not designated
28365000	Calcium carbonate	Not significant	11 029 548	Kilograms	65%	Not designated
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Decline in imports	- 373 171	Kilograms	-1%	Not designated

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
85232100	Cards incorporating a magnetic stripe for the recording of sound or of other phenomena	Ongoing monitoring	18 047 840	Units	186%	Not designated
96089100	Pen nibs and nib points	Surge within usual variance	16 456 086	Units	150%	Not designated
23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize	Not significant	9 452 829	Kilograms	53%	Not designated
85045000	Inductors (excl. inductors for discharge lamps or tubes)	Not significant	9 237 396	Kilograms	54%	Not designated
72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant	7 695 346	Kilograms	41%	100% designated
11072020	Roasted malt: Of barley	Not significant	7 527 009	Kilograms	42%	Not designated
72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant	7 584 341	Kilograms	55%	100% designated
29053100	Ethylene glycol	Decline in imports	- 91 013	Kilograms	0%	Not designated
72083700	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	Not significant	5 699 419	Kilograms	37%	100% designated

¹ There were no imports of the product in the first quarter of 2020, thus a growth rate cannot be calculated.