



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

SECOND QUARTER 2021

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TIPS TRACKERS

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

[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 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.

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IMPORT TRENDS

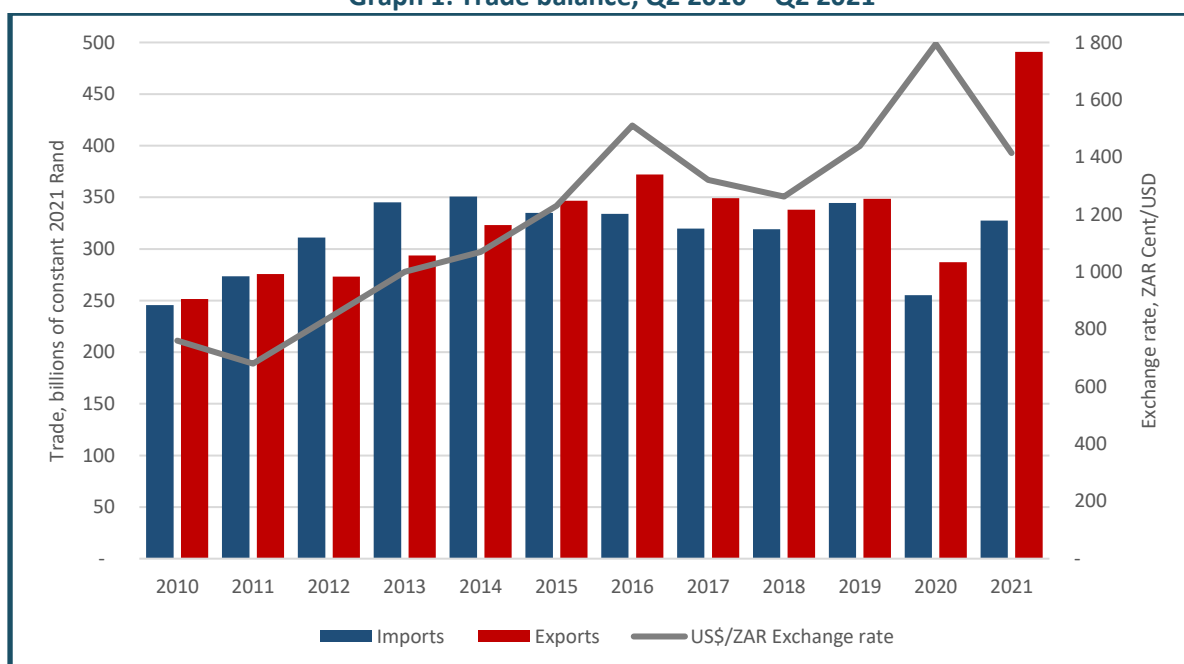
Trade context

South Africa maintained a strong trade balance in the second quarter of 2021, with a surplus of R163 billion, a substantial increase from the roughly R30 billion reported in the second quarter of 2020. The large surplus is mainly the outcome of a surge in mineral prices for ores and platinum. Overall trade improved in the second quarter of 2021 following an 18% decline in exports and a 26% decline in imports in the second quarter of 2020 as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Graph 1 shows South African trade between 2010 and 2021. Total imports grew by about 28% to R328 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2021, while exports grew by about 71% to R491 billion. Although still slightly lower than reported in the second quarter of 2019, imports have returned to their general trend. In contrast, exports surged to a new high, driven by high mineral prices, including a more than R30 billion increase in ore export revenue between the second quarter of 2019 and the second quarter of 2021. Compared against the second quarter of 2021, ore export revenue increased by about R37.7 billion. Exports will likely decline as mineral prices decline.

Imports from the top five import sources grew by a combined R38.6 billion (or 34% year-on-year), with imports from China increasing by about 12% – the lowest increase among the five countries. However, this lower increase is due to China being the first country to contend with the virus, with most of the impact felt in the first quarter. Further, imports from the United States (US), India and Saudi Arabia all more than doubled, while imports from Germany grew by about 41%. In all, the top five countries accounted for 46% total imports.

Diesel surpassed crude oil to become the top import item in the second quarter of 2021. Total diesel imports amounted to R18.4 billion (from R6.1 billion in the second quarter of 2020), while crude oil imports amounted to R14.5 billion (down from R16.7 billion in the second quarter of 2020). Overall, the value of the top five import items grew, from R35 billion in the second quarter of 2020 to R62.5 billion for the quarter under review.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2021

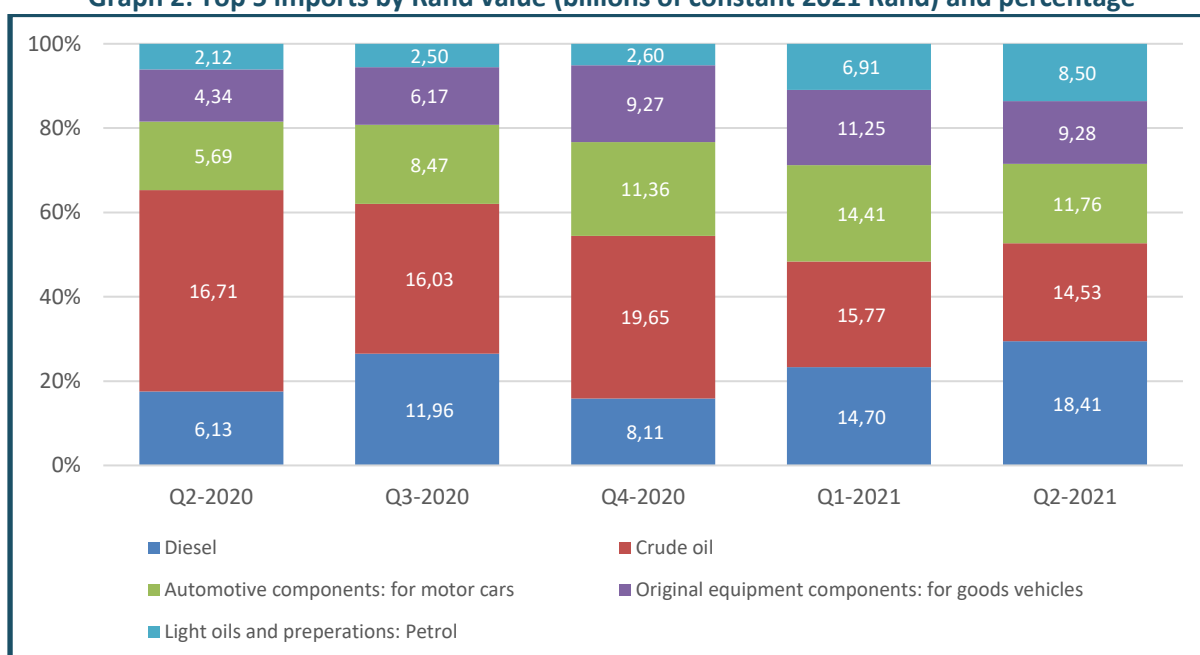


Source: Calculated from South African Reserve Bank (SARS) Trade Statistics and South African Reserve Bank (SARB).

The top five export products increased in value by more than 115% (or R76.2 billion) in the year to the second quarter of 2021. At HS 8 level, exports of unwrought rhodium show the highest year-on-year growth at more than 500% (or R39.4 billion), followed by agglomerated iron ores and concentrates exports at more than 100% growth (or R13.9 billion), and gold exports at more than 50% growth (or R11.1 billion). In all, the top five export products accounted for about 29% of exports for the second quarter of 2021.

The composition of the top five import items remained unchanged from the second quarter of 2020, although there was a slight change in the order as diesel imports more than doubled year-on-year. With the exception of crude oil, which saw a year-on-year decline of about 13% (or about R2.18 billion) to R14.5 billion, the other products making up the top five increased in value in the year to the second quarter of 2021. However, diesel was the only import item to show a quarter-on-quarter increase, while the other four items declined between the first and second quarters of 2021 (see Graph 2).

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



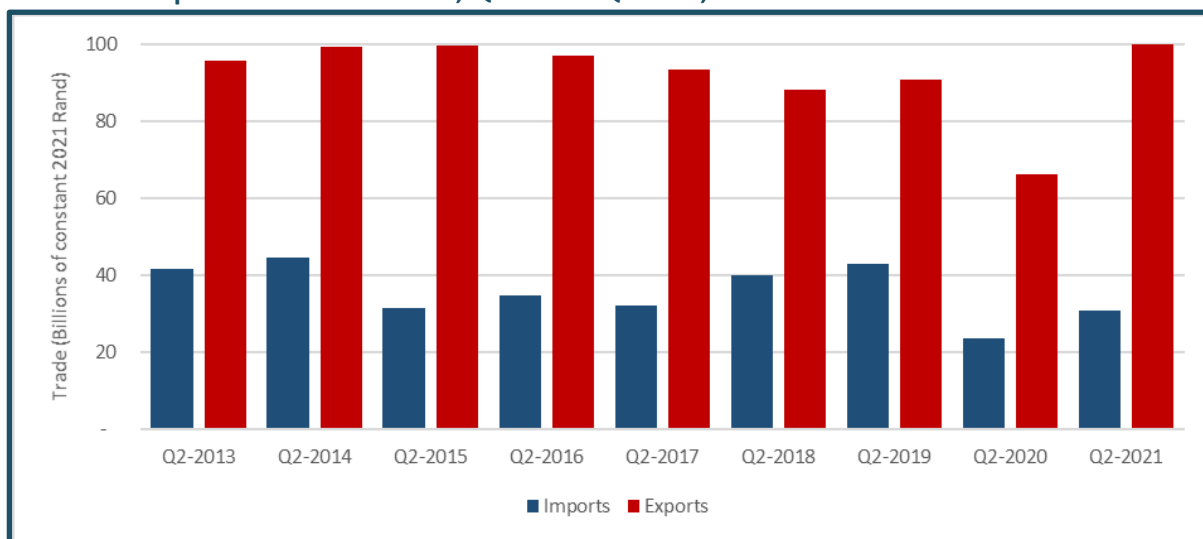
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2021.

Continental trade

Imports from the continent declined by about 26% (or about R11 billion between the second quarter of 2013 and the second quarter of 2021, while exports increased by about 4%. However, imports show recovery for the year to the second quarter of 2021, increasing by about 32% (or about R7 billion) from the pandemic low of R24 billion in the second quarter of 2020. Over the same period, exports to the rest of the continent almost doubled to about R100 billion (see Graph 3).

Crude oil imports accounted for about 25% of total imports from the continent; along with light vessels such as fire floats and floating cranes at about 6% of total imports; gold and alcoholic solutions at about 4% of the total apiece; and electrical energy at about 3% of the total. In all, these top five import products accounted for about 41% of total imports from the continent, and amounted to about R12.8 billion. Notably, South Africa does not appear to be a regular importer of light vessels, and this marks the first quarter in which imports of this product exceeded R1 billion. Almost all the imports of this product (about R1.8 billion) came from Namibia, with the R552 000 balance coming from the United Kingdom (UK), Taiwan and Liberia.

Graph 3: Continental trade, Q2 2013 – Q2 2021, billions of constant 2021 Rand

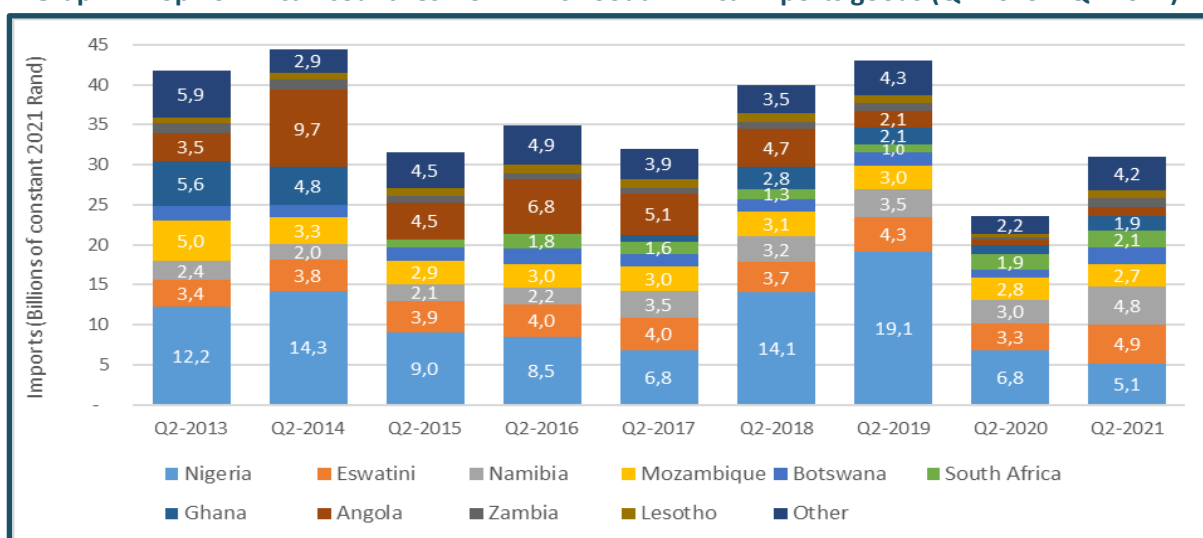


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2021.

Nigeria remained the top source of total imports from the continent, even as imports from the country remained about 58% lower than in the second quarter of 2013. Imports from Ghana and Angola also decreased significantly between the second quarter of 2013 and the second quarter of 2021. All three countries predominantly export crude oil to South Africa, and have thus been impacted by a decline in local crude oil demand (about two billion kilograms in the second quarter of 2021 compared to about five billion kilograms in the second quarter of 2019).

Overall, the top 10 import sources within the continent accounted for 91% (about R21.4 billion from a total of R23.6 billion) of total imports from the continent in the second quarter of 2020, compared to 86% (about R26.8 billion from a total of about R31 billion) in the second quarter of 2021. Notably, these include about R1.9 billion in reimports in 2020 and about R2.1 billion in 2021. The majority of the reimports were products of the printing industry – including books, newspapers and pictures; and in the quarter under review, aircraft and related parts and components. Graph 4 shows the top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods.

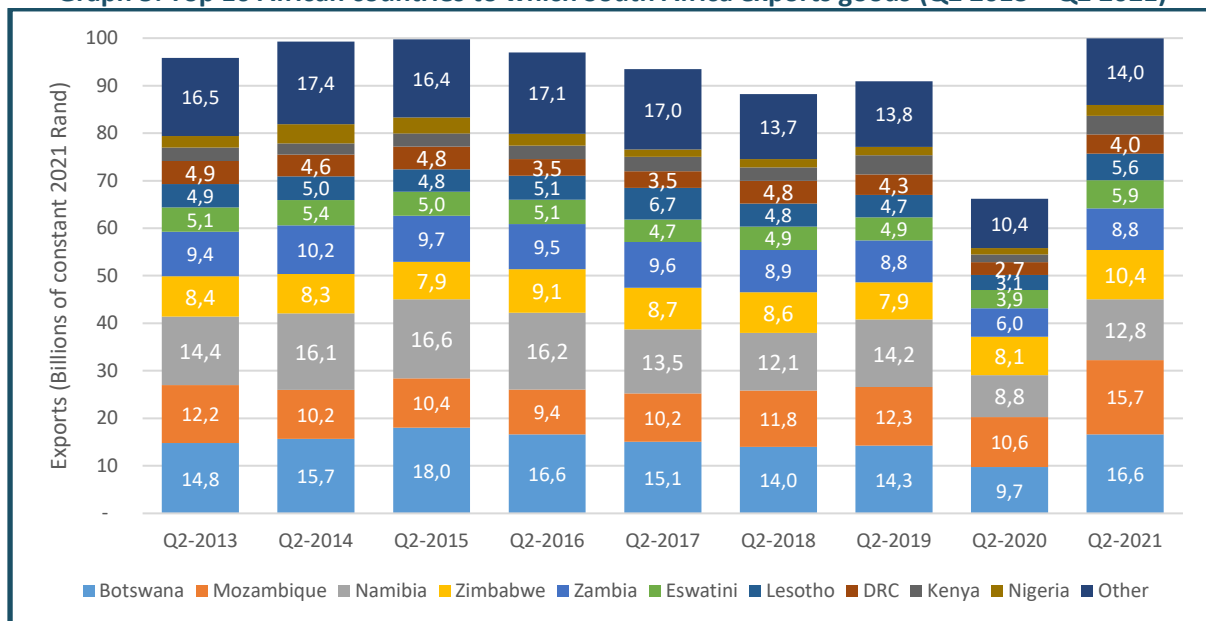
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2021)



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

Exports to the rest of the continent increased by more 50% in the year to the second quarter of 2021, up from about R66 billion in the second quarter of 2020. In absolute terms, exports to Botswana show the highest year-on-year growth, growing from R9.7 billion in the second quarter of 2020 to around R16.6 billion in the second quarter of 2021. Besides Botswana, South African exports to other countries such as Mozambique (R5.1 billion growth), Namibia (R4 billion growth), Zimbabwe (R2.3 billion), as well as Zambia (R2.8 billion growth), also saw significant growth. Combined, these five countries accounted for R21.1 billion of the total R33.8 billion export growth in the year to the second quarter of 2021. At product level, with the exception of goods vehicles and medicines, the 10 products with the highest absolute growth were minerals (liquid fuels and diamonds) and ores. In all, these top 10 products accounted for about R14.3 billion in export growth to other African countries. Graph 5 shows the top 10 export destinations on the continent.

Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2021)



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

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R147.5 billion in the second quarter of 2021, up from R144.1 billion in the first quarter. Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 imports by Rand value for the second quarter of 2021. These imports can be classified into at least seven broad categories: 1) petroleum and other liquid fuels; 2) information and communications technology (ICT) equipment; 3) food and beverages; 4) production metals; 5) medical equipment; 6) aircraft and aircraft components; and 7) automotive (including automotive components).

Numerous products showed significant changes in rank in the year to the second quarter of 2021 (see Annexure 1). These include aeroplanes and other powered aircraft (R0.73 billion); waste and scrap of silver (R0.41 billion); semi-finished stainless steel products (R0.61 billion); illuminating kerosene (R0.40 billion); as well as waste and scrap of platinum (R0.37 billion). There was no sudden surge in demand for aircraft, rather, due to the pandemic-related lockdown in the second quarter of 2020, there were no imports of aircrafts. Nevertheless, as the economy restarted, imports of this product began to rise, though they remain below pre-pandemic levels. Waste and scrap of silver (HS 71129990); waste and scrap of platinum (HS 71129200) and semi-finished stainless steel products (HS 72189100) are not regular import items for South Africa.

Import surges

2 shows the list of the Top 50 import products by quantity for the second quarter of 2021. In this annexure, based on a long-term view, import trends are classified into different categories such as not significant, data errors, and increases selected for analysis. From the 50 products, two were selected for analysis, while seven were part of ongoing monitoring. Further, three items were flagged for possible data errors, with another seven products showing a decline in imported quantities (see With the exception of raw cane sugar, which saw both a quantity and Rand value decline in the year to the second quarter of 2021, the six remaining products saw imported quantities decline while the Rand value increased. For instance, while crude oil imports were about 50% lower compared to the second quarter of 2020, their import value was about 201% higher.

Table 1). With the exception of raw cane sugar, which saw both a quantity and Rand value decline in the year to the second quarter of 2021, the six remaining products saw imported quantities decline while the Rand value increased. For instance, while crude oil imports were about 50% lower compared to the second quarter of 2020, their import value was about 201% higher.

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q2 2020 and Q2 2021

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH / DECLINE, RAND
27090000	Crude oil	-2 046 178 178	Kilograms	-50%	201%
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	-5 537 846	Kilograms	-2%	20%
17011300	Raw cane sugar	-17 303 624	Kilograms	-21%	-17%
02071210	Frozen chicken, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	-7 556 499	Kilograms	-17%	5%
27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas): Other	-5 443 366	Kilograms	-14%	23%
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	-49 262 405	Units	-60%	12%
23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize	-553 371	Kilograms	-2%	21%

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

Explanation of import surges

Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges

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

Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges from Q1 2019

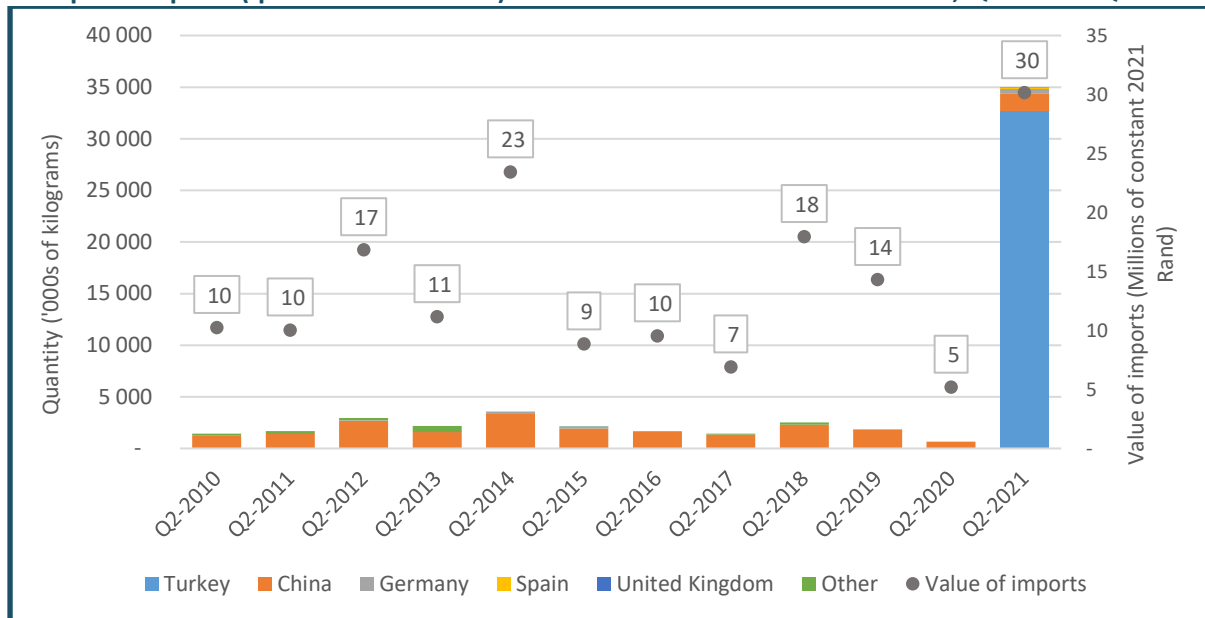
HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATION
25232900	Portland cement	Ongoing	Imports of this product have grown significantly since the early 2000s, and more so over the past three years. While imports from China have become sporadic over the years, imports from Pakistan and Vietnam have remained high. However, the National Treasury recently released a new Circular designating, at 100% local content, Portland cement and other related products. It stands to be seen how this new designation status will affect imports in the future.
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Inconsistent	Imports generally inconsistent. Imported quantity higher than in Q2 2020, but significantly lower than imports from Q3 2020. Top sources for Q2 2021 are Lithuania, Chile, Russia, Jordan and Germany.
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing	Imports reached 111.3 million kilograms in Q2 2021. Almost all imports came from Oman, with another approximately one million kilograms coming from Europe and China.
25231000	Cement clinkers	Inconsistent	Imports surged to a high of 109.6 million kilograms in Q2 2021 from 49.3 million kilograms in Q2 2020. The trend has varied over the years, sometimes reaching as low as one million kilograms in a quarter.
27101215	Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing	Rise in imports is ongoing. Imports increased to 66.8 million litres in Q2 2021 from a low 20 litres in Q2 2019 and two litres in Q2 2020. The bulk of the imports comes from the Middle East.
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Ongoing	Imports continued to increase in Q2 2021, with the bulk coming from the US.
27111390	Butanes, liquefied: Other	Ongoing	Q2 imports slightly lower than reported for Q1 2021, with 23.3 million kilograms of the 29,6 million kilograms imported coming from the US.

Finding 2: Aluminium ore and concentrate

Aluminium ore (HS 2606000) is primarily used in the production of aluminium oxide (or alumina), which in turn is used to produce aluminium metal, pigments, cement, and chemical compounds. Aluminium concentrates come from the extraction and processing of other metals; and like aluminium ore, are used to produce aluminium metal. Historically, aluminium ore and concentrates imports remained below five million kilograms per quarter, with the majority of imports coming from China. However, in the second quarter of 2021, aluminium ore and concentrates imports surged to 35 million

kilograms, with the bulk (33 million kilograms) coming from Turkey, marking the second time South Africa imported this product from Turkey. Although with considerable fluctuations, the value of imports has increased in the past decade. In addition to quantity imported, Graph 6 shows that the value of total imports increased from R10 million in the second quarter of 2010 to R30 million in the second quarter of 2021, in 2021 constant rand.

Graph 6: Imports (quantities and value) of aluminium ores and concentrates, Q2 2010 – Q2 2021



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

The reason behind the surge in aluminium ore and concentrates imports is unclear. South Africa does not have aluminium ore deposits and often imports the mineral for its aluminium industry. That is, South Africa imports aluminium oxide (HS 28182000), which in turn is used as a primary input for aluminium production. South32, a multinational company that owns South Africa’s primary aluminium producer – Hillside smelter, indicates that it mostly imports aluminium oxide from its Wolsey Alumina operations in Australia.¹

Further, at first glance, aluminium oxide imports – used for aluminium manufacturing – appear to have surged in the second quarter of 2021. Compared against Q4 2019 (i.e. prior to the pandemic and global supply chain disruptions) the volume of imports was 366 million kilograms, which then surged to 795 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2021. However, this appears to be a data error as it is not matched by an increase in value (further explained in Finding 4).

Global demand for aluminium products has risen over the past months, likely on the back of the products being important inputs into renewable energy products. With South Africa being the largest producer of aluminium on the continent, a surge in local imports of aluminium ores and concentrates would mean that domestic aluminium manufacturers are not supplying local demand, and requires further analysis.

¹ <https://www.south32.net/our-business/southern-africa/south-africa-aluminium>

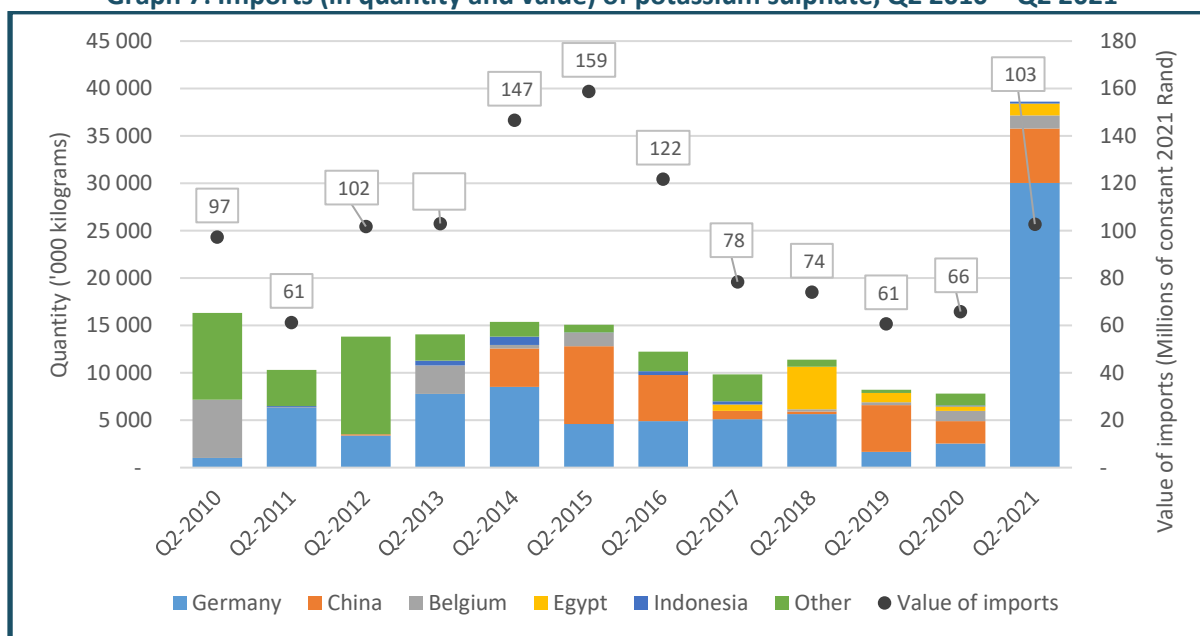
Finding 3: Potassium sulphate (excluding that in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)

Potassium sulphate, or sulphate of potash (HS 31043000) is a potassium fertiliser comprising about 50% potassium and 18% sulphur.² and can also be produced through the reaction of potassium chloride with sulphuric acid. Although potassium sulphate provides similar nutrients to potassium chloride, in some instances the former is preferred for certain chloride-sensitive plants like potatoes, some nut species like almonds, as well as citrus. However, potassium sulphate is generally more expensive than potassium chloride, which affects demand. For instance, whereas potassium chloride imports range anywhere between 15 million kilograms and 205 million kilograms per quarter, potassium sulphate imports range from three million to 30 million kilograms per quarter.

South Africa is a net importer of fertiliser, especially potassium. The local sector is concentrated, and dominated by large companies like Omnia Fertilisers and Kynoch Fertilisers, while Sasol and Industrial Development Corporation-owned Foskor supply inputs for the production of fertiliser. Demand for fertiliser is linked to the performance of the agricultural sector, and can make up to a third of production costs depending on the crop.³ Potassium is important for plant growth and aids with the movement of sugar through plants and bolsters resilience in the event of stresses such as disease and drought.⁴

Graph 7 shows imports of potassium sulphate for the second quarter of 2021 which surged by 394% this quarter. South Africa imported over 38 million kilograms of potassium sulphate, valued at about R103 million. The bulk of the imports (30 million kilograms) came from Germany. Overall the surge is likely attributable to the performance of the agriculture industry, which saw GDP growth of 6.2% in the second quarter 2021.

Graph 7: Imports (in quantity and value) of potassium sulphate, Q2 2010 – Q2 2021



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

² <https://www.fao.org/3/a0443e/a0443e.pdf>.

³ The fertiliser and nitrogen industry. July 2021. Who Owns Whom.

⁴ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs155-99/fs155-99.pdf>.

Finding 4: Data errors

Table 3 provides a list of possible data errors for the second quarter of 2021.

Table 3: Possible data errors and other issues

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION OF ERROR
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Error in reporting quantities imported from Australia for June 2021. Notably, while June imports surged to 590 million kilograms from 104 million kilograms, the value of the imports declined slightly from R463.5 million in May to R462 million in June 2021. One explanation is a conversion error, from tonnes as reported by Australia, to kilograms as reported by South Africa.
85068090	Primary cells and primary batteries, electric: Other	Error in reporting quantities imported from China in May 2021. The surge in imported quantities is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of the imports.
39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excluding polymethyl methacrylate): Other	Error in reporting quantities imported from South Korea in May 2021. The surge in imported quantities is not matched by a corresponding increase in the value of the imports.

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q2 2021

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2020 - Q2 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27101230	Diesel	18.41	1	Not designated
2	27090000	Crude oil	14.53	-1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	11.76	No change	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	9.28	1	Not designated
5	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	8.50	6	Not designated
6	85171210	Cellphones	5.51	No change	Not designated
7	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	3.90	14	Not designated
8	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	3.32	9	Not designated
9	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	2.91	10	Not designated
10	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2.58	24	Not designated
11	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.48	-4	Not designated
12	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	2.13	19	Not designated
13	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.73	No change	Not designated
14	89059000	Light-vessels, fire-floats, floating cranes and other vessels (excluding dredgers, floating or submersible drilling or production platforms; fishing vessels and warships)	1.72	5149	60% designated
15	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	1.59	20	Not designated
16	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.54	17	Not designated
17	33021000	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.47	8	Not designated
18	90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	1.47	2	Not designated
19	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	1.40	-3	Not designated
20	38220000	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.39	-6	Not designated
21	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	1.30	9	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2020 - Q2 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
22	85177090	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	1.28	6	Not designated
23	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.26	6	Not designated
24	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use : Other	1.25	-1	Not designated
25	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.23	-3	Not designated
26	85044000	Static converters	1.20	-8	Not designated
27	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	1.17	24	Not designated
28	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.11	-16	Not designated
29	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.08	-14	Not designated
30	27160000	Electrical energy	0.99	-4	Not designated
31	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.99	5	Not designated
32	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.98	12	Not designated
33	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	0.95	4	Not designated
34	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.94	14	Not designated
35	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.93	435	Not designated
36	85414010	Photosensitive semiconductor devices	0.90	6	15% designated
37	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	0.90	2	Not designated
38	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	0.85	-14	Not designated
39	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	0.84	-1	Not designated
40	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.84	1	Not designated
41	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.84	-1	Not designated
42	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.76	7	Not designated
43	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15.000 kg	0.73	5121	Not designated
44	17011300	Raw cane sugar	0.70	-12	Not designated
45	49070010	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	0.65	-35	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2020 - Q2 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
46	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.65	58	Not designated
47	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.65	86	Not designated
48	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.63	2	Not designated
49	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.: Other	0.63	6	Not designated
50	27011200	Bituminous coal	0.63	35	Not designated
51	72189100	Semi-finished products of stainless steel, of rectangular "other than square" cross-section	0.61	5 107	100% designated
52	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.60	No change	Not designated
53	88021200	Helicopters of an unladen weight > 2.000 kg	0.59	69	Not designated
54	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.59	-7	Not designated
55	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.52	20	Not designated
56	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.52	51	Not designated
57	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.50	-14	Not designated
58	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.50	59	90% designated
59	22083010	Whiskies : In containers holding 2 li or less	0.50	40	Not designated
60	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.49	9	Not designated
61	84148000	Air pumps, air or other gas compressors and ventilating or recycling hoods incorporating a fan	0.48	30	Not designated
62	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.47	5	Not designated
63	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	7	Not designated
64	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.47	4	Not designated
65	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	-12	Not designated
66	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.46	87	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2020 - Q2 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
67	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.46	299	Not designated
68	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed	0.46	26	Not designated
69	39041000	Poly "vinyl chloride", in primary forms, not mixed with any other substances	0.45	208	Not designated
70	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods	0.45	81	Not designated
71	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages: Other	0.45	32	Not designated
72	85258090	Television cameras, digital cameras and video camera recorders: Other	0.44	4	Not designated
73	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.43	5	Not designated
74	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.43	-28	Not designated
75	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.43	-10	100% designated
76	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine": Other	0.43	-22	Not designated
77	85371090	Boards and cabinets, etc. of apparatus for electricity control or distribution, voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.43	23	Not designated
78	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.42	3	Not designated
79	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.42	1	Not designated
80	29349900	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.42	-8	Not designated
81	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.42	67	100% designated
82	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.42	86	Not designated
83	71129990	Waste and scrap of silver: Other	0.41	5 034	Not designated
84	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	0.41	89	Not designated
85	27101215	Illuminating kerosene	0.40	4 782	Not designated
86	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkyl naphthalenes	0.39	-25	Not designated
87	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.39	3	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q2 2020 - Q2 2021	DESIGNATION STATUS
88	72026000	Ferro-nickel	0.38	-26	100% designated
89	48115990	Paper and paperboard, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed: Other	0.38	-32	Not designated
90	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excluding poly“methyl methacrylate”): Other	0.38	-27	Not designated
91	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions: Other	0.37	-31	Not designated
92	84304100	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery for boring earth or extracting minerals or ores	0.37	-34	Not designated
93	84291100	Self-propelled bulldozers and angledozers, track laying	0.37	-22	Not designated
94	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits “smart cards”: Digital	0.37	-30	Not designated
95	39072090	Polyethers, in primary forms (excluding polyacetals and goods of 3002 10): Other	0.37	10	Not designated
96	71129200	Waste and scrap of platinum, incl. metal clad with platinum	0.37	4 980	Not designated
97	64039990	Footwear with rubber or plastic soles: Other	0.37	No change	100% designated
98	87169090	Parts of trailers and semi-trailers and other vehicles not mechanically propelled, n.e.s.: Other	0.37	21	Not designated
99	64041190	Sports footwear: Other	0.36	12	100% designated
100	84295190	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: Other	0.36	-34	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q2 2021

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/ DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	1 462 282 896	Litres	121%	Not designated
27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 2 046 178 178	Kilograms	-50%	Not designated
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Import commodity	730 994 494	Litres	160%	Not designated
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding. artificial corundum)	Data error	477 861 948	Kilograms	152%	Not designated
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Not significant	103 692 126	Kilograms	17%	Not designated
27011200	Bituminous coal	Import commodity	291 802 546	Kilograms	179%	Not designated
85068090	Primary cells and primary batteries, electric: Other	Data error	292 452 539	Units	2 800%	Not designated
25232900	Portland cement	Ongoing monitoring	192 268 530	Kilograms	216%	Not designated
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Decline in imports	- 5 537 846	Kilograms	-2%	Not designated
39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excluding poly“methyl methacrylate”): Other	Data error	181 507 456	Kilograms	1 481%	Not designated
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	Surge within usual variance	166 665 256	Kilograms	744%	Not designated
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Not significant	15 600 438	Kilograms	10%	Not designated
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Not significant	21 008 500	Kilograms	15%	Not designated
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	101 571 201	Kilograms	180%	Not designated
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Not significant	33 241 486	Kilograms	29%	Not designated
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excl. anthracite and bituminous coal)	Not significant	39 254 774	Kilograms	40%	Not designated
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Ongoing monitoring	81 786 846	Kilograms	153%	Not designated
28042900	Rare gases (excluding argon)	Not significant	3 988 441	Cubic metres	3%	Not designated

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/ DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing monitoring	58 178 656	Kilograms	110%	Not designated
25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing monitoring	60 311 980	Kilograms	122%	Not designated
01069000	Live animals	Surge within usual variance	69 646 671	Units	275%	Not designated
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles	Not significant	20 644 307	Units	32%	Not designated
28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	14 137 584	Kilograms	21%	Not designated
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Not significant	4 060 122	Kilograms	5%	Not designated
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	5 899 388	Units	9%	Not designated
28151200	Sodium hydroxide in aqueous solution	Not significant	30 208 889	Kilograms	74%	Not designated
17011300	Raw cane sugar	Decline in imports	- 17 303 624	Kilograms	-21%	Not designated
27101215	Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing monitoring	66 828 941	Litres	3 341 447 066% ⁵	Not designated
98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Surge within usual variance	39 059 378	Kilograms	167%	Not designated
98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	Surge within usual variance	32 737 108	Kilograms	135%	Not designated
27111200	Propane, liquefied	Ongoing monitoring	34 317 641	Kilograms	166%	Not designated
84248900	Mechanical appliances for projecting, dispersing or spraying liquids or powders, n.e.s.	Not significant	4 187 567	Units	9%	Not designated
31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Surge within usual variance	31 928 283	Kilograms	155%	Not designated
29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant	9 890 381	Kilograms	25%	Not designated
85411000	Diodes (excluding photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Not significant	13 403 413	Units	49%	Not designated
28331100	Disodium sulphate	Not significant	8 370 329	Kilograms	27%	Not designated
23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Not significant	10 526 723	Kilograms	37%	Not designated
31043000	Potassium sulphate	Selected for analysis	30 788 673	Kilograms	394%	Not designated

⁵ The increase in imports comes from a low base of about 20 litres in 2020, and rose to more than 60 million litres in the second quarter of 2021, hence the seemingly odd percentage growth.

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/ DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
02071210	Frozen chicken, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	Decline in imports	- 7 556 499	Kilograms	-17%	Not designated
26060000	Aluminium ores and concentrates	Selected for analysis	34 320 470	Kilograms	5 462%	Not designated
27112990	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas) : Other	Decline in imports	- 5 443 366	Kilograms	-14%	Not designated
90189000	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 49 262 405	Units	-60%	Not designated
44029000	Wood charcoal	Not significant	6 746 865	Kilograms	28%	Not designated
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Surge within usual variance	15 834 400	Kilograms	112%	Not designated
27111390	Butanes, liquefied: Other	Ongoing monitoring	23 630 633	Kilograms	396%	Not designated
85423900	Electronic integrated circuits (excl. such as processors, controllers, memories and amplifiers)	Not significant	6 511 066	Kilograms	28%	Not designated
11072020	Roasted malt : Of barley	Not significant	10 695 892	Kilograms	62%	Not designated
47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving grades)	Not significant	4 121 265	Kilograms	18%	Not designated
23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize	Decline in imports	- 553 371	Kilograms	-2%	Not designated
25081000	Bentonite	Surge within usual variance	20 531 158	Kilograms		Not designated