



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

FIRST QUARTER 2022

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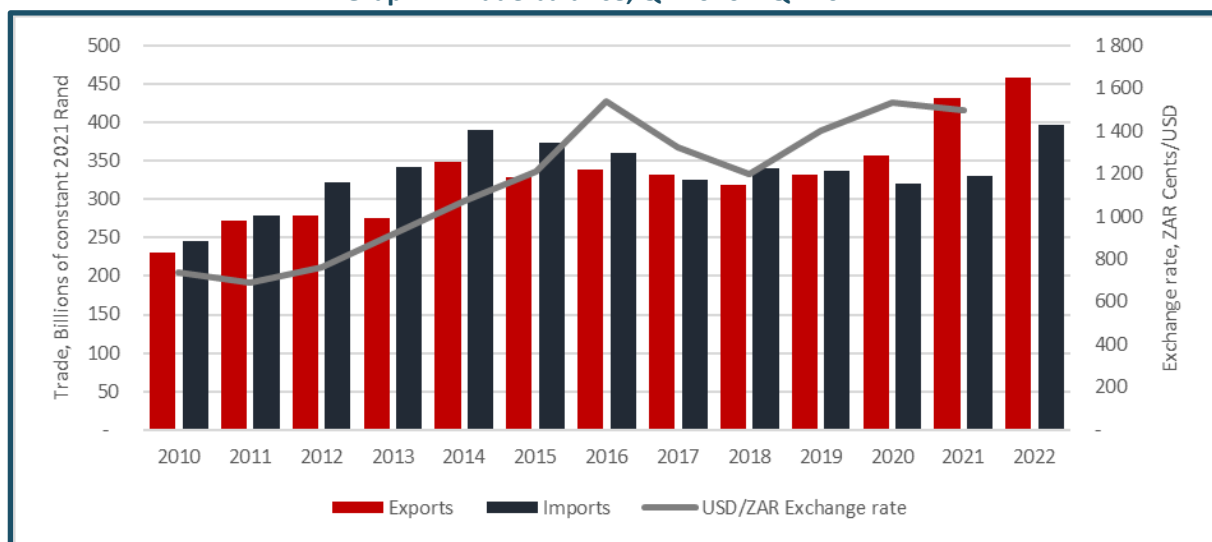
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IMPORT AND EXPORT TRENDS

South African trade context

South Africa's trade surplus declined for the third consecutive term to R61.4 billion in the first quarter of 2022, representing the lowest trade surplus since mineral prices began to rise in 2020 largely as the result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Imports, which declined to their lowest level since the early 2000s, have continued their upward trajectory, from R266 billion in the second quarter of 2020 (at the peak of the COVID-related lockdown) to about R397 billion in the first quarter of 2022 (see Graph 1). This is higher than pre-pandemic levels, exceeded only by the R401 billion reported in the third quarter of 2013. Moreover, this represents 20% growth compared to the first quarter of 2021. Exports remain at historic levels, although they declined from R475 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021 to R458 billion in the first quarter of 2022. In contrast to imports, which show significant year-on-year growth, exports increased by just 6% in the year to the first quarter of 2022. Still, the R458 billion represents the highest reported first quarter exports (in constant 2022 Rand) reported by South Africa thus far.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q1 2010 – Q1 2022



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

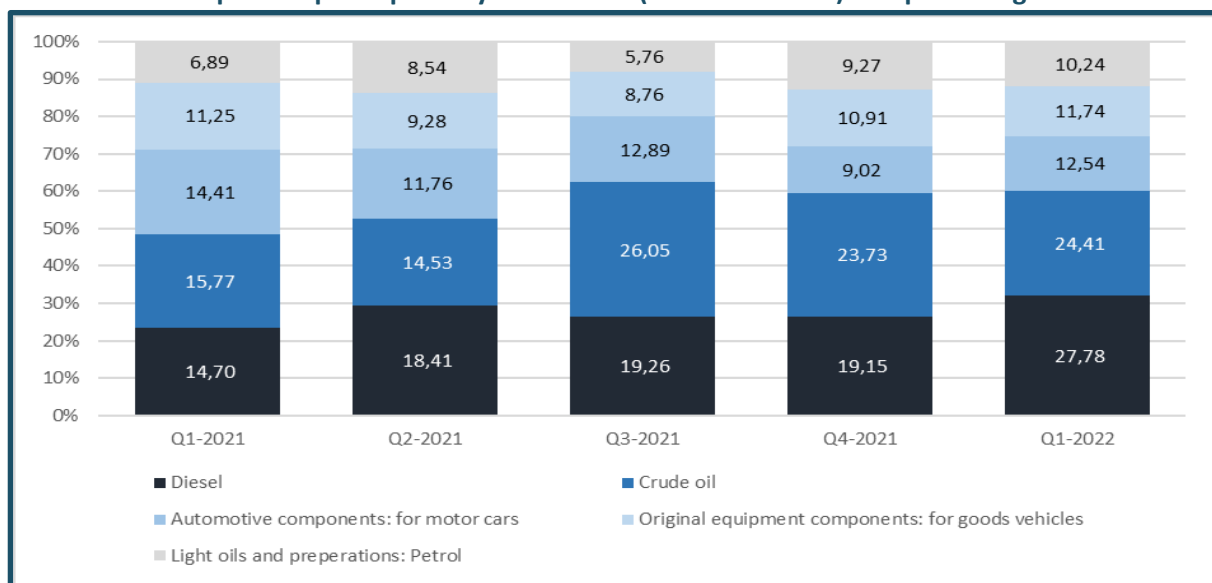
Imports from the top five trade partners (China, the United States (US), Germany, India and Saudi Arabia) grew by about 27% in the year to the first quarter of 2022, amounting to R182.8 billion (or about 46% of total imports). In real terms, imports from China show the highest growth, from about R63.1 billion in the previous year to R83.6 billion in the first quarter of 2022. Imports from the US, India and Saudi Arabia also grew (about R10.4 billion, R6.8 billion and R3.2 billion in growth respectively). However, imports from Germany declined by a net of about R1.5 billion over the same period. The largest decline was in imports of motor cars, which declined by about R2.3 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022. In all, automotive and components imports from Germany declined by at least R3.8 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022.

The top five imports (diesel, crude oil, components for motor cars, components for goods vehicles and petrol) amounted to R86.7 billion, up from R63 billion from the first quarter of 2021. In all, the top five import products accounted for about 22% of total imports for the quarter. Diesel imports show the largest growth, from R14.7 billion to R27.8 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022, likely due to persistent loadshedding. Crude oil, components for goods vehicles and petrol imports all show growth (growing by about R8.6 billion, R488.4 million and R3.3 billion respectively). However, components for motor cars declined by about R1.9 billion.

With regards to exports, the most notable change between the first quarters of 2021 and 2022 is the R13.6 billion decline in exports to China. Even as exports to China declined to R42.6 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022, they remained notably higher than pre-pandemic levels. This reflects both a decline in demand for certain products as well as a decline in mineral prices following the surge due to the pandemic. Exports of non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates show the single largest fall in exports to China, declining by R2.6 billion, followed by unrefined copper with a R1.3 billion decline, as well as platinum, declining by R1 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022. Still, overall exports increased over this period.

The composition of the top five import products remained unchanged from the previous quarter, although the order changed (see Graph 2). Diesel surpassed crude oil as the top import item in the first quarter of 2022, growing by about 45% from the previous quarter, and by about 89% from the first quarter of 2021.

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



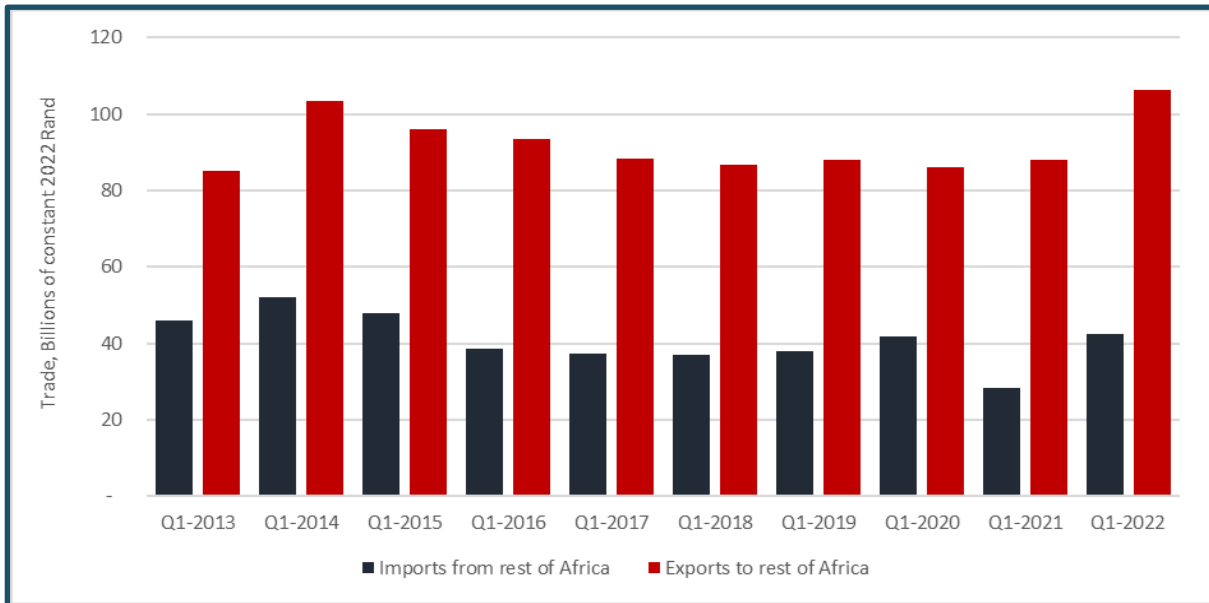
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2022.

Continental trade

Having declined to their lowest first quarter level (R28.5 billion) in the first quarter of 2021, imports from the rest of the continent grew by 50% to R42.6 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022 (see Graph 3). This was driven by growth in imports from Angola (R6.4 billion growth) and Nigeria (R4.7 billion in growth). The surge in imports from Angola marks a return to the usual trend, with imports having fallen to a low R40.1 million in the first quarter of 2020. The surge in imports from Nigeria and Angola is in line with overall growth in crude oil imports, which these two countries supply to South Africa. Total crude oil imports from the continent grew by R10.8 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022. In all, crude oil imports accounted for about 40% of total imports from the rest of the continent, with gold accounting for 5% of the total, followed by electrical energy, non-industrial diamonds, as well as mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures at 3% apiece.

Exports to the rest of the continent grew by about 21% to R106.2 billion in the year to the first quarter of 2022. The largest growth was in exports of bituminous coal (grew by R4.7 billion), along with Ferro-chromium ores and concentrates (R2.6 billion growth), and chromium ores and concentrates and non-industrial diamonds with R1.2 billion and R1 billion in growth respectively.

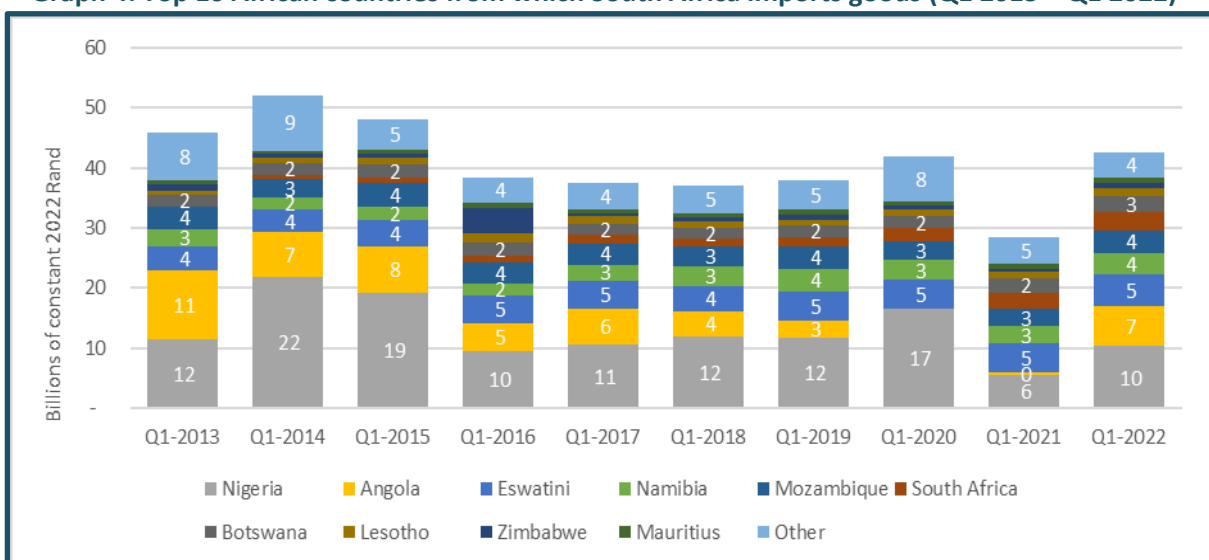
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q1 2013 – Q1 2022, billions of constant 2022 Rand



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2022.

Nigeria was the single largest imports source (24% of the total), supplying about R10.3 billion worth of imports to South Africa, 97.8% of which was crude oil, followed by hydrocarbons in gaseous state (excluding natural gas) at 1.5% of the total, and copper scrap at 0.2% of the total. The second largest source of imports was Angola, which accounted for 16% of the total, 99.3% of which was crude oil, followed by non-industrial diamonds at 0.4% of the total, and carboys and other containers at 0.2% of the total. Other countries from which South Africa imported goods include eSwatini (12% of the total), Namibia and Mozambique at 12% and 9% respectively. About 7% (R3.2 billion) of total imports from the continent were reimports. The bulk of these reimports (35%) were classified as unused postage, revenue and other stamps (from previous analysis are reimports of South African currency); and about 18% was diesel. **Graph 4** Graph 4 shows the other top African countries from which South Africa imported goods.

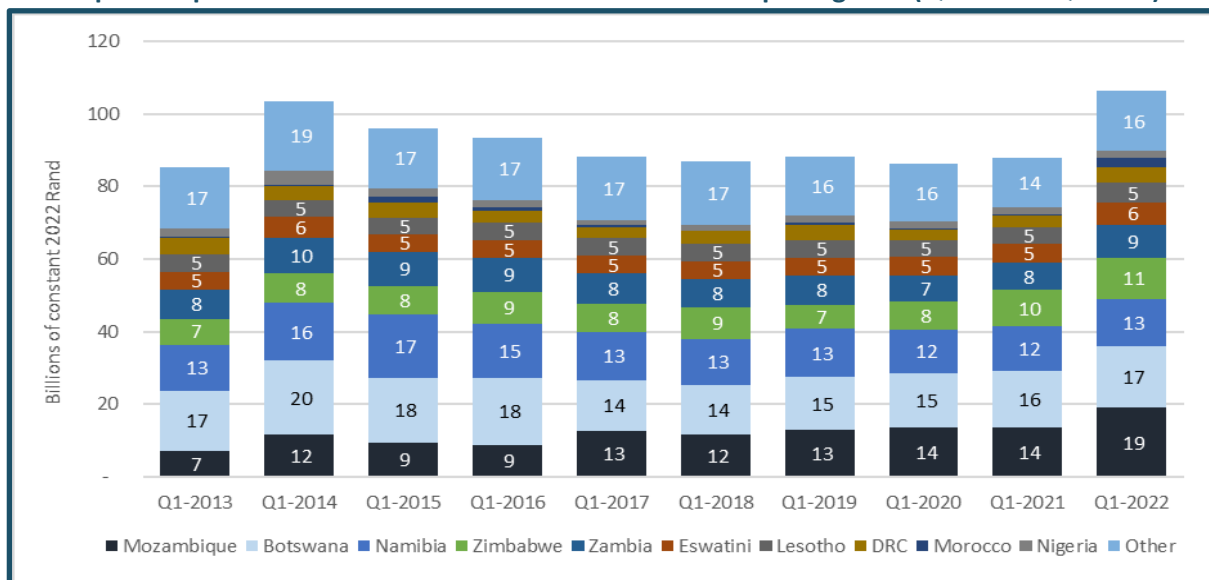
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q1 2013 – Q1 2022)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2022.

Graph 5 shows the top countries to which South Africa exports its goods. Exports to the rest of the continent rose to R106.2 billion in the first quarter of 2022, from R87.9 billion in the first quarter of 2021. About 18% of these exports went to Mozambique (mainly chromium ores and concentrates at R3.1 billion, Ferro-chromium at R3 billion, and non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates at R2.5 billion) and likely for re-export, followed by Botswana at 16% of the total (mainly non-industrial diamonds at R2.2 billion, petrol at R1.5 billion, and diesel at R1.3 billion), along with Namibia and Zimbabwe at 12% and 11% respectively. In all, these four countries accounted for 57% of total exports to the rest of the continent.

Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q1 2013 – Q1 2022)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2022.

Major imports

Beginning on 1 January 2022, SARS implemented the new HS 2022 version of the Harmonized System Nomenclature to address products that have raised global policy concerns.¹ This has seen the addition of new HS codes, as well as reclassification of products previously classified under different HS codes. Two noteworthy additions reflected in the Top 100 list of imports by value are HS85171310 (smartphones) and HS49070014 (unused postage and revenue stamps). The addition of these new HS codes saw the value of the Top 100 products increase from R171.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021 to R215.2 billion in the first quarter of 2022 (see Annexure 1). The imports shown in Annexure 1 can be classified into at least seven broad categories: 1) petroleum and other liquid fuels; 2) information and communications technology equipment (ICT); 3) food and beverages; 4) production metals; 5) automotives and components; 6) medical equipment; and 7) aircraft and aircraft components.

Due to the addition of new HS codes beginning in the first quarter of 2022, various products show a significant change in rank (owing to the product not being previously ranked). Besides these products, others which are not new also show significant changes in rank, including fully or partly automatic machines for arc welding of metals which moved up 1 508 spots to 46th in the Top 100, with imports amounting to R1.1 billion; and interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping or punching, which moved up 658 spots to 51st, among others.

¹ <https://www.sars.gov.za/legal-counsel/primary-legislation/hs-2022/>

Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the list of the Top 50 import products by quantity for the first quarter of 2022. This annexure shows import trends classified into categories such as not significant; ongoing monitoring; data errors; and increases selected for analysis. Three of these products were selected for analysis, 22 products showed a decline in imported quantities, three were listed as data errors, and another three selected for ongoing monitoring.

Of the 22 products that show a decline in imported quantities, 10 show an increase in value. These products include crude oil which, although saw a decline of about 177 million kilograms, saw the value of imports increase by 55%. Similarly, imported petrol quantities declined by 155.1 million litres, even as the value increased by 48% (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q1 2021 and Q1 2022

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
27090000	Crude oil	- 177 328 993	Kilograms	-7%	55%
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	- 155 076 616	Litres	-14%	48%
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	- 26 335 663	Kilograms	-4%	-13%
27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 138 880 307	Kilograms	-37%	-13%
25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	- 283 160 244	Kilograms	-57%	-22%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	- 29 731 413	Kilograms	-24%	50%
28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	- 8 255 843	Kilograms	-8%	219%
01069000	Live animals	- 22 923 991 547	Units	-99.6%	-62%
98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	- 2 841 506	Kilograms	-4%	4%
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	- 2 146 642	Units	-3%	17%
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	- 6 454 890	Kilograms	-10%	-19%
98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	- 8 641 766	Kilograms	-14%	-13%
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 76 412 163	Kilograms	-60%	-38%
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	- 121 060 242	Kilograms	-75%	-46%
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	- 19 372 301	Kilograms	-34%	33%
90183140	Syringes, with or without needles, used in medical,	- 3 678 030	Units	-9%	20%

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
	surgical, dental or veterinary sciences: Disposable hypodermic syringes of plastics				
31022100	Ammonium sulphate	- 38 978 674	Kilograms	-53%	30%
90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	- 3 424 556	Units	-9%	18%
28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	- 6 793 501	Kilograms	-17%	233%
28331100	Disodium sulphate	- 3 339 086	Kilograms	-9%	14%
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	- 113 621 167	Kilograms	-78%	-80%
22030090	Beer made from malt : Other	- 20 558 159	Litres	-40%	-45%

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 of previously identified surges

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATION
27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing	Illuminating kerosene imports have continued to grow since the third quarter of 2020. The bulk of the imports come from the United Arab Emirates.
26060000	Aluminium ores and concentrates	Ongoing	Aluminium ores and concentrates imports surged to a high 55.7 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2022, from 2.5 million kilograms in the previous quarter. The surge is driven by imports from Türkiye (formerly Turkey), which accounted for 53.5 million kilograms. Notably, it is when South Africa imports from Türkiye that imports show a significant surge.
25232100	White Portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Ongoing	The surge in white Portland cement imports is driven by a surge in imports from Vietnam, which sporadically exports white Portland cement to South Africa.

Finding 2: Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous (HS47032900) and coniferous (HS47032100) chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving pulp)

Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous (HS47032900) and non-coniferous (HS47032100) chemical wood pulp is produced by treating wood chips, pulpwood or residues with chemical solutions at high pressure and temperatures. Coniferous woods are usually found in mild to cold climates and come from trees such as pine and fir. In contrast, non-coniferous woods are usually found in warmer climates and come from leafy trees like olive and walnut. Chemical wood pulping involves removal of cellulose from wood through chemically dissolving lignin (a plant polymer) binding the fibres together. The resulting pulp may be bleached or unbleached. The sulphate method, also known as the Kraft process, is the most commonly used method. Pulp produced through this process is stronger than soda pulp and more durable.²This is one of four pulping processes (which include sulphite, neutral sulphite semi-chemical and soda), most of which result in air pollution.³ Chemical wood pulp is mainly used to manufacture paper products that require strength, such as shipping containers, paper bags, and printing and writing paper. When further processed (such as through bleaching and alkaline extraction), dissolving pulp – a grade of pulp for purposes other than paper making with applications across a range of industries like clothing and textiles – is produced.⁴ Research and development around this grade of wood fibre is growing, given its potential in sustainable manufacturing.

The broader local pulp and paper and paper products industry is dominated by two companies which are vertically integrated within the forestry-wood-pulp-paper value chain. Sappi and Mondi own, operate, manage and/or lease forest plantations and also manufacture pulp, paper and related products. There are numerous other major companies in the industry, both multinational and local. These include Mpact, Bidvest Paperplus, Kimber-Clark, and Proctor and Gamble. While dominated by larger enterprises, there is a presence of medium, small and micro enterprises. Still, chemical wood pulp manufacturing and the related sector is capital and resource intensive and very difficult to enter. Factors contributing to this include the complexity and lengthy process of procuring water licenses and strict compliance to stringent environmental regulations, which can impose additional cost implications.⁵ In addition, the transition from print to electronic communication and media has resulted in lower demand for newsprint, writing and printing paper. Nonetheless, it seems lower demand for printing and writing grade paper can be offset by demand for paper-based packaging, largely driven by the global shift from single-use plastics.⁶

Imports of semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate surged to about R1.1 billion in the first quarter of 2022, from R128.1 million in the first quarter of 2021. This is the highest first quarter imports of this product. Similarly, there was a surge in semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp imports, from R219.3 million in the first quarter of 2021 to R524.7 million in the first quarter of 2022 (see Graph 6).

² Britt, Kenneth W. Papermaking. Encyclopedia Britannica. 10 January. 2020.
<https://www.britannica.com/technology/papermaking>. Accessed March 2021.
 Paper Manufacturers Association of South Africa (PAMSA).

<https://test.thepaperstory.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2019-PAMSA-Annual-report-FINAL.pdf>

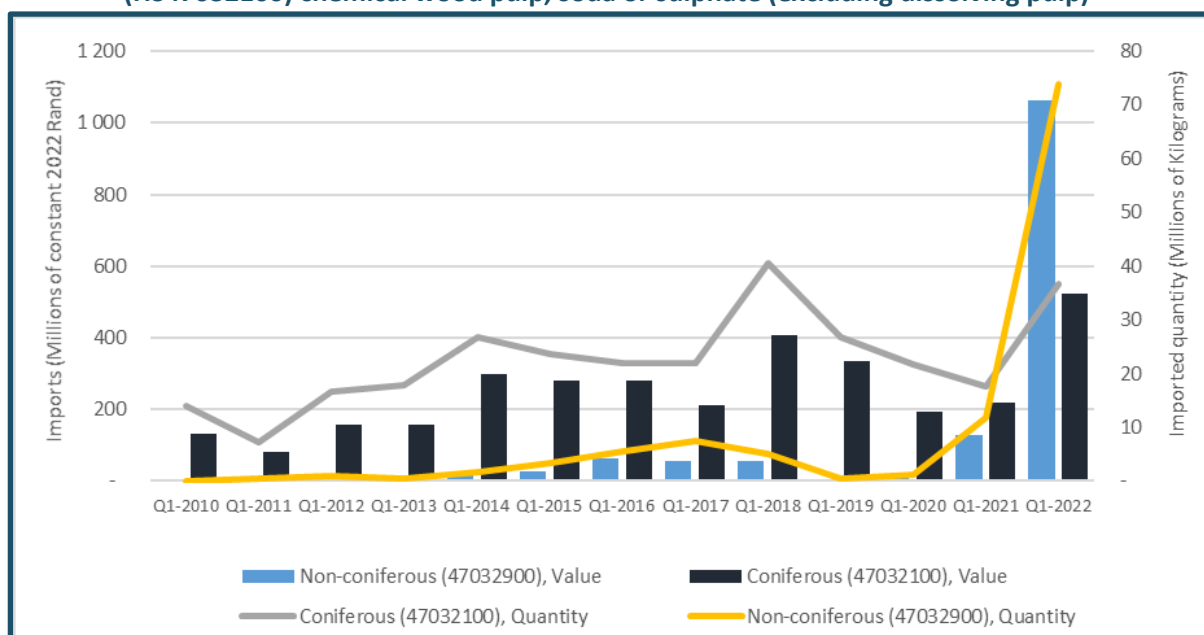
³ <https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/ap42/ch10/final/c10s02.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.afandpa.org/our-products/pulp>

⁵ The Manufacture of Paper, Pulp and Paper Products, SIC Code 323. Who Owns Whom. June 2022.

⁶ <https://www.pulpapernews.com/index.php/20210322/12368/rising-paper-packaging-demand-mitigate-adverse-pandemic-effects-global-pulp-market>

Graph 6: Imports of semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous (HS47032900) and coniferous (HS47032100) chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving pulp)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2022.

The surge in imports of both chemical wood pulp products seems to be influenced by a confluence of global and local market conditions. These include an increase in pulp prices influenced by downtime at mills due to unplanned maintenance, low inventories and strikes in Europe. The situation has been exacerbated by growing demand for paper in Europe and the US, leading to shortages in pulp supply. Strict lockdown conditions in China have also exacerbated imbalances in supply and demand.⁷ Further, there have been industry-wide logistical and supply challenges including port congestion, shortages of containers and warehouse storage space. Locally the price of pulp has also increased on account of growing demand for paper and paper products driving up demand for raw materials for most pulp, paper and paper products, while supply has not kept up.⁸ Notably, despite the difficult operating conditions, Sappi, a significant player in the pulp and paper subsector, reported a strong performance in the first quarter of 2022 when the company’s pulp sales volumes increased by 9% year-on-year, which it attributed to improved logistics and vigorous demand.⁹

These supply issues were noted among the factors constraining the industry in the Forestry Sector Master Plan approved by Cabinet in 2020. In addition, it was noted that this shortage would be exacerbated if South Africa decides to promote the use of wood as a sustainable building material or as an alternative to petroleum fuels.¹⁰

Finding 3: Apple juice, unfermented

Apple juice, unfermented (HS 20097900) is a non-alcoholic fruit beverage made from fresh apples which are pressed and filtered as well as sweetened. At their peak, apple juice imports amounted to

⁷<https://www.fitchratings.com/research/corporate-finance/high-prices-help-latin-american-pulp-issuers-contain-debt-despite-capex-13-06-2022#:~:text=Fitch%20projects%20average%202022%20BEKP,flatten%20the%20production%20cost%20curve> and <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2022-05-06/worldwide-pulp-shortage-raises-risk-of-higher-tissue-prices>

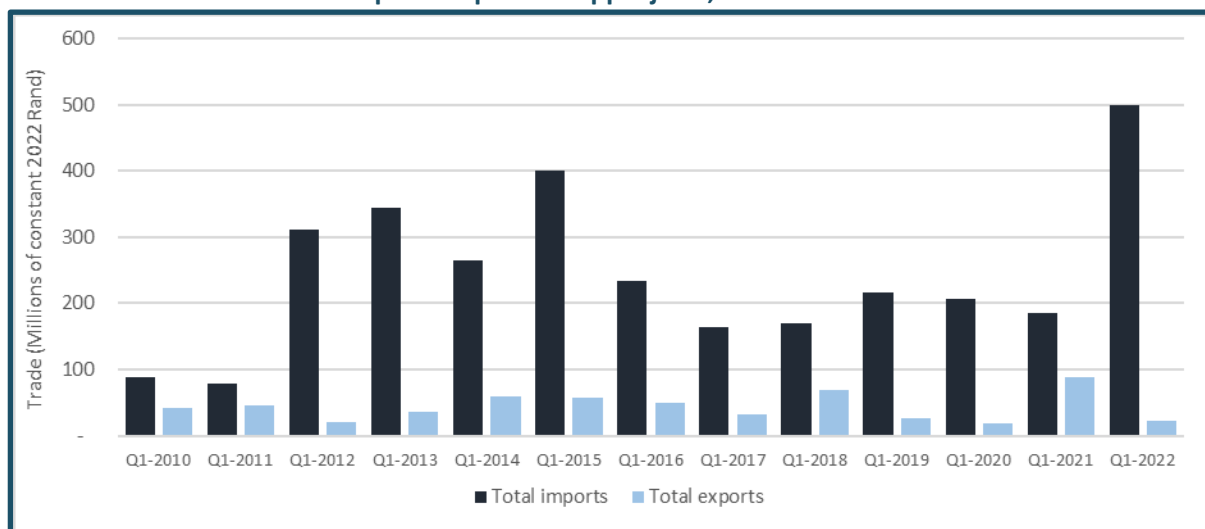
⁸ <https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/sappi-off-to-a-good-start-in-fy22-2022-02-09> and The Manufacture of Paper, Pulp and Paper Products, SIC Code 323. Who Owns Whom. June 2022.

⁹ https://www.engineeringnews.co.za/article/tight-global-paper-markets-give-sappi-a-boost-2022-05-12/rep_id:4136

¹⁰ www.thedtic.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Masterplan-Forestry_Sector.pdf

R400.9 million in the first quarter of 2015, but had since declined to a low R184.8 million in the first quarter of 2021. Nevertheless, imports surged to R499.6 million in the first quarter of 2022, with 28.6 million kilograms imported (see Graph 7). This is the highest first quarter level reported thus far, with the bulk of the imports coming from China.

Graph 7: Imports of apple juice, unfermented



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2022.

It is not immediately clear what is driving the surge. Nevertheless, it is likely that imports have been impacted by a recall of some locally made apple juice items beginning in October 2021. Some locally made apple juice products were found to have elevated patullin levels (a type of mould that causes gastrointestinal problems when consumed), resulting in local and international recalls of these items.¹¹ It is possible that the impact of these recalls continued into the first quarter, and would have required local shortages to be met through increased imports.

Finding 4: Data errors and other issues

Table 3: Possible data errors

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Error in reporting quantity from Latvia for February 2022. The surge in imported quantities is not matched by a corresponding surge in the value reported. Based on the data, Latvia would have accounted for 91% of total imports, but only 0.01% of the total value of imports of this product.
44072700	Sapelli, sawn or chipped lengthwise, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in reporting quantity from Gabon for March 2022. As with original equipment components for goods vehicles, the surge in imported quantity is not matched by a corresponding surge in the value of the imports. In this case, Gabon accounts for 99.99% of reported quantities and only 12% of the value. Likely, there was an error in converting from whatever unit Gabon uses to cubic metres as reported by SARS.
39023000	Propylene copolymers, in primary forms	Error in reporting quantity from the Netherlands for January 2022. The surge in imported quantities is not matched by a corresponding surge in the value of the imports from that country.

¹¹ <https://www.businessinsider.co.za/south-africa-apple-juice-recall-linked-to-western-cape-supplier-2021-10>

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1 : Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q1 2022

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2021 - Q1 2022	Designation status
1	27101230	Diesel	27.63	1	Not designated
2	27090000	Crude oil	24.24	-1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	12.47	No change	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	11.64	No change	Not designated
5	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	10.19	No change	Not designated
6	85171310	Smartphones for wireless networks	8.37	6363	Not designated
7	49070014	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue	7.23	6363	Not designated
8	84713090	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg	5.39	1	Not designated
9	30049099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	5.02	-3	Not designated
10	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	4.77	2	Not designated
11	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	3.41	-1	Not designated
12	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	3.11	5	Not designated
13	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude)	3.01	8	Not designated
14	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.91	-3	Not designated
15	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	2.71	-2	Not designated
16	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	2.70	-1	Not designated
17	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	2.42	7	Not designated
18	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	2.05	4	Not designated
19	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	2.04	No change	Not designated
20	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.97	7	Not designated
21	85044000	Static converters	1.80	16	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2021 - Q1 2022	Designation status
22	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	1.79	32	Not designated
23	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 2 500 cm ³	1.73	10	Not designated
24	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	1.68	-8	Not designated
25	15121190	Crude sunflower-seed or safflower oil: Other	1.67	452	Not designated
26	85177900	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1.57	6345	Not designated
27	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.54	-7	Not designated
28	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.49	-3	Not designated
29	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.47	21	Not designated
30	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.46	2	Not designated
31	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	1.44	8	Not designated
32	27160000	Electrical energy	1.44	4	Not designated
33	85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	1.40	6339	70% designated
34	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm ³	1.40	17	Not designated
35	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.36	-7	Not designated
36	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	1.35	5	Not designated
37	49070011	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue	1.33	6336	Not designated
38	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.29	7	Not designated
39	27101226	Light oils and preparations: illuminating kerosene	1.25	54	Not designated
40	38249999	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries	1.17	-11	Not designated
41	30024111	Vaccines for human medicine: against sars-cov-2	1.16	6333	Not designated
42	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	1.14	96	Not designated
43	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.14	-17	Not designated
44	85076000	Lithium-ion accumulators (excluding spent)	1.13	23	Not designated
45	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.11	-14	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2021 - Q1 2022	Designation status
46	85153100	Fully or partly automatic machines for arc welding of metals, incl. plasma arc welding	1.07	1508	Not designated
47	47032900	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	1.06	375	Not designated
48	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.04	-13	Not designated
49	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	1.02	-5	Not designated
50	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.98	-32	Not designated
51	82073000	Interchangeable tools for pressing, stamping or punching	0.94	658	Not designated
52	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	0.93	10	Not designated
53	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	0.89	-23	Not designated
54	39011000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of < 0,94, in primary forms	0.85	68	Not designated
55	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99,99% of zinc	0.83	41	Not designated
56	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	0.81	95	Not designated
57	27101257	Light oils and preparations: Other base oils	0.79	-10	Not designated
58	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.79	331	Not designated
59	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.78	-11	Not designated
60	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.77	26	Not designated
61	38221900	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents	0.74	6314	Not designated
62	38089399	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	0.73	101	Not designated
63	39012000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of >= 0,94, in primary forms	0.72	-6	Not designated
64	01022900	Live cattle (excluding pure-bred for breeding)	0.71	14	Not designated
65	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.71	-9	Not designated
66	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.68	-8	Not designated
67	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form	0.65	-7	Not designated
68	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.65	-15	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2021 - Q1 2022	Designation status
69	74040090	Waste and scrap, of copper (excluding ingots or other similar unwrought shapes)	0.65	40	Not designated
70	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.64	12	Not designated
71	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.62	-2	Not designated
72	72101210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled	0.61	89	100% designated
73	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.61	-7	Not designated
74	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.60	-3	90% designated
75	61103000	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, of man-made fibres, knitted or crocheted	0.60	-3	100% designated
76	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V : Other	0.58	12	Not designated
77	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	0.58	199	Not designated
78	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.58	131	Not designated
79	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.58	-15	Not designated
80	94019990	Parts of seats, not of wood, n.e.s: other	0.56	6296	Not designated
81	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.54	36	Not designated
82	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.54	-12	Not designated
83	38089199	Insecticides (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50): Other	0.54	2	Not designated
84	30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	0.54	-32	Not designated
85	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.53	-9	Not designated
86	47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	0.52	150	Not designated
87	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.52	-8	100% designated
88	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking	0.52	32	Not designated
89	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	0.51	118	Not designated
90	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.51	76	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Import value, Rand Billion	Change in rank Q1 2021 - Q1 2022	Designation status
91	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, n.e.s.: Other	0.51	-11	Not designated
92	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excl. poly"methyl methacrylate") : Other	0.51	49	Not designated
93	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkyl naphthalenes produced by the alkylation of benzene and naphthalene	0.51	30	Not designated
94	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys: Other	0.51	3	Not designated
95	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.50	-20	Not designated
96	20097900	Apple juice, unfermented	0.50	187	Not designated
97	87042183	Goods vehicles: Other	0.50	11	Not designated
98	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.49	-8	Not designated
99	72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.49	32	100% designated
100	38229000	Certified reference materials	0.49	6277	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q1 2022

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth/Decline, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth/Decline	Designation status
1	27101230	Diesel	Not significant	151 085 238	Litres	6%	Not designated
2	27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 177 328 993	Kilograms	-7%	Not designated
3	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Decline in imports	- 155 076 616	Litres	-14%	Not designated
4	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 26 335 663	Kilograms	-4%	Not designated
5	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Data error	319 250 935	Kilograms	1148%	Not designated
6	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	Not significant	19 670 229	Kilograms	7%	Not designated
7	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Not significant	98 293 919	Kilograms	60%	Not designated
8	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 138 880 307	Kilograms	-37%	Not designated
9	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	40 017 869	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
10	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Decline in imports	- 283 160 244	Kilograms	-57%	Not designated
11	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	10 483 361	Kilograms	10%	Not designated
12	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	Not significant	9 374 258	Kilograms	10%	Not designated
13	44072700	Sapelli, sawn or chipped lengthwise, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	99 330 081	Cubic metres	15354781 3%	Not designated
14	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Decline in imports	- 29 731 413	Kilograms	-24%	Not designated
15	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	Decline in imports	- 8 255 843	Kilograms	-8%	Not designated
16	01069000	Live animals	Decline in imports	- 22 923 991 547	Units	-99,6%	Not designated
17	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Surge within usual variance	37 340 020	Kilograms	101%	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth/Decline, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth/Decline	Designation status
18	47032900	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate	Selected for analysis	62 061 195	Kilograms	523%	Not designated
19	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	Decline in imports	- 2 841 506	Kilograms	-4%	Not designated
20	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant	9 582 507	Kilograms	18%	Not designated
21	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Ongoing monitoring	21 301 530	Litres	54%	Not designated
22	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Decline in imports	- 2 146 642	Units	-3%	Not designated
23	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Not significant	10 617 714	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
24	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Not significant	6 916 104	Kilograms	14%	Not designated
25	26060000	Aluminium ores and concentrates	Ongoing monitoring	49 620 540	Kilograms	817%	Not designated
26	25232100	White Portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Ongoing monitoring	50 751 330	Kilograms	1033%	Not designated
27	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Decline in imports	- 6 454 890	Kilograms	-10%	Not designated
28	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	Decline in imports	- 8 641 766	Kilograms	-14%	Not designated
29	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 76 412 163	Kilograms	-60%	Not designated
30	25231000	Cement clinkers	Surge within usual variance	49 536 347	Kilograms	4657%	Not designated
31	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant	13 805 683	Kilograms	43%	Not designated
32	23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize "corn"	Not significant	15 104 881	Kilograms	55%	Not designated
33	85411000	Diodes (excl. photosensitive or light emitting diodes "LED")	Not significant	608 498	Units	2%	Not designated
34	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 121 060 242	Kilograms	-75%	Not designated
35	23023000	Bran, sharps and other residues of wheat	Not significant	4 060 107	Kilograms	12%	Not designated
36	11072020	Roasted malt: Of barley	Not significant	12 392 755	Kilograms	49%	Not designated
37	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	Decline in imports	- 19 372 301	Kilograms	-34%	Not designated

Rank	HS Code	Product Description	Explanation	Real Growth/Decline, Quantity	Unit	Percent Growth/Decline	Designation status
38	47032100	Semi-bleached or bleached coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving grades)	Selected for analysis	19 134 188	Kilograms	109%	Not designated
39	90183140	Syringes, with or without needles, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences: Disposable hypodermic syringes of plastics	Decline in imports	- 3 678 030	Units	-9%	Not designated
40	96081000	Ball-point pens	Surge within usual variance	24 930 076	Units	241%	Not designated
41	31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Decline in imports	- 38 978 674	Kilograms	-53%	Not designated
42	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	Decline in imports	- 3 424 556	Units	-9%	Not designated
43	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Decline in imports	- 6 793 501	Kilograms	-17%	Not designated
44	85423900	Electronic integrated circuits	Not significant	4 769 680	Units	17%	Not designated
45	28331100	Disodium sulphate	Decline in imports	- 3 339 086	Kilograms	-9%	Not designated
46	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Decline in imports	- 113 621 167	Kilograms	-78%	Not designated
47	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Decline in imports	- 20 558 159	Litres	-40%	Not designated
48	96089100	Pen nibs and nib points	Not significant	1 270 975	Units	5%	Not designated
49	20097900	Apple juice, unfermented	Selected for analysis	18 271 506	Kilograms	177%	Not designated
50	39023000	Propylene copolymers, in primary forms	Data error	16 976 114	Kilograms	149%	Not designated