



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

TIPS
TRACKER



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

SECOND QUARTER 2022

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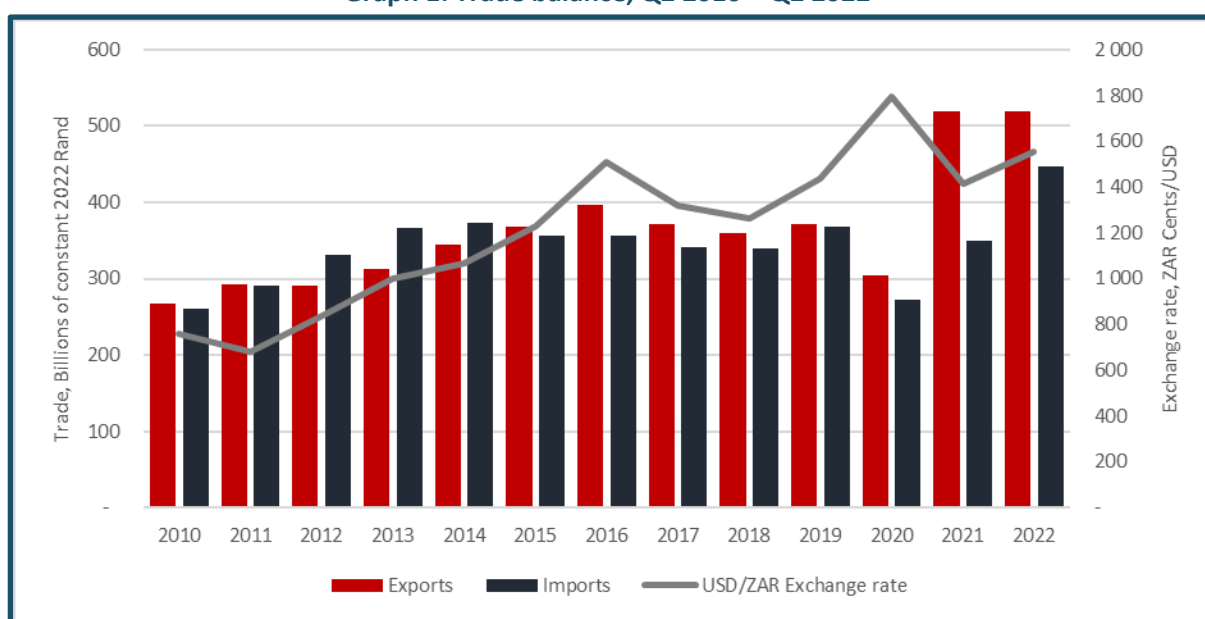
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IMPORT AND EXPORT TRENDS

Trade context

Following three consecutive quarters of decline, South Africa’s trade surplus increased from R61.4 billion in the first quarter of 2022 to R71.1 billion in the second quarter of 2022. Still, this surplus is about 56% lower the peak of R160.1 billion in the second quarter of 2021. Exports declined by about 0.2% to R519 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2022, but were nevertheless 70% higher compared to the second quarter 2020, at the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic-related lockdown for South Africa. In contrast, imports increased by about 28% to R448 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2022, and about 64% higher than in the second quarter of 2020 (in constant 2022 Rand). This is the highest reported value for second quarter imports, driven in part by South Africa’s deepening energy crisis.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2022



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

Imports from South Africa’s top five trade partners (China, Germany, India, the United States and Saudi Arabia) grew by about R58 billion to R201.7 billion in the second quarter of 2022, with China and India accounting for the largest share of this growth in absolute terms. Imports from China grew by 27% (or R16.7 billion) to R79.6 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2022, while imports from India grew by 94% (or R16.4 billion) to R33.8 billion over the same period. The growth in imports from China was driven by two factors: a general increase in overall imports, as well as the introduction of imports under new HS codes. The first of these HS codes is HS85171310 (smartphones), introduced in the first quarter of 2022, with imports for the current quarter amounting to R5.5 billion. Two other newly introduced HS codes are HS85177900 (parts of telephone sets and cellphones) and HS85414300 (photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels), both also introduced in the first quarter of 2022, amounting to R1.4 billion and R1.2 billion respectively in the second quarter of 2022. The growth in imports from India was largely driven by a 207% (R8.4 billion) increase in diesel imports, an 88% (R1.7 billion) growth in motor vehicles imports, and a 306% (R1.1 billion) increase in petrol imports.

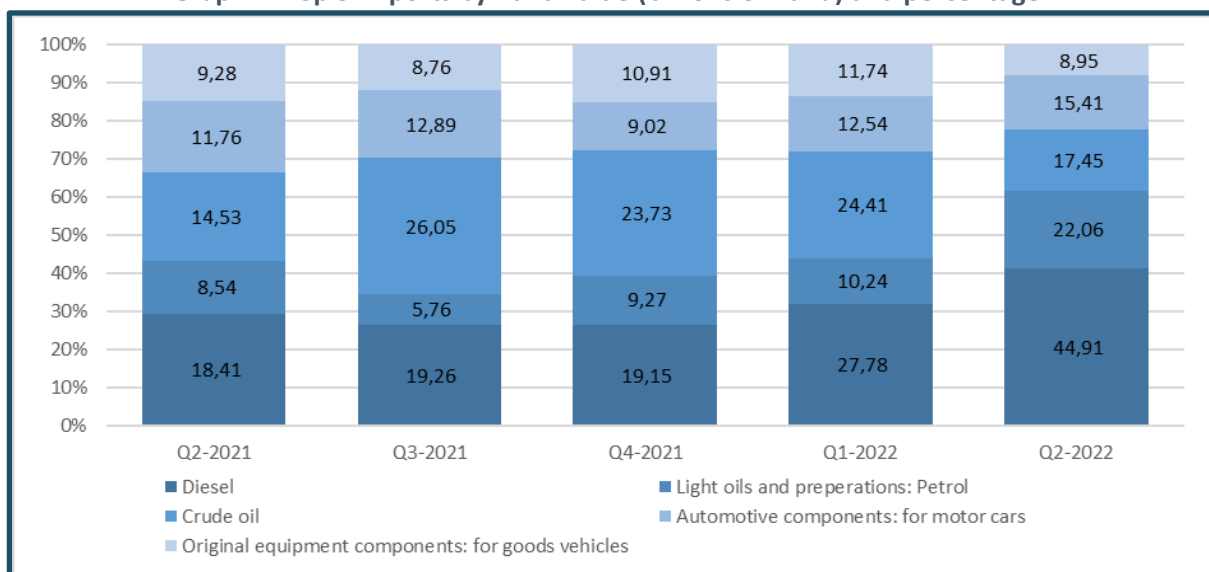
The top five import products for the quarter (diesel, petrol, crude oil, components for motor cars and components for goods vehicles) amounted to R108 billion (or almost a quarter of total imports), and are up 74% from the second quarter of 2021. Notably, diesel imports show the largest absolute growth over this period, up R26 billion to R44.6 billion in the second quarter of 2022, followed by imports of petrol (up R13.4 billion to R22 billion in the same period). Of these top five products, only imports of components for goods vehicles show a decline, down 3% (or R311.8 million) over this period.

As noted, exports declined slightly in the year to the second quarter of 2022. Over this period, exports to the top five destinations (China, the US, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom) declined by about 9% (or R20.3 billion) to R205 billion. In all, these five countries accounted for 40% of total exports for the quarter. Still, exports to China, the US and the UK show significant decline, driven by declining demand for South Africa’s mineral resources. Exports to China for instance declined by 12% (R6.2 billion to R46.6 billion), driven by a decline in exports of agglomerated and non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates (declining by R2.2 billion and R2.5 billion respectively), as well as a decline in exports of bituminous coal, unrefined copper, and copper ores and concentrates (down by R1.2 billion, R1.3 billion and R437 million respectively). Exports to the US declined by 24% (R13.7 billion to R44 billion), largely driven by a fall in exports of unwrought rhodium and unwrought palladium, down R7.7 billion and R2.5 billion respectively. Similarly, exports to the UK declined by 24% (R9.4 billion to R30.3 billion), largely driven by a decline in imports of unwrought rhodium (down R4.3 billion), as well as semi-manufactured platinum and semi-manufactured rhodium, down R2.2 billion and R2.3 billion respectively.

Notably, the value of the top five export product increased by about 5% (R6.5 billion to R140.8 billion) in the year to the second quarter of 2022. With the exception of bituminous coal exports, which grew by 186% (R32 billion to R49.5 billion) and unwrought palladium exports which grew by 0.4% to R17.3 billion. Exports of unwrought rhodium, gold and agglomerated iron ores and concentrates all declined by between R5.4 billion and R14.5 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2022.

The top five import products grew by about 25% quarter-on-quarter, and grew by 74% year-on-year. Notably, only components for goods vehicles show a decline year-on-year (down 3%), while quarter-on-quarter, components for goods vehicles declined by 24% and crude oil imports declined by 29% (see Graph 2).

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

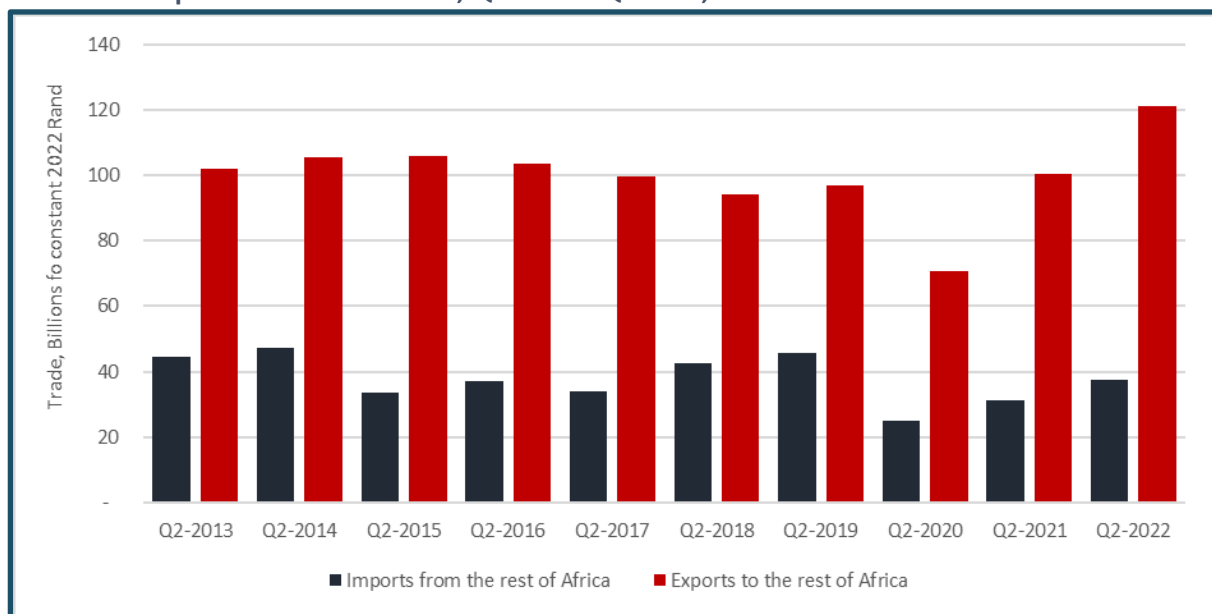


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2022.

Continental trade

Although imports from the rest of the continent are 16% down from the second quarter of 2013, there has been growth (49%) from the pandemic-related low in 2020, but only 20% higher for the year to the second quarter of 2022. Still, imports from the rest of the continent are on a downward trajectory as a share of total imports, from 12% of the total in 2013, to 9% in 2020, before falling further to 8% in the second quarter of 2022. In all, continental imports amounted to R37.4 billion for the quarter under review (see Graph 3). The bulk of these imports (21% or R8 billion) came from Nigeria (55% year-on-year growth), which largely supplies crude oil to South Africa. In contrast to the import trend, exports to the rest of the continent are on an upward trajectory, reaching a second quarter peak of R121 billion in 2022, driven by Ferro-chromium and chromium ores and concentrates exports to Mozambique (likely for re-export). Growth in exports to Mozambique has been at a higher rate than to the rest of the continent, growing by 115% between the second quarters of 2013 and 2022, compared to only 19% for total exports to the rest of the continent. In the year to the second quarter of 2022, exports to Mozambique grew by 77% compared to only 21% for the rest of the continent. This has seen the share of exports to Mozambique grow from 13% of exports to the rest of the continent to 23% for the quarter under review.

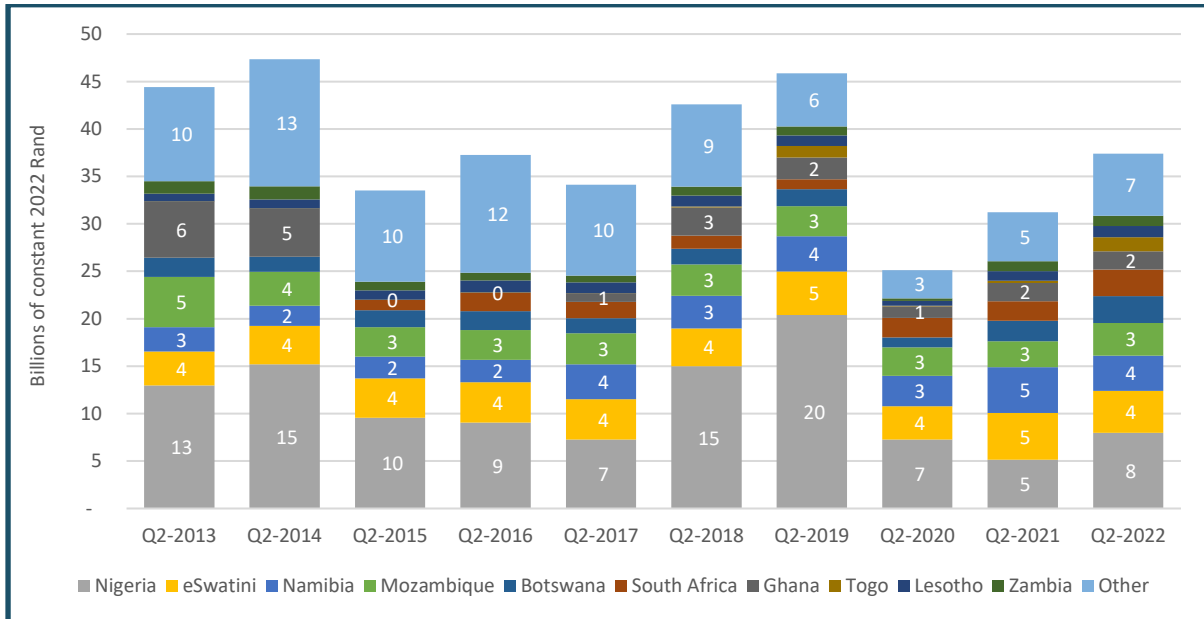
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q2 2013 – Q2 2022, billions of constant 2022 Rand



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

Graph 4 shows the top 10 countries from which South Africa imported goods for the period between 2013 and 2022. At R8 billion, Nigeria was the top import source for South Africa, with imports largely dominated by crude oil. This was followed by eSwatini, which accounted for R4.4 billion of imports from the continent. Re-imports are on an upward trajectory, from R1.1 billion in the third quarter of 2015 to R2.8 billion in the second quarter of 2022, largely made up of unused postage and revenue stamps (HS49070014, previously recorded under HS49070010, which previous [Import Tracker](#) reports found to be movement of currency to support Zimbabwe’s dual currency system), as well as electrical energy. Other countries from which South Africa imported goods include Namibia (R3.7 billion) which supplied gold and malt beer as the top goods; Mozambique (R3.4 billion) which supplied natural gas and electrical energy; as well as Botswana (R2.8 billion) which supplied non-industrial diamonds and ignition wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft and ships as the top two goods.

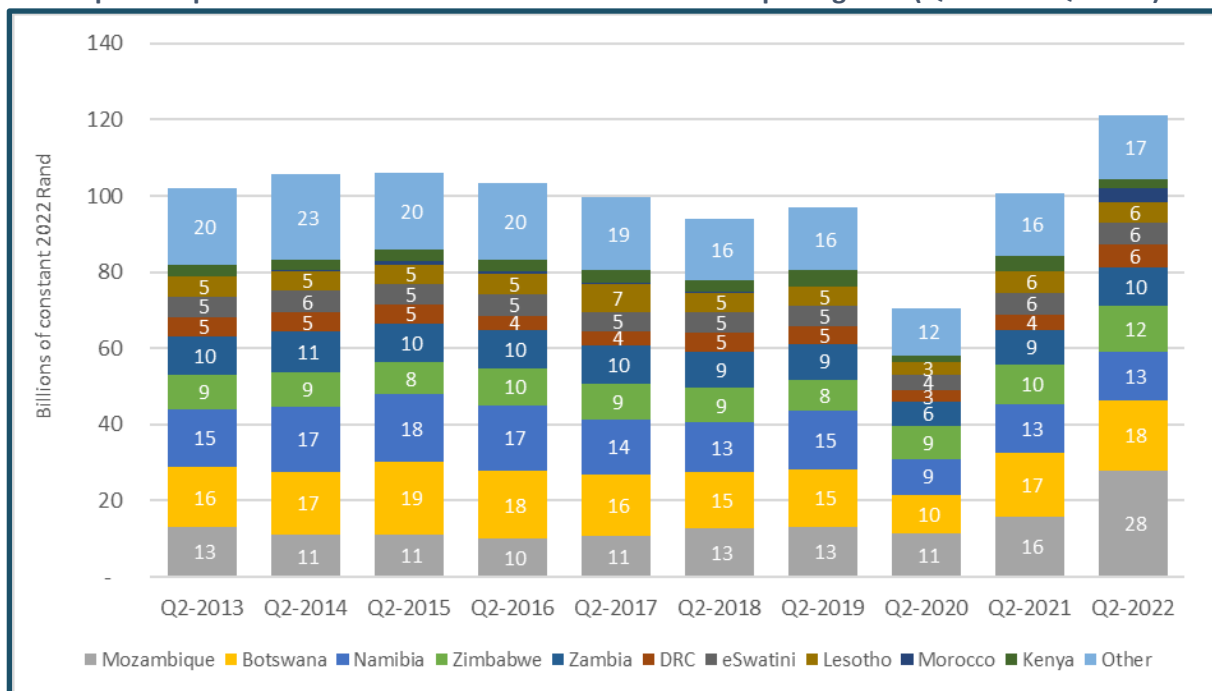
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2022)



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

As noted, Mozambique received the highest share of South Africa’s exports to the rest of the continent, at R27.9 billion (or 23%) in the second quarter of 2022. However, given that the bulk of these exports to Mozambique were Ferro-chromium as well as chromium ores and concentrates, it is likely that these are for re-export and not for use within the country. Botswana at R18.2 billion (or 15%), was the second-largest export destination for South African goods. Other countries to which South Africa exported goods include Namibia at R12.8 billion (11%), and Zimbabwe at R12.1 billion (10%).

Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2022)



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

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R255 billion in the second quarter of 2022, up from R175.79 billion in the first quarter of 2022. As noted, this growth is driven by higher demand for diesel and petrol products, as well as growth in other import commodities like automotives and related components, chemicals like urea, and food products like wheat, among others (see Annexure 1). The imports shown in Annexure 1 can be classified into broad categories including: 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.

Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the list of the Top 50 import products by quantity from the second quarter of 2022. Import trends are classified into the following categories: not significant; ongoing monitoring; data errors; and increases selected for analysis. Three products were selected for analysis, while 13 show a decline in imported quantities, with a further nine likely to be data errors.

Six of the 13 products that show a decline in imported quantities, show an increase in value. These products include crude oil, whose imports declined by almost 600 million kilograms, even as the value increased by about 20%. Similarly, natural gas and aluminium oxide imports declined by 3.1 million kilograms and 476.8 million kilograms respectively, even as the value of those imports increased by 63% and 81% respectively (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q2 2021 and Q2 2022

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNIT	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
27090000	Crude oil	- 592 440 692	Kilograms	-29%	20%
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	- 3 102 032	Kilograms	-0,4%	63%
28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	- 476 823 657	Kilograms	-60%	81%
27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 221 102 864	Kilograms	-49%	-77%
25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	- 110 333 529	Kilograms	-39%	-30%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	- 31 435 862	Kilograms	-20%	123%
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	-70 009 048	Kilograms	-37%	-13%
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 1 652 981	Kilograms	-2,1%	84%
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	- 74 652 897	Kilograms	-51%	-44%
25231000	Cement clinkers	- 59 347 130	Kilograms	-54%	-39%
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 108 570 986	Kilograms	-69%	-5%
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	- 85 939 797	Kilograms	-63%	16%
17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring	- 20 167 521	Kilograms	-30%	-25%

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
31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Inconsistent	Imports surged to 140.6 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2022, from 34.3 million kilograms in the previous quarter: 93% of total imported quantities came from China, with the balance coming from countries such as Madagascar and Germany.
25232100	White Portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Inconsistent	Imports of this product are somewhat inconsistent, although they have remained somewhat stable during the first and second quarters of 2022. Still, the source of these imports continues to change, with Vietnam accounting for the bulk of imports in the third quarter of 2021 and the first quarter of 2021, while China accounted for the bulk (48.8 million kilograms) of imports in the second quarter of 2022. However, these reported imports from China are significantly higher than China's exports and import trends, suggesting at minimum a data error, and at most some misclassification of the data.

Finding 2: Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food put up for retail sale): Feed supplements

Items under heading 2309 include products used in animal feed, acquired by processing vegetable or animal materials to the extent that they are stripped of the essential components of the original material.¹ Broadly these are derived from residues and waste from food industries prepared as animal feed. The product under analysis, feed supplements containing added antibiotics refers to such feed, and are used to improve the nutritive balance of the forage and performance of the animal. Feed supplements include protein, mineral and vitamin supplements. Minerals like phosphate and calcium can be given to grazing animals during dry or rainy seasons to supplement mineral deficient feed.

Livestock diets have included antibiotics since the 1950s. Antibiotics and other growth stimulants are added to animal feeds to treat diseases, improve efficiency of feed utilisation and feed acceptance. These non-nutritive additives are also incorporated to enhance the health or metabolism of the animal. The use of antibiotics is for therapeutic and sub-therapeutic purposes, distinguished by the amount added. In therapeutic use the antibiotic added should be sufficient to control bacterial infections, while in sub-therapeutic use they are given in low doses to enhance animal performance.

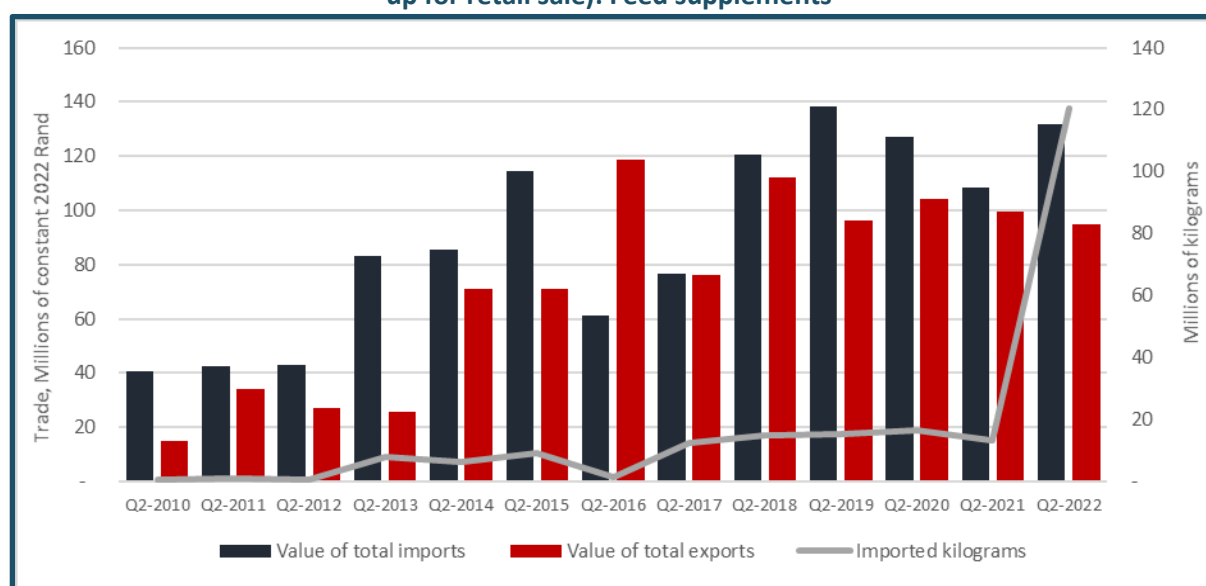
Feed supplements imports increased from 13 million kilograms to 121 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2022, an 800% surge. The higher volumes originate from eSwatini which makes

¹ <https://www.sars.gov.za/wp-content/uploads/Legal/SCEA1964/Legal-LPrim-CE-Sch1P1Chpt1-to-99-Schedule-No-1-Part-1-Chapters-1-to-99.pdf>.

up 99% of feed supplements imported this quarter. South Africa is a net importer of feed supplements that contain added antibiotics. Quantities that are exported are mainly to markets are in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly within the Southern African Development Community (SADC). The cause of the surge is unclear. Although there is growth in the value of the imports, this is minimal (at about 25% year-on-year), suggesting a possible data error. However, a major factor is the floods in KwaZulu-Natal² and Eastern Cape³, where crops like maize and sugarcane – whose residue is used for such feed – were damaged. In addition, activities of crucial ports and trade routes were also interrupted. Thus, the surge may represent the broader impact of floods for the broader agricultural value chain. The increase could have been a response to pressures in the local market.

Another factor to consider is the decline in imports of oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil (HS23040000), which is used as animal feed in the poultry industry (see Table 1). Imported quantities of this product declined by 51% while the value declined by about 44%. A possibility here is that the local poultry industry could be replacing imports of animal feed (oilcake) with locally produced feed, which would require feed supplements to improve the nutritional value of locally produced feed. These two products will be monitored in coming months to product a clearer understanding of the cause of these trends.

Graph 6: Imports of preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food put up for retail sale): Feed supplements



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

South Africa has the largest animal feed sector in Africa where almost all animal food products are manufactured on a large-scale inclusive of commercial concentrated feeding operations. Specialist feed producers account for roughly 70% of animal feed production, while large-animal operations, such as feedlots, directly produce about 25% of animal feed for their own use. Feed for poultry – particularly broilers – is the single biggest component of the domestic animal feed market and is produced predominantly by the members of African Feed Manufacturers Association (AFMA).⁴

² Kriel, G. 2022. Authorities still counting the cost of flood damage in KZN. Farmer’s Weekly. 19 April 2022. Available at: <https://www.farmersweekly.co.za/agri-news/south-africa/authorities-still-counting-the-cost-of-flood-damage-in-kzn/>

³ Sgqolana, T. Eastern Cape farmers take stock after devastation caused by floods. Daily Maverick. 5 May 2022. Available at: <https://www.dailymaverick.co.za/article/2022-05-05-eastern-cape-farmers-take-stock-after-devastation-caused-by-floods/>

⁴ Case study on the agricultural inputs regional value chain in Southern Africa: South Africa, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia. Available at: <https://www.tips.org.za/research-archive/trade-and-industry/item/3453-case-study-on-the-agricultural-inputs-regional-value-chain-in-southern-africa-south-africa-mozambique-tanzania-and-zambia>

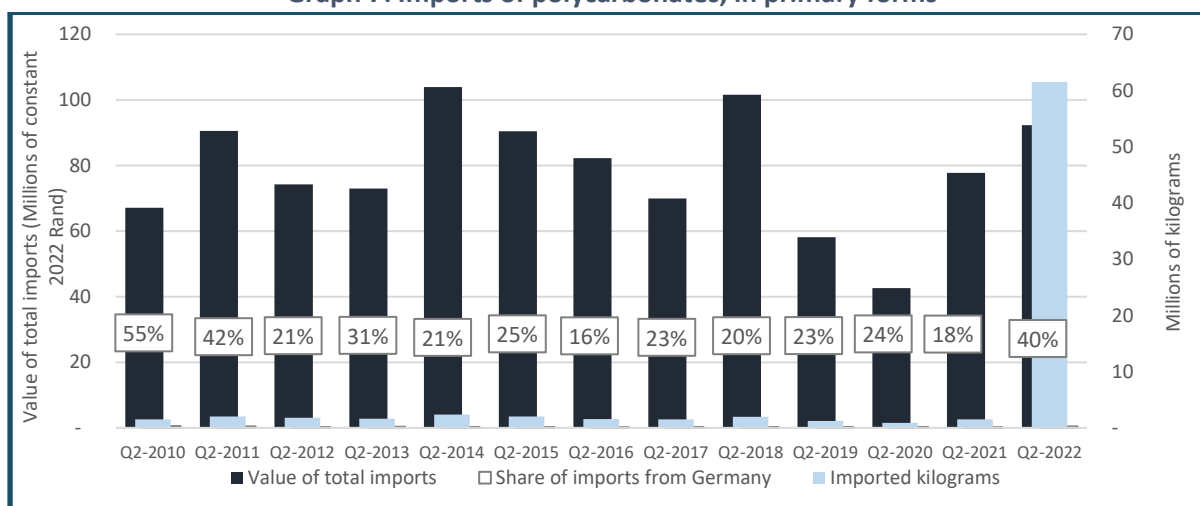
Animal feed consists of the formal feed industry represented by AFMA and the informal or on-farm sector, unaffiliated to AFMA. The latter includes feedlots, smaller feed mills and home mixers. The largest feed manufacturing companies are typically vertically integrated meat – mainly poultry – producers. Major feed manufacturers in South Africa include Astral Operations feed division, RCL Foods, PhilAfrica Foods – which operates the AFGRI Animal Feeds division – and Nutri Feeds, among others. Animal feed production is part of an integrated value chain that starts with agriculture (crop production) and includes the processing of raw materials into feed, farming of animals for slaughter, packaging, distribution and retail of the final products.

Finding 3: Polycarbonates, in primary forms

Polycarbonates in primary form (HS39074000) are thermoplastic materials processed only into liquids and pastes or lumps and powders, and thus can be further processed for use in various industries such as automotives, medical devices like eye wear lenses, and clear sheets. The extent of local production of polycarbonate in primary form is unclear. However, there are companies importing and exporting the polycarbonates in primary form which supply these products to other companies operating locally whose business is to further process these polycarbonates into final products like clear sheets.

Based on the data, polycarbonates imports surged by more than 60 million kilograms to 61.5 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2022. The source of the surge is Germany, with imports from that country reportedly surging from 238 845 kilograms to 60.4 million kilograms over the same period. In addition, the value of the imports from Germany grew by about R23 million to R37 million. There is no clear reason (e.g. increased demand from local industry) for the surge, suggesting perhaps an error in the data. Still, the increase in the value of the imports, especially from Germany, puts in question the possibility of a data error.

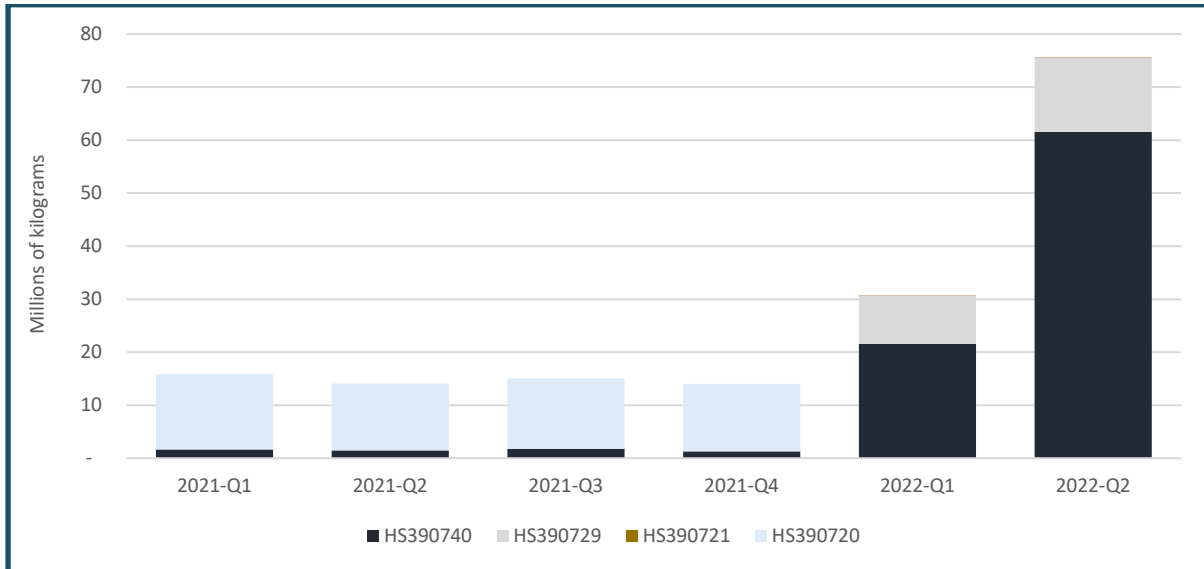
Graph 7: Imports of polycarbonates, in primary forms



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

Additional analysis suggests a possible misclassification of the data likely occurring during the SARS' changes to the HS codes. These include adding new HS codes. Graph 8 shows the new HS codes added in the first quarter of 2022 (HS390729 and HS390721). Over the same period, imports of HS390720 – which prior to the first quarter averaged about 12 million kilograms – dropped to zero, while imports of HS390740 surged from an average of about 1.3 million kilograms per quarter to 21.6 million kilograms in the first quarter and 61.5 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2022 (see Graph 8). Still, it is possible that items previously classified under HS390720 are now reclassified under HS 390729, and thus this change has no impact on HS390740, leaving the surge unaccounted for.

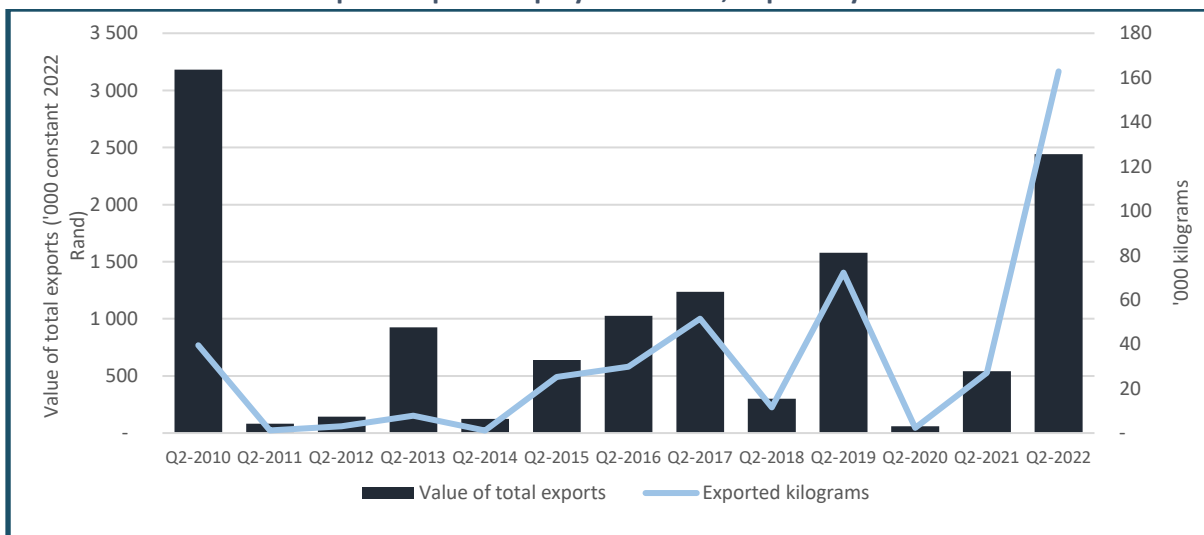
Graph 8: Imports of articles of plastics (in kilograms) at HS 6 level



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

In quantity, exports of polycarbonates in primary form also surged in the year to the second quarter of 2022, from 27 186 kilograms in 2021 to 162 837 in the quarter under review. Notably, 84% of the exports went to Malaysia, a country to which South Africa had not previously exported this product. The second-largest destination in this period was Hong Kong, receiving about 14% of the total exports. There were also exports to other African countries, including Botswana and Zimbabwe. These countries received a relatively small share of the exports for the period under review, in contrast to previous quarters.

Graph 9: Exports of polycarbonates, in primary form



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

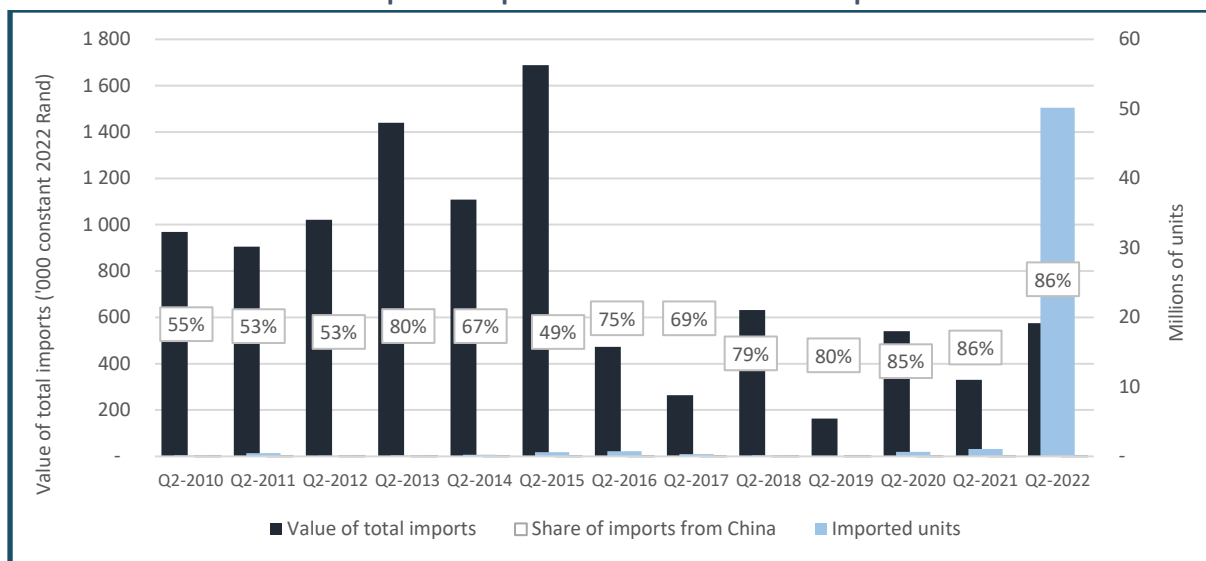
Finding 4: Filament lamps, electric: Torch lamps

Electric filament lamps are widely used in both commercial and residential settings, including for car headlamps, flashlights and other decorative lighting. This particular group of products (HS85392925) refers to torch lamps, mainly used in residential settings. Electric filament lamps are often cheaper, and thus preferred to their much costlier but energy efficient counterparts. Nevertheless, due to

filament lamps not being energy efficient, there has been a push to shift much more energy efficient lighting sources. Locally, this is in the form of an environmental levy imposed on electric filament lamps manufactured in the country. This levy has increased from about R8 per lamp in 2020 to R15 per lamp in 2022. Given that the levy has been in place for a few years, it is unlikely that this is the source of the surge. Rather, the increase in the levy fee to R15 per lamp could be the driver.

Imports of this product surged from 1.1 million units in the second quarter of 2021 to 50 million units in the second quarter of 2022. Over the same period, the value of these imports increased about 74% to R575 000 for the quarter. As noted, these are generally cheap products, and with the levy not applicable to imports, this seemingly low value for the high quantity is plausible. The source of the surge is China, which accounted for about 99% of the imported units and about 86% of the value.

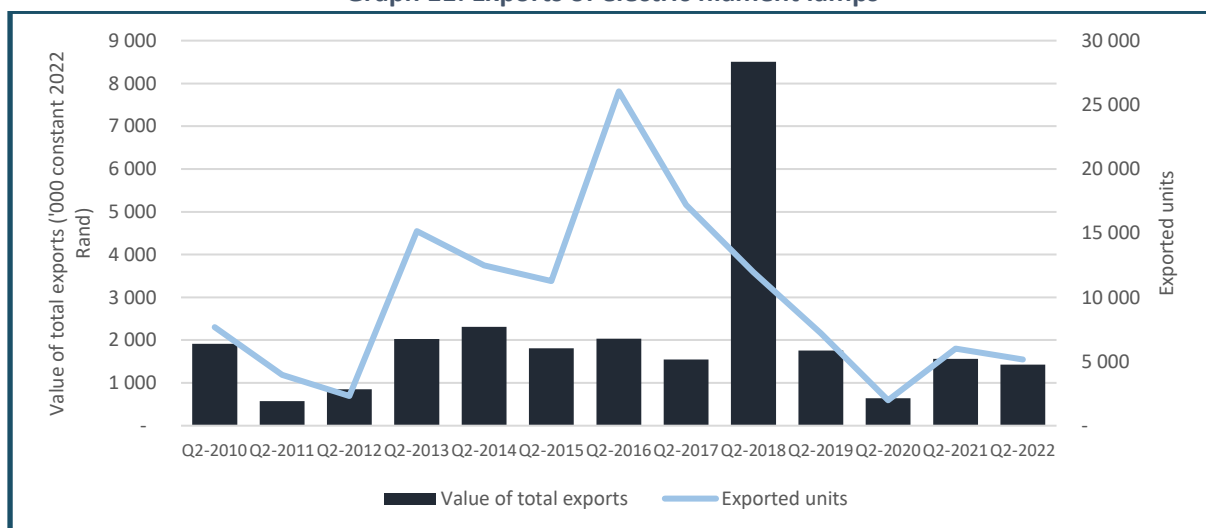
Graph 10: Imports of electric filament lamps



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

In value, South Africa has generally been a net exporter of electric filament lamps. However, in quantity, South exports far fewer quantities than is imported. The bulk of the exported units went to Namibia (1 821 units), while most of the value was from exports to eSwatini (R839 000).

Graph 11: Exports of electric filament lamps



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

Finding 5: Data errors and other issues

Table 3: Possible data errors

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
39211990	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of cellular plastic, unworked or merely surface-worked: Other	Based on the data, imports of this product surged to 1.4 billion kilograms in the second quarter of 2022, from 214 433 kilograms in the same period in 2021. However, while there is some increase in the value of these imports, this is still low for this reported surge. Moreover, Germany, which supplied 99% of these imports, reports exporting only 11 681 tons, far lower than the reported imports. This suggests an error in the data, likely occurring during a conversion from tons (as reported in German export data) to kilograms (as reported by SARS).
44123900	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with both outer plies of coniferous wood	Error in reporting imports from Brazil. Even as imports surged to 1.2 billion cubic meters from 749 995 cubic meters in the first quarter of 2022, the reported value of the imports declined to R161.8 million from R181.6 million. Moreover, the reported quantity is significantly higher than reported exports by Brazil.
85118000	Electrical ignition or starting equipment	Error in reporting imports from Brazil. The surge in reported quantities (to 480 million units from 250 595 units) is not matched by a corresponding surge in value, which shows a quarter-on-quarter decline to R17,7 million from R19,4 million.
44072500	Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise	Error in reporting data from Malaysia. Reported imports are significantly lower than what is reported for Malaysia, although that data is possibly unreliable due to missing information. Nonetheless, this product has previously been flagged for possible data errors, particularly for surges which occur at the same time as the value of those imports declines.
44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	Data error in reporting quantity from Bosnia and Herzegovina. This product has also been previously flagged for possible data errors.
57039000	Carpet tiles of vegetable textile materials or coarse animal hair, tufted	Error in reporting quantities from India. The reported quantities of 140.5 million square meters are an outlier, and do not correlate with India's reported exports.
87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts: Other	The surge to 123 million kilograms from 6.6 million kilograms in the previous quarter appears to be a data error (particularly in reporting quantities from China), and is not matched by a corresponding increase in the reported value.
90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excl. optical)	Error in reporting quantities from Germany, likely occurring during the conversion from tons to units.
57050000	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up	Error in reporting quantities from India. The reported quantities of 61.9 million square meters are an outlier, and are not matched by a corresponding increase in the value.

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1 : Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q2 2022

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2021 - Q2 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27101230	Diesel	44.63	No change	Not designated
2	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	21.96	3	Not designated
3	27090000	Crude oil	17.55	-1	Not designated
4	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	15.36	-1	Not designated
5	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	8.95	-1	Not designated
6	85171310	Smartphones for wireless networks	8.34	86	Not designated
7	49070014	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue	7.02	-1	Not designated
8	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	6.25	1	Not designated
9	30049099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	5.39	-2	Not designated
10	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	4.97	No change	Not designated
11	84713090	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg	4.14	-3	Not designated
12	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	3.43	1	Not designated
13	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	3.23	3	Not designated
14	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	3.15	32	Not designated
15	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	3.10	28	Not designated
16	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	3.06	-5	Not designated
17	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	2.99	1	Not designated
18	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	2.91	10	Not designated
19	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2.89	-7	Not designated
20	27101226	Light oils and preparations: illuminating kerosene	2.83	16	Not designated
21	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	2.53	2	Not designated
22	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude)	2.30	-7	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2021 - Q2 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
23	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	2.27	62	Not designated
24	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.95	8	Not designated
25	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	1.85	-8	Not designated
26	85044000	Static converters	1.82	3	Not designated
27	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.79	-13	Not designated
28	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	1.72	12	Not designated
29	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 2 500 cm ³	1.68	-9	Not designated
30	27101257	Light oils and preparations: other base oils	1.64	-11	Not designated
31	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.63	-4	Not designated
32	85177900	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1.61	61	Not designated
33	85076000	Lithium-ion accumulators (excluding spent)	1.60	16	Not designated
34	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	1.59	-3	Not designated
35	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	1.51	2	Not designated
36	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.48	-15	Not designated
37	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	1.45	-15	Not designated
38	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.39	4	Not designated
39	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm ³	1.37	-9	Not designated
40	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.35	-5	Not designated
41	27160000	Electrical energy	1.35	-7	Not designated
42	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.34	-16	Not designated
43	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	1.27	-5	Not designated
44	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s. (excluding printing machinery used for printing by means of plates, cylinders and other printing components of heading 8442)	1.27	-19	Not designated
45	85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	1.23	49	70% designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2021 - Q2 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
46	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	1.20	-2	Not designated
47	38249999	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries	1.15	-14	Not designated
48	85153100	Fully or partly automatic machines for arc welding of metals, incl. plasma arc welding	1.14	42	Not designated
49	39011000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of < 0,94, in primary forms	1.05	34	Not designated
50	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	0.99	-26	Not designated
51	38221900	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents	0.97	44	Not designated
52	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	0.96	5	Not designated
53	39012000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of >= 0,94, in primary forms	0.96	-12	Not designated
54	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	0.96	22	Not designated
55	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	0.96	32	Not designated
56	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.92	-11	Not designated
57	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.92	11	Not designated
58	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excl. sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	0.91	16	Not designated
59	94019990	Parts of seats, not of wood, n.e.s: Other	0.90	37	Not designated
60	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.85	29	Not designated
61	31022100	Ammonium sulphate	0.85	27	Not designated
62	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.83	5	Not designated
63	38089399	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	0.82	-3	Not designated
64	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.80	-25	Not designated
65	01022900	Live cattle (excluding pure-bred for breeding)	0.80	-11	Not designated
66	30024190	Vaccines for human medicine: other	0.78	31	Not designated
67	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	0.77	-17	Not designated
68	84013000	Fuel elements "cartridges", non-irradiated, in casing with handling fixtures, for nuclear reactors [Euratom]	0.77	30	Not designated
69	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.77	-3	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2021 - Q2 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
70	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.75	-18	Not designated
71	74040090	Waste and scrap, of copper (excluding ingots or other similar unwrought shapes)	0.73	15	Not designated
72	49070011	Unused postage, revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue	0.72	-16	Not designated
73	30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	0.70	-26	Not designated
74	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.70	-2	Not designated
75	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.69	-14	Not designated
76	22083010	Whiskies : In containers holding 2 li or less	0.69	-13	Not designated
78	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.68	-15	90% designated
77	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99,99% of zinc	0.68	-9	Not designated
79	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys: Other	0.68	-9	Not designated
80	15121190	Crude sunflower-seed or safflower oil: other	0.66	11	Not designated
81	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.66	-17	Not designated
85	76012000	Unwrought aluminium alloys	0.65	-2	Not designated
82	40111009	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, including station wagons	0.65	-24	Not designated
83	72254000	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.65	-2	100% designated
84	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine": Other	0.64	-12	Not designated
86	39069090	Acrylic polymers, in primary forms (excl. poly"methyl methacrylate") : Other	0.64	-8	Not designated
89	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.62	-36	Not designated
88	38089199	Insecticides (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50): Other	0.62	-35	Not designated
87	38170010	Mixed alkylbenzenes and mixed alkylnaphthalenes produced by the alkylation of benzene and naphthalene	0.61	-14	Not designated
90	87019500	Tractors, of an engine power > 130 kw	0.60	-19	Not designated
91	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.59	-33	Not designated
92	72026000	Ferro-nickel	0.59	-15	100% designated
93	85444990	Electric conductors, for a voltage <= 1.000 V, insulated, not fitted with connectors, n.e.s.: Other	0.58	-12	90% designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2021 - Q2 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
94	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses (excl. of porcelain or china, articles having a hardness equivalent to >= 9 on the Mohs scale, millstones, polishing stones, grindstones and the like of heading 6804, refractory ceramic goods, electrical devices, insulators and other electrical insulating fittings)	0.58	-46	Not designated
95	38151200	Supported catalysts with precious metal or a precious-metal compound as the active substance, n.e.s.	0.58	-11	Not designated
96	27101900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	0.57	-17	Not designated
97	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.57	-42	Not designated
98	88073000	Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters or unmanned aircraft, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.57	1	Not designated
99	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.57	-34	Not designated
100	39072900	Polyethers, in primary forms	0.57	No change	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products, by quantity, Q2 2022

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27101230	Diesel	Not significant	172 132 754	Litres	6%	Not designated
2	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Not significant	416 628 112	Litres	35%	Not designated
3	27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 592 440 692	Kilograms	-29%	Not designated
4	39211990	Plates, sheets, film, foil and strip, of cellular plastic, unworked or merely surface-worked: Other	Data error	1 413 084 796	Kilograms	658987%	Not designated
5	44123900	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with both outer plies of coniferous wood	Data error	1 202 166 188	Cubic metres	14722722 %	Not designated
6	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 3 102 032	Kilograms	0%	Not designated
7	85118000	Electrical ignition or starting equipment	Data error	480 148 464	Units	188798%	Not designated
8	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Import commodity	218 851 013	Kilograms	159%	Not designated
9	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	Decline in imports	- 476 823 657	Kilograms	-60%	Not designated
10	44072500	Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise	Data error	313 388 155	Cubic metres	664809%	Not designated
11	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	39 619 779	Kilograms	18%	Not designated
12	28042900	Rare gases (excl. argon)	Import commodity	120 137 763	Cubic metres	100%	Not designated
13	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 221 102 864	Kilograms	-49%	Not designated
14	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Not significant	47 601 343	Kilograms	28%	Not designated
15	01069000	Live animals	Import commodity	87 720 645	Units	92%	Not designated
16	25232900	Portland cement (excl. white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Decline in imports	- 110 333 529	Kilograms	-39%	100% designated
17	44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	Data error	144 712 544	Cubic meters	441281%	Not designated
18	57039000	Carpet tiles of vegetable textile materials or coarse animal hair, tufted	Data error	140 689 848	Square metres	79643%	100% designated
19	31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Ongoing monitoring	87 977 859	Kilograms	167%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
20	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Decline in imports	- 31 435 862	Kilograms	-20%	Not designated
21	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts: Other	Data error	118 278 256	Kilograms	2501%	Not designated
22	23099020	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding: Feed supplements	Selected for analysis	106 895 681	Kilograms	800%	Not designated
23	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 70 009 048	Kilograms	-37%	Not designated
24	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Not significant	6 643 148	Kilograms	6%	Not designated
25	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	31 184 023	Kilograms	38%	Not designated
26	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	Not significant	17 110 559	Kilograms	24%	Not designated
27	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excl. optical)	Data error	82 782 248	Units	7048%	Not designated
28	71039900	Precious and semi-precious stones, worked, whether or not graded	Surge within usual variance	71 151 101	Carats	866%	Not designated
29	85392125	Tungsten halogen filament lamps (excluding sealed beam lamp units)	Surge within usual variance	68 033 943	Units	639%	Not designated
30	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 1 652 981	Kilograms	-2%	Not designated
31	28331100	Disodium sulphate	Not significant	35 489 538	Kilograms	89%	Not designated
32	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	2 539 848	Units	4%	Not designated
33	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Decline in imports	- 74 652 897	Kilograms	-51%	Not designated
34	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Not significant	12 704 409	Kilograms	22%	Not designated
35	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Not significant	1 801 189	Litres	3%	Not designated
36	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Not significant	2 543 061	Kilograms	4%	Not designated
37	57050000	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up	Data error	62 146 220	Square metres	32290%	100% designated
38	39074000	Polycarbonates, in primary forms	Selected for analysis	60 035 331	Kilograms	4012%	Not designated
39	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Not significant	5 391 879	Kilograms	10%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
40	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	Surge within usual variance	42 991 537	Kilograms	310%	Not designated
41	25232100	White portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Ongoing monitoring	52 067 118	Kilograms	12051%	100% designated
42	25231000	Cement clinkers	Decline in imports	- 59 347 130	Kilograms	-54%	Unclear
43	85392925	Filament lamps, electric: Torch lamps	Selected for analysis	49 096 913	Units	4683%	Not designated
44	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 108 570 986	Kilograms	-69%	Not designated
45	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Decline in imports	- 85 939 797	Kilograms	-63%	Not designated
46	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant	9 546 612	Kilograms	25%	Not designated
47	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring	Decline in imports	- 20 167 521	Kilograms	-30%	Not designated
48	23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize "corn"	Not significant	17 470 178	Kilograms	65%	Not designated
49	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	Not significant	20 226 866	Kilograms	85%	Not designated
50	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Not significant	13 353 563	Kilograms	45%	Not designated