



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

TIPS
TRACKER



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

FOURTH QUARTER 2022

Project lead: Nokwanda Maseko

Contributors: Lucas Mthembu and Kelello Mashiane

Editorial inputs: Saul Levin

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.

Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)

info@tips.org.za | +27 12 433 9340 | www.tips.org.za

CONTENTS

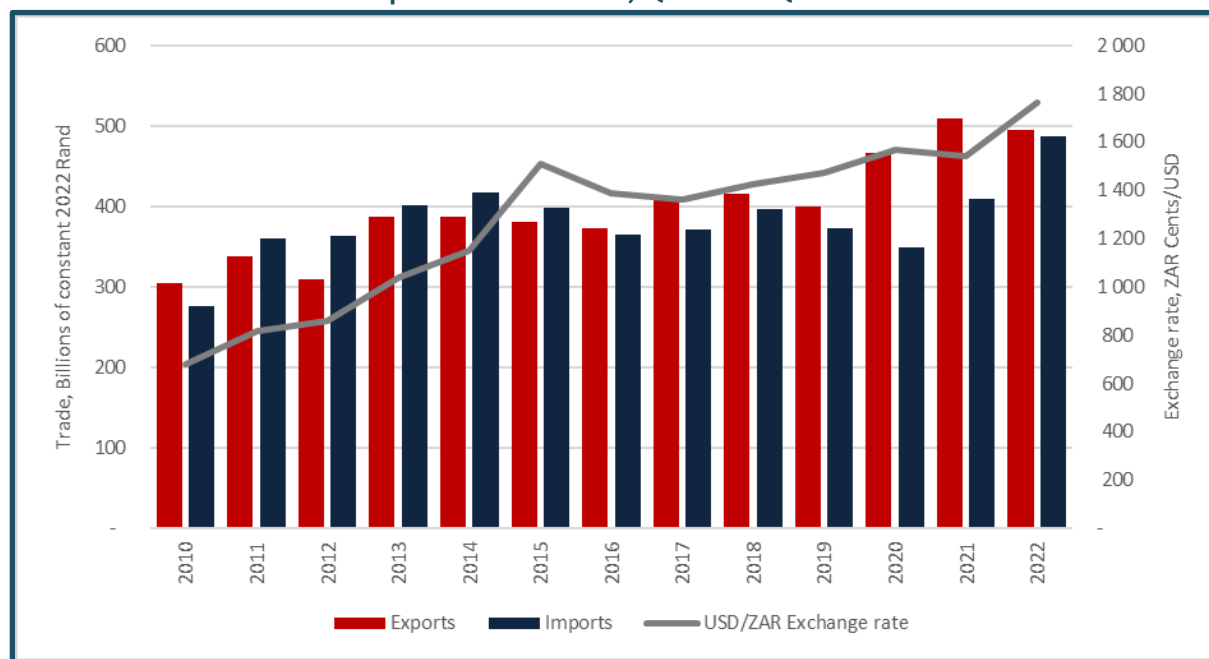
Section 1: FOURTH QUARTER TRADE TRENDS.....	3
Trade context.....	3
Continental trade.....	4
Major imports.....	6
Import surges.....	6
Explanation of import surges.....	7
Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges.....	7
Finding 2: Multi-ply paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances.....	8
Finding 3: Semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena	9
Finding 4: Data errors and other issues.....	11
Section 2: SUMMARY OF TRENDS FROM 2022.....	12
Data annexures.....	14
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q4 2010 – Q4 2022.....	3
Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of Rand) and percentage.....	4
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q4 2013 – Q4 2022, billions of constant 2022 Rand.....	4
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q4 2013 – Q4 2022).....	5
Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q4 2013 – Q4 2022).....	6
Graph 6: Trade in multi-ply paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances, Q4 2010 – Q4 2022.....	9
Graph 7: Trade in semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, Q4 2010 – Q 2022.....	10
Graph 8: Trade and trade balance, Q1 2022 – Q4 2022 in constant 2022 Rand.....	12
Table 1: Decline in imports between Q4 2021 and Q4 2022.....	7
Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges of previously identified surges.....	8
Table 3: Possible data errors.....	11
Table 4: Status of surge for previously analysed items for 2022.....	13
Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q4 2022.....	14
Annexure 2: Surges in import products. by quantity. Q4 2022.....	19

SECTION 1: FOURTH QUARTER TRADE TRENDS

Trade context

South Africa's trade surplus declined to R7.4 billion in the year to the fourth quarter of 2022, from R100.6 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021. For the first time since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic exports declined, falling by 3% to R495 billion year-on-year. Over the same period, imports continued to rise, growing by 19% to R487 billion. In addition, exports have continued to grow at a slower pace compared to imports. Exports for the fourth quarter of 2022 were 6% higher compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. In contrast, imports were 39% higher (see Graph 1).

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q4 2010 – Q4 2022



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

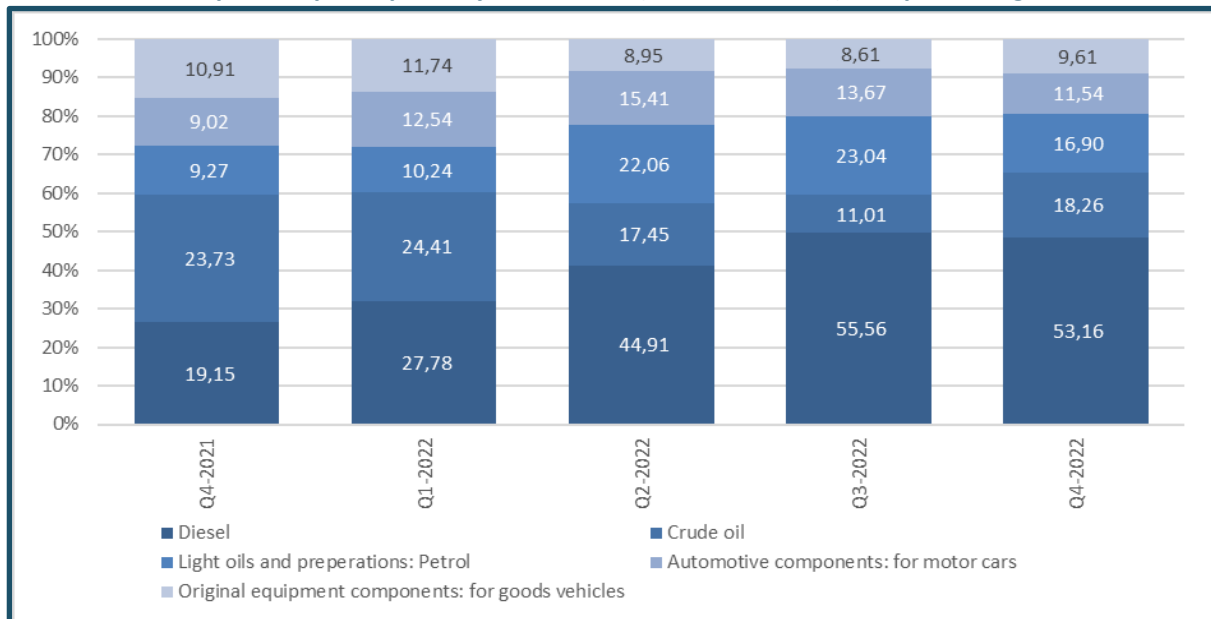
The top five import sources supplied 48% (R233 billion) of the value of total imports for the fourth quarter of 2022, up slightly from 47% (R172.5 billion) in the fourth quarter of 2021. China, India, the United States (US), Germany and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) were the top import sources in the fourth quarter of 2022. Notably, for the first time, the top import item from China was lithium-ion accumulators (at R5.9 billion). Imports from India and the UAE continued to grow, at 69% and 171% respectively, largely made up of diesel imports.

For the fourth consecutive quarter, diesel has dominated South Africa's imports, growing from R19.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021 to R53.2 billion in the fourth quarter of 2022. Other notable top import products include crude oil (R18.3 billion), petrol (R16.9 billion), components for motor cars (R11.5 billion), and components for goods vehicles (R9.6 billion). However, crude oil and components for goods vehicles show year-on-year decreases, falling by R5.4 billion (23%) and R1.4 billion (12%) respectively. In all, these five products accounted for 22% of the value of total imported products (see Graph 2).

South Africa's top five export destinations for the fourth quarter of 2022 were the US, China, Germany, Japan and the United Kingdom (UK). Exports to these countries amounted to R188 billion, up slightly from R185.8 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021. Exports to the US, Germany and the UK declined year-on-year, while exports to China and Japan increased slightly. About 52% of exports to China were

ores, slag and ash, while about 70% of exports to Japan were natural or cultured pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, and precious metals.

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

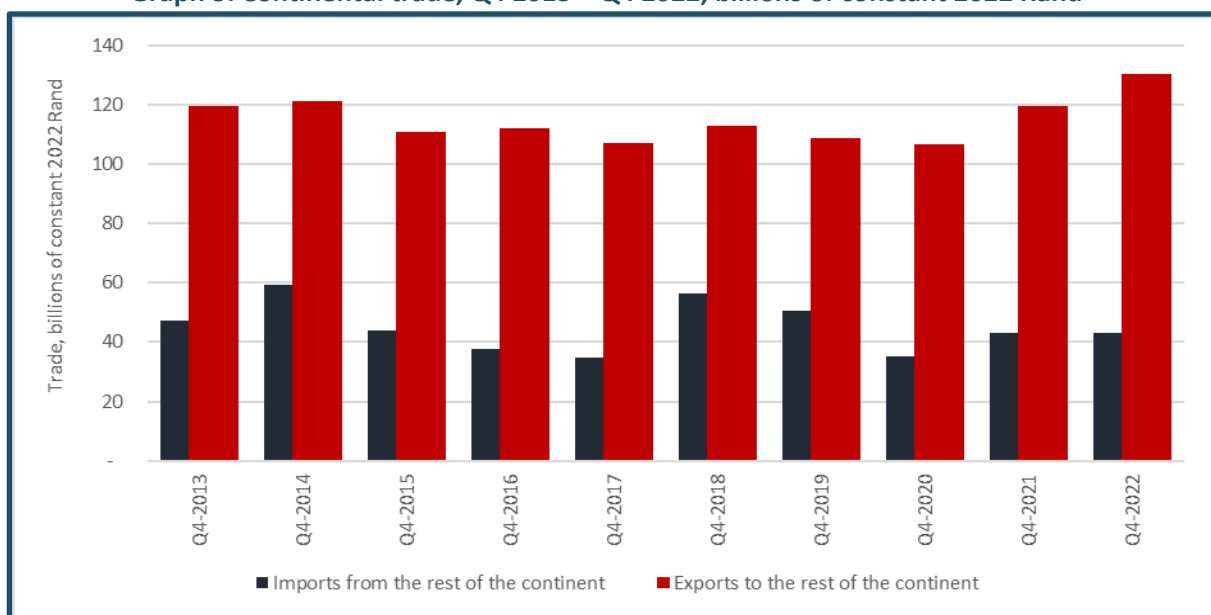


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

Continental trade

Imports from the rest of the continent increased slightly to R43.1 billion between the fourth quarters of 2021 and 2022. However, there is a notable real decline when compared to the fourth quarter of 2014, when imports amounted to R59.3 billion. In contrast, exports grew by more than R11 billion to R130.6 billion in the year to the fourth quarter of 2022, and increased by R9.3 billion between the fourth quarters of 2014 and 2022. In all, South Africa’s trade surplus with the rest of the continent has averaged about R69.8 billion between the fourth quarters of 2013 and 2022. Graph 3 shows trade between South Africa and the rest of the continent.

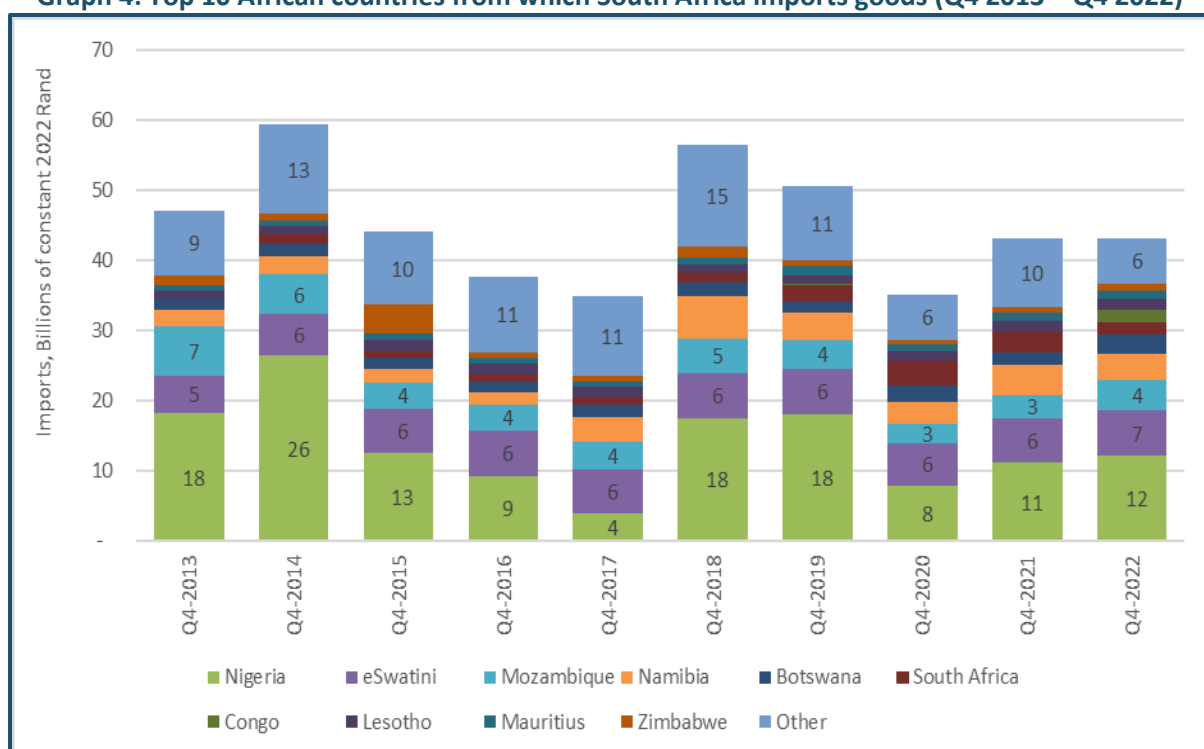
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q4 2013 – Q4 2022, billions of constant 2022 Rand



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

Graph 4 shows the top 10 countries from which South Africa imported goods between 2013 and 2022. Imports from Nigeria continued to grow in the fourth quarter of 2022 after falling to a notable low of R7.9 billion in the fourth quarter of 2020. Nigeria’s exports to South Africa are largely dominated by crude oil (99%), followed by exports of carboys and flasks, which grew to R43.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2022. Nigeria was followed by eSwatini as the second largest source of imports from the rest of the continent, with imports amounting to R6.5 billion. About R1.7 billion worth of imports from eSwatini were essential oils and resinoids (largely sugar concentrates), followed by sugars and sugar confectionary at R1.3 billion. As also noted in previous quarters, there are also reimports, which amounted to R1.9 billion (mainly made up of non-industrial diamonds, collages and similar decorative plaques and unused postage and revenue stamps – mainly Rand notes being returned to South Africa).

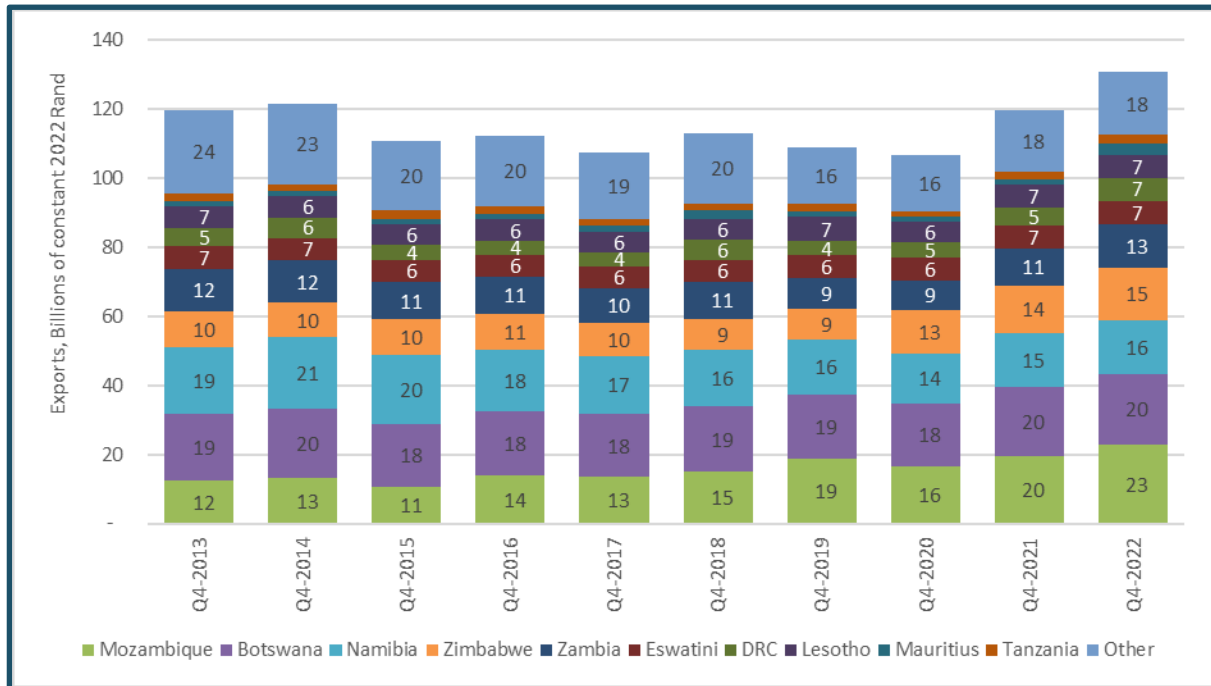
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q4 2013 – Q4 2022)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

As of the fourth quarter of 2022, exports to Mozambique amounted to 17% (R22.8 billion) of total exports to the rest of the continent, up from 10% in the fourth quarter of 2013. This increase is mainly driven by exports of ores, which are destined for reexport to countries such as China. This trend will likely continue due to the partnership between Transnet and Mozambique’s rail authority to move ores to Maputo via rail from Mpumalanga. Other destinations for South Africa’s exports to the rest of the continent include Botswana (R20.5 billion), Namibia (R15.5 billion), and Zimbabwe and Zambia at R15.2 billion and R12.5 billion respectively. Graph 5 shows the top 10 countries within the continents that South Africa exported to.

Graph 5: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q4 2013 – Q4 2022)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R271.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2022, down slightly from R274.9 billion in the third quarter of 2022. Even as diesel imports increased by R34 billion, this was not enough to offset the overall decline. Crude oil, equipment for goods vehicles and data processing machines are among some of the products with declining import values year-on-year. Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 products by Rand value. The imports shown in Annexure 1 can be classified into broad categories such as: 1) petroleum and other liquid fuels; 2) information and communications technology equipment; 3) food and beverages; 4) production metals; 5) automobiles and components; 6) medical equipment; 7) aircraft and aircraft components.

Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the list of the Top 50 import products by quantity for the fourth quarter of 2022, with the trends classified into the following groups: not significant; ongoing monitoring; data errors; increases selected for analysis; surge is within usual variance; and decline in imports. For the fourth quarter of 2022, two products were selected for analysis, 17 show a decline in imported volumes, nine are potential data errors, and 13 show growth that is not significant.

As noted, 17 products show a decline in imported quantities. Of these products, seven show growth in the value of imports, even with the lower volumes. These products include natural gas, semi-milled or wholly milled rice, and illuminating kerosene, among others. Natural gas imports declined by 20 million kilograms (3%) from the fourth quarter of 2021, while the value increased by about 72%. Rice imports also declined by 3% (7 million kilograms) while the value increased by 14% (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q4 2021 and Q4 2022

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
27090000	Crude oil	- 1 265 098 956	Kilograms	-47%	-23%
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	- 19 429 422	Kilograms	-3%	72%
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	- 7 410 984	Kilograms	-3%	14%
27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 85 443 099	Kilograms	-25%	-71%
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 101 977 311	Kilograms	-32%	-6%
27101226	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene, as defined in Additional Note 1(f), unmarked	- 13 774 236	Litres	-8%	53%
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 69 209 495	Kilograms	-36%	-5%
25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	- 37 984 054	Kilograms	-24%	3%
17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	- 12 151 526	Kilograms	-15%	-7%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	- 17 980 276	Kilograms	-21%	-72%
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	- 14 537 521	Kilograms	-19%	-9%
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 18 900 564	Kilograms	-26%	20%
27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	- 16 498 296	Litres	-25%	34%
98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	- 14 679 691	Kilograms	-23%	-12%
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	- 4 541 088	Kilograms	-9%	-37%
28331100	Disodium sulphate	- 23 202 059	Kilograms	-35%	4%
23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	- 94 789 489	Kilograms	-71%	-60%

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
27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	Ongoing	Limited refinery capacity continues to impact imports of processed petroleum products such as residual fuel oils. Year-on-year imports are up to R2.9 billion from R1 billion in the fourth quarter of 2021. However, quarter-on-quarter imports show a decline from R4.9 billion in the third quarter of 2021.
27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	Ongoing	Aviation kerosene imports continue to grow, though at a slow rate. This product is affected by the same issues affecting residual fuel oil imports.
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing	Imports continue to surge with more consistent imports from Saudi Arabia.

Finding 2: Multi-ply paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances

Multi-ply paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances, (48109290) is manufactured by processing wood and other fibrous raw materials into pulp, and are then converted into paper and paperboard.¹ Coating of multi-ply paper and paperboard is applied during the manufacturing process to enhance its finish and printability, ensuring the finished product has required properties for its intended use including opacity, colour, gloss, and surface smoothness.² The main difference between paper and paperboard is grammage, with the latter having more than 250gms.³ Paper and paperboard products include tissue and paperboard boxes used in various industries such as food and beverages, and pharmaceuticals. Notable local players in this industry include Mondi and Sappi.

Based on the data, multi-ply paper and paperboard imports surged by more than 43 million kilograms to 58 million kilograms in the year to the fourth quarter of 2022 (see Graph 6). The source of the surge is South Korea, with imports from that country surging from 2.4 million kilograms to 47.9 million kilograms over the same period. The imports value from South Korea grew by about R15.9 million to R36.3 million. While it is not clear what is causing the surge, growth in imports of this product is likely driven by a shift away from single-use plastic packaging to environmentally friendly alternatives such as renewable/recyclable paper bags and paper-based packaging.⁴ The growth of online retail has furthermore driven the demand for corrugated boxes and other forms of lightweight paper-based packaging.⁵

¹ The manufacture of paper, pulp, and paper products. Who Owns Whom. June 2022.

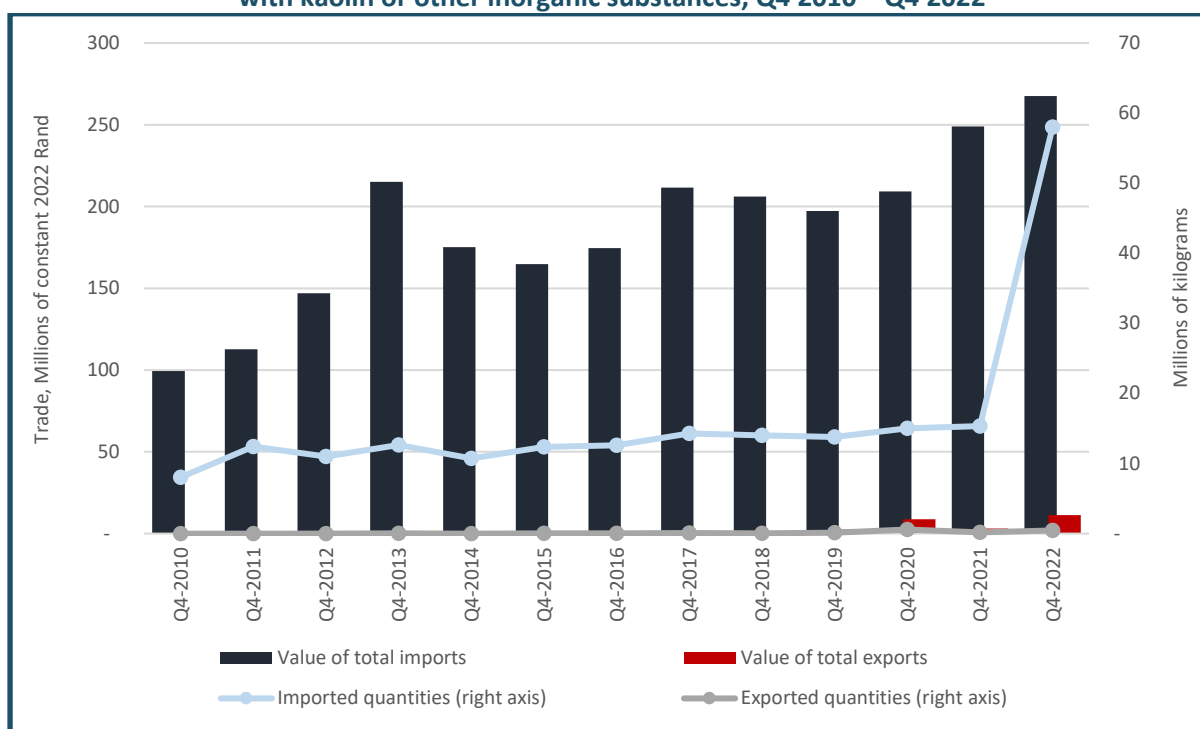
² What is coated paper? Coated Paper Definition. 2020. Available: <https://www.labelplanet.co.uk/glossary/coated-paper>

³ Robertson, G.L., 2016. Food packaging: principles and practice. CRC Press.

⁴ The manufacture of paper, pulp, and paper products. Who Owns Whom. June 2022.

⁵ Ibid.

Graph 6: Trade in multi-ply paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances, Q4 2010 – Q4 2022



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

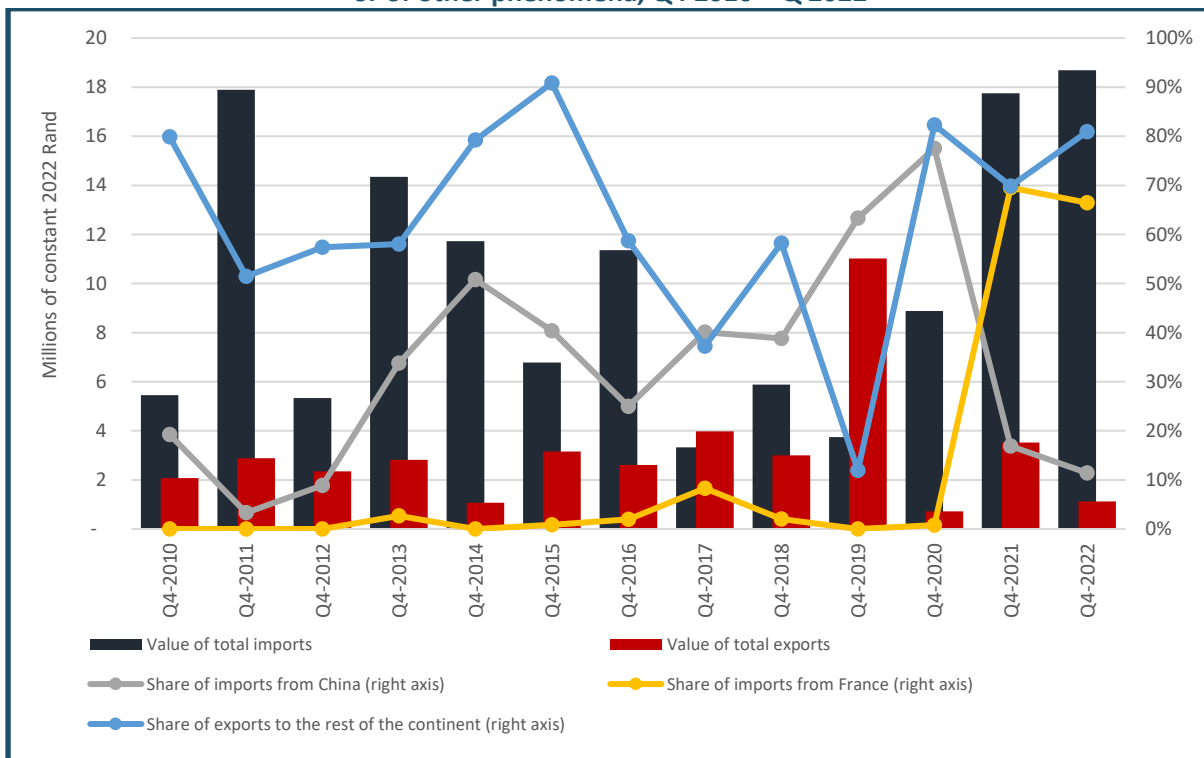
Exports of multi-ply paper and paperboard also surged in the year to the fourth quarter of 2022, from 174 930 kilograms to 462 249 kilograms in the quarter (see Graph 6), with 99.8% of the exports notably going to Zimbabwe, a country that South Africa has consistently exported this product to over recent years. The second and only destination in this period was Israel, receiving about 0.2% of the total exports. South Africa had not previously exported this product to Israel.

Finding 3: Semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena

Semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena (HS 85235900) are used within various industries like electronics manufacturing, music production and ICT. The products were the world's 1 904th most traded product, with about US\$1.3 billion worth of trade. Locally, importers of these products include music production companies and the electrical apparatus and equipment companies, among others.

South Africa is a net importer of semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, although trade tends to fluctuate. Imports surged for the first time since 2011 in the fourth quarter of 2021, rising to R17.7 million. This surge continued into the fourth quarter of 2022, rising to R18.7 million. In volumes, imports for the fourth quarter of 2021 amounted to 23.9 million units, and surged to a further 41.6 million units in the fourth quarter of 2022. Exports are much lower, at R1.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2022, from a notable high of R11 million in the fourth quarter of 2019 (see Graph 7). The volumes exported surged to 27 353 units in the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to 12 780 units in the fourth quarter of 2019. The bulk of South Africa's exports went to the rest of the continent.

Graph 7: Trade in semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena, Q4 2010 – Q 2022



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

There seemingly isn't one particular reason for the surge. However, the global semiconductor supply chain is undergoing massive changes that will also have an impact on South Africa. South Africa, much like the rest of the world, has been affected by supply chain disruptions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic and the ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine. With a rise in demand for computers beginning in 2020 and production disruptions, the world experienced a supply shortage of semiconductor devices that impacted a range of industries including automobiles and appliances.

The US, also experiencing supply chain disruptions and a shortage of semiconductors, began work to pass what is now known as the CHIPS Act. Among other things, the Act seeks to support the country's semiconductor industry by setting aside US\$52.7 billion to support US chips manufacturing. The Act sets aside US\$39 billion for manufacturing incentives, and about US\$11 billion for research and development.⁶ Notably, the Act restricts recipient of federal funds from expanding or building manufacturing capacity in countries viewed as a threat to the national security of the US. These countries include China, Iran, Russia and North Korea. In addition, the Act essentially restricts US workers from working with Chinese semiconductor companies. These restrictions have already begun to impact the global semiconductor market and saw Chinese imports of chip manufacturing equipment decline to 2020 levels following a decline in exports from the US.

It is perhaps not unrelated that as the value of imports from China – South Africa's largest source of the product prior to 2021 – declined, there was a new entrant into the local market. Beginning in 2021, France began exporting semiconductor media to South Africa, trade which continued into 2022. These imports are high in both volumes and value, compared to imports from China, which in the fourth quarter of 2022 were high volume and low value.

⁶ <https://www.commerce.senate.gov/services/files/592E23A5-B56F-48AE-B4C1-493822686BCB>

Finding 4: Data errors and other issues

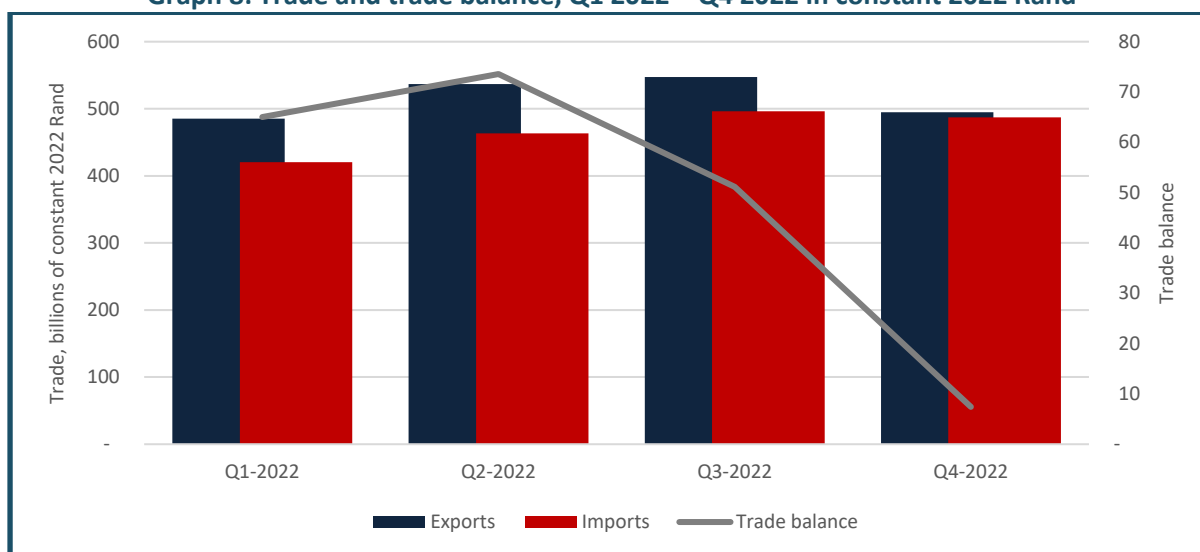
Table 3: Possible data errors

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
01069000	Live animals	Error in reporting quantities from Germany, likely occurring during a conversion from tonnes to units.
61152900	Pantyhose and tights of textile materials, knitted or crocheted	Error in reporting quantities from Vietnam.
44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	Error in reporting quantities from the US. Imports as reported by SA are higher than imports as reported by the US.
44123900	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick	Error in reporting quantity from the UAE. Reports from the UAE end in 2019, and thus this data can't be confirmed with full certainty. However, imports reported for Q4 2022 far exceed what the UAE has previously reported as imports and as exports, combined.
85447000	Optical fibre cables made up of individually sheathed fibres, whether or not containing electric conductors or fitted with connectors	Error in reporting quantities from France. SA reports imports higher than what France reports as exports to SA..
28321000	Sodium sulphites	Error in reporting imports from China, whose reported total exports of this product are lower than imports as reported by SA.
44072900	Tropical wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in reporting quantity from Brazil, likely occurring during the conversion to cubic metres.
72149900	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, only hot-rolled, only hot-drawn or only hot-extruded	Error in reporting imports from China, whose reported total exports of this product are lower than SA's reported imports.
48059300	Paper and paperboard, uncoated, in rolls of a width > 36 cm or in square or rectangular sheets with one side > 36 cm and the other side > 15 cm in the unfolded state, weighing >= 225 g/m ² , n.e.s.	Error in reported quantities from the Netherlands, whose reported exports of the product are lower than imports reported by SA.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF TRENDS FROM 2022

South Africa has continued its recovery following the impacts of COVID-19. Exports, which had been on an upward trajectory since the start of the pandemic, continued to grow, peaking at R547 billion in the third quarter of 2022. Over 2022, imports also continued to grow, having recovered from the 2020 low. Notably, both exports and imports declined between the third and fourth quarters of 2022, from R547 billion to R495 billion for exports, and from R496 billion to R487 billion for imports. The decline in fourth quarter exports saw the trade surplus reach its lowest point (at R7.4 billion) since the COVID-driven rise began (see Graph 8). This sudden and sharp decline in export revenues reflects South Africa’s continued dependence on export revenue from mineral and other natural resources, for which prices tend to surge in times of unexpected global disruptions. In addition, as South Africa has made it through COVID-19, the country finds itself in the midst of an energy crisis which has seen notable increases in imports of diesel (see Graph 2).

Graph 8: Trade and trade balance, Q1 2022 – Q4 2022 in constant 2022 Rand



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in April 2023.

With regards to imports, South Africa continued to import high volumes and values of mineral fuels. These include diesel, crude oil and petrol. Diesel imports have largely been driven by loadshedding, and with loadshedding ongoing, it is likely that diesel imports will continue to rise, unless South Africa can scale-up on renewables within the next few years. Besides the increase in diesel imports, imports in crude oil by-products such as petroleum bitumen and medium oils for instance have also been increasing. The analysis of these products was done in the third quarter of 2022, as summarised in Table 4. The local liquid fuels industry has, for all intents and purposes, been forced to change course following a spate of fires and feedstock shortages in 2021. Given climate considerations, it is unlikely that local refinery capacity will return to pre-2021 levels. This in turn means that South Africa will have to continue to import fuel products previously produced locally during the crude refining process.

Paper and paperboard products were also analysed during the year, with imports of these products in part driven by demand for recyclable packaging. There was also a surge in imports of apple juice, likely the result of a recall of some locally manufactured apple juice following discovery of elevated patulin levels. Table 4 summarises the status of surges analysed throughout 2022.

Table 4: Status of surge for previously analysed items for 2022

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	QUARTER ANALYSED ⁷	STATUS OF SURGE	QUANTITY AT QUARTER OF ANALYSIS	QUANTITY AS OF Q4 2022	UNITS
47032900	Semi-bleached or bleached non-coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving grades)	Q1	Slowing	3 446 431 150	3 029 897 923	Kilograms
47032100	Coniferous chemical wood pulp, soda or sulphate (excluding dissolving pulp)	Q1	Slowing	1 774 560 260	1 794 460 974	Kilograms
20097900	Apple juice, unfermented	Q1	Slowing	28 582 258	12 391 537	Kilograms
23099020	Preparations of a kind used in animal feeding (excluding dog or cat food put up for retail sale): Feed supplements	Q2	Returned to normal	120 257 840	9 519 123	Kilograms
39074000	Polycarbonates, in primary forms	Q2	Returned to normal	61 531 596	1 078 817	Kilograms
85392925	Filament lamps, electric: Torch lamps	Q2	Returned to normal	50 145 386	173 798	Units
27132000	Petroleum bitumen	Q3	Slowing	43 208 267	23 655 359	Kilograms
27101900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel	Q3	Slowing	39 253 977	24 871 197	Kilograms
72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, in coils, simply hot-rolled	Q3	Slowing	60 896 402	36 205 458	Kilograms

⁷ <https://tips.org.za/manufacturing-data/tips-import-tracker>

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q4 2022

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q4 2021 – Q4 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27101230	Diesel	53.16	1	Not designated
2	27090000	Crude oil	18.26	-1	Not designated
3	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	16.90	1	Not designated
4	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	11.54	1	Not designated
5	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	9.61	-2	Not designated
6	85171310	Smartphones for wireless networks	7.78	6472	Not designated
7	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	7.74	3	Not designated
8	49070014	Unused postage. revenue or similar stamps of current or new issue	6.68	No change	Not designated
9	85076000	Lithium-ion accumulators (excluding spent)	6.21	35	Not designated
10	30049099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	5.76	-1	Not designated
11	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	4.68	5	Not designated
12	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	4.66	No change	Not designated
13	84713090	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg	4.20	-6	Not designated
14	85044000	Static converters	3.95	10	Not designated
15	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	3.75	25	Not designated
16	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	3.60	-5	Routers not designated; STB 30% designated
17	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	3.41	-3	Not designated
18	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	3.40	2	Not designated
19	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	2.83	27	Not designated
20	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm ³	2.53	33	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q4 2021 – Q4 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
21	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn. cleaved or bruted	2.51	1	Not designated
22	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15000 kg	2.48	50	Not designated
23	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	2.25	-8	Not designated
24	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	2.25	-11	Not designated
25	27101226	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	2.19	3	Not designated
26	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	2.17	11	Not designated
27	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	2.16	-9	Not designated
28	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 2 500 cm ³	2.16	1	Not designated
29	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.16	-8	Not designated
30	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	2.12	26	Not designated
31	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	2.07	1	Not designated
32	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	2.06	-2	Not designated
33	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.98	6	Not designated
34	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined	1.91	-15	Not designated
35	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426. 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.84	-8	Not designated
36	27101257	Light oils and preparations: Other base oils	1.82	No change	Not designated
37	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.70	-20	Not designated
38	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.70	-12	Not designated
39	85023900	Generating sets	1.59	3184	Not designated
40	38089399	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	1.53	12	Not designated
41	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	1.43	47	Not designated
42	38249999	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries	1.40	-9	Not designated
43	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm ³	1.37	2	Not designated
44	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.24	-2	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q4 2021 – Q4 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
45	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.21	-7	Not designated
46	85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	1.17	6433	70% designated
47	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and goods and passenger vehicles	1.15	-6	Not designated
48	27160000	Electrical energy	1.14	-13	Not designated
49	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	1.14	6	Not designated
50	87042181	Vehicles for the transport of goods: Other	1.11	13	Not designated
51	87042183	Goods vehicles: Other	1.07	98	Not designated
52	38221900	Prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing	1.04	6428	Not designated
53	85177900	Parts of telephone sets. telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1.04	6428	Not designated
54	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	1.00	-11	Not designated
55	87019500	Tractors. of an engine power > 130 kw	0.95	32	Not designated
56	30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses, or in forms or packings for retail	0.95	9	Not designated
57	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	0.95	48	Not designated
58	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.92	71	Not designated
59	87042190	Goods vehicles of a gross vehicle weight <= 5t: Other	0.88	465	Not designated
60	84111200	Turbojets of a thrust > 25 kw	0.86	173	Not designated
61	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.82	-11	100% designated
62	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.81	28	Not designated
63	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	0.81	-12	Not designated
64	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.81	78	Not designated
65	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.80	45	Not designated
66	88073000	Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters or unmanned aircraft, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.80	6416	Not designated
67	84295190	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: Other	0.80	137	Not designated
68	27131200	Petroleum coke: Calcined	0.77	2	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q4 2021 – Q4 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
69	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	0.77	12	Not designated
70	27101900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	0.76	77	Not designated
71	22083010	Whiskies: In containers holding 2 li or less	0.75	31	Not designated
72	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.: Other	0.75	-8	Not designated
73	40118020	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on construction. mining or industrial handling vehicles and machines	0.74	43	Not designated
74	94019990	Parts of seats, not of wood, n.e.s.: Other	0.74	6409	Not designated
75	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	0.74	-16	Not designated
76	98010025	Original equipment components: For buses and taxis	0.74	-29	Not designated
77	28439000	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.73	-11	Not designated
78	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.72	-5	Not designated
79	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.71	-21	Not designated
80	74040090	Waste and scrap, of copper (excluding ingots or other similar unwrought shapes)	0.71	37	Not designated
81	87019400	Tractors, of an engine power > 75 kw but <= 130 kw	0.70	32	Not designated
82	01022900	Live cattle (excluding pure-bred for breeding)	0.69	-2	Not designated
83	84733000	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines or for other machines of heading 8471, n.e.s.	0.68	-7	Not designated
84	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.68	2	Not designated
85	87034090	Passenger vehicles: Other	0.67	471	Not designated
86	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	0.67	42	Not designated
87	03035300	Frozen sardines	0.67	46	Not designated
88	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.67	-34	Not designated
89	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.66	-11	Not designated
90	28141000	Anhydrous ammonia	0.66	3	Not designated
91	39012000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of >= 0.94, in primary forms	0.64	-24	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q4 2021 – Q4 2022	DESIGNATION STATUS
92	72104990	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot or cold-rolled	0.63	14	100% designated
93	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus. having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.62	-11	Not designated
94	72101210	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm. hot or cold-rolled	0.62	-46	100% designated
95	64039990	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather, with uppers of leather	0.61	14	100% designated
96	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers	0.61	12	Not designated
97	30024190	Vaccines for human medicine: Other	0.61	6387	Not designated
98	21069090	Food preparations. n.e.s.: Other	0.61	-24	Not designated
99	84295900	Self-propelled mechanical shovels. excavators and shovel loaders	0.60	64	Not designated
100	85371090	Boards. cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.60	26	25% designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products. by quantity. Q4 2022

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE. QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	01069000	Live animals	Data error	9 476 718 735	Units	7862%	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	1 291 188 246	Litres	61%	Not designated
3	27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 1 265 098 956	Kilograms	-47%	Not designated
4	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Import commodity	361 667 077	Litres	36%	Not designated
5	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 19 429 422	Kilograms	-3%	Not designated
6	61152900	Pantyhose and tights of textile materials. knitted or crocheted	Data error	611 515 261	Kilograms	687485%	100% designated
7	44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise. sliced or peeled	Data error	439 823 520	Cubic metres	1359257%	Not designated
8	44123900	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick	Data error	369 193 526	Cubic metres	156667%	Not designated
9	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Not significant	15 996 194	Kilograms	5%	Not designated
10	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Decline in imports	- 7 410 984	Kilograms	-3%	Not designated
11	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Not significant	10 663 805	Kilograms	4%	Not designated
12	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	Ongoing monitoring	139 133 846	Litres	107%	Not designated
13	85447000	Optical fibre cables made up of individually sheathed fibres. whether or not containing electric conductors or fitted with connectors	Data error	264 616 917	Kilograms	21024%	90% designated
14	28321000	Sodium sulphites	Data error	244 314 822	Kilograms	1237%	Not designated
15	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	Ongoing monitoring	130 485 132	Litres	100%	Not designated
16	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 85 443 099	Kilograms	-25%	Not designated
17	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 101 977 311	Kilograms	-32%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE. QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
18	27101226	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene, as defined in Additional Note 1(f). unmarked	Decline in imports	- 13 774 236	Litres	-8%	Not designated
19	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	Not significant	42 667 176	Kilograms	39%	Not designated
20	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing monitoring	90 140 199	Kilograms	163%	Not designated
21	44072900	Tropical wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled. of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	134 569 108	Cubic metres	3311932%	Not designated
22	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 69 209 495	Kilograms	-36%	Not designated
23	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Decline in imports	- 37 984 054	Kilograms	-24%	Not designated
24	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Not significant	33 286 078	Kilograms	41%	Not designated
25	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	13 681 539	Kilograms	14%	Not designated
26	44072500	Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise	Surge within usual variance	104 478 877	Cubic metres	517828%	Not designated
27	72149900	Bars and rods, of iron or non-alloy steel, only hot-rolled, only hot-drawn or only hot-extruded	Data error	98 705 649	Kilograms	6978%	100% designated
28	31022100	Ammonium sulphate	Not significant	3 363 558	Kilograms	4%	Not designated
29	48059300	Paper and paperboard, uncoated, in rolls of a width > 36 cm or in square or rectangular sheets with one side > 36 cm and the other side > 15 cm in the unfolded state, weighing >= 225 g/m ² , n.e.s.	Data error	75 388 032	Kilograms	2669%	Not designated
30	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	4 086 172	Units	6%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE. QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
31	31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	Surge within usual variance	62 780 590	Kilograms	645%	Not designated
32	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	Decline in imports	- 12 151 526	Kilograms	-15%	Not designated
33	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds	Decline in imports	- 17 980 276	Kilograms	-21%	Not designated
34	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate	Decline in imports	- 14 537 521	Kilograms	-19%	Not designated
35	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	Surge within usual variance	22 583 132	Units	58%	Not designated
36	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Not significant	245 608	Kilograms	0%	Not designated
37	48109290	Multi-ply paper and paperboard. coated on one or both sides with kaolin or other inorganic substances. in rolls or in square or rectangular sheets. of any size: Other	Selected for analysis	42 681 809	Kilograms	278%	Not designated
38	26190000	Slag, dross, scalings and other waste from the manufacture of iron or steel (excluding granulated slag)	Not significant	19 223 821	Kilograms	55%	Not designated
39	08039010	Fresh or dried bananas (excluding plantains): Fresh	Not significant	12 222 428	Kilograms	30%	Not designated
40	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 18 900 564	Kilograms	-26%	Not designated
41	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Not significant	13 940 786	Kilograms	38%	Not designated
42	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Decline in imports	- 16 498 296	Litres	-25%	Not designated
43	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Decline in imports	- 14 679 691	Kilograms	-23%	Not designated
44	96081000	Ball-point pens	Surge within usual variance	24 052 139	Units	111%	Not designated
45	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus. not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	Decline in imports	- 4 541 088	Kilograms	-9%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE. QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
46	23021000	Bran, sharps and other residues of maize "corn"	Not significant	17 214 108	Kilograms	65%	Not designated
47	28331100	Disodium sulphate	Decline in imports	- 23 202 059	Kilograms	-35%	Not designated
48	85235900	Semiconductor media, unrecorded, for the recording of sound or of other phenomena	Selected for analysis	17 682 871	Units	74%	Not designated
49	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	Not significant	13 832 264	Litres	52%	Not designated
50	23040000	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	Decline in imports	- 94 789 489	Kilograms	-71%	Not designated