



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

SECOND QUARTER 2023

Project lead: Nokwanda Maseko

Contributors: Lucas Mthembu, Kelello Mashiane and Dominic Ramos

Editorial inputs: Saul Levin

TIPS TRACKERS

[TIPS Import Tracker](#) provides an overview of import patterns and looks at the causes of surges in imports, and their likely impact on industry.

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

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

Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)

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

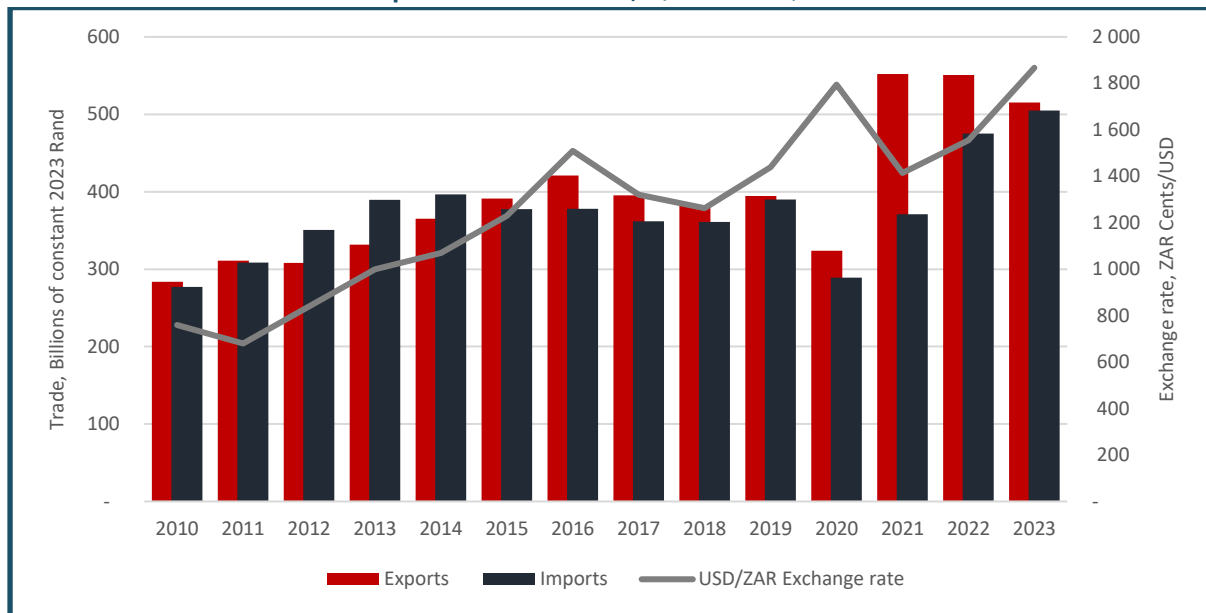
CONTENTS

Trade context	3
Continental trade.....	4
Major imports.....	7
Import surges	7
Explanation of import surges.....	8
Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges.....	8
Finding 2: Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated.....	9
Finding 3: Data errors and other issues	11
Data annexures.....	12
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2023	3
Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of constant 2023 Rand) and percentage	4
Graph 3: Continental trade, Q2 2013 – Q2 2023, billions of constant 2023 Rand	4
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023).....	5
Graph 5: South Africa’s imports by product group (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023, in billions of constant 2023 Rand).....	6
Graph 6: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023).....	6
Graph 7: South Africa’s exports by product group (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023, in billions of constant 2023 Rand).....	7
Graph 8: Trade in anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated, Q2 2013 – Q2 2023 .	10
Table 1: Decline in imports between Q2 2022 and Q2 2023	8
Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges of previously identified surges	8
Table 3: Possible data errors.....	11
Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q2 2023.....	12
Annexure 2: Surges in import products by quantity Q2 2023	17

Trade context

South Africa’s trade balance grew to a surplus of R10 billion in the second quarter of 2023, up from a deficit of R5.8 billion in the first quarter of 2023, but lower than the surplus of R75.5 billion in the first quarter 2022. Second quarter exports show higher growth compared to the first quarter of 2023, rising by R32 billion compared to R17 billion for imports. Still, year-on-year, exports declined by R36 billion, while imports grew by R30 billion. Exports amounted to R515 billion in the second quarter of 2023. In this same period, imports amounted to R505 billion (see Graph 1).

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2023



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

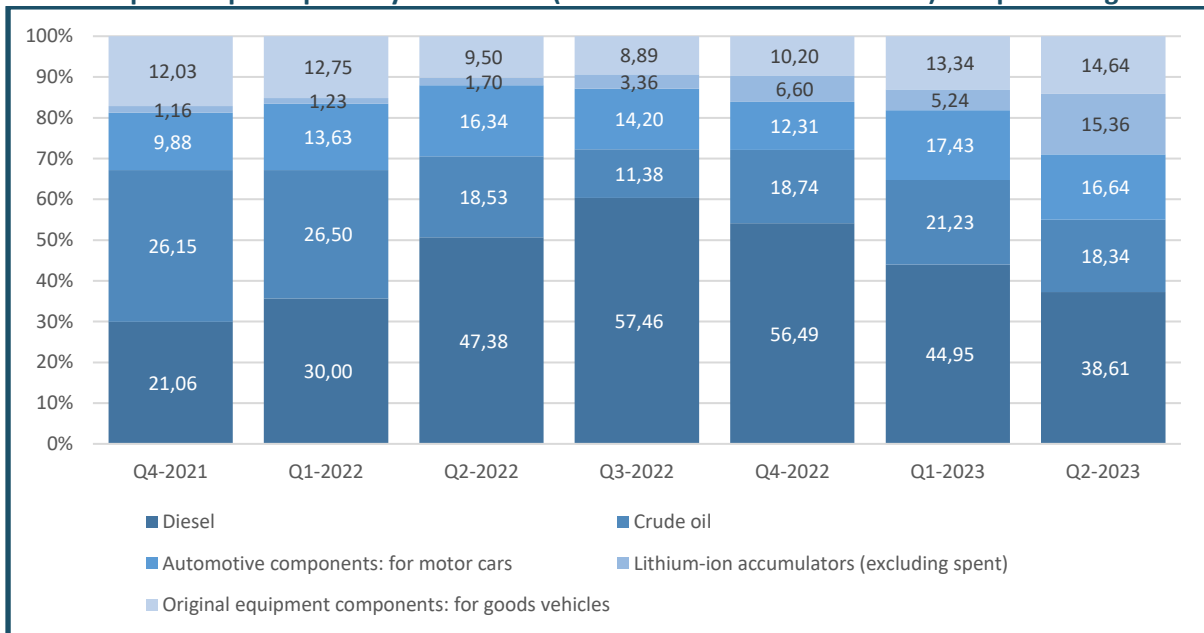
Imports from the top five sources (China, the United States (US), Germany, India and the United Arab Emirates (UAE)) increased by R17.8 billion (8%) – in constant 2023 terms – to R237.7 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2023. Over this period, imports from China grew by R20 billion, driven by a R13 billion growth in imports of lithium-ion accumulators, a R6.4 billion growth in photovoltaic cells imports, and a R6 billion growth in static converter imports. In addition, imports from India continued to decline in the year to the second quarter of 2023, from R33.8 billion to R30.7 billion. The decline is driven by a R4.1 billion decline in diesel imports, which peaked at R16.5 billion in the third quarter of 2022. Despite this decline, diesel imports from India show an increase from the first quarter of 2023, growing by R5.4 billion.

Overall, diesel imports declined in value and volumes in the second quarter of 2023, continuing a downward shift that began in the first quarter of 2023. In real terms, diesel imports declined by R8.8 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2023, while imported volumes increased by 198.7 million litres. India and the UAE accounted for 49.5% of total imported litres in the second quarter of 2023, from 42.6% in the second quarter of 2022. Besides diesel, crude oil imports also declined in the year to the second quarter of 2023, by R183.1 million (though volumes increased by 127.7 million kilograms). Graph 2 shows the top five import products by value.

In constant 2023 terms, exports to the top five destinations (China, the US, Germany, Japan, and for re-exports, Mozambique) declined by some R29.7 billion. With the exception of China, exports to the other countries declined, with Japan seeing a R16 billion decline in its imports from South Africa. The decline in exports to Japan is in large part driven by an R8.6 billion decline in exports of unwrought or

powder rhodium and a R5.9 billion decline in exports of unwrought or powder palladium. The export volumes for these products also declined in the year to the second quarter of 2023, by 389 and 4050 kilograms respectively.

Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of constant 2023 Rand) and percentage

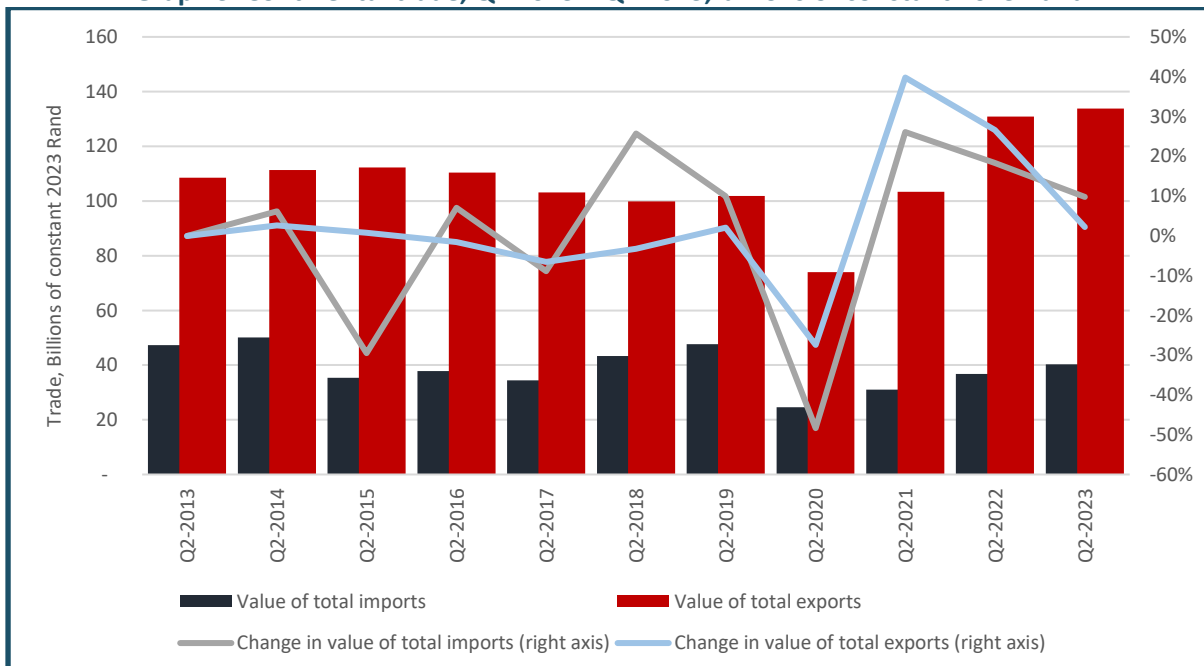


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in October 2023.

Continental trade

Imports from the continent continued to grow in the year to the second quarter of 2023, amounting to R40.3 billion, from R36.7 billion in the second quarter of 2022 and R31 billion in the second quarter of 2021. Similarly, exports have also continued to grow since declining in the second quarter of 2020, amounting to R133.8 billion in the second quarter of 2023 from R130.9 billion in the second quarter of 2022 and R103.4 billion in the second quarter of 2021 (see Graph 3).

Graph 3: Continental trade, Q2 2013 – Q2 2023, billions of constant 2023 Rand

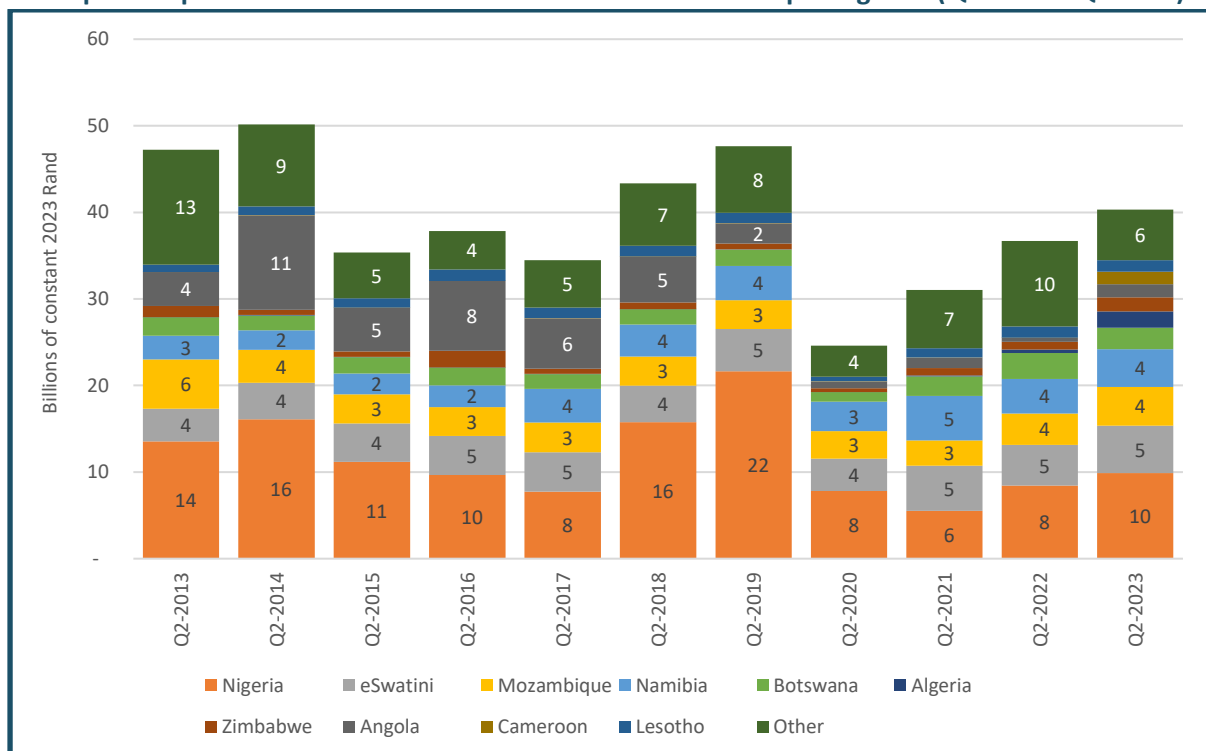


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in October 2023.

Graph 4 shows the top 10 African countries from which South Africa imported goods between 2013 and 2023. Nigeria was the largest source of imports with an amount of R9.9 billion in the second quarter of 2023, a 17% increase from the second quarter of 2022. Imports from the country make up slightly more than 24% of total imports from the continent and represent the primary source of crude oil imports.

This was followed by eSwatini, with 13.6% (R5.5 billion) of total imports from the continent. Sugars and sugar confectionary accounted for the bulk of the imports from eSwatini, at R1.2 billion in the second quarter of 2023, followed by essential oils and resinoids at R1 billion. Re-imports declined from slightly below R3 billion in the second quarter of 2022 to R1.6 billion in the second quarter of 2023, dominated by re-imports of foreign currency and non-industrial diamonds.

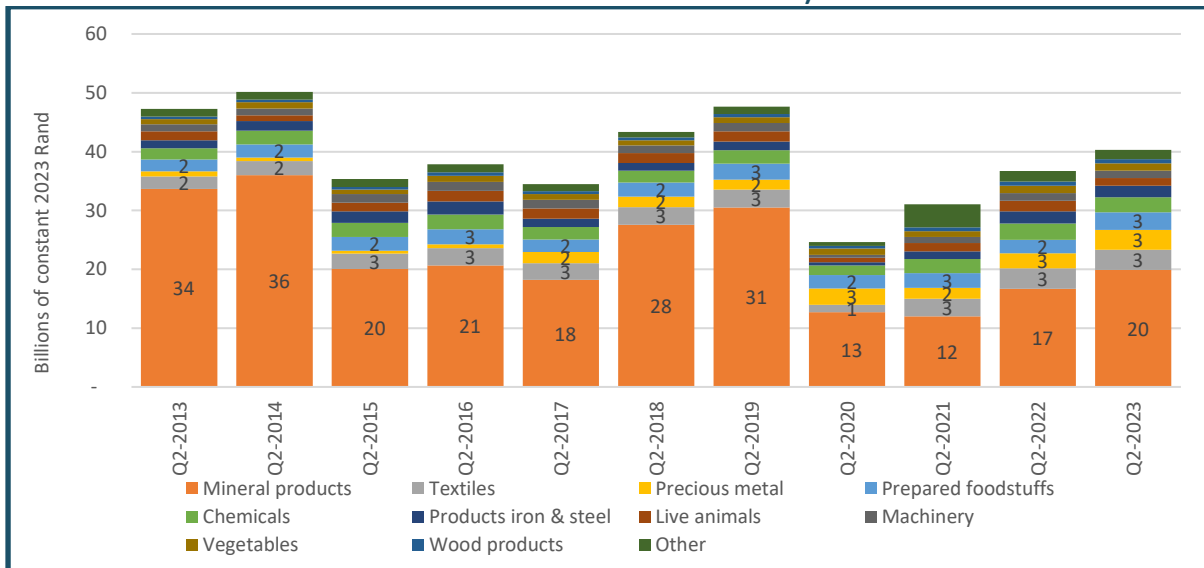
Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023)



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

A breakdown of imports by products (Graph 5) indicates mineral products, mainly crude oil, account for an overwhelming majority of imports, at 49% of value for the quarter. Imports of mineral products increased by R3.2 billion (19%) to R20 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2023. Besides crude oil, mineral products imported by South Africa from the continent included natural gas, electrical energy, as well as coke and semi-coke of coal and bituminous coal, among others. The balance of the imports included textiles, precious metals and prepared foodstuffs at a combined 24% of the value of total imports for the second quarter of 2023.

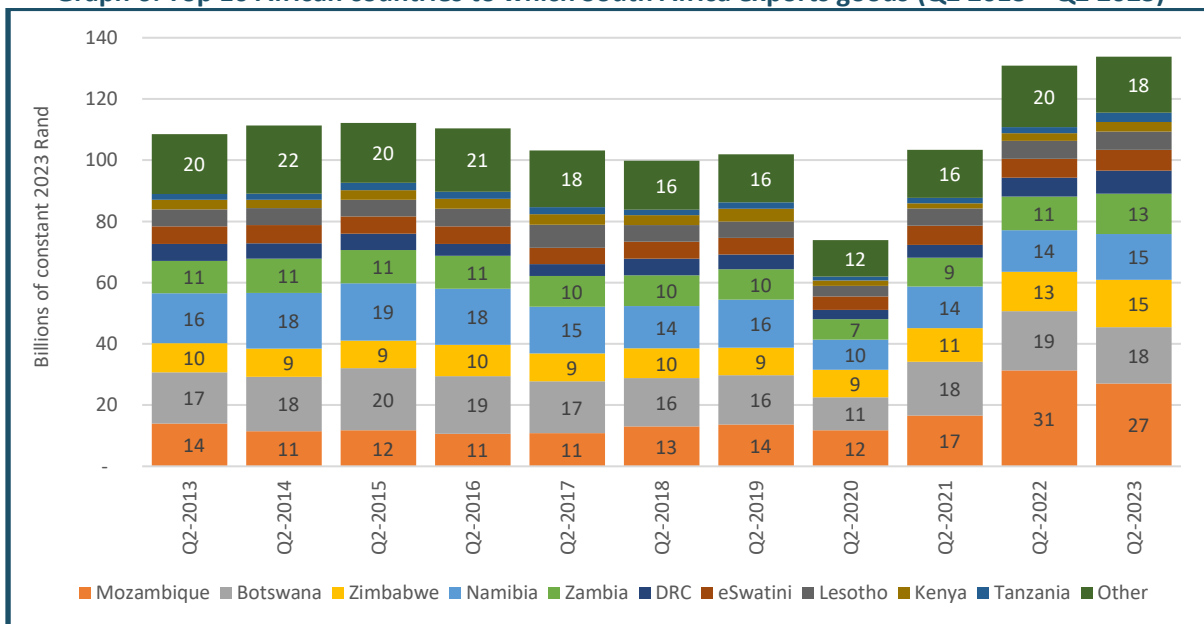
Graph 5: South Africa’s imports by product group (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023, in billions of constant 2023 Rand)



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

South Africa’s exports amounted to R133.8 billion in the second quarter of 2023, up 2% from R131.9 billion in the second quarter of 2022 (see Graph 6). Excluding exports to Mozambique¹ which show significant growth since 2022, the top export destinations for South African exports were Botswana (R18.5 billion, down from R19.4 billion in the same period of the previous year), Zimbabwe (R15.5 billion from R12.8 billion) and Namibia (R14.9 billion from R13.6 billion). Exports to Botswana were dominated by petrol (R1.9 billion) and diesel (R1.7 billion), while exports to Zimbabwe were dominated by crude soya-bean oil (R462.2 million) and electrical energy (R354.7 million), and exports to Namibia were topped by goods vehicles (R608.8 million) and mixed and unmixed medicaments (R337.6 million).

Graph 6: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023)

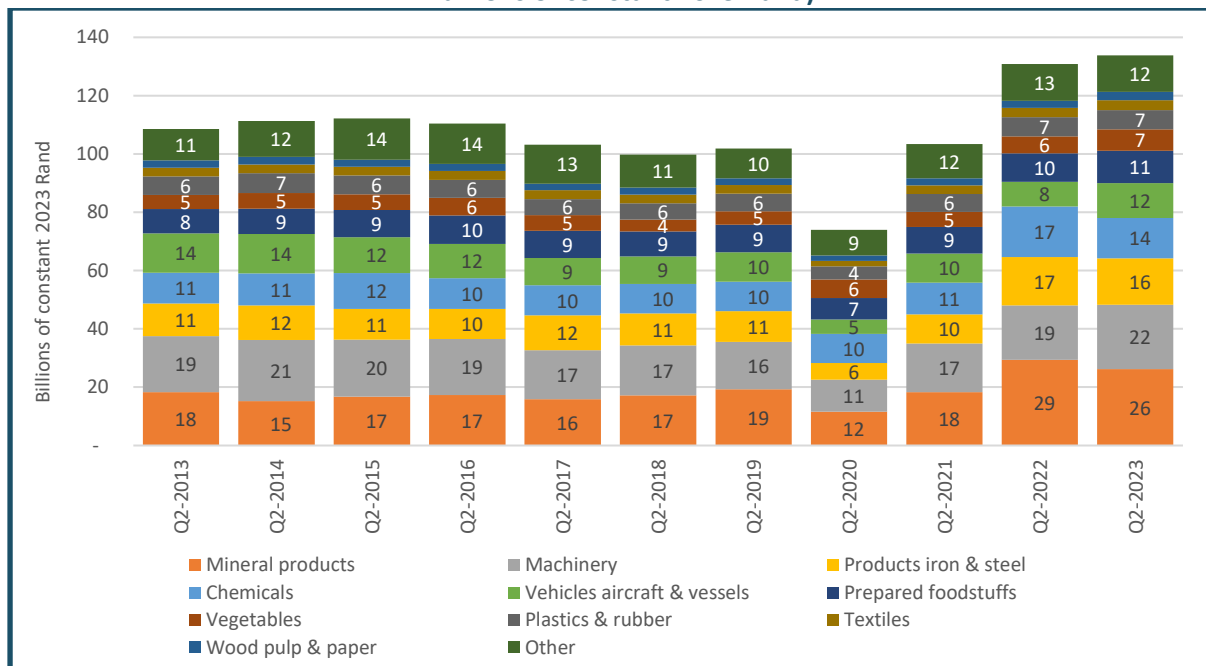


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in October 2023.

¹ A large share of these exports include re-exports through the port of Maputo. This will be discussed in a policy brief on South Africa’s trade with Mozambique (forthcoming).

Graph 7 shows South Africa’s exports to the rest of the continent by product group. At product group level, mineral products (topped by bituminous coal, petrol, diesel and electrical energy) and machinery (including household appliances and industrial machinery and equipment such as fridges and forklift trucks) account for the largest share of exports to the continent, at R26.2 billion (20%) and R22 billion (16%) respectively. Mineral products exports declined by 11% (R3.2 billion) in the year to the second quarter of 2023, surpassed only by a 21% (3.6 billion) decline in chemicals exports.

Graph 7: South Africa’s exports by product group (Q2 2013 – Q2 2023, in billions of constant 2023 Rand)



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

Major imports

The Top 100 imports by Rand value amounted to R293.7 billion in the second quarter of 2023, up from R283.8 billion in the first quarter of 2023. Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 products by value, which can be classified into broad categories such as: 1) petroleum and other liquid fuels; 2) renewable energy-related equipment; 3) information and communications technology (ICT) equipment; 4) food and beverages; 5) production metals; 6) automotives and components; 7) medical equipment; 8) aircraft and aircraft components.

Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the Top 50 imports by quantity for the second quarter of 2023. The annexure classifies the change in the trend of imports into the following categories: not significant; selected for analysis; ongoing monitoring; data errors; surge is within usual variance; and decline in imports. For the second quarter of 2023, only one product was selected for analysis, 12 show a decline in imported quantities, 10 are potential data errors, while an additional 15 show growth that is not significant to warrant additional analysis.

As noted, 12 products show a decline in imported quantities. Among these products are components for motor vehicles, petroleum products like residual fuels and petrol (see Table 1). Generally, products with declining volumes tend to also show a decline in value. However, three of the products that show declining volumes show an increase in the Rand value of imports. These include disodium carbonate and components for motor vehicles, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q2 2022 and Q2 2023

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL GROWTH/DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/DECLINE, VALUE
01064900	Live insects (excluding bees)	- 83 987 508 501	Units	-37%	-54%
27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	- 563 115 293	Litres	-35%	-42%
44123900	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick	- 406 054 139	Cubic meters	-34%	-61%
10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	- 30 045 972	Kilograms	-5%	-3%
27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	- 49 057 630	Litres	-21%	-39%
27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals	- 15 835 955	Litres	-8%	-30%
31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	- 80 931 780	Kilograms	-37%	-73%
28362000	Disodium carbonate	- 386 572	Kilograms	-0,3%	39%
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	- 35 751 301	Kilograms	-30%	-67%
28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	- 8 247 378	Kilograms	-9%	-34%
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	- 7 284 094	Units	-10%	40%
98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	- 11 564 835	Kilograms	-17%	8%

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
25010010	Salts, including table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride: Not for human consumption	Increasing at a slower rate	Although imports increased (by some 4.1 million kilograms) quarter-on-quarter, there is a slowing of the surge seen between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023.
27132000	Petroleum bitumen	Increasing at a slower rate	Quarter-on-quarter imports increased by some 5.6 million kilograms, which although still high, shows a slowing of the surge that saw imports grow by more than 40 million kilograms between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023.

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	STATUS OF SURGE	EXPLANATION
11072020	Roasted malt: Of barley	Declined	Imports declined by 9.5 million kilograms between the first and second quarter of 2023 following a surge of more than 35 million kilograms between the last quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023.
27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	Fluctuating	Imports declined to their lowest level since the first quarter of 2021. Still, this decline to 188 million litres in the second quarter of 2023 follows a surge to 309.5 million litres in the first quarter of the year. Imports are likely to continue to fluctuate.
27101207	Light oils and preparations: aviation kerosene	Fluctuating	Imports surged to 264 million litres in the second quarter of 2023, from 197.2 million litres in the previous quarter. Similar to residual fuels, imports of aviation kerosene are likely to keep fluctuating in the coming quarters.
28362000	Disodium carbonate	Declined	Following surge of more than 70 million kilograms to 195.5 million kilograms between the fourth quarter of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023, imports declined in the second quarter of the year, amounting to 112 million kilograms.
96081000	Ball-point pens	Declined	Imports declined to 29.4 million units in the second quarter of 2023 from 90.8 million units in the previous quarter. This follows a decline in imports from Tunisia, which had been the source of the surge seen in the first quarter of 2023.

Finding 2: Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated

Anthracite (HS27011100), also known as hard coal, is a shiny high-grade coal characterised by low impurity levels, including low sulphur and ash content.² It has a fixed carbon content ranging between 86%-98%.³ Anthracite is extracted through surface and subsurface mining, with surface (opencast) and deep subsurface mining being the most common methods for general coal extraction. Anthracite is separated through washing, and the ground, run-of-mine coal is treated and washed to determine its quality.⁴ Anthracite has various industrial applications, including as an energy source in steelmaking and as feedstock to replace coke in ferroalloy production, among other uses. In some instances, it is utilised as a filter media for water purification and waste water treatment. Residentially, anthracite is used as a fuel for stoves and furnaces – although such application is relatively low.

South Africa produced an average 3.5 million tonnes of anthracite (run-of-mine minus discards) per annum between 2013 and 2022.⁵ Much of the country's anthracite output is exported, and the balance

² Grammelis, P., Margaritis, N. and Karampinis, E., 2016. Solid fuel types for energy generation: Coal and fossil carbon-derivative solid fuels. In *Fuel flexible energy generation* (pp. 29-58). Woodhead Publishing.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE). 2015. South African Coal Sector Report. <https://www.energy.gov.za/files/media/explained/south-african-coal-sector-report.pdf>

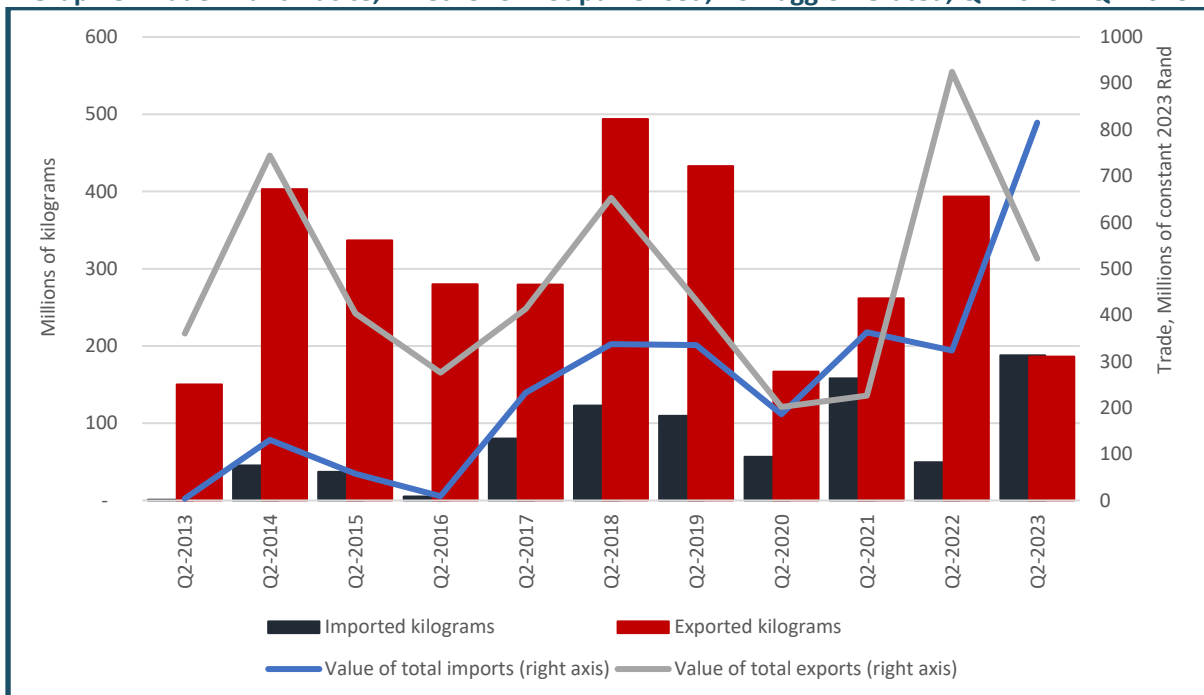
⁵ Calculated from minerals statistics data downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/dataset/MIS/> in October 2023.

is consumed locally. Notable players in local anthracite mining are Somkhele Anthracite and Thermal Coal mine with a 1.2Mt of sealable anthracite production capacity per annum, and Zululand Anthracite Colliery, which has a production capacity 1Mt per annum, both located in KwaZulu Natal.⁶

Between the second quarter of 2013 and the first quarter of 2023, South Africa has been a net exporter of anthracite (in volumes), with the surplus averaging about 285 million kilograms per quarter during this period, even with surges in imports. However, in the second quarter of 2023, South Africa had a deficit in anthracite traded volumes and value. Exported volumes declined to 186.4 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2023, from 393.4 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2022. This put the deficit for the second quarter of 2023 at 1.3 million kilograms (and about R293.3 million), from a surplus of R601.4 million and 343.8 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2022 (see Graph 8).

The source of the imports surge is Russia, with imports from the country amounting to 147.6 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2023, from a base of zero in the second quarter of 2022. With the exception two quarters (the fourth quarter of 2019 and the second quarter of 2022), Russia has been a consistent and major source of anthracite imports since the end of 2017, often supplying anywhere between 50% and 100% of import volumes per quarter. However, no imports were reported from the country in the second quarter of 2022 (likely due to the impact of the conflict in Ukraine), resulting in a notable decline in imported volumes. With the return of Russian imports in the current quarter, it appears as though there is a surge in imports. Generally, imports from Russia fluctuate, ranging from one million kilograms to a high of 137.5 million kilograms in the fourth quarter of 2021. Thus, the surge to 147.6 million kilograms is not particularly outside the scope of what is possible, although is the highest level of second quarter imports over the past decade. The data from Quantec EasyData show that domestic anthracite production increased by 134 253 kilograms between the first and second quarters of 2023, but declined by 143 850 kilograms between the second quarters of 2022 and 2023, reflecting increased reliance on imports for the second quarter of 2023.

Graph 8: Trade in anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated, Q2 2013 – Q2 2023



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

⁶ Who Owns Whom. 2023. The coal mining industry in South Africa, including coal testing laboratories.

Finding 3: Data errors and other issues

Table 3: Possible data errors

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Error in reporting quantity from Belgium. Quantities are far higher than what Belgium has previously reported as total exported quantities.
44123300	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood of the species alder, ash etc.	Error in converting quantity imported from China (reported in kilograms), compared to cubic metres as reported by South Africa.
44079990	Wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in converting quantity imported from Uruguay (reported in kilograms), compared to cubic metres as reported by South Africa.
44123400	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick	Error in reporting quantity from Singapore.
85122000	Electrical lighting or visual signalling equipment for motor vehicles (excluding lamps of heading 8539)	Error in reporting quantities imported from France (which reports in kilograms) to units as reported by South Africa.
44071200	Fir "abies spp." and spruce "picea spp." sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in converting quantity reported by Germany (tonnes) to cubic metres as reported by South Africa.
44079500	Ash "fraxinus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in reporting quantities imported from the US. Reported imports far exceed what the US reports as total exports.
44123100	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter	Error in reporting quantities imported from Côte d'Ivoire (which reports in kilograms) compared to cubic metres used by South Africa.
29094100	2,2'-Oxydiethanol "diethylene glycol, digol"	Potential error in reporting imported quantity from Saudi Arabia. Reported quantities far exceed what Saudi Arabia previously reported as total exports.
44079200	Beech "fagus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Error in converting imported quantities from Denmark (which reports in kilograms) to cubic metres as reported by South Africa.

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q2 2023

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2022 - Q2 2023	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27101230	Diesel	38.61	No change	Not designated
2	27090000	Crude oil	18.34	1	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	16.64	1	Not designated
4	85076000	Lithium-ion accumulators (excluding spent)	15.36	27	Not designated
5	98010040	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	14.64	No change	Not designated
6	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	12.83	-4	Not designated
7	85044000	Static converters	8.66	19	Not designated
8	85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	8.33	36	Solar PV components 70% designated
9	49070014	Foreign currency, in circulation, imported	7.67	-2	Not designated
10	85171310	Smartphones for wireless networks	7.58	-4	Not designated
11	30049099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	6.50	-2	Not designated
12	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	5.36	-2	Not designated
13	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm ³ to 1 500 cm ³	5.36	-5	Not designated
14	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	4.94	-2	Routers not designated; STB 30% designated
15	84713090	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg	4.30	-4	Not designated
16	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 500 cm ³ to 3 000 cm ³	3.50	No change	Not designated
17	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	3.43	10	Not designated
18	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	3.39	23	Not designated
19	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm ³	3.11	-1	Not designated
20	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	3.11	-6	Not designated
21	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	3.09	-8	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2022 - Q2 2023	DESIGNATION STATUS
22	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	3.08	3	Not designated
23	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined	2.63	-1	Not designated
24	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	2.58	9	Not designated
25	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2.42	-5	Not designated
26	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	2.38	24	Not designated
27	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	2.34	7	Not designated
28	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	2.33	-7	Not designated
29	27101226	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	2.12	-12	Not designated
30	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	2.06	-2	Not designated
31	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	2.05	-1	Not designated
32	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.98	-8	Not designated
33	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.90	5	Not designated
34	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.86	2	Not designated
35	84719000	Magnetic or optical readers, machines for transcribing data onto data media in coded form and machines for processing such data, n.e.s.	1.78	430	Not designated
36	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	1.78	9	Not designated
37	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	1.77	-18	Not designated
38	27101257	Light oils and preparations: Other base oils	1.77	-9	Not designated
39	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	1.71	25	Not designated
40	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	1.66	6	Not designated
41	27011200	Bituminous coal	1.58	388	Not designated
42	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.58	-3	Not designated
43	85177900	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1.56	-11	Not designated
44	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and goods and passenger vehicles	1.52	-2	Not designated
45	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	1.51	-8	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2022 - Q2 2023	DESIGNATION STATUS
46	88024000	Aeroplanes and other powered aircraft of an of an unladen weight > 15000 kg	1.47	75	Not designated
47	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston "diesel or semi-diesel engine": Other	1.45	38	Not designated
48	27160000	Electrical energy	1.38	-8	Not designated
49	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.36	-6	Not designated
50	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	1.35	6	Bus bodies 80% designated
51	38249999	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries	1.34	-4	Not designated
52	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s. : Other	1.32	17	Not designated
53	27111200	Propane, liquefied	1.25	10	Not designated
54	85023900	Generating sets	1.16	198	Not designated
55	84291100	Self-propelled bulldozers and angledozers, track laying	1.16	131	Not designated
56	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	1.16	-3	Not designated
57	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	1.14	-5	Not designated
58	84013000	Fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated	1.13	9	Not designated
59	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	1.12	-2	Not designated
60	40118020	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on construction, mining or industrial handling vehicles and machines	1.12	103	Not designated
61	40112026	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for buses and lorries: having a rim size exceeding 51cm (20inches)	1.06	67	Not designated
62	38221900	Prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing	1.02	-11	Not designated
63	87019500	Tractors, of an engine power > 130 kw	0.95	27	Not designated
64	72104990	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, hot or cold-rolled	0.94	75	100% designated
65	94019990	Parts of seats, not of wood, n.e.s: Other	0.94	-6	Not designated
66	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.93	65	Insulated MV Switchgear housing 25% designated
67	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.92	3	Plastic wheelie bins 100% designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2022 - Q2 2023	DESIGNATION STATUS
68	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.89	32	Not designated
69	87012120	Road tractors for semi-trailers, with only compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine: of a vehicle mass exceeding 1 600 kg	0.88	69	Not designated
70	88073000	Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters or unmanned aircraft, n.e.s. (excl. those for gliders)	0.86	27	Not designated
71	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	0.86	130	Not designated
72	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	0.86	44	Not designated
73	84335100	Combine harvester-threshers	0.85	51	Not designated
74	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers	0.85	28	Not designated
75	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	0.84	-60	Not designated
76	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	0.84	-53	Not designated
77	30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses, or in forms or packings for retail	0.83	-4	Not designated
78	72259290	Flat-rolled products of alloy steel other than stainless, of a width of \geq 600 mm, hot-rolled or cold-rolled "cold-reduced" and plated or coated with zinc: other	0.81	78	100% designated
79	87042181	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a gross vehicle weight \leq 5 t: other, double-cab	0.79	-11	Not designated
80	11072020	Roasted malt: of barley	0.79	135	Not designated
81	84304100	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery for boring earth or extracting minerals or ores	0.79	34	Not designated
82	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.79	-8	Not designated
83	27132000	Petroleum bitumen	0.77	108	Not designated
84	27101900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	0.77	10	Not designated
85	40111009	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, incl. station wagons and racing cars: having a rim size of 43 cm (17 inches) or more	0.77	-3	Not designated
86	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.75	-8	Not designated
87	87019400	Tractors, of an engine power $>$ 75 kw but \leq 130 kw (excl. those of heading 8709, pedestrian-controlled tractors, road tractors for semi-trailers and track-laying tractors)	0.75	30	Not designated
88	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s: Other	0.75	10	Not designated
89	38089399	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	0.74	-27	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2022 - Q2 2023	DESIGNATION STATUS
90	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.71	-9	Not designated
91	87085085	Drive-axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components	0.71	27	Not designated
92	85444990	Electric conductors, for a voltage <= 1.000 v, insulated, not fitted with connectors, n.e.s: Other	0.71	1	Not designated
93	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.70	-4	Not designated
94	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.70	26	Not designated
95	84295120	Self-propelled front-end shovel loaders: Not tracked, driven by internal combustion piston engines, of a mass of 3 000 kg or more but not exceeding 30 000 kg (excluding those specially designed for use in mines)	0.69	65	Not designated
96	28362000	Disodium carbonate	0.68	27	Not designated
97	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.67	-22	Not designated
98	85072000	Lead acid accumulators (excluding spent and starter batteries)	0.66	39	Industrial lead acid batteries 50% designated
99	48115990	Paper and paperboard, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, coated, impregnated or covered with artificial resins or plastics, in rolls or in square or rectangular sheets, of any size (excluding bleached and weighing > 150 g/m ² , and adhesives): other	0.66	34	Not designated
100	87042183	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 t (excluding dumpers for off-highway use of subheading 8704.10 and special purpose motor vehicles of heading 8705): other	0.65	57	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products by quantity Q2 2023

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH /DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	01064900	Live insects (excluding bees)	Decline in imports	- 83 987 508 501	Units	-37%	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	Import commodity	198 736 812	Litres	7%	Not designated
3	27090000	Crude oil	Import commodity	127 681 713	Kilograms	9%	Not designated
4	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Data error	1 083 361 989	Kilograms	304%	Not designated
5	44123300	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of non-coniferous wood of the species alder, ash	Data error	713 286 478	Cubic meters	204%	Not designated
6	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Decline in imports	- 563 115 293	Litres	-35%	Not designated
7	44079990	Wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	692 879 504	Cubic metres	506%	Not designated
8	44123900	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick	Decline in imports	- 406 054 139	Cubic metres	-34%	Not designated
9	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Import commodity	31 013 397	Kilograms	4%	Not designated
10	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Decline in imports	- 30 045 972	Kilograms	-5%	Not designated
11	44072500	Dark red meranti, light red meranti and meranti bakau, sawn or chipped lengthwise	Not significant	156 904 098	Cubic metres	50%	Not designated
12	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Import commodity	211 354 407	Kilograms	90%	Not designated
13	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	77 074 905	Kilograms	29%	Not designated
14	44079100	Oak "Quercus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled	Surge within usual variance	186 716 924	Cubic metres	129%	Not designated
15	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	Not significant	4 052 803	Kilograms	1%	Not designated
16	28042900	Rare gases (excl. argon)	Not significant	45 247 195	Cubic metres	19%	Not designated
17	44072900	Tropical wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Surge within usual variance	270 271 221	Cubic metres	732621%	Not designated
18	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	Surge within usual variance	150 139 741	Kilograms	126%	Not designated
19	27101207	Light oils and preparations: aviation kerosene	Not significant	46 800 614	Litres	22%	Not designated
20	44123400	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick	Data error	247 499 719	Cubic metres	45580059%	Not designated
21	25232900	Portland cement (excl. white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Not significant	61 460 454	Kilograms	36%	100% designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH /DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
22	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	Decline in imports	- 49 057 630	Litres	-21%	Not designated
23	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Selected for analysis	138 222 047	Kilograms	279%	Not designated
24	27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals	Decline in imports	- 15 835 955	Litres	-8%	Not designated
25	44011200	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, non-coniferous	Not significant	1 802 460	Kilograms	1%	Not designated
26	85122000	Electrical lighting or visual signalling equipment for motor vehicles (excluding lamps of heading 8539)	Data error	158 224 451	Units	6654%	Not designated
27	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude)	Not significant	55 252 431	Kilograms	59%	Not designated
28	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Decline in imports	- 80 931 780	Kilograms	-37%	Not designated
29	44071200	Fir "abies spp." and spruce "picea spp." sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	125 313 211	Cubic metres	306434%	Not designated
30	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Decline in imports	- 386 572	Kilograms	-0.3%	Not designated
31	27101257	Light oils and preparations: Other base oils for prepared lubricating oil	Not significant	11 330 408	Litres	11%	Not designated
32	44079500	Ash "fraxinus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	79 413 037	Cubic metres	281%	Not designated
33	25231000	Cement clinkers	Surge within usual variance	57 153 447	Kilograms	114%	Not designated
34	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Import commodity	45 552 263	Kilograms	75%	Not designated
35	44123100	Plywood consisting solely of sheets of wood <= 6 mm thick, with at least one outer ply of tropical wood specified in subheading note 1 to this chapter (excluding sheets of compressed wood, cellular wood panels, inlaid wood and sheets identifiable as furniture components)	Data error	62 491 395	Cubic metres	167%	Not designated
36	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Not significant	24 902 117	Litres	36%	Not designated
37	29094100	2,2'-Oxydiethanol "diethylene glycol, digol"	Data error	90 107 385	Kilograms	7021%	Not designated
38	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Decline in imports	- 35 751 301	Kilograms	-30%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH /DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
39	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	Decline in imports	- 8 247 378	Kilograms	-9%	Not designated
40	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Not significant	1 431 355	Kilograms	2%	Not designated
41	25010010	Salts, incl. table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride: not for human consumption	Ongoing monitoring	59 779 569	Kilograms	384%	Not designated
42	44079200	Beec "fagus spp.", sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, whether or not planed, sanded or end-jointed, of a thickness of > 6 mm	Data error	70 134 619	Cubic metres	2993%	Not designated
43	27132000	Petroleum bitumen	Ongoing monitoring	41 436 239	Kilograms	136%	Not designated
44	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	Not significant	23 377 932	Kilograms	50%	Not designated
45	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Decline in imports	- 7 284 094	Units	-10%	Not designated
46	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Not significant	669 880	Kilograms	1%	Not designated
47	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Not significant	15 897 675	Kilograms	32%	Not designated
48	11072020	Roasted malt: Of barley	Ongoing monitoring	29 479 959	Kilograms	83%	Not designated
49	02071210	Frozen fowls of the species Gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	Not significant	13 719 723	Kilograms	29%	Not designated
50	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Decline in imports	- 11 564 835	Kilograms	-17%	Not designated