



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

TIPS
TRACKER



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

SECOND QUARTER 2024

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TIPS TRACKERS

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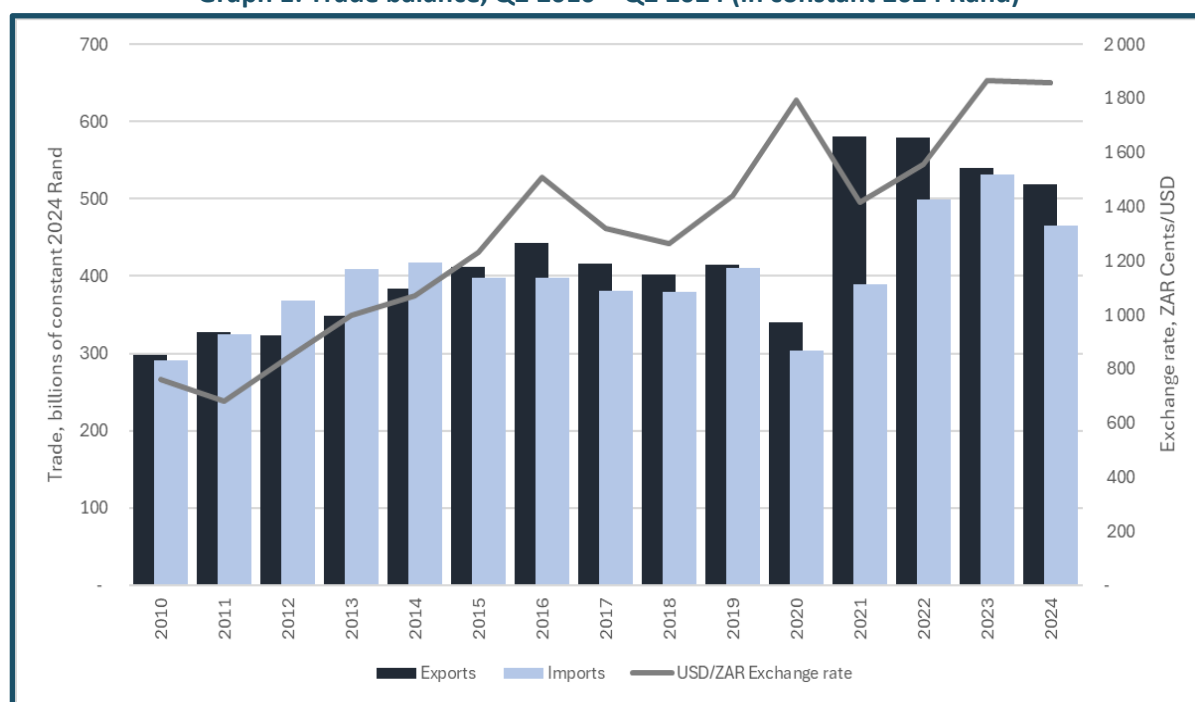
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Trade context

South Africa had a trade surplus of R54 billion in the second quarter of 2024, up from R9 billion in the second quarter of 2023, but lower than the R79 billion surplus recorded in the second quarter of 2022. Both imports and exports declined in the year to the second quarter of 2024, with imports falling from R531 billion to R465 billion, while exports declined from R540 billion to R519 billion (see Graph 1). Imports were on an upward trajectory between the second quarters of 2020 and 2023 due to increases in imports of diesel, petrol and other petroleum products, and declined in second quarter of 2024 as imports of these products declined. In this same period, exports have been on a downward trajectory, largely due to a decline in mineral prices (South Africa’s main export group).

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q2 2010 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand)



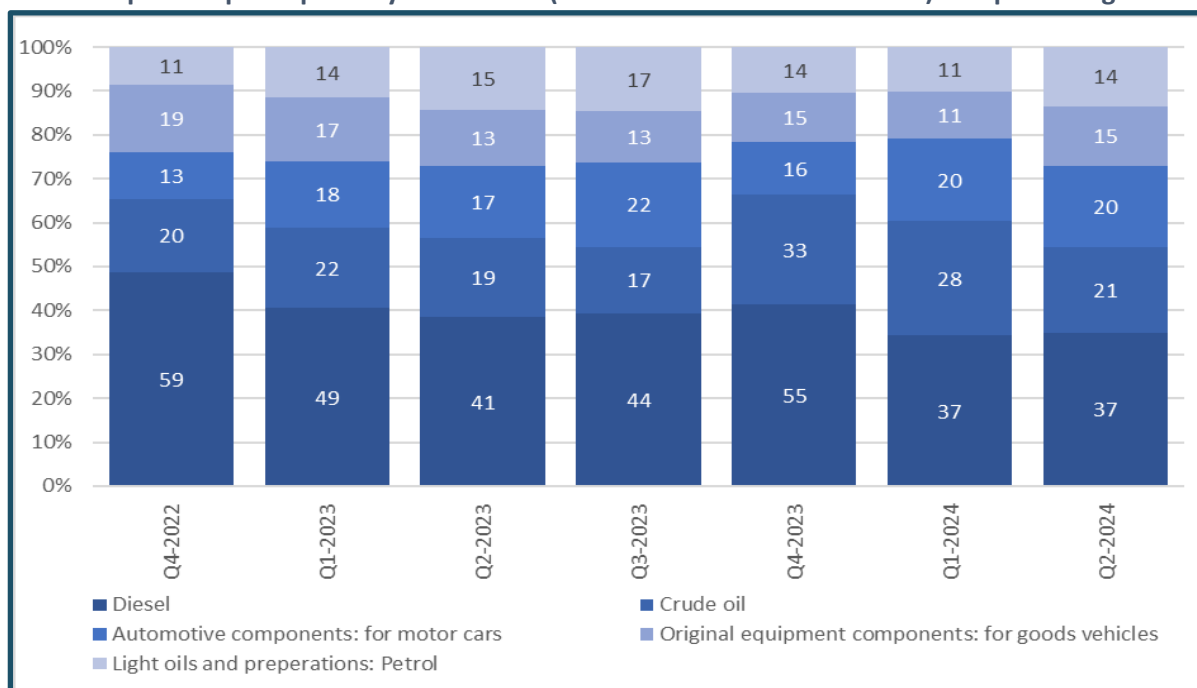
Source: Trade data from South African Revenue Service monthly merchandise trade statistics. Downloaded from <https://www.sars.gov.za/> in September 2024. Exchange rate data from South African Reserve Bank (SARB) downloaded from <https://www.resbank.co.za/>. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA, to the second quarter of 2024.

Imports from the top five sources (China, Germany, India, United States and the United Arab Emirates) declined, from a combined R263 billion in the second quarter of 2023 to R210 billion in the second quarter of 2024. Imports from China show the largest decline, with imports falling by almost R30 billion to R95 billion in this period, driven by an almost R13 billion fall in imports of lithium-ion accumulators. Imports from the US show the second largest decline, falling by R15 billion to R30 billion. Unlike the decline in imports from China, the decline in imports from the US is due to a fall in imports of various products including motor cars and aeroplanes and other powered aircraft. Among the top five import products (see Graph 2), diesel imports show the largest decline, falling by some R3 billion to R37 billion (decline of 237 million litres) in the year to the second quarter of 2024. Imports of components for goods vehicles also declined in the same period, by almost R1 billion to R15 billion (volumes increased to 85 million kilograms¹).

¹ This does not necessarily indicate a decline in imported units, but rather the weight of the imports.

Except for exports to Mozambique, and exports to areas not elsewhere specified (Areas NES)², exports to the top five countries (China, the US, Germany, the United Kingdom and India) fell by a combined R17 billion (9%) to R182 billion in the second quarter of 2024. Exports to all five countries declined, with exports to China falling by R13 billion and exports to Germany falling by almost R2 billion. In this same period, exports of the top five products (gold, non-agglomerated iron ores, bituminous coal, chromium ores and diesel-powered goods vehicles) increased by almost R30 billion, driven by growth in exports of gold and non-agglomerated iron ores.

Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value (billions of constant 2024 Rand) and percentage



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. *Note:* Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

Continental trade

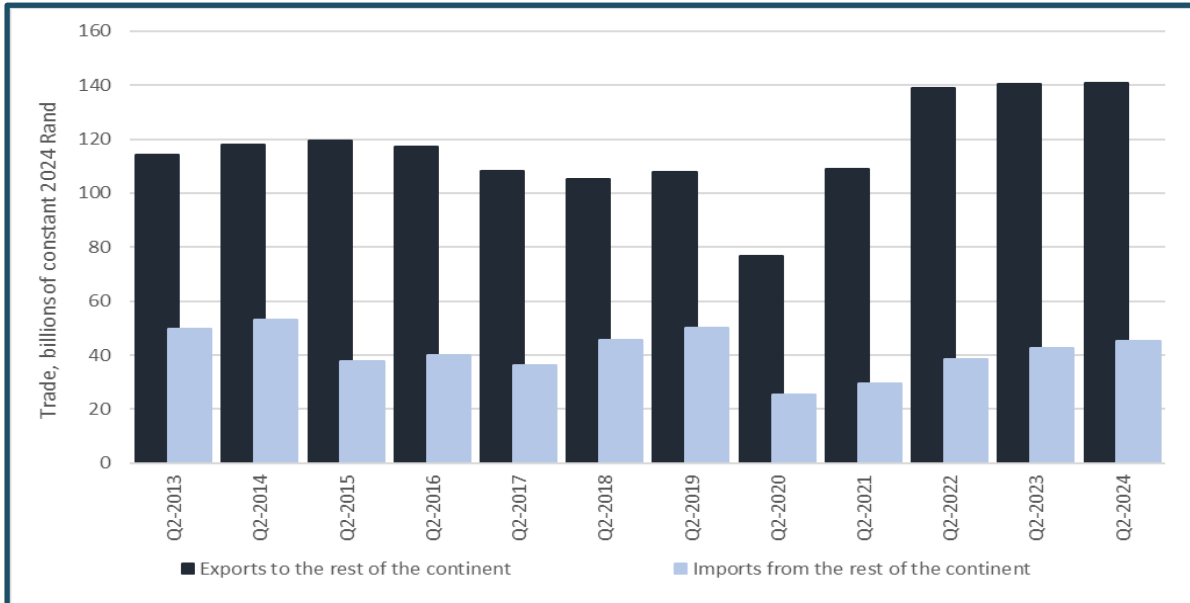
South Africa maintained a trade surplus with the rest of the continent in the year to the second quarter of 2024, with exports amounting to R141 billion and imports amounting to about R45 billion. Imports have maintained an upward trend since the COVID-19 driven decline in the second quarter of 2020 (see Graph 3)

Similarly, exports increased following the COVID-19 decline and have remained stable in the R140 billion range, mainly due to products meant for re-export via the port of Maputo.³

² In real terms, exports to Areas NES were the fourth highest in the second quarter of 2024, at R41 billion, and exports to Mozambique amounted to R32 billion. These are excluded from the top five as exports to Areas NES cover a range of territories, and exports to Mozambique include products meant for re-exports – mainly ores.

³ Excluding the Ferrochromium ores (main product re-exported via Maputo) from total exports to the rest of the continent brings the value of exports to around R130 billion.

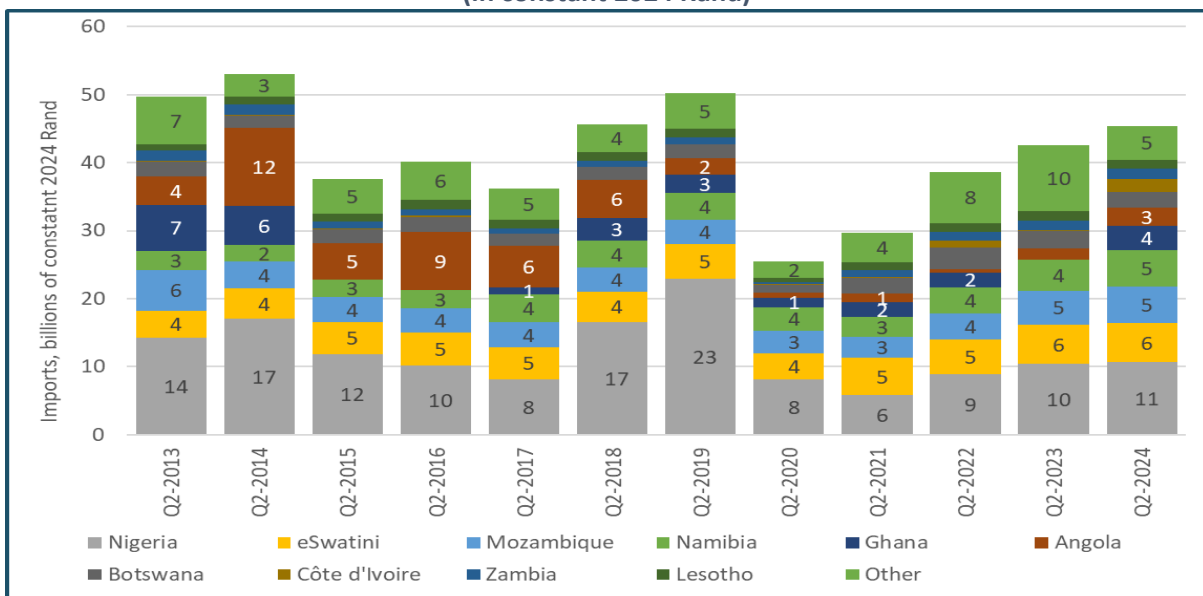
Graph 3: Continental trade balance, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA, to the second quarter of 2024.

Graph 4 shows the top 10 countries from which South Africa imported goods between 2013 and 2024. These countries make up about 9% of South Africa’s total global imports, and 89% of imports from the continent. At almost R11 billion in the second quarter of 2024, Nigeria accounted for almost a quarter of South Africa’s imports from the rest of the continent, largely comprising crude oil. In this period, imports from eSwatini, the second-largest source of imports, amounted around R6 billion. Sugar and sugar confectionery were the top imports from eSwatini, accounting for a combined almost R3 billion (about 42% of imports from the country). Imports from Ghana and Côte d’Ivoire show notable growth for the year to the second quarter of 2024, both driven by crude oil. As with Nigeria, both countries mainly export crude oil to South Africa. However, unlike Nigeria, crude oil imports from these countries are often sporadic, thus resulting in notable surges when they do occur.

Graph 4: Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand)

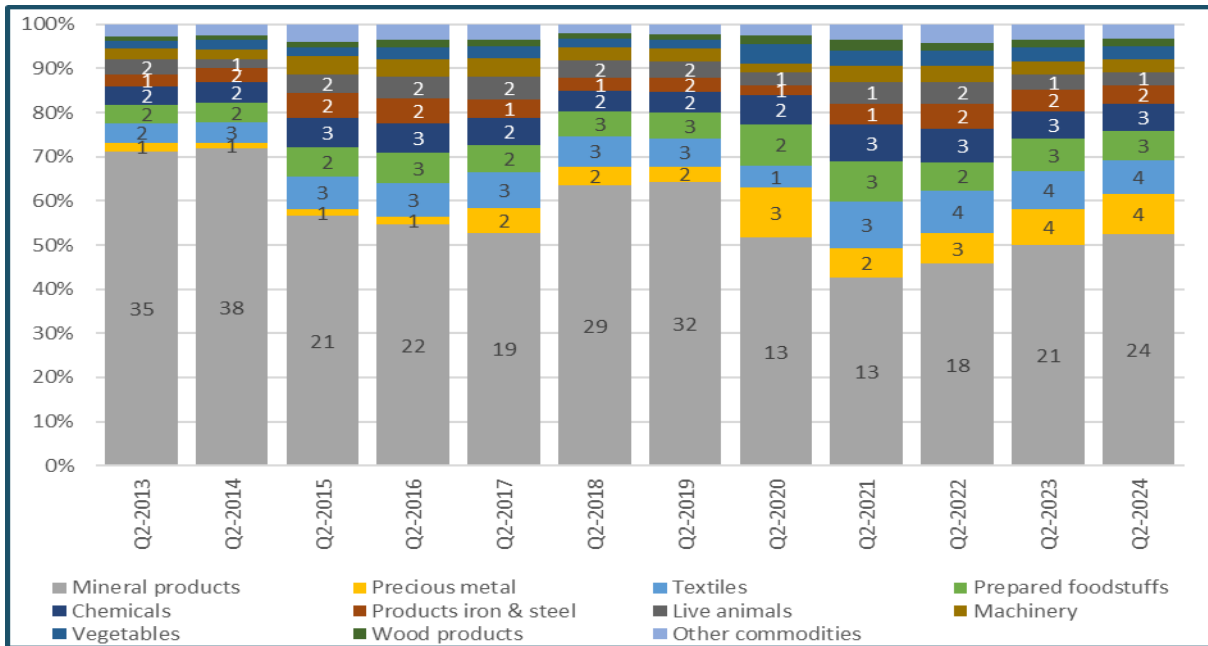


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

A little over half of South Africa’s imports from the continent are mineral products, which increased by almost R3 billion (12%) to R24 billion in the year to the second quarter of 2024 (see Graph 5).

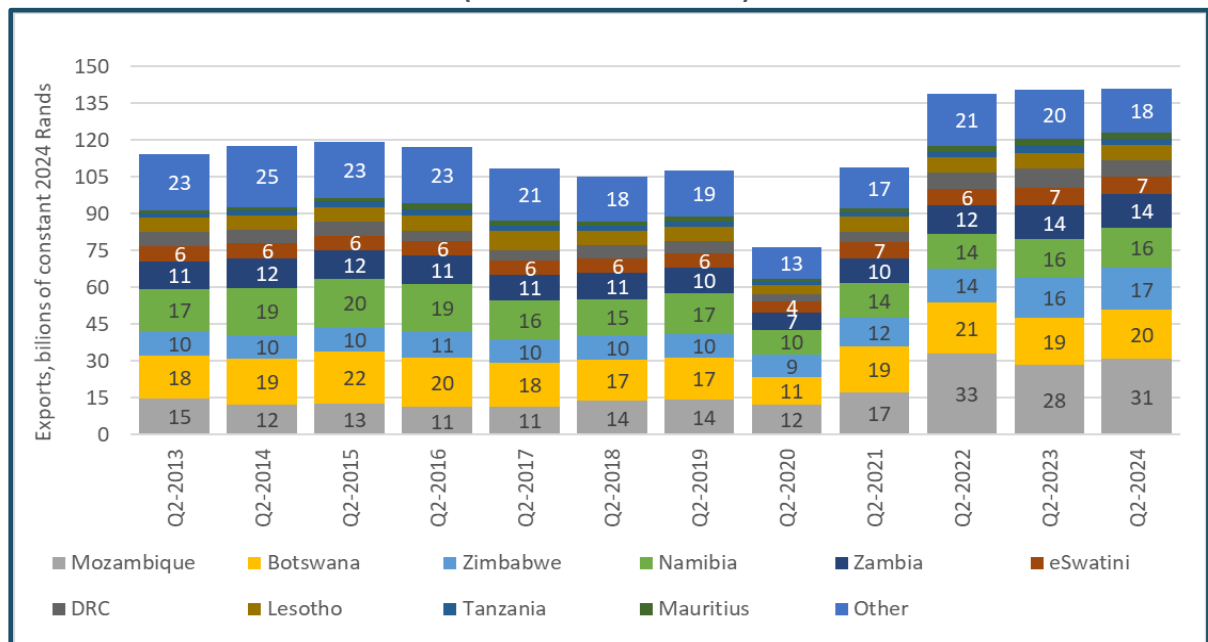
Other import products include precious metal, with imports amounting to R4 billion, textiles at almost R4 billion and prepared foodstuffs at R3 billion. Precious metal imports show the most growth, increasing by 16% in this period, while imports of both textiles and prepared foodstuffs declined (by a combined R236 million). These accounted for more than two thirds of the decline.

Graph 5: South Africa’s imports by product group, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand), and as a share of the total



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

Graph 6: Top 10 African countries to which South Africa exports goods, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand)

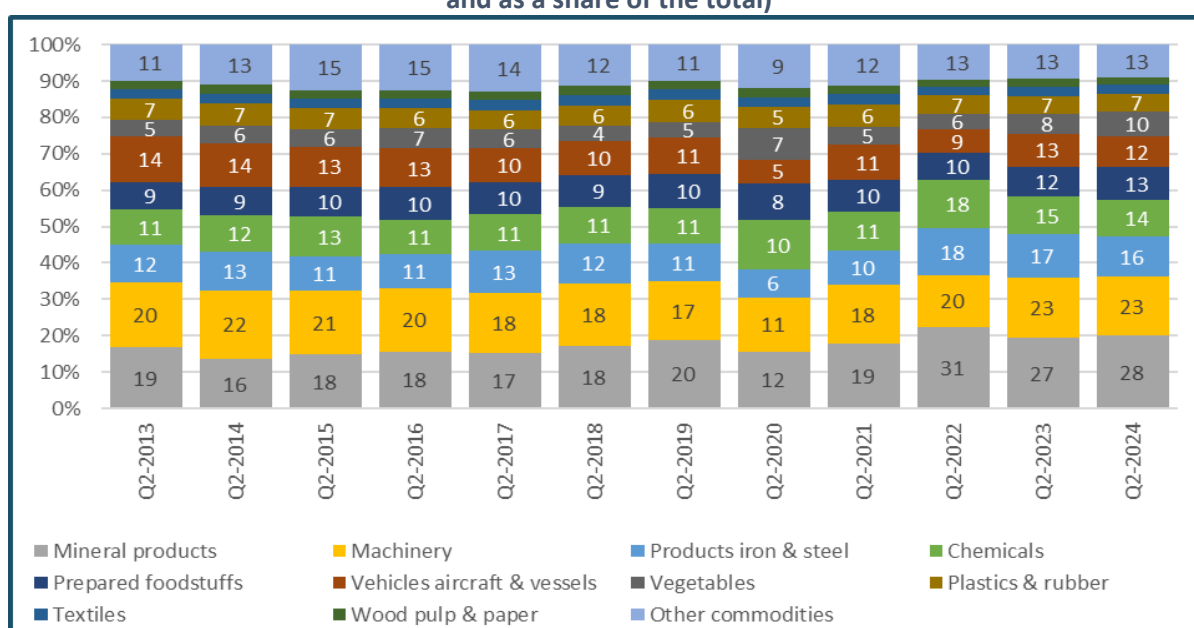


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA, to the second quarter of 2024.

Graph 6 shows South Africa’s exports to the rest of the continent between the second quarters of 2013 and 2024. As discussed in previous reports, the post-2020 export growth to the rest of the continent is in part driven by growth in products – mainly ores – for re-export via the port of Maputo. Botswana (R20 billion), Zimbabwe (R17 billion), Namibia (R16 billion) and Zambia (R14 billion) were the other top destinations for South Africa’s exports to the rest of the continent.

As shown in Graph 7, South Africa’s largest export to the rest of the continent is mineral products (predominantly petrol, electrical energy, diesel and coal briquettes). Other top export products to the rest of the continent include machinery, products of iron and steel, and chemicals. Moreover, aside from mineral products, prepared foodstuffs and vegetables, exports of other products declined (in real terms) in the year to the second quarter of 2024. The decline in the other products amounted to a combined R4 billion in the same period.

Graph 7: South Africa’s exports by product group, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand), and as a share of the total)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

Major imports

The value of the Top 100 imports amounted to R257 billion in the second quarter of 2024, down from R278 billion in the second quarter of 2023. Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 import 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; and 8) aircraft and aircraft components.

Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the Top 50 imports by volumes for the second quarter of 2024. Changes in the trend of imported volumes are classified into various categories such as not significant; selected for analysis; ongoing monitoring; data errors; surge is within usual variance; and decline in imports. For the second quarter of 2024 seven products were selected for analysis. An additional 20 products show a decrease in imported volumes, while another three are still being monitored due to prior surges. Among the 20 products for which there was a decline in imported volumes, 14 show a decrease in value, while the other six show an increase in the import value (see Table 1).

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q2 2023 and Q2 2024

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE
27101230	Diesel	- 237 458 673	Litres	-8%	-3%
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 1 110 629 952	Kilograms	-77%	71%
10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	- 21 084 988	Kilograms	-6%	19%
27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 162 631 081	Kilograms	-37%	-69%
27101207	Light oils and preparations: aviation kerosene	- 2 701 798	Litres	-1%	7%
27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals	- 1 910 443	Litres	-1%	8%
27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	- 29 074 214	Litres	-15%	-3%
25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	- 75 648 370	Kilograms	-33%	-34%
44011200	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, non-coniferous	- 34 798 597	Kilograms	-20%	-5%
15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude): Other	- 32 875 098	Kilograms	-22%	-23%
27101257	Light oils and preparations: Other base oils	- 7 989 631	Litres	-7%	-8%
27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 101 990 817	Kilograms	-54%	-57%
28362000	Disodium carbonate	- 26 953 379	Kilograms	-24%	-23%
28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	- 6 054 640	Kilograms	-8%	-11%
27111200	Propane, liquefied	- 38 175 745	Kilograms	-36%	-29%
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 13 753 360	Kilograms	-17%	-49%
02071210	Frozen fowls of the species gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	- 5 466 645	Kilograms	-9%	15%
17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, obtained without centrifugation	- 18 075 497	Kilograms	-26%	-12%
27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	- 47 354 655	Litres	-51%	-46%
25010090	Salts, including table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride,	- 1 476 373	Kilograms	-3%	19%

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024.

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
25231000	Cement clinkers	Slight increase year-on-year	Imports increased by 6% to 114 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. There were no changes in the top import sources (UAE and Saudi Arabia).
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Significant increase year-on-year	Imports increased by almost 40% to 113 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. Oman remained the top source of imports. However, there were no reported imports from Saudi Arabia, which sporadically exports large volumes of gypsum to South Africa.
27111390	Butanes, liquefied (excluding of a purity of $\geq 95\%$ of n-butane or isobutane): Other	Significant increase year-on-year	Imports increased by almost two thirds to 76 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. The growth was in part driven by usually sporadic imports from countries including Argentina and Chile.

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in June 2024.

Finding 2: Polyethylene with a specific gravity of $<0,94$, in primary forms

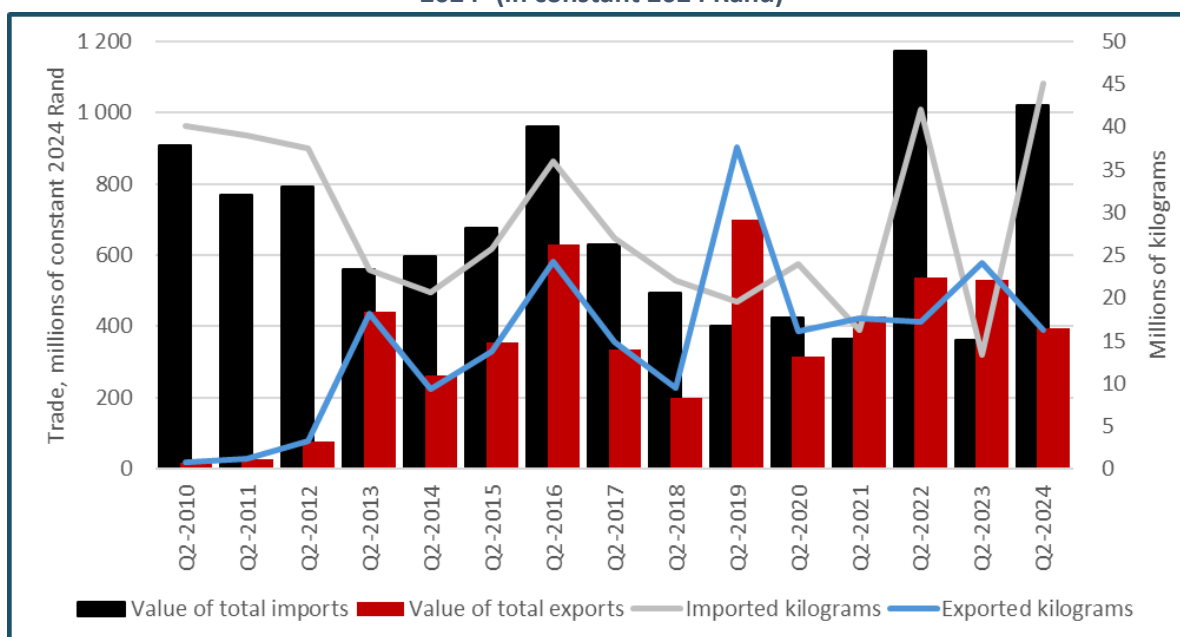
Polyethylene with a specific gravity of $<0,94$, in primary forms (HS39011000) is a polymer used as an input in the manufacture of plastic products like packaging, plastic bags and bottles, medical devices and automotive components, among others. Polyethylene is produced through the polymerisation of ethylene, which determines its density based on polymerisation pressure. Various processes can be used to turn polyethylene into plastic products, including milling, laser cutting, injection moulding, and less frequently used, 3D printing.⁴ Locally, Sasol produces low density polyethylene and linear low-density polyethylene, and ethylene, which it supplies to manufacturers like Safripol, which uses this product to manufacture high density polyethylene.⁵

South African is generally a net importer of this product. Imports surged from 13 million kilograms to 45 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024 (see Graph 8). Total imports amounted to just over R1 billion in the second quarter of 2024, from R362 million in the second quarter of 2023. The bulk of the imported volumes (and value) come from Saudi Arabia. Over the years, Saudi Arabia has accounted for roughly half of imported volumes each quarter. The reason for the surge is unclear, though similar surges have been noted in previous quarters. Moreover, with export volumes declining in the second quarter of 2024 compared to 2023, the surge does not appear to be driven by imports for re-exports.

⁴ Guzzi, F., Parrotta, E., Zaccone, S., Limongi, T., Cuda, G., Perozziello, G. 2023. Chapter 4 – Materials. In *Microfluidics for Cellular Applications*. Pages 119-187. Elsevier.

⁵ Conradie, A. 2021. Manufacture of plastics and plastic products in South Africa. Who Owns Whom. Available: wowe.co.za

Graph 8: Trade in polyethylene with a specific gravity of <0,94, in primary forms, Q2 2010 – Q2 2024⁶ (in constant 2024 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

Finding 3: Maize excluding seed for sowing: Other

South Africa’s imports of maize excluding seed for sowing (HS 10059090) surged by more than 103 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. Almost all of it is sourced from Argentina. South Africa imports maize sporadically. Therefore, when the country does import, this creates an apparent surge given the low base. Nevertheless, when large volumes are imported, it is often due to disruptions in local supply. The maize imports in the second quarter of 2024 amounted to R379 million, up from just over R1 million in the second quarter of 2023. In volumes, imports increased from about 42 000 kilograms to about 104 million kilograms in the same period. South Africa is a net exporter of maize, including in this quarter, with export volumes reaching 488 million kilograms. This is a notable decline from over one billion kilograms in the second quarter of 2023 (see Graph 9).

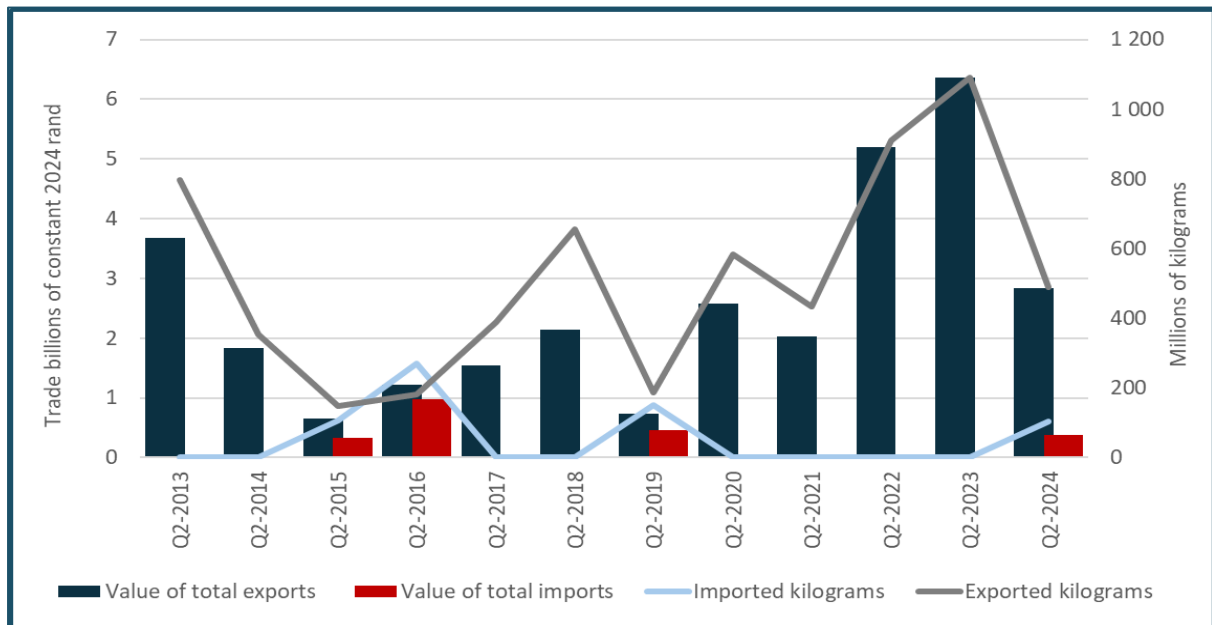
Maize is an important crop as a food staple, animal feed grain, and as an input in industrial production in South Africa. About 52% of maize produced is white maize, which is typically processed for human consumption, and yellow maize, which mainly goes towards feed stock. Maize is a summer crop with production concentrated in the Free State, Mpumalanga and North West provinces. South Africa generally produces sufficient maize for local consumption – ranked in the top 15 maize producers in 2023⁷ – and it is not often that maize is imported. When maize is imported, it is often due to circumstances such as extreme weather conditions affecting local production. This is reflected by the maize trade data (Graph 9) and the production data (Graph 10). The production data shows a decline in maize production in 2016 and 2019, followed by a corresponding surge of imports. Maize production

⁶ Between 2015 and 2017, imports of this product (HS 39011000) were separated into two HS codes (39011010 and 3901190). These HS codes were removed from 2018 per the Regulation Gazette No.41257 published in 2017.

⁷ U.S. Department of agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Service. <https://fas.usda.gov/data/production/commodity/0440000>

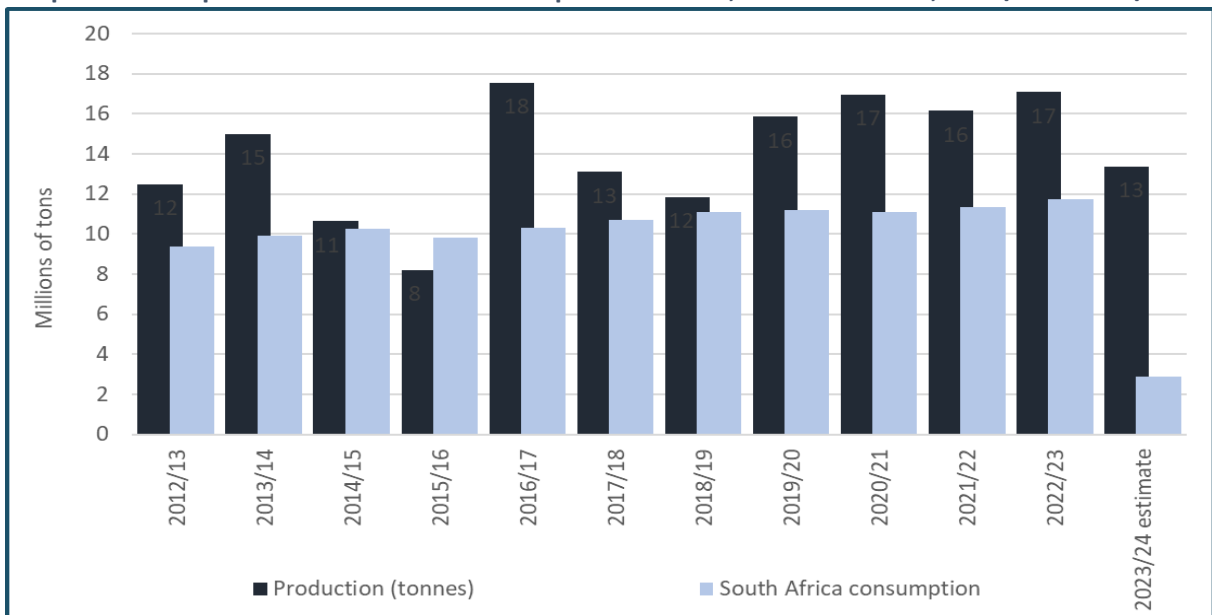
was impacted by drought in 2016, while the fall in 2019 was due to delayed rainfall in some maize producing areas.⁸

Graph 9: Trade in maize: other, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

Graph 10: Total production and local consumption of maize, millions of tons, 2012/13 – 2023/2024



Source: Calculated the South African Grain information services. Downloaded from <https://www.sagis.org.za> in September 2024. Note: 2023/24 shows projected total production for the production year, while the consumption data is for consumption to July 2024. Note: The data is reported according to the marketing season, from 1 May – 30 April.

According to South African Cereals and Oilseeds Trade Association, the surge is due to yellow maize imported into the Western Cape for some of its members. These imports are attributed to high inland transport costs resulting in an increase in the local price of yellow maize (up by around 22% to R4420

⁸ Volume of agricultural production. 2019. <https://www.dalrrd.gov.za>

in April 2024). In contrast, imports from Argentina were reportedly between R300 to R400 lower compared to deliveries from local producers.⁹ In addition, the Southern Africa region has been experiencing El Niño weather patterns. However, these drought conditions – that result in crop failures and livestock deaths – have not been as severe on South Africa’s summer field crops compared to neighbouring countries including Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi. This is not to say South Africa has been unaffected. While South Africa was cushioned by the La Niña event that brought good rains in preceding years, at the end of the 2024 rain season dam capacity levels were lower compared to the end of the previous 2023 season.¹⁰

The Crop Estimates Committee from the Department of Land Reform and Rural Development estimates maize production for the 2023/24 marketing season would decline by about 19% to just over 13 million tons due to lower producer deliveries¹¹. This implies the possibility of a further increases in imports of maize, reinforced by reports that the department has approved yellow maize imports from Brazil.¹²

Finding 4: Trade in fertiliser products

In addition to an increase in imports of maize this quarter, there was a climb the imports of fertilisers (see Table 3) and sulphur of all kinds (HS 25030000): excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur, which is an important input in the production of fertiliser.

Table 3: Fertilisers imported in the second quarter of 2024

HS CODE	PRODUCT LABEL	VOLUMES GROWTH	IMPORT VALUE (Q2-2024)
31022100	Ammonium sulphate	437%	R430 million
31042000	Potassium chloride	123%	R758 million
31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	119%	R227 million
31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate “mono-ammonium phosphate”	112%	R715 million

Fertiliser

Fertiliser contains three nutrients essential for plant growth: nitrogen, phosphate and potassium (NPK). Nitrogen is crucial for crop quality and chlorophyll production. Phosphoric fertiliser strengthens root growth and aids in accelerating plant maturity. Potassium vital for increasing crop yield and quality, as well as enhancing resistance to disease and weather stressors such as drought.¹³

Ammonium sulphate (HS 31022100), and double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate (HS 31026000) are nitrogenous fertilisers. Ammonium sulphate is obtained by reacting sulfuric acid with ammonia.¹⁴ The double salts, also known as calcium ammonium nitrate, is a multi-nutrient non-acidic fertiliser largely used for horticultural crops. Mono-ammonium phosphate (HS 31054000) is a phosphoric fertiliser containing nitrogen and phosphate – the base material for NPK fertiliser. Potassium chloride (HS 31042000), also known as muriate of potash is a low-cost source of fertiliser used for most agricultural crops. It is used to produce NPK compounds¹⁵, considered an ideal fertiliser

⁹ <https://www.sacota.co.za/download/sa-imports-yellow-maize-first-vessel-in-five-years-off-loading-in-cape-town/>

¹⁰ <https://www.csir.co.za/update-on-20232024-el-ni%C3%B1o-development-and-retrospective-southern-africa>

¹¹ Crop Estimates Committee September 2024 estimate. (<https://www.sagis.org.za/CEC-Sep-2024.pdf>)

¹² <https://www.freightnews.co.za/article/government-green-lights-yellow-maize-imports-brazil>

¹³ <https://www.agribook.co.za/fertiliser/>

¹⁴ <https://www.cropnutrition.com/resource-library/ammonium-sulfate/>

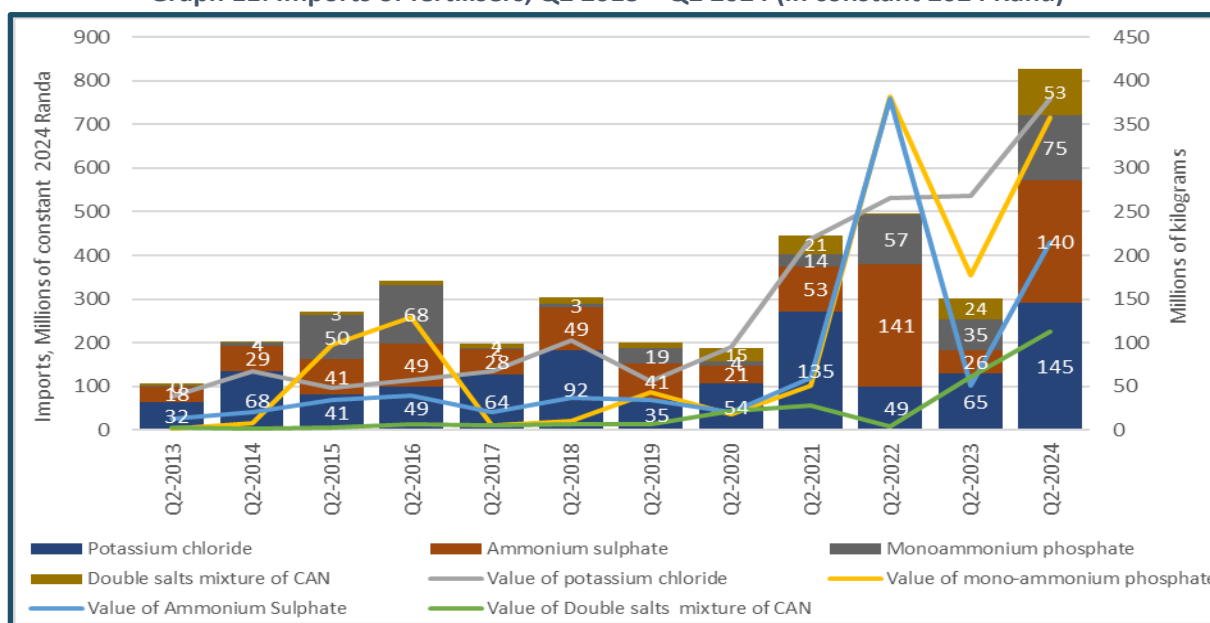
¹⁵ <https://www.fao.org/4/a0443e/a0443e.pdf>;

mix. For agricultural use, maize accounted for 57% of fertiliser use in 2022, while crop sugar cane and other summer and winter field crops accounted for around 12% apiece.¹⁶

The local industry ranges from vertically integrated companies to those only undertaking distribution or retail of fertiliser. Sasol, Kynoch, Yara, Omnia are major players in the industry. South Africa is a net importer of fertiliser (Graph 11). In addition, potassium, along with about 60% to 70% of the country’s nitrogen requirements are imported. Locally, only phosphate fertiliser and nitrogen fertilisers are manufactured. Nevertheless, local production of ammonium sulphate is low, with Sasol as the only significant producer of ammonium sulphate. Further, Industrial Development Corporation controlled Foskor is the country’s primary manufacturer of phosphates and phosphoric acid and fertiliser. South Africa is one of a handful of countries that has phosphate rock reserves.

The total imported quantity of these four fertilisers was 414 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2024, a 174% increase from 151 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2023. The largest change was in imports of nitrogenous fertilisers. Imported volumes of ammonium sulphate increased by 437% to 140 million kilograms. The next largest increase was potassium chloride, which more than doubled from 65 million kilograms to 145 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. The total value of these amounts was just over R2 billion in the second quarter of 2024, up from just over R1 billion (in constant 2024 Rand) in the second quarter of 2023 (see Graph 11).

Graph 11: Imports of fertilisers, Q2 2013 – Q2 2024 (in constant 2024 Rand)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024.

Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA, to the second quarter of 2024.

The surge in volumes of ammonium sulphate is driven by imports from China (26 million kilograms to 131 million kilograms). Russia was a major source of the other fertilisers. Potassium chloride from Russia increased from zero volumes to 97 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. Some 47 million kilograms of potassium chloride were imported from Germany – the more consistent source of imports of this product – in the second quarter of 2024. In addition to imports from Russia (which grew from about three million kilograms to around 20 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024), about 16 million kilograms of calcium ammonium nitrate were imported from the Netherlands.

¹⁶ The Fertiliser and Nitrogen Compounds Industry in South Africa May 2024. whoownswhom.com

Sulphur

Sulphur of all kinds (HS 25030000) refers to various forms of crude or unrefined, and refined sulphur. The forms excluded are specialty sulphurs. While sulphur has a wide range of industrial applications, it is mainly used to manufacture sulphuric acid. The primary use of sulphuric acid is the production of phosphoric acid, which in turn is used to produce phosphate and non-phosphate fertilisers like ammonium sulphate. While considered a “secondary nutrient” in agriculture, sulphur is important for plant growth as it influences protein production, and in its absence, crop growth could be stunted.¹⁷

Sulphur can be found in deposits of petroleum and natural gas, as a compound in coal and, bituminous or oil shale. Some of the largest sulphur producing countries include China, the US, Russia, Saudi Arabia and the UAE.¹⁸ The sulphur industry is broadly classified into the categories, voluntary and involuntary, determined by the intent of its production. Where mining of sulphur or pyrite is the main objective, this is considered voluntary production. Involuntary production refers to sulphur or sulphuric acid recovered as a by-product from other mining and refining.¹⁹ Other uses of sulphur and its derivatives include metallurgical ore leaching, refining petroleum and coal, manufacture of fungicides, batteries and explosives, to name a few.²⁰

South Africa has four main sources of sulphur namely, metal sulphide smelter gases, crude oil, coal and pyrites (a mineral comprised of iron and sulphur compounds). The sulphur recovered is in forms including elemental sulphur, sulphuric acid, ammonium and sodium sulphates. The bulk of this sulphur is converted to sulphuric acid, which is utilised in the leaching of uranium ores and production of fertiliser. Key companies in the local industry include Sasol (as a co-product in manufacturing synfuels from coal) and crude oil refineries like National Petroleum Refiners of South Africa (Natref) and South African Petroleum Refinery (Sapref). Foskor is a key consumer of sulphuric acid as one of the largest domestic producers of phosphorus fertiliser.

South Africa is a net importer of sulphur. Sulphur imports surged by 144% to 123 million kilograms in the year to the second quarter of 2024. The main suppliers were the UAE (52 million kilograms), Oman (38 million kilograms), and Kuwait (31 million kilograms). Trade with these countries seems to have been interrupted in the second quarter of 2023, with zero imports reported for that year. Kuwait is not a traditional source of imports of sulphur South Africa. Instead, India and South Korea are more consistent, even though volumes are comparatively lower.

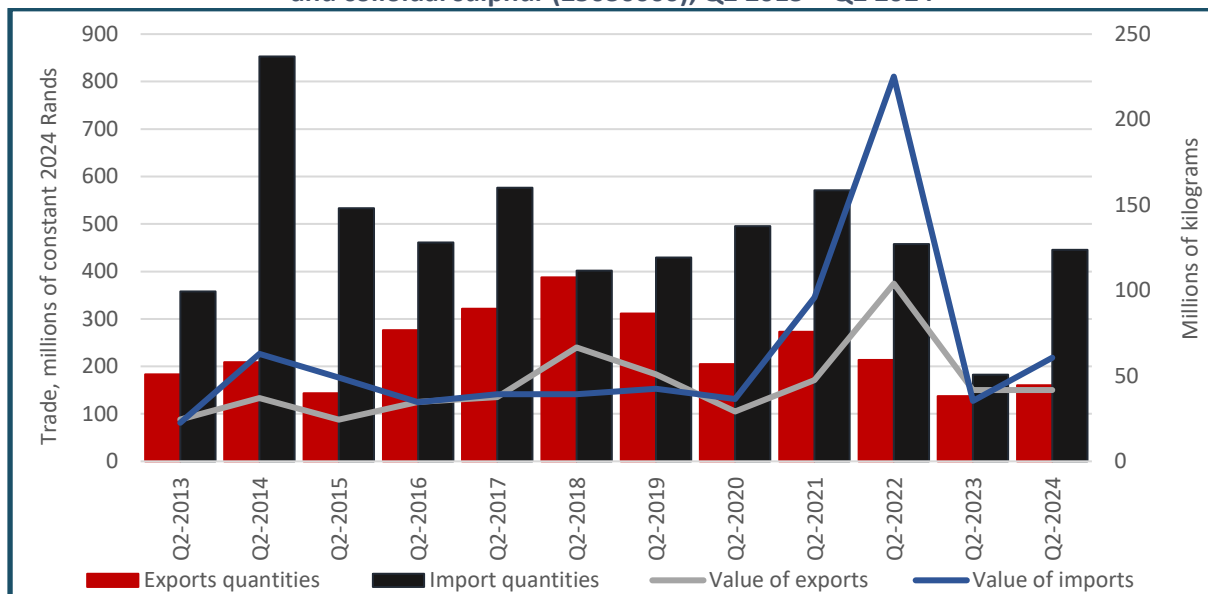
¹⁷ https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/ess/ess_test_folder/Publications/ManualFertilizers.pdf

¹⁸ <https://pubs.usgs.gov/periodicals/mcs2024/mcs2024-sulfur.pdf>

¹⁹ Review of the Sulphur Industry in the Republic of South Africa, 2012. <https://www.dmre.gov.za/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=VfoHOZKNa5o%3d&portalid=0>

²⁰ Review of the Sulphur Industry in the Republic of South Africa, 2012. <https://www.dmre.gov.za/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=VfoHOZKNa5o%3d&portalid=0> <https://www.sulphurinstitute.org/about-sulphur/glossary/>

Graph 12: Trade, sulphur of all kinds excluding; sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur (25030000), Q2 2013 – Q2 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in September 2024.

Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA, to the second quarter of 2024.

There isn't a singular cause for the surge in imports of fertiliser and sulphur, rather it is more likely due to a confluence of global and local circumstances. Globally, the fertiliser industry has seen prices increase, with production and trade impacted by the ongoing conflict between Russia and the Ukraine. Since 2021, there had been a spike in fertiliser prices (they have since come down) while availability declined. The six-month export quota on Russian nitrogen and phosphate fertilisers, in addition to European Union sanctions on the country had a negative impact on global availability of the products. Further, China imposed export measures such as quotas on fertilisers (affecting urea – nitrogenous – and phosphates) to protect its domestic market.²¹ Part of the surge reflects recovery in imports from China and Russia.

Locally, the crop planting seasons substantially impact fertiliser demand. South Africa's rainfall season starts in the warmer months, particularly October, which is a crucial period for farmers to commence crop sowing. This would increase fertiliser demand.²² Further, fertiliser demand is likely influenced by drought conditions from the El Niño phenomenon. Another potential contributor to the surge is likely the ongoing production challenges faced by Foskor, which has been unable to meet local supply, though the company's mines still have an estimated 1.5 billion tonnes of phosphoric rock.²³

Finding 5: Data errors and other issues

No data errors were reported in the second quarter of 2024.

Cement trade analysis

The South African cement industry has faced numerous challenges over the years, including a decline in infrastructure investments, rising inputs costs – including electricity and transport, both of which

²¹ International Fertilizer Association <https://www.fertilizer.org/news/why-are-fertilizer-prices-so-high/>;
<https://www.reuters.com/markets/commodities/asian-fertiliser-buyers-turn-away-key-exporter-china-amid-growing-curbs-2023-12-18/>

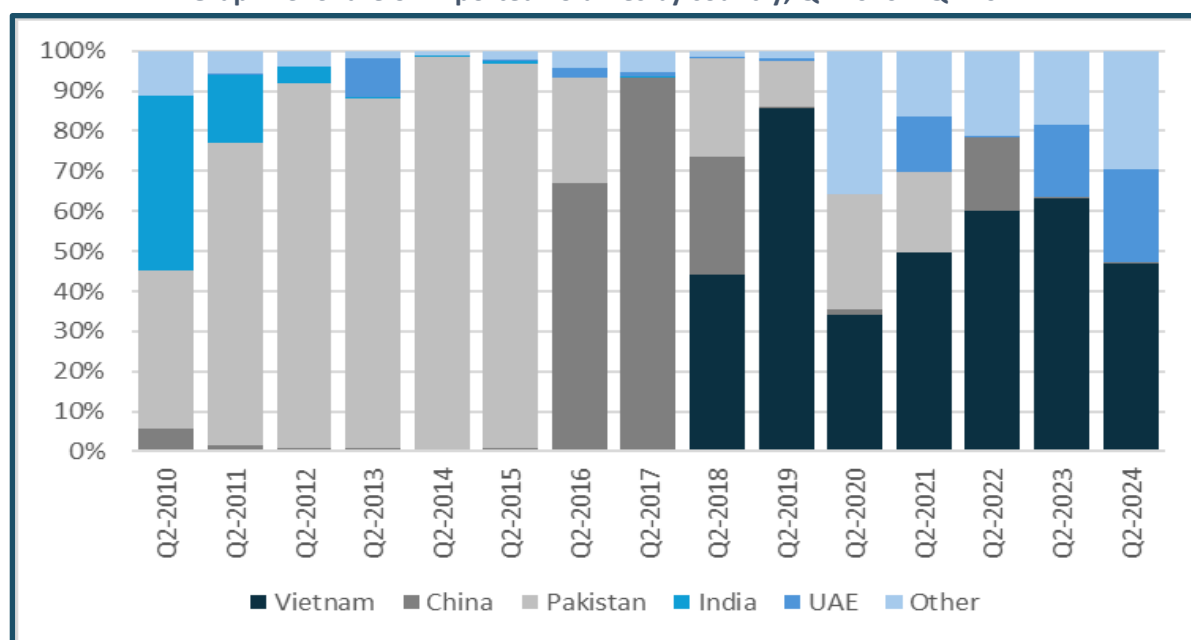
²² National Agricultural Marketing Council https://www.namc.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2024/07/Trends-in-selected-Agricultural-input-prices-24June2024_Final2.pdf

²³ <https://sagrainmag.co.za/2022/04/08/can-foskor-produce-a-turnaround/>

have seen increased disruptions in the past two years, as well as rising competition from imports.^{24,25} The industry’s production data are not readily available, particularly since the mid-2010s following an inquiry by the Competition Commission. Stats SA has also not published any manufacturing production and sales data for cement since 2020, when preliminary purchases by the construction industry were around R9 billion (in nominal terms). Nevertheless, some estimates put total production for the year to March 2023 at about 13Mt, which is notably below the production capacity of about 20Mt.²⁶

Trade in cement products has changed significantly since the 2014 investigation and implementation (beginning in 2015) of provisional anti-dumping duties on imports from Pakistan. Beginning in 2010, Pakistan supplied almost all imported volumes to South Africa, with these imports peaking at 98% of the volumes in the second quarter of 2014. However, following the imposition of the provisional anti-dumping duties in 2015 against Pakistan, the main source of imports shifted to China, supplying most of the imported volumes until 2018. Beginning in the second quarter of 2018, Vietnam became the top import source for cement imports, peaking at 93% of imported volumes in the third quarter of 2022. The country remained the top source of imports in the second quarter of 2024, providing almost half of imported volumes (see Graph 13). The 2021 sunset review of the duties on Pakistan maintained the anti-dumping duties on imports from that country.

Graph 13: Share of imported volumes by country, Q2 2010 – Q2 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in October 2024.

Imports of cement and related products fluctuated between the second quarters of 2010 and 2024, reaching close to 400 million kilograms in the second quarters of 2014 and 2022 (see Graph 14). South Africa mainly imports Portland cement, with sporadic period when the country also imports cement clinkers.²⁷ In 2021 cement was designated for local production, with a 100% threshold. Imports have gone down since then, with some fluctuation.²⁸

²⁴ <https://www.freightnews.co.za/article/local-cement-industry-threatened-imports>

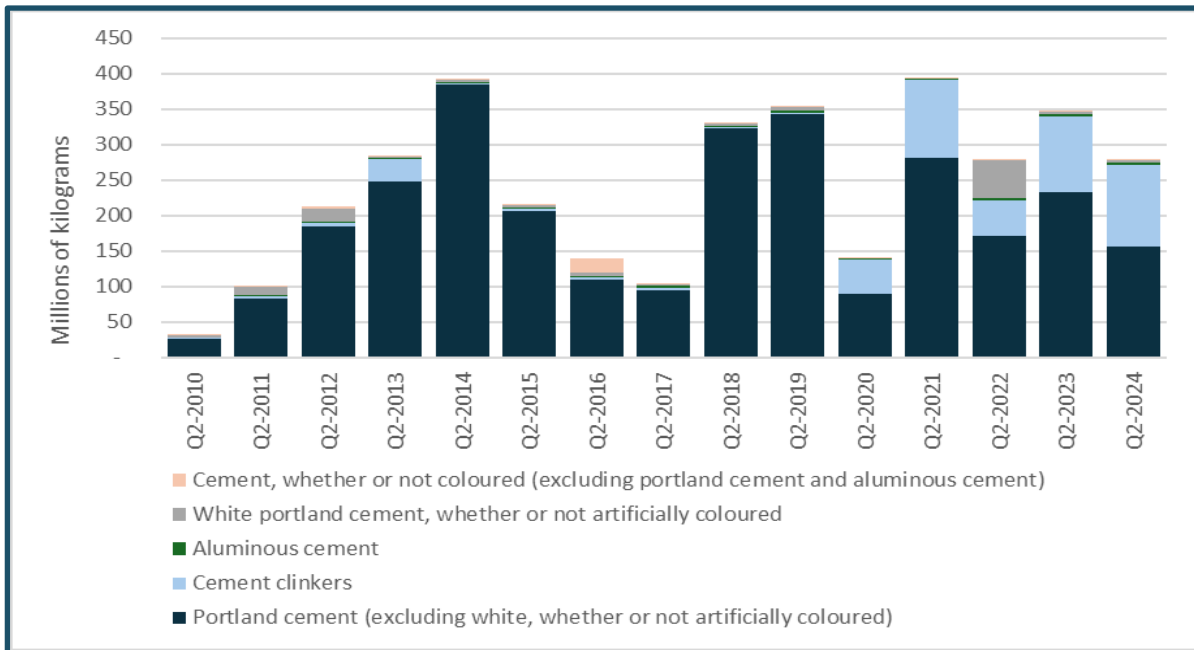
²⁵ <https://www.moneyweb.co.za/news/industry/sas-cement-industry-faces-multiple-threats/>

²⁶ <https://www.globalcement.com/news/item/16312-south-african-cement-industry-s-capacity-utilisation-drops-below-60-in-2023-financial-year#:~:text=South%20Africa%3A%20The%20cement%20industry,its%2022Mt%2Fyr%20installed%20capacity.>

²⁷ In 2021 cement was designated for local production, with a 100% threshold.

²⁸ This designation is fairly recent; therefore, the report does not claim that the decline is due to designation.

Graph 14: Imported volumes by product (in millions of kilograms), Q2 2010 – Q2 2024

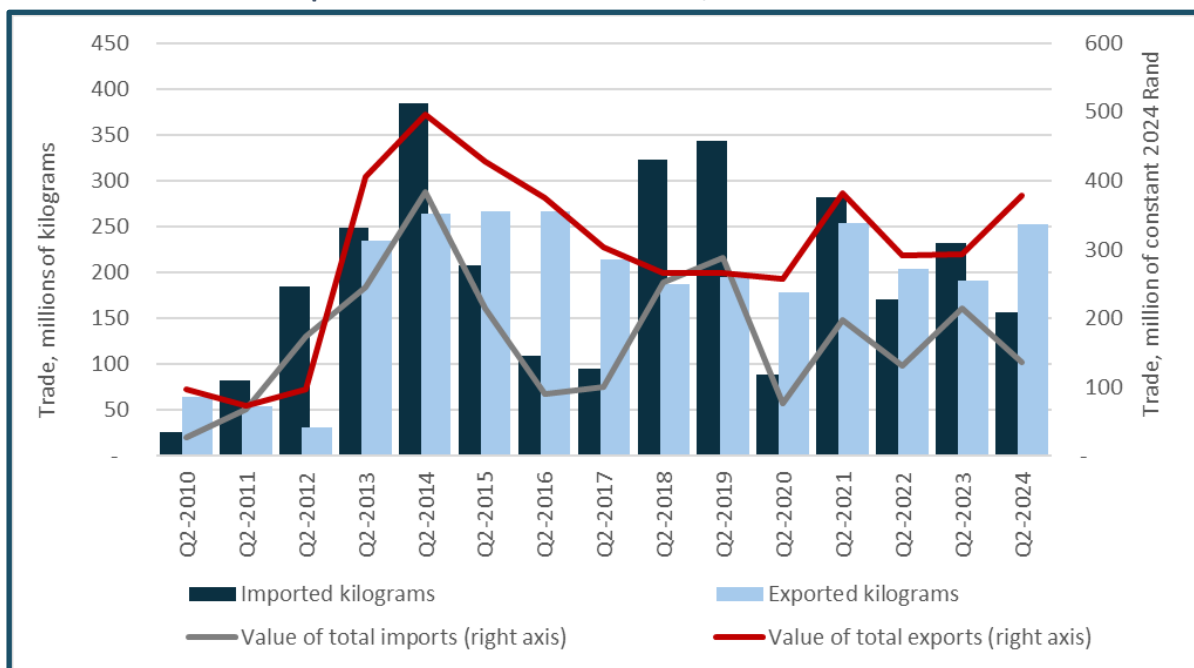


Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in October 2024.

Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

As Portland cement is South Africa’s main traded cement product, Graph 15 shows the country’s trade in this product between the second quarters of 2010 and 2024. South Africa has been a net exporter of Portland cement in numerous of the quarters under analysis, in both value (rebased to the second quarter of 2024) and volumes. The bulk of the exported volumes go to Southern African Customs Union members, with some of the volumes going to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Graph 15: Trade in Portland cement, Q2 2010 - Q2 2024



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in October 2024.

Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the second quarter of 2024.

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q2 2024

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2023 – Q2 2024	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	27101230	Diesel	37.23	No change	Not designated
2	27090000	Crude oil	20.68	No change	Not designated
3	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	19.92	No change	Not designated
4	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	14.51	1	Not designated
5	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	14.34	1	Not designated
6	85171310	Smartphones for wireless networks	7.48	3	Not designated
7	30049099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	6.37	3	Not designated
8	98010045	Original equipment components: for goods vehicles	6.16	3	Not designated
9	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	5.46	3	Not designated
10	84713090	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg	4.41	4	Not designated
11	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	3.77	2	Not designated
12	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	3.65	9	Not designated
13	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	3.54	7	Not designated
14	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	3.38	4	Not designated
15	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	3.24	8	Not designated
16	85044000	Static converters	3.18	-9	Not designated
17	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	2.95	-2	Not designated
18	98010015	Automotive components: For tractors and buses	2.74	7	Bus bodies 80% designated
19	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	2.72	7	Not designated
20	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	2.52	-4	Not designated
21	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	2.50	9	Not designated
22	27101226	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	2.28	6	Not designated
23	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	2.23	8	Not designated
24	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2.21	No change	Not designated
25	85076000	Lithium-ion accumulators (excluding spent)	2.16	-21	Not designated
26	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases, n.e.s.: Other	2.03	115	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2023 – Q2 2024	DESIGNATION STATUS
27	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined	2.02	-5	Not designated
28	27160000	Electrical energy	1.96	12	Not designated
29	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	1.89	4	Not designated
30	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	1.88	2	Not designated
31	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.85	-4	Not designated
32	84013000	Fuel elements (cartridges), non-irradiated	1.84	25	Not designated
33	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: other	1.82	-16	Not designated
34	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.78	-5	Not designated
35	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	1.72	1	Not designated
36	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.66	6	Bus bodies 80% designated
37	27101257	Light oils and preparations: other base oils	1.64	-2	Not designated
38	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	1.62	7	Not designated
39	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and goods and passenger vehicles	1.50	5	Not designated
40	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	1.47	-21	Not designated
41	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc: With 360-degree revolving superstructure	1.43	-2	Not designated
42	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	1.43	33	Not designated
43	38221900	Prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing	1.38	18	Not designated
44	85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	1.38	-36	Solar PV components 70% designated
45	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	1.32	3	Not designated
46	38249999	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries	1.31	4	Not designated
47	87019500	Tractors, of an engine power > 130 kw	1.30	15	Not designated
48	88073000	Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters or unmanned aircraft, n.e.s. (excl. those for gliders)	1.22	21	Not designated
49	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	1.22	-11	Not designated
50	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	1.19	8	Not designated
51	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	1.08	23	Not designated
52	85177900	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1.06	-9	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2023 – Q2 2024	DESIGNATION STATUS
53	27111390	Butanes, liquefied (excluding of a purity of >= 95% of n-butane or isobutane): other	1.02	73	Not designated
54	39011000	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of less than 0,94	1.00	136	Not designated
55	85023100	Generating sets: wind-powered	1.00	90	Not designated
56	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.98	-9	Not designated
57	99999999	Commodities not elsewhere specified	0.98	6961	Not designated
58	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	0.97	-21	Not designated
59	98010025	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.97	-10	Bus bodies 80% designated
60	94019990	Parts of seats, not of wood, n.e.s.: other	0.97	4	Not designated
61	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s.: Other	0.93	5	Not designated
62	27101900	Medium oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, n.e.s.	0.89	22	Not designated
63	39012000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of >= 0,94, in primary forms	0.88	41	Not designated
64	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.87	-12	Not designated
65	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.84	25	Not designated
66	38089399	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators (excluding goods of subheading 3808.50): other	0.78	21	Not designated
67	21069090	Food preparations, n.e.s: Other	0.78	18	Not designated
68	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	0.76	2	Not designated
69	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser (excl. that in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	0.74	68	Not designated
70	30043990	Medicaments containing hormones or steroids used as hormones but not antibiotics, put up in measured doses “including those in the form of transdermal administration” or in forms or packings for retail sale (excluding medicaments containing insulin or corticosteroid hormones, their derivatives or structural analogues): Other	0.74	50	Not designated
71	88024000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen mass exceeding 15 000 kg	0.74	-25	Not designated
72	87012120	Road tractors for semi-trailers, with only compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine: of a vehicle mass exceeding 1 600 kg	0.70	-4	Not designated
73	22083010	Whiskies in containers holding 2 li or less	0.70	45	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2023 – Q2 2024	DESIGNATION STATUS
74	22021010	Waters for direct consumption, incl. mineral and aerated, with added sugar or flavour	0.70	53	Not designated
75	30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses, or in forms or packings for retail	0.70	1	Not designated
76	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate (mono-ammonium phosphate) and mixtures thereof with diammonium hydrogen orthophosphate (diammonium phosphate)	0.70	96	Not designated
77	87085085	Drive-axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components	0.68	11	Not designated
78	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	0.68	19	Not designated
79	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.68	-12	Not designated
80	87042190	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" 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	0.67	149	Not designated
81	84099990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine", n.e.s: Other	0.67	27	Not designated
82	84834000	Gears and gearing for machinery ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers	0.67	-9	Not designated
83	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions, based on one or more of these substances, of a kind used as raw materials in industry (excluding food or drink industries): Other	0.66	40	Not designated
84	84082000	Engines of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapter 87	0.66	28	Not designated
85	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.66	24	100% designated
86	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.66	No change	Not designated
87	27132000	Petroleum bitumen	0.65	-4	Not designated
88	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.65	-23	Insulated MV Switchgear housing 25% designated
89	40112026	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for buses and lorries: having a rim size exceeding 51cm (20inches)	0.65	-29	Not designated
90	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.: Other	0.64	-39	Not designated
91	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.64	-10	Not designated
92	40118020	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on construction, mining or industrial handling vehicles and machines	0.63	-33	Not designated
93	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	0.63	-40	Not designated
94	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.63	-2	Not designated
95	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	0.62	6	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q2 2023 – Q2 2024	DESIGNATION STATUS
96	84433100	Printers and fax machines	0.62	-5	Not designated
97	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes and their parts, for tractors, motor vehicles for the transport of goods or persons, n.e.s.	0.61	10	Not designated
98	64039990	Footwear with outer soles of rubber, plastics or composition leather, with uppers of leather (excluding covering the ankle, incorporating a protective metal toecap, sports footwear, orthopaedic footwear and toy footwear): other	0.61	21	100% designated
99	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	0.61	-17	Not designated
100	27101290	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including losses" distil at 210°c "ASTM D86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel): Other	0.61	480	Not designated

Annexure 2: Surges in import products by quantity Q2 2024

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	01064900	Live insects (excluding bees)	Surge within usual variance	94 813 009 013	Units	66%	Not designated
2	27101230	Diesel	Decline in imports	- 237 458 673	Litres	-8%	Not designated
3	27090000	Crude oil	Import commodity	128 974 145	Kilograms	8%	Not designated
4	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Import commodity	52 180 942	Litres	5%	Not designated
5	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Surge within usual variance	221 333 025	Kilograms	42%	Not designated
6	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Import commodity	2 710 640	Kilograms	0%	Not designated
7	01069000	Live animals (excluding mammals, reptiles, birds, insects, fish, crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates and cultures of micro-organisms, etc.)	Surge within usual variance	489 340 280	Units	885%	Not designated
8	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Not significant	44 077 940	Kilograms	14%	Not designated
9	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	Decline in imports	- 1 110 629 952	Kilograms	-77%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
10	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Decline in imports	- 21 084 988	Kilograms	-6%	Not designated
11	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 162 631 081	Kilograms	-37%	Not designated
12	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	Not significant	6 115 351	Kilograms	2%	Not designated
13	27101207	Light oils and preparations: aviation kerosene	Decline in imports	- 2 701 798	Litres	-1%	Not designated
14	27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals	Decline in imports	- 1 910 443	Litres	-1%	Not designated
15	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	Not significant	29 097 406	Kilograms	21%	Not designated
16	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	Decline in imports	- 29 074 214	Litres	-15%	Not designated
17	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Decline in imports	- 75 648 370	Kilograms	-33%	100% designated
18	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser (excluding that in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	Selected for analysis	80 121 068	Kilograms	123%	Not designated
19	44011200	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, non-coniferous	Decline in imports	- 34 798 597	Kilograms	-20%	Not designated
20	31022100	Ammonium sulphate (excluding that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	Selected for analysis	114 189 335	Kilograms	437%	Not designated
21	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Selected for analysis	73 140 757	Kilograms	144%	Not designated
22	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude): Other	Decline in imports	- 32 875 098	Kilograms	-22%	Not designated
23	25231000	Cement clinkers	Ongoing monitoring	6 434 707	Kilograms	6%	Not designated
24	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing monitoring	31 298 123	Kilograms	38%	Not designated
25	10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): other	Selected for analysis	103 873 396	Kilograms	243223%	Not designated
26	27101257	Light oils and preparations: other base oils	Decline in imports	- 7 989 631	Litres	-7%	Not designated
27	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Not significant	29 199 486	Units	44%	Not designated
28	25010010	Salts, incl. table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution or containing added	Not significant	14 685 687	Kilograms	19%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
		anti-caking or free-flowing agents; sea water: not for human consumption					
29	27011100	Anthracite, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 101 990 817	Kilograms	-54%	Not designated
30	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Decline in imports	- 26 953 379	Kilograms	-24%	Not designated
31	98010040	Parts for motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04 (excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use, shuttle cars and low construction flame-proof vehicles, for use in underground mines and off-the-road logging trucks)	Not significant	19 216 622	Kilograms	29%	Not designated
32	27111390	Butanes, liquefied (excluding of a purity of >= 95% of n-butane or isobutane): Other	Ongoing monitoring	28 109 716	Kilograms	58%	Not designated
33	27132000	Petroleum bitumen	Not significant	4 048 953	Kilograms	6%	Not designated
34	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate "monoammonium phosphate", whether or not mixed with diammonium hydrogen orthophosphate "diammonium phosphate" (excluding that in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	Selected for analysis	39 719 945	Kilograms	112%	Not designated
35	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	Decline in imports	- 6 054 640	Kilograms	-8%	Not designated
36	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 38 175 745	Kilograms	-36%	Not designated
37	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 13 753 360	Kilograms	-17%	Not designated
38	98010030	For motor cars (including station wagons) of heading 87.03	Not significant	7 370 705	Kilograms	13%	Not designated
39	2071210	Frozen fowls of the species gallus domesticus, not cut in pieces: Mechanically deboned meat	Decline in imports	- 5 466 645	Kilograms	-9%	Not designated
40	8039010	Fresh or dried bananas (excluding plantains): Fresh	Not significant	1 232 421	Kilograms	2%	Not designated
41	31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate (excluding those in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	Selected for analysis	28 819 840	Kilograms	119%	Not designated
42	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter, obtained without centrifugation, with sucrose content 69° to 93°, containing only natural anhydrous microcrystals	Decline in imports	- 18 075 497	Kilograms	-26%	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH / DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE	DESIGNATION STATUS
43	98010045	Parts for motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04 excluding dumpers designed for off-highway use, shuttle cars and low construction flame-proof vehicles, for use in underground mines and off-the-road logging trucks)	Not significant	15 118 319	Kilograms	42%	Not designated
44	72083900	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, in coils, simply hot-rolled, not clad, plated or coated, of a thickness of < 3 mm, not pickled, without patterns in relief	Surge within usual variance	17 717 238	Kilograms	59%	100% designated
45	29173600	Terephthalic acid and its salts	Not significant	3 830 904	Kilograms	9%	Not designated
46	28331900	Sodium sulphates (excluding disodium)	Not significant	729 551	Kilograms	2%	Not designated
47	27101215	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals which >= 90% by volume "including losses" distil at 210°C "ASTM D86 method" (excluding containing biodiesel): Illuminating kerosene, as defined in additional note 1(f), marked	Decline in imports	- 47 354 655	Litres	-51%	Not designated
48	25010090	Salts, including table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution or containing added anti-caking or free-flowing agents; sea water: Other	Decline in imports	- 1 476 373	Kilograms	-3%	Not designated
49	39011000	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of < 0,94, in primary forms	Selected for analysis	31 754 384	Kilograms	239%	Not designated
50	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, n.e.s.	Not significant	2 414 817	Units	6%	Not designated