TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

IMPORTS LOCALISATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN DISRUPTION STUDY: THIRD QUARTER 2020

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Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS) is a research organisation that facilitates policy development and dialogue across three focus areas: trade and industrial policy, inequality and economic inclusion, and sustainable growth

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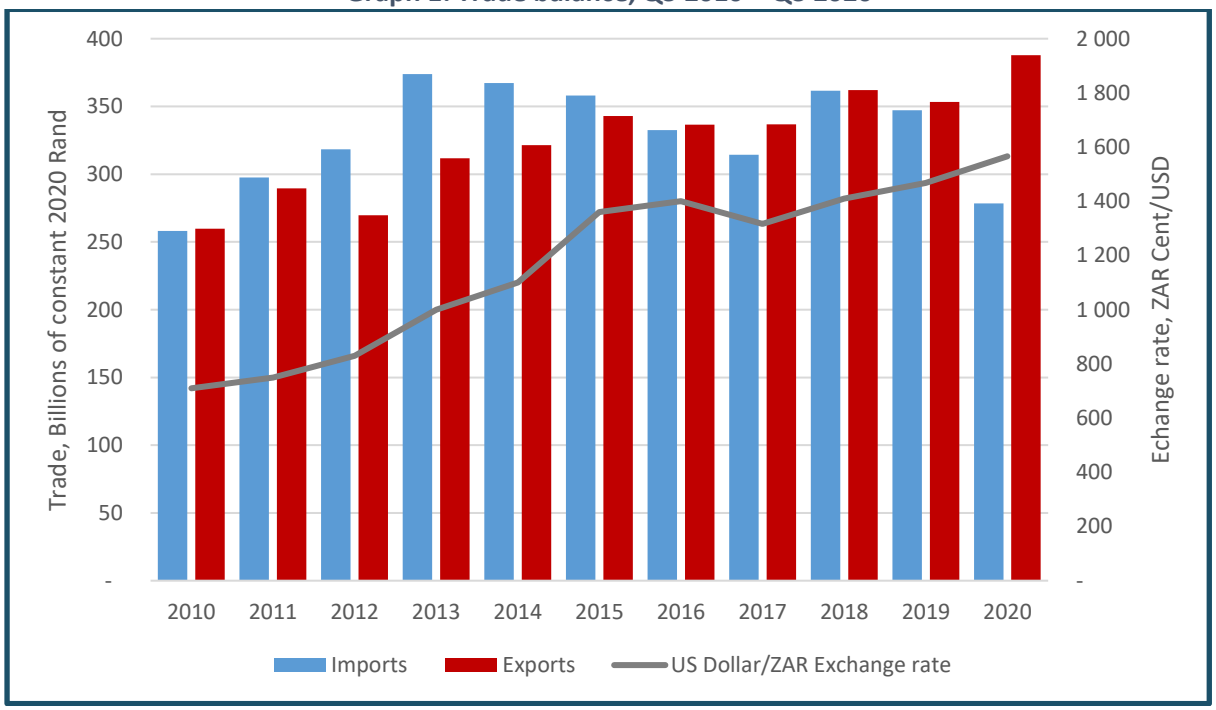
TRADE ANALYSIS

South Africa's trade surplus grew to R109 billion in the third quarter of 2020, the highest surplus in the past decade (see Graph 1). This is R103 billion more recorded in the third quarter of 2019. This sharp increase in the surplus is due to low imports, largely as a consequence of low crude imports and falling oil prices, as well as a resurgence of COVID-19 among South Africa's major trade partners, which contrasted with increased exports to China and the United States (US).

The top five import products (crude oil, diesel, components for motor cars, components for goods vehicles as well as postage and revenue stamps) show a year-on-year decline of 26%, with crude oil showing a 28% decline. In contrast, the top five export products (gold, agglomerated iron ores and concentrates, bituminous coal, rhodium and palladium) show a year-on-year increase of 58%, with gold growing by 89%.

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020



Source: Calculated from South African Revenue Service (SARS) and South African Reserve Bank (SARB).

PRODUCT ANALYSIS

Product 1: Automotive components for goods vehicles

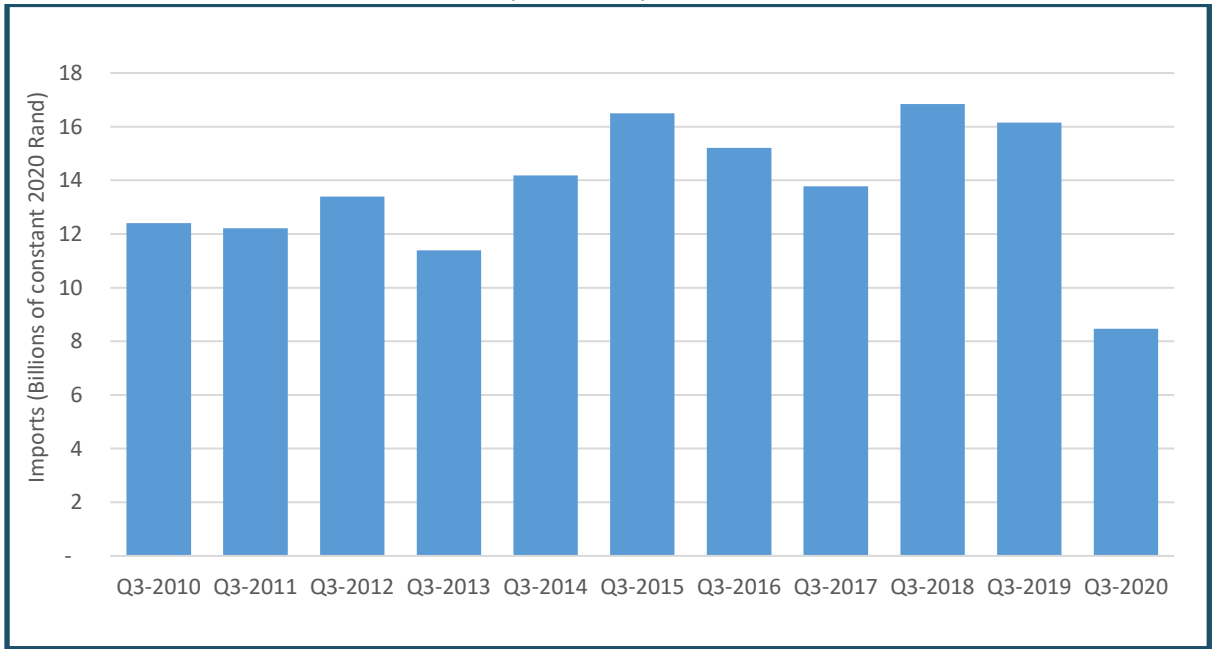
Automotive components for goods vehicles (HS 98010030) is a broad category that is not clear about what components are included, but excludes components like engine and transmission assemblies, axles and radiators attached to floor pans or chassis frames; and floor, body or roof panels attached to each other. Therefore, it appears that if not attached to the floor pans or chassis frames, these components are included under this HS code. This group of products was ranked third in the Top 100 imports by value list (see Table 1). Third quarter imports amounted to R8.5 billion, 48% lower than reported in the third quarter of 2019. Table 1 shows the key data for this product.

Table 1: Product key data – Automotive components for goods vehicles, Q3 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			3rd
Rand value of imports			R8.5 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			42nd
Quantity of imports			34.9 million kg
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Automotive
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

Imports of components for goods vehicles declined to R8.5 billion in the third quarter of 2020 due to supply chain disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This is not only below 2010 levels, but is also below the value of imports from Germany in the third quarter of 2019, illustrating the devastating impact of the pandemic and the over-reliance on global supply chains for local industry. Although imports have fluctuated over the years, the trend has been going up, and has seen Germany increase its exports to South Africa. Between 2010 and 2019, imports from Germany grew from 50% of total imports of this product to 58%. Over the same period, imports from Japan declined from 17% of total imports to 7%. As at the third quarter of 2020, imports from Germany accounted for 53% of the total, while both Japan and the United States increased their share to 10% and 9% respectively. However, given that 2020 is an outlier, the composition of countries will likely change as trade partners recover from the pandemic and return to full production.

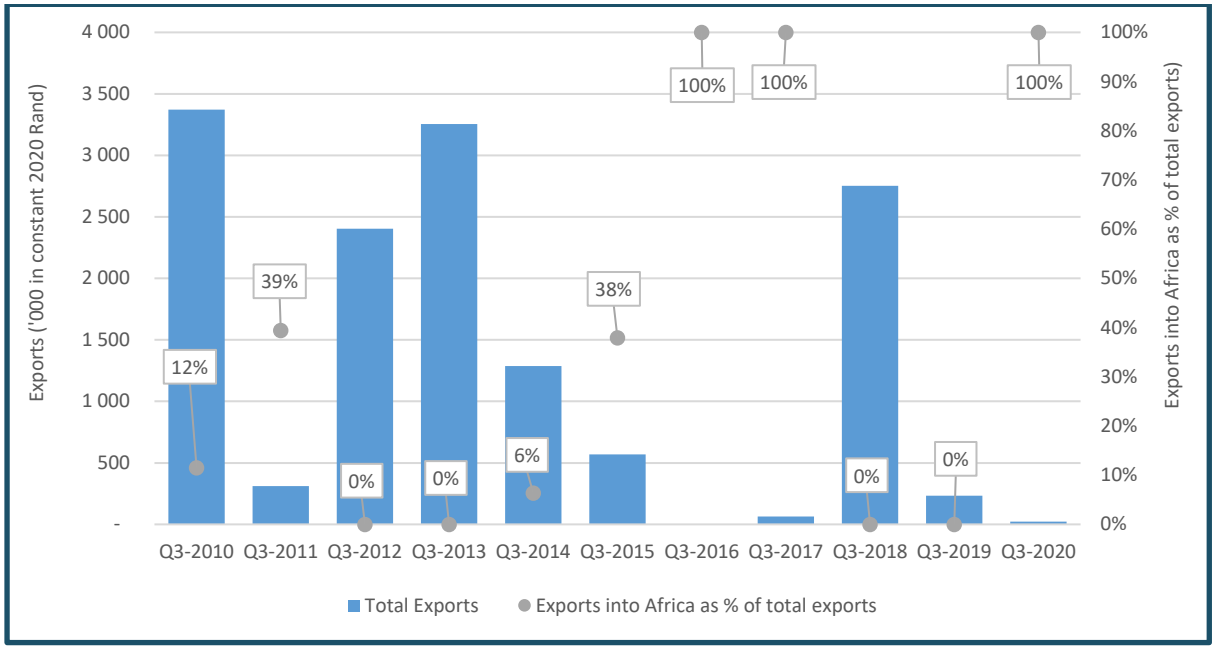
Graph 2: Imports of components for goods vehicles in billions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020



Source: Calculated from SARS data. Downloaded from https://www.sars.gov.za/Pages/default.aspx in December 2020.

Over the same period, South Africa's exports of components for good vehicles declined both in value and quantity terms. Total exports declined from R3.4 million in the third quarter of 2010 to R23 239 in the third quarter of 2020. Although impacted by the pandemic, South Africa's exports were low to begin with (see Graph 3).

Graph 3: Exports of components for goods vehicles in thousands of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 - Q3 2020



Source: Calculated from SARS data. Downloaded from https://www.sars.gov.za/Pages/default.aspx in December 2020.

South Africa has the largest automotive sector on the continent, largely driven by trade partnerships with European Union and Asian countries. Vehicle and components exports amounted to about R202 billion in 2019, R54 billion of which was for components. Estimates in the Automotive Industry Export Manual[1] suggest that about 80 000 people are employed in the components space. These figures represent both goods and passenger vehicles.

Goods vehicles are important not only in terms of sales and exports earnings, but also for their contribution to the rest of the economy as part of the transport infrastructure that moves goods across the country and across the region. However, with the global push towards lowering carbon emissions, there is a growing shift towards electric vehicles including those powered by hydrogen fuel cells. So far, South African based-manufacturers still lag in the planning for electric vehicles, though global companies like Volvo, Tesla and Daimler have announced plans for electric and fuel cell powered trucks.[2] As such, local component manufacturers are engaging in the long-term prospects of producing components that are only usable in internal combustion engine vehicles. There is an opportunity for local producers to be pioneers on the continent in terms of shifting to cater for electric vehicles. These global shifts have short-term implications, and clarity from local vehicle assemblers would have an impact on the domestic component industry; the risk is that if component producers wait, they could miss the opportunity to tap into a new and growing market. A recent report by TIPS (Harnessing electric vehicles for industrial development in South Africa) looks at the opportunities for using electric vehicles for industrialisation.

[1] https://www.aiec.co.za/downloads/AutomotiveExportManual2020.pdf.
[2] https://www.greenbiz.com/article/8-electric-truck-and-van-companies-watch-2020.

Product 2: Generating sets, wind-powered

Generating sets, wind-powered (HS 85023100) refer to wind turbines used for generating electricity. The product was ranked 11th in the Top 100 list of imports by Rand value, with quarterly imports amounting to R2.3 billion in the third quarter of 2020. The tariff book does not specify whether this tariff code includes components and other related parts, however, given the size of wind turbines, it is likely that these are unassembled parts and related components that are assembled onsite during installation. Slightly over 43 000 units or component parts were imported in the third quarter. Table 2 shows the product data, and includes the rank in the Top 100, the Rand value of imports, and the designation status.

Table 2: Product key data – Generating sets, wind-powered, Q3 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value	11th		
Rand value of imports	R2.3 billion		
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity	N/A		
Quantity of imports	43 852 units		
Capital good or consumer good	Capital good		
If intermediate good; what value chain?	Energy		
Good for final consumption (yes/no)	No		
Designation status	Not designated		

The extent of local production of wind-powered generating power sets is unclear, especially after the closure of DCD Wind Towers due to the stop-start nature of the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement (REIPPP) programme. From the level of imports, it appears local capacity is low. There is, however, some production of small wind turbines for households as well as industries like telecommunications and agriculture.[3] Additionally, there are some local components manufacturers, like the Resolux investment in the Atlantic special economic zone that provides items such as cables, LED lights and stepladders for wind towers.

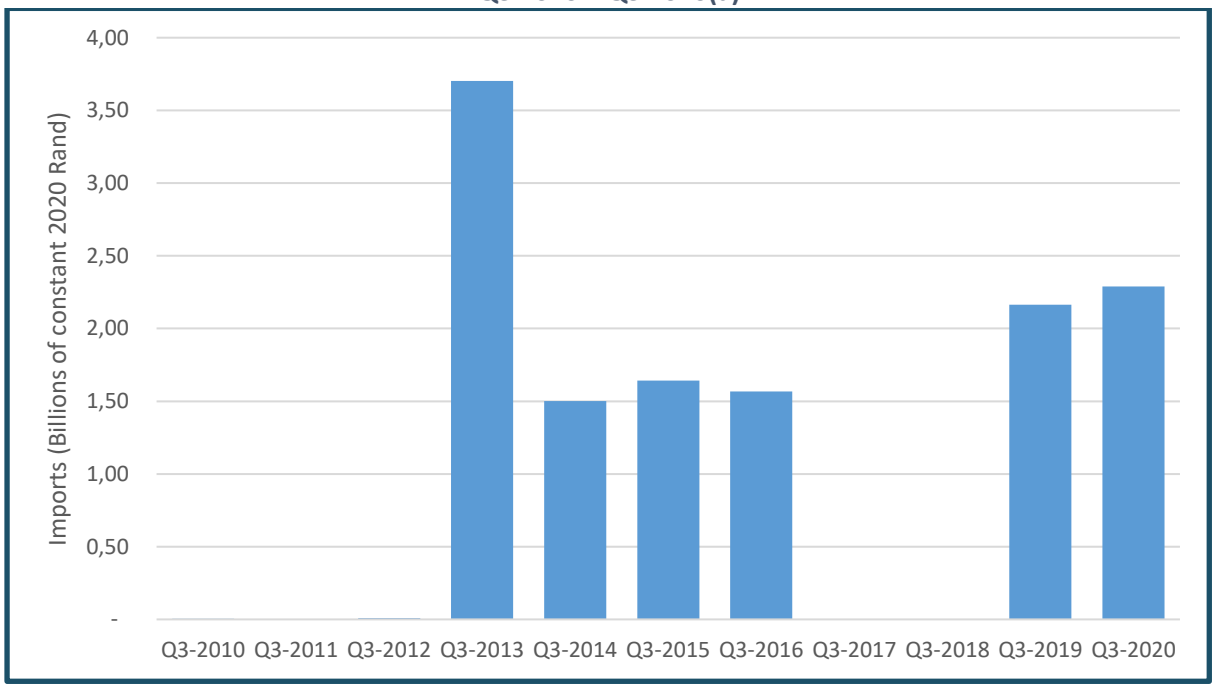
The shift recently to a strengthened renewable energy programme, as well as the Eskom expanding its role in using renewables over coal fired power stations in future, should unlock significant opportunities for the domestic manufacture of wind turbines and componentry.

Graph 4 shows quarterly imports of wind-powered generating sets beginning in the third quarter of 2010. Overall, imports have fluctuated over the years, reaching R3.7 billion in the third quarter of 2013 before falling to R30 000 in the third quarter of 2018. With the number of renewable energy projects growing over the years as part of the REIPPP programme, imports are rising again (some wind farm projects are detailed in the FDI Tracker). The procurement is from multiple suppliers with different technology and different countries. A significant amount of the imports in the latest quarter came from Spain (59%), with another 35% from China and 5% from Italy. This is a significant shift, for example from the third quarter of 2013 when Germany (30%) was the top supplier by value,

[3] https://www.kestrelwind.co.za/about-us

followed by Denmark (29%) and China (21%). With the exception of the third quarter of 2010, no imports were reported from the continent.

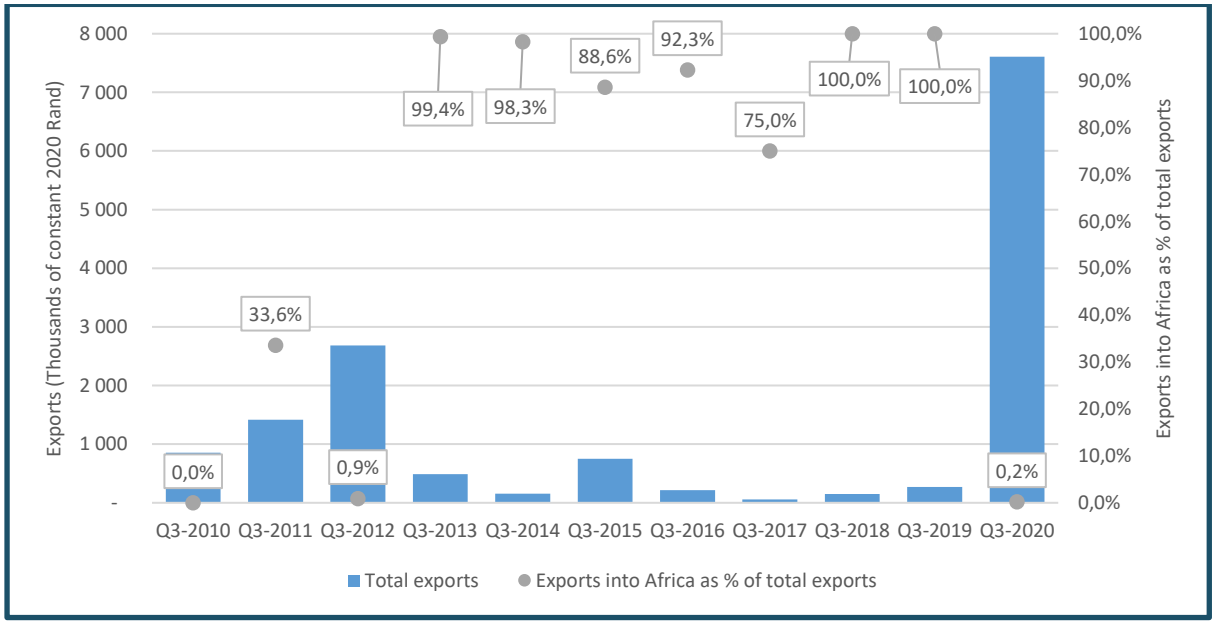
Graph 4: Imports of wind powered generating sets in billions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020(a)



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.
Note (a): Import values for some years were low, hence they are not visible on the graph.

Graph 5 shows South Africa's exports of wind-powered generating power sets for the period between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020, which are very low. As with imports, exports have fluctuated over the years, peaking at just R7.6 million in the third quarter of 2020. About 83% of the exports went to Spain, with another 14% going to Denmark, 3% to France and about 0.2% to Zimbabwe.

Graph 5: Exports of wind-powered generating power sets in thousands of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

Product 3: Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries

Alcoholic and other solutions for use in the food and drink industries (HS 3302100) refers to additives used in the manufacture of beverages. In particular, this appears to be flavourings and concentrates used for alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. This product was ranked 17th in the Top 100 list of imports by value, with imports amounting to R1.7 billion in the third quarter of 2020. Table 3 shows the product data based on third quarter trade.

Table 3: Product key data – Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries, Q3 2020

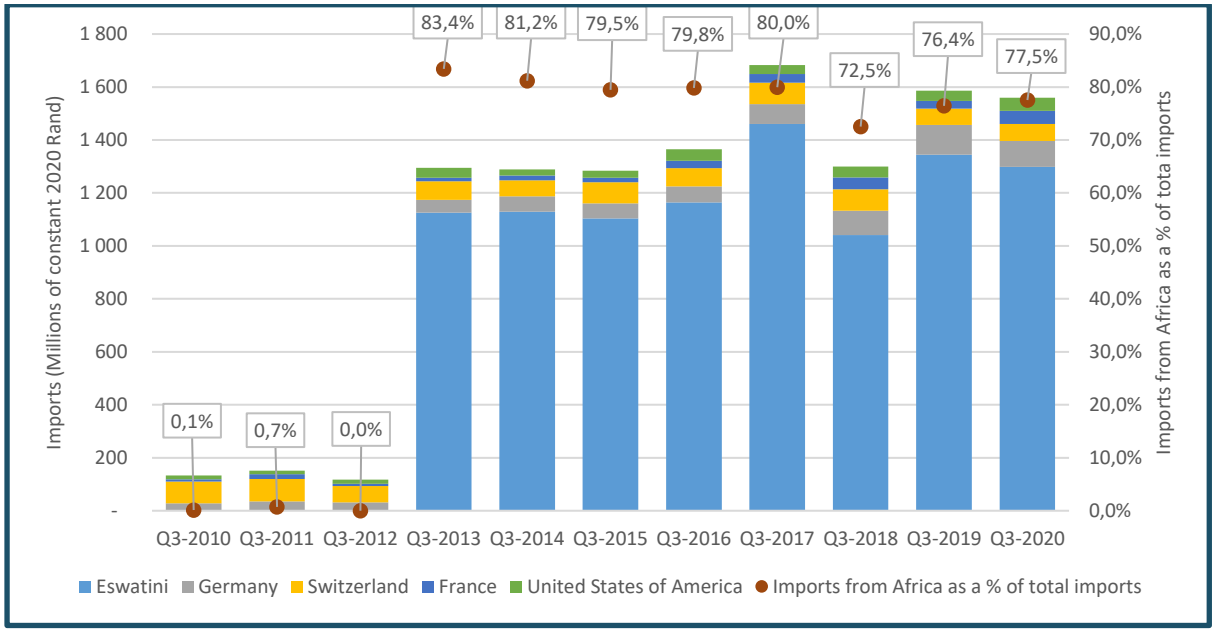
KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			17th
Rand value of imports			R1.7 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			2.9 million kg
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Food and beverages
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

Graph 6 shows imports of this product for the period between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020. More than 70% of the imports come from within the continent, in particular from eSwatini, which are largely sugar concentrates used in the soft drink industry. The surge in the data beginning in 2013 is unlikely due to a sudden increase in imports but rather treatment of the import data from the Southern African Customs Union (SACU),[4] and imports from eSwatini would not have been reported. Besides eSwatini, other sources of these imports are Germany (6%), Switzerland (4%), and France and the United States at 3% each.

Imports have been trending up, resulting in 15% growth in value and 29% growth in quantity between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2020. Although eSwatini still dominates, there has been a slight shift. eSwatini, which accounted for 54% of import quantities in the third quarter of 2013, accounted for 46% of total imports in the third quarter of 2020, while Germany has seen its share of the total grow from 9% to 20% over the same period. France also shows growth, from 3% to 8%.

[4] https://www.sars.gov.za/Media/MediaReleases/Pages/14-November-2013---Inclusion-of-new-data-in-SA-Trade-Stats.aspx

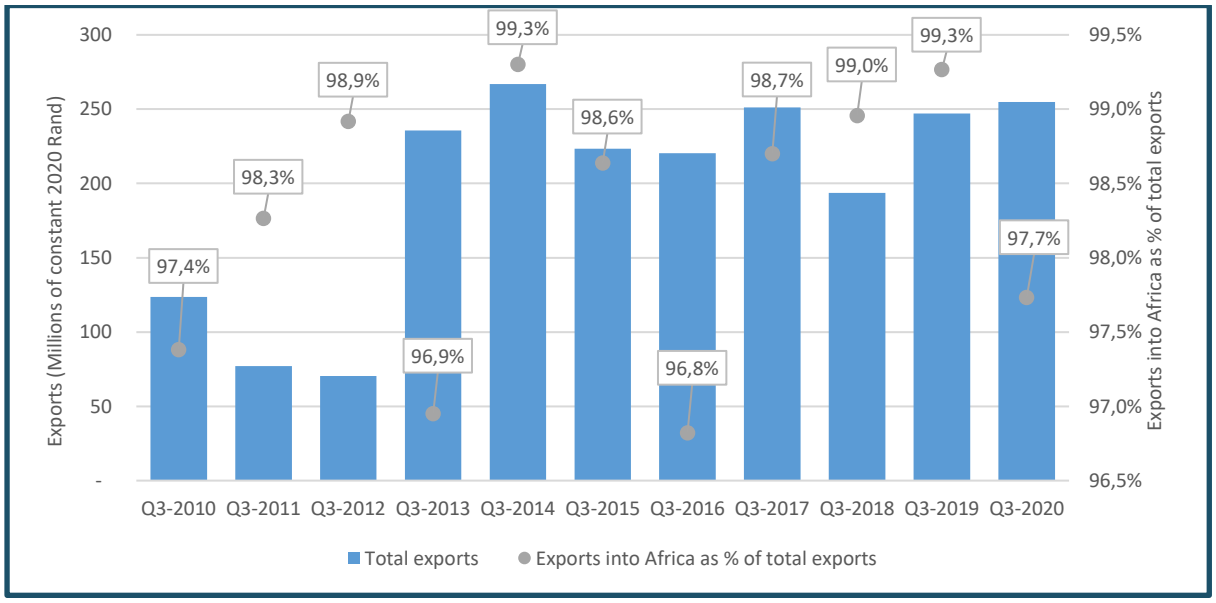
Graph 6: Imports of alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

Exports of alcoholic and other solutions have also increased over the years, from R236 million in the third quarter of 2013 to R255 million in the third quarter of 2020 (see Graph 7). Exported quantities also increased, from 2.6 million kilograms to 2.8 million kilograms. Almost all the exports go to other African countries (94% in the third quarter of 2020 compared to 96% in the third quarter of 2013). In quantities, the top five export markets within the continent in the third quarter of 2020 were Zambia (29%), eSwatini (17%), Nigeria (14%), Zimbabwe (11%) and Malawi (6%). This is a significant shift from 2013, when eSwatini and Malawi accounted for 53% of the total, with Nigeria (12%), Zambia (7%) and Zimbabwe (5%) making up the balance of the top five.

Graph 7: Exports of alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

Product 4: Static converters

Static converters (HS 8504400) are defined as *"a meshed network of electrical components that act as a linking, adapting or transforming stage between two sources…"*[5] i.e. converters control the flow of voltage, often from alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC). The product was ranked 24th in the Top 100 list of imports by value, with total imports for the third quarter amounting to R1.2 billion for 7.8 million units. Static converters have applications in various industries, such as energy generation and rail transportations. This product can also be used in submarines, for instance due to its ability to operate in harsh environments. Table 4 shows the product data based on imports for the third quarter of 2020.

Table 4: Product key data – Static converters, Q3 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			24th
Rand value of imports			R1.2 billion
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			7.8 million units
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Various (Energy, rail transport, telecommunications)
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

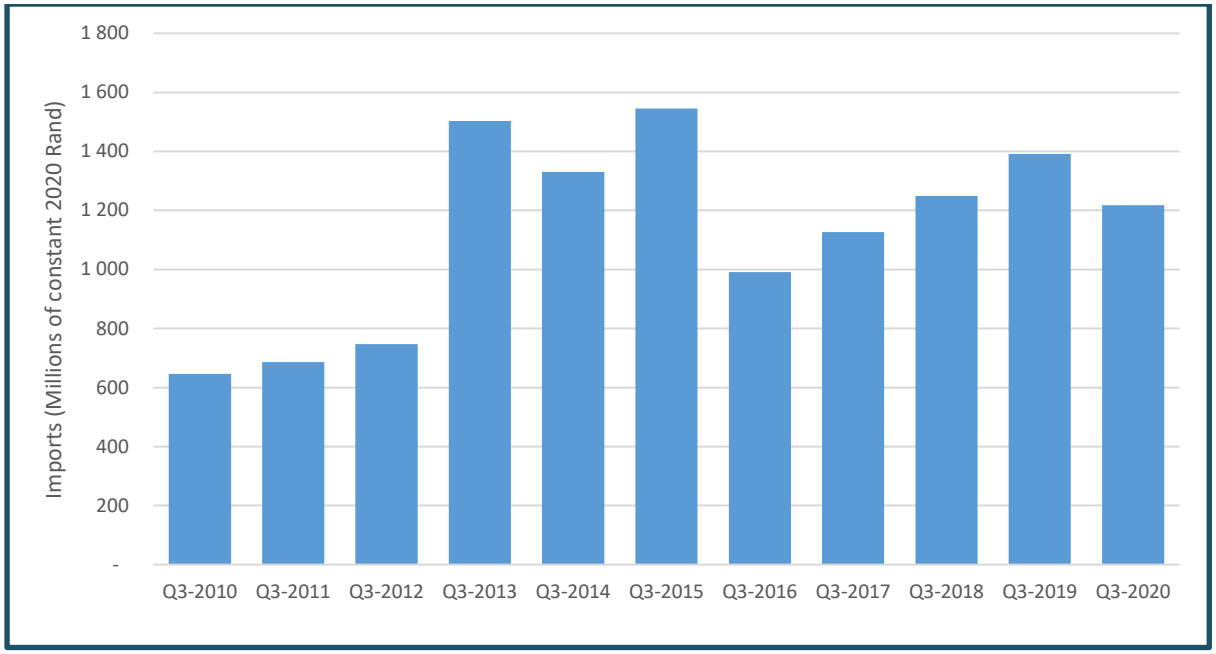
Data on the extent of local production is not readily available. However, a number of local companies, such as Actom (Pty) Ltd, supply electro-mechanical products such as rectifiers (type of static converter), stand-by batteries and DC to DC converters. In addition to static converters, there are also local companies providing inputs for the manufacture of electro-mechanical products as well as maintenance and repair services. Given the technical nature of the product, there are production standards that have to be met. To this end, Actom reached an agreement with a division of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) to provide quality testing for the company's locally manufactured products.[6]

Imports of static converters have been fluctuating over the years, but show 89% growth in the Rand value between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020. The bulk of the imports come from outside the continent, with a negligible 0.2% coming from within the continent in the third quarter of 2020. China has been the major import source since 2010, with its share of imports growing over the period under review. The composition of the top five countries of origin shows significant changes. In the third quarter of 2010, China (37%), Thailand (7%), the United States (6%), Philippines (5%) and Italy (4%) made up the top five. As at the third quarter of 2020, China (50%), Germany and the United States (7% each), Brazil (6%) and India (4%) made up the top five.

[5] https://cds.cern.ch/record/987498/files/p13.pdf

[6] Who Owns Whom, 2019. The South African generator and transformer industry.

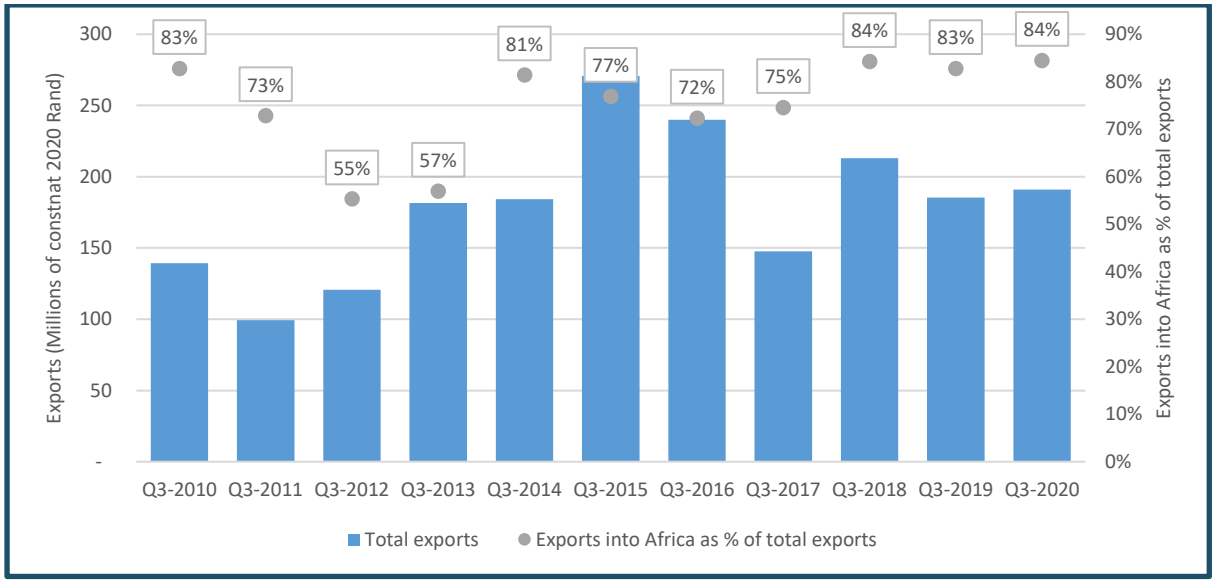
Graph 8: Imports of static converters in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

Exports, which mainly go to the rest of the continent have also trended up, with some fluctuations over the years. With the exception of the third quarters of 2012 and 2013, the share of exports to the rest of the continent has consistently been above 70%. Nigeria, Ghana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique made up the top five destinations in 2010, and collectively accounted for 69% of total exports. By the third quarter of 2020, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Botswana, Namibia and Zambia made up the top five, accounting for 55% of total exports.

Graph 9: Exports of static converters in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

The global frequency converter (static and rotary) industry was valued at an estimated US$18.2 billion in 2018, with expectations that it would grow to US$29.7 billion by 2024.[7] This estimate was, however, provided prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, growing energy demand as part of industrialisation efforts, especially in developing countries, will likely continue to drive demand for this product. South

[7] https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/global-frequency-converter-static--rotary-markets-to-2024---rising-industrial-usage-is-one-of-the-key-factors-driving-market-growth-300979843.html

Africa, with its existing production and knowledge base for this product and other related electro-mechanical products is well positioned to increase its production and compete globally. Outside of static converters, South African manufacturers also have the opportunity to contribute to the global production of inverters, which are used to convert power from solar panels and fuel cells to AC that can be added to the national grid. Photovoltaic cells are already manufactured locally (see the second quarter report), and thus there is demand, particularly within the context of growing demand for solar energy at both residential and commercial levels.

Product 5: Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices

Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices (HS 85177090) appear to refer specifically to components for telephone sets, including mobile devices. This item was ranked 30th in the Top 100 list of imports by value, with third quarter imports amounting to R968.5 million in 2020. More than a million kilograms were imported in the third quarter of 2020 (see Table 5), with the bulk of the imports coming from China. Trade Map estimates that South Africa accounts for about 0.3% of global imports of this product.

Table 5: Product key data – Parts for telephone sets and other telecoms devices, Q3 2020

KEY DATA	NOT PREVIOUSLY MADE IN SA	PREVIOUSLY MADE BUT CAN'T COMPETE IN FACE OF LOW COST COMPETITORS	CURRENTLY MADE IN SA AND IMPORTS INCREASING OVER TIME
Rank in Top 100 imports by Rand value			30th
Rand value of imports			R968.5 million
Rank in Top 50 imports by quantity			N/A
Quantity of imports			1.05 million kilograms
Capital good or consumer good			Capital good
If intermediate good; what value chain?			Telecommunications
Good for final consumption (yes/no)			No
Designation status			Not designated

The tariff description is not clear on what these parts are, and so determining the extent of local production is not possible. South Africa's telecommunications sector is significant and was valued at R194.3 billion in 2019, and employed about 33 700 people.[8] The economic fallout from the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in declining device ownership and subscriptions locally. Additionally, supply chain disruptions also saw imports of telephone components decline, from R1.4 billion in the third quarter of 2019 to R968.5 million in the third quarter of 2020. Based on available fourth quarter data, imports have already begun to increase.

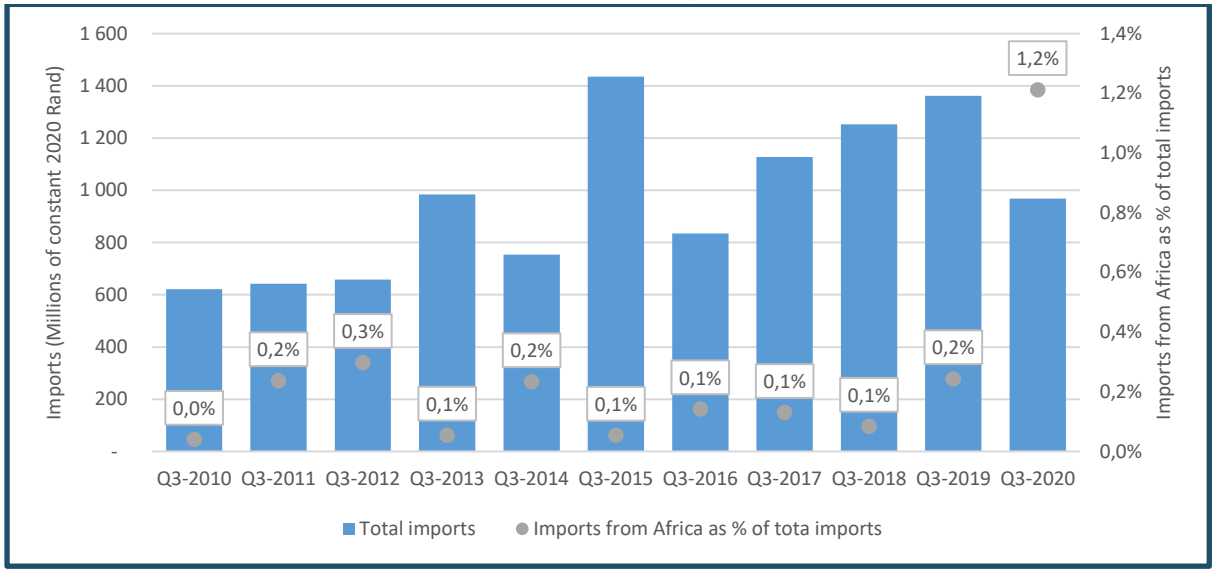
These imports are likely aimed at the growing local smartphone manufacturing industry, with key participants such as Mara Phones and ShumiPhones. The latter is still relatively small compared to Mara Phones' expected 1.2 million device capacity per annum (see first quarter report). Additionally, these parts are also likely for use in the in the repair and maintenance space.

Imports have been trending up over the years (see Graph 10), but the impact of the pandemic is clear. The share of imports coming from the continent is small, but exceeded 1% in the third quarter of 2020

[8] Who owns whom, 2021. The telecommunications industry and retail of devices in South Africa

due to high imports from Kenya (R10.7 million). A further R912 000 worth of imports came from Mozambique, with another R84 000 being re-imports by South Africa.

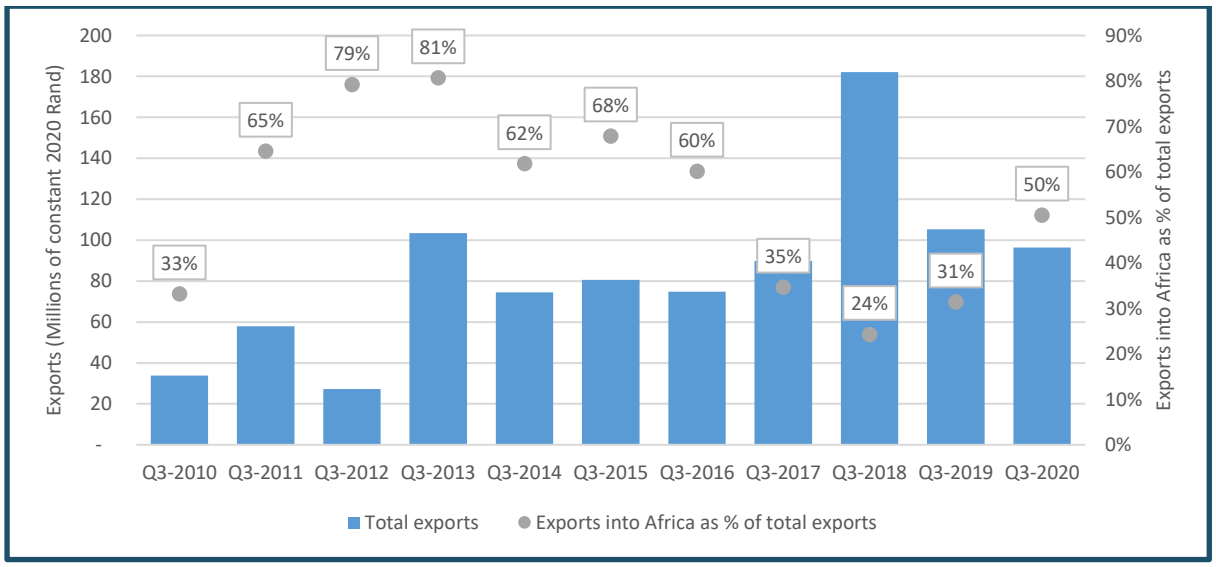
Graph 10: Imports of parts for telephone sets and other telecoms devices in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

Graph 11 shows exports between the third quarter of 2010 and the third quarter of 2020. The share of exports to the rest of the continent has fluctuated over the years, but as at the third quarter of 2020 accounted for 50% of total exports. Notably, the composition of the top five export destinations has changed. In the third quarter of 2010, the top five countries accounted for 62% of total exports, with France accounting for 31% of that share. The other countries included Germany (12%), Zambia (8%), as well as Zimbabwe and Mozambique at 5% each. As at the third quarter of 2020, the top five countries accounted for 47% of total exports. These countries included Netherlands (12%), Hungary (10%), United Arab Emirates and Mauritius (9% each) as well as Botswana (7%).

Graph 11: Exports of parts for telephone sets and other telecoms devices in millions of constant 2020 Rand, Q3 2010 – Q3 2020



Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from https://www.trademap.org in December 2020.

ANNEXURE 1: TOP IMPORT PRODUCTS BY RAND VALUE, Q3 2020

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
1	**27090000**	Crude oil	16.03	No change	Not designated
2	**27101230**	Diesel	11.96	1	Not designated
3	**98010030**	Automotive components: for motor cars	8.47	-1	Not designated
4	**98010040**	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	6.17	No change	Not designated
5	**49070010**	Postage stamps, revenue stamps and banknotes	4.63	1	Not designated
6	**85171210**	Cellphones	4.33	5	Not designated
7	**10063000**	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.89	10	Not designated
8	**85176290**	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	2.58	4	Not designated
9	**27101202**	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	2.50	-1	Not designated
10	**87032290**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 1 500 cm3	2.46	-5	Not designated
11	**85023100**	Generating sets, wind-powered	2.29	3	Not designated
12	**71081300**	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	2.14	12	Not designated
13	**28182000**	Aluminium oxide (excl. artificial corundum)	1.83	7	Not designated
14	**84022000**	Superheated water boilers	1.75	4 285	Not designated
15	**87032390**	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 500 cm3 to 3 000 cm3	1.74	-8	Not designated
16	**98010045**	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	1.69	-7	Not designated
17	**33021000**	Alcoholic and other solutions used in the food and drink industries	1.67	1	Not designated
18	**71023100**	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.41	8	Not designated
19	**90189000**	Medical instruments and appliances, n.e.s	1.34	2	Not designated
20	**38220000**	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents (pharmaceutical chemicals)	1.34	17	Not designated
21	**84314990**	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, n.e.s.: Other	1.34	4	Not designated
22	**84715000**	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	1.31	-12	Not designated
23	**87041090**	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	1.23	42	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
24	**85044000**	Static converters	1.22	3	Not designated
25	**87032190**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1 000 cm3	1.20	-9	Not designated
26	**31021000**	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	1.16	2	Not designated
27	**87033290**	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1 000 cm3 to 2 500 cm3	1.09	-12	Not designated
28	**27160000**	Electrical energy	1.01	12	Not designated
29	**74081100**	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	0.98	5	Not designated
30	**85177090**	Parts for telephones, routers and other telecoms devices	0.97	-1	Not designated
31	**84439900**	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, n.e.s.	0.96	-8	Not designated
32	**27111100**	Natural gas, liquefied	0.94	No change	Not designated
33	**30022000**	Vaccines for human medicine	0.91	28	Not designated
34	**31042000**	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.84	50	Not designated
35	**84798990**	Machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s: Other	0.76	8	Not designated
36	**84283900**	Continuous-action elevators and conveyors, for goods or materials	0.75	5	Not designated
37	**28439000**	Inorganic or organic compounds of precious metals	0.74	53	Not designated
38	**87033390**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 2 500 cm3	0.68	-16	Not designated
39	**84733000**	Parts and accessories of automatic data-processing machines	0.68	14	Not designated
40	**72083900**	Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm	0.68	984	100% designated
41	**27101207**	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	0.67	-11	Not designated
42	**87089990**	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	0.66	-7	Not designated
43	**87082900**	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and buses	0.64	-12	Not designated
44	**84717000**	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.64	13	Not designated
45	**21069090**	Food preparations, n.e.s.: Other	0.60	19	Not designated
46	**27101235**	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuel oils	0.59	39	Not designated
47	**61091000**	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	0.59	5	100% designated
48	**27011200**	Bituminous coal	0.59	12	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
49	**84295200**	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc.: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	0.58	-16	Not designated
50	**64039990**	Footwear with outer soles: Other	0.58	4	100% designated
51	**98010025**	Original equipment components: for buses and taxis	0.58	-15	Not designated
52	**84223000**	Machinery for filling, closing, sealing or labelling bottles, cans, boxes, bags or other containers	0.57	4	Not designated
53	**95030090**	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages: Other	0.57	-9	Not designated
54	**31054000**	Ammonium dihydrogenorthophosphate	0.55	24	Not designated
55	**84291100**	Self-propelled bulldozers and angle dozers, track laying	0.54	21	Not designated
56	**71103100**	Rhodium, unwrought or in powder form	0.54	3 021	Not designated
57	**22083010**	Whiskies : In containers holding 2 li or less	0.53	-10	Not designated
58	**87032490**	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3 000 cm3	0.52	-13	Not designated
59	**71129990**	Waste and scrap of silver, incl. metal clad with silver: Other	0.49	103	Not designated
60	**29349900**	Nucleic acids and their salts, whether or not chemically defined	0.49	92	Not designated
61	**23040000**	Oilcake and other solid residues from the extraction of soya-bean oil	0.48	6	Not designated
62	**74031100**	Refined copper	0.48	37	Not designated
63	**84314300**	Parts for boring or sinking machinery	0.48	46	Not designated
64	**39269090**	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, n.e.s: Other	0.47	-13	Not designated
65	**33049990**	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.47	-10	Not designated
66	**84433100**	Printers and fax machines	0.47	-28	Not designated
67	**84099990**	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with diesel or semi-diesel engine, n.e.s.: Other	0.47	12	Not designated
68	**84834000**	Gears and gearing for machinery	0.45	14	Not designated
69	**85443000**	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.44	-21	90% designated
70	**21011190**	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee: Other	0.44	63	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
71	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”: Other	0.43	-3	Not designated
72	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, incl. alcoholic solutions: Other	0.43	44	Not designated
73	28362000	Disodium carbonate	0.43	57	Not designated
74	88033000	Parts of aeroplanes or helicopters, n.e.s. (excluding those for gliders)	0.42	-32	Not designated
75	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, n.e.s.	0.42	-6	Not designated
76	38112100	Additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.41	-10	Not designated
77	48115990	Paper and paperboard (excluding bleached and weighing > 150 g/m², and adhesives): Other	0.40	6	Not designated
78	90318000	Instruments, appliances and machines for measuring or checking (excluding optical)	0.39	19	Not designated
79	84729000	Office machines, n.e.s.	0.39	68	Not designated
80	69091900	Ceramic wares for chemical or other technical uses	0.39	-41	Not designated
81	85437000	Electrical machines and apparatus, having individual functions, n.e.s. in chapter 85	0.38	5	Not designated
82	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.37	-1	Not designated
83	73269090	Articles of iron or steel, n.e.s: Other	0.37	-8	100% designated
84	84224000	Packing or wrapping machinery, including heat-shrink wrapping machinery	0.36	-11	Not designated
85	90192000	Ozone therapy, oxygen therapy, aerosol therapy, artificial respiration or other therapeutic respiration apparatus	0.36	200	Not designated
86	63079010	Made-up articles of textile materials, incl. dress patterns, not elsewhere specified (n.e.s)	0.36	736	100% designated
87	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	0.36	-68	Not designated
88	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases: Other	0.35	16	Not designated
89	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits “smart cards”: Digital	0.35	22	Not designated
90	5040010	Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish): Sausage casings	0.34	-13	Not designated

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK Q3 2019 - Q3 2020	DESIGNATION STATUS
91	**85299020**	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio-broadcasting or television	0.33	1492	30%-60% designated, 20%-100% for components
92	**84807100**	Injection or compression-type moulds for rubber or plastics	0.33	128	Not designated
93	**94019090**	Parts of seats, n.e.s. : Other	0.33	-43	85%-100% designated
94	**84139100**	Parts of pumps for liquids, n.e.s.	0.32	-3	Not designated
95	**84799000**	Parts of machines and mechanical appliances, n.e.s.	0.32	30	Not designated
96	**27112990**	Hydrocarbons in gaseous state, n.e.s. (excluding natural gas): Other	0.32	108	Not designated
97	**84839000**	Toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately	0.32	21	Not designated
98	**84082000**	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine “diesel or semi-diesel engine”	0.31	41	Not designated
99	**87042183**	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine	0.31	1	Not designated
100	**90183900**	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like	0.30	-8	Not designated