



TRADE & INDUSTRIAL POLICY STRATEGIES

TIPS
TRACKER



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

TIPS IMPORT TRACKER

THIRD QUARTER 2025

Project lead: Nokwanda Maseko

Contributors: Kelello Mashiane, Lucas Mthembu, Dylan Kirsten and Kealeboga Baikgaki

Editorial inputs: Saul Levin

TIPS TRACKERS

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

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

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

Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)

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

CONTENTS

Trade context.....	4
Trade balance	4
Changes in gold trade	5
Continental trade.....	6
Major imports.....	9
Import surges.....	9
Explanation of import surges	11
Finding 1: Ongoing monitoring of previously identified surges	11
Finding 2: White Portland Cement.....	12
Finding 3: Granulated slag	13
Finding 4: Other base oils for prepared lubricating oil.....	13
Finding 5: Data errors and other issues	14
South African trade with the US	15
References	18
Data annexures.....	19
Graph 1: Trade balance, Q3 2010 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)	4
Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value, Q3 2023 – Q3 2025 (in billions of constant 2025 Rand) and percentage.....	5
Graph 3: South Africa’s gold trade (in billions of constant 2025 Rand) and volumes	5
Graph 4: Average quarterly gold price in real US\$ per ounce	6
Graph 5: Continental trade balance, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)	6
Graph 6: Top African countries from which South Africa imports goods, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand).....	7
Graph 7: South Africa’s imports from the rest of the continent by product group, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand), and as a share of the total	8
Graph 8: Top African countries to which South Africa exports goods, Q2 2013 – Q2 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand).....	9
Graph 9: South Africa’s exports to the rest of the continent by product group (excluding mineral products), Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand), and as a share of the total.....	9
Graph 10: Imports of White Portland, Q3 2010 to Q3 2025 (in constant Rand)	12
Graph 11: Imports of granulated slag, Q3 2010 to Q3 2025 (in constant Rand)	13
Graph 12: Imports of Other base oils for prepared lubricating oil, Q3 2010 to Q3 2025 (in constant Rand)	14
Graph 13: South Africa’s trade with the US, Q3-2019 to Q3-2025 and May to September 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand).....	16

Graph 14: South Africa’s top 10 imports from the US (HS8), quarterly for Q3-2019 to Q3-2025, and monthly for May to September 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)	16
Graph 15: South Africa’s top 10 exports to the US (HS8), quarterly for Q3-2019 to Q3-2025, and monthly for May to September 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)	17
Table 1: Decline in imports between Q3 2024 and Q3 2025.....	10
Table 2: Ongoing monitoring of import surges of previously identified surges	11
Table 3: Potential data errors, Q3 2025	14

Disclaimer

To the fullest extent permitted by law, TIPS and its employees, directors, contractors and consultants shall not be liable or responsible for any error or omission in any of its research, publications, articles and reports (collectively referred to as reports). We make no representation or warranty of any kind, express or implied, regarding the accuracy or completeness of any information in our reports.

Our reports are made available free of charge and are prepared in good faith. Users are requested to acknowledge and correctly reference the source should they decide to use or make reference to any of our reports or any information in our reports.

TIPS and its employees, directors, contractors and consultants shall not be liable or responsible for any use, collection, processing or transfer of any of our reports or any information in our reports.

TIPS and its employees, directors, contractors and consultants shall not be liable for any damages, losses or costs suffered arising out of its reports or any information in its reports.

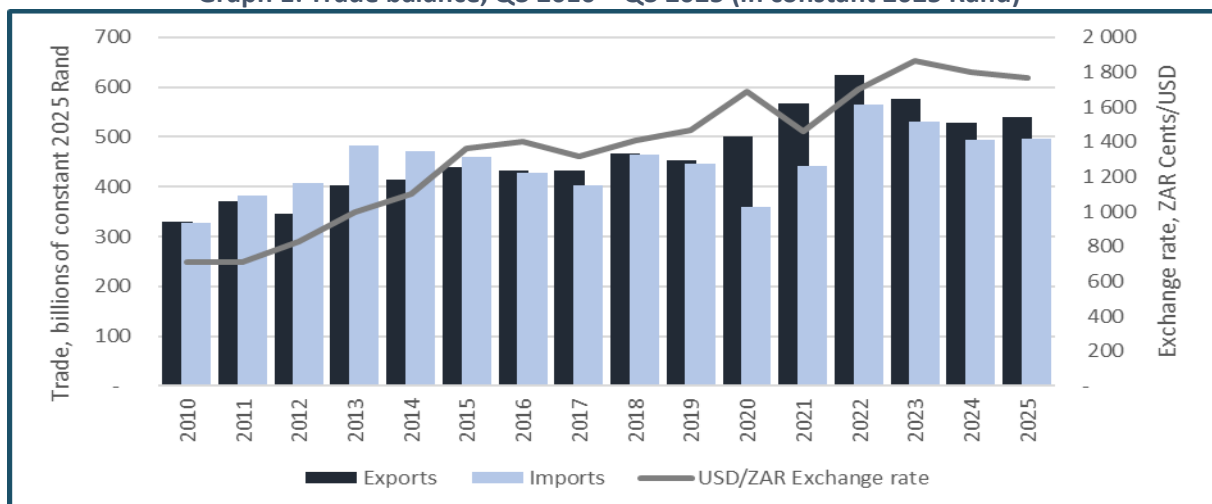
Trade context

Trade balance

South Africa continued to maintain a relatively strong trade balance in the third quarter of 2025, in constant 2025 Rand, for the tenth consecutive quarter. The trade surplus increased to R44 billion in the third quarter of 2025, from R36 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (see Graph 1). However, there is a quarter-on-quarter decrease of just over a fifth between the second and third quarters of 2025. Year-on-year exports show higher growth compared to imports. Exports grew by R11 billion to R540 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025 compared to R7 billion growth to R497 billion for imports in the same period.

However, the value of the Top 5 export products decreased by almost R6 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025, with bituminous coal and diesel-powered goods vehicles exports being the key contributors to the decline. In contrast, the value of the Top 5 import products increased by almost R6 billion. Crude imports decreased by R7 billion. However, there was a R7 billion increase in imports of components for goods vehicles, as well as an almost R5 billion increase in diesel imports, both of which countered the decrease in crude imports between the third quarters of 2024 and 2025 (see Graph 2).

Graph 1: Trade balance, Q3 2010 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)

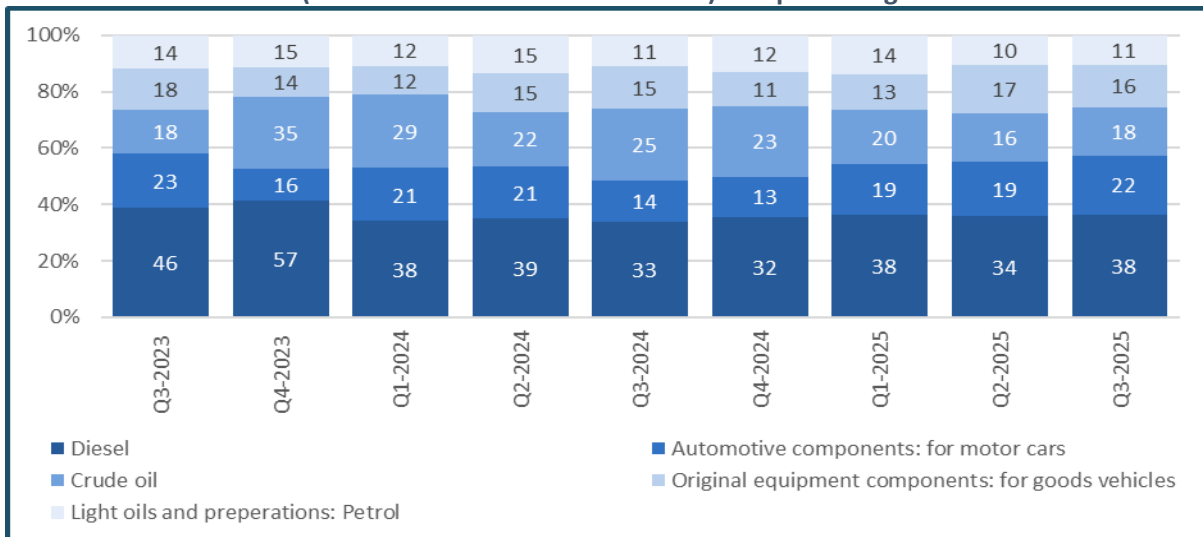


Source: Trade data from the South African Revenue Service (SARS) monthly merchandise trade statistics. Downloaded from <https://www.sars.gov.za/> in November 2025. Exchange rate data from the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) downloaded from <https://www.resbank.co.za/> in November 2025. *Note:* Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

Imports from the Top 5 sources (China, Germany, the United States (US), India, and Oman) grew by R9 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025. Imports from China fell by R3 billion over this period, while imports from India fell by just over R1 billion. The decrease in imports from China was due to decreases across a range of products, the most notable being energy-related products such as assembled solar panels (down by R987 million), static converters (down by R753 million), and lithium-ion batteries (down by R313 million) between the third quarters of 2024 and 2025. The fall in imports from India over this same period was largely driven by a R3 billion decrease in diesel imports.

Imports from Oman show the largest growth, rising by R7 billion between the third quarters of 2024 and 2025. The growth was largely driven by an R8 billion increase in diesel imports, slightly offset by a R1 billion decline in illuminating kerosene imports. Growth in imports from Germany and the US – with growth of R3 billion apiece – was partly due to growth in imports of automotive components for motor cars (for Germany), and growth in imports of aircraft and processing units (for US).

**Graph 2: Top 5 imports by Rand value, Q3 2023 – Q3 2025
(in billions of constant 2025 Rand) and percentage**

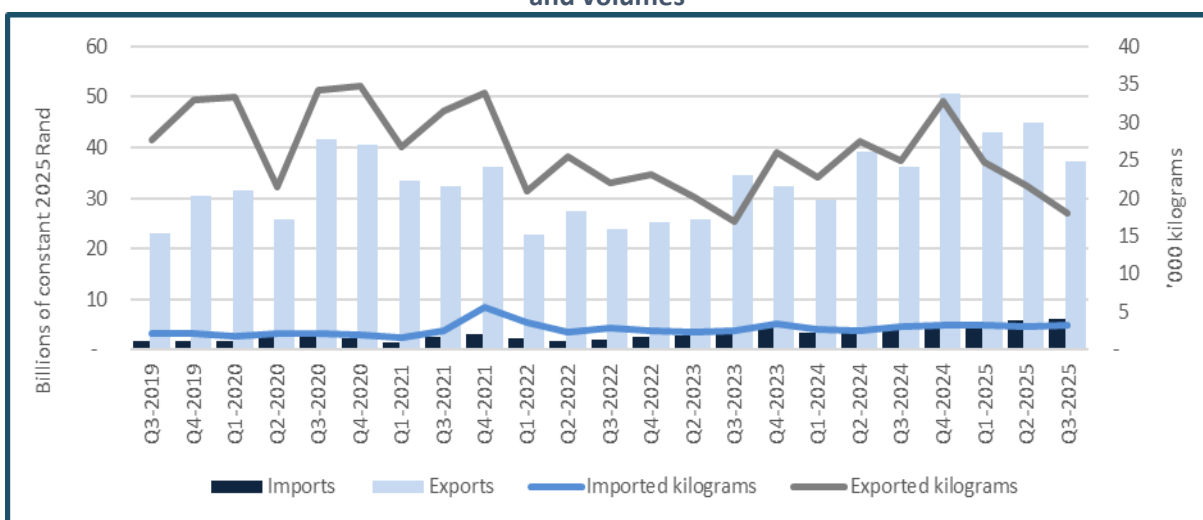


Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in November 2025. *Note:* Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

Changes in gold trade

The spread of COVID-19, particularly from the start of 2020, saw increased trade in various mineral products including gold. This saw South Africa’s export earnings from gold rise from R23 billion in the third quarter of 2019 to R42 billion in the third quarter of 2020 (see Graph 3). Export volumes rose from 28 000 kilograms in the third quarter of 2019 to 34 000 kilograms in the third quarter of 2020. However, the increase in export volumes was not the only driver of higher export revenue in this period. The price of gold also increased, from an average of US\$1482 in the third quarter of 2019 to US\$1945 in the third quarter of 2020 (calculated from Macrotrends data) (see Graph 4). As of the third quarter of 2025, gold export volumes came to 18 000 kilograms (valued at R37 billion).

Graph 3: South Africa’s gold trade (in billions of constant 2025 Rand) and volumes

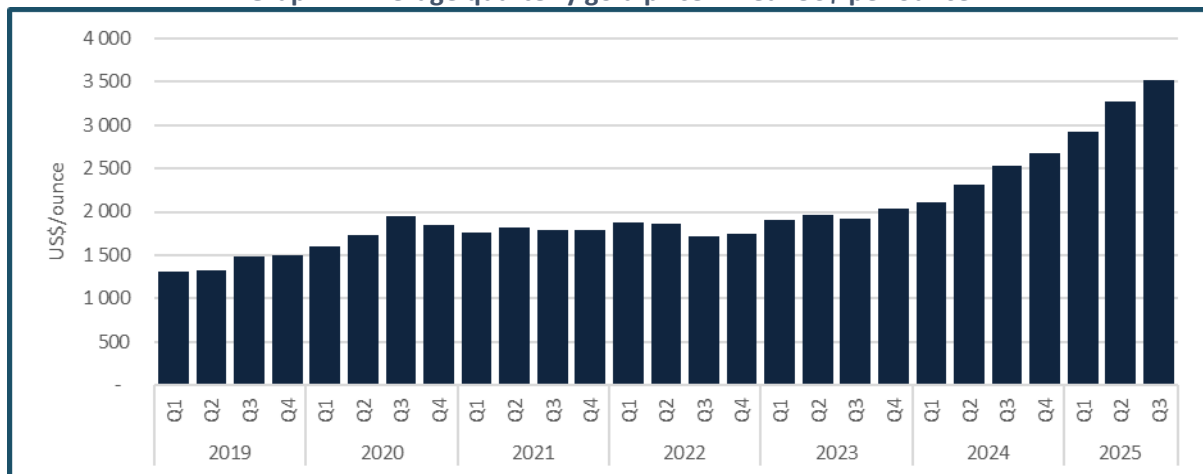


Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.macrotrends.net/1333/historical-gold-prices-100-year-chart> in January 2026. *Note:* Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025. *Note:* Volumes calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in January 2026. *Note:* Q2-2021 and Q1-2023 data excluded due to potential data errors in reported volumes.

There were some notable movements in gold imports in the year to the third quarter of 2025. Imports grew by 50% to R6 billion (volumes grew from 2987 kilograms to 3326 kilograms) in the year to the third quarter of 2025. The price of gold was a key factor in the rise of gold imports. Gold imports amounted to almost R2 billion in the quarter of 2019 (with 2189 kilograms imported). As of the third quarter of 2025, 3326 kilograms were imported (valued at just over R6 billion).

The gold price reached a high US\$3513 per ounce in the third quarter of 2025 and looks likely to reach US\$5000 per ounce during the first quarter of 2026. Dezember and Uberti (2026) propose a range of possible reasons for the surge in the gold price, one of which is trade uncertainties arising from the US president’s actions relating to tariffs and concerns about the strenght of currencies such as the US dollar. Other potential reasons raised include increased central banks’ purchases of gold (China for instance), as well as investor concern about the possibility of a burst in the tech bubble.

Graph 4: Average quarterly gold price in real US\$ per ounce

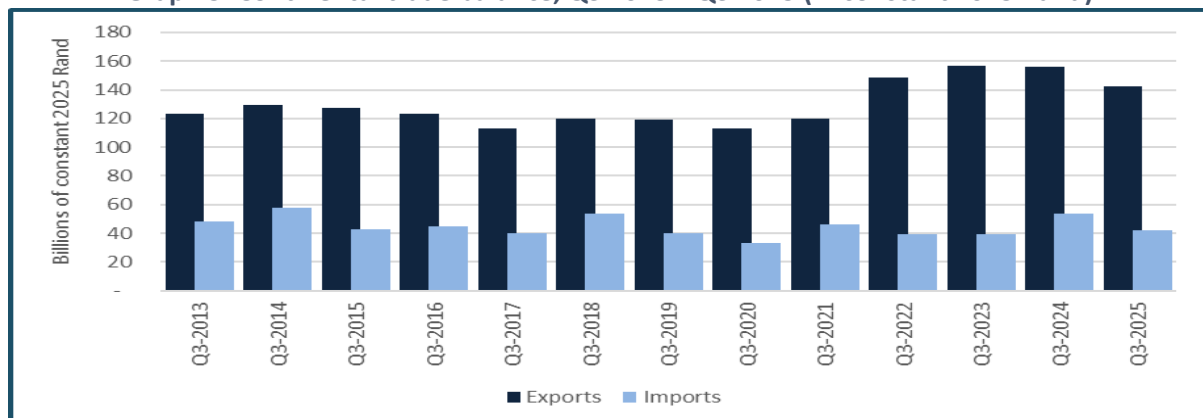


Source: Calculated based on data from Macrotrends. Downloaded from <https://www.macrotrends.net/1333/historical-gold-prices-100-year-chart> in January 2026.

Continental trade

Graph 5 shows South Africa’s trade balance with the rest of the African continent, which declined to R100 billion (2%) in the third quarter of 2025, from R102 billion in the third quarter of 2024. Over this period, exports moved in the same direction, decreasing from R156 billion to R142 billion, in constant 2025 Rand. Similarly, imports fell by R12 billion (22%) to R42 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025.

Graph 5: Continental trade balance, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)



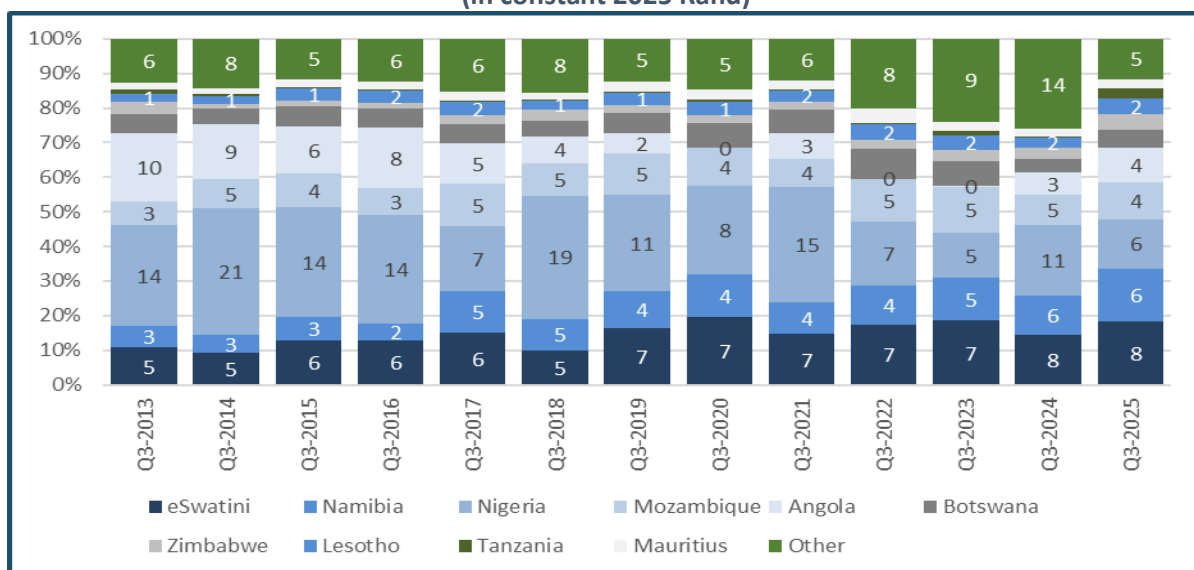
Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in November 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

The Top 10 African countries from which South Africa imports goods (see Graph 6) averaged 84% of total imports per quarter from the continent between the third quarter of 2013 and the third quarter of 2025. In the third quarter of 2025 eSwatini (R8 billion) was the largest imports source, followed by Namibia (R6 billion), both overtaking Nigeria (R6 billion). The latter typically dominates South Africa’s imports from the rest of the continent, averaging just over a quarter of total imports per quarter from the continent between 2013 and 2025. Imports from Nigeria fell from R11 billion to R6 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025, largely driven by a fall in crude oil imports (value and volume), which make up more than 90% of imports from Nigeria.

Imports from Angola increased by just under 25% to R4 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025, largely driven by crude oil imports. South Africa continued to import semi-finished products of iron and or non-alloyed steel and non-monetary gold from Zimbabwe – products that only recently began to feature in trade between the two countries. Since imports of semi-finished products of iron and steel commenced in the first quarter of 2025, they have declined to R242 million in the third quarter of 2025 from R440 million in the second quarter of 2025. In contrast, imports of non-monetary gold increased – from when they first appeared in the third quarter of 2024 – growing from R145 million to R334 million year-on-year. Overall, imports from Zimbabwe totalled R2 billion in the third quarter of 2025, increasing by R224 million year-on-year. Coking and semi-coke of coal was the largest import product from Zimbabwe.

Most notably, the value of imports from Tanzania surged by more than R1 billion to R1.2 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025. The growth was driven by imports of non-monetary gold in other semi-manufactured forms, which reached R977 million in the third quarter of 2025, with no imports reported in prior years. This is the highest level of imports recorded from Tanzania, with imports between the third quarters of 2013 and 2024 averaging almost R240 million per quarter, less than five times the value of imports for the third quarter of 2025.

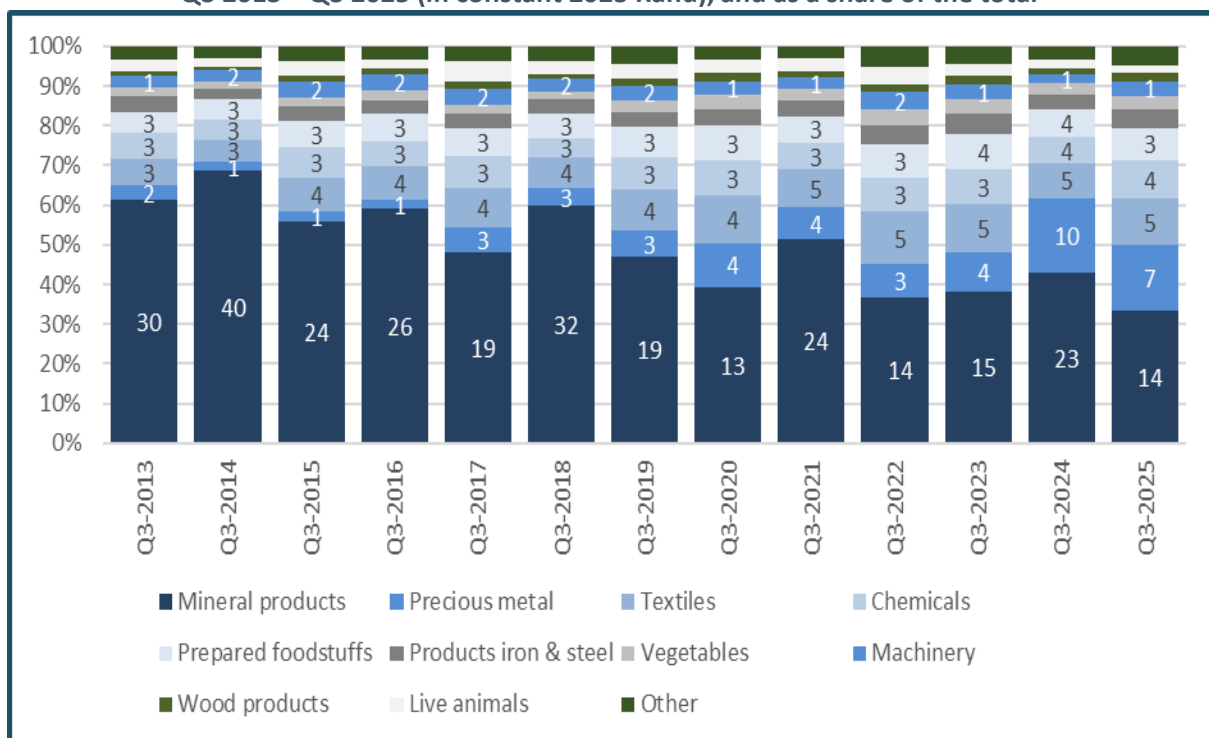
Graph 6: Top African countries from which South Africa imports goods, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in November 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

Graph 7 shows the Top 10 products imported by South Africa from the rest of the continent between the third quarters of 2013 and 2025. The value of imported products by commodity group fell by almost R12 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025, with imports of mineral products as well as precious metals driving much of the decrease. Precious metals imports mainly consisted of non-monetary gold in semi-manufactured forms, the bulk of which came from Namibia, with the balance from Tanzania and Zimbabwe. The net decline in precious metals can be attributed to the absence of gold in other unwrought forms in the third quarter of 2025. In the same quarter of 2024 imports of the product reached R5 billion, coming from Ghana. Prior to that (between 2013 and 2022), trade was minimal and sporadic, becoming consistently visible between the third quarter of 2023 to the fourth quarter of 2024. Imports of prepared food stuffs and products of iron and steel declined by a combined R443 million.

Graph 7: South Africa’s imports from the rest of the continent by product group, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand), and as a share of the total

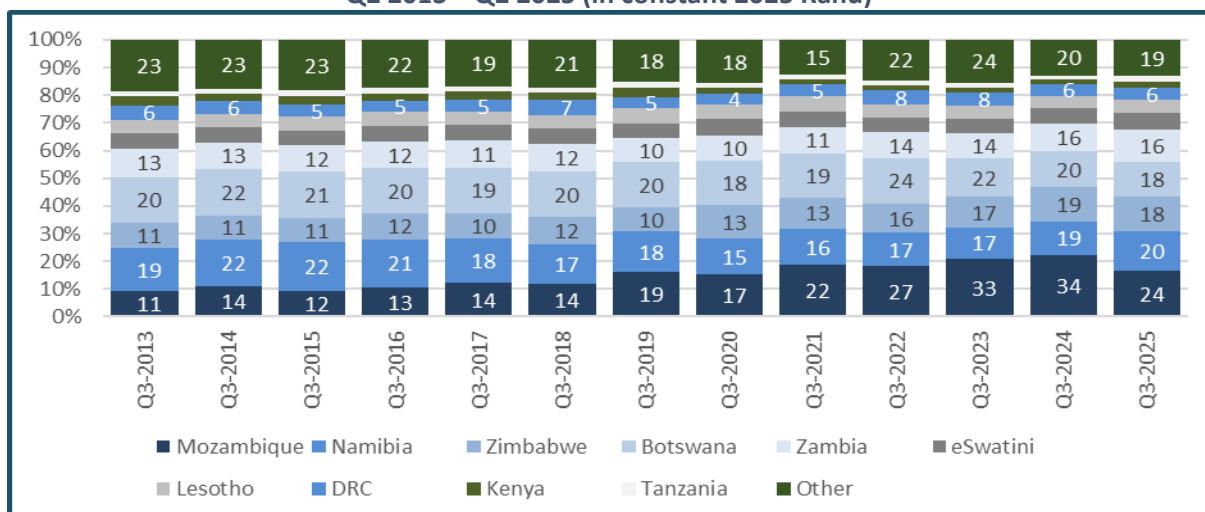


Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in November 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

In the third quarter of 2025, the Top 10 export markets in Africa (see Graph 8) for South Africa’s goods account for 87% of total exports to the rest of the continent. Excluding Mozambique, which maintains an agreement with Transnet through Caminhos de Ferro de Moçambique (Mozambique’s national rail company) and contain products for re-export, exports to Namibia have the highest value, at R20 billion in the third quarter of 2025.

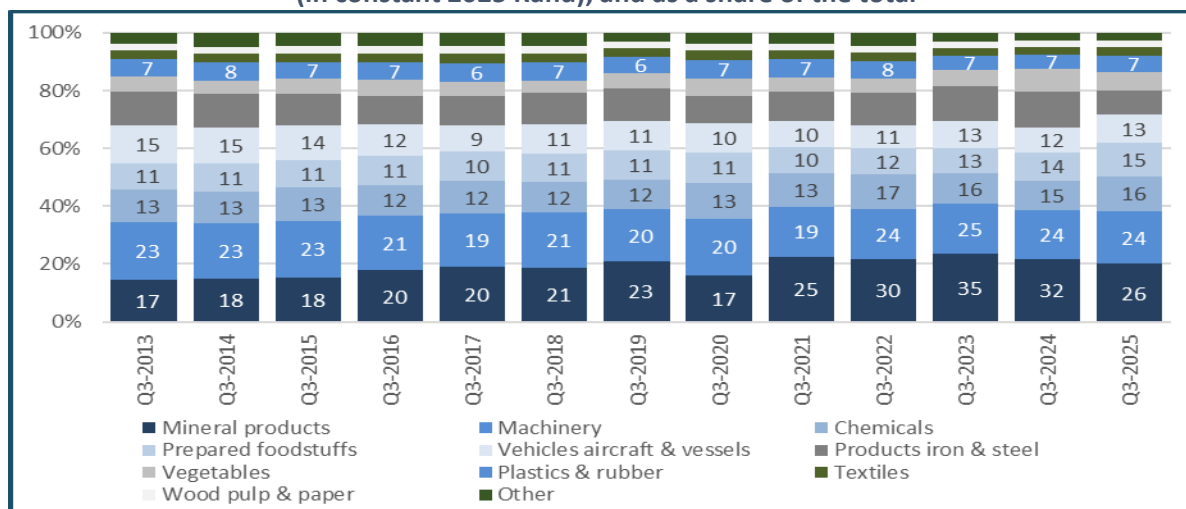
Graph 9 shows the Top 10 products exported by South Africa to the rest of the African continent, valued at R128 billion in the third quarter of 2025, down from R141 billion in the third quarter of 2024. Excluding mineral products, the Top three commodity groups (machinery, chemicals and prepared foodstuffs) amounted to R55 billion in the third quarter of 2025, making up just under 40% of the total export value.

Graph 8: Top African countries to which South Africa exports goods, Q2 2013 – Q2 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in November 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

Graph 9: South Africa's exports to the rest of the continent by product group, Q3 2013 – Q3 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand), and as a share of the total



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> November 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025.

Major imports

In constant 2025 Rand, the value of the Top 100 imports grew from R243 billion in the second quarter of 2025 to R267 billion in the third quarter of 2025. Annexure 1 shows the Top 100 import products by value and covers different sectors like petroleum and other liquid fuels; renewable energy-related equipment; information and communications technology equipment; food and beverages; production metals; automotives and related components; and medical equipment.

Import surges

Annexure 2 shows the Top 50 imports by volume for the third quarter of 2025 and the changes in the trend of these volumes. Changes in the trend of imported volumes are classified into categories including not significant; selected for analysis; ongoing monitoring; data errors; surge within usual variance; and decline in imports.

Three products were flagged for analysis for the third quarter of 2025, five were flagged for potential data errors, with 15 showing decreased import volumes.

Table 1 shows the products with a year-on-year decrease in imported volumes and the change in the value of imports in the same period.

Table 1: Decline in imports between Q3 2024 and Q3 2025

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
27090000	Crude oil	- 266 915 050	Kilograms	-13%	-29%	Free of duty
10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	- 96 526 647	Kilograms	-14%	-26%	54.95c/kg
27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	- 114 094 211	Kilograms	-16%	11%	Free of duty
27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	- 121 891	Kilograms	-0.04%	-2%	Free of duty
27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals	- 8 736 573	Litres	-4%	-15%	0.183c/li
27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	- 73 902 083	Kilograms	-30%	-27%	Free of duty
31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	- 19 270 457	Kilograms	-12%	-7%	Free of duty
15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude): Other	- 13 427 868	Kilograms	-10%	-6%	10.0%
25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	- 19 077 351	Kilograms	-16%	128%	Free of duty
27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	- 26 622 019	Litres	-22%	-46%	Free of duty
27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	- 18 191 400	Kilograms	-19%	-6%	Free of duty
28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution	- 31 507 698	Kilograms	-29%	-27%	20.0%

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	REAL DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT DECLINE, QUANTITY	PERCENT GROWTH/ DECLINE, VALUE	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
	“soda lye or liquid soda”					
10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	- 28 522 507	Kilograms	-30%	-21%	Free of duty
31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	- 35 834 531	Kilograms	-36%	-28%	Free of duty
90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, not elsewhere specified	- 1 515 388	Units	-3%	12%	Free of duty
27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	- 296 772 274	Kilograms	-85%	-89%	Free of duty

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

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	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits “smart cards”: digital	Notable year-on-year increase, and notable quarter-on-quarter decrease	Imports increased to 104 million units in the third quarter of 2025 from 78 million units in the third quarter of 2024 but show a decrease from 147 million units in the second quarter of 2025. The cause of the initial surge remains unclear.	5.0%
25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Trend within normal range	Imports have been within normal range since the second quarter of 2025, having surged to almost 130 million kilograms in the first quarter of 2025.	Free of duty

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

Finding 2: White Portland cement

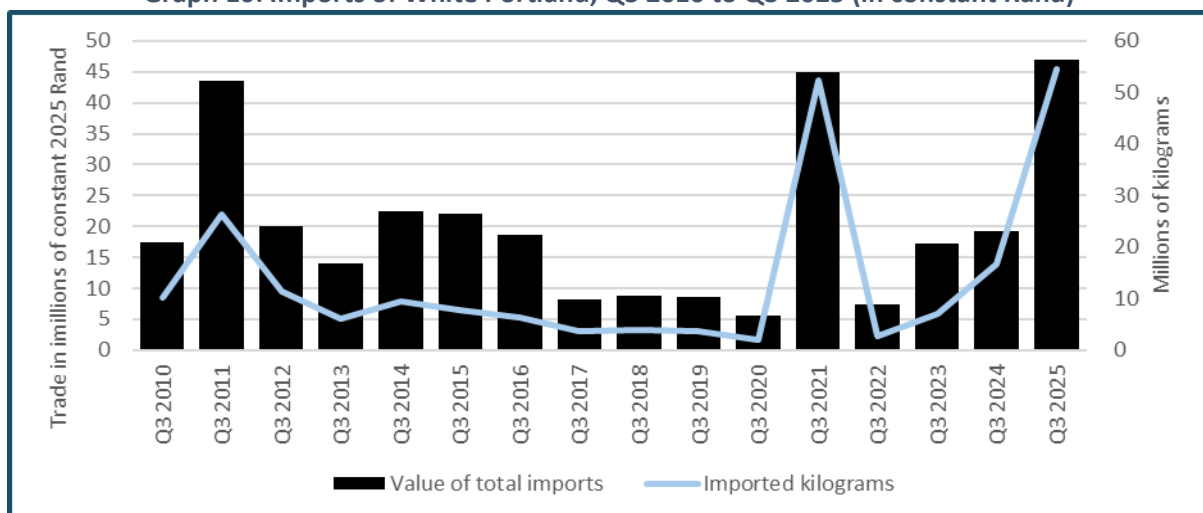
White Portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured (HS25232100), is a white hydraulic binding material. Portland cement is produced through co-grinding clinker and a regulator: typically, gypsum. When water is mixed with cement, cement paste is formed and hardens, creating a strong, hard, and durable cement-based composite building material, including concrete, mortar, and plaster (AfriSam, 2024). Cement is used in the construction of large infrastructure projects, as well as commercial and residential buildings. Cement manufacturers in South Africa include PPC, AfriSam, Afrimat, Sephaku Cement and NPC.

South Africa was a net importer of White Portland cement in the third quarter of 2025. In volumes, imports surged from 17 million kilograms to 55 million kilograms in the year to the third quarter of 2025 (see Graph 10), amounting to R47 million. Vietnam accounted for 91% of total imports. The third quarter of 2025 marked the second time in the last decade that White Portland cement was imported in volumes exceeding 50 million kilograms.

South African cement is produced at a cost higher than Vietnamese imports. Cement imports to South Africa are not subject to import tariffs. From the early 2010s, Pakistan exported Portland cement to South Africa in large quantities and prices that indicated dumping. This resulted in the International Trade Commission of South Africa (ITAC) imposing antidumping duties ranging from 14% to 77% per company from December 2015 (ITAC, 2015). After a sunset review was conducted in 2020, antidumping duties on Portland cement from Pakistan were extended and are still imposed between 25% and 69% (SARS, 2025a).

In the third quarter of 2021, South Africa saw a significant surge in White Portland cement from Vietnam, at 50 million kilograms. Vietnam’s aggressive exports of Portland cement have resulted in antidumping duties by Taiwan and the Philippines (Phillips, 2025). Taiwan imposed antidumping duties between 14% and 23% on Vietnamese Portland cement from July 2025 for five years (Ong, 2025). This points to Vietnamese exporters identifying South Africa as an alternative market for exports of Portland cement, which, in turn, led to in the surge of White Portland cement imports in South Africa.

Graph 10: Imports of White Portland, Q3 2010 to Q3 2025 (in constant Rand)



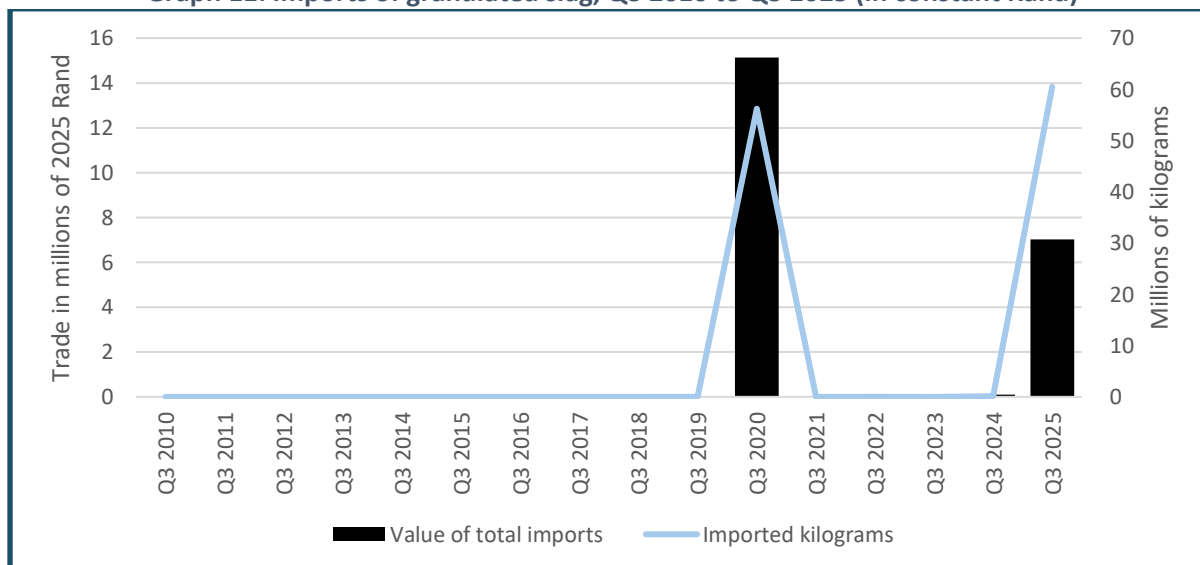
Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in December 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025. Note: Volumes calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

Finding 3: Granulated slag

Granulated slag (slag sand) (HS26180000) is a by-product of iron and steel manufacturing. Granulated slag is produced through the conversion of ores into iron and hot iron into steel. Granulated slag can be produced through smelting scrap in an electric arc furnace or through continuous treatment of crude steel. Granulated slag is utilised as an input into cement production, road construction, and recycling in sintering processes. The agricultural sector uses granulated slag as a fertiliser and soil conditioner. AfriSam in Vanderbijlpark uses granulated slag to produce cement and backfill binders, and sources this slag from ArcelorMittal South Africa.

South Africa is a net exporter of granulated slag. Nevertheless, import volumes surged from 76 000 kilograms to 61 million kilograms in the year to the third quarter of 2025 (see Graph 11), amounting to R7 million. China accounted for all imported granulated slag. South Africa has sporadically imported granulated slag over the past decade. In 2020, three surges were reported in imports from Namibia, exceeding 50 million kilograms per quarter. The third quarter of 2025 is the third time there is a surge of imports from China (of about 60 million kilograms) since the first quarter of 2024. The reason for the surge in the imports of granulated slag is unclear.

Graph 11: Imports of granulated slag, Q3 2010 to Q3 2025 (in constant Rand)



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in December 2025. Note: Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025. Note: Volumes calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

Finding 4: Other base oils for prepared lubricating oil

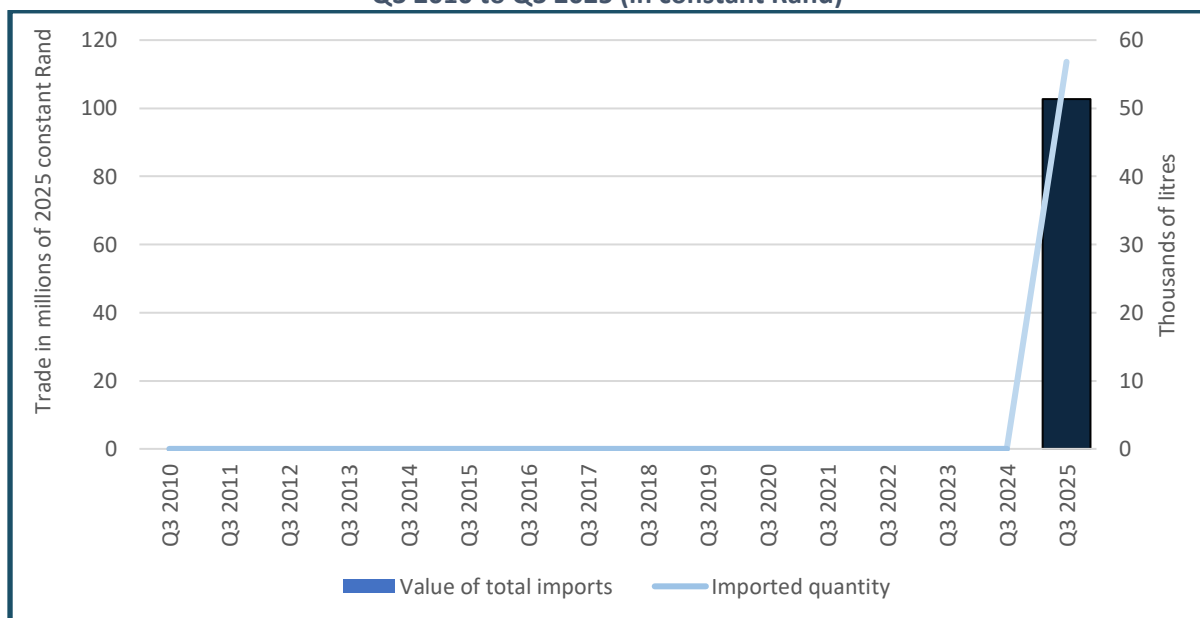
Other base oils for prepared lubricating oils (HS27101957) include a variety of oils such as esters, silicones, and polyalkylene glycol. The first step of obtaining base oils from crude oil involves two distillation processes: atmospheric and vacuum distillation, creating base oils ready for blending with additives. Lubricating oils are different fluids used to reduce friction, wear, and heat between moving mechanical parts by forming a protective film between parts. Lubricating oils are made of base oils and additives, with the base oil being the main component, accounting for 70% to 95% of the final lubricant product (eWasa, n.d.). Lubricants are used in numerous industrial processes, including lubricating machinery, hydraulic systems, and engines. Lubricating oils are also used in open cutting systems in forestry and during road and gardening works (Nowak, et al., 2020).

South Africa was a net importer of other base oils for prepared lubricating oils in the third quarter of 2025. In volumes, imports surged from zero imported litres to 57 million litres in the third quarter of 2025 (see Graph 12), amounting to R1 billion. Netherlands accounted for majority of the imports at

33% of imported litres in the third quarter of 2025. Other import sources include Saudi Arabia and the US, accounting for 23% and 20% of imported litres respectively in the third quarter of 2025.

HS27101957 was added to The Prohibited and Restricted Imports and Export list in August 2025 (SARS, 2025b). The domestic refining landscape has shifted over the years following explosions at three major refineries including Engen, South African Petroleum Refineries, and PetroSA. As such, South Africa’s reliance on imported oil has been high since 2021.

Graph 12: Imports of other base oils for prepared lubricating oil, Q3 2010 to Q3 2025 (in constant Rand)¹



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in December 2025. *Note:* Rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025. *Note:* Volumes calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

Finding 5: Data errors and other issues

Table 3 outlines some potential data errors as outlined in Annexure 2. The table also explains why these imports have been flagged as potential data errors.

Table 3: Potential data errors, Q3 2025

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
85365090	Switches for a voltage <= 1.000 v (excluding relays and automatic circuit breakers): Other	Error in converting imported volumes from units (as reported by the US) to kilograms (as reported by South Africa). The US reported almost 100 000 units exported to South Africa in the third quarter of 2025, up from almost 78 000 units exported in the second quarter of 2025. In contrast, South Africa reported almost 8000 kilograms imported from the US in the second quarter of 2025 and almost 900 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2025. Further, while there is an increase in the value of imports, this is not enough to account for the surge in volumes.	5.0%

¹ This tariff code is part of new 8-digit tariff subheadings inserted under H271019 to account for petroleum fuel products other than light fuel products and preparations of HS271012.

HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99,99% of zinc	Error in converting imported volumes from tonnes (as reported by Singapore) to kilograms (as reported by South Africa). Although there is an increase in the value of imports, this is not sufficient to account for the volumes surge from 150 000 kilograms (valued at R8 million) in the second quarter of 2025 to 200 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2025 (valued at R12 million).	Free of duty
48030000	Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper for household or sanitary ...	Error in reporting volumes imported from Indonesia. South Africa reports a volumes surge from Indonesia, rising from just under 1.5 million kilograms in the second quarter of 2025 to about 170 million kilograms in the third quarter of 2025. The 170 million kilogram is more than 70% of Indonesia's reported total exports for the quarter, while the import value of R36 million is only 1% of Indonesia's total reported export earnings for this product.	5.0%
48101990	Paper and paperboard used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes	Ongoing error in reporting volumes imported from Austria beginning in the second quarter of 2025. While reported volumes have continued to rise, the value of imports remains within range of imports prior to second quarter of 2025.	Free of duty
29053100	Ethylene glycol "ethanediol"	Error in reporting volumes imported from Saudi Arabia. The surge in reported volumes does not match the change in the value of the imports.	Free of duty

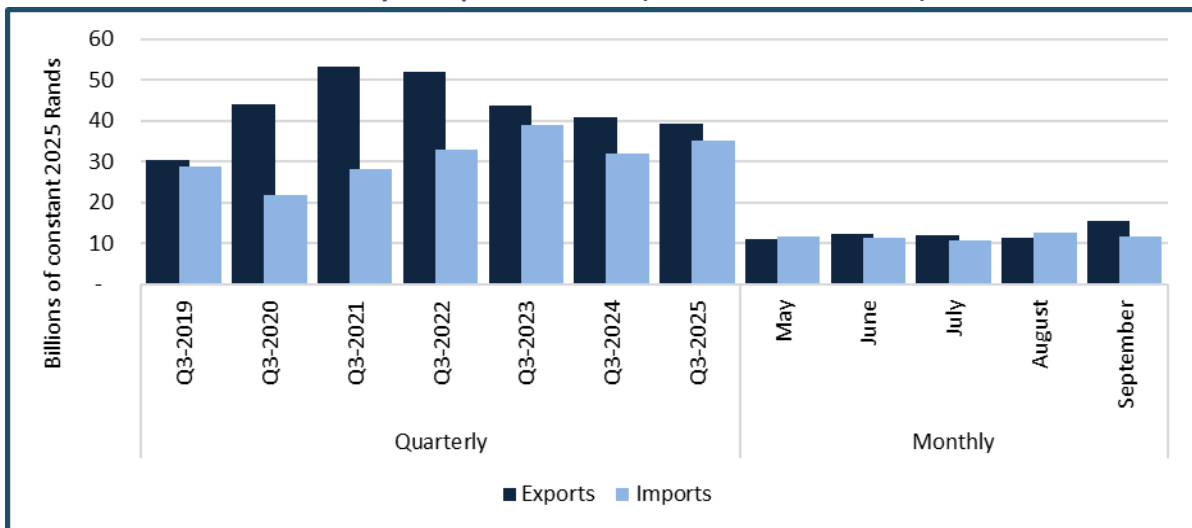
Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

South African trade with the US

South Africa had a trade surplus with the US between the third quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2025. However, the surplus fell to a low R4 billion in the third quarter of 2025, from a high of R25 billion in the third quarter of 2021. The high surplus in 2021 was in part due to high commodity prices, including for products such as rhodium.

Monthly trade for 2025 (beginning in May) shows a R660 million trade deficit in May, with trade for that month partly influenced by the sudden announcement of new "reciprocal" tariffs by the US president. This was followed by two consecutive months of a low trade surplus for South Africa, before a trade deficit of slightly more than R1 billion in August 2025 when the new tariffs were implemented. Nevertheless, trade improved in September, with South Africa's trade surplus growing to R4 billion (see Graph 13).

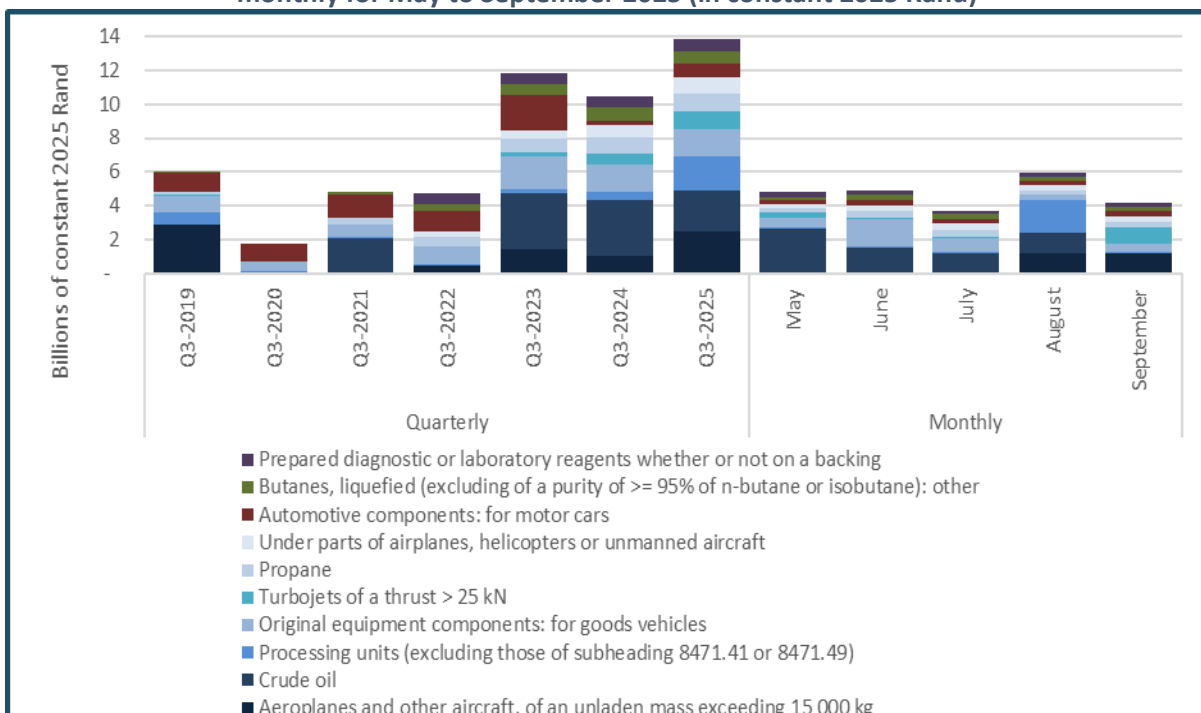
Graph 13: South Africa's trade with the US, Q3-2019 to Q3-2025 and May to September 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in December 2025. *Note:* Quarterly data rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025 and monthly data rebased to September 2025.

The top 10 imports (at HS8-digit level) accounted for 39% of total imports in the third quarter of 2025, increasing from 21% in the third quarter of 2019. Aeroplanes and other aircraft, crude oil, and processing units were among the top import products, amounting to a combined R7 billion (about a fifth of the total). These products were also the key contributors to year-on-year imports growth, though crude imports decreased by almost R1 billion, while aeroplanes and other aircraft and processing units imports increased by a combined R3 billion (see Graph 14).

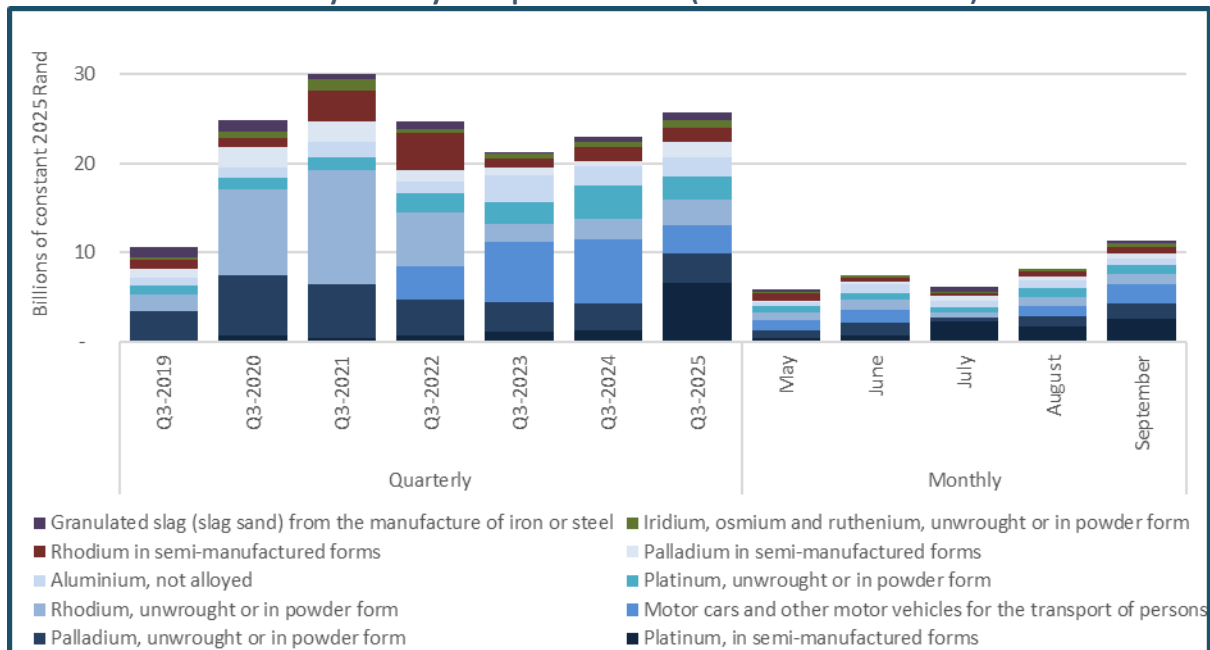
Graph 14: South Africa's top 10 imports from the US (HS8), quarterly for Q3-2019 to Q3-2025, and monthly for May to September 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in December 2025. *Note:* Quarterly data rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025 and monthly data rebased to September 2025.

South Africa’s exports to the US fell by 4% to R39 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025. The single-largest decrease was in motor cars and other vehicles for the transport of persons, with year-on-year exports falling by R4 billion to just over R3 billion. This comes after three consecutive years of export growth in the third quarter of each year between 2022 and 2024. Semi-manufactured platinum was the top export product, amounting to almost R7 billion in the third quarter of 2025, growing by more than R5 billion. Automotive exports, which amounted to slightly more than R3 billion, were the third largest export product, though the value decreased by just over R4 billion in the year to the third quarter of 2025 (see Graph 15).

Graph 15: South Africa’s top 10 exports to the US (HS8), quarterly for Q3-2019 to Q3-2025, and monthly for May to September 2025 (in constant 2025 Rand)



Source: Calculated based on data from Quantec EasyData online interactive database. Downloaded from <https://www.easydata.co.za/> in December 2025. *Note:* Quarterly data rebased, using CPI data from Stats SA to the third quarter of 2025 and monthly data rebased to September 2025.

REFERENCES

- AfriSam. 2024. *AfriSam technical reference guide*. Available at: <https://www.afrisam.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/2010277-AfriSam-Technical-Ref-Guide-Update-2025.pdf> (Accessed 1 December 2025).
- Dezember, R. and Uberti, D. 2026. *Five reasons gold is surging toward \$5,000 an ounce*. Available at: <https://www.wsj.com/finance/commodities-futures/gold-prices-5000-ounce-2026-67361c87> (Accessed 22 January 2026).
- eWasa. n.d. *Lubricant oil types and classification*. Available at: <https://ewasa.org/lubricant-oil-types-and-classification/> (Accessed 1 December 2025).
- ITAC. 2015. *Investigation into the alleged dumping of Portland cement originating in or imported from Pakistan*. Pretoria: International Trade Commission of South Africa.
- Nowak, P., Kucharska, K. and Kaminski, M. A. 2020. *The new test procedure for group-type composition of base oils of lubricating oils, especially emitted into the environment*. Available at: <https://www.mdpi.com/1996-1073/13/15/3772> (Accessed 1 December 2025).
- Ong, J. L. 2025. *Vietnam's cement exports to Taiwan likely to fall as antidumping duties dissuade buyers*. Available at: <https://www.spglobal.com/energy/en/news-research/latest-news/fertilizers/080125-vietnams-cement-exports-to-taiwan-likely-to-fall-as-antidumping-duties-dissuade-buyers> (Accessed 10 December 2025).
- Phillips, G. 2025. *The manufacture of cement, lime and related materials in South Africa*, Johannesburg: Who Owns Whom.
- SARS. 2025a. *Customs and Excise Tariff book*, s.l.: South African Revenue Service.
- SARS, 2025b. *Updated Prohibited and Restricted Imports and Exports list*. Available at: <https://www.sars.gov.za/latest-news/updated-prohibited-and-restricted-imports-and-exports-list-3/#:~:text=4%20August%202025%20%E2%80%93%20The%20Prohibited,New%20Tariff%20headings%20were%20added> (Accessed 1 December 2025).

DATA ANNEXURES

Annexure 1: Top 100 import products by Rand value, Q3 2025

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
1	27101230	Diesel	38.02	No change	Not designated	0.183c/li
2	98010030	Automotive components: for motor cars	21.70	2	Not designated	20%
3	27090000	Crude oil	18.08	-1	Not designated	Free of duty
4	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	15.66	-1	Not designated	0.2
5	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	10.88	No change	Not designated	0.091 c/li
6	87032290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1000 cm3 to 1500 cm3	10.15	No change	Not designated	25%
7	30049099	Medicaments consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes	6.40	1	Not designated	Free of duty
8	71081300	Gold, in semi-manufactured forms, for non-monetary purposes	6.20	5	Not designated	Free of duty
9	85176290	Routers and set-top boxes: Other	4.74	3	Routers not designated; STB 30% designated	Free of duty
10	84713090	Data-processing machines, automatic, portable, weighing <= 10 kg	4.59	1	Not designated	Free of duty
11	84715000	Processing units for automatic data-processing machines	4.27	14	Not designated	Free of duty
12	85171310	Smartphones for wireless networks	4.25	-5	Not designated	Free of duty
13	88024000	Aeroplanes and other aircraft, of an unladen mass exceeding 15 000 kg	3.95	32	Not designated	Free of duty
14	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	3.76	8	Not designated	Free of duty
15	85171390	Smartphones for wireless networks: Other	3.29	2381	Not designated	Free of duty
16	98010045	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	3.28	-6	Not designated	20.0%
17	85023100	Generating sets: Wind-powered	2.88	-3	Not designated	Free of duty
18	87032390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1500 cm3 to 3000 cm3	2.83	-1	Not designated	25%
19	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	2.78	-4	Not designated	Free of duty
20	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	2.60	-4	Not designated	18.35 c/kg
21	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	2.47	-3	Not designated	Free of duty
22	87033390	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity exceeding 2500 cm3	2.45	13	Not designated	25%

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
23	84295200	Self-propelled bulldozers, etc: With 360 degree revolving superstructure	2.36	3	Not designated	Free of duty
24	87032190	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity not exceeding 1000 cm3	2.29	13	Not designated	25%
25	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate "monoammonium phosphate", whether or not mixed with diammonium ...	2.28	16	Not designated	Free of duty
26	87033290	Cars and related vehicles: Cylinder capacity 1000 cm3 to 2500 cm3	2.27	4	Not designated	25%
27	33021000	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries	2.27	-4	Not designated	Free of duty
28	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined	2.20	-4	Not designated	10%
29	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, not elsewhere specified	2.14	3	Not designated	Free of duty
30	27101226	Light oils and preparations: illuminating kerosene	2.09	-9	Not designated	0.183 c/li
31	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	2.00	5	Not designated	Free of duty
32	85044000	Static converters	1.92	-13	Inverters 40% designated	Free of duty
33	27101207	Light oils and preparations: Aviation kerosene	1.91	1	Not designated	Free of duty
34	84219990	Parts of machinery and apparatus for filtering or purifying liquids or gases, not elsewhere specified: Other	1.83	-6	Not designated	Free of duty
35	84314990	Parts of machinery of heading 8426, 8429 and 8430, not elsewhere specified: Other	1.83	-6	Not designated	Free of duty
36	84798990	Machines and mechanical appliances, not elsewhere specified: Other	1.78	45	Not designated	Free of duty
37	38249999	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries	1.77	1	Not designated	Free of duty
38	27111390	Butanes, liquefied (excluding of a purity of >= 95% of n-butane or isobutane): Other	1.62	14	Not designated	Free of duty
39	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1.58	-19	Not designated	Free of duty
40	87089990	Parts and accessories for tractors and buses	1.56	2	Bus bodies 80% designated	20%
41	74081100	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	1.54	-14	Not designated	Free of duty
42	88073000	Parts of aeroplanes, helicopters or unmanned aircraft, not elsewhere specified (excluding those for gliders)	1.41	8	Not designated	Free of duty

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
43	85437000	Other machines and apparatus	1.40	42	Not designated	Free of duty
44	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	1.38	62	Not designated	Free of duty
45	38221900	Prepared diagnostic or laboratory reagents whether or not on a backing	1.36	6	Not designated	Free of duty
46	87082900	Parts and accessories of bodies for tractors and goods and passenger vehicles	1.34	3	Not designated	20%
47	84111200	Turbojets: Of a thrust exceeding 25 kn	1.34	43	Not designated	Free of duty
48	15121190	Crude sunflower-seed or safflower oil: Other	1.29	24	Not designated	10%
49	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	1.27	7	100% designated	45%
50	85076000	Lithium-ion accumulators (excluding spent)	1.25	-11	Not designated	Free of duty
51	84439900	Parts and accessories of printers, copying machines and facsimile machines, not elsewhere specified	1.21	-7	Not designated	Free of duty
52	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	1.19	1	Not designated	286.25 c/kg
53	38089399	Herbicides, anti-sprouting products and plant-growth regulators	1.18	-7	Not designated	Free of duty
54	39269090	Articles of plastics and articles of other materials of heading 3901 to 3914, not elsewhere specified: Other	1.16	1	Not designated	20%
55	87036090	Other vehicles, with both spark-ignition internal combustion piston engine and electric motor as motors for propulsion, capable of being charged by plugging to external source of electric power: Other	1.11	244	Not designated	25%
56	27160000	Electrical energy	1.05	-8	Not designated	Free of duty
57	85177900	Parts of telephone sets, telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	1.03	62	Not designated	Free of duty
58	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated	1.03	No change	Not designated	Free of duty
59	94019990	Parts of seats, not of wood, not elsewhere specified: other	1.03	9	Not designated	25%
60	64039990	Footwear, with outer soles of rubber, plastics, leather or composition leather and uppers of leather: Other	1.02	4	100% designated	30%
61	27101957	Other Base Oils For Prepared Lubricating Oil	0.99	7069	Not designated	Free of duty
62	27111200	Propane, liquefied	0.99	No change	Not designated	Free of duty
63	33049990	Beauty or make-up preparations and preparations for the care of the skin: Other	0.99	3	Not designated	20%

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
64	95030090	Tricycles, scooters, pedal cars and similar wheeled toys; dolls' carriages; dolls; other toys; reduced size ("scale") models and similar recreational models, working or not; puzzles of all kinds: Other	0.99	1	Not designated	Free of duty
65	87032490	Cars and related vehicles: cylinder capacity exceeding 3000 cm ³	0.98	-2	Not designated	25%
66	64029990	Other footwear with outer soles and uppers of rubber or plastics: Other	0.95	-5	100% designated	30% or 500c/2u
67	30043990	Medicaments (excluding goods of heading 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06) consisting of mixed or unmixed products for therapeutic or prophylactic uses, put up in measured doses (including those in the form of transdermal administration systems) or in forms or packings for retail sale: Other	0.94	84	Not designated	Free of duty
68	39012000	Polyethylene having a specific gravity of 0.94 or more	0.92	2	Not designated	Free of duty
69	87042181	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, with compression-ignition internal combustion piston engine "diesel or semi-diesel engine" of a gross vehicle weight <= 5 t: Other, double-cab, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2000 kg or a g.v.m. not exceeding 3500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1600 kg or a g.v.m. not exceeding 3500 kg per chassis fitted with a cab	0.91	149	Not designated	25%
70	38089199	Insecticides: Other	0.88	-13	Not designated	Free of duty
71	21011190	Extracts, essences and concentrates, of coffee: Other	0.87	40	Not designated	25%
72	21069090	Food preparations, not elsewhere specified: Other	0.87	-5	Not designated	20%
73	84717000	Storage units for automatic data-processing machines	0.85	10	Not designated	Free of duty
74	84314300	Parts for boring or sinking machinery of subheading 8430.41 or 8430.49	0.84	31	Not designated	Free of duty
75	98010015	Automotive components: for tractors and buses	0.84	-42	Not designated	20%
76	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	0.82	-33	Not designated	Free of duty
77	22083010	Whiskies in containers holding 2 litres or less	0.81	9	Not designated	154c/li
78	85414300	Photovoltaic cells assembled in modules or made up into panels	0.81	-47	Solar PV components 70% designated	10%
79	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	0.78	-10	Not designated	Free of duty
80	33029090	Mixtures of odoriferous substances and mixtures, including alcoholic solutions of a kind used in the food and drink industries: Other	0.78	9	Not designated	Free of duty
81	87041090	Dumpers for off-highway use: Other	0.77	-27	Not designated	Free of duty

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
82	84834000	Gears and gearing (excluding toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately); ball or roller screws; gear boxes and other speed changers, including torque converters	0.76	-23	Not designated	Free of duty
83	87085085	Drive-axles with differential, whether or not provided with other transmission components	0.75	39	Not designated	20%
84	74031100	Copper, refined, in the form of cathodes and sections of cathodes	0.75	-24	Not designated	Free of duty
85	30021500	Immunological products, put up in measured doses or in forms or packings for retail sale	0.73	-11	Not designated	Free of duty
86	27131200	Petroleum coke, petroleum bitumen and other residues of petroleum oils or of oils obtained from bituminous minerals: Calcined	0.73	-10	Not designated	Free of duty
87	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets of a kind used in vehicles, aircraft or ships	0.73	23	Not designated	5.0%
88	85371090	Boards, cabinets and similar combinations of apparatus for electric control or the distribution of electricity, for a voltage <= 1.000 V: Other	0.73	-9	Not designated	5%
89	38112100	Prepared additives for oil lubricants containing petroleum oil or bituminous mineral oil	0.72	-2	Not designated	Free of duty
90	84089090	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines): Other	0.70	-17	Not designated	Free of duty
91	40111009	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used for motor cars, including station wagons and racing cars: having a rim size of 43 cm (17 inches) or more	0.70	37	Not designated	30%
92	84749000	Parts of machinery for working mineral substances of heading 8474, not elsewhere specified	0.69	-17	Not designated	Free of duty
93	79011100	Zinc, not alloyed, containing by mass 99,99 per cent or more of zinc	0.69	64	Not designated	Free of duty
94	22021010	Flavoured water In sealed containers holding 2.5 li or less (excluding those in collapsible plastic tubes)	0.69	7	Not designated	4.36 c/li
95	84304100	Self-propelled boring or sinking machinery	0.66	-2	Not designated	Free of duty
96	84082000	Compression-ignition internal combustion piston engines (diesel or semi-diesel engines): Of a kind used for the propulsion of vehicles of chapter 87	0.66	12	Not designated	Free of duty
97	84295900	Front-end shovel loaders: Other	0.66	59	Not designated	Free of duty
98	87083090	Brakes and servo-brakes; parts thereof: Other	0.66	-4	Not designated	20.0%

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	IMPORT VALUE, RAND BILLION	CHANGE IN RANK, Q3 2024 - Q3 2025	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
99	97019100	Paintings, drawings and pastels	0.65	2166	Not designated	Free of duty
100	90183900	Needles, catheters, cannulae and the like, used in medical, surgical, dental or veterinary sciences (excluding syringes, tubular metal needles and needles for sutures)	0.65	12	Not designated	Free of duty

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.

Annexure 2: Surges in import products by quantity Q3 2025

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
1	01064900	Live insects (excluding bees)	Not significant	29 026 752 558	Units	6%	Not designated	Free of duty
2	27101230	Diesel	Not significant	789 839 748	Litres	31%	Not designated	0.183c/li
3	27090000	Crude oil	Decline in imports	- 266 915 050	Kilograms	-13%	Not designated	Free of duty
4	27101202	Light oils and preparations: Petrol	Not significant	187 924 136	Litres	21%	Not designated	0.091 c/li
5	85365090	Switches for a voltage <= 1.000 v (excluding relays and automatic circuit breakers): other	Data error	853 692 269	Kilograms	314101%	Air insulated switch gear designated at 50%	5.0%
6	10019900	Wheat and meslin (excluding seed for sowing, and durum wheat)	Decline in imports	- 96 526 647	Kilograms	-14%	Not designated	54.95c/kg
7	27111100	Natural gas, liquefied	Decline in imports	- 114 094 211	Kilograms	-16%	Not designated	Free of duty
8	28182000	Aluminium oxide (excluding artificial corundum)	Not significant	53 921 998	Kilograms	14%	Not designated	Free of duty
9	31021000	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution (excluding that in pellet or similar forms, or in ...)	Not significant	26 561 139	Kilograms	7%	Not designated	Free of duty
10	25232900	Portland cement (excluding white, whether or not artificially coloured)	Not significant	22 175 464	Kilograms	6%	100% designated	Free of duty
11	10063000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Not significant	50 990 546	Kilograms	19%	Not designated	Free of duty
12	27040000	Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat, whether or not agglomerated; retort carbon	Not significant	- 121 891	Kilograms	0%	Not designated	Free of duty

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
13	44011200	Fuel wood, in logs, billets, twigs, faggots or similar forms, non-coniferous	Not significant	53 339 480	Kilograms	34%	Not designated	Free of duty
14	79011100	Unwrought zinc, not alloyed, containing by weight >= 99,99% of zinc	Data error	200 335 100	Kilograms	2690%	Not designated	Free of duty
15	27101226	Light oils and preparations, of petroleum or bituminous minerals	Decline in imports	- 8 736 573	Litres	-4%	Not designated	0.183c/li
16	31054000	Ammonium dihydrogen orthophosphate "monoammonium phosphate", whether or not mixed with diammonium ...	Not significant	30 848 139	Kilograms	21%	Not designated	Free of duty
17	27101207	Light oils and preparations: aviation kerosene	Not significant	27 693 677	Litres	19%	Not designated	Free of duty
18	48030000	Toilet or facial tissue stock, towel or napkin stock and similar paper for household or sanitary ...	Data error	160 685 084	Kilograms	1662%	Not designated	5.0%
19	27011200	Bituminous coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated	Decline in imports	- 73 902 083	Kilograms	-30%	Not designated	Free of duty
20	31042000	Potassium chloride for use as fertiliser	Decline in imports	- 19 270 457	Kilograms	-12%	Not designated	Free of duty
21	27111390	Butanes, liquefied (excluding of a purity of >= 95% of n-butane or isobutane): other	Surge within usual variance	48 320 795	Kilograms	54%	Not designated	Free of duty
22	31022100	Ammonium sulphate (excluding that in tablets or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	Not significant	24 977 756	Kilograms	24%	Not designated	Free of duty
23	48101990	Paper and paperboard used for writing, printing or other graphic purposes	Data error	111 389 937	Kilograms	1117%	Not designated	Free of duty
24	27101215	Light oils and preparations: Illuminating kerosene	Surge within usual variance	74 666 105	Litres	165%	Not designated	Free of duty
25	15119090	Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined (excluding chemically modified and crude): Other	Decline in imports	- 13 427 868	Kilograms	-10%	Not designated	10.0%
26	25231000	Cement clinkers	Not significant	7 755 912	Kilograms	8%	Not designated	Free of duty
27	85235210	Cards incorporating one or more electronic integrated circuits "smart cards": Digital	Ongoing monitoring	25 932 175	Units	33%	Not designated	5.0%

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
28	25030000	Sulphur of all kinds (excluding sublimed sulphur, precipitated sulphur and colloidal sulphur)	Decline in imports	- 19 077 351	Kilograms	-16%	Not designated	Free of duty
29	27101235	Light oils and preparations: Residual fuels	Decline in imports	- 26 622 019	Litres	-22%	Not designated	Free of duty
30	27111200	Propane, liquefied	Not significant	11 061 247	Kilograms	15%	Not designated	Free of duty
31	27132000	Petroleum bitumen	Not significant	20 592 097	Kilograms	31%	Not designated	10.0%
32	28362000	Disodium carbonate	Not significant	16 126 470	Kilograms	25%	Not designated	5.5%
33	17011300	Raw cane sugar, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter	Not significant	7 388 484	Kilograms	10%	Not designated	282.85c/kg
34	25010010	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: Not for human consumption	Surge within usual variance	65 103 460	Kilograms	424%	Not designated	Free of duty
35	27131200	Petroleum coke, calcined	Decline in imports	- 18 191 400	Kilograms	-19%	Not designated	Free of duty
36	28151200	Sodium hydroxide "caustic soda" in aqueous solution "soda lye or liquid soda"	Decline in imports	- 31 507 698	Kilograms	-29%	Not designated	20.0%
37	10059090	Maize (excluding seed for sowing): Other	Decline in imports	- 28 522 507	Kilograms	-30%	Not designated	Free of duty
38	98010040	Original equipment components: For goods vehicles	Not significant	2 918 455	Kilograms	5%	Not designated	20.0%
39	98010030	Automotive components: For motor cars	Not significant	19 899 290	Kilograms	43%	Not designated	20.0%
40	29053100	Ethylene glycol "ethanediol"	Data error	45 079 460	Kilograms	216%	Not designated	Free of duty
41	31026000	Double salts and mixtures of calcium nitrate and ammonium nitrate	Decline in imports	- 35 834 531	Kilograms	-36%	Not designated	Free of duty
42	15121190	Crude sunflower-seed or safflower oil: Other	Not significant	18 169 082	Kilograms	42%	Not designated	10.0%
43	26180000	Granulated slag (slag sand) from the manufacture of iron or steel	Selected for analysis	60 424 514	Kilograms	80026%	Not designated	Free of duty
44	08039010	Fresh or dried bananas (excluding plantains): Fresh	Not significant	10 980 085	Kilograms	23%	Not designated	5.0%

RANK	HS CODE	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION	EXPLANATION	REAL GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	UNITS	PERCENT GROWTH OR DECLINE, QUANTITY	DESIGNATION STATUS	APPLICABLE GENERAL DUTY
45	27101957	Other base oils for prepared lubricating oil	Selected for analysis	56 818 648	Litres	N/A	Not designated	0.1c/li with a maximum of 8%
46	25232100	White Portland cement, whether or not artificially coloured	Selected for analysis	37 873 614	Kilograms	226%	100% designated	Free of duty
47	25010090	Salts, including table salt and denatured salt, and pure sodium chloride, whether or not in aqueous solution: Other	Not significant	15 181 323	Kilograms	39%	Not designated	Free of duty
48	25201000	Gypsum; anhydrite	Ongoing monitoring	39 567 829	Kilograms	273%	Not designated	Free of duty
49	90189000	Instruments and appliances used in medical, surgical or veterinary sciences, not elsewhere specified	Decline in imports	- 1 515 388	Units	-3%	Not designated	Free of duty
50	27011900	Coal, whether or not pulverised, non-agglomerated (excluding anthracite and bituminous coal)	Decline in imports	- 296 772 274	Kilograms	-85%	Not designated	Free of duty

Source: Calculated from ITC Trade Map data. Downloaded from <https://www.trademap.org> in December 2025.