

MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS

2012

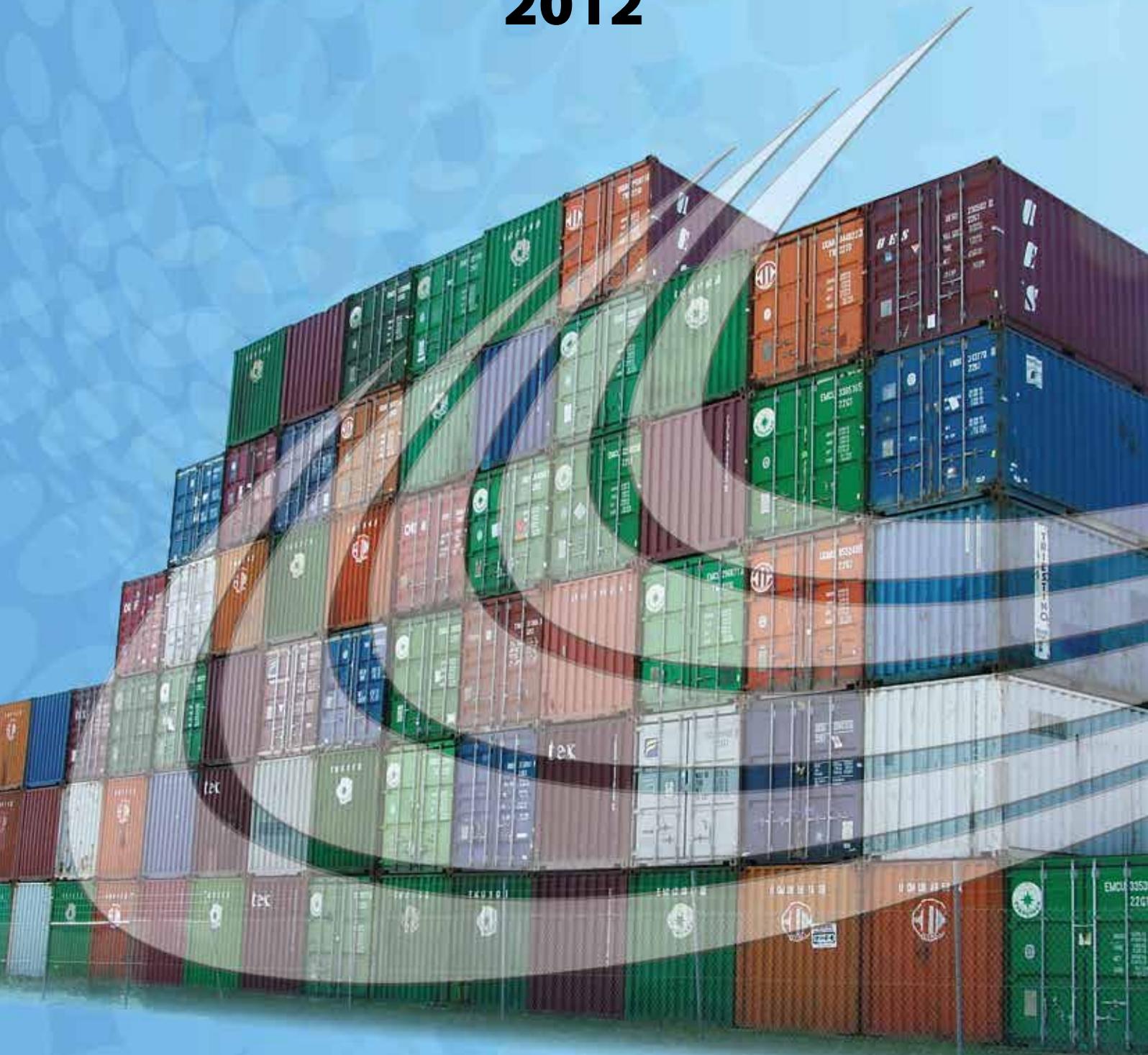




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1. WORLD TRADE

- 1.1. The top five merchandise exporters in 2012 were China (11.2 per cent of world exports), the United States (8.4 per cent of world exports), Germany (7.7 per cent of world exports), Japan (4.4 per cent of world exports) and the Netherlands (3.6 per cent of world exports).
- 1.2. While the leading top five importers were the United States (12.6 per cent of world imports), China (9.8 per cent of world imports), Germany (6.3 per cent of world imports), Japan (4.8 per cent of world imports) and the United Kingdom (3.6 per cent of world imports).
- 1.3. Africa's exports grew by 5.0 per cent in 2012 compared to 17.0 per cent in 2011, accounting for 3.5 per cent of the world total while imports rose by 8.0 per cent compared to 18.0 per cent in 2011, representing 3.3 per cent of the world total.

2. STATE OF SACU ECONOMY AND DIRECTION OF TRADE

Economic Growth

- 2.1. In 2012, SACU recorded a growth of 3.9 per cent, unchanged from the previous year, while the world output growth fell to 2.1 per cent in 2012 from 2.4 per cent in 2011.
- 2.2. The fastest growing SACU Member States in 2012 were Lesotho at 6.5 per cent, followed by Namibia at 5.0 per cent, while Swaziland recorded the lowest growth rate at 1.7 per cent in 2012. Botswana and South Africa recorded growth of 3.7 per cent and 2.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 1: GDP growth rates (%)

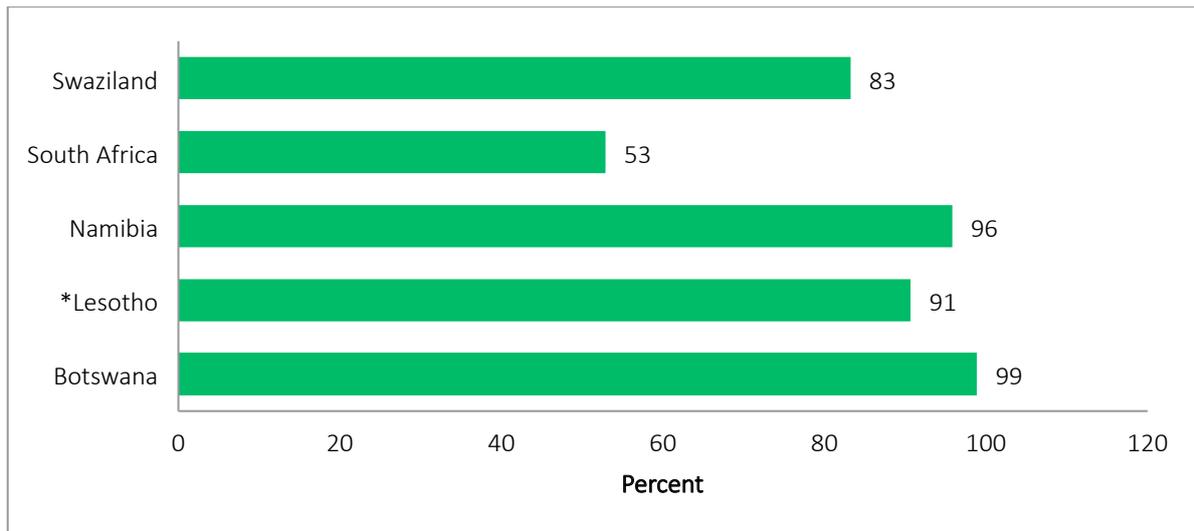
	2010	2011	2012
World	3.8	2.4	2.1
Africa	4.5	0.7	9.3
SACU	5.4	3.9	3.9
Botswana	8.6	6.1	3.7
Lesotho	7.1	2.8	6.5
Namibia	6.3	5.7	5.0
South Africa	3.1	3.5	2.5
Swaziland	1.9	1.3	1.7*

Source: World Trade Report 2013, and SACU statistics database

* - Forecast

Trade Dependence Index (TDI)

- 2.3. The trade dependence index (also often called the openness index) is a measure of the importance of international trade in the overall economy. Trade dependence index, is defined as the value of total trade (imports plus exports) as a percentage of GDP. It gives an indication of the degree to which an economy is open to trade.
- 2.4. Figure 1 below presents the trade dependency index for SACU Member States economies in 2012 (with the exception of Lesotho where data used is for 2011). There is a considerable variation in the degree of openness within these economies, with Botswana, Namibia, Lesotho and Swaziland indicating a high degree of openness.

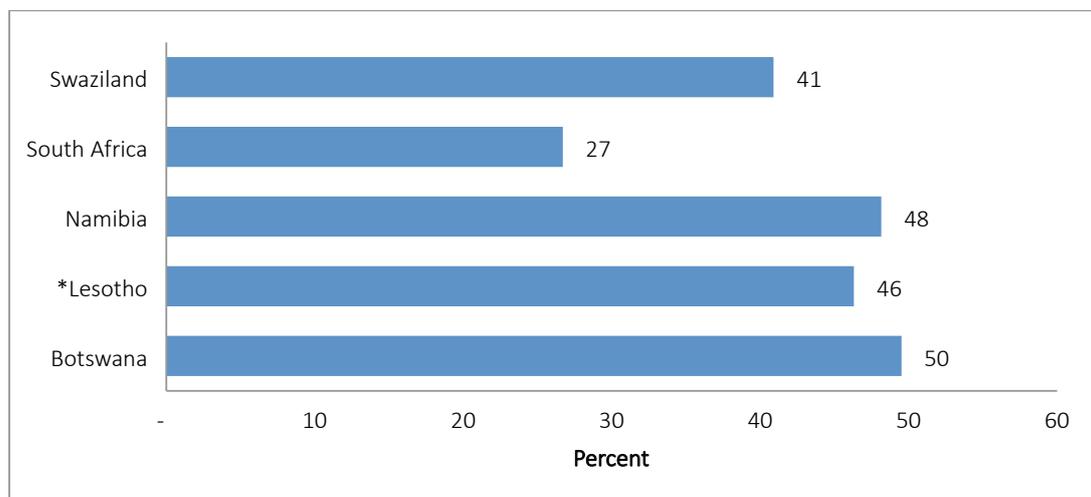


*used 2011 data for Lesotho

Figure 1: Trade Dependence Index, 2012

Import Penetration Index

- 2.5. The import penetration index is defined as the ratio of imports as a percentage of total domestic demand (the difference between GDP and net exports). The import penetration rate shows to what degree domestic demand is satisfied by imports. It may also provide an indication of the degree of vulnerability to certain types of external shocks.
- 2.6. Figure 2 below presents the import penetration index for SACU Member States economies in 2012 (with the exception of Lesotho where data used is for 2011). Imports satisfied 50 per cent of the aggregate demand in Botswana in 2012, with the remaining 50 per cent satisfied by the domestic production. While for South Africa, imports satisfied 27 per cent of the aggregate demand with the remaining 73 per cent satisfied by the domestic production.



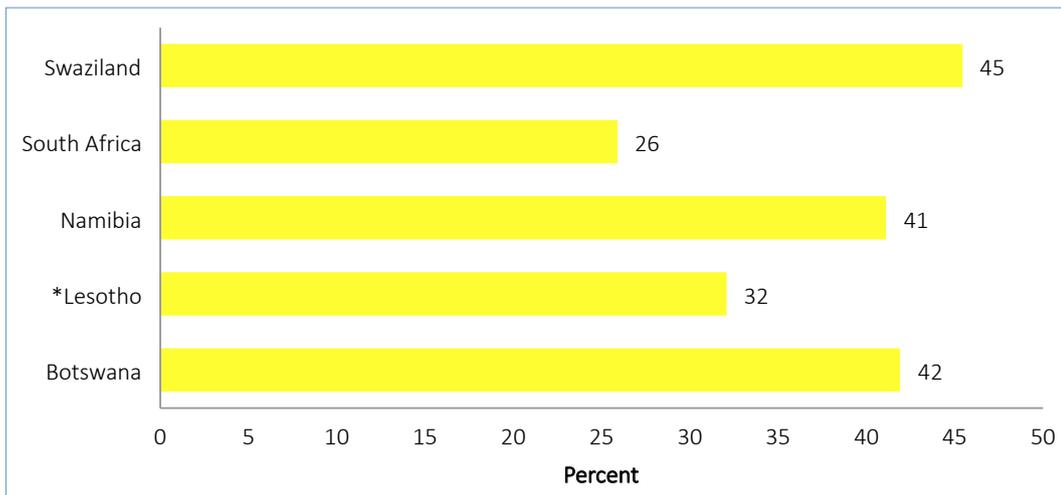
*used 2011 data for Lesotho

Figure 2: Import Penetration Index, 2012



Export Propensity Index

- 2.7. The export propensity index shows the overall degree of reliance of domestic producers on foreign markets.
- 2.8. Figure 3 below presents the export propensity index for SACU Member States economies in 2012 (with the exception of Lesotho where data used is for 2011). Domestic producers in Swaziland relied on foreign markets for 45 per cent of their production in 2012, followed by producers in Namibia (41 per cent), Botswana (42 per cent), Lesotho (32 per cent) and South Africa (26 per cent).

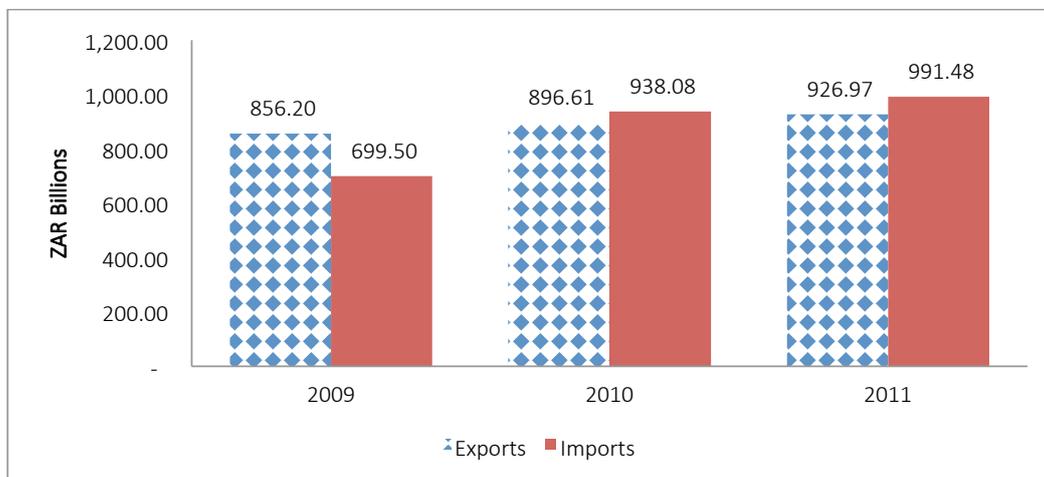


*used 2011 data for Lesotho

Figure 3: Export Propensity Index, 2012

Direction of Trade in 2011

- 2.9. The reference period for the **Direction of Trade section** for SACU as a bloc is 2011 as not all Member States have released their 2012 trade data.
- 2.10. In 2011, SACU total exports increased by 4.7 per cent to R896.61 billion from R856.20 billion recorded in 2010. SACU total export accounted for a 20.5 per cent share of the African merchandise exports in 2011. Similarly, SACU imports increased by 34.1 per cent to R938.01 billion in 2011 compared to R699.5 billion in 2010. In 2011, SACU imports accounted for a share of 22.7 per cent of the African merchandise imports. EU and ASEAN bloc remains the main trading blocs for SACU.



Source: SACU statistics database

Figure 4: SACU Trade, 2009-2011



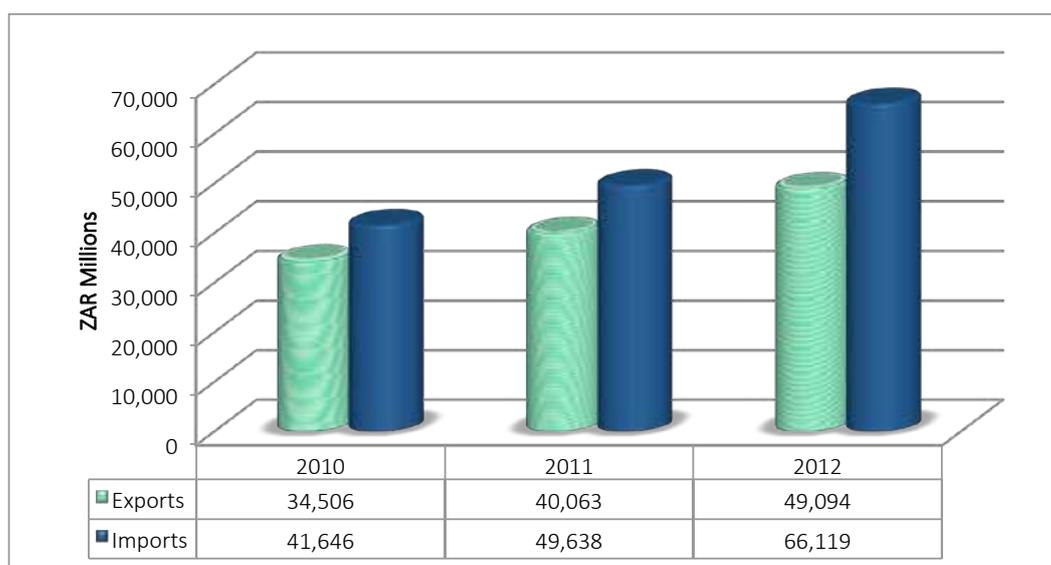
- 2.11. The top five commodities exported from SACU in 2011 were *gold-non-monetary* (HS71081300), accounting for 9.7 per cent of total exports followed by *iron ores and concentrates* (HS26011200) with a share of 5.3 per cent, *bituminous coal* (HS27011200) with a share of 5.0 per cent, *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 4.2 per cent, and *platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms* (HS71101900) with a share of 3.8 per cent. Minerals continue to dominate commodities that are exported from SACU to the rest of the world.
- 2.12. While the top five commodities imported into SACU in 2011 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) accounting for 0.9 per cent of total imports. This was followed by *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude* (HS27090000) with a share of 0.8 per cent, *distillate fuel* (HS27101130) with a share of 0.5 per cent, *petrol* (HS27101102) with a share of 0.3 per cent, and *other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm³ but not exceeding 3000 cm³* (HS87032390) with a share of 0.3 per cent.

Table 2: Top Five Commodities traded by SACU, 2011

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
Top Five Export Commodities				
1	71081300	Gold-non-monetary	74 837	9.7
2	26011200	Iron ores and concentrates	41 373	5.3
3	27011200	Bituminous coal	39 003	5.0
4	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	32 587	4.2
5	71101900	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	29 748	3.8
Top Five Import Commodities				
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	6 948	0.9
2	27090000	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	5 835	0.8
3	27101130	Distillate fuel	4 133	0.5
4	27101102	Petrol	2 019	0.3
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3000 cm ³	2 038	0.3



3. BOTSWANA



Source: SACU statistics database

Figure 5: Botswana’s Trade with ROW

3.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 22.5 per cent to R49.1 billion in 2012 from R40.1 billion in 2011, accounting for 1.0 per cent of Africa total exports. The main commodities exported in 2012 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn* (HS71023100) accounting for 67.1 per cent of total exports, *non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set* (HS71023900) accounting for 11.8 per cent of total exports and *nickel* (HS75011000) accounting for 5.6 per cent of total exports. United Kingdom was the main export destination for Botswana’s products in 2012 accounting for 60.7 per cent of total exports, followed by the South Africa (13.1 per cent), Israel (5.4 per cent), Norway (5.0 per cent), and Belgium (4.4 per cent).

Table 3: Botswana’s Top Export Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn	32 962	67.1
2	71023900	Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set	5 808	11.8
3	75011000	Nickel	2 730	5.6
4	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	794	1.6
5	71081200	Gold, non-monetary	679	1.4
6	02023000	Frozen boneless bovine meat	378	0.8
7	85443000	Ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets for vehicles, aircraft	354	0.7
8	28362000	Disodium carbonate	296	0.6
9	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3000 cm ³	271	0.6
10	71022100	Industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	216	0.4

3.2. Similarly, imports increased by 33.2 per cent to R66.1 billion in 2012 from R49.6 billion in 2011, accounting for 1.3 per cent of Africa total imports. The main commodities imported in 2012 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100), and *distillate fuel* (HS27101230). South Africa was the main source of commodities imported into Botswana in 2012 accounting for 62.8 per cent



of total imports, followed by the United Kingdom (16.7 per cent), Namibia (5.7 per cent), China (2.8 per cent), and United States of America (2.0 per cent).

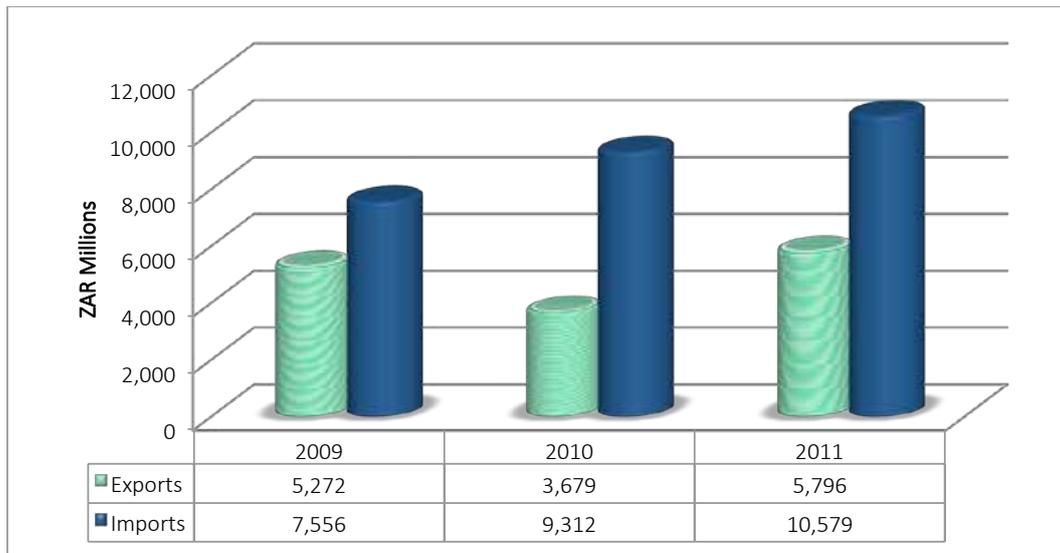
Table 4: Botswana's Top Import Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	17 359	26.3
2	27101230	Distillate fuel intended for use in diesel or semi diesel engines	4 229	6.4
3	27101202	Petrol	3 633	5.5
4	27160000	Electrical energy	1 938	2.9
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3000 cm ³	1 296	2.0
6	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	814	1.2
7	87041090	Other dumpers designed for off-highway use, n.e.s	793	1.2
8	85023900	Generating sets, (excl. wind powered) n.e.s	620	0.9
9	25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	590	0.9
10	87043190	Other motor vehicles for the transport of goods with G.V.M not exceeding 5 t, n.e.s	503	0.8

- 3.3. Botswana's intra-SACU exports increased by 29.4 per cent to R7.4 billion in 2012 compared to 2011. South Africa remained the main export destination for Botswana's commodities within the Union with exports value amounting to R6.4 billion followed by Namibia. Exports to Namibia increased significantly by 334.1 per cent in 2012 mainly due to *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100), and *other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm³ but not exceeding 3000 cm³* (HS87032390).
- 3.4. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2012 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 21.4 per cent of total intra-SACU exports (mainly to South Africa and Namibia), followed by *copper ores and concentrates* (HS26030000) accounting for a share of 10.5 per cent (mainly to South Africa). Intra-SACU exports accounted for 15.0 per cent of the total exports of Botswana in 2012 compared to 14.2 per cent in the previous year.
- 3.5. Botswana's intra-SACU imports increased by 37.0 per cent to R45.4 billion in 2012 compared to 2011. South Africa remains the main source of commodities imported into Botswana from the Customs Union accounting for 91.4 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by Namibia with 8.3 per cent. Imports from Namibia and Swaziland significant increased by 791.7 per cent and 199.4 per cent, respectively in 2012. The increase was mainly due to *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) from Namibia, and *essential oils containing 50 per cent or more ethyl or propyl alcohol* (HS33029010), and *mixture of odoriferous substance used in food or drink industries* (HS33021000) from Swaziland.
- 3.6. The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2012 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 12.5 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for a share of about 9.2 per cent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 68.7 per cent of the total imports of Botswana in 2012 compared to 66.8 per cent in 2011.



4. LESOTHO



Source: SACU statistics database

Figure 6: Lesotho's Trade with ROW

- 4.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 57.5 per cent to R5.8 billion in 2011 from R3.7 billion in 2010, accounting for 0.1 per cent of Africa total exports. The increase was mainly reflected in *men's or boy's suits, ensembles, jackets, trousers* (HS62034200) accounting for 15.5 per cent of total exports, and *water* (HS22019000) accounting for 8.5 per cent of total exports. South Africa was the main export destination for Lesotho's products in 2011 accounting for 46.8 per cent of total exports, followed by the United States of America (39.3 per cent), Canada (5.4 per cent), Belgium (2.9 per cent), and United Arab Emirates (0.7 per cent).

Table 5: Lesotho's Top Export Commodities, 2011

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	62034200	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, trousers-not knitted or crocheted	900	15.5
2	22019000	Water	491	8.5
3	62046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, skirts, trousers-not knitted or crocheted	317	5.5
4	85389045	Parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches	295	5.1
5	61046300	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, skirts, trousers-knitted or crocheted: of cotton	256	4.4
6	85281010	Reception apparatus for television, video monitors and projectors	239	4.1
7	61102010	Jerseys, pullovers, waist coats and similar articles: of cotton	204	3.5
8	71021000	Diamonds unsorted	174	3.0
9	61046200	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, skirts, trousers-knitted or crocheted: of synthetic fibres	149	2.6
10	61103010	Jerseys, pullovers, waist coats and similar articles: of man-made fibres	142	2.4



- 4.2. Similarly, imports increased by 13.6 per cent to R10.6 billion in 2011 from R9.3 billion in 2010, accounting for 0.3 per cent of Africa total imports. The main commodities imported in 2011 were *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals* (HS27101130), and *used household effects* (HS99999999). South Africa was the main source of commodities imported into Lesotho in 2011 accounting for 96.4 per cent of total imports, followed by the India (0.6 per cent), United States of America (0.6 per cent), Zambia (0.5 per cent), and China (0.4 per cent).

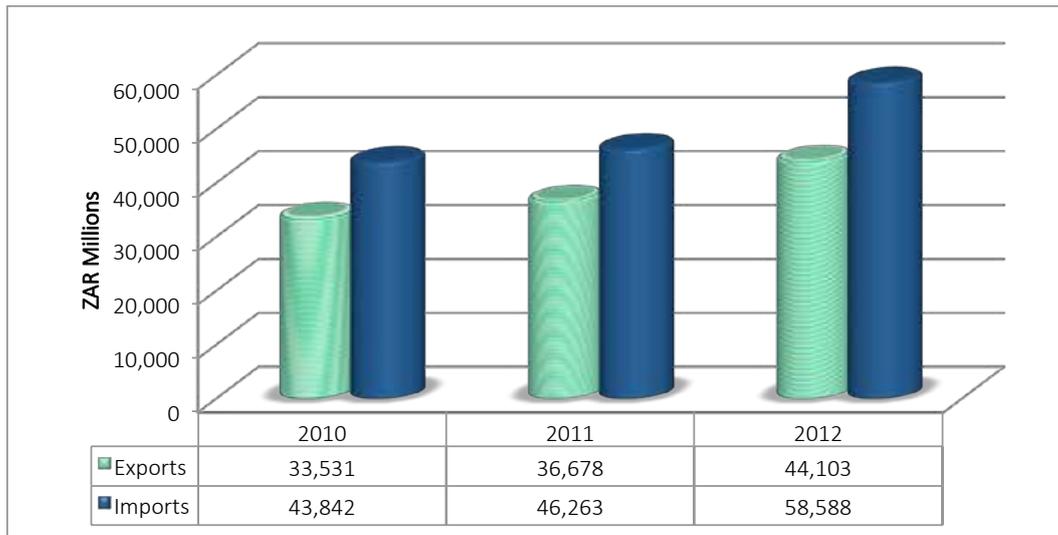
Table 6: Lesotho's Top Import Commodities, 2011

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27101130	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals	657	6.2
2	99999999	Used household effects	339	3.2
3	27101115	Cotton: ginned but not further processed	231	2.2
4	27111100	Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons: natural gas	174	1.6
5	30049000	Medicaments	164	1.6
6	10059000	Maize (corn): other	139	1.3
7	87089990	Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	124	1.2
8	02071490	Meat and edible offal of poultry	111	1.0
9	35061000	Prepared glues and other prepared adhesive, n.e.s.	108	1.0
10	11031300	Groats and meal: of maize (corn)	96	0.9

- 4.3. Lesotho's intra-SACU exports recorded a small increase of 0.1 per cent to R2.8 billion in 2011 compared to 2010. South Africa remained the main export destination for Lesotho's commodities within the Union with export value amounting to R2.7 billion followed by Botswana. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2011 were *waters* (HS22019000) with a share of 17.8 per cent of total intra-SACU export followed by *parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches* (HS85389045) accounting for a share of about 10.7 per cent. Intra-SACU exports accounted for about 47.7 per cent of the total export of Lesotho in 2011 compared to 75.1 per cent in 2010.
- 4.4. Lesotho's intra-SACU imports increased by 38.3 per cent to R10.2 billion in 2011 from R7.4 billion in 2010. South Africa remains the main source of commodities imported into Lesotho from the Customs Union followed by Botswana. The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2011 were *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals* (HS27101130) with a share of 9.2 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *used household effects* (HS99999999) accounting for a share of about 3.3 per cent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 95.6 per cent of the total imports of Lesotho in 2011 compared to 79.3 per cent in 2010.



5. NAMIBIA



Source: SACU statistics database

Figure 7: Namibia's Trade with ROW

5.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 20.2 per cent to R44.1 billion in 2012 from R36.7 billion in 2011, accounting for 0.9 per cent of Africa total exports. The main commodities exported in 2012 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) accounting for 21.3 per cent of total exports, and *uranium ores and concentrates* (HS 26121000) accounting for 11.4 per cent of total exports. South Africa was the main export destination for Namibian products in 2012 accounting for 17.4 per cent of total exports, followed by the United Kingdom (11.7 per cent), Angola (9.3 per cent), Belgium (8.2 per cent), and Botswana (6.8 per cent).

Table 7: Namibia's Top Export Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	9 407	21.3
2	26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates	5 029	11.4
3	79011200	Zinc, not alloyed	2 231	5.1
4	03038900	Other frozen fish, n.e.s	1 753	4.0
5	71023900	Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set	1 620	3.7
6	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	1 449	3.3
7	22030090	Beer made from malt - other	1 303	3.0
8	71081300	Semi-manufactured gold, non-monetary	1 010	2.3
9	03035400	Frozen mackerel	957	2.2
10	03047490	Other frozen fillets of hake, n.e.s.	798	1.8

5.2. While imports increased by 26.6 per cent to R58.6 billion in 2012 from R46.3 billion in 2011, accounting for 1.2 per cent of Africa total imports. The main commodities imported in 2012 were *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for 6.4 per cent of total imports, and *other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm³ but not exceeding 3000 cm³* (HS8703239) accounting for 5.2 per cent of total imports. South Africa was



the main source of commodities imported into Namibia in 2012 accounting for 69.7 per cent of total imports, followed by the Switzerland (6.0 per cent), China (4.0 per cent), Export Processing Zone (2.5 per cent), and United Kingdom (2.4 per cent).

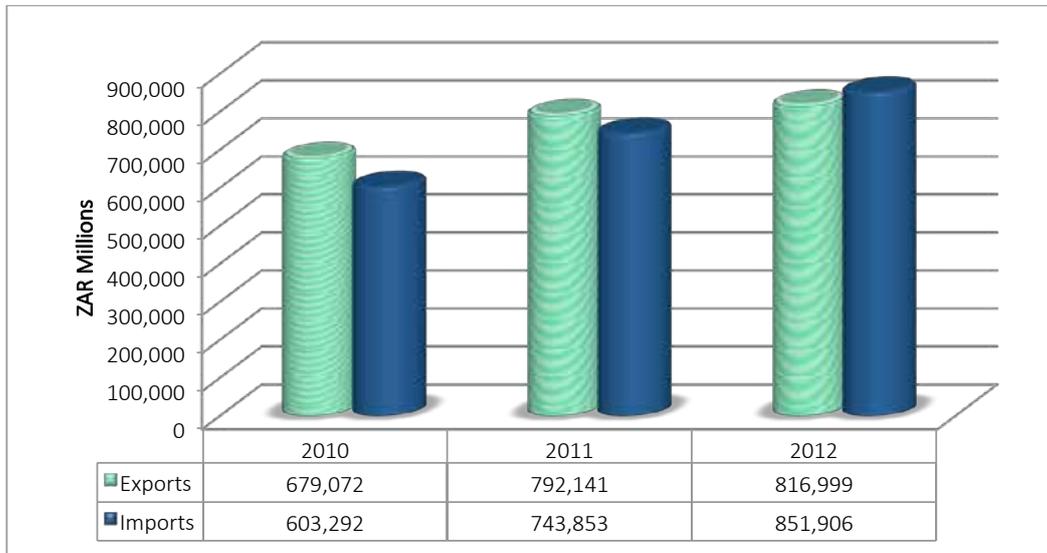
Table 8: Namibia's Top Import Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27101230	Distillate fuel	3 776	6.4
2	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3000 cm ³	3 063	5.2
3	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2 919	5.0
4	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	2 865	4.9
5	27101202	Petrol	2 091	3.6
6	89019000	Vessels for the transport of both goods and persons	797	1.4
7	89020000	Fishing vessels	783	1.3
8	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	781	1.3
9	74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	758	1.3
10	89040000	Tugs and pusher craft	648	1.1

- 5.3. Namibia's intra-SACU exports increased by 39.2 per cent to R10.6 billion in 2012 compared to R7.7 billion in 2011. In 2012, South Africa was the main export destination for Namibia's commodities within the Union with export value amounting to R7.7 billion followed by Botswana. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2012 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 24.1 per cent of total intra-SACU export (mainly to Botswana) followed by *beer made from malt* (HS22030090) accounting for a share of 10.9 per cent (mainly to South Africa). Intra-SACU exports accounted for 24.2 per cent of the total export of Namibia in 2012 compared to 20.9 per cent in 2011.
- 5.4. Namibia's intra-SACU imports increased by 18.5 per cent to R42.0 billion in 2012 compared to R35.4 billion in 2011. South Africa remains the main source of commodities imported into Namibia from the Customs Union followed by Botswana. The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2011 were *other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm³ but not exceeding 3000 cm³* (HS8703239) with a share of 7.2 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for a share of 7.0 per cent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for 71.7 per cent of the total imports of Namibia in 2012 compared to 76.6 per cent in 2011.



6. SOUTH AFRICA



Source: SACU statistics database

Figure 8: South Africa's Trade with ROW

- 6.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 3.1 per cent to R817.0 billion in 2012 from R792.1 billion in 2011, accounting for 15.8 per cent of Africa total exports. The main commodities exported in 2012 were *gold, non-monetary* (HS71081300) accounting for 21.0 per cent of total exports, and *bituminous coal* (HS27011200) accounting for 12.8 per cent of total exports. China was the main export destination for South Africa's products in 2012 accounting for 10.1 per cent of total exports, followed by the United States of America (7.9 per cent), Japan (6.1 per cent), Botswana (5.1 per cent), and Germany (4.5 per cent).

Table 9: South Africa's Top Export Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71081300	Gold, non-monetary	71 054	8.7
2	27011200	Bituminous coal	53 983	6.6
3	26011200	Iron ore and concentrates, Agglomerated	40 561	5.0
4	71101900	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, other	27 301	3.3
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm	22 544	2.8
6	71101100	Platinum, Unwrought or in powder form	21 964	2.7
7	72024100	Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	21 422	2.6
8	26011100	Iron ores and concentrates, Non-agglomerated	18 933	2.3
9	87042181	Other, double-cab, of a vehicle mass not exceeding 2 000 kg or a G.V.M. not exceeding 3 500 kg, or of a mass not exceeding 1 600 kg	15 105	1.8
10	84213930	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	13 189	1.6



- 6.2. Similarly, imports increased by 14.5 per cent to R852.0 billion in 2012 from R743.9 billion in 2011, accounting for 17.0 per cent of Africa total imports. The main commodities imported in 2011 were *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude* (HS27090000), and *original equipment components: For motor cars of heading 87.03* (HS98010030). China was the main source of commodities imported into South Africa in 2012 accounting for 14.1 per cent of total imports, followed by the Germany (9.9 per cent), Saudi Arabia (7.6 per cent), United States of America (7.2 per cent), and Japan (4.4 per cent).

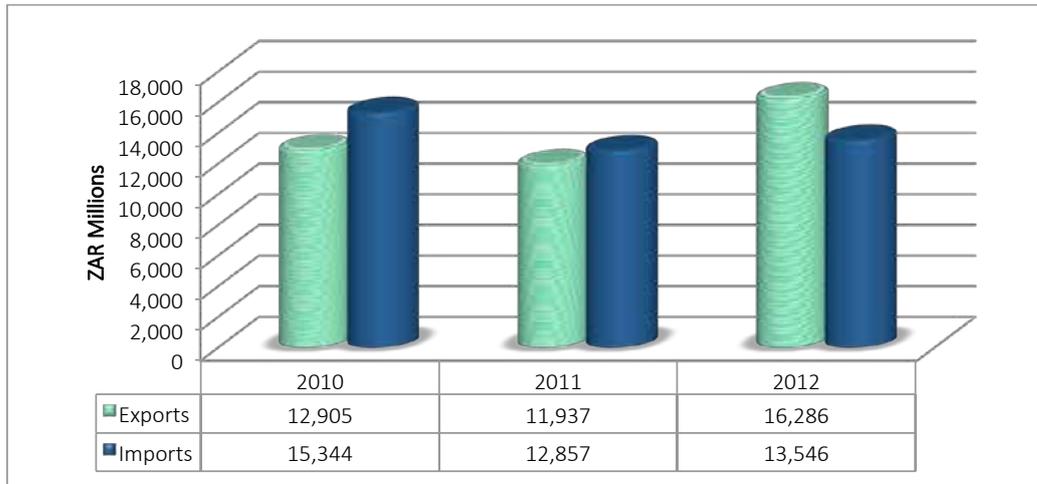
Table 10: South Africa's Top Imports Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27090000	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	129 034	15.1
2	98010030	Original equipment components: For motor cars of heading 87.03	30 179	3.5
3	27101230	Distillate fuel	27 471	3.2
4	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3 000 cm	16 162	1.9
5	85171210	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: Designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	15 288	1.8
6	30049000	Medicaments: other	12 427	1.5
7	27101202	Petrol	12 000	1.4
8	87032290	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, other	8 913	1.0
9	98010040	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles for the transport of goods of heading 87.04,	8 659	1.0
10	84713000	Portable automatic data processing machines, of a mass not exceeding 10 kg	8 502	1.0

- 6.3. South Africa's intra-SACU exports increased by 17.1 per cent to R103.8 billion in 2012 compared to R88.6 billion in 2011. In 2012, Botswana was the main export destination for South Africa's commodities within the Customs Union with export value amounting to R41.7 billion followed by Namibia. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2012 were *petrol* (HS27101202) with a share of 8.3 per cent of total intra-SACU export followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for a share of 6.0 per cent. Intra-SACU exports accounted for 12.7 per cent of the total export of South Africa in 2012 compared to 11.2 per cent in 2011.
- 6.4. South Africa's intra-SACU imports increased by 14.7 per cent to R21.5 billion in 2012 compared to R18.7 billion in 2011. Swaziland was the main source of commodities imported into South Africa from the Customs Union followed by Namibia. The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2012 were *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* (HS33021000) with a share of 11.7 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *other chemical products and mixtures* (HS38249090) accounting for a share of 6.6 per cent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for 2.5 per cent of the total imports of South Africa in 2012 remaining the same as in 2011.



7. SWAZILAND



Source: SACU statistics database

Figure 9: Swaziland's Trade with ROW

7.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 36.4 per cent to R16.3 billion in 2012 from R11.9 billion recorded in 2011, accounting for 0.3 per cent of Africa total exports. The main commodities exported in 2012 were *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* (HS33021000) accounting for 21.2 per cent of total exports, and *cane sugar* (HS17011400) accounting for 17.3 per cent of total exports. South Africa was the main export destination for Swaziland's products in 2012 accounting for 65.5 per cent of total exports, followed by the Mozambique (7.4 per cent), United States of America (3.3 per cent), Italy (2.2 per cent), and Germany (2.1 per cent).

Table 11: Swaziland's Top Export Commodities, 2012

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	3 459	21.2
2	17011400	Other cane sugar	2 822	17.3
3	38249090	Other chemical products and mixtures	2 040	12.5
4	26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	816	5.0
5	17011300	Cane sugar	734	4.5
6	49070010	Unused postage, revenue stamps and banking notes	521	3.2
7	17019900	Cane or beet sugar in solid form, n.e.s	402	2.5
8	17011100	Raw cane sugar in solid form	374	2.3
9	49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter	314	1.9
10	61091000	T-shirts, singles and other vests of cotton, knitted or crocheted	248	1.5

Similarly, imports increased by 5.4 per cent to R13.5 billion in 2012 from R12.9 billion in 2011, accounting for 0.3 per cent of Africa total imports. The main commodities imported in 2012 were *distillate fuel* (HS27101230), and *petrol* (HS27101202). South Africa was the main source of commodities imported into Swaziland in 2012 accounting for 85.4 per cent of total imports, followed by the China (4.8 per cent), Taiwan (1.5 per cent), India (1.0 per cent), and United States of America (1.0 per cent).

**Table 12: Swaziland's Top Import Commodities, 2012**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27101230	Distillate fuel	903	6.7
2	27101202	Petrol	857	6.3
3	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm ³ but not exceeding 3000 cm ³	316	2.3
4	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	222	1.6
5	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	202	1.5
6	10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	174	1.3
7	17011300	Cane sugar	155	1.1
8	25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	122	0.9
9	29181400	Citric acid	114	0.8
10	49019900	Printed books, brochure, leaflets and similar printed matter, n.e.s	112	0.8

- 7.2. Swaziland's intra-SACU exports increased by 32.9 per cent to R10.8 billion in 2012 compared to R8.1 billion in 2011. In 2012, South Africa was the main export destination for Swaziland's commodities within the Customs Union with export value amounting to R10.7 billion followed by Namibia. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2012 were *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* (HS33021000) with a share of 28.2 per cent of total intra-SACU export followed by *Other chemical products and mixtures* (HS38249090) accounting for a share of about 16.7 per cent. Intra-SACU exports accounted for 66.4 per cent of the total exports of Swaziland in 2012 compared to 68.2 per cent in 2011.
- 7.3. Swaziland's intra-SACU imports increased by 4.8 per cent to R11.6 billion in 2012 compared to R11.1 billion in 2011. South Africa remains the main source of commodities imported into Swaziland from the Customs Union followed by Lesotho. The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2011 were *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) with a share of 7.8 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *petrol* (HS27101202) accounting for a share of about 7.4 per cent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 85.5 per cent of the total imports of Swaziland in 2012 compared to 86.0 per cent in 2011.



8. DATA SOURCES

8.1. Sources for statistics for the SACU Statistics Database are:

- Statistics Botswana – Botswana
- Bureau of Statistics – Lesotho
- Namibia Statistics Agency – Namibia
- South African Revenues Services – South Africa
- Swaziland Revenue Authority – Swaziland
- WTO Statistics Database

8.2. The SACU statistical database can be accessed via the SACU website or at <http://stats.sacu.int>

The content of this publication is intended for general information only. The aim of this publication is to provide an overview of the main characteristics of SACU's trade. While precaution is taken to ensure the accuracy of information, the SACU Secretariat shall not be liable to any person for inaccurate information or opinions contained in this publication.

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