

MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS 2010

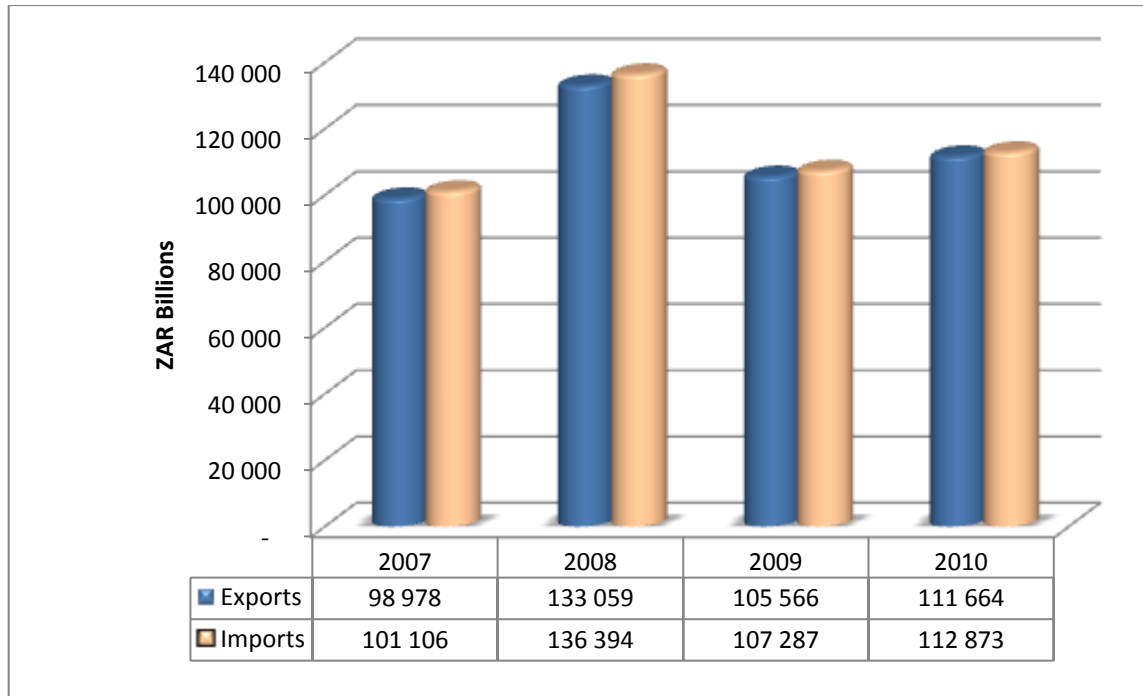


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1. WORLD TRADE AND SACU

- 1.1. In 2010, world merchandise exports grew by 5.8 percent, reaching R111.66 trillion from R105.57 trillion recorded in 2009.
- 1.2. Similarly, world merchandise imports grew by 5.2 percent, reaching R112.87 trillion from R107.29 trillion recorded in 2009.
- 1.3. The United States remained the world's biggest merchandise trader , with imports and exports amounting to R9.37 trillion and R14.43 trillion, respectively, in 2010. While, China and Germany ranked second and third respectively.



Source: WTO statistics database

Figure 1: World Trade

- 1.4. The Bulletin covers trade for SACU Member States up to 2010 with the exception of Lesotho with trade to 2009.
- 1.5. In 2009, SACU total exports declined by 17.2 percent to R676.72 billion from R816.89 billion recorded in 2008. SACU total export accounted for a 0.6 percent share of the world merchandise exports in 2009.
- 1.6. Similarly, SACU imports declined by 22.8 percent to R666.45 billion in 2009 compared to R863.73 billion in 2008. In 2009, SACU imports accounted for a share of 0.6 percent of the world merchandise imports.

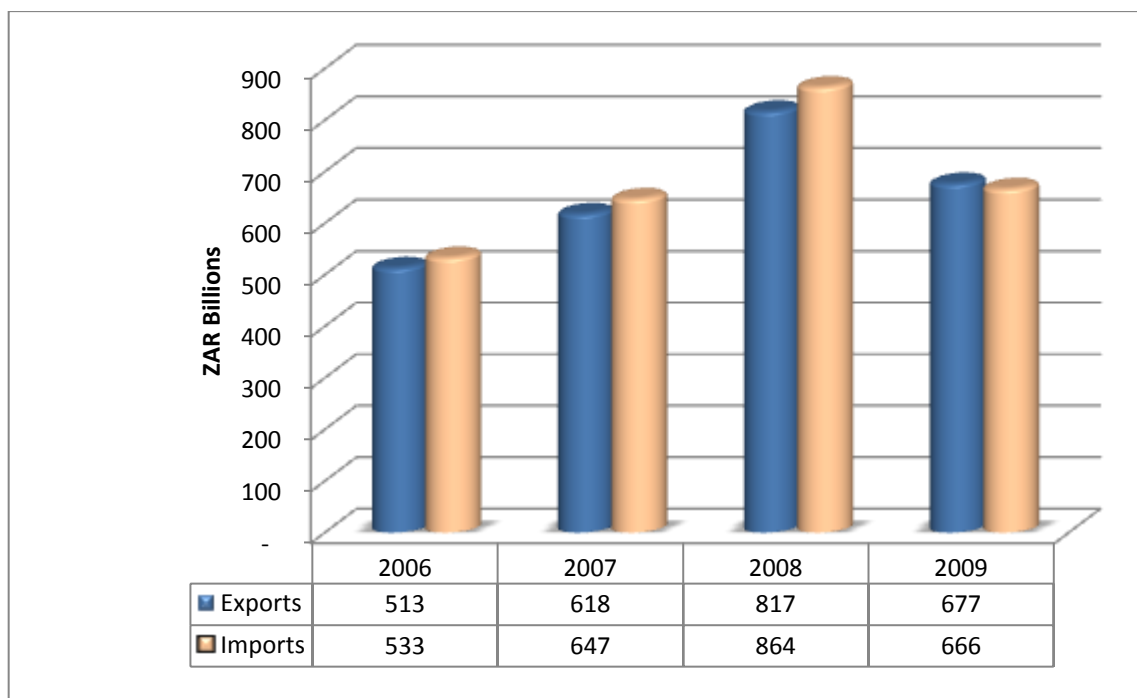


Figure 2: SACU Trade

2. BOTSWANA

International trade

- 2.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 21.2 percent to R34.5 billion in 2010 from R28.5 billion in 2009. This was because of improved domestic production and international commodity prices. With chapter 71 (*natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi precious stones etc*) accounting for about 69.6 percent of the total exports in 2010. Similarly, imports increased by 5.4 percent to R41.6 billion in 2010 from R39.5 billion in 2009, thus resulting in a trade deficit of R7.1 billion in 2010 compared to a deficit of R11.0 billion in 2009. The increase in trade was in line with the general performance of the world economy.

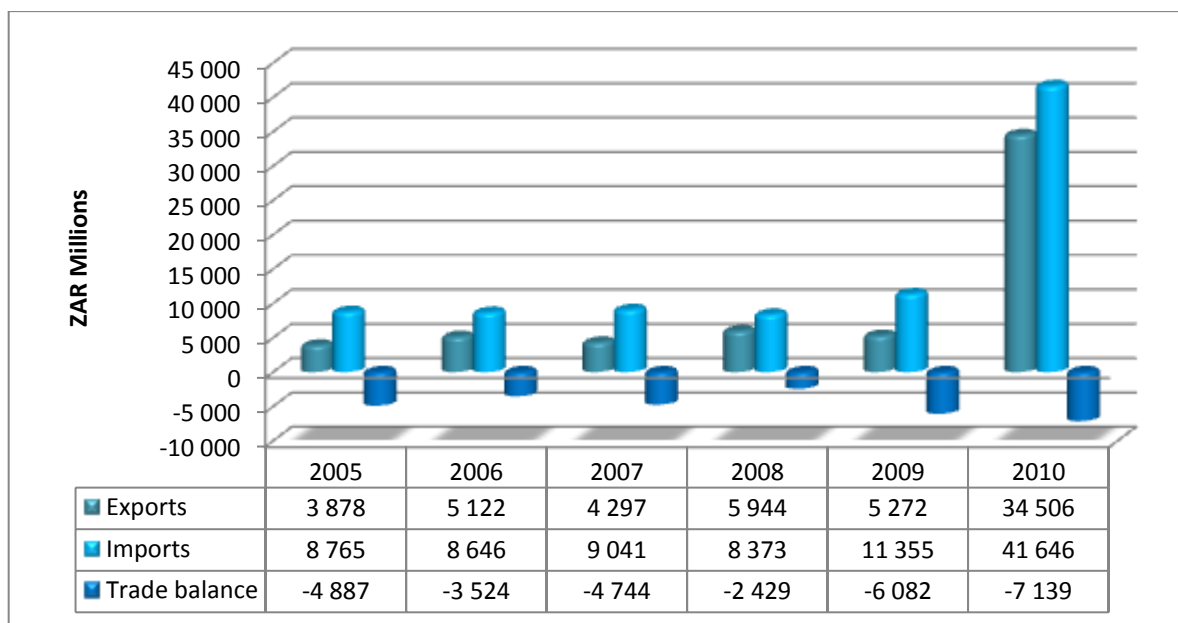


Figure 3: Botswana's Trade with ROW

Intra-SACU Trade

- 2.2. Botswana's exports to other SACU Member States increased moderately by 6.3 percent to R4.7 billion in 2010 compared to 2009. This increase in intra-SACU exports was mainly due to the increase in exports to South Africa. The main destination for Botswana's intra-SACU exports was South Africa followed by Namibia. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2010 were *articles of apparel and clothing accessories* (chapter 62) with a share of 14.8 percent of total intra-SACU export followed by *meat and edible meat offal* (chapter 02) accounting for a share of about 13.8 percent. Intra-SACU exports accounted for about 13.5 percent of Botswana total exports in 2010 compared to 12.7 percent in 2009.
- 2.3. In 2010, Botswana's intra-SACU imports increased by 1.4 percent to R30.7 billion compared to R30.3 billion in the previous year. Imports from all Member States increased during 2010, with a large share of imports coming from South Africa (98.2 percent) and Namibia (1.7 percent). The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2010 were *mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation* (chapter 27) with a share of 19.8 percent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *vehicles* (chapter 87) accounting for a share of about 10.0 percent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 89.0 percent of Botswana total imports in 2010 compared to 72.7 percent in 2009.

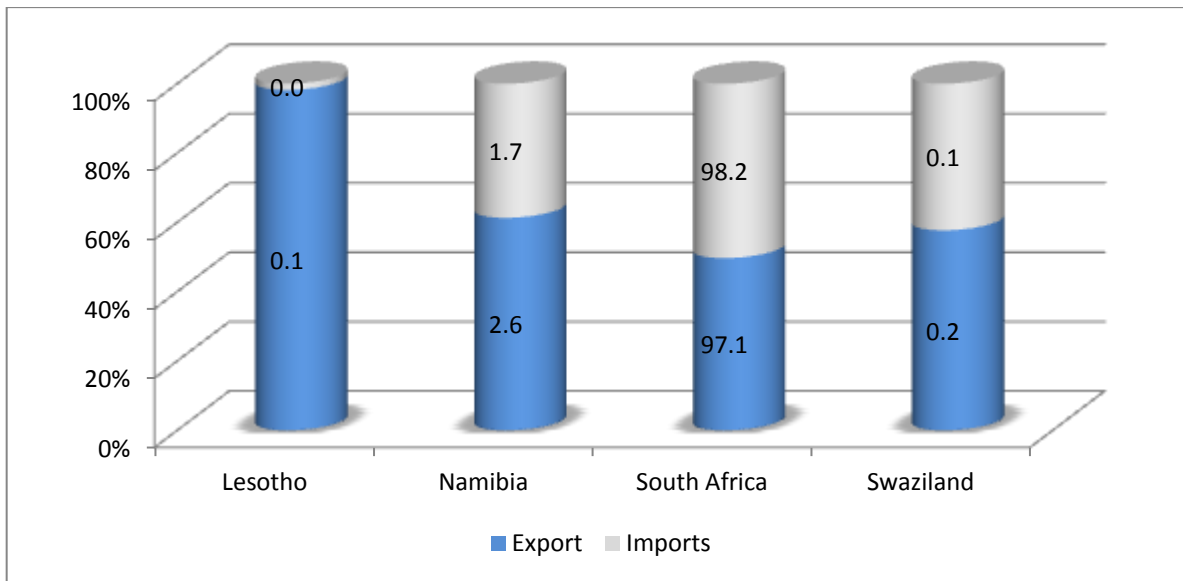


Figure 4: Botswana's Intra-SACU Trade Shares, 2010

Trade with Key Markets

2.4. The main destination for Botswana's exports in 2010 was the United Kingdom, with a share of 55.4 percent of total exports. The main commodities exported to the United Kingdom were mainly *natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi precious stones* (chapter 71) and *meat and edible meat offal* (chapter 02). The second and third destinations of goods from Botswana were South Africa (13.1 percent) and Norway (9.3 percent) respectively.

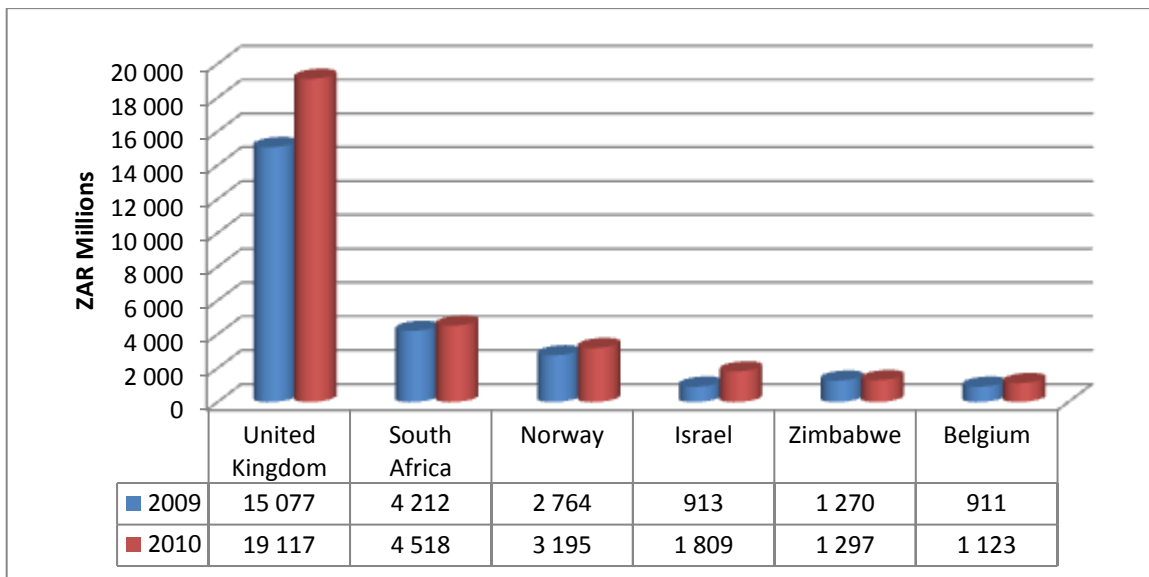


Figure 5: Key Export Destination, 2009-2010

2.5. South Africa has traditionally been the main supplier of goods to Botswana. Imports from South Africa accounted for 72.4 percent of total imports to Botswana in 2010. The main

commodities imported from South Africa was mainly *mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation* (chapter 27) and *machinery and mechanical appliances* (chapter 84). The second and third suppliers of goods to Botswana were the United Kingdom (9.2 percent) and China (5.3 percent) respectively.

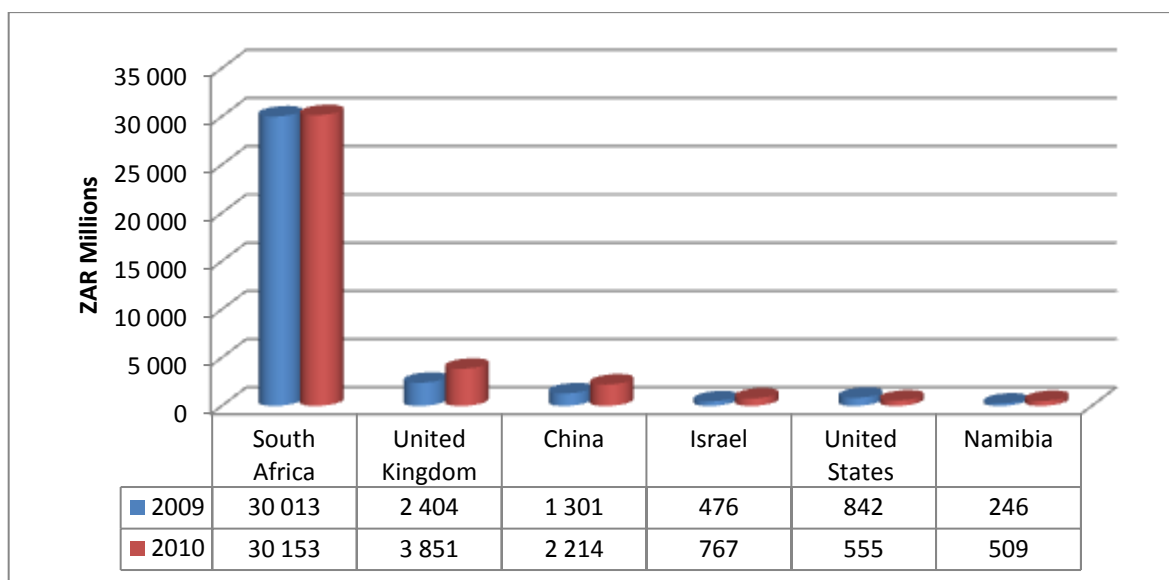


Figure 6: Key Import Market, 2009-2010

Key Trading Commodities per HS Chapter

- 2.6. Chapter 71 (*natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi precious stones etc*) continued to dominate the list of export commodities from Botswana, accounting for 69.6 percent of total exports in 2010 compared to 64.7 percent in 2009. This was followed by chapter 75 (*nickel and articles thereof*) with a share of 10.9 percent and chapter 02 (*meat and edible meat offal*) with a share of 3.4 percent.

Table 1: Botswana's Top Export Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals, coins etc	24 021	69.6
2	75	Nickel and articles thereof	3 764	10.9
3	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1 167	3.4
4	26	Ores, slag and ash	801	2.3
5	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	728	2.1
6	87	Vehicles other than railway, and parts and accessories thereof	541	1.6
7	28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals	539	1.6
8	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	481	1.4
9	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	363	1.1
10	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof	287	0.8

- 2.7. The United Kingdom was the main export destination of *pearls, precious stones, precious metals* (chapter 71) with a 78.5 percent share, followed by Israel and Belgium. While, the main destination of the second most exported commodities *nickel and article thereof* (chapter 75) was Norway with 84.8 percent share, followed by Zimbabwe and South Africa.

Table 2: Main Destinations of the Top 3 Exported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Destination	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals, coins etc		24 021	
		United Kingdom	18 854	78.5
		Israel	1 808	7.5
		Belgium	1 116	4.6
75	Nickel and articles thereof		3 764	
		Norway	3 193	84.8
		Zimbabwe	561	14.9
		South Africa	8	0.2
02	Meat and edible meat offal		1 167	
		South Africa	639	54.7
		United Kingdom	254	21.7
		Germany	187	16.0

- 2.8. During 2010, chapter 27 (*mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation*) was the main commodity imported into Botswana accounting for 14.8 percent of total imports. This was followed by chapter 71 (pearls, precious stones, precious metals, coins etc) with a share of 11.7 percent and chapter 84 (machinery and mechanical appliances) with a share of 10.7 percent.

Table 3: Botswana's Top Import Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils etc	6 160	14.8
2	71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals, coins etc	4 859	11.7
3	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof	4 442	10.7
4	87	Vehicles other than railway, and parts and accessories thereof	3 646	8.8
5	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	2 837	6.8
6	73	Articles of iron or steel	1 610	3.9
7	30	Pharmaceutical products	1 015	2.4
8	39	Plastics and articles thereof	783	1.9
9	72	Iron and steel	749	1.8
10	25	Salt, sulphur, cement	736	1.8

- 2.9. South Africa was the main import source of *mineral fuels, mineral oils, etc* (chapter 27) with a 93.3 percent share, followed by Namibia and Mozambique. While, the main source of the second most imported commodities *pearls, precious stones, precious metals, etc* (chapter 71) was the United Kingdom with a 74.4 percent share, followed by Israel and Belgium.

Table 4: Main Sources of the Top 3 Imported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Country	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils etc		6 160	
		South Africa	5 750	93.3
		Namibia	320	5.2
		Mozambique	54	0.9
71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals, coins etc		4 859	
		United Kingdom	3 617	74.4
		Israel	628	12.9
		Belgium	317	6.5
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof		4 442	
		South Africa	3 051	68.7
		China	781	17.6
		Slovakia	143	3.2

3. LESOTHO

International trade

- 3.1. Total exports to the rest of the world declined by 11.3 percent to R5.3 billion in 2009 from R5.9 billion recorded in 2008. The decline was mainly due to the decline in *articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crochet* (chapter 61) and *pearls, precious stones, metals etc* (chapter 71). On the other hand, imports increased by 35.6 percent to R11.4 billion in 2009 from R8.4 billion in 2008, mainly due to the increase in *vehicles* (chapter 87) and *mineral fuels, oils distillation products etc* (chapter 27). The resultant trade deficit for 2009 was R6.1 billion.

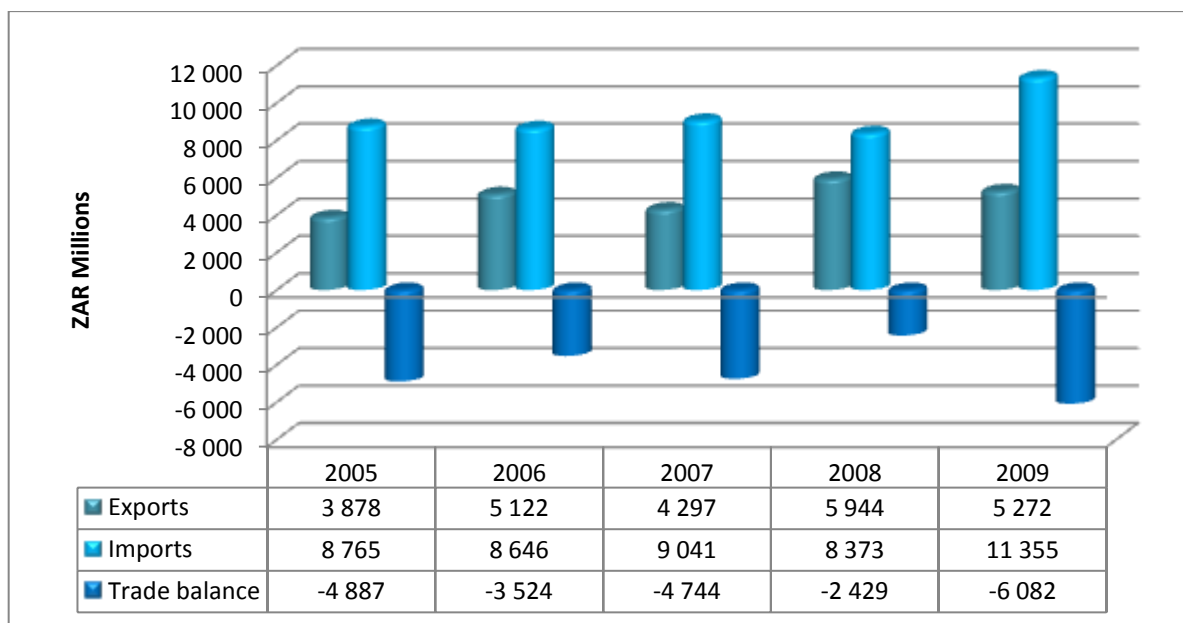


Figure 7: Lesotho's Trade with ROW

Intra-SACU Trade

- 3.2. Lesotho's intra-SACU exports increased moderately by 2.7 percent to R2.6 billion in 2009 compared to R2.5 billion in 2008. In 2009, South Africa accounted for 99.8 percent of Lesotho's intra-SACU exports. Intra-SACU exports accounted for about 49.0 percent of Lesotho's total exports in 2009.
- 3.3. Intra-SACU imports grew by 34.9 percent to R10.8 billion in 2009 compared to R8.0 billion in 2008. A large share of Lesotho's intra-SACU imports originate from South Africa, accounting for about 99.9 percent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 95.2 percent of Lesotho total imports in 2009.

Trade with Key Markets

- 3.4. The main destination for Lesotho's exports in 2009 was South Africa, with a share of 48.9 percent of total exports. The main commodities exported to South Africa were *electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof* (chapter 85) and *articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted* (chapter 62). The second and third destinations of goods from Lesotho were the USA (31.8 percent) and Canada (15.1 percent) respectively.

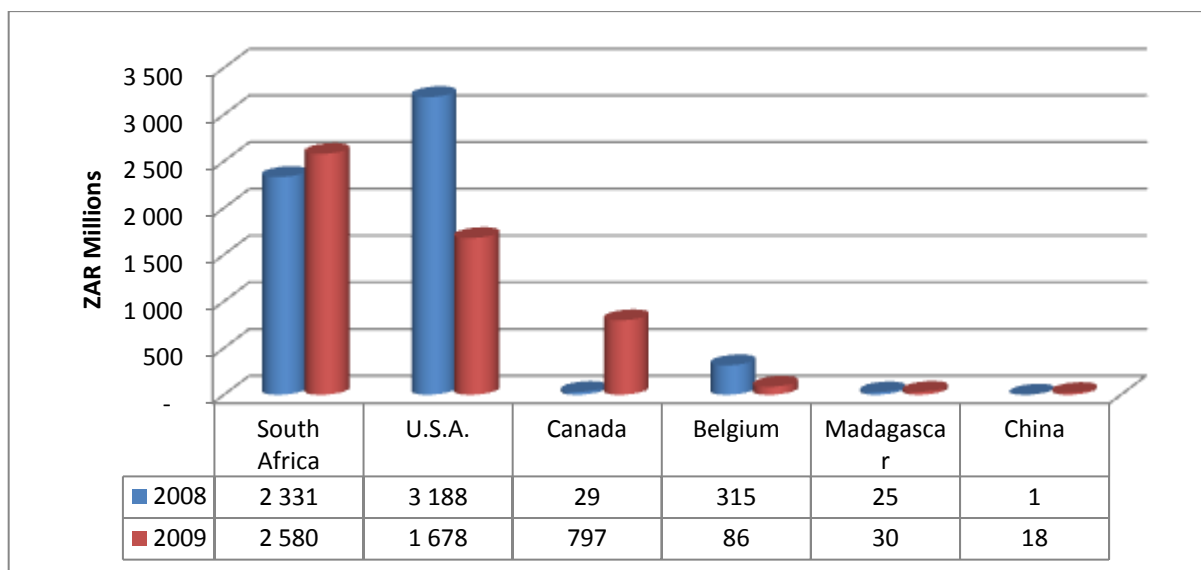


Figure 8: Key Export Destination, 2008-2009

- 3.5. South Africa has traditionally been the main supplier of goods to Lesotho. Imports from South Africa accounted for 95.2 percent of total imports to Lesotho in 2009. The main commodities imported from South Africa were mainly *mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation* (chapter 27) and *vehicles* (chapter 87). The second and third suppliers of goods to Lesotho were Japan (2.5 percent) and Germany (1.1 percent) respectively.

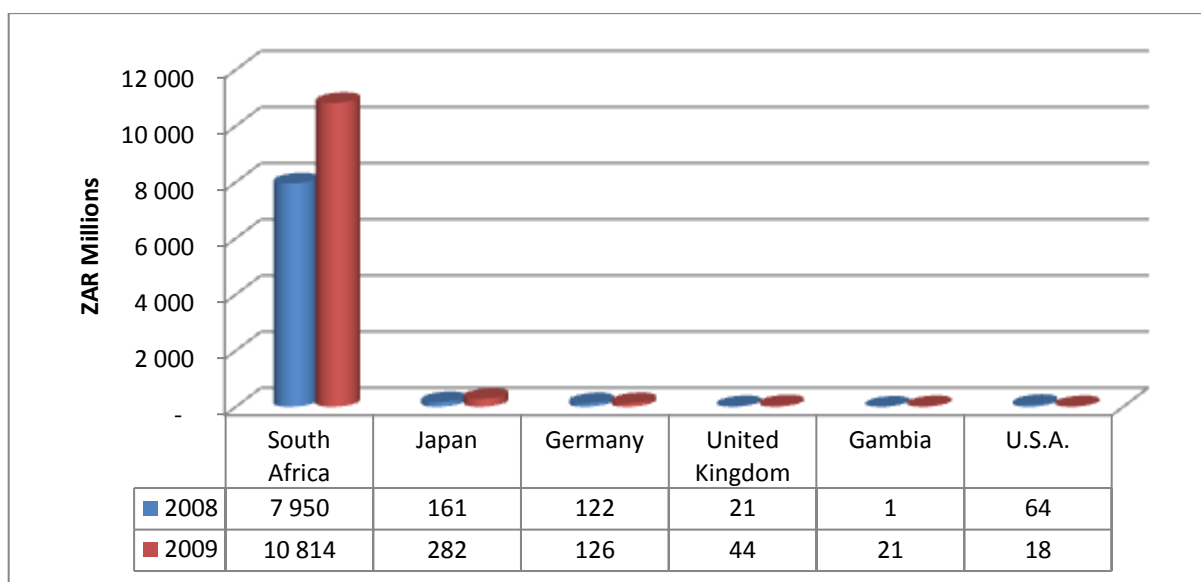


Figure 9: Key Import Market, 2008-2009

Key Trading Commodities per HS Chapter

- 3.6. Lesotho's main export commodities in 2009, were chapter 61 (*articles of apparel, accessories, knitted or crocheted*) accounting for 33.1 percent of the total export compared to 41.9 percent in 2008. This was followed by chapter 62 (*articles of apparel, accessories, not knitted or crocheted*) with a share of 24.6 percent and chapter 85 (*electrical machinery and electronic equipment*) with a share of 16.4 percent.

Table 5: Lesotho's Top Export Commodities, 2009

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 743	33.1
2	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	1 295	24.6
3	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	864	16.4
4	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	274	5.2
5	52	Cotton	259	4.9
6	64	Footwear, gaiters and the like	240	4.5
7	11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches etc	178	3.4
8	51	Wool, fine and coarse animals hair, horsehair etc	150	2.8
9	71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc	120	2.3
10	48	Paper or paperboard, articles of pulp etc	33	0.6

- 3.7. The USA was the major destination for Lesotho's export of *articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted* (chapter 61) with a 58.1 percent share followed by Canada and South Africa.

Table 6: Main Destinations of the Top 3 Exported Commodities, 2009

Chapter	Description	Destination	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted		1 743	
		USA	1 013	58.1
		Canada	450	25.8
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	South Africa	255	14.6
		USA	642	49.6
		South Africa	328	25.3
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	Canada	307	23.7
		South Africa	864	100

- 3.8. Chapter 27 (*mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc*) dominated the list of imports into Lesotho in 2009, accounting for 10.9 percent of total imports. This was followed by chapter 87 (*vehicles other than railway*) with a share of 10.2 percent and chapter 85 (*electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof*) with a share of 5.3 percent.

Table 7: Lesotho's Top Import Commodities, 2009

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and distillation products	1 240	10.9
2	87	Vehicles other than railway	1 156	10.2
3	85	Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof	600	5.3
4	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof	597	5.3
5	11	Products of the milling industry, malt, starches etc	477	4.2
6	02	Meat and edible meat offal	421	3.7
7	73	Articles of iron or steel	345	3.0
8	94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	344	3.0
9	15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavages products	328	2.9
10	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	306	2.7

- 3.9. South Africa was the main import source of *mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, etc* (chapter 27) with a 99.0 percent share followed by Mozambique. Similarly, the main source of *vehicles other than railway* (chapter 87) was South Africa with a share of 55.4 percent, followed by Japan and Germany.

Table 8: Main Sources of the Top 3 Imported Commodities, 2009

Chapter	Description	Country	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and distillation products		1 240	
		South Africa	1 128	99
		Mozambique	13	1
87	Vehicles other than railway		1 156	
		South Africa	631	55.4
		Japan	282	24.7
		Germany	125	11.0
85	Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof		600	
		South Africa	600	100

4. NAMIBIA

International trade

- 4.1. Total exports to the rest of the world declined by 14.6 percent to R38.3 billion in 2010 from R44.9 billion in 2009, this is reflected in the reduced values of *ores, slag and ash* (chapter 26), *vehicles* (chapter 87) and *salt, sulphur, earth etc* (chapter 25) exported. Similarly, imports declined by 15.5 percent to R43.7 billion in 2010 from R51.7 billion in the previous period, resulting in a trade deficit of R5.4 billion in 2010.

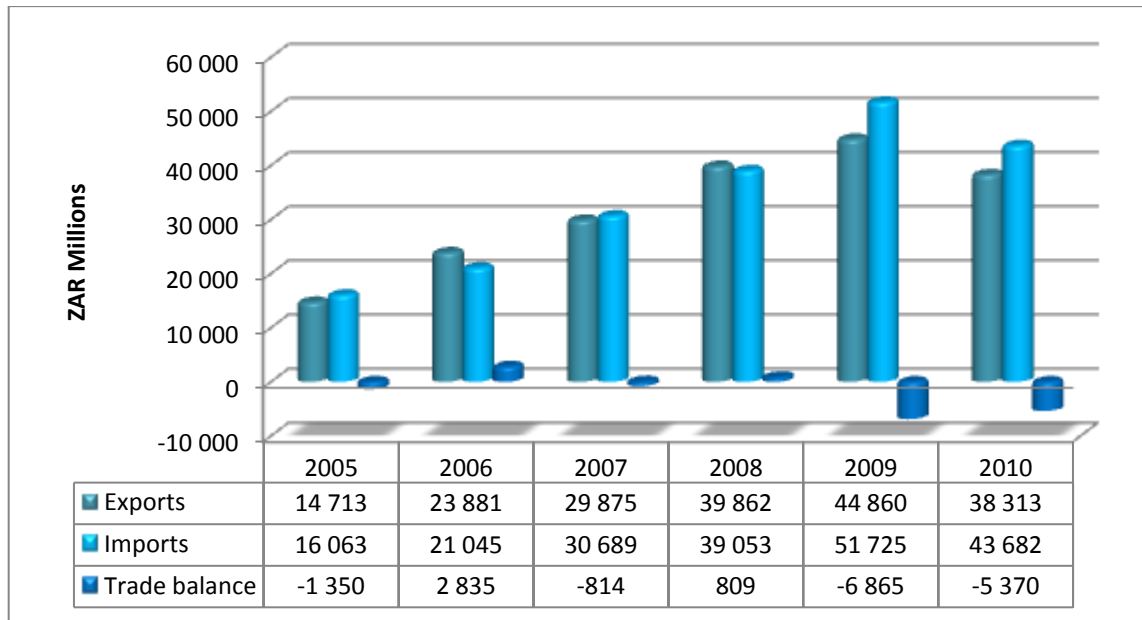


Figure 10: Namibia's Trade with ROW

Intra-SACU Trade

- 4.2. In 2010, Namibia's intra-SACU exports declined by 34.9 percent to R8.2 billion from R12.7 billion in 2009. Namibia's exports to all Member States declined in 2010 compared to 2009. The main destination for Namibia's intra-SACU export was South Africa followed by Botswana. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2010 were *meat and edible meat offal* (chapter 02) and *beverages, spirit and vinegar* (chapter 22) with shares of 13.3 percent of total intra-SACU export, respectively. Intra-SACU exports accounted for 21.6 percent of the total exports from Namibia in 2010.
- 4.3. Namibia's intra-SACU imports declined by 12.4 percent in 2010 to R31.9 billion compared to the previous year. This was due to the decline in demand for *vehicles* (chapter 87); *electrical machinery and equipments* (chapter 85); *machinery and mechanical appliances* (chapter 84), that accounts for 31.6 percent of total intra-SACU imports for Namibia. A large share of Namibia's intra-SACU imports came from South Africa (99.2 percent in 2010). Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 73.0 percent of Namibia total imports in 2010.

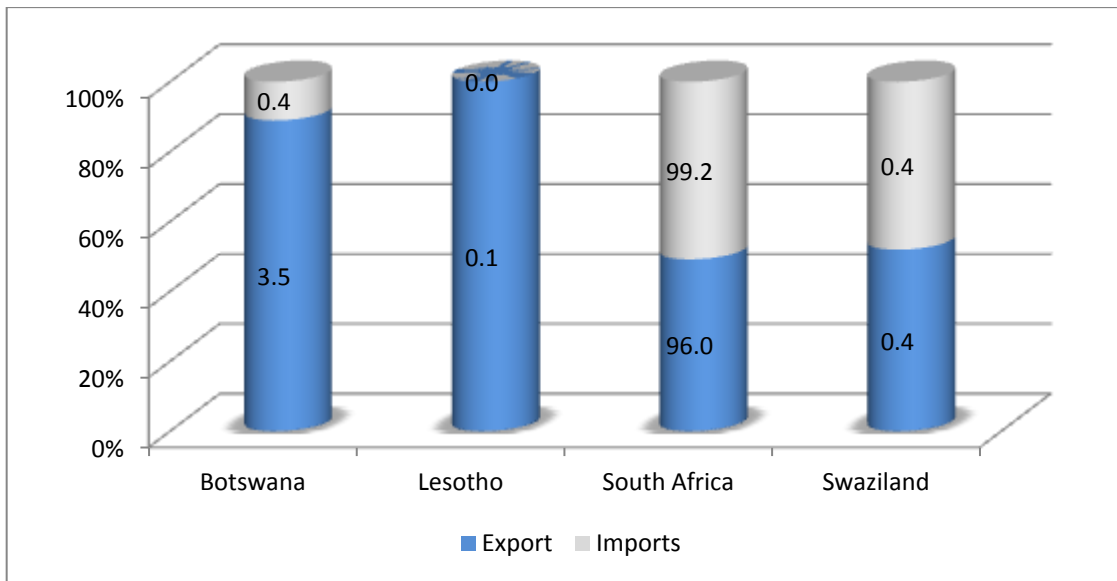


Figure 11: Namibia's Intra-SACU Trade

Trade with Key Markets

4.4. The main destination for Namibia's exports in 2010 was South Africa, with a share of 20.7 percent of total exports. The main commodities exported to South Africa were mainly *meat and edible meat offal* (chapter 02) and *beverages, spirit and vinegar* (chapter 22). The second and third main export destinations for Namibia's commodities were the United Kingdom with a share of 14.0 percent and Angola with a share of 10.7 percent.

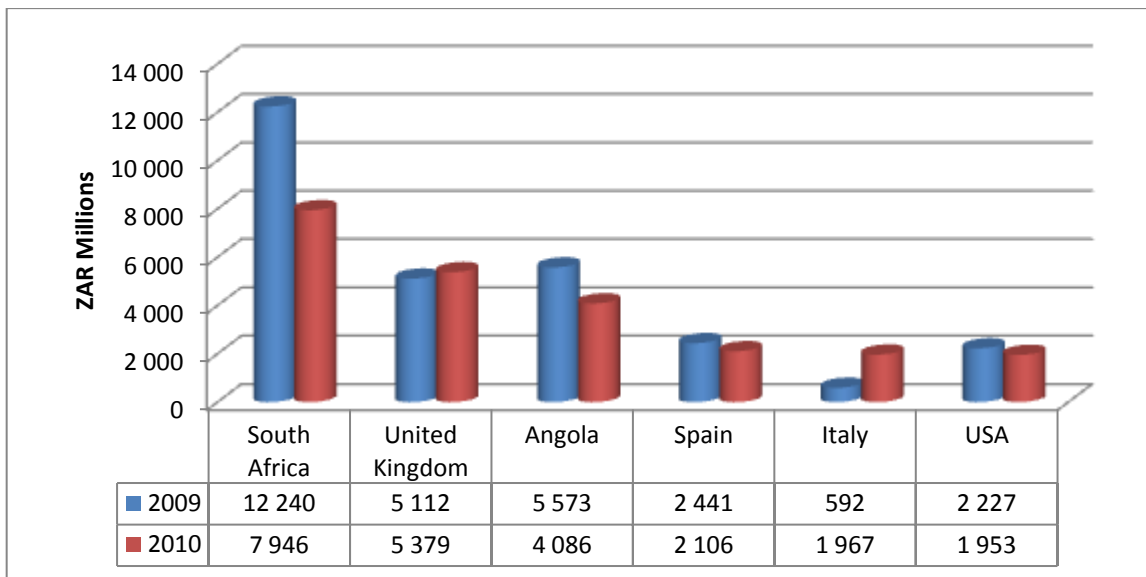


Figure 12: Key Export Destination, 2009-2010

4.5. South Africa has traditionally been the main supplier of goods to Namibia. Imports from South Africa accounted for 72.4 percent of total imports to Namibia in 2010. The main commodities

imported from South Africa were mainly *vehicles* (chapter 87), *machinery and mechanical appliances* (chapter 84) and *electrical machinery and equipment* (chapter 85). The second and third suppliers of goods to Namibia were the United Kingdom (12.3 percent) and China (2.8 percent) respectively.

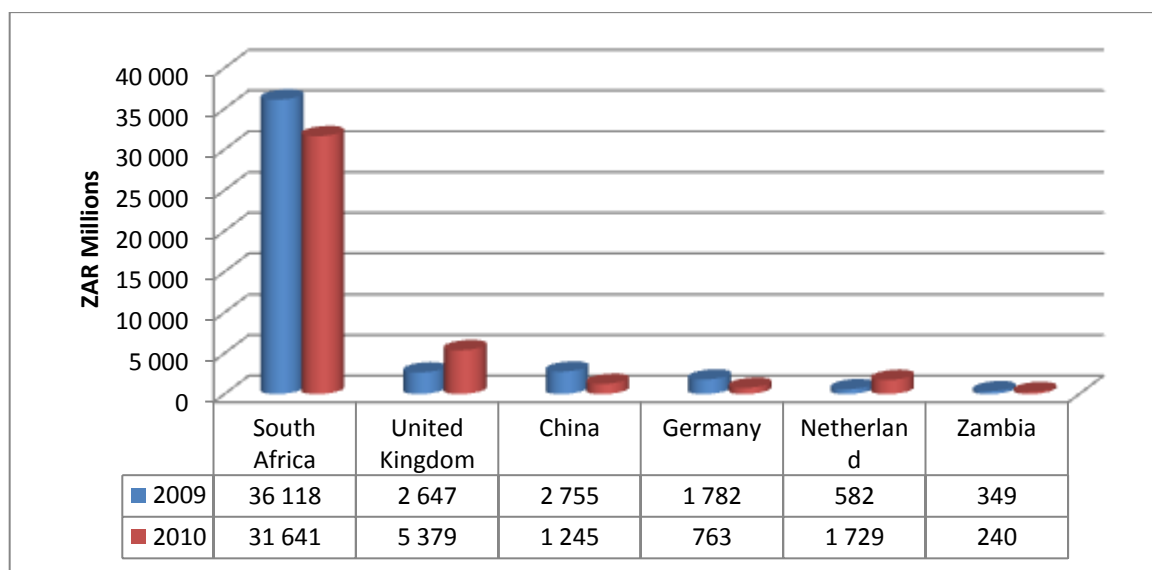


Figure 13: Key Import Market, 2009-2010

Key Trading Commodities per HS Chapter

- 4.6. Chapter 71 (*natural pearls, precious stones, precious metals and articles thereof*) continued to dominate the list of export commodities from Namibia, accounting for 25.5 percent of total exports in 2010 compared to 17.2 percent in 2009. This was followed by chapter 26 (*ores, slag and ash*) with a share of 16.3 percent and chapter 03 (*fish and crustaceans, mollusc and other aquatic invertebrates*) with a share of 13.7 percent.

Table 9: Namibia's Top Export Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc	9 776	25.5
2	26	Ores, slag, and ash	6 239	16.3
3	03	Fish and crustaceans	5 239	13.7
4	79	Zinc and articles thereof	2 603	6.8
5	74	Copper and articles thereof	1 862	4.9
6	22	Beverages, spirit and vinegar	1 472	3.8
7	87	Vehicles	1 421	3.7
8	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1 409	3.7
9	01	Live animals	932	2.4
10	84	Vehicles other than railway	854	2.2

- 4.7. The United Kingdom was the major destination for Namibia's exports of *pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc* (chapter 71) with a 51.0 percent share followed by South Africa and the USA. While, the major destinations of the second most exported commodities *ores, slag, and ash* (chapter 26) was Canada with 28.5 percent share, followed by France and the USA.

Table 10: Main Destinations of the Top 3 Exported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Destination	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc		9 776	
		United Kingdom	4 991	51.0
		South Africa	816	8.3
		USA	641	6.6
26	Ores, slag, and ash		6 239	
		Canada	1 777	28.5
		France	1 649	26.4
		USA	1 251	20.0
03	Fish and crustaceans		5 239	
		Spain	2 062	39.4
		South Africa	851	16.2
		Italy	697	13.3

- 4.8. During 2010, chapter 87 (*vehicles other than railway*) was the main commodity imported into Namibia accounting for 14.8 percent of total imports. This was followed by chapter 84 (*machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof*) with a share of 11.1 percent and chapter 27 (*mineral fuels, mineral oils etc*) with a share of 9.2 percent.

Table 11: Namibia's Top Import Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	87	Vehicles other than railway	5 845	13.4
2	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof	4 853	11.1
3	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	4 023	9.2
4	85	Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof	2 696	6.2
5	71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals, coins etc	2 004	4.6
6	39	Plastics and particles thereof	1 446	3.3
7	30	Pharmaceutical products	1 248	2.9
8	94	Furniture, lighting, signs, prefabricated buildings	1 213	2.8
9	17	Sugar and sugar confectionery	940	2.2
10	48	Paper or paper board, articles of paper pulp	824	1.9

- 4.9. South Africa was the main source of *vehicles* (chapter 87) with 82.6 percent share, followed by United Arab Emirates and the USA. Similarly, *machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof* (chapter 84) were mainly sourced from South Africa with a 65.9 percent share followed by Germany and China in 2010.

Table 12: Main Sources of the Top 3 Imported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Country	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
87	Vehicles other than railway		5 845	
		South Africa	4 854	82.6
		United Arab Emirates	351	6.0
		USA	130	2.2
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof		4 853	
		South Africa	3 200	65.9
		Germany	643	13.2
		China	222	4.6
27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products		4 023	
		South Africa	1 923	47.8
		Netherland	646	16.1
		United Kingdom	600	14.9

5. SOUTH AFRICA

International trade

- 5.1. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 25.8 percent to R677.2 billion in 2010 from R585.0 billion in 2009. With chapter 71 (*natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi precious stones etc*) accounting for about 22.5 percent of the total exports in 2010. Similarly, imports increased by 9.0 percent to R602.3 billion in 2010 from R552.9 billion in 2009, thus recording a trade surplus of R74.8 billion in 2010.

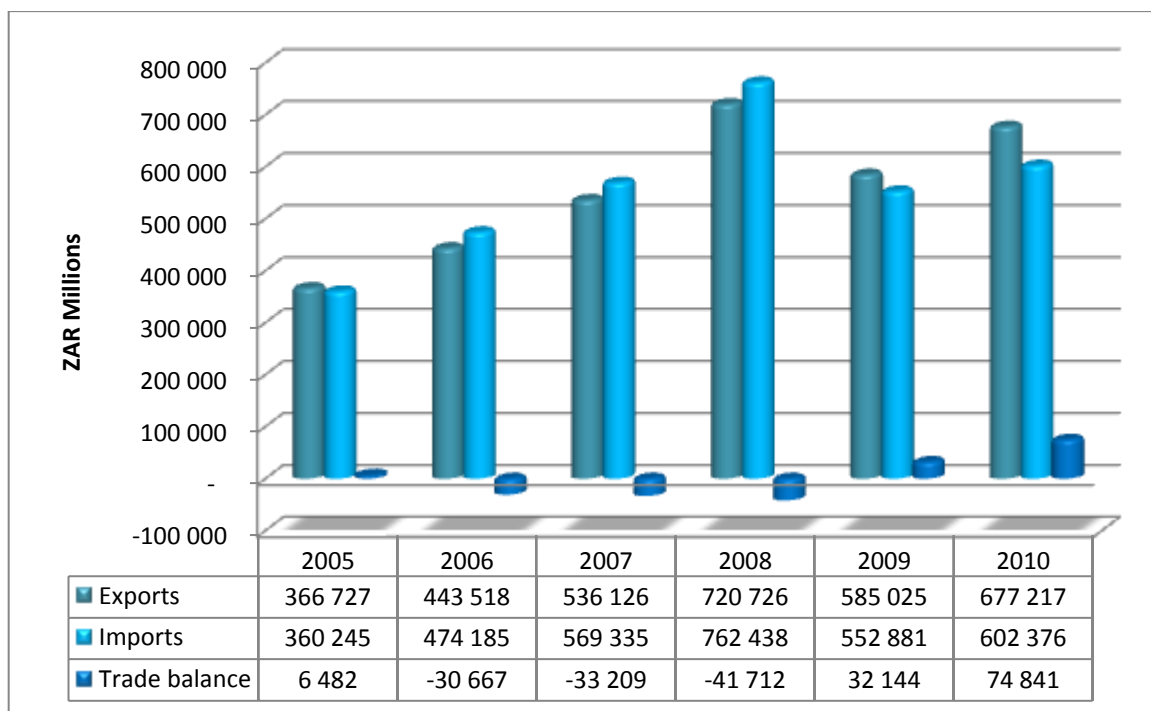


Figure 14: South Africa's Trade with ROW

Intra-SACU Trade

- 5.2. In 2010, South Africa's intra-SACU exports increased by 22.2 percent to R89.7 billion from R73.4 billion in 2009. This was mainly due to the increased exports to Namibia and Botswana that increased by 30.7 percent and 19.6 percent, respectively. The main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2010 were *mineral fuels, oils and distillation products* (chapter 27) with a share of 18.3 percent of total intra-SACU exports followed by *vehicles* (chapter 87) with a share of 10.9 percent. The main destination for South Africa's intra-SACU exports was Botswana followed by Namibia. Intra-SACU exports accounted for 13.2 percent of the total exports of South Africa in 2010 compared to 12.5 percent in 2009.
- 5.3. Intra-SACU imports stood at R16.3 billion in the year 2010, with a large share of imports coming from Swaziland (44.1 percent) and Namibia (30.8 percent). The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2010 were *sugar and sugar confectionery* (chapter 17) with a share of 10.7 percent of the total intra-SACU imports followed by *organic chemicals* (chapter 29) accounting for a share of 9.6 percent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for 2.7 percent of the total imports to South Africa in 2010 compared to 2.0 percent in 2009.

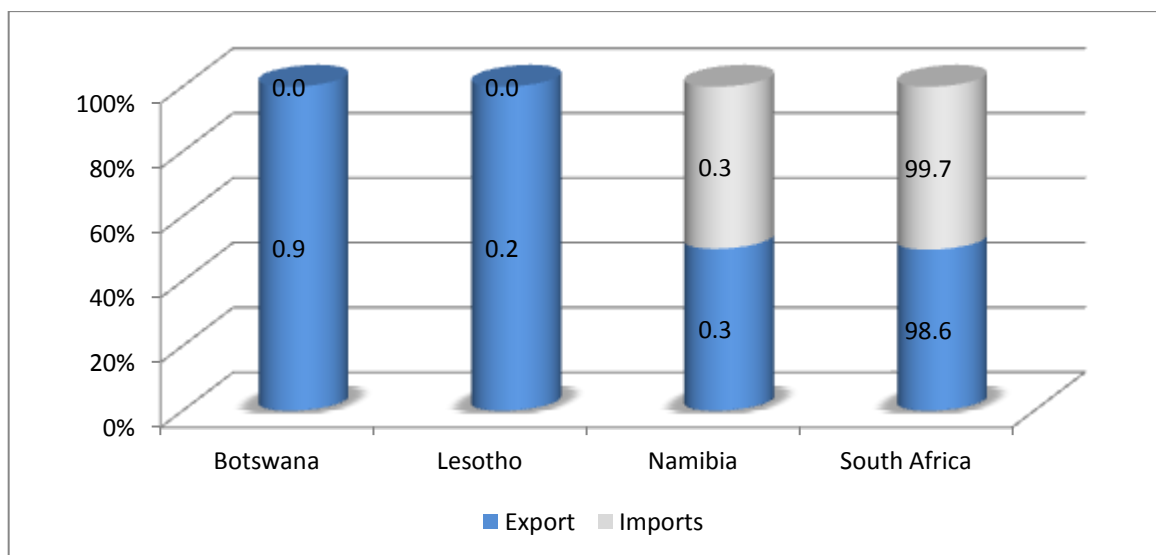


Figure 15: South Africa's Intra-SACU Trade

Trade with Key Markets

- 5.4. The main destination for South Africa's exports in 2010 was China, with a share of 8.8 percent of total exports. The main commodities exported to China were mainly *ores, slag and ash* (chapter 26), and *iron and steel* (chapter 72). The second and third main export destinations for South Africa's commodities were the USA with a share of 7.6 percent and Japan with a share of 6.9 percent.

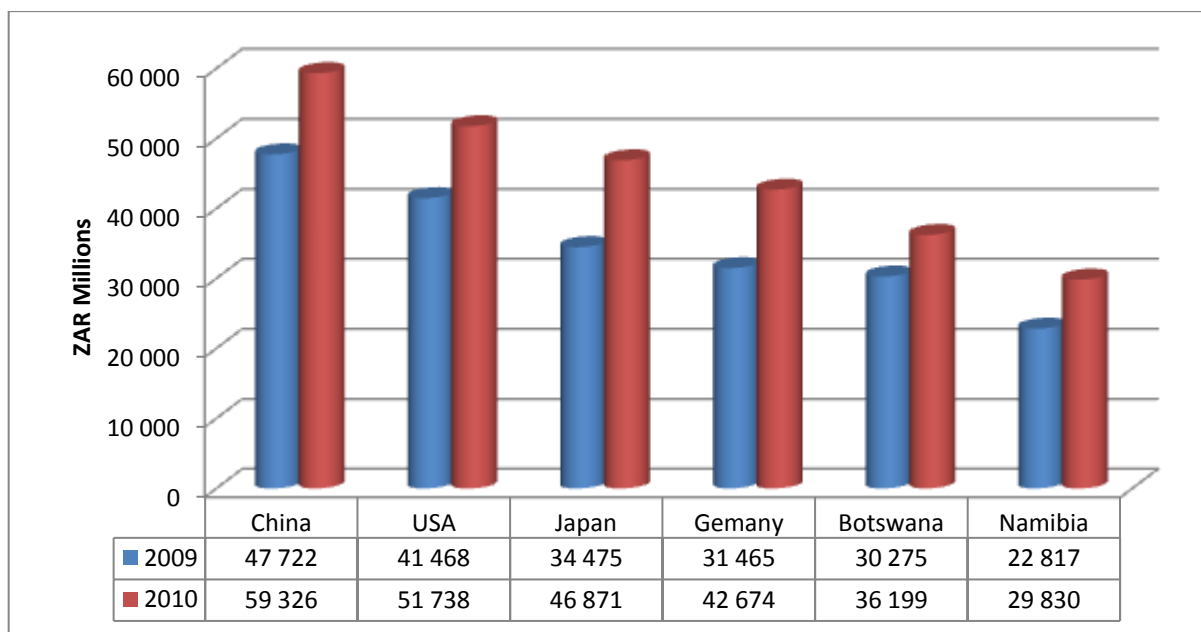


Figure 16: Key Export Market Destination, 2009-2010

- 5.5. Similarly, the main supplier of goods to South Africa in 2010 was China, accounting for 13.9 percent of total imports. The main commodities imported from China were mainly *electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof* (chapter 85), *machinery and mechanical appliances* (chapter 84)

and *footwear, gaiters and the like* (chapter 64). The second and third suppliers of goods to South Africa were Germany (11.0 percent) and the USA (7.0 percent) respectively.

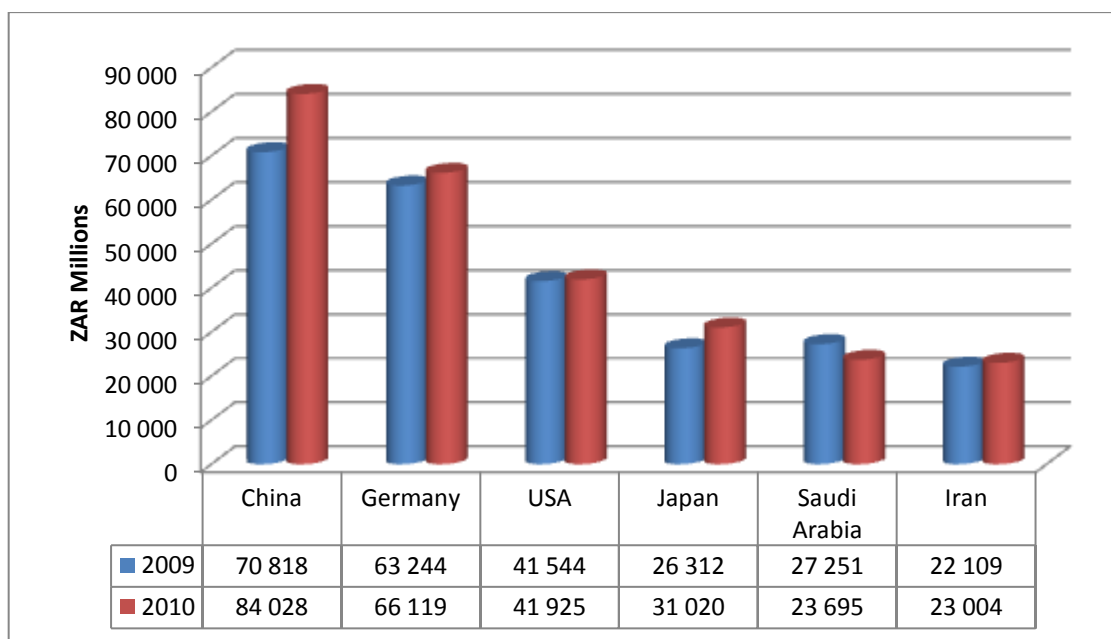


Figure 17: Key Import Market, 2009-2010

Key Trading Commodities per HS Chapter

- 5.6. Chapter 71 (*natural pearls, precious stones, precious metals and articles thereof*) continued to dominate the list of export commodities from South Africa, accounting for 22.5 percent of total exports in 2010 compared to 22.1 percent in 2009. This was followed by chapter 26 (*ores, slag and ash*) with a share of 10.6 percent and chapter 27 (*mineral fuels, oils, distillation products*) with a share of 10.2 percent.

Table 13: South Africa's Top Export Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc	152 577	22.5
2	26	Ores, slag, and ash	71 732	10.6
3	27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products	69 083	10.2
4	72	Iron and steel	59 216	8.7
5	87	Vehicles	56 706	8.4
6	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances	45 132	6.7
7	08	Edible fruits and nuts, peel of citrus fruit or lemon	16 142	2.4
8	85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof	14 941	2.2
9	76	Nickel and articles thereof	14 898	2.2
10	73	Articles of iron or steel	12 197	1.8

- 5.7. Japan was the main export destination of *pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc* (chapter 71) with a 15.9 percent share followed by Switzerland and the USA. While, the main destination of the second most exported commodities *ores, slag, and ash* (chapter 26) was China with 53.5 percent share, followed by Japan and Germany.

Table 14: Main Destinations of the Top 3 Exported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Destination	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
71	Pearls, precious stones, precious metals etc		152 578	
		Japan	24 222	15.9
		Switzerland	15 563	10.2
		USA	14 990	9.8
26	Ores, slag, and ash		71 732	
		China	38 385	53.5
		Japan	6 590	9.2
		Germany	5 590	7.4
27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products		69 083	
		India	12 944	18.7
		Botswana	11 650	16.9
		China	3 775	5.5

- 5.8. During 2010, chapter 27 (*mineral fuels, mineral oils etc*) was the main commodity sourced into South Africa, accounting for 19.1 percent of the total imports. This was followed by chapter 84 (*machinery and equipments*) with a share of 14.4 percent and chapter 85 (*electrical machinery and equipments*) with a share of 10.6 percent.

Table 15: South Africa's Top Import Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation	115 060	19.1
2	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof	87 063	14.5
3	85	Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof	64 022	10.6
4	87	Vehicles other than railway	51 616	8.6
5	98	Original equipment components	37 940	6.3
6	39	Plastics and particles thereof	15 384	2.6
7	90	Optical, photographic, cinematograph instruments and apparatus etc	15 285	2.5
8	30	Pharmaceutical products	15 091	2.5
9	29	Organic chemicals	12 144	2.0
10	38	Miscellaneous chemicals products	9 183	1.5

- 5.9. Iran was the main source of *mineral fuels, mineral oils etc* (chapter 27) with 19.9 percent share, followed by Saudi Arabia and Nigeria. While, *machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof* (chapter 84) were mainly sourced from China with a 20.7 percent share followed by Germany and the USA in 2010.

Table 16: Main Sources of the Top 3 Imported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Country of consignment	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
27	Mineral fuels, oils, distillation products		115 025	
		Iran	22 856	19.9
		Saudi Arabia	20 302	17.7
		Nigeria	15 899	13.8
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof		87 063	
		China	17 947	20.6
		Germany	11 647	13.4
		USA	10 442	12.0
85	Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof		64 022	
		China	18 957	29.6
		Germany	5 089	7.9
		USA	3 554	5.6

6. SWAZILAND

International trade

- 6.1. Total exports to the rest of the world declined by 3.4 percent to R12.6 billion in 2010 from R13.1 billion recorded in 2009, this is reflected in the reduced values of *pulp of wood, wasted scrap of paper or paper board* (chapter 47), *sugar and sugar confectionery* (chapter 17) and *organic chemicals* (chapter 29) exported. On the other hand, imports increased by 18.1 percent to R13.0 billion in 2010 from R11.0 billion in 2009, thus recording a trade deficit of R0.3 billion in 2010.

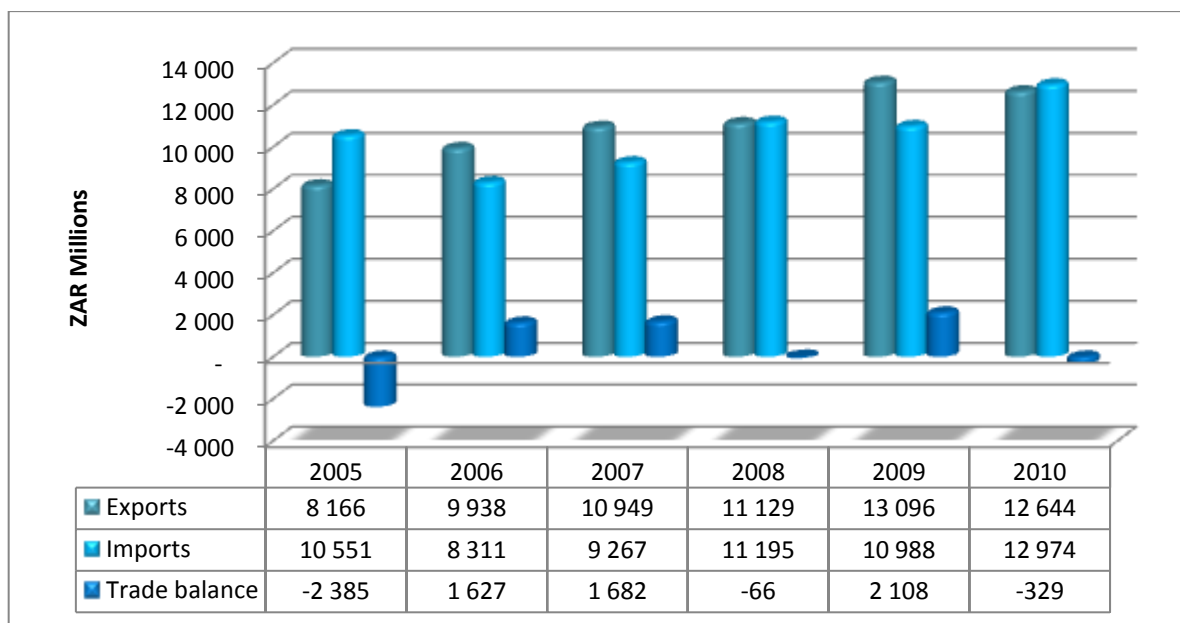


Figure 18: Trade with ROW

Intra-SACU Trade

- 6.2. Swaziland's exports to other SACU Member States increased by 5.7 percent to R7.3 billion in 2010. This was mainly due to the increase in exports to South Africa. The main destination for Swaziland's intra-SACU exports was South Africa followed by Botswana. While, the main commodities exported to other SACU Member States in 2010 were *essential oils, perfumery* (chapter 33) with a share of 27.3 percent of total intra-SACU exports followed by *miscellaneous chemical products* (chapter 38) accounting for a share of 19.4 percent. Intra-SACU exports accounted for about 57.6 percent of the total exports for 2010.
- 6.3. Swaziland's intra-SACU imports grew by 18.7 percent to R11.4 billion in 2010 compared to the previous year. This was mainly due to the increase in imports from South Africa. The main commodities imported from other SACU Member States in 2010 were *mineral fuels, mineral oils and products* (chapter 27) with a share of 11.9 percent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *meat and edible meat products* (chapter 02) accounting for a share of 9.1 percent. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 87.9 percent of the total imports for 2010.

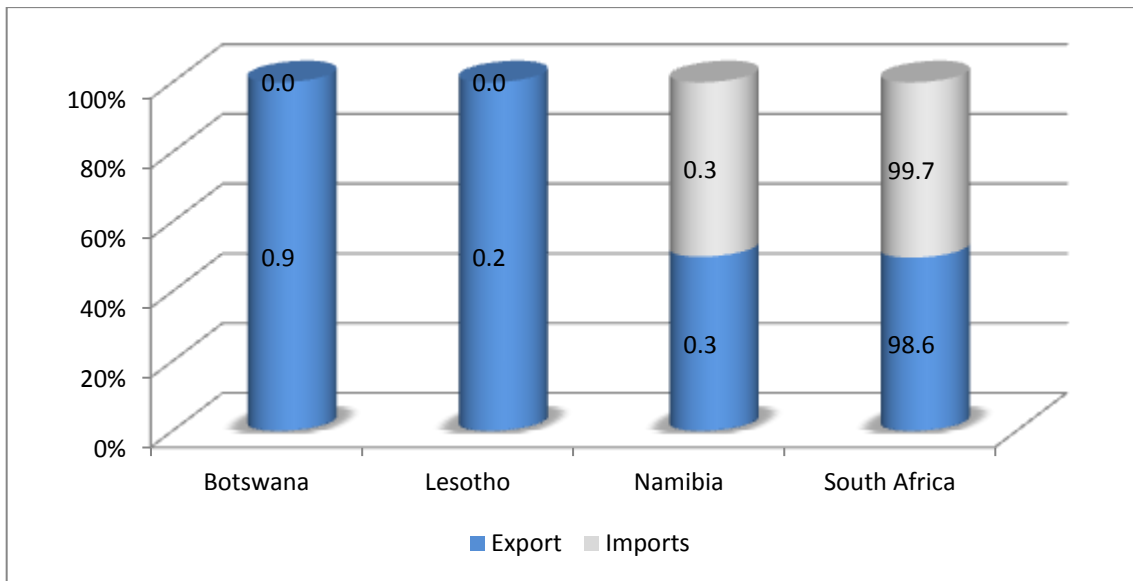


Figure 19: Swaziland's Intra-SACU Trade

Trade with Key Markets

- 6.4. The main destination for Swaziland's exports in 2010 was South Africa with a share of 56.7 percent of total exports. The main commodities exported to South Africa were mainly *essential oils, perfumery etc* (chapter 33), *miscellaneous chemical products* (chapter 38), and *sugar and confectionery* (chapter 17). The second and third destinations of goods from Swaziland were the USA (6.8 percent) and Mozambique (3.9 percent) respectively.

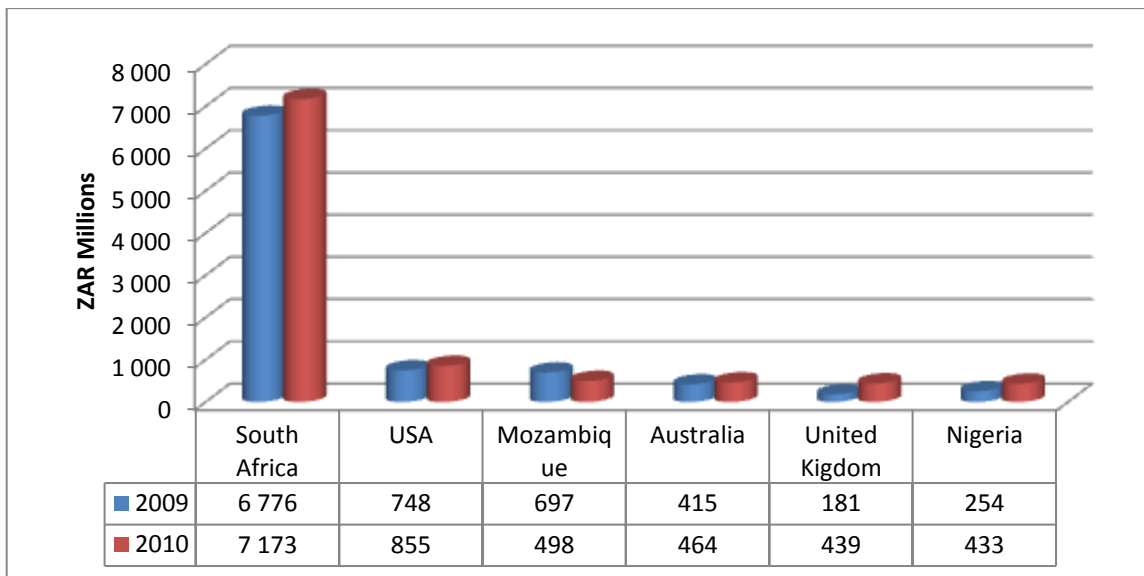


Figure 20: Key Export Market Destination, 2009-2010

- 6.5. South Africa has traditionally been the main supplier of goods to Swaziland. Imports from South Africa accounted for 87.6 percent of total imports to Swaziland in 2010, with mineral

fuel, mineral oils (chapter 27) being the main commodities imported. The second and third suppliers of goods to Swaziland were China (2.9 percent) and India (1.9 percent) respectively.

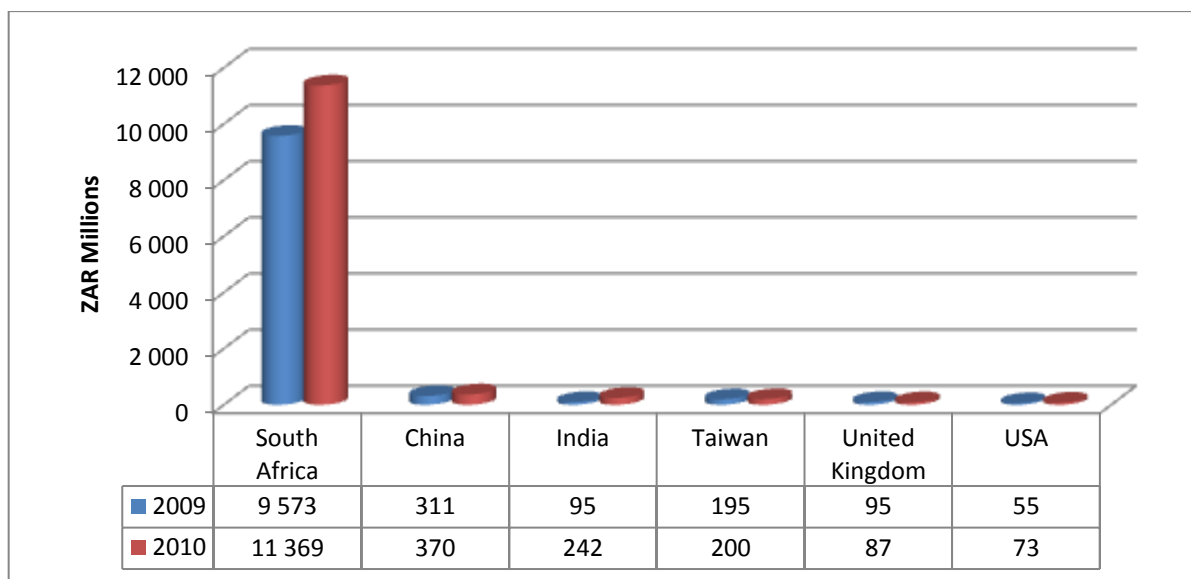


Figure 21: Key Import Market, 2009-2010

Key Trading Commodities per HS chapter

- 6.6. Chapter 33 (*essential oils; perfumery; cosmetic or toilet preparations*) continued to dominate the list of export commodities from Swaziland accounting for 27.2 percent of exports in 2010. This was followed by chapter 17 (*sugar and sugar confectionery*) with a share of 20.5 percent and chapter 38 (*miscellaneous chemical products*) with a share of 19.4 percent.

Table 17: Swaziland's Top Export Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	33	Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics	3 435	27.2
2	17	Sugar and sugar confectionery	2 594	20.5
3	38	Miscellaneous chemicals	2 456	19.4
4	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	601	4.8
5	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	454	3.6
6	29	Organic chemicals	312	2.5
7	44	Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal	305	2.4
8	22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	299	2.4
9	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances, parts thereof	276	2.2
10	20	Preparation of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	243	1.9

- 6.7. South Africa was the major destination for Swaziland's export of *essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics etc* (chapter 33) with a 56.4 percent share followed by Australia and Nigeria. Similarly, the major destinations of the second most exported commodities *sugar and sugar confectionery* (chapter 17) was South Africa with 47.9 percent share, followed by the United Kingdom and Italy.

Table 18: Main Destinations of the Top 3 Exported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Destination	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
33	Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics		3 435	
		South Africa	1 939	56.4
		Australia	245	7.1
		Nigeria	214	6.2
17	Sugar and sugar confectionery		2 594	
		South Africa	1 241	47.9
		United Kingdom	339	13.1
		Italy	211	8.1
38	Miscellaneous chemicals		2 456	
		South Africa	1 375	56.0
		Nigeria	174	7.1
		Australia	160	6.5

- 6.8. In 2010, chapter 27 (*mineral fuels, oils and products of their distillation*) was the main commodity sourced into Swaziland accounting for 10.4 percent of total imports. This was followed by chapter 02 (*meat and edible meat offal*) with a share of 8.0 percent and chapter 84 (*machinery and mechanical appliances*) with a share of 7.7 percent.

Table 19: Swaziland's Top Import Commodities, 2010

Rank	Chapter	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products	1 355	10.4
2	02	Meat and edible meat offal	1 037	8.0
3	84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof	997	7.7
4	87	Vehicles other than railway	821	6.3
5	85	Electrical machinery and equipments and parts thereof	716	5.5
6	39	Plastics and articles thereof	455	3.5
7	73	Articles of iron or steel	425	3.3
8	10	Cereals	409	3.2
9	30	Pharmaceutical products	392	3.0
10	48	Paper or paperboard, articles of paper pulp	388	3.0

- 6.9. South Africa was the main source of *mineral fuels, mineral oils etc* (chapter 27) with 99.9 percent share, followed by Portugal. Similarly, South Africa was the main source of *meat and edible meat offal* (chapter 02) with a 99.9 percent share followed by Botswana in 2010.

Table 20: Main Sources of the Top 3 Imported Commodities, 2010

Chapter	Description	Country of consignment	ZAR millions	Shares (%)
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products		1 355	
		South Africa	1 354	99.9
		Portugal	1	0.1
02	Meat and edible meat offal		1 037	
		South Africa	1 036	99.9
		Botswana	0.7	0.1
		China	0.01	0.0
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof		997	
		South Africa	879	88.2
		China	23	2.3
		Slovenia	17	1.7

7. DATA SOURCES

7.1. Sources for statistics are:

Central Statistics Office – Botswana

Lesotho Bureau of Statistics – Lesotho

Central Bureau of Statistics – Namibia

South African Revenues Services – South Africa

Swaziland Revenue Authority – Swaziland

WTO statistics database

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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