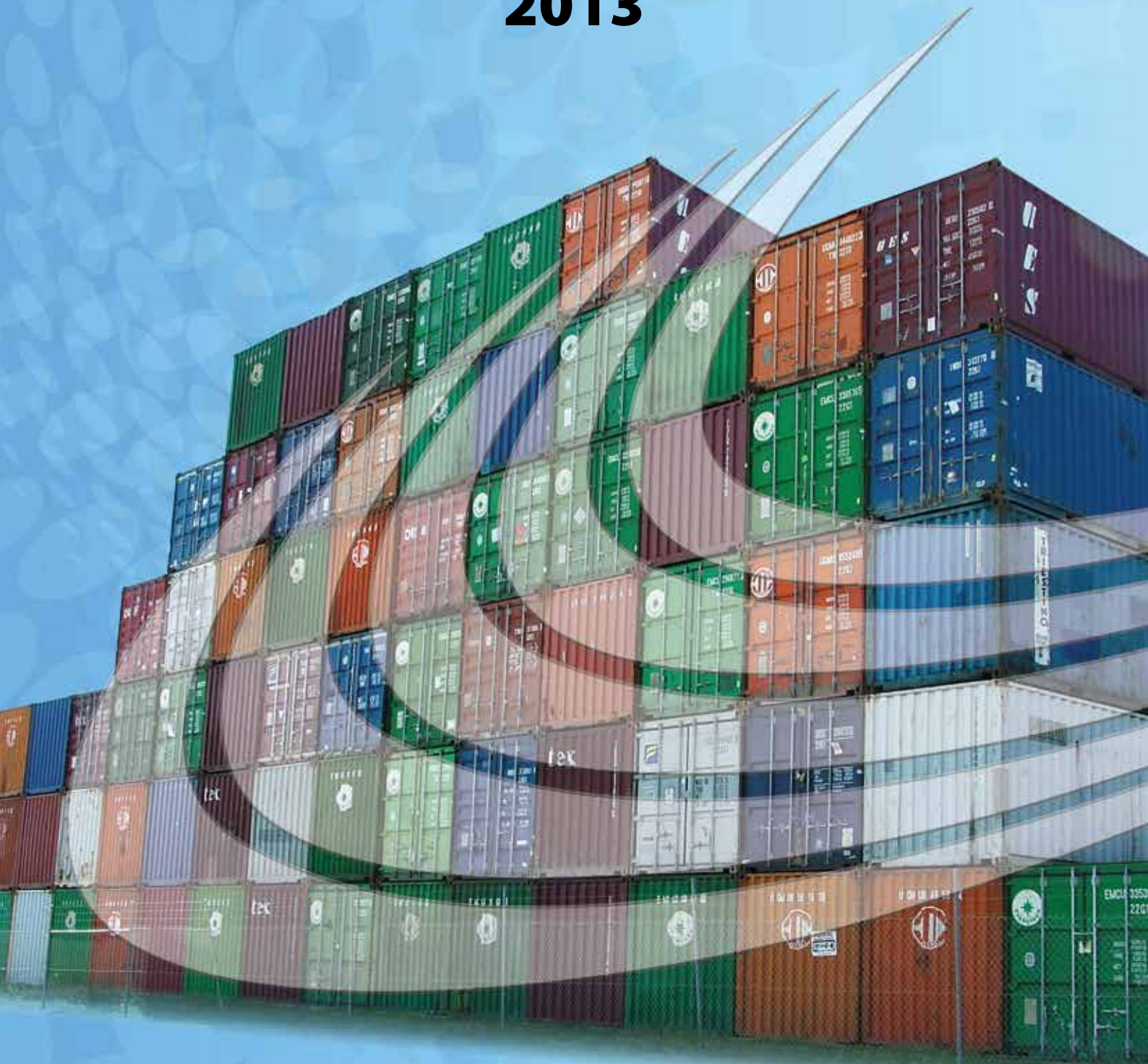


# MERCHANDISE TRADE STATISTICS

## 2013



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.

Published by SACU Secretariat

Corner Lazarett and Feld Street

Private Bag 13285

Windhoek

Namibia

Tel: +264 61 295 8000

Fax: +264 61 245 611

<http://www.sacu.int>

Enquiries: Mr Abel Sindano,

E-mail: [abel.sindano@sacu.int](mailto:abel.sindano@sacu.int)



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## FOREWORD

Following the peak of the global financial and economic crises in 2008/09, global economic growth has continued to recover, although at a slow pace. According to the World Economic Outlook Update, January 2015, the global economy grew by 3.3 per cent in 2013. The advanced economies grew at a slower rate of 1.3 per cent, while emerging and developing economies grew by 4.7 per cent. The slow and uneven growth remains a concern globally and regionally, including within the SACU region.

The slow growth of the global economy, particularly SACU's main trading partners, tends to affect the export offtake from the SACU region. Growth in world merchandise trade remained subdued in 2013 at 2.2 per cent, almost similar to the previous year's increase of 2.3 per cent. Despite modest growth in global trade, SACU's total trade grew at a faster pace of 15.7 per cent in 2013. This strong trade performance by the SACU region can be explained by reasonable performance by SACU's main trading partners, including China and the EU, as well as relatively high commodity prices.



The conclusion of the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement in Bali in 2013 presents hope for global trade going forward. The renewed focus on trade facilitation at the global level is expected to have a positive impact on trade through enhanced customs cooperation. This Agreement is expected to increase compliance within the trading community, improve information sharing, and minimize the complexity of import, export and transit requirements.

This Report examines the trade performance of individual SACU Member States and analyses the key competitiveness indicators for the region. It also examines the key export products and markets for individual SACU Member States. The Report notes that intra-SACU trade has remained constant at around 14 percent for the last four years. Whilst this performance compares favourable against other Regional Economic Communities in Africa, there is still a lot more that has to be done to ensure that the benefits of integration are shared widely. This also calls for intensive efforts in developing the regional industrial base through regional value chains. Efforts also need to be made to further develop regional infrastructure and measures for facilitating trade.

The Report also looks at the key export and import commodities for each SACU Member State. The Report concludes that, at the commodity level, the structure of SACU's trade remained relatively the same in 2013, indicating low levels of diversification. Going forward, efforts need to be made to promote the diversification of the SACU economies. The current efforts at the African Union level to promote infrastructural development may yield positive results in the medium to long term. At the regional level, efforts are underway to identify cross-border regional projects and development of value chains. This is expected to enhance the growth and diversification of the entire regional economy.

Finally, I would like to recommend this Report to all who are interested in the growth and development of the regional economy through trade. A broad assessment of SACU's trade environment is a useful basis for identifying opportunities, both nationally and at the regional level. SACU will continue to provide this assessment on an annual basis and efforts will continue to be made to improve the analysis to ensure easy identification of opportunities.

Paulina M. Elago

Executive Secretary

Southern African Customs Union



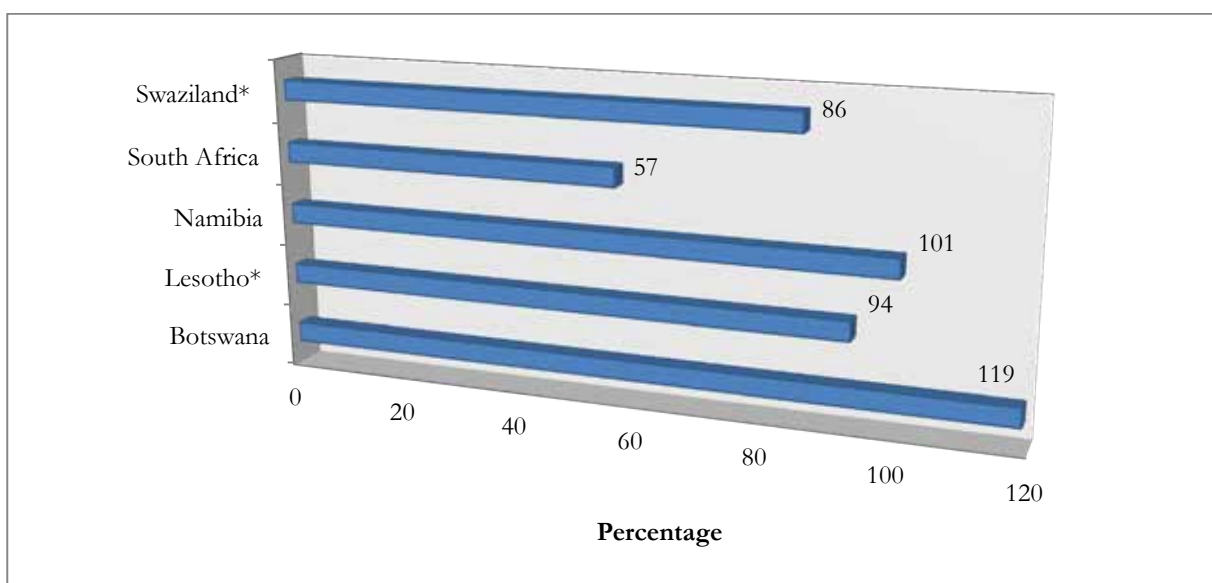
## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Merchandise Trade Statistics 2013 outlines SACU's performance within the global context. During the year under review, the value of world merchandise exports rose by 2.2 per cent to R183.23 trillion. This growth was slightly higher than the 0.4 per cent recorded in the previous year. The top five merchandise exporters in 2013 were China (11.7 per cent of world exports), the United States (8.4 per cent), Germany (7.7 per cent), Japan (3.8 per cent), and the Netherlands (3.6 per cent).
- 1.2. World merchandise imports grew by 1.5 percent in 2013, reaching the value of R183.95 trillion. The leading importers in 2013 were the United States (12.3 per cent of world imports), China (10.3 per cent), Germany (6.3 per cent), Japan (4.4 per cent) and France (3.6 per cent).
- 1.3. This report is structured into three key chapters. The second chapter outlines selected trade indicators, which provide a snapshot of the performance of SACU Member States within the global trading environment. The third chapter provides an overview of SACU trade performance, covering the period 2010 to 2013. The fourth chapter deals with trade performance of individual SACU Member States, highlighting the top ten commodities, traded during the period under review.

## 2. TRADE INDICATORS

### *Trade Dependence Index (TDI)*

- 2.1. The trade dependence index (also called the openness index) is a measure of the importance of international trade in the overall economy. The 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.
- 2.2. Figure 1 below presents the trade dependency index for SACU Member States in 2013. There is a considerable variation in the degree of openness among these economies. Compared to the previous year, the index increased in all Member States with the exception of Swaziland.



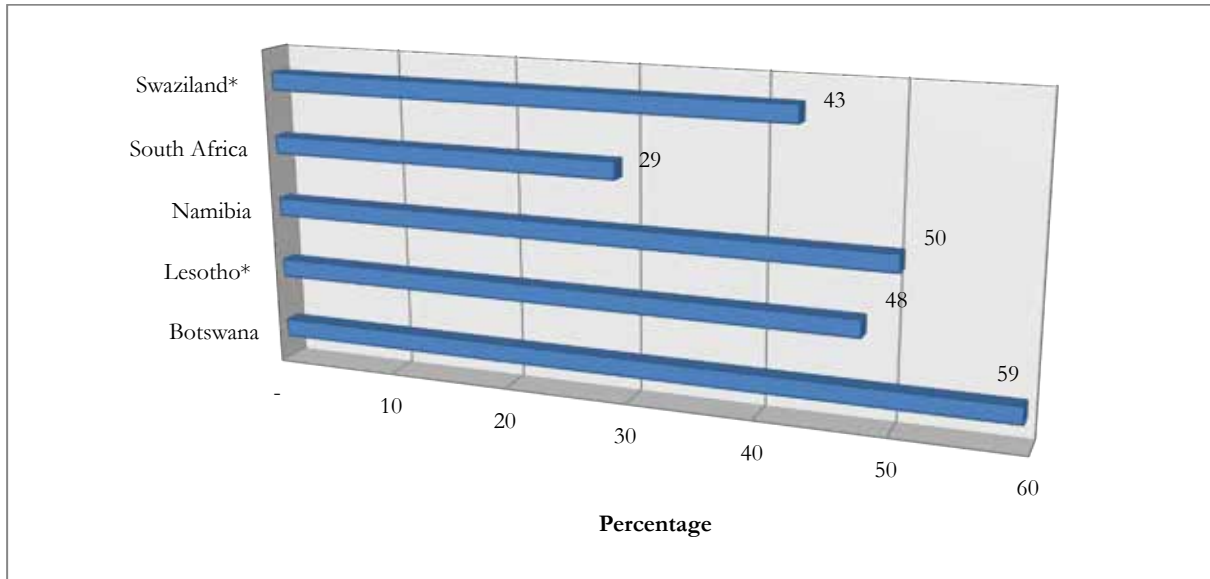
\* used GDP estimate as projected by the Ministry of Finance

**Figure 1: Trade Dependence Index, 2013**



*Import Penetration Index*

- 2.3. The import penetration index is a ratio of imports as a percentage of total domestic demand (the difference between GDP and net exports). The import penetration rate shows the degree to which domestic demand is satisfied by imports. It may also provide an indication of the degree of vulnerability to certain types of external shocks.
- 2.4. Figure 2 below presents the import penetration index for SACU Member States in 2013. Imports satisfied 59 per cent of the aggregate demand in Botswana in 2013, with the remaining 41 per cent satisfied by domestic production, the highest in the region. At the same time, imports satisfied 29 per cent of the aggregate demand in South Africa, making it the lowest in the Union.



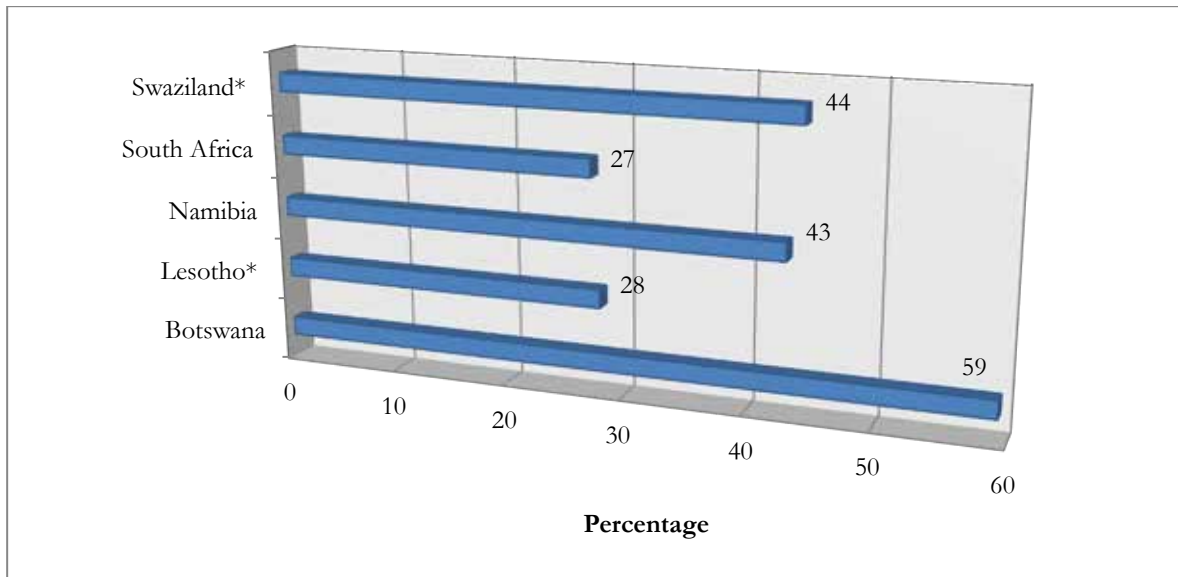
*\* used GDP estimate as projected by the Ministry of Finance*

**Figure 2: Import Penetration Index, 2013**



### *Export Propensity Index*

- 2.5. The export propensity index shows the overall degree of reliance of domestic producers on foreign markets.
- 2.6. Figure 3 below presents the export propensity index for SACU Member States in 2013. Domestic producers in Botswana relied on foreign markets for 59 per cent of their production, followed by producers in Swaziland (44 per cent), Namibia (43 per cent), Lesotho (28 per cent) and South Africa (27 per cent).



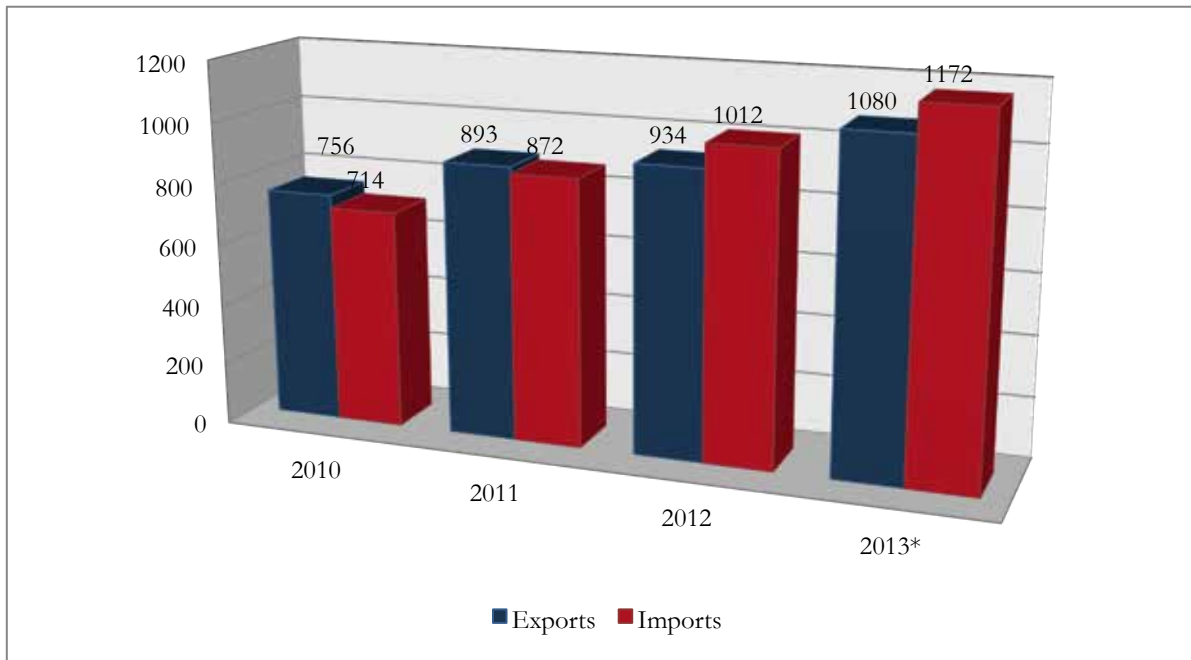
*\*used GDP estimate as projected by the Ministry of Finance*

**Figure 3: Export Propensity Index, 2013**



### 3. OVERVIEW OF SACU'S TRADE IN 2013

3.1. SACU's trade deficit widened to R91.92 billion in 2013 from a deficit of R77.92 billion in 2012. Total exports grew by 15.6 per cent to reach a level of R1 079.64 billion in 2013 from a level of R933.61 billion recorded in 2012. On the one hand, total imports increased by 15.8 per cent to reach a level of R1 171.56 billion in 2013 compared to R1 011.53 billion recorded in 2012, as reflected in Figure 4.

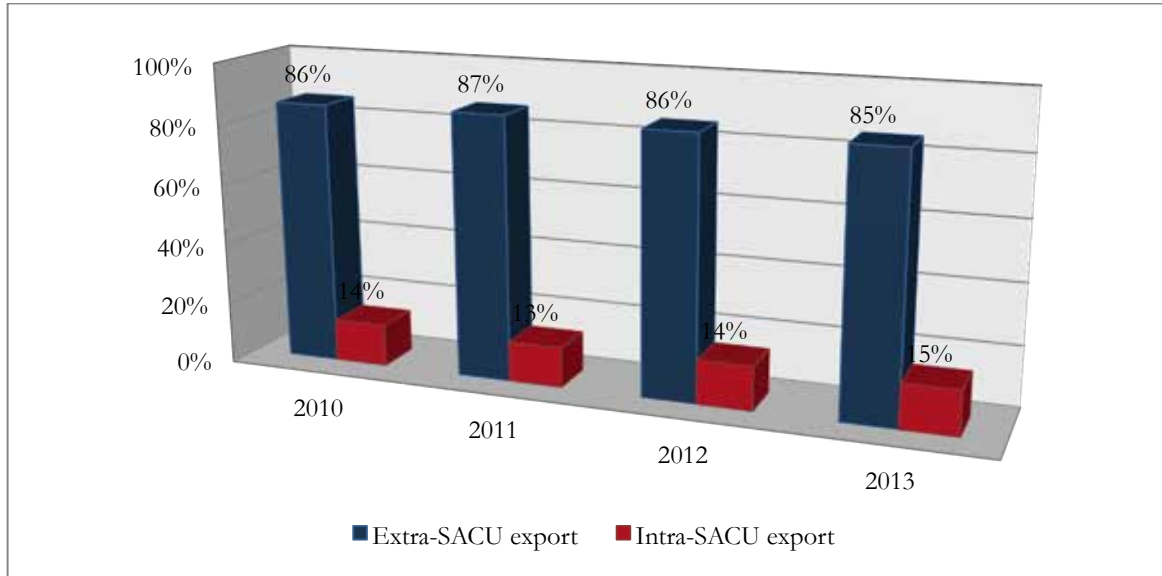


\*Lesotho data for the year 2013 is mirror data sourced from World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS)

**Figure 4: SACU Trade, 2010-2013 (R billion)**

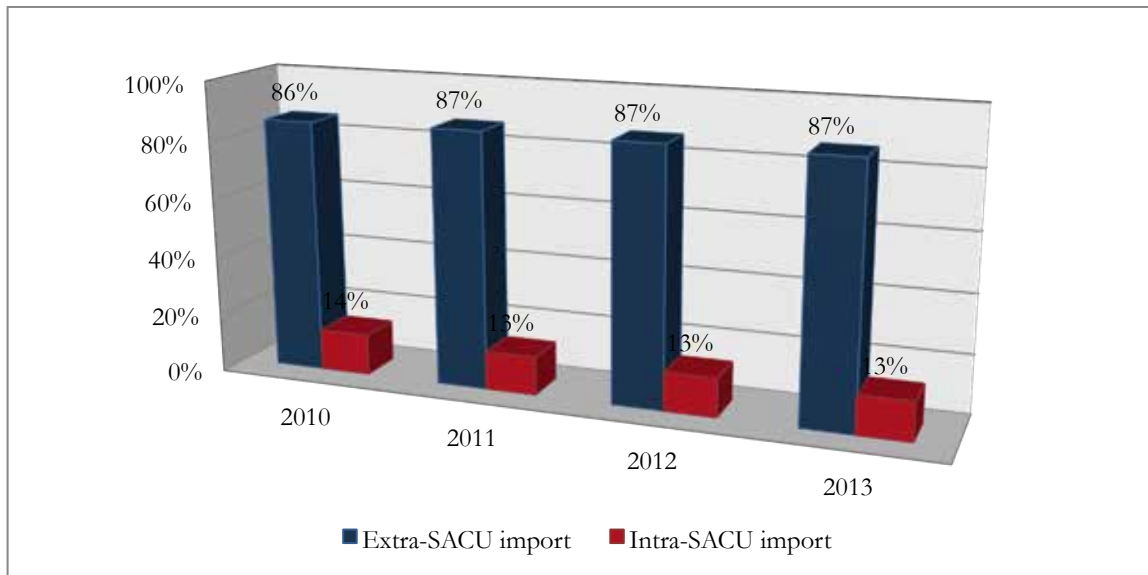
- 3.2. SACU's total exports accounted for 18.4 per cent of Africa's merchandise exports in 2013 as opposed to 17.8 per cent in 2012, reflecting the growing importance of SACU in the continent. However, SACU's share in world exports slightly declined to 0.59 per cent in 2013 from 0.62 per cent in 2012. On the imports side, SACU's imports accounted for a share of 19.2 per cent of the African merchandise imports and 0.64 per cent of the world's imports in 2013. The EU and ASEAN region continue to remain important trading blocs for SACU.
- 3.3. The structure of extra and intra-SACU exports have not changed much between 2010 and 2013, with extra-SACU exports accounting for 86 per cent of total exports in 2013 and intra-SACU accounting for 14 per cent of total exports, as reflected in Figure 5.
- 3.4. Figure 6 depicts a similar structure on the imports side with extra-SACU imports accounting for the largest share of total imports between 2010 and 2013. For the last three years since 2011, this ratio has remained the same with intra-SACU imports accounting for 13 per cent and extra-SACU imports accounting for 87 per cent of total imports.





**Figure 5: Percentage share of intra and extra- SACU exports, 2010-2013**

- 3.5. The top five main commodities exported by SACU to the rest of the world in 2013 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100), accounting for 7.2 per cent of total exports; followed by *gold-non-monetary* (HS71081300) with a share of 6.0 per cent; *iron ores and concentrates* (HS26011200) with a share of 5.2 per cent; *bituminous coal* (HS27011200) with a share of 5.1 per cent; and *platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms* (HS71101900) with a share of 3.4 per cent. SACU exports to the rest of the world continued to be dominated by resource based products. The top five commodities exported accounted for 26.9 per cent of total exports.



**Figure 6: Percentage share of intra and extra- SACU imports, 2010-2013**

- 3.6. On the imports side, the top five main commodities sourced by SACU in 2013 were *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude* (HS27090000) accounting for 12.1 per cent of total imports. This was followed by *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, excluding crude* (HS27101230) with a share of 4.2 per cent, *original equipment components – for motor cars* (HS98010030) with a share of 2.5 per cent, *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 2.4 per cent, and *electrical machinery and equipment: telephone sets including telephones for cellular networks* (HS85171210) with a share of 1.8 per cent. The top five main commodities imported accounted for 23.0 per cent of SACU's total imports.



**Table 2: Top Five Commodities traded by SACU, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	77 588	7.2
2	71081300	Gold-non-monetary	64 763	6.0
3	26011200	Iron ores and concentrates	55 846	5.2
4	27011200	Bituminous coal	54 654	5.1
5	71101900	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms	37 079	3.4
<b>Top Five Import Commodities</b>				
1	27090000	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	142 059	12.1
2	27101230	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, excluding crude	48 850	4.2
3	98010030	Original equipment components – for motor cars	29 035	2.5
4	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	27 603	2.4
5	85171210	Electrical machinery and equipment: Telephone sets including telephones for cellular networks	21 604	1.8

3.7. South Africa, being the largest economy in the Union, continued to dominate intra-SACU trade, accounting for 95.2 per cent of intra-SACU trade in 2013, as shown in Table 3. Furthermore, South Africa accounted for 98.6 per cent of Swaziland’s intra-SACU imports, the highest in the Union, and 98.5 per cent of Lesotho’s intra-SACU trade. Similarly, South Africa accounted for 88.4 per cent of Namibia’s intra-SACU trade and 87.9 per cent of Botswana’s intra-SACU trade. Whilst it is apparent that there is no significant trade between the smaller Member States of SACU, there is increasing bilateral trade between Botswana and Namibia.

**Table 3: Intra-SACU Trade, 2013**

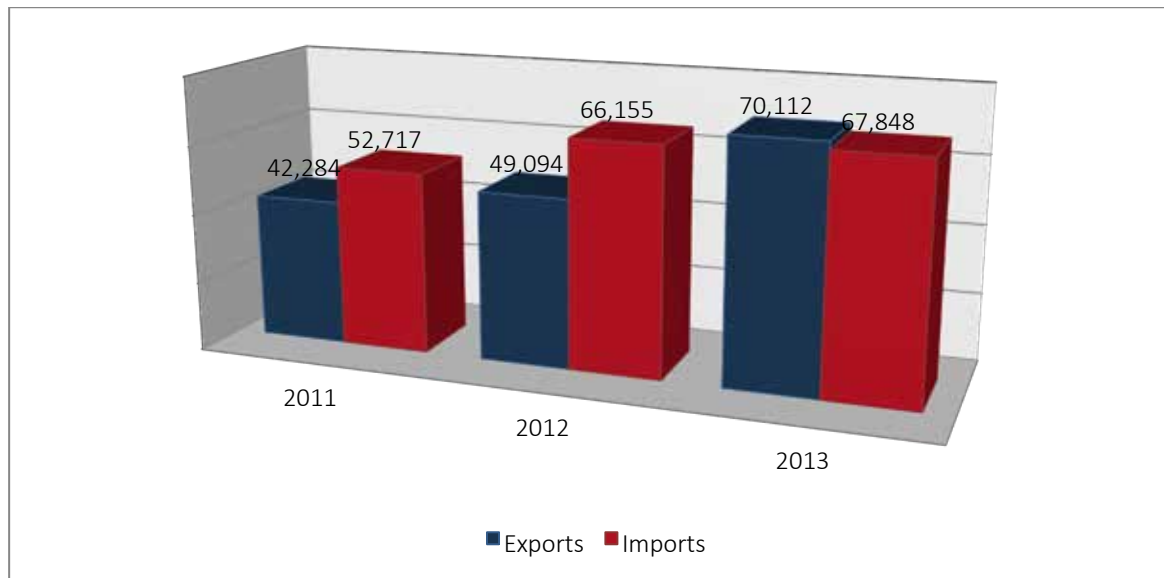
R million							
	Botswana	Lesotho	Namibia	South Africa	Swaziland	Total Exports	South Africa share of intra-SACU trade (%)
Botswana	-	14	1 805	5 070	7	6 896	87.9
Lesotho*	74	-	7	2 301	94	2 476	98.5
Namibia	4 814	7	-	6 649	9	11 479	88.4
South Africa	43 868	13 620	45 367	-	13 999	116 854	
Swaziland	35	53	170	11 244	-	11 502	98.6
Total Imports	48 791	13 694	47 349	25 264	14 109	149 207	95.2

\*Mirror data sourced from SACU Statistical database



## 4. BOTSWANA

- 4.1. The merchandise trade balance recorded a surplus of R2.3 billion in 2013 from a deficit of R17.1 billion in 2012, on the back of booming exports. The overall trade surplus amounted to 1.9 per cent of GDP in 2013.



Source: SACU statistics database

**Figure 7: Botswana's Trade with ROW (R million)**

- 4.2. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 42.8 per cent to reach a level of R70.1 billion in 2013; from a level of R49.1 billion recorded in 2012, as reflected in Figure 7. Hence, Botswana's share in Africa's total exports increased to 1.2 per cent in 2013 from 0.9 per cent in 2012.
- 4.3. The composition of goods exported to the rest of the world continue to be dominated by resource based products. The key commodity exported in 2013 remains *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn* (HS71023100), accounting for 72.7 per cent of total exports. The export value of this commodity grew by 54.6 per cent mainly due to the relocation of services for sorting, valuing and sales of diamonds from London to Gaborone. The second key commodity exported in 2013 was *non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set* (HS71023900), accounting for 10.0 per cent of total exports; followed by *nickel* (HS75011000), accounting for 5.2 per cent of total exports (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Botswana's Top Export Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn	50 907	72.7
2	71023900	Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set	7 020	10.8
3	75011000	Nickel	3 654	5.2
4	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	1 097	1.6
5	71022100	Industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	677	1.0
6	02023000	Frozen boneless bovine meat	625	0.9
7	71081200	Gold, non-monetary	490	0.7



Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
8	02023000	Frozen boneless bovine meat	351	0.5
9	28362000	Disodium carbonate	322	0.5
10	72042100	Waste and scrap of stainless steel	320	0.5

4.4. Imports moderately increased by 2.6 per cent to R67.8 billion in 2013 from R66.2 billion in 2012, accounting for 1.1 per cent share of Africa’s total imports. As in the case of exports, *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) were the main commodity that was sourced by Botswana in 2013 accounting for 27.9 per cent of total imports, followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for 6.8 per cent of total imports (see Table 5).

**Table 5: Botswana’s Top Import Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	18 907	27.9
2	27101230	Distillate fuel intended for use in diesel or semi diesel engines	4 640	6.8
3	27101202	Petrol	3 814	5.6
4	27160000	Electrical energy	2 249	3.3
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	1 237	1.8
6	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	823	1.2
7	87041090	Other dumpers designed for off-highway use, nes	806	1.2
8	71023900	Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set, nes	768	1.1
9	26040000	Nickel ores and concentrates	628	0.9
10	25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	569	0.8

4.5. The United Kingdom remained Botswana’s leading destination for exports, accounting for 50.0 per cent of total exports in 2013; a decrease from the 60.7 per cent recorded in 2012 (see Table 6). In contrast, Belgium has replaced South Africa as the second most important trading partner in relation to exports, accounting for 12.6 per cent of total exports in 2013. Exports to Belgium grew by 313 per cent to R8.85 billion in 2013 mainly due to *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn*. South Africa was the third main export market for Botswana accounting for 10.4 per cent of total exports as opposed to a share of 13.1 per cent recorded in 2012. South Africa was followed by Israel (5.8 per cent of total exports), and Norway (4.2 per cent of total exports). India (R2.2 billion in 2013 from R0.6 billion in 2012) and Namibia (R1.8 billion in 2013 from R0.9 billion) appear to be growing in importance as key destinations for Botswana’s exports.

4.6. South Africa has been the main source of Botswana’s imports, accounting for 64.7 per cent of total imports in 2013, followed by the United Kingdom (7.1 per cent down from 16.7 per cent in 2012), Namibia (7.1 per cent), Belgium (5.0 per cent), and Canada (3.3 per cent).

4.7. Furthermore, imports from Belgium significantly increased to the level of R3.4 billion in 2013 from a level of R0.9 billion recorded in 2012, and imports from Canada increased to R2.2 billion in 2013 from R0.03 billion in 2012. In general terms, it would appear that Botswana is increasingly diversifying its imports away from some of its traditional sources.

**Table 6: Botswana's Top Trading Partners, 2013**

	Exports			Imports		
	Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total
1	United Kingdom	35 028	50.0	South Africa	43 868	64.7
2	Belgium	8 848	12.6	United Kingdom	5 130	7.6
3	South Africa	7 309	10.4	Namibia	4 814	7.1
4	Israel	4 043	5.8	Belgium	3 382	5.0
5	Norway	2 925	4.2	Canada	2 215	3.3
6	India	2 226	3.2	USA	1 540	2.3
7	Namibia	1 763	2.5	China	972	1.4
8	Switzerland	1 275	1.8	Israel	912	1.3
9	Zimbabwe	1 096	1.6	DRC	739	1.1
10	USA	957	1.4	India	583	0.9

- 4.8. Botswana's intra-SACU exports increased by 29.0 per cent to R9.1 billion in 2013 compared to 2012 (see Table 7). South Africa remained the main export destination for Botswana's commodities within the Union with export earnings amounting to R7.3 billion. South Africa accounted for 80.4 per cent of Botswana's total intra-SACU exports, followed by Namibia accounting for 19.4 per cent. In 2013, intra-SACU exports as a share of total exports stood at 13.0 per cent reflecting a decline when compared to 2012 where it accounted for 15.0 per cent of the total exports.
- 4.9. Botswana's intra-SACU imports increased by 7.2 per cent to R48.8 billion in 2013 from R45.5 billion in 2012. South Africa remained the main source of commodity imports into Botswana from the Common Customs Area in 2013, accounting for 89.9 per cent of total intra-SACU imports. The second main trading partner among the SACU Member States was Namibia accounting for 9.9 per cent of total intra-SACU imports, an increase compared to 8.3 per cent of total intra-SACU imports recorded in 2012. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 71.9 per cent of the total imports in 2013, an increase from 68.7 per cent of the total imports in 2012.

**Table 7: Botswana Intra-SACU Trade (R million)**

Country	2012		2013		% Change 2013	
	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Lesotho	11	99	14	74	28.7	-26.0
Namibia	924	3 764	2 181	4 814	136.2	27.9
South Africa	6 426	41 510	7 309	43 868	13.7	5.4
Swaziland	12	44	9	35	-25.3	-19.8
Total	7 373	45 509	9 513	48 790	23.4	7.2

- 4.10. The main commodity exported to the Common Customs Area in 2013 was *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100), accounting for 39.4 per cent of total intra-SACU exports (mainly to South Africa and Namibia). Exports earnings from *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* rose by 127.5 per cent to R3.6 billion in 2013. The second main export commodity to the SACU market was *copper ores and concentrates* (HS26030000), accounting for a share of 10.1 per cent (mainly to South Africa).
- 4.11. The main commodities imported from the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 15.9 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for a share of about 9.5 per cent (see Table 8).



**Table 8: Top Five Commodities traded in 2013 - Intra-SACU**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	3 580	39.4
2	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	916	10.1
3	71081200	Gold-non-monetary	490	5.4
4	02023000	Frozen boneless bovine meat	397	4.4
5	28362000	Disodium carbonate	310	3.4
<b>Top Five Import Commodities</b>				
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	7 757	15.9
2	27101230	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, excluding crude	4 622	9.5
3	27101202	Petrol	3 772	7.7
4	27160000	Electrical energy	2 198	4.5
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	742	1.5

- 4.12. The main product exported to Lesotho in 2013 was *beer made from malt: other*, while to Namibia and South Africa it was *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted*. The main product that was destined for the Swaziland market was *sacks and bags*, which accounted for 23.9 per cent of total export to Swaziland (see Table 9).
- 4.13. The main product imported from Lesotho and Namibia in 2013 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* accounting for 66.5 per cent and 54.4 per cent of total imports, respectively. *Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals* were the main product imported from South Africa in 2013. From Swaziland, the main product imported in 2013 was *mixture of odoriferous substance & mixtures: containing 50% or more ethyl or propyl alcohol*.

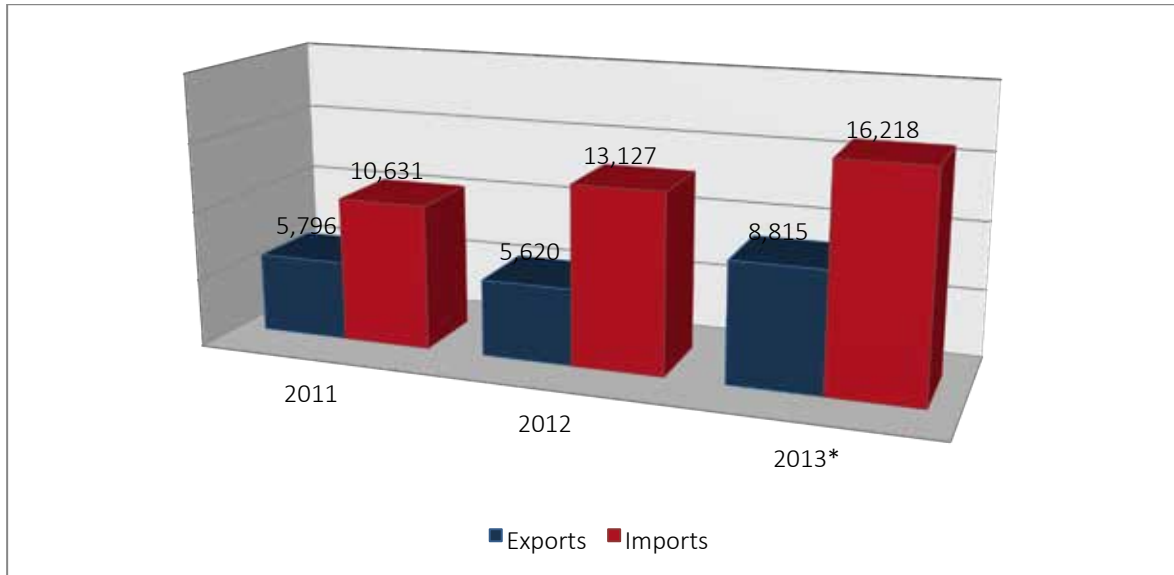
**Table 9: Main Commodities traded in other SACU Member States in 2013**

Country	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Main Exports Commodities</b>				
Lesotho	22030090	Beer made from malt: Other	3	21.5
Namibia	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1 852	84.9
South Africa	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2 301	31.5
Swaziland	48194000	Sacks and bags incl. sacks of paper, paperboard	2	23.9
<b>Main Imports Commodities</b>				
Lesotho	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	48	66.5
Namibia	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1 852	54.4
South Africa	27101230	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, excluding crude	4 425	10.1
Swaziland	33029010	Mixture of odoriferous substance & mixtures: containing 50% or more ethyl or propyl alcohol	8	23.8



## 5. LESOTHO

- 5.1. Lesotho's merchandise trade balance registered a deficit of R7.4 billion in 2013 as compared to R7.5 billion in 2012. This trade deficit amounted to 37.0 per cent of GDP in 2013.



Source: SACU statistics database, \* mirror data sourced World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS)

**Figure 8: Lesotho's Trade with ROW (R millions)**

- 5.2. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 56.8 per cent to reach a level of R8.8 billion in 2013 from R5.6 billion in 2012 (see Figure 8), accounting for 0.15 per cent of Africa total exports. The increase was reflective of trade in *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS710231) and *men's or boy's trousers, breeches: of cotton* (HS620342) that accounted for 31.9 per cent and 12.4 per cent of total exports, respectively (as shown in Table 10).

**Table 10: Lesotho's Top Export Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	710231	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2 810	31.9
2	620342	Men's or boys' trousers, breeches, etc. of cotton	1 096	12.4
3	610463	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, skirts, trousers- knitted or crocheted	647	7.3
4	611030	Jerseys, pullovers, etc. of man-made fibres, knotted or crocheted	392	4.4
5	610520	Men's or boy's shirt, knitted or crocheted: of man-made fibres	300	3.4
6	610990	T-shirts, singlets, etc. of other textiles, nes, knitted or crocheted	244	2.8
7	853890	Parts of apparatus of 85.35 to 85.37, nes	230	2.6
8	620462	Women's or girls' trousers, breeches, etc. of cotton	224	2.5
9	853620	Automatic circuit breakers, =<1000	208	2.4
10	110510	Potato flour, meal and powder	138	1.6



5.3. Similarly, imports increased by 23.5 per cent to R16.22 billion in 2013 from R13.13 billion in 2012, accounting for 0.27 per cent of Africa’s total imports. Table 11 indicates that the main commodities imported in 2013 were *light oils and preparations* (HS271012) and *knitted/crocheted fabrics of width >30cm* (HS600410).

**Table 11: Lesotho’s Top Import Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	271012	Light oils and preparations	2 226	13.7
2	600410	Knitted/crocheted fabrics of width >30cm	345	2.1
3	853890	Parts of apparatus of 85.35 to 85.37, nes	269	1.7
4	110313	Groats and meal of maize (corn)	267	1.6
5	100199	Wheat and meslin: other	219	1.3
6	252329	Portland cement (excl. white)	213	1.3
7	520942	Woven fabrics of cotton: of yarns (denim)	209	1.3
8	020714	Meat and edible offal: cuts and offal frozen	175	1.1
9	271600	Electrical energy	171	1.1
10	300490	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products for retail sale	168	1.0

5.4. The United States of America replaced South Africa as the leading destination for exports in 2013 accounting for 40.8 per cent of total exports, followed by Belgium (27.9 per cent), South Africa (26.2 per cent), China (1.5 per cent), and Swaziland (1.1 per cent). Of interest is that Swaziland and Botswana feature in the top ten leading destination for Lesotho’s exports.

5.5. In relation to imports, South Africa remained the main source of Lesotho’s imports in 2013 accounting for 84.0 per cent of total imports (as shown in Table 12), followed by China (5.4 per cent), and India (1.7 per cent).

**Table 12: Lesotho’s Top Trading Partners, 2013**

		Exports		Imports		
Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total	
1	USA	3 593	40.8	South Africa	13 620	84.0
2	Belgium	2 459	27.9	China	875	5.4
3	South Africa	2 305	26.2	India	277	1.7
4	China	131	1.5	Japan	107	0.7
5	Swaziland	94	1.1	Pakistan	101	0.6
6	Botswana	74	0.8	Germany	84	0.5
7	Canada	71	0.8	Saudi Arabia	45	0.3
8	India	34	0.4	Zambia	44	0.3
9	Slovak Republic	33	0.4	Malta	29	0.2
10	Mexico	28	0.3	Sweden	19	0.1

5.6. Lesotho’s intra-SACU exports declined by 9.4 per cent to R2.47 billion in 2013 compared to R2.73 billion in 2012 (see Table 13). South Africa remained the main export destination for Lesotho’s commodities





in the Common Customs Area with export earnings amounting to R2.30 billion, followed by Swaziland. Intra-SACU exports accounted for about 28.1 per cent of Lesotho's total exports in 2013 compared to 48.6 per cent of total exports in 2012. This indicates that Lesotho is diversifying its exports away from the Union to non-SACU countries.

- 5.7. In contrast, intra-SACU imports increased by 17.2 per cent to R13.7 billion in 2013 from R11.7 billion in 2012. South Africa remained the main source of commodities imported into Lesotho from the Common Customs Area, followed by Swaziland. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 84.4 per cent of the total imports of Lesotho in 2013 compared to 89.0 per cent in 2012.

**Table 13: Lesotho Intra-SACU Trade (R million)**

Country	2012		2013		% Change 2013	
	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Botswana	14	4	74	14	446.0	265.1
Namibia	1	1	7	7	433.1	125.5
South Africa	2 676	11 674	2 301	13 620	-14.0	16.7
Swaziland	41	2	94	53	130.5	2900.7
Total	2 732	11 683	2 476	13 694	-9.4	17.2

- 5.8. The main commodities exported to the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches* (HS85389045) with a share of 9.2 per cent of total intra-SACU export followed by *flour meal and powder* (HS11051000) accounting for a share of 5.5 per cent (see Table 14). The main commodities imported from the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *petrol* (HS27101202) with a share of 7.1 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for a share of 6.7 per cent.

**Table 14: Top Five Commodities traded in 2013 - Intra-SACU**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
1	85389045	Parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches	227	9.2
2	11051000	Flour meal and powder	137	5.5
3	64041990	Foot wear with outer soles of rubber or plastics: other	116	4.7
4	85362015	Automatic circuit breakers: with casings of plastics or other insulating material	111	4.5
5	61091000	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted: of other materials	101	4.1
<b>Top Five Import Commodities</b>				
1	27101202	Petrol	966	7.1
2	27101230	Distillate fuel	913	6.7
3	27160000	Electrical energy	387	2.8
4	85389045	Parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches	266	1.9
5	11031310	Maize meal	264	1.9

- 5.9. The main product exported to Botswana in 2013 was *diamond, whether or not worked: unsorted*, while to Namibia it was *other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm<sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm<sup>3</sup>* (see Table 15).



The main product destined for the South African market in 2013 was *parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches with moulded casings of plastics* and the main product exported to Swaziland was *cotton yarn*.

- 5.10. The main product imported from Botswana and Namibia in 2013 was *beer made from malt: other* accounting for 21.4 and 57.1 per cent of total imports, respectively. Furthermore, the main product imported from South Africa in 2013 was *petrol* worth R966.0 billion. From Swaziland, the main product imported in 2013 was *slide fasteners fitted with chain scoops of base metal* accounting for 39.6 per cent of total imports from Swaziland.

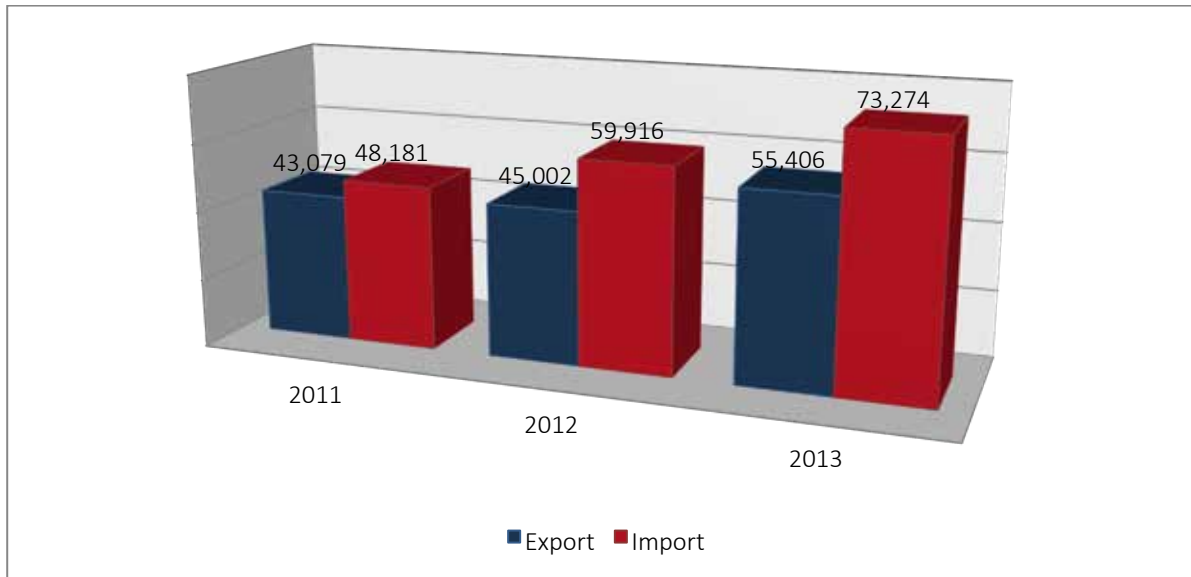
**Table 15: Main Commodities traded with other SACU Member States in 2013**

Country	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Main Exports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	71021000	Diamond, whether or not worked: unsorted	49	66.1
Namibia	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	4	62.0
South Africa	85389045	Parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches with moulded casings of plastics	227	9.9
Swaziland	52071000	Cotton yarn (excluding sewing thread)	80	85.4
<b>Main Imports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	3	21.4
Namibia	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	4	57.1
South Africa	27101202	Petrol	966	7.1
Swaziland	96071100	Slide fasteners fitted with chain scoops of base metal	21	39.6



## 6. NAMIBIA

- 6.1. Namibia's merchandise trade balance recorded a deficit of R17.9 billion in 2013 as compared to a deficit of R14.9 billion in 2012, amounting to 14.1 per cent of GDP.



**Figure 9: Namibia's Trade with ROW (R millions)**

- 6.2. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 23.1 per cent to R55.4 billion in 2013 from R45.0 billion in 2012, accounting for 0.94 per cent of Africa's total exports (see Figure 9). The increase in export earnings was mainly due to *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* and *floating or submersible drilling or production platform* that increased by R2.0 billion and R2.9 billion, respectively.
- 6.3. The composition of goods exported to the rest of the world continued to be dominated by resource based products. The main commodity exported in 2013 was *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) accounting for 20.6 per cent of total exports (see Table 16). This was followed by *uranium ores and concentrates* (HS 26121000) accounting for 11.2 per cent of total exports.

**Table 16: Namibia's Top Export Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	11 420	20.6
2	26121000	Uranium ores and concentrates	6 186	11.2
3	89052000	Floating or submersible drilling or production platform	2 963	5.3
4	79011200	Zinc, not alloyed	2 653	4.8
5	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	2 081	3.8
6	03038900	Other frozen fish, nes	1 915	3.5
7	71023900	Non-industrial diamonds, not mounted or set	1 537	2.8
8	74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	1 479	2.7
9	22030090	Beer made from malt - other	1 443	2.6
10	89040000	Tugs and pusher craft	1 348	2.4



6.4. Imports increased by 22.3 per cent to R73.3 billion in 2013 from R59.9 billion in 2012, accounting for 1.2 per cent of Africa’s total imports (see Table 17). The main commodities imported in 2013 were *copper ores and concentrates* (HS2603000) accounting for 6.3 per cent of total imports (mainly from Switzerland), and *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for 5.8 per cent of total imports (mainly from South Africa).

**Table 17: Namibia’s Top Import Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	26030000	Copper ores and concentrates	4 645	6.3
2	27101230	Distillate fuel	4 246	5.8
3	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	3 889	5.3
4	89052000	Floating or submersible drilling or production platform	3 240	4.4
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	2 726	3.7
6	27101202	Petrol	1 740	2.4
7	74031100	Cathodes and sections of cathodes of refined copper	1 515	2.1
8	89040000	Tugs and pusher craft	1 377	1.9
9	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	757	1.0
10	87041090	Other dumpers designed for off-highway use, nes	679	0.9

6.5. Namibia’s key trading partner in relation to exports in 2013 was South Africa accounting for 21.6 per cent of total exports (see Table 18), reflecting an increase in market share compared to a share of 17.1 per cent recorded in 2012. In contrast, Botswana has replaced United Kingdom as the second leading destination for exports accounting for 15.1 per cent of total exports, followed by Switzerland (9.8 per cent), Angola (7.8 per cent), and France (3.9 per cent).

6.6. Similarly, South Africa was the main source of commodities imported into Namibia in 2013 accounting for 61.9 per cent of total imports, followed by Switzerland (5.8 per cent), Marshall Island (4.1 per cent), China (3.0 per cent), and Botswana (2.5 per cent).

**Table 18: Namibia’s Top Trading Partners, 2013**

		Exports		Imports		
Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total	
1	South Africa	11 973	21.6	South Africa	45 367	61.9
2	Botswana	8 390	15.1	Switzerland	4 258	5.8
3	Switzerland	5 427	9.8	Marshall Island	2 986	4.1
4	Angola	4 300	7.8	China	2 229	3.0
5	France	2 169	3.9	Botswana	1 805	2.5
6	USA	2 078	3.8	Zambia	1 518	2.1
7	Spain	2 056	3.7	USA	1 372	1.9
8	Canada	1 910	3.4	Denmark	1 186	1.6
9	Belgium	1 689	3.0	United Kingdom	1 154	1.6
10	DRC	1 411	2.5	Germany	1 110	1.5



- 6.7. Namibia's intra-SACU exports increased by 90.0 per cent to R20.4 billion in 2013 compared to R10.7 billion in 2012 (see Table 19). The increase was attributable to exports of *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* to Botswana. South Africa was the leading destination for Namibia's exports within the Common Custom Area with an export value amounting to R12.0 billion, followed by Botswana. Intra-SACU exports accounted for 36.8 per cent of the total export in 2013 compared to 23.8 per cent in 2012.
- 6.8. Namibia's intra-SACU imports increased by 10.1 per cent to R47.3 billion in 2013 compared to R43.0 billion in 2012. South Africa remains the main source of commodities imported into Namibia from the Common Customs Area, followed by Botswana. Intra-SACU imports accounted for 64.6 per cent of the total imports in 2013 compared to 71.8 per cent in 2012.

**Table 19: Namibia Intra-SACU Trade (R million)**

Country	2012		2013		% Change 2013	
	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Botswana	2 995	933	8 390	1 805	180.1	93.4
Lesotho	15	0.08	7	7	-50.0	827.0
South Africa	7 707	41 907	11 973	45 367	55.4	8.3
Swaziland	14	166	14	170	-3.8	2.3
Total	10 730	43 007	20 384	47 348	90.0	10.1

- 6.9. The main commodities destined to the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) with a share of 37.7 per cent of total intra-SACU export (mainly to Botswana) followed by *floating or submersible drilling or production platform* (HS22030090) accounting for a share of 14.5 per cent (mainly to South Africa).
- 6.10. The main commodities sourced from the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm<sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm<sup>3</sup>* (HS8703239) with a share of 5.6 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) accounting for a share of 5.3 per cent of total intra-SACU imports (see Table 20).

**Table 20: Top Five Commodities traded in 2013 - Intra-SACU**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
1	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	7 680	37.7
2	89052000	Floating or submersible drilling or production platform	2 963	14.5
3	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	1 222	6.0
4	71081300	Semi manufactured gold – non monetary	877	4.3
5	89040000	Tugs and pusher craft	527	2.6
<b>Top Five Import Commodities</b>				
1	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	2 643	5.6
2	27101230	Distillate fuel	2 487	5.3



Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
3	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1 431	3.0
4	27101202	Petrol	819	1.7
5	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	572	1.2

6.11. The main product exported to Botswana in 2013 was *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* accounting for 91.5 per cent of total exports to Botswana, while to Lesotho and Swaziland, it was *beer made from malt: other*. The main product destined to the South African market was *floating or submersible drilling or production platform* with a value of R3.0 billion (see Table 21).

6.12. The main commodity imported from both Lesotho and South Africa in 2013 was *other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm<sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm<sup>3</sup>*, while *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* was the main commodity sourced from Botswana. The main commodity sourced from Swaziland was the *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries*.

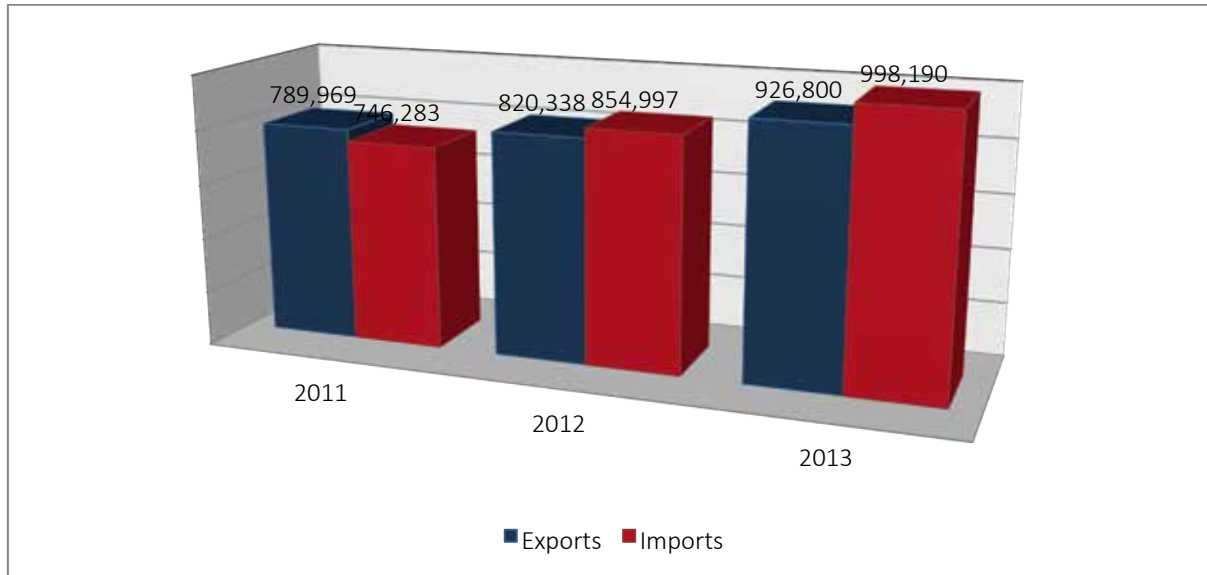
**Table 21: Main Commodities traded with other SACU Member States in 2013**

Country	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Main Exports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	7 673	91.5
Lesotho	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	4	55.2
South Africa	89052000	Floating or submersible drilling or production platform	2 963	24.8
Swaziland	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	13	93.1
<b>Main Imports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1 431	79.3
Lesotho	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	4	61.5
South Africa	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	2 531	5.6
Swaziland	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	58	34.2



## 7. SOUTH AFRICA

- 7.1. South Africa's merchandise trade balance registered a deficit of R71.4 billion in 2013 as compared to R34.7 billion in 2012, amounting to 2.1 per cent of GDP.



**Figure 10: South Africa's Trade with ROW, (R million)**

- 7.2. Figure 10 reflects South Africa's trade with the rest of the world. Total exports increased by 13.0 per cent to R926.8 billion in 2013 from R820.3 billion in 2012, accounting for 15.8 per cent of Africa total exports.
- 7.3. The key commodities exported by South Africa continue to be dominated by *gold, non-monetary* (HS71081300) accounting for 6.9 per cent of total exports in 2013, followed by *iron ore and concentrates - agglomerated* (HS26011200) accounting for 6.0 per cent of total exports (see Table 22).

**Table 22: South Africa's Top Export Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	71081300	Gold, non-monetary	63 886	6.9
2	26011200	Iron ore and concentrates, Agglomerated	55 846	6.0
3	27011200	Bituminous coal	54 602	5.9
4	71101900	Platinum, unwrought or in semi-manufactured forms, other	37 079	4.0
5	72024100	Ferro-chromium: Containing by mass more than 4 per cent of carbon	26 142	2.8
6	26011100	Iron ore and concentrates – Non - Agglomerated	25 834	2.8
7	71101100	Platinum, Unwrought or in powder form	24 228	2.6
8	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3 000 cm	22 427	2.4
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	17 137	1.8
10	84213930	Catalytic converters of a kind used for motor vehicles	16 313	1.8



7.4. Similarly, imports increased by 16.7 per cent to R998.2 billion in 2013 from R855.0 billion registered in 2012, accounting for 16.3 per cent of Africa’s total imports (see Table 23). The main commodities imported in 2013 were *petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude* (HS27090000), and *distillate fuel* (HS27101230).

**Table 23: South Africa’s Top Imports Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27090000	Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, crude	142 050	14.2
2	27101230	Distillate fuel	36 499	3.7
3	98010030	Original equipment components: For motor cars of heading 87.03	29 035	2.9
4	85171210	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks: Designed for use when carried in the hand or on the person	20 823	2.1
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3 000 cm	18 624	1.9
6	98010040	Original equipment components: For motor vehicles for transport of goods of heading 87.04	15 275	1.5
7	30049000	Medicaments: other	14 349	1.4
8	87032290	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons, other	13 155	1.3
9	27101202	Petrol	10 610	1.1
10	84713000	Portable automatic data processing machines, of a mass not exceeding 10 kg	10 231	1.0

7.5. China continues to be the leading destination for South African exports accounting for 12.6 per cent of total exports in 2013, followed by the United States of America (7.2 per cent), Japan (5.8 per cent), Botswana (4.8 per cent), and Germany (4.5 per cent) as shown in Table 24. Of interest is that the top five destinations for exports remained the same as in 2012.

7.6. Similarly on the imports side, China was the main source of commodities imported into South Africa in 2013 accounting for 15.5 per cent of total imports, followed by Germany (10.3 per cent), Saudi Arabia (7.8 per cent), United States of America (6.3 per cent), and India (5.2 per cent).

**Table 24: South Africa’s Top Trading Partners, 2013**

		Exports		Imports		
Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total	
1	China	116 359	12.6	China	154 471	15.5
2	USA	67 091	7.2	Germany	103 280	10.3
3	Japan	53 820	5.8	Saudi Arabia	77 440	7.8
4	Botswana	44 456	4.8	USA	63 151	6.3
5	Germany	41 387	4.5	India	51 884	5.2
6	Namibia	40 958	4.4	Japan	39 353	3.9
7	United Kingdom	31 920	3.4	Nigeria	34 898	3.5





	Exports			Imports			
	Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total	
8	Netherland	29 472		3.2	United Kingdom	32 324	3.2
9	India	29 070		3.1	Thailand	26 541	2.7
10	Mozambique	27 317		2.9	Italy	26 054	2.6

- 7.7. South Africa's intra-SACU exports increased by 9.9 per cent to R113.7 billion in 2013 from R103.4 billion recorded in 2012. The growth rate of 9.9 per cent recorded in 2013 for intra-SACU export was lower than the growth rate of 13.4 per cent recorded for extra-SACU exports during the same period. Botswana remained the main export destination for South Africa's commodities within the Common Customs Area, with export earnings amounting to R44.5 billion followed by Namibia with export earnings of R41.0 billion. Intra-SACU exports as a share of total exports stood at 12.3 per cent, reflecting a slight decline compared to 12.6 per cent of total exports in 2012.
- 7.8. South Africa's intra-SACU imports increased by 24.6 per cent to R25.3 billion in 2013 compared to R20.3 billion recorded in 2012. The growth rate of 24.6 per cent recorded in 2013 for intra-SACU imports was higher than the growth rate of 16.5 per cent recorded for extra-SACU imports for the same period. The increase in imports reflects the growth of imports sourced from Botswana and Namibia, which grew by 53.3 per cent and 24.5 per cent, respectively. Swaziland remains the main source of commodities imported into South Africa from the Common Customs Area accounting for 44.5 per cent of total intra-SACU imports, followed by Namibia. Intra-SACU imports accounted for 2.7 per cent of the total imports in 2013 as oppose to 2.5 per cent recorded in 2012.

**Table 25: South Africa Intra-SACU Trade (R million)**

Country	2012		2013		% Change 2013	
	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Botswana	41 422	3 307	44 456	5 070	7.3	53.3
Lesotho	13 185	2 144	13 620	2 301	3.3	7.3
Namibia	33 539	5 343	40 958	6 649	22.1	24.5
Swaziland	15 252	9 482	14 645	11 244	-4.0	18.6
Total	103 397	20 276	113 678	25 263	9.9	24.6

- 7.9. The main commodities exported to the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) with a share of 7.3 per cent of total intra-SACU export followed by *petrol* (HS27101202) accounting for a share of 5.3 per cent. In relation to imports, the main commodities imported were *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* (HS33021000) with a share of 13.4 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* (HS71023100) accounting for a share of 7.9 per cent in 2013 (see Table 26).

**Table 26: Top Five Commodities traded in 2013 - Intra-SACU**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
1	27101230	Distillate fuel	8 395	7.4
2	27101202	Petrol	6 057	5.3
3	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	4 584	4.0



Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
4	27160000	Electrical energy	2 908	2.6
5	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1 500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3 000 cm	2 215	1.9
<b>Top Five Import Commodities</b>				
1	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	3 397	13.4
2	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	2 006	7.9
3	38249090	Other chemical products and mixtures	1 827	7.2
4	17011300	Cane sugar	1 139	4.5
5	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	1 117	4.4

- 7.10. Table 27 reflects the main commodities traded with the Common Customs Area. *Distillate fuel* was the main commodity exported to markets in Botswana, Namibia and Swaziland in 2013, while to the Lesotho market, *petrol* was the main commodity exported in 2013.
- 7.11. In relation to imports, the main product sourced from Botswana was *non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted* accounting for 31.8 per cent of total imports from Botswana in 2013, while from Lesotho it was *parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches with moulded casing of plastics* accounting for 9.9 per cent of total imports from Lesotho.
- 7.12. The main product imported from Namibia in 2013 was *beer made from malt: other* amounting to a value of R1.1 billion. From Swaziland, the main product imported in 2013 was *unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acid* accounting for 30.2 per cent of total imports from Swaziland.

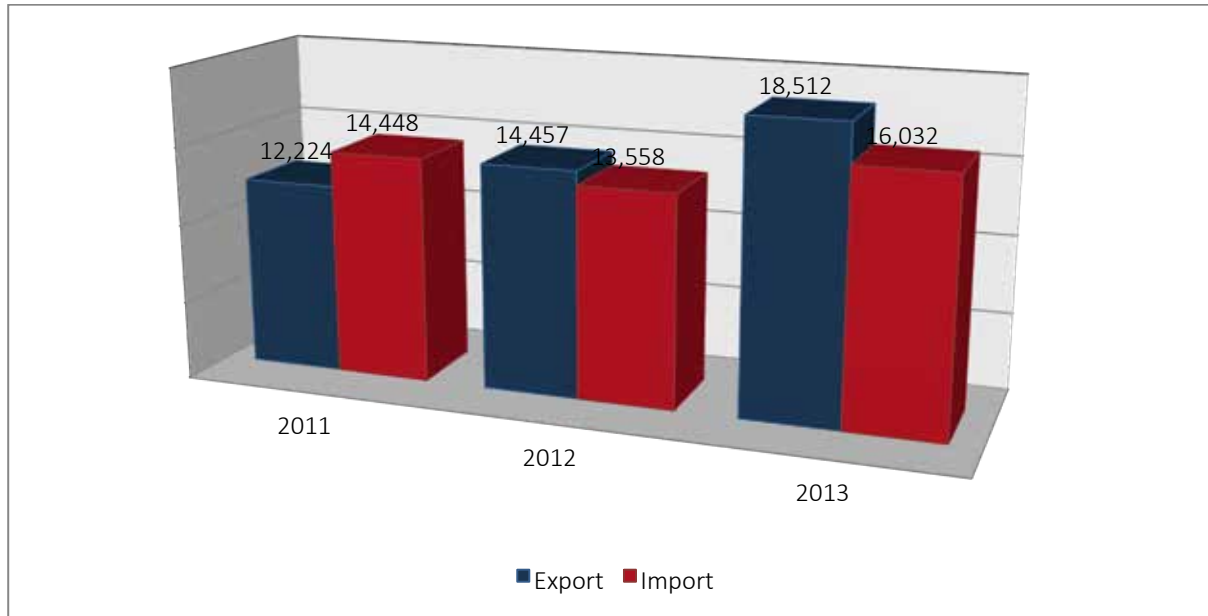
**Table 27: Main Commodities traded with other SACU Member States in 2013**

Country	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Main Exports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	27101230	Distillate fuel	4 606	10.4
Lesotho	27101202	Petrol	966	7.1
Namibia	27101230	Distillate fuel	1 645	4.0
Swaziland	27101230	Distillate fuel	1 231	8.4
<b>Main Imports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	71023100	Non-industrial diamonds unworked or simply sawn, cleaved or bruted	1 610	31.8
Lesotho	85389045	Parts for circuit breakers and isolating switches with moulded casing of plastics	227	9.9
Namibia	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	1 116	16.8
Swaziland	33021000	Unsaturated acyclic monocarboxylic acid	3 397	30.2



## 8. SWAZILAND

- 8.1. Figure 11 shows Swaziland's trade with the rest of the world since 2011. Swaziland has registered a positive merchandise trade balance for two consecutive years, recording a surplus of R2.5 billion in 2013 and R0.9 billion in 2012. The trade surplus amounted to 2.8 percent of GDP in 2013.



Source: SACU statistics database

**Figure 11: Swaziland's Trade with ROW (R millions)**

- 8.2. Total exports to the rest of the world increased by 28.0 per cent to R18.5 billion in 2013 from R12.2 billion recorded in 2012, accounting for 0.32 per cent of Africa total exports. The increase in exports can mostly be ascribed to *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* and *other cane sugar* that increased by 42.1 per cent and 53.7 per cent, respectively.
- 8.3. The key commodity exported to the rest of the world in 2013 was *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* (HS33021000) accounting for 26.6 per cent of total exports. The second key commodity exported in 2013 was *other chemical products and mixtures* (HS38249090) accounting for 15.1 per cent of total exports, followed by *other cane sugar* (HS17011400) accounting for 14.2 per cent of total exports (see Table 28).

**Table 28: Swaziland's Top Export Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	4 916	26.6
2	38249090	Other chemical products and mixtures	2 804	15.1
3	17011400	Other cane sugar	2 635	14.2
4	17011300	Cane sugar	798	4.3
5	26011100	Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	701	3.8
6	29181400	Citric acid	305	1.6
7	49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter	290	1.6
8	17041000	Chewing gum	259	1.4



Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
9	44072900	Other tropical wood	243	1.3
10	61091000	T-shirts, singlets, and other vests of cotton knitted or crocheted	242	1.3

8.4. Similarly, imports increased by 18.3 per cent to R16.0 billion in 2013 from R13.5 billion in 2012, accounting for 0.26 per cent of Africa’s total imports. The main commodities imported in 2013 were *distillate fuel* (HS27101230), and *petrol* (HS27101202) accounting for 7.7 per cent and 6.5 per cent of total imports, respectively (see Table 29).

**Table 29: Swaziland’s Top Import Commodities, 2013**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
1	27101230	Distillate fuel	1 239	7.7
2	27101202	Petrol	1 040	6.5
3	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	257	1.6
4	30049000	Other medicaments of mixed or unmixed products	251	1.6
4	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	243	1.5
6	10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	191	1.2
7	17011300	Cane sugar	160	1.0
8	25232900	Portland cement (excl. white)	131	0.8
9	10063000	Semi milled or wholly milled rice	129	0.8
10	49019900	Printed books, brochure, leaflets and similar printed matter, nes	116	0.7

8.5. Table 30 shows that South Africa continues to remain Swaziland’s leading destination for exports, accounting for 62.6 per cent of total exports in 2013, though its share of total exports decreased from 69.7 per cent recorded in 2012. The second leading destination in 2013 was Mozambique accounting for 4.1 per cent of total exports, followed by Italy (3.3 per cent), China (3.1 per cent), and USA (3.0 per cent).

8.6. Furthermore, South Africa has consistently remained the main source of Swaziland’s imports accounting for 87.3 per cent of total imports in 2013, slightly lower than a share of 87.5 per cent recorded in 2012, followed by China (4.1 per cent), Taiwan (1.4 per cent), India (1.1 per cent), and Lesotho (0.6 per cent).

**Table 30: Swaziland’s Top Trading Partners, 2013**

Exports				Imports		
Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total	
1	South Africa	11 587	62.6	South Africa	13 999	87.3
2	Mozambique	760	4.1	China	653	4.1
3	Italy	602	3.3	Taiwan	225	1.4
4	China	566	3.1	India	169	1.1



		Exports		Imports			
	Partner	R million	% of Total	Partner	R million	% of Total	
5	USA	551		3.0	Lesotho	94	0.6
6	Nigeria	487		2.6	USA	89	0.6
7	Spain	421		2.3	Egypt	68	0.4
8	Kenya	418		2.3	Mozambique	64	0.4
9	Romania	356		1.9	Germany	59	0.4
10	Angola	335		1.8	UAE	51	0.3

- 8.7. Swaziland's intra-SACU exports increased by 15.5 per cent to R11.8 billion in 2013 compared to R10.2 billion in 2012. In 2013, South Africa remained the main export destination for Swaziland's commodities within the Common Customs Area with export earnings amounting to R11.6 billion, followed by Namibia (see Table 31). Intra-SACU exports as a share of total exports was 63.9 per cent in 2013 compared to 70.8 per cent in 2012.
- 8.8. Similarly, intra-SACU imports increased by 18.8 per cent to R14.1 billion in 2013 compared to R11.8 billion in 2012. South Africa remains the main source of commodities imported into Swaziland from the Common Customs Area, followed by Lesotho. Intra-SACU imports accounted for about 88.0 per cent of the total imports of Swaziland in 2013 compared to 87.6 per cent in 2012.

**Table 31: Swaziland Intra-SACU Trade (R million)**

Country	2012		2013		% Change 2013	
	Export	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Botswana	45	2	53	7	16.4	227.2
Lesotho	30	13	53	94	75.4	646.2
Namibia	80	3	136	9	69.6	229.4
South Africa	10 084	11 863	11 587	13 999	14.9	18.0
Total	10 240	11 880	11 829	14 110	15.5	18.8

- 8.9. Table 32 shows that the main commodities exported to the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* (HS33021000) with a share of 29.1 per cent of total intra-SACU export, followed by *other chemical products and mixtures* (HS38249090) accounting for 15.7 per cent of total intra-SACU export. The main commodities imported from the Common Customs Area in 2013 were *distillate fuel* (HS27101230) with a share of 8.8 per cent of total intra-SACU imports followed by *petrol* (HS27101202) accounting for a share of 7.4 per cent of total intra-SACU imports.

**Table 32: Top Five Commodities traded in 2013 - Intra-SACU**

Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
1	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	3 445	29.1
2	38249090	Other chemical products and mixtures	1 855	15.7



Rank	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Top Five Export Commodities</b>				
3	17011300	Cane sugar	797	6.7
4	17011400	Other cane sugar	702	5.9
5	49019900	Printed books, brochures, leaflets and similar printed matter	289	2.4
<b>Top Five Import Commodities</b>				
1	27101230	Distillate fuel	1 239	8.8
2	27101202	Petrol	1 040	7.4
3	87032390	Other vehicles of a cylinder exceeding 1500 cm <sup>3</sup> but not exceeding 3000 cm <sup>3</sup>	248	1.8
4	10059000	Maize (excl. seed)	191	1.4
5	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	161	1.1

8.10. *Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries* was the main commodity exported to Botswana, Namibia and South Africa in 2013, while *slide fasteners fitted with chain scoops of base metal* was the main product exported to the Lesotho's market, accounting for 39.9 per cent of total export to Lesotho. On the other hand, the main product imported from Botswana in 2013 was *sacks and bags* accounting for 16.1 per cent of total imports from Botswana, and from Lesotho it was *cotton yarn (excl. sewing)* accounting for 85.6 per cent of total imports from Lesotho. The main product imported from Namibia was *beer made from malt: other* with a value of R0.9 billion. From South Africa, the main product imported in 2013 was *distillate fuel* accounting for 8.9 per cent of total imports from South Africa (see Table 33).

**Table 33: Main Commodities traded with other SACU Member States in 2013**

Country	HS Code	Description	ZAR millions	% of Total
<b>Main Exports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	22	41.3
Lesotho	96071100	Slide fasteners fitted with chain scoops of base metal	21	39.9
Namibia	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	69	50.5
South Africa	33021000	Mixture of odoriferous substances: of a kind used in the food or drink industries	3 347	28.9
<b>Main Imports Commodities</b>				
Botswana	48194000	Sacks and bags	1	16.1
Lesotho	52071000	Cotton yarn (excl. sewing)	80	85.6
Namibia	22030090	Beer made from malt: other	9	92.7
South Africa	27101230	Distillate fuel	1 239	8.9



## 9. DATA SOURCES

### 9.1. SACU Statistics Database:

Statistics Botswana – Botswana

Bureau of Statistics – Lesotho

Namibia Statistics Agency – Namibia

South African Revenues Services – South Africa

Swaziland Revenue Authority – Swaziland

### 9.2. WTO Statistics Database

### 9.3. World Integrated Trade Solutions (WITS)

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







