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CAPRICORN AFRICA  
ECONOMIC ASSOCIATES

# *A Description of the Private Sector in Swaziland*

*Report on MAPS Phase II*

A report prepared for Labat-Anderson Inc.  
and  
USAID - Swaziland  
by Capricorn Africa Economic Associates  
Mbabane, April 1989

*A Description of the Private Sector in  
Swaziland*

# *Executive Summary*

## *Introduction*

Although the title of this report is "A Description of the Private Sector in Swaziland", the investigation has also resulted in a broad survey of the Swaziland economy overall - its successes, failures, frailties and strengths. All these are important to the potential individual investor/entrepreneur or the interested corporate administrator, as is this brief summary that outlines the salient features and reference points for the busy executive.

## *Governmental Control*

Vital to private enterprise anywhere, is the quantum of control exercised by a government, by whatever means. In Swaziland, at present, this is minimal, possibly with the exception of land ownership which is linked to a royal decree (Section 8 refers).

## *Key Industries*

Paramount to Swaziland's economy is agriculture, forestry and related industries, such as sugar, cotton, woodpulp and citrus, comprehensively covered in Sections 2.1 to 2.2.7. Manufacturing is dealt with in Sections 2.4.1 to 2.4.7.

Whereas agri-business formerly dominated the scene, the possibility is that the manufacturing sector has also now been developed to a point where self-sustained growth is possible.

## *Banking and Finance*

The Central Bank of Swaziland licences and monitors the six commercial banks (Sections 2.3.2 and 4.1.2) and also other financial institutions (Sections 4.1.3 to 4.1.4). There are adequate

services in regard to formal banking facilities as well as access to development capital (Sections 4.1.2 to 4.1.4, also 4.3.1 to 4.3.7 and 4.4.1).

## *Insurance*

There is one sole insurer, the Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation (Section 2.3.4), although there is an association of broking houses that exists to maintain ethical standards and conduct. The latter body will also have the effect of creating an element of competition in the insurance field.

## *Real Estate*

This is likely to be a growth area especially in low to middle and high-income housing (Section 2.3.5, also 8.3).

## *Service Industries*

Under this heading, vehicle sales and repairs (Section 2.5.2), road transport (Section 2.5.3), building and construction (Section 2.5.4), also tourism (Section 2.5.6), are covered.

Two large haulage companies dominate road transport, although several large undertakings in the agricultural and forestry areas operate fleets to carry their own goods. Tourism as a whole is calculated to be a growth area (Section 2.5.7).

Rail and air services, as also communications, are the prerogative of government or the parastatals.

## *Commerce*

This section (2.6.1 to 2.6.3) mainly refers to wholesale and retail trade, which is primarily foreign controlled, but with an element of local investment. South African goods are very much to the fore, but this is an area that could well be looked at by the entrepreneur.

## *Mining and Quarrying*

Iron ore, asbestos, coal and diamonds are important to Swaziland (Sections 2.7.1 to 2.7.3 refer). Small deposits of kaolin, barytes and pyrophyllite, attract a modicum of interest and there is also some gold prospecting being carried out in the north west of Swaziland. Quarrying is limited to two established commercial sites.

## *Small-scale Enterprises*

These are dealt with in Sections 7 to 7.2, details of which are of especial interest to the small investor or entrepreneur.

## *General*

Swaziland has many attractions for the discerning investor, be it an individual entrepreneur or the company looking at diversification or corporate security. Benefits are sound internal banking and credit systems or sources, backed up by the Kingdoms' membership of the Common Monetary Area (CMA) as also its proximity

(in more ways than one) to South Africa (RSA) with its active capital market (Sections 4.1 to 4.1.6). Other advantages are Swaziland's membership of several multilateral organisations (Section 4.7.1) such as the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) and the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) as well as the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC). Moreover, Swaziland is a signatory to the Lomé Convention that allows preferential access to the European Community.

An extensive selection of tables/graphs back up this comprehensive report and key references, additional to those mentioned in this summary, are detailed below.

Section 8 (pp. 105-108) should be read in its entirety.

MAPS Figures 1 - 6, Details of Swaziland Economy.

Figures 2.1.4.(a) and (b), p.9 Agricultural Sector Indicators: Average Revenue Per Hectare.

Figures 2.1.5/6/7 p.10 Agricultural Production Indices.

Spreadsheets 2.1.1 to 2.1.4, pp.21-30 Agricultural Indicators.

Table 2.5.6.(a), p.18 Tourism.

Tables 4.7.1.(a), (b), (c) and (d), pp.102 and 103 Small-scale Enterprises

Table 4.7.3, p.73 Major Exports.

Table 4.7.4, p.74 Major Imports.

# *Preface*

This report was commissioned by Labat-Anderson Inc., a United States based consulting firm, on behalf of USAID, Mbabane. The report on the private sector is one of a number of reports being prepared for USAID.

Capricorn Africa Economic Associates was originally approached in November 1988 and given the opportunity to review the draft Scope of Work. A draft budget and revised Scope of Work were submitted and accepted. This was discussed and modified in Swaziland during the week 6-10 February. The final contract was accepted and signed on 7 March, by which time the project had been under way for three weeks.

Mr Derek von Wissell coordinated the overall project in Swaziland and monitored this component. He and the USAID staff provided valuable

support, guidance and help. Due to the short time period allowed for the project, CAEA sub-contracted certain of the input required to R Kirk of Coopers and Lybrand, and to a consultant with experience in banking.

Various people were interviewed and are listed in Appendix 2. Particular thanks must go to Mrs. S.G. Mdluli, Head of Research at the Central Bank of Swaziland. She not only spent a great deal of time answering queries about data and data reliability but also was open to suggestions as to inaccuracies. Mr. D. Lukhele and the staff of the Central Statistics Office provided much new material and were helpful. Mr. Peter Holla of Economic Planning gave us what material he had and made a number of useful suggestions.

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# Introduction

## 1.1 The Economy

The economy has been relatively buoyant and successful since independence, and Swaziland is now in the category of middle-income developing countries. Prospects for development in the decade ahead seem good.

According to the most recent plan - the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV) - the economy has three basic structural features. "First, it is an open economy dominated by trade. Second, it is a specialised economy dominated by agriculture and forestry. Third, it is a market economy, where the direct role of government in production is limited. Production, processing and trade in agricultural and forestry products, are the major activities and generators of economic wealth. These activities are undertaken almost exclusively by private individuals and companies." (NDP IV, p.46.)

The structure of the economy over the period 1967/8 to 1988 is shown on the Statistical Annexure Spreadsheets in Appendix VI. It must be noted that the economy is sharply dualistic. The modern sector produces about 90 percent of the GDP but employs only 24 percent of the economically active population. The issue of employment is crucial and is more fully addressed in a study on 'Employment in Swaziland' being carried out by the consultants for USAID,

### 1.1.1 Economic Growth

An overview of the economy since independence, shows considerable fluctuations in the growth rate. For the first two years after independence, there was a slowdown in economic activity. The level of real investment declined and prices of major exports such as sugar and

woodpulp were low. Between 1971-1976 the economy was buoyant, the average real economic growth rate being approximately 6 per cent per annum; the level of capital formation rose, world market prices for sugar and woodpulp were high, and other exports were boosted by currency devaluation. There was a favourable visible balance of trade until 1975, and government revenue increased rapidly. However, these favourable conditions were explained mainly by high export prices rather than by increased production.

In 1976 there was a deficit in the balance of trade, mainly because of weakening prices for sugar and woodpulp, increases in the oil price, and a higher volume of imports, especially of machinery and transport equipment (resulting from the rapid rate of economic growth). During the second half of the 1970s, the real economic growth rate fell to 2-3 per cent per annum, despite a growth of 10.9 per cent in 1978. Economic growth had averaged 3.6 per cent per annum during the Second Plan period 1973/74-1977/78. Activity in the private sector declined after 1976 but, because of the continued availability of foreign aid funds, activity in the public sector was maintained at a high level.

During the early 1980s there was some recovery, enabling real GDP (at factor cost) to increase at an average annual rate of 5 per cent over the period 1977-1982. But during this period, the rate of economic growth varied sharply from year to year as a result both of internal and external influences, notably the uneven flow of public investment and fluctuations in commodity markets. The high growth rate of 10.9 per cent in 1978 was unusual and was explained by a substantial increase in capital investment, mainly in the public sector in which investment in four major projects peaked that year. There-

after, public investment declined and the economy almost stagnated in 1979. The upswing of 1980-1981 was at first moderated by drought and the cessation of iron-ore exports, but high world prices for sugar and woodpulp, the establishment of the fertilizer factory, high government expenditure and rapid growth in the South African economy, enabled real GDP to grow by 8.6 per cent in 1981. Economic growth then slowed, and in 1983 GDP declined to 0.3 per cent.

Growth recovered to 3.2 per cent in 1984 and 2.4 per cent in 1985, and this enabled real growth in GDP and GDP per capita to average 3.5 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively between 1981 and 1985. Given a mean population growth rate of 3.2 per cent per annum, this meant that per capita income in real terms grew at 0.3 per cent per annum during this period. Factors that affected the lower rate of economic growth between 1981-1983, were cyclone damage in 1984, worldwide economic recession with depressed markets for Swaziland's exports, and finally, severe economic recession and political unrest in South Africa, that caused the value of the rand (to which Swaziland's currency, the lilangeni, is linked) to fall against major currencies.

The economic outlook continued to be gloomy in 1985 when real GDP increased at a rate below that of population growth. In addition to the continued effects of the factors mentioned in the previous paragraph, high interest rates and the existence of generous investment incentives in South Africa, together served to hamper investment in Swaziland. However, the situation took a dramatic turn for the better in 1986, and real GDP increased by 8.8 per cent. There was a slight fall of 0.2 per cent in 1987 but the growth rate in 1988 is estimated to have been 8.9 per cent. Export earnings increased sharply as a result of rising world market prices for Swaziland's major commodity exports, as well as a record sugar output. Industrial investment picked up mainly as a result of firms moving from South Africa or opening up branch plants in Swaziland, in order to avoid the growing sanctions and disinvestment campaigns against South Africa.

The 1989 "Economic Review and Outlook" prepared by the Economic Planning Office confirmed that the 1988 growth rate would be in the order of 8.9 per cent. The continued economic upswing. The sugar output was matched by growth in other sectors, notably manufacturing. The Economic Planning Office predicts a growth rate of 4.5 per cent in 1989 in

real terms with the rate in subsequent years being 3.5 - 4 per cent.

## 1.2 Methodology

The project required the contractors to develop a description of the private sector in the Swazi economy. The time allowed was approximately 5 calendar weeks and 50 workdays of economists' input. In view of the time constraint and the magnitude of the project, it was evident that there would be little opportunity for detailed research into secondary data.

The method adopted was to confine the research to published data in the first instance. Once the draft report was completed using the primary material, there was an opportunity to seek more detailed information for certain sectors. Apart from consulting available material, discussions were held with the major official data collectors and collators and information was also supplemented by a series of interviews (see Appendix I for the Scope of Work and Appendix II for a list of people consulted). The draft report was submitted to USAID Mbabane and a meeting was held at which the main findings were presented and discussed. The discussion and comment provided the basis for the revision of the report.

Graphics used in the MAPS presentation of the report are included in Appendix V and spreadsheets covering the whole economy in Appendix VI.

## 1.3 A Note on Data Availability and Reliability

All data sources throughout the study are recorded, and where appropriate, any uncertainty as to their reliability is noted. The Department of Economic Planning and Statistics under the Office of the Prime Minister is split into the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Economic Planning Office (EPO). The CSO is charged with providing and maintaining the national statistical record base for the country and coordinating data collection undertaken by other government bodies. As part of its planning process, the Economic Planning Office refines and reworks data put out by the CSO. The Central Bank of Swaziland uses CSO data, but also collects its own information, which is unique in some areas, but duplicates CSO data in others. Extensive discussions were held with the three bodies and attempts were made to plug gaps and resolve in-

consistencies in statistics. Finally, the Ministry of Finance has an Economic Policy Section and a Department of Treasury, both of which produce data which were of particular use in cross checking other sources.

It is understood that a report on "Statistics Available for Development Planning in Swaziland" was prepared under the auspices of the German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) some years ago. Such a report would be invaluable for planning and for exercises such as the current USAID project. It is hoped that this document might be updated and made widely available, with a view to attracting comments and assistance in upgrading data collection.

At the time of writing, the most recent Annual Statistical Bulletin (ASB) available was for 1986. Where possible, more up to date information has been obtained. Although in general, the quantity of statistics available in Swaziland are of a reasonable standard, three observations must be made with regard to their quality and applicability to this study.

- (a) The data are often concerned with physical quantity of output rather than the monetary value thereof.
- (b) The method of collecting data is generally through questionnaires. This raises problems as not all will be returned and those returned may not be accurately completed. However, the dominance of a few large firms in some sectors has meant that, if they provide reliable information, then the statistics for these sectors can be regarded as accurate.
- (c) One major problem encountered when examining the share of GDP of sectors and sub-sectors, was in data availability and consistency. There was a period in the 1970s when no new national accounts were available, and the 1977-1980 Annual Statistical Bulletins give data for the years 1975/76. In 1980 the National Accounts were constructed for the missing years. A detailed account of the methodology used is contained in the report "National Accounts 1975-1981". In order to observe the real trends in the national accounts, the figures were put in real constant 1980 prices using the implicit GDP deflator prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

The list of publications issued by and available from the Department of Economic Planning and Statistics is attached as Appendix 3. The list of official publications consulted is included in the bibliography.

# 2

## *Contribution of Key Sectors to the Swazi Economy*

### **2.1 Agriculture**

#### *2.1.1 Contribution to GDP*

Agriculture, together with its subsector forestry, contributed 24.9 per cent of GDP at factor cost (in constant 1980 prices) in 1980. By 1986, this had increased to 26.1 per cent (Spreadsheet 2.1.1). The Department of Economic Planning and Statistics estimated that in 1980 the processing of agricultural produce in agro-industry contributed a further 8.1 per cent to GDP. Thus agriculture and forestry maintain their dominant position in the economy of Swaziland not only through the direct production and sale of agricultural output, but also through the provision of a raw material base for the bulk of manufacturing and processing industry in the country.

The stark dualism in orientation and production methods within the agricultural sector is illustrated clearly by reference to the relative productivity of Swazi Nation Land (SNL), as compared with Individual Tenure Farms (ITF) on Title Deed Land (TDL). As Spreadsheet 2.1.3 and Figure 2.1.1.(a) illustrate, in 1985/86 SNL constituted 55.9 per cent of the total land area of Swaziland (excluding urban areas), while subsistence agricultural crop raising was responsible for contributing only 20.3 per cent of the total value added of the agriculture and forestry sector (Spreadsheet 2.1.1).

It is interesting to note, that while the share of SNL crops in total GDP (1980 prices) has fluctuated between 1.7 per cent and 5.6 per cent since the late 1970s, the contribution of ITF commercial crop raising to GDP has remained far more stable, varying from 12.2 per cent to 14.9 per cent

over the same period. The relative dominance of particular crops in private sector agriculture is discussed below.

#### *2.1.2 Contribution to Employment*

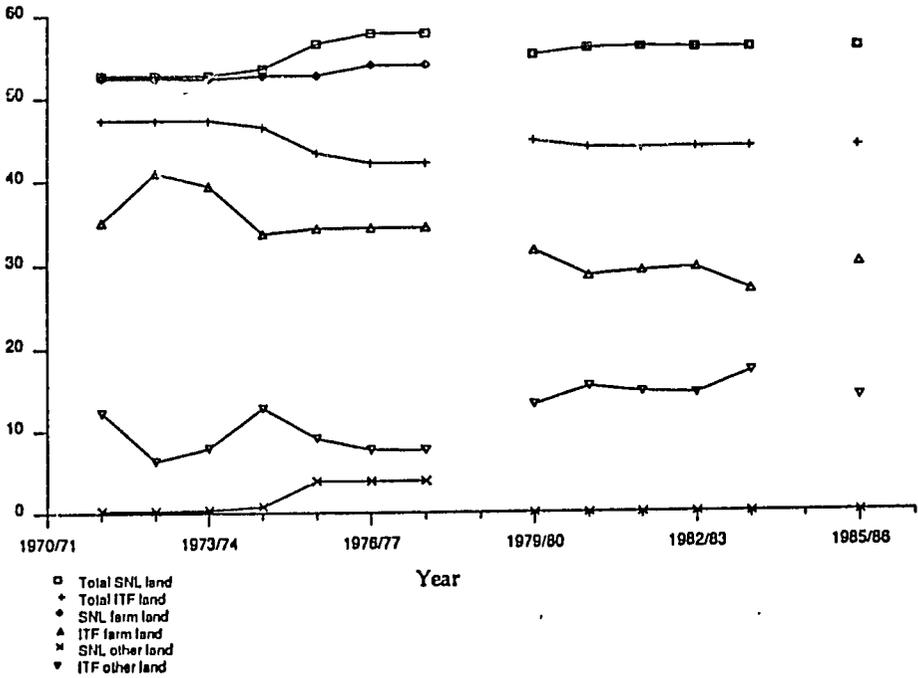
The importance of agriculture and forestry as providers of employment in the private sector has declined steadily. In 1972, 55.2 per cent of private sector jobs were located within agriculture and forestry, which proportion had declined to 38.9 per cent in 1986. Similarly, the proportion of total employment (monetary and traditional) provided by private sector agriculture had declined, from 11.4 per cent in 1972 to 6.1 per cent in 1986 (Spreadsheet 2.1.2).

Given the consistent outpacing of formal sector job creation by population growth, the change in the latter proportion was inevitable, and underlines the importance of SNL as a source of supplementary/subsistence income for the unemployed and underemployed, if not as a source of economic growth. However, it is also symptomatic of a steady increase in the capital intensity of commercial agriculture. As Figure 2.1.3 illustrates, employment in private sector agriculture and forestry decline not only as a proportion of total employment, but also as a proportion of formal and monetary sector employment.

Thus, the maintenance of the productive yield of most crops grown on ITF land has been accompanied by a long-term down-trend in the number of workers in private sector agriculture since 1980. Quite apart from the gradual and increasing mechanisation of commercial agriculture, this is not surprising; according to the in-

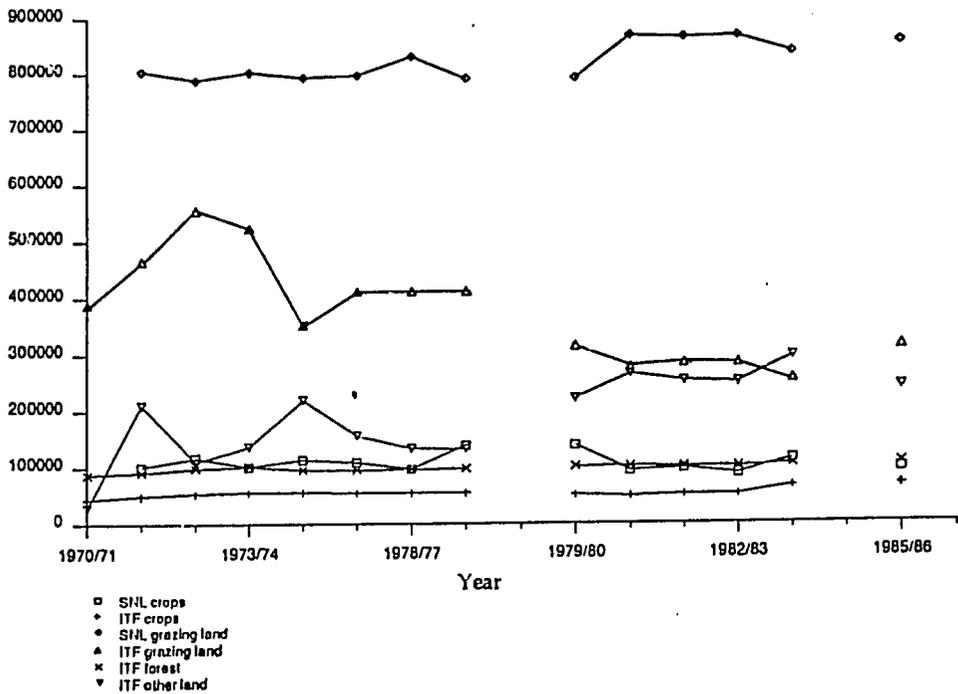
**Figure 2.1.1(a) Total Land Holdings: SNL & ITF (Percentage of total land area)**

Percentage of Total Land Area



**Figure 2.1.1(b) Agricultural Land Use: SNL & ITF**

Land Area (Hectares)



dustry wage bill and employment figures in the Employment and Wages Survey, the (crude) average monthly wages in the agriculture and forestry subsector (E218 and E185 respectively) are the lowest in Swaziland. Although agricultural wages have been steadily catching up with the average private sector wage (from being 37 per cent of the latter in 1971, to being 74 per cent thereof in 1986 (Spreadsheet 2.1.2)), there has always existed a strong incentive for agricultural labourers to seek work in the mining, manufacturing, and construction sectors.

### 2.1.3 Land Use in Agriculture

Private agricultural land holdings are comparable in total to that of the subsistence sector in the form of SNL. Total ITF holdings have already declined relative to those of SNL, from 47.3 per cent of Swaziland's total land area in 1971/72 to 44.1 per cent in 1985/86, while SNL holdings have increased from 52.7 per cent to 55.9 per cent. Swazi Nation Land appears to have taken over a not insignificant area of land from ITF farmers through buy-outs. Anomalies such as the sudden increase in the relative share of ITF from 1977/78 to 1979/80, while there exists a general perception amongst observers that buy-outs have not been widespread, suggests that the grouping of agricultural schemes funded by Government, CDC and Tibiyo within ITF figures, may be clouding whatever long-term trends are actually present.

Apart from changes in land holdings between SNL and ITF, however, significant changes in land use have taken place on ITF farms themselves. Whereas the proportions of SNL devoted to crop raising, cattle grazing etc., have remained quite static (see Figure 2.1.1.(b)), proportions of total ITF land holdings allocated to specific agricultural uses on ITF farms have altered significantly. Reflecting the declining relative weight of beef production in agriculture (from 6.1 per cent of GDP to 4.5 per cent in 1988), the proportion of ITF land used for cattle grazing has declined steadily since the mid-1970s from a high of 30.3 per cent of total land in 1973/74 to 18.1 per cent in 1985/86.

In contrast, the proportion of total land devoted to ITF crops, although very low by comparison to that of ITF livestock, rose from 2.9 per cent in 1971/72 to 3.5 per cent in 1985/86. The increase in the importance of cropland in commercial agriculture is explained almost entirely by a relatively dramatic changeover of ITF land to sugar cane; as can be seen in Figure 2.1.5, the index of land area devoted to sugar cane (1971/72 = 100) rises from 93.0 in 1967/68 to

233.2 in 1985/86. At the same time, it must be noted that the proportion of total ITF land used for farming has fallen from 40 per cent in 1971/72 to 29 per cent in 1985/86.

An attempt can be made to analyse the relative profitability of different forms of land use in commercial agriculture in Swaziland, by reference to the production statistics for ITF farms produced by CSO. Unfortunately, more detailed breakdowns are not available; even the Agricultural Census of 1983-84 contains very little information in revenue terms on agricultural production.

The average revenue generated per hectare by production of the major crops was calculated (see Spreadsheet 2.1.4). Despite the paucity of information on relative production costs in agriculture, this facilitates understanding of the economic forces motivating changes in the composition of land use on ITF farms.

The ascendancy of sugar as an export crop is easily understandable by reference to the average revenue from sugar sales per hectare of cane land harvested (Figures 2.1.4.(a) and 2.1.4.(b)) in comparison to other cash crops. Although highly capital-intensive relative to the raising of other crops, sugar cane is grown in Swaziland at costs which are apparently very low by international standards. Given this cost structure, the opportunity cost of producing sugar cane will naturally be determined largely by the magnitude of sales revenue per hectare received by the farmer.

The rational farmer will seek to maximize the revenue obtainable from each hectare of cropland available; hence the steady upward trend in sugar cane revenue at current prices per hectare since the early 1970s, has led to the reallocation of ITF crop land to sugar cane. The area under cane exceeds that of all other ITF crops combined: 36,326 ha out of a total of 68,512 ha in 1985/86.

As Figure 2.1.5 illustrates, changes in the index number of sugar's average revenue yield, produce a corresponding movement in the index number of the areas sown and harvested after a two-year lag. The upswing in average revenue per hectare for sugar cane in 1969/70 is matched by an upswing in the areas of cane both allocated and harvested in 1971/72; similar responses to swings in average revenue per hectare are discernible when the latter have occurred in 1972/73 (upward swing in average revenue/ha), 1973/74 (downward), 1978/79 (upward), 1980/81 (downward), and 1982/83 (upward).

Figure 2.1.2(a)

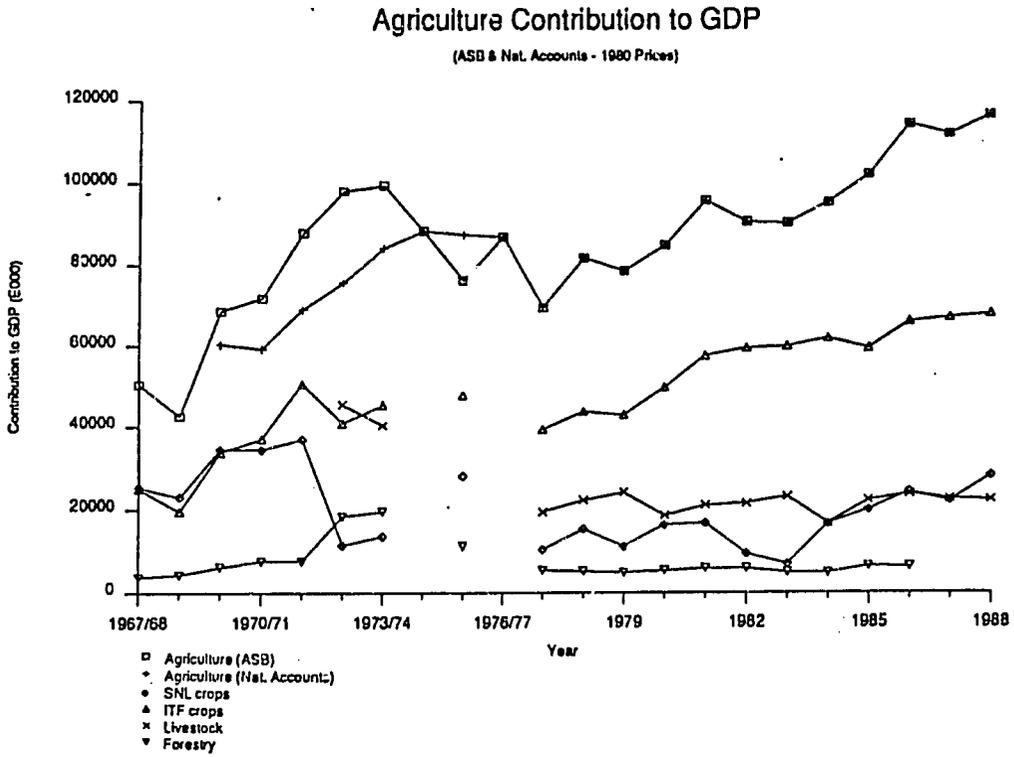


Figure 2.1.2(b)

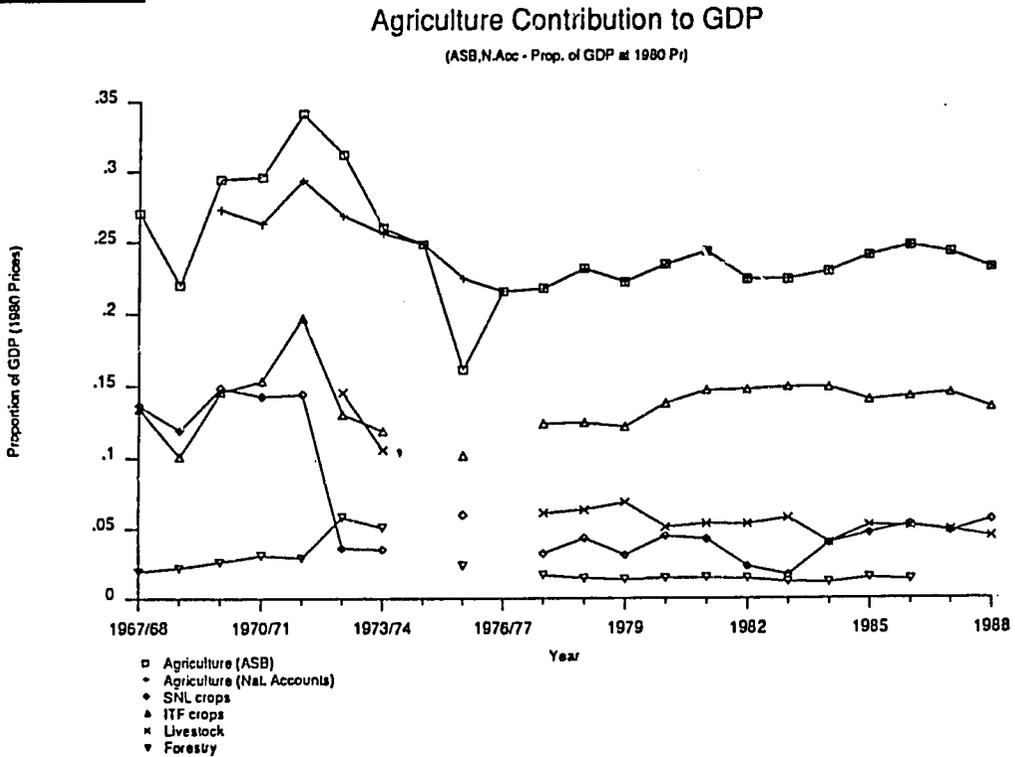


Figure 2.1.3(a)

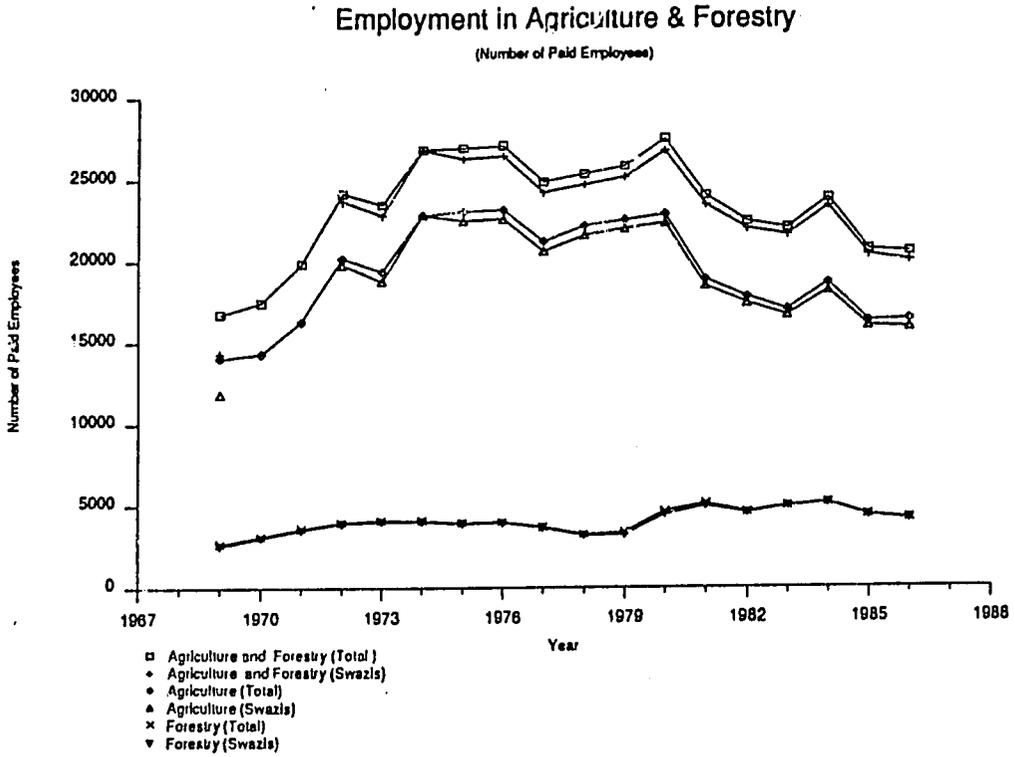
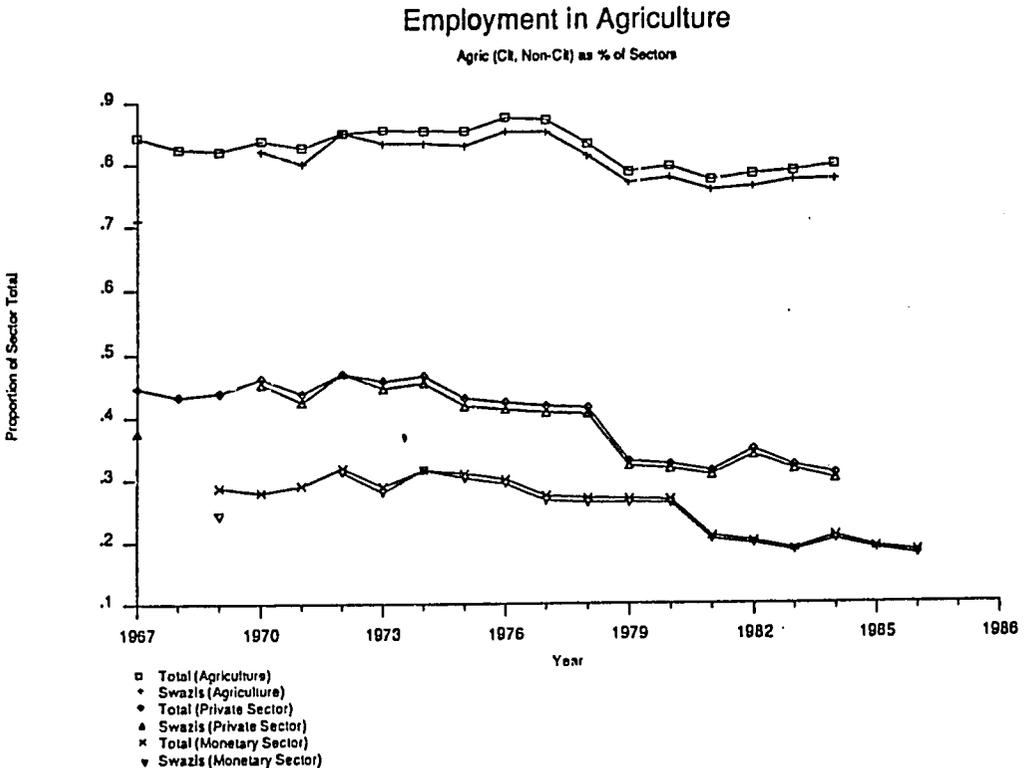
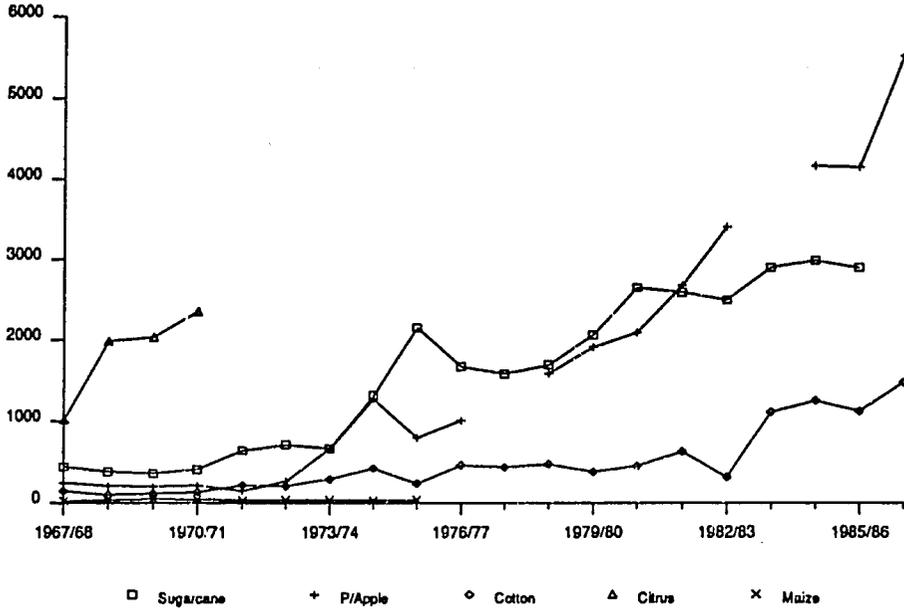


Figure 2.1.3(b)



**Figure 2.1.4(a) Average Revenue Per Hectare Harvested (E/Ha) (Current Prices)**



**Figure 2.1.4(b) Average Revenue per Hectare Harvested (E/Ha) (Current Prices)**

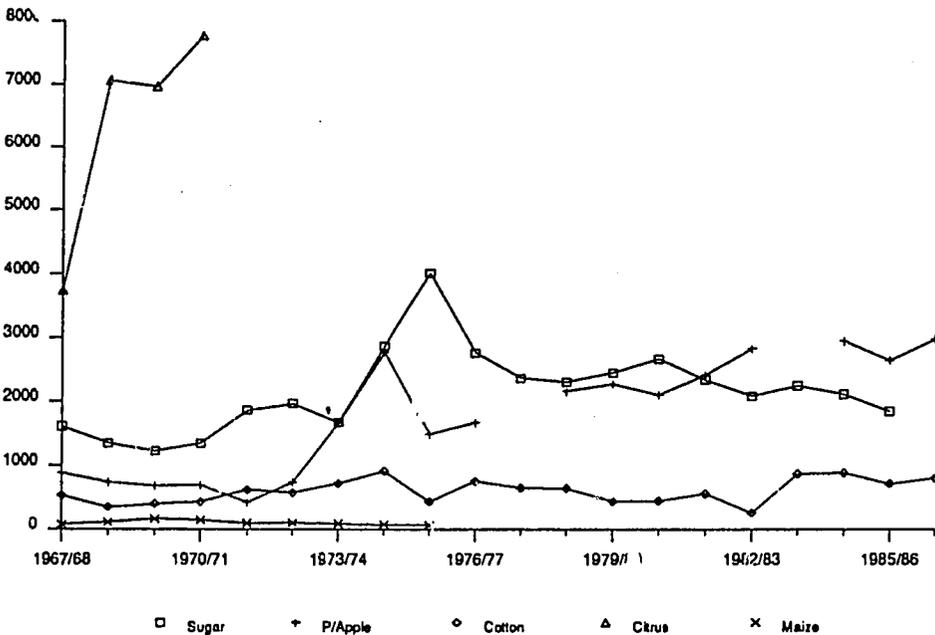


Figure 2.1.5: Sugar Cane Production Index Numbers: 1967-1986 (1971/72 = 100)

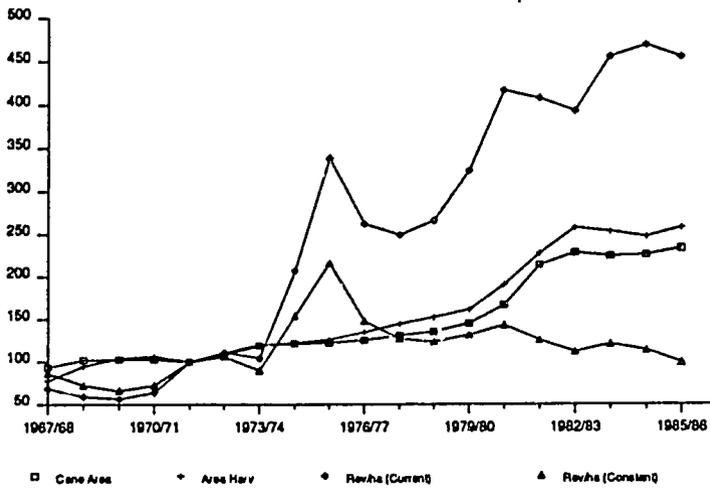


Figure 2.1.6: Cotton Production Index Numbers: 1967-1986 (1971/72 = 100; Current Prices)

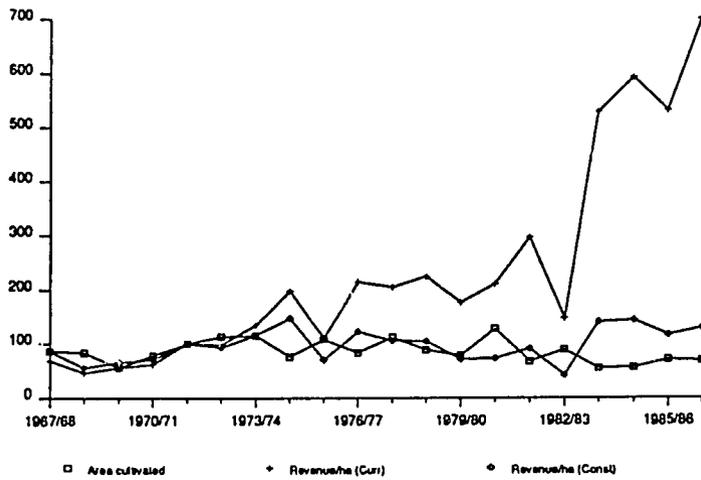
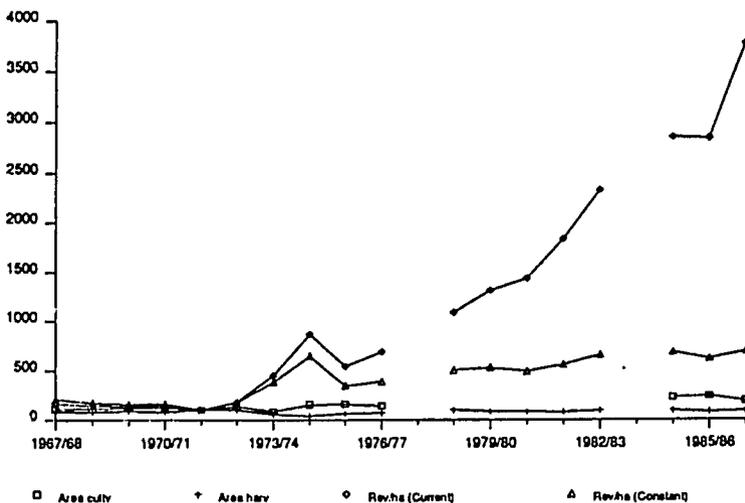


Figure 2.1.7: Pineapple Production Index Numbers: 1967 - 1986 (1971/72 = 100; Current Prices)



This is evident with regard to sugar cane revenue in both nominal and real terms.

The only occasion when a change in the direction of revenue from cane has had an insignificant effect was in 1975/76; a dramatic downswing in average revenue was virtually ignored by farmers. By this stage the perception of a long-term rise in sugar cane prices had entrenched confidence in the crop, hence for example the establishment of the Simunye mill by 1980.

These observations underline the capital intensive nature of sugar cane milling and, to a lesser extent, the raising of sugar cane itself, in that longer-term planning is required by both growers and millers of sugar cane. The quota system operated by the Swaziland Sugar Association naturally prolongs the lags involved in farmers' responses to economic incentives. The two-year lag between revenue changes and changes in the area harvested contrasts markedly with the faster and more volatile response of cotton growers (Figure 2.1.6), many of whom (55 per cent in 1986) are smallholders. The production of pineapples also shows a quicker response than that of sugar, although the magnitude of increases in the area under pineapples has been very low, since the land available for pineapple growing in the Malkerns area has been very limited.

#### 2.1.4 Sugar

The sugar growing and sugar processing subsectors within agriculture and agribusiness together constitute the largest horizontally related industry in Swaziland in terms of value added, employment and export earnings. As explained in Section 2.1.2 above, the ascendance of sugar cane in terms of area under cultivation is understandable in light of the increasing lucrativeness of cane production during the 1970s and 1980s, which in turn have been due to increasingly favourable sugar prices in world markets.

As shown clearly in Figure 2.1.4, the dominant export crop both by volume and value of output of sugar cane, is sugar. Production of refined sugar has increased from 244397 metric tons in 1979/80 to a peak of 537000 metric tons in 1986/87 which was due to unusually favourable weather conditions. Volumes of sugar cane sold to the sugar mills have behaved in a similar way, (see Spreadsheet 2.1.4), rising consistently from slightly over 1 million metric tons in 1967/68, to over 4 million metric tons in 1986/87. The extraction ratio of refined sugar to sugar cane has remained fairly constant throughout the period, with the exception of the drought period of

1982/83 and the period of unusually high sucrose content after the good rains during the 1986/87 season.

#### 2.1.5 Pineapples

The average revenue earned by pineapples has increased even more strongly than that of sugar since 1981/82 (Figure 2.1.4), from a low of E427/Ha in 1971/72 to E2,969/Ha in 1986/87. However, there is currently no competition for land use between sugar cane and pineapples, since the respective concentrations of cane land and pineapples are in the Lowveld and Lubombo on the one hand, and the Middleveld near Malkerns on the other. In addition to the fact that the sugar growers and milling companies are generally distinct from the pineapple-raising concerns in the Malkerns district, the need to maintain the three sugar mills at as near maximum capacity as is possible would obviate any possible incentive to induce growers to switch production from sugar to pineapples.

However, the production of pineapples is nevertheless constrained by a shortage of land for ITF crop-raising in the Middleveld; this problem was compounded by outbreaks of phytophthora and nematodes which depressed production during 1987 and caused persistent stunting of the affected plants. (Hence the necessity to import 8,000 MT of pineapples to keep the Malkerns cannery operating at a level of throughput consistent with minimal average total cost.) As Figure 2.1.7 shows, while the area under cultivation of sugar has increased steadily since 1971/72, the area under pineapples has remained virtually static - despite the economic incentives to the contrary.

As the replacements for pineapple plants damaged by pests and disease are coming to fruit, it is projected that the 1989 crop will be 20 per cent higher than the previous year.

#### 2.1.6 Citrus

As the Economic Planning Office points out in the 1989 Economic Review and Outlook, data on citrus production are very scarce. However, it is evident that despite the negative consequences of Cyclone Demoina for citrus orchards since 1984, the export value of citrus has continued to increase steadily, from E7,6 m in 1980 (current prices) to E36,2 m in 1986. There is no consistent information on the average yield per hectare of citrus orchards since the early 1970s, but it seems that steady increases in the market price of citrus are responsible for the maintenance of the nor-

mal value of citrus export sales. This is also evidenced by the variance in the size of citrus fruit in recent years, which have affected the volume more than the value of citrus exports.

### 2.1.7 Cotton

Cotton is grown not only on the larger ITF farms and on government-supervised irrigation schemes, but also by subsistence smallholders on SNL. This is one of the major reasons underlying the volatility of the index of land area under cotton cultivation, as illustrated in Figure 2.1.7. Cotton has been the principal cash crop for up to 7000 Swazi smallholders, although the proportion of the total Swaziland crop grown by SNL farmers has fallen (from 65 per cent in 1981/82 to 55 per cent in 1987/88) as commercial farmers allocate more land to cotton after steep rises in average revenue per hectare since 1982/83.

The increasing confidence shown in cotton is interesting in view of the historic dependence of the bulk of the crop on rainfall. Officially-funded schemes such as Nkalashane in the Lowveld aim to increase cotton growing on SNL, but of necessity are generally dry land-based. Cotton is still Swaziland's main dry land crop, but the increasing predominance of commercial agriculture (and concomitantly greater capital inputs) in cotton raising may soon change this. The effects of varying weather conditions, together with the resulting changes in total area sown and harvested, have produced the strongly cyclical pattern in production indexes visible in Figure 2.1.6.

It is expected that the 1989 cotton harvest will be significantly greater than the previous year due to the increase in the area under cultivation. The establishment of the textile mill ensures an internal market for Swaziland's cotton.

## 2.2 Agri-Business

The various National Development Plans have made it clear that agriculture is the backbone of Swaziland's development policy. It is planned that the country will achieve self sufficiency in food production, and that residual subsistence agriculture will be transformed into commercial production. Whether or not this is a realistic objective is open to debate.

It is appropriate, therefore, that the agri-business sector should be a major contributor to GDP, as indeed it has been since independence. This sector accounted for most of the manufac-

turing as well as the exports at independence. It has continued to do so, although its share is now declining.

Data for this section of the economy are difficult to obtain as they are subsumed in the manufacturing statistics. The only additional breakdown is for food and beverages - including meat, dairy, milling, fruit and bakery as one; sugar cane milling; beer, spirits and soft drinks; and wood and wood products. This does, however, account for most of the agri-business. This is shown in Spreadsheets 2.2.(a) and (b) and in Figures 2.2.(a) and (b).

### 2.2.1 Sugar

This is the major income earner and employer in Swaziland. It is estimated that 14 per cent of the population depend on it for their livelihoods. Production is normally in the order of 400,000 to 450,000 tons, dependent on the weather, although 1986 saw a record crop of 537,000 tons. Virtually all the sugar is grown by estates and is under irrigation. Swaziland exports to the EEC (under the Lomé convention) and the USA, but the major market is currently Canada. It was announced in 1988 that there would be an increase in quota supplied to the USA, which is a particularly lucrative market.

The sugar is milled at Ubombo (which is a joint venture between Lonrho and Tibiyo Take Ngwane), Mhlume (a joint venture between Tibiyo and the CDC) and Simunye (the newest mill owned by Tibiyo and a number of multinationals). In addition to refined sugar, the mills produce bagasse, which is then burnt as fuel, and molasses which is exported.

There is little prospect of expansion in this section. Sugar prices are expected to maintain their present levels. The high start-up costs mean that it is difficult for farmers to enter the market. The only proposal related to sugar milling was for an ethanol plant, but this is unlikely to proceed in the near future. It is probable that such a plant will be established in South Africa for strategic reasons. This would then mean any such plant in Swaziland will be non-viable.

Sugar's share of sales of processed agricultural products stands at about 57 per cent. Over the past few years it has shown a decline in relative terms but not in terms of total value. This is due to the growth in output of other sectors of the economy and such diversification must be welcomed.

## 2.2.2 Forestry

This is the second major agri-industry and data are available for wood and wood products. The climate and terrain make the country ideal for forestry; pulpwood tree varieties can be harvested after 16 years of growth as opposed to 40 years in Europe. Timber plantations cover six to seven per cent of the country. The products are sawn timber, wood pulp and wood products. The Usutu artificial forest in the Bhunya area, owned by Usutu Pulp Company, is one of the largest in the world; there are also sizeable timber plantations at Piggs Peak and Nhlalanga.

Agri-business based on forestry is comprised primarily of sawmills and the pulpmill, but various other enterprises also make use of the cut timber.

Currently there are three sawmills producing a variety of timber products. The wood products are mainly exported as raw timber, but increasing quantities are being used within the country to produce a range of finished products. Swazi pine products are exported to Europe and some very high quality furniture is produced and sold locally. Data beyond 1985 are not available, but anecdotal evidence suggests that this subsection is experiencing considerable growth and there is potential for both import substitution and export promotion:

A chipboard factory has been established recently at Nhlalanga and is producing chipboard for export. This is a good example of vertical integration.

The pulp mill is located at Bhunya in the largest forest. It produces about 180,000 metric tons of unbleached pulp per year and this is exported mainly to the East and Europe. There is no use made of the raw pulp locally, but there is potential for a paper milling enterprise to be linked to the mill. It is understood that there were plans to convert a factory at Matsapha to produce brown paper wrapping and tissue.

It is estimated that 80 per cent of the pulp is sold through Usutu's marketing arm in Hong Kong. Export earnings stood at E125 million in 1988 and are expected to rise. The share holders in the mill are CDC, the UK based Courtaulds Group and Tibiyo. In 1988 the South African group SAPPI announced that they were to buy the Courtaulds' shareholding. Political debate followed but it appears that the purchase will proceed. This will enable SAPPI to integrate the project with its South African and new Mozambican operations.

It is unlikely that there will be any major new developments in this subsector but it will remain an important contributor to income, foreign exchange and employment. The demand for pulp is expected to remain strong, and the only problem in the sector is that the mill is now ageing.

## 2.2.3 Cotton Ginning

Cotton is a dryland crop and is the major cash crop for small scale Swazi farmers. There is a Cotton Board which is responsible for the industry. Cotton is processed at two ginneries, one at Matsapha and the other at Big Bend; each has the capacity to process all the current output, and the construction of the second ginnery must therefore be seen as a poor investment decision. However, the output of the ginneries is being increasingly used locally by new textile industry and this is an encouraging development. There is also potential for the extraction of oil from the seed. Data are not available for output from the ginneries or the NTC, and there is little information on this subsector. It is probably one area with potential growth.

## 2.2.4 Fruit Canning

The canning industry comprises one factory located at Malkerns. The main fruit canned is pineapples, but there is some citrus canning. There is potential for expansion, but this is dependent on increasing fruit production. The use of small scale individual farmers should be considered as this would lead to agricultural development as well (see section 8.1 on land).

## 2.2.5 Dairy Production and Animal Feed

There is a dairy run by the Swaziland Dairy Board (see Section 5.3). The dairy produces milk for sale locally. This milk comprises locally produced milk, industrial milk bought from South Africa and EEC surplus powdered milk. It is probably part of the reason why sales of milk and milk products have declined, and is one area in which there is potential for growth.

The Dairy Board also operates the only feed mill in Swaziland which produces about 3,000 tons of feed a year. The bulk of the inputs for this feed mill are brought in from South Africa. It is clear that this is one sector in which there is potential for backwards and forwards linkage.

## 2.2.6 Meat Processing

There is one abattoir which recently went into provisional liquidation. It has since been re-established and will slaughter and process meat for the local market as well as for export. The building is undergoing reconstruction to more rigorous health and hygiene standards. The company is 40 per cent owned by Tibiyo. There is considerable room for increasing the offtake from the national herd, but currently the sector faces problems because of the role of cattle in the society and the fact that returns on capital are higher from cattle than from bank deposits.

## 2.2.7 Conclusion

The potential for development of agri-business is probably limited. The major constraint is agricultural output. This is in turn linked to the output from TDL and SNL. If SNL output can be increased, there may be potential for growth, but the extent thereof will be determined by marketing, the land tenure system and the parastatals' role in encouraging development.

Despite the paucity of information it seems that backward and forward linkages may be developed. Some areas such as dairying certainly merit further investigations. Further information is available in section 5.3 where agricultural parastatals are discussed.

## 2.3 Banking and Financial Services

### 2.3.1 Introduction

GDP data are given for two items related to this sector, viz., (i) banks, financial and insurance, and (ii) real estate and other business services. The data are not broken down further and Spreadsheet 2.3.1.(a) gives the contribution to GDP while Spreadsheet 2.3.1.(b) gives the data for employment.

### 2.3.2 Commercial Banks

There are six commercial banks operating in Swaziland. At independence, banking was dominated by Barclays Bank of Swaziland Limited and the Standard Chartered Bank Swaziland. The Swaziland Development and Savings Bank was established in 1965 and this is a statutory body managed by a publicly appointed board. It is intended to assist in developing a cash economy in the rural sector. The

bank has experienced difficulties since its inception and has required cash injections and restructuring at intervals.

The Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Swaziland) (Pty) Ltd was established in 1978. Tibiyo Taka Ngwane holds a 45 per cent share in this institution.

The most recent banks to be established, were the Union Bank of Swaziland which grew out of the Finance Corporation of Swaziland, and the International Bank for Swaziland, both were set up in 1988.

### 2.3.3 Other Financial Institutions

The Monetary Authority of Swaziland was established on 1 April 1974 "to promote monetary stability and foster financial conditions conducive to the orderly and balanced economic development of the Kingdom" (Barclays Bank, 1986, p.50). In July 1979 the name was changed to the Central Bank of Swaziland. The Central Bank is responsible for licensing and monitoring the operations of the commercial banks and other financial institutions; administering exchange control procedures; issuing local currency; and acting as banker to central government. The bank has a very good research department.

The Swaziland National Provident Fund receives statutory contributions from employers (half of which may be recovered from an employee's salary). Income is mainly invested in property. The Fund has a considerable surplus of income over expenditure (see Table 3.1.4.(a)).

The Swaziland Building Society exists to make funds available for the construction and purchase of private homes. In recent years it has seen a steady increase in activity (see Table 3.1.4.(c)).

### 2.3.4 Insurance

The Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation is the sole insurer in Swaziland. It was established by statute in 1974 and the Government holds 51 per cent of the shares. It has shown a steady growth since beginning operations, but has faced problems particularly with its accident account (see Table 3.1.4.(b)). The standard of driving in Swaziland leaves a lot to be desired, and claims on this account have been consistently higher than expected.

Although the Corporation is the sole insurer, there are a number of insurance brokers operating in the country. The brokers have formed the

Insurance Brokers' Association of Swaziland to promote ethical standards and establish a code of conduct. Tibiyo has a 53 per cent share-holding in one brokerage - Tibiyo Insurance Brokers (Pty) Ltd.

### 2.3.5 Real Estate

The housing stock was divided in the 1986 Census, into permanent houses, residences constructed of temporary materials, and those including both temporary and permanent structures. Land in Swaziland is divided between Swazi Nation Land (SNL) and Title Deed Land (TDL). This complicates the understanding of the real estate sector of the economy. While all three types of housing may be found on both types of land, SNL may not be sold. It is land belonging to the nation and it is allocated to the people by the chief. In theory it can also be taken away from a resident, in which case he would lose his home and any improvements made. There are no money transactions involving Swazi Nation Land.

Title Deed Land will include squatter, as also public and private housing. In addition, commercial farms and industry are located on TDL. Squatters are found mainly on the periphery of urban centres and are the target of a number of existing and proposed upgrading schemes. It is unclear as to what system of land tenure will apply on upgraded areas, but freehold or leasehold title could create an active low-level market. It is generally accepted that the peri-urban squatter areas have been neglected and that Swaziland faces a considerable problem with regard to urban housing which requires urgent attention.

Public housing is provided by a number of bodies. In the urban areas of Mbabane and Manzini it is the responsibility of the town councils, various ministries provide job-linked housing for their employees, while all government and public housing (excluding town councils) is the responsibility of the National Housing Board. The government housing stock totals approximately 5,360 units of which 1,200 are good quality three bedroom houses. There is a civil service housing scheme administered by the SDSB. There has been little addition to government housing over the past decade and there are currently 6,000 people on the waiting list. There is also a Townships Authority under the control of Tinkundla.

Private housing, industrial sites and farms can be bought and sold. However, the question of land ownership is one that bedevils Swazi so-

ciety and is the area where the modern and traditional sectors have the greatest difficulty in coexisting, (for a discussion of this see section 8.1). There is enough detail available on the real estate contribution to GDP to suggest that this could be an area of growth.

### 2.3.6 Conclusion

Banking, financial services and the real estate sector have proved to be growth areas in Swaziland in recent years. This is due to the booming economy linked with its growing sophistication. As Swaziland is part of the Common Monetary Area, SADCC, SACU, the PTA, and Lomé it is well placed to play the role of middleman between the various organisations and this could boost growth.

## 2.4 Manufacturing

### 2.4.1 Introduction

The manufacturing sector in Swaziland has been based on the processing of agriculture and forestry products, and in particular sugar, also woodpulp. In 1976 establishments listed had a gross output of E126 million. The gross output of the agricultural processing section including forestry was E116 million or 92 per cent. Agricultural business has remained the major sector and is covered in Section 2.2.

There is a paucity of data on manufacturing. The Census of Industries relies on questionnaires which not only may fail to reach all the firms, but also may not be returned. The response rate ranges from 100 per cent for drink brewing and manufacture to 59 per cent in the case of manufacture of textile and wearing apparel. In addition, the CSO has not published its Census of Industrial Production since 1983 which means that the summaries from the Annual Statistical Bulletins have been used. Data on gross output, sales and employment for major industry groups are shown on Spreadsheet 2.4.1.(a); the share of manufacturing in the GDP is in the statistical annexure.

### 2.4.2 Large Industries

During the mid and late 1970s a number of very large companies were established to take advantage of the South African export market. They generally did not last for very long, the two prime examples being those producing television sets and fertilizer. The reasons for failure were complex, but essentially boiled down to

the existence of rival concerns in the Republic, oversupply of that market and consequent difficulties in exporting.

The National Industrial Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS) was established in 1971 to encourage industrial growth and by 1976 had provided financial assistance to some 27 companies employing 2,500 people. Virtually all development has taken place in the Mbabane-Manzini corridor, mainly at the Matsapha industrial estate. In 1977 a new estate was established at Ngwenega to take advantage of the facilities that would become vacant with the closure of the iron ore mine. The major concerns establishing there, were a glass works and Beral brake manufacturers.

Developments in the 1980s, include the establishment of Langa Brickworks which was not very successful initially and went into receivership. In 1984, Bata Shoe Company invested E5 million in a manufacturing plant. Major investments in 1985 included a textile mill costing E19.5 million, a chipboard factory at Nhlngano (E16 million), and an E4.6 million investment for a correction fluid plant.

In 1985/87 the real surge in diversified manufacturing began in Swaziland. There have been numerous enquiries by investors and many new plants have been established. Unfortunately data are not available for recent years. It is important that de Vletters's work be updated to assess why companies have established in Swaziland and where they market their goods (see section 8).

#### 2.4.3 *Small Industries*

Small industry is mainly the concern of Small Enterprises Development Company (SEDCO). This is covered in the sections on parastatals and small enterprises (sections 5 and 7 respectively). It should however be noted, experience shows that establishment of such industries is comparatively easy. Enabling them to run on their own, without any subsidy, is rather more difficult and this is an area that needs attention.

#### 2.4.4 *Textiles and Footwear*

The non-agribusiness manufacturing sector is dominated by textiles and footwear, and this is the fastest growing area of investment. It accounts for 13.7 per cent of the sales in this sub-sector (in the statistics, paper and paper products account for 70 per cent, but are dealt with in Section 2). In 1986, Taiwanese investors op-

ened four textile related plants, creating about 1000 jobs.

The recent establishment of the National Textile Corporation (NTC) of Swaziland can be seen as a further step in the vertical integration of the agricultural and manufacturing sectors of the economy. It supplies local clothing manufacturers with fabric from Swazi grown cotton.

The main footwear manufacturer is Sikanye Footwear, owned by Bata Shoe Company of Canada. It relocated to Swaziland when the South African operation was sold. It is a major employer, especially of women.

The bulk of the textiles and footwear are exported, taking advantage of the preferential access to various markets. As stated above, this sub-sector has seen the greatest growth, but is also the one in which there is the most mobility among firms. The establishment of the NTC will probably reduce this.

#### 2.4.5 *Metal Products*

This sub-sector accounts for 11.8 per cent of the sales of manufactures. It is a small, but growing area. Much of the production is used locally, but there is also significant export of products. It is understood that Mozambique is likely to prove an important market.

#### 2.4.6 *Other Manufactures*

There is a wide range of other products made in Swaziland, ranging from printing and binding to ornamental candles. Unfortunately data are not available to break these sectors into smaller areas. In addition, much of the major new investment has taken place too recently to show in the statistics. Nonetheless it is apparent that Swaziland has a broad based industrial sector.

#### 2.4.7 *Conclusion*

Up to very recently, manufacturing was dominated by agri-business. The recent growth and new investment has meant that it is becoming increasingly diversified, and it seems likely that it has reached a point where self-sustained growth is possible. Swaziland is an attractive country for investors, (see Section 8 for details) and it seems that industry offers the best hope for development in the future. There is a dearth of material on this sector, the last major study being that by de Vletter in 1986. It would be worth considering an update of this study to establish the direction that this development is taking.

## 2.5 Services

### 2.5.1 Introduction

The services identified as being of interest, were sales and repair of vehicles, transportation (including road, air and rail), building and construction, communications, tourism and 'other' services. There were certain data problems which are detailed below. In general, it should be noted that the service sector is well developed, and tourism is particularly important in Swaziland. Data for the services sector are presented in Spreadsheets 2.5.(a) and 2.5.(b) and on Figures 2.5.(a) and 2.5.(b).

### 2.5.2 Sales and Repair of Vehicles

Few statistics are available on this sub-sector, and it is excluded from the Census of Industries which is carried out every year (although these reports have not been released since 1983 anyway). Data are available, however, on the value of imported vehicles and numbers of vehicles registered each year, and are presented in Spreadsheet 2.5.2.(a). It can be seen that in recent years the number of new vehicles registered has declined. The Central Bank suggests that the reason is the rise in interest rates and general slowdown in economic activity, but another important factor is probably the sharp increase in prices as a result of the depreciation of the South African Rand. Almost all vehicles are obtained from South African assembly plants, (see Spreadsheet 2.5.2.(b) for data on imports by source and value).

There is a small amount of export of miscellaneous machinery, virtually all to South Africa. It is not clear what this represents, although it may include borehole pumps and Tinkhabi tractors. It is not possible to specifically identify employment in this sub-sector.

### 2.5.3 Transportation

Much of the transportation sector is covered by the parastatals - the railway and airline are both parastatals and there is no river transport. This means that the private sector's interest in transportation lies in road transport, specifically in freight haulage, buses and taxis. The local road haulage industry is dominated by two companies, namely, Unitrans and Cargo Carriers. The former is part of the multinational United Transport group but with a 40 per cent shareholding by Tibiyo, while the latter is a subsidiary of a South African firm. Both these com-

panies have large fleets and handle predominantly bulk commodities. In addition, there are a number of smaller firms of which only five are of any significance, conveying mainly local consignments of coal, maize, sugarcane, sugar, timber, and general goods, while some of the larger companies have their own fleets, examples being the sugar estates and timber plantations.

Two hauliers - Unitrans and AMI - do a considerable volume of cross-border haulage. However, much of the international road traffic is in the hands of South African hauliers.

With regard to passenger transport, there are a large number of taxi and minibus operators as this is a comparatively easy field to enter. These vehicles ply mainly over short distances in the Mbabane-Manzini region. Larger buses are used on longer routes and, since they are expensive, the number of fleet owners is relatively small. The information on imports and source of imports is presented in Spreadsheet 2.5.2.(b) under the vehicles sub-sector.

### 2.5.4 Building and Construction

This is an important sub-sector of the economy, being the second most important contributor next to transport in the services sector. The construction industry has three major sources of employment, viz, the government, industry and private housing. The industry is therefore sensitive to large government projects, the investment climate, and the state of the economy. Thus, in the period 1983-1984, there was a sharp drop in activity consistent with the general recession and pessimism in the business sector. The cyclone of 1984 resulted in an increase in activity with massive reconstruction being required, but private sector and industrial activity remained sluggish. The industry saw an upturn in 1986 which continued into 1987 and 1988. The brick works, which had gone into provisional liquidation in 1986, resumed operation later that year and was able to contribute to the upturn.

### 2.5.5 Communications

The communications sector does not involve the private sector. It is dominated by government and parastatals. What data exist for this sector are presented in Spreadsheets 2.5.(a) and 2.5.(b).

## 2.5.6 Tourism

This is a major sub-sector in Swaziland. It is a large employer and earns considerable revenue for the country. In the national accounts, tourism is not identified as a specific sub-sector, but there are data on hotels and restaurants which have been taken as representative of the industry. This information excludes trade in curios, handicrafts, etc.

The development of the tourism industry really began with the opening of the Royal Swazi Hotel in 1966, two years before independence and hotel tourism has grown at a mean annual compound rate of 11.2 per cent over the period 1969-1986. Three distinct phases may be identified: a period of rapid growth (a mean rate of 20.8 per cent per annum) between 1969-1975, followed by one of overall decline between 1975-1981 (during which period there were only two growth years, and the mean rate of decline was -8.5 per cent per annum), and finally rapid growth at 27.4 per cent per annum between 1981-1986.

However, the 1969 figure is only an estimate and the 1986 one is provisional. If these two years are excluded, the mean annual growth rates are 6.8 per cent between 1971-1985, 13.2 per cent between 1971-1975, 27.2 per cent between

1981-1985, and 4.4 per cent between 1975-1985 (see Table 2.5.6.(a)). —

There are a number of key features. First, South Africa is the major source of tourists. The only available statistics are for the period 1978-1986, and these show that the proportion of hotel tourists permanently resident in South Africa, ranged between 67.6-73.5 per cent. The industry consequently, has been greatly influenced by the attitudes, tastes and perceptions of South African residents (as opposed to citizens) as well as by the alternatives open to them and, of course, the general economic climate.

Second, the industry is highly centralised, with most facilities being located in the Mbabane-Manzini corridor. Furthermore, virtually all the hotels were completed by 1974. The only new hotels since then have been the 50-bed hotel and casino at Nhlanguano completed in 1978 and the 106-room complex at Piggs Peak which opened in 1986. The Ezulwini valley was given a further boost by the opening of a convention centre in 1983.

## 2.5.7 Potential for Tourist Growth

If the industry in Swaziland is able to market itself as aggressively as that in Mauritius, and at-

Table 2.5.6.(a) Number of Tourists and Growth Rates, 1969-1986

Year	Hotels		Total		Hotels as % of total
	No	% p.a.	No	% p.a.	
1969	42.000		n/a	n/a	n/a
1970	n/a	35.0	n/a	n/a	
1971	79.480		n/a	n/a	n/a
1972	89.015	12.0	98.950	n/a	n/a
1973	89.153	0.2	103.523	4.6	84.1
1974	96.123	7.8	109.757	6.0	87.6
1975	130.528	35.8	150.033	36.7	87.0
1976	108.069	-17.2	128.375	-14.4	84.2
1977	103.159	-4.5	120.156	-6.4	85.9
1978	81.970	-20.5	86.776	-27.8	94.5
1979	84.034	14.7	99.818	15.0	94.2
1980	98.531	4.8	109.512	9.7	90.0
1981	76.407	-22.5	83.162	-24.1	91.9
1982	107.657	40.9	113.763	36.8	94.6
1983	122.905	14.2	130.135	14.4	94.4
1984	154.095	25.4	160.697	23.8	95.9
1985	200.078	29.8	207.207	28.9	96.6
1986	256.642	28.1	n/a		n/a

Source: 1969 estimate by E.C. Dommen (1970); Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1972-1985; 1986 preliminary figure from Central Statistical office.

tract entrepreneurs, it is regarded as having a good growth potential within the overall Southern African sector. The international average for countries (such as those in the Mediterranean and Caribbean) which have launched vigorous tourist campaigns, is a growth rate of 12-16 per cent per annum for the first 10-12 years, thereafter levelling out at 3-4 per cent per annum.

In South Africa, official forecasts put the mean annual growth rates at 6-8 per cent for international visitors and 10-12 per cent for domestic tourists over a 10-year period from 1983/84. These forecasts relate to all tourist establishments, not only hotels, and assume the maintenance of a political status quo. Sun International, the major hotel chain in Swaziland and one of the largest in Southern Africa, is basing its forecasts on a 10-15 per cent mean annual growth rate over the next decade - a rate very close to the official South African one.

The future of the tourist industry seems to be that steady growth can be expected, leading to 512,000 tourists in 2,006 requiring an additional 1,025 hotel rooms. Recent plans for a new 50-room hotel in Manzini and an international hotel in Mbabane have apparently been shelved. Tourism is an area where there is potential for expansion.

## 2.6 Commerce

### 2.6.1 Introduction

In the Terms of Reference, this sector was divided into wholesale and retail trade. No consistent statistics are available for this breakdown of trade during the period under discussion; until then this was covered in the service sector. It is understood that the CSO has conducted interviews with all the major wholesale agents and a number of the major retail outlets but this information has not been collated in a form usable for this study. (Spreadsheets 2.6.1.(a) and 2.6.1.(b) illustrate available data.)

The Central Bank began covering trade in its annual report of 1983/84. The section begins with the observation: "As there are no reliable statistics on domestic (wholesale and retail) trade, the discussion of this sector is limited to the motor vehicle and tractor trade only" (Central Bank Annual Report 1983/84 p. 27). The Bank collected data on retail trade and covered this sector in the annual reports for the years 1985/1986 and 1986/1987, but there is no information in the most recent report.

### 2.6.2 Key Features of Retail and Wholesale Trade

Despite the paucity of information, a number of key features can be identified. Trade in Swaziland is dominated by South African and other imported goods, and consequently inflation tends to be imported. The Central Bank, in the few years it looked at retail trade, noted that (i) sales tax initially reduced demand across the board; (ii) the larger items, particularly furniture, were very dependent on hire purchase and consequently on interest rates; and (iii) in the rural areas, sales are dependent on the availability of cash as a result of sales of cash crops.

The wholesale trade is dominated by foreign concerns, the two biggest being Metro (RSA) and Frasers (South African and 50 per cent Tibiyo). Retail trade has a number of South African concerns represented, the biggest being OK Bazaars.

### 2.6.3 Conclusion

The scarcity of information on this sector, indicates that there should be some attempt to improve data collection and availability. It is also apparent that the sector may warrant further study. While it will always follow rather than lead, it is an area with employment potential and one where entrepreneurs may begin operating.

## 2.7 Mining and Quarrying

### 2.7.1 Background

The development of minerals gave an important boost to the economy. The Havelock asbestos mine, opened in 1939, was the first major project involving foreign investment, and marked the start of modern-sector development. Iron-ore mining began at Ngwenya in 1964 and this project included the construction of the railway, the original purpose of which was to transport ore to the port of Maputo. Although asbestos and iron ore were the most important minerals, there are a number of other deposits, some of which have been exploited.

The Ngwenga mine reached the end of exploitable reserves and closed in 1978. Export of ore continued until 1980 at which time the stockpile and slimes dump were run down. It is unlikely that the large deposits of low-grade ore remaining will be exploited.

Asbestos is Swaziland's major mineral revenue earner, but it has been hit in recent years by an oversupply on world markets. The present mine was thought to be coming to the end of its working life, but new deposits have been found and the mining lease has been extended. Fears that the mine would close by the mid 1990s have been allayed.

Coal deposits are estimated at around 1 000 million tons of high-quality, low-sulphur stocks. The single mine operating at present, was opened in 1964 to supply coal to the railway (although it was later found that the ash content was too high for this purpose). In 1986, coal was Swaziland's second most important mineral revenue earner and as well as local sales, the coal is exported to Kenya and South Korea. The mine is a labour-intensive operation which contributes significantly to employment. Low world prices could delay further exploitation of the large coal deposits, although a Danish firm seems confident of opening a mine at Maloma in the southern Lowveld in 1990.

Since 1987, diamonds have replaced coal as Swaziland's second most important mineral in terms of value of sales. Two deposits have been discovered and one is being exploited in a capital-intensive operation. There has been some growth in production following the expansion of the plant in late 1987.

Quarrying is carried out at two established commercial sites. There has been some peripatetic quarrying in the vicinity of construction projects, but the value and volume of stone extracted fell in 1986 when reconstruction of cyclone damage was completed.

Tin was one of the first minerals to be exploited and was mined, off and on, until 1984, although at present it is not an economic proposition. There are small deposits of kaolin, barytes, pyrophyllite, and gold, some of which have been exploited at times. Clay is mined and used in the production of bricks, but is excluded from this analysis (see Section 2.4). The most recent Economic Review, notes that there is interest in developing most of the small deposits, but does not state who is interested or indicate why the future mines could be profitable. There is

currently some gold prospecting in the north-west.

### 2.7.2 *Importance of Minerals to the Economy*

Although Swaziland has some important mineral deposits, the contribution of the mining sector to the national economy and employment is small and declining: "Between 1978 and 1982 the mining sector's share of formal sector paid employment fell from 4 to 3 per cent and the share of exports by value declined from 16 to 5 per cent" (NDP IV, p.176) This trend has continued in the 1980s. The only possible major development seems to be the expansion of coal mining for one or both of two projects, viz., supplying the proposed ferrochrome plant at Mpaka or opening new export markets. A thermal power station had been proposed but this now appears to be non-viable. It should be noted in this context that there is currently an oversupply of power in the region, and also that such a power station would be likely to have a negative impact on the environment. Diamond mining has contributed significantly to revenue but not to employment. The value of mineral sales and their importance to the economy, and employment in mining, are shown in Spreadsheets 2.7.2.(a) and (b) and MAPS Figures 21 and 22 (Appendix V)

### 2.7.3 *Conclusion*

The mining industry played an important role in the development of the Swazi economy in the pre- and early post-independence period. It is no longer a major contributor to GDP but, as the products are exported, foreign exchange earnings are considerable. It is evident that there is some potential for further forward linkages, particularly in the case of asbestos. At present Beral Brakes are the only users. Although it is desirable that any future development should consider labour-intensive methods so as to boost employment (the Mpaka mine was an example of appropriate technology in the region) it is likely that the Maloma mine would use mechanical operations in order to cut costs and be competitive on export markets.

SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (ASB - CURRENT PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
Agriculture	13700	12000	20000	21800	30100	35200	39600	40650	41000	52760	46663	60306	66425	84907	98250	95461	105151	120389	150717	190940		
SML crops	6900	6500	10100	10500	12700	4100	5400		15200		6966	11303	9369	16305	18222	12033	9407	31736	47130	59153		
ITF crops	6800	5500	9900	11300	17400	14700	18100		25800		26545	32447	36441	49968	54715	55414	63040	62853	64847	91856		
Livestock etc					16400	16100					13152	16556	29615	18634	25253	28014	32704	25800	38740	39931		
Forestry	1000	1200	1800	2300	2600	6600	7800		6100		3623	3830	4039	5328	6394	6611	6052	6580	9570	10758		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GDP at Factor Cost	50700	54600	68000	73700	88200	112800	152500	163810	253700	244760	214195	260851	259326	35750	437794	484750	516735	580588	650354	836490		
<b>AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - CURRENT PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
Agriculture		17660	18060	23650	27150	33510	40650	47050	52760					84907	98250	95461	105151	120389	150717	190940		
SML crops														16305	18222	12033	9407	31736	47130	59153		
ITF crops														49968	54715	55414	63040	62853	64847	91856		
Livestock etc														18634	25353	28014	32704	25800	38740	39931		
Forestry														5328	6394	6611	6052	6580	9570	10758		
*****														*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GDP at Factor Cost		64820	68740	80650	101050	130850	163810	209450	244760					362570	437794	484750	516735	587802	651542	836490		
<b>AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (ASB - CONSTANT 1983 PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
Agriculture	50554	42705	68493	71711	87755	98050	99497	88370	76208	86919	69439	81716	78610	84907	95709	90614	90303	95361	102300	114577	112100	116700
SML crops	25461	23132	34589	34539	37026	11421	13568		28253		10366	15316	11098	16305	16774	9331	6849	16603	20113	24496	22300	28300
ITF crops	25092	19573	33904	37171	50729	40947	45477		47955		39501	43966	43125	49968	57777	59628	60106	62007	59745	66103	67100	67900
Livestock etc					45642	40452					19572	22434	24237	18634	21158	21655	23348	16751	22442	23999	22700	22500
Forestry	3690	4270	6164	7566	7580	18344	19590		11338		5392	5190	4780	5328	5844	5849	4859	4816	6343	6310		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GDP at Factor Cost	187085	194306	232877	242434	257143	314296	383166	356109	471561	403229	318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463306	462300	503400
<b>AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS/ECON REVIEW - CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
Agriculture		60479	59408	68950	75627	84196	88370	87454	86919	69439	81716	78610	84907	95709	90614	90303	95361	102300	114577	112100	116700	
SML crops										10366	15316	11098	16305	16774	9331	6849	16603	20113	24496	22300	28300	
ITF crops										39501	43966	43125	49968	57777	59628	60106	62007	59745	66103	67100	67900	
Livestock etc										19572	22434	24237	18634	21158	21655	23348	16751	22442	23999	22700	22500	
Forestry										5392	5190	4780	5328	5844	5849	4859	4816	6343	6310			
*****										*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GDP at Factor Cost		221986	226110	235131	281476	328769	356109	389312	403229	318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463306	462300	503400	
<b>AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AS A PERCENTAGE (ASB - CURRENT PRICES)</b>																						
Agriculture	27.0%	22.0%	29.4%	29.6%	34.1%	31.2%	26.0%	24.8%	16.2%	21.6%	21.8%	22.2%	23.4%	22.5%	19.7%	20.3%	20.7%	23.2%	22.6%			
SML crops	13.6%	11.9%	14.9%	14.2%	14.4%	3.6%	3.5%		6.0%		3.3%	4.3%	3.1%	4.5%	4.2%	2.5%	1.8%	5.5%	7.2%	7.1%		
ITF crops	13.4%	10.1%	14.6%	15.3%	19.7%	13.0%	11.9%		10.2%		12.4%	12.4%	12.2%	13.8%	12.5%	11.4%	12.2%	10.8%	10.0%	11.0%		
Livestock etc					14.5%	10.6%					6.1%	6.3%	6.9%	5.1%	5.6%	5.8%	6.3%	4.4%	6.0%	4.8%		
Forestry	2.0%	2.2%	2.6%	3.1%	2.9%	5.9%	5.1%		2.4%		1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	1.5%	1.4%	1.2%	1.1%	1.5%	1.3%		
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GDP at Factor Cost	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AS A PERCENTAGE (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - CURRENT PRICES)																						
Agriculture			27.25	26.35	29.35	26.95	25.65	24.85	22.55	21.65				23.45	22.55	19.75	20.35	20.55	23.15	22.85		
SML crops														4.55	4.25	2.55	1.85	5.45	7.25	7.15		
ITF crops														13.85	12.55	11.45	12.25	10.75	10.05	11.05		
Livestock etc														5.15	5.85	5.85	6.35	4.45	5.95	4.85		
Forestry														1.55	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.15	1.55	1.35		
GDP at Factor Cost			100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05				100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05		
AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AS A PERCENTAGE (ASB - CONSTANT 1990 PRICES)																						
Agriculture	27.05	22.05	29.45	29.65	34.15	31.25	26.05	24.85	16.25	21.65	21.85	23.15	22.25	23.45	24.35	22.45	22.45	22.95	24.05	24.75	24.25	23.25
SML crops	13.65	11.95	14.95	14.25	14.45	3.65	3.55		6.05		3.35	4.35	3.15	4.55	4.35	2.35	1.75	4.05	4.75	5.35	4.85	5.65
ITF crops	13.45	10.15	14.65	15.35	19.75	13.05	11.95		10.25		12.45	12.45	12.25	13.85	14.75	14.85	14.95	14.95	14.05	14.35	14.55	13.55
Livestock etc						14.55	10.65				6.15	6.35	6.95	5.15	5.45	5.45	5.85	4.05	5.35	5.25	4.95	4.55
Forestry	2.05	2.25	2.65	3.15	2.95	5.95	5.15		2.45		1.75	1.55	1.35	1.55	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.45		
GDP at Factor Cost	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05
AGRICULTURE CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AS A PERCENTAGE (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - CONSTANT 1989 PRICES)																						
Agriculture			27.25	26.35	29.35	26.95	25.65	24.85	22.55	21.65	21.85	23.15	22.25	23.45	24.35	22.45	22.45	22.95	24.05	24.75	24.25	23.25
SML crops											3.35	4.35	3.15	4.55	4.35	2.35	1.75	4.05	4.75	5.35	4.85	5.65
ITF crops											12.45	12.45	12.25	13.85	14.75	14.85	14.95	14.95	14.05	14.35	14.55	13.55
Livestock etc											6.15	6.35	6.95	5.15	5.45	5.45	5.85	4.05	5.35	5.25	4.95	4.55
Forestry											1.75	1.55	1.35	1.55	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.45		
GDP at Factor Cost			100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN: AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY OUTPUT (ASB - CURRENT PRICES)																						
Agriculture						84.25	83.55		87.05		92.85	94.05	94.35	94.15	93.95	93.55	94.65	94.85	94.05	94.75		
SML crops						9.85	11.45		22.35		13.95	17.65	13.75	18.15	17.45	11.85	8.55	25.05	29.45	29.35		
ITF crops						35.25	38.25		54.85		52.85	50.65	51.75	55.45	52.35	54.35	56.75	49.55	40.55	45.55		
Livestock etc						39.25	34.05				26.25	25.85	29.35	20.75	24.25	27.45	29.45	20.75	24.25	19.85		
Forestry						15.85	16.55		13.05		7.25	6.05	5.75	5.95	6.15	6.55	5.45	5.25	6.05	5.35		
Total Agric & Forestry	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN: AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY OUTPUT (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS - CURRENT PRICES)																						
Agriculture														94.15	93.95	93.55	94.65	94.85	94.05	94.75		
SML crops														18.15	17.45	11.85	8.55	25.05	29.45	29.35		
ITF crops														55.45	52.35	54.35	56.75	49.55	40.55	45.55		
Livestock etc														20.75	24.25	27.45	29.45	20.75	24.25	19.85		
Forestry														5.95	6.15	6.55	5.45	5.25	6.05	5.35		
Total Agric & Forestry			100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05				100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05

SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
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PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN: AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY OUTPUT (ASB - CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)

Agriculture						84.23	83.53				92.83	94.03	94.33	94.13	94.23	93.93	94.93	95.23	94.23	94.83		
SML crops						9.83	11.43				13.93	17.63	13.33	18.13	16.53	9.73	7.23	16.63	18.53	20.33		
ITF crops						35.23	38.23				52.83	50.63	51.73	55.43	56.93	61.83	63.23	61.93	55.03	54.73		
Livestock etc						39.23	34.03				26.23	25.83	29.33	20.73	20.83	22.43	24.53	16.73	20.73	15.83		
Forestry						15.83	16.53				7.23	6.03	5.73	5.93	5.83	6.13	5.13	4.83	5.03	5.23		
Total Agric & Forestry	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03

PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN: AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY OUTPUT (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS/ECON REVIEW - CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)

Agriculture											92.83	94.03	94.33	94.13	94.23	93.93	94.93	95.23	94.23	94.83		
SML crops											13.93	17.63	13.33	18.13	16.53	9.73	7.23	16.63	18.53	20.33		
ITF crops											52.83	50.63	51.73	55.43	56.93	61.83	63.23	61.93	55.03	54.73		
Livestock etc											26.23	25.83	29.33	20.73	20.83	22.43	24.53	16.73	20.73	19.83		
Forestry											7.23	6.03	5.73	5.93	5.83	6.13	5.13	4.83	5.03	5.23		
Total Agric & Forestry			100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03

SOURCES: 1967/68: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1974: Table 05.  
 1968/69 - 1971/72: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1975: Table 05; National Accounts 1975-1976: Table 1.  
 1972/73 - 1975/76: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1980: Table 03; 1977: Table 03.  
 1978: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1981: Table 03; National Accounts 1975-1981: Table 7.  
 1979: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1982: Table 03; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7.8.  
 1980 - 1986: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1986: Table 03,04; National Accounts 1980-1984: Table 7.8.

SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES)</b>																						
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY</b>	14268	17438	19865	24154	23479	26882	26989	27141	24883	25371	25870	27539	24055	22446	22058	23885	20734	20591				
Swazi Citizens	2363			23679	22795	26828	26336	26511	24240	24734	25173	26825	23466	21991	21637	23372	20399	20073				
Non-Swazi Citizens				480	684	54	653	630	643	637	697	714	589	455	421	493	325	518				
<b>Agriculture</b>	14084	14355	16282	20201	19387	22914	23047	23153	21214	22183	22538	22899	18912	17840	17054	18689	16323	16410				
Swazi Citizens	11874			19800	18779	22814	22475	22602	20619	21605	22008	22361	18496	17433	16702	18208	16031	15936				
Non-Swazi Citizens	2210			401	608		572	551	595	578	530	538	416	407	352	461	292	474				
<b>Forestry</b>	2647	3083	3583	3953	4092	4068	3942	3988	3569	3188	3332	4640	5143	4606	5004	5196	4411	4181				
Swazi Citizens	2494	2978	3477	3879	4016	4014	3861	3905	3621	3123	3165	4464	4970	4558	4934	5164	4368	4137				
Non-Swazi Citizens	153	105	106	79	76	54	81	79	48	59	167	176	173	48	69	32	43	44				
<b>TOTALS:</b>																						
Private Sector Employment	31569	33176	37130	43767	44285	48627	50361	49672	49273	52292	53884	55077	57243	54775	54327	53605	50523	49290				
Formal Sector Employment	41141	42426	47051	53856	57012	62061	64405	66215	66225	71256	73879	75124	79739	77357	78573	77397	72884	76405				
Monetary Sector Employment	49041	51315	56001	63257	66961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83567	85269	90191	88220	90115	82204	85225	88951				
Total Employment				112294	115998	125852	137507	129550	126565	1276127	1283183	1288078										
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY EMPLOYMENT BREAKDOWN BY PERCENTAGE</b>																						
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY</b>	100.0%	100.0%	110.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Swazi Citizens	85.9%	.0%	9%	98.0%	97.1%	99.8%	97.5%	97.7%	97.4%	97.5%	97.2%	97.4%	97.6%	98.0%	98.1%	98.1%	97.9%	98.4%	97.5%			
Non-Swazi Citizens	14.1%	.0%	.0%	2.0%	2.9%	.2%	2.4%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%	2.7%	2.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.9%	2.1%	1.6%	2.5%				
<b>Agriculture</b>	84.2%	82.3%	82.0%	83.6%	82.6%	84.9%	85.4%	85.3%	85.3%	87.4%	87.1%	83.2%	78.6%	79.5%	77.3%	78.2%	78.7%	79.7%				
Swazi Citizens	71.0%			82.0%	80.0%	84.5%	83.3%	83.3%	82.9%	85.1%	81.2%	76.9%	77.7%	75.7%	76.2%	77.3%	76.2%	77.3%	77.4%			
Non-Swazi Citizens	13.2%			1.7%	2.6%		2.1%	2.0%	2.4%	2.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	1.9%	1.4%	2.3%				
<b>Forestry</b>	15.8%	17.7%	18.0%	16.4%	17.4%	15.1%	14.6%	14.7%	14.7%	12.6%	12.9%	16.8%	21.4%	20.5%	22.7%	21.8%	21.3%	20.3%				
Swazi Citizens	14.9%	17.1%	17.5%	16.1%	17.1%	14.9%	14.3%	14.4%	14.6%	12.3%	12.2%	16.2%	20.7%	20.3%	22.4%	21.6%	21.1%	20.1%				
Non-Swazi Citizens	.9%	.6%	.5%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.2%	.6%	.6%	.7%	.2%	.3%	.1%	.2%	.2%				
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT</b>																						
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY</b>	53.0%	52.6%	53.9%	55.2%	52.0%	55.3%	53.6%	54.6%	50.5%	48.5%	48.0%	50.0%	42.0%	41.0%	40.6%	44.6%	41.0%	38.9%				
Swazi Citizens	45.5%	.0%	.0%	54.1%	51.5%	55.2%	52.3%	53.4%	49.2%	47.3%	46.7%	48.7%	41.0%	40.1%	39.8%	43.6%	40.4%	37.9%				
Non-Swazi Citizens	7.5%	.0%	.0%	1.1%	1.5%	.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.0%	.9%	.8%	.9%	.7%	1.0%				
<b>Agriculture</b>	44.6%	43.9%	43.9%	46.2%	43.8%	46.9%	45.8%	46.6%	43.1%	42.4%	41.8%	41.6%	33.0%	32.6%	31.4%	34.9%	32.5%	31.0%				
Swazi Citizens	37.6%			45.2%	42.4%	46.9%	44.6%	45.5%	41.9%	41.3%	40.8%	40.6%	32.3%	31.8%	30.7%	34.0%	31.7%	30.1%				
Non-Swazi Citizens	7.0%			.9%	1.4%	.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.7%	.6%	.9%	.6%	.9%				
<b>Forestry</b>	8.4%	9.3%	9.6%	9.0%	9.2%	8.4%	7.8%	8.0%	7.4%	6.1%	6.2%	8.4%	9.0%	8.4%	9.2%	9.7%	8.7%	7.9%				
Swazi Citizens	7.9%	9.0%	9.4%	8.9%	9.1%	8.3%	7.7%	7.9%	7.3%	6.0%	5.9%	8.1%	8.7%	8.3%	9.1%	9.6%	8.6%	7.8%				
Non-Swazi Citizens	.5%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.1%				

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT</b>																						
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY	49.75	41.15	42.25	44.81	41.25	43.25	41.95	41.05	37.65	35.65	35.05	36.75	30.25	29.05	28.15	30.95	28.45	26.35				
Swazi Citizens	34.95	.05	.05	44.05	40.05	43.25	40.95	40.05	36.65	34.75	34.15	35.75	29.45	28.45	27.55	30.25	28.65	26.35				
Non-Swazi Citizens	5.75	.05	.05	.95	1.25	.15	1.05	1.05	1.05	.95	.95	1.05	.75	.65	.55	.65	.55	.75				
Agriculture	34.25	33.85	34.65	37.55	34.05	36.85	35.85	35.05	32.05	31.15	30.55	30.55	27.75	23.15	21.75	24.15	22.45	21.55				
Swazi Citizens	28.95			56.85	32.95	36.85	34.95	34.15	31.15	29.35	28.85	28.85	23.25	22.55	21.35	23.55	22.05	20.95				
Non-Swazi Citizens	5.45			.75	1.15	.05	.95	.85	.95	.85	.75	.75	.55	.55	.45	.65	.45	.55				
Forestry	6.45	7.25	7.65	7.25	7.25	6.65	6.15	6.05	5.55	4.55	4.55	6.25	6.45	6.05	6.45	6.75	6.15	5.55				
Swazi Citizens	6.15	7.05	7.45	7.25	7.05	6.55	6.05	5.95	5.55	4.45	4.35	5.95	6.25	5.95	6.35	6.75	6.05	5.45				
Non-Swazi Citizens	.45	.25	.25	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25	.25	.15	.15	.05	.15				
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF MONETARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT</b>																						
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY	34.15	34.05	35.55	38.15	35.15	37.25	36.45	35.35	32.25	31.05	31.05	32.35	26.75	25.45	24.55	26.85	24.35	23.15				
Swazi Citizens	29.25	.05	.05	37.45	34.05	37.25	35.55	34.55	31.45	30.25	30.15	31.55	26.05	24.55	24.05	26.25	23.95	22.55				
Non-Swazi Citizens	4.85	.05	.05	.85	1.05	.15	.95	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.75	.55	.55	.65	.45	.65				
Agriculture	28.75	28.05	29.15	31.95	29.05	31.65	31.15	30.15	27.55	27.15	27.05	26.95	21.05	20.25	18.95	21.05	19.25	18.45				
Swazi Citizens	24.25			31.25	28.05	30.25	29.45	28.15	25.45	25.45	25.25	25.25	20.55	19.85	18.55	20.45	18.65	17.95				
Non-Swazi Citizens	4.55			.65	.95	.05	.85	.75	.85	.75	.65	.65	.55	.55	.45	.55	.35	.55				
Forestry	5.45	6.05	6.45	6.25	6.15	5.65	5.35	5.25	4.85	3.95	4.05	5.45	5.75	5.25	5.65	5.85	5.25	4.75				
Swazi Citizens	5.15	5.85	6.25	6.15	6.05	5.65	5.25	5.15	4.75	3.85	3.95	5.25	5.55	5.25	5.55	5.85	5.15	4.75				
Non-Swazi Citizens	.25	.25	.25	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25	.25	.15	.15	.05	.15				
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; FORESTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT</b>																						
AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY				11.45	10.95	11.95	11.45	10.55	9.45	9.25	9.15	9.65			7.75	7.65	7.55	6.15				
Swazi Citizens				11.15	10.65	11.95	11.15	10.25	9.15	9.05	8.95	9.25			7.55	7.45	7.35	6.05				
Non-Swazi Citizens				.25	.35	.05	.35	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25			.25	.15	.25	.15				
Agriculture				9.55	9.05	10.15	9.75	8.95	8.05	8.05	8.05	7.95			6.15	6.05	5.95	4.85				
Swazi Citizens				9.25	8.75	10.15	9.55	8.75	7.85	7.85	7.85	7.85			6.05	5.95	5.75	4.75				
Non-Swazi Citizens				.25	.35	.05	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25	.25			.15	.15	.15	.15				
Forestry				1.95	1.95	1.85	1.75	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.65			1.65	1.75	1.65	1.35				
Swazi Citizens				1.85	1.95	1.85	1.65	1.55	1.45	1.15	1.15	1.55			1.65	1.75	1.65	1.35				
Non-Swazi Citizens				.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15			.05	.05	.05	.05				

**SOURCES:**

- 1969 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1970
- 1970 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1972: Tables 1,5,7,10,12,A2; 1973: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1971 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1973, 1975: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1972 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1976: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1973 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1977: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1974 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1978: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1975 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1976 - 1977 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1980: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1978 - 1979 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1982: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1980 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1984: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1981 - 1986 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1986: Tables 1,3,4,6,7,11,20.
- 1987 - 1988 : Economic Planning Office, Economic Review and Outlook, January 1989, Table 14.

		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
<b>LAND USE (Hectares)</b>																	
<b>Total Land:</b>	Total		1727156	1727156	1727156	1727116	1727116	1727116	1727116		1689324	1725060	1721615	1725060	1725060		1725060
	SML		909848	909848	909846	923629	976725	995533	998533		931494	965030	965080	965080	965080		965080
	ITF	551372	817308	817308	817308	803487	750391	728583	728583		757830	759580	756535	759980	759980		759980
<b>Total Farm Land:</b>	Total		1511476	1611771	1533940	1492893	1503682	1527096	1527799		1469031	1460474	1469752	1476098	1430407		1484899
	SML		904640	904218	902975	909686	909486	931494	931494		931494	965980	965080	965080	965080		965080
	ITF	521323	606836	707553	680965	583207	594196	595602	596295		536537	495354	504672	511018	465327		519919
<b>Crop Land:</b>	Total		152031	171008	157907	169747	164794	153015	193616		189363	142426	149601	140761	179024		164030
	SML		101352	116777	101324	112344	109102	97323	137324		137324	93354	97250	89420	113056		95518
	ITF	44978	50679	54231	56513	56403	55692	55692	55692		51439	49072	52341	52341	65968		68512
<b>Crops:</b>	Total		125437	132045	133322	132220	140051	127802	159322		152974	125218	131748	121124	166221		151307
	SML		84824	90083	86785	91634	89381	77132	108652		106652	81909	83633	73009	105774		90322
	ITF	37645	40613	42962	47037	40596	50670	50670	50670		45322	45218	48115	48115	60447		60979
<b>Fallow:</b>	Total		26594	37963	24565	37517	24743	25213	34294		35389	16208	17853	19637	12903		12723
	SML		16528	26694	15109	17170	19721	20191	22272		22272	12254	13627	15411	7282		5199
	ITF	7333	10066	11269	9476	15807	5022	5022	5022		6117	3854	4226	4226	5521		7533
<b>Grazing Land:</b>	Total		1267688	1341736	1324053	1143112	1205894	1239569	1199256		1102054	1141753	1144879	1147255	1090239		1165305
	SML		803288	787441	801581	791734	795353	829128	788715		788715	865303	861895	864271	835212		852759
	ITF	388288	464400	554295	522472	351378	410541	410541	410541		313339	276460	282984	282784	255027		312555
<b>Natural Veld:</b>	Total		1148778	1226040	1199617	1048616	1102045	1141820	1101407		1034166	1079732	1046620	1048996	1042368		1131581
	SML		803289	787441	801581	791734	795353	829129	788715		788715	865303	861935	864271	835212		852759
	ITF	314380	345490	438599	398036	256882	312692	312692	312692		245451	214489	184725	184725	207156		278831
<b>Improved</b>	Total		118910	115636	124436	94496	97849	97849	97849		67888	61971	98259	98259	47871		33724
	SML																
	ITF	73908	118910	115636	124436	94496	97849	97849	97849		67888	61971	98259	98259	47871		33724
<b>Commercial Forests:</b>	Total		91757	99027	101980	95590	95603	97009	97702		100618	101522	100916	100916	102898		106329
	SML																
	ITF	88357	91757	99027	101980	95590	95603	97009	97702		100618	101522	100916	100916	102898		106329
<b>Pines:</b>	Total		68843	69761	77400	73671	69315	70386	71118		72816	74731	75737	75737	77646		82605
	SML																
	ITF	49927	68843	69761	77400	73671	69315	70386	71118		72816	74731	75737	75737	77646		82605
<b>Others:</b>	Total		22314	29266	24580	21919	26288	25623	26584		27802	26791	25179	25179	26252		23534
	SML																
	ITF	38130	22914	29266	24580	21919	26788	26623	26584		27802	26791	25179	25179	26252		23534
<b>Other Farm Land:</b>	Total					84444	37591	37403	37211		75996	44723	70356	87166	57246		49225
	SML					4680	5231	5043	4855		4855	6423	5325	12389	16912		16912
	ITF					79636	32360	32360	32360		71141	68290	68431	74777	40434		32413
<b>All Other Land:</b>	Total		215680	115385	143216	234223	223234	200020	199927		221293	264626	251863	248962	294653		240161
	SML		5208	5630	6873	12943	67029	67029	67029								
	ITF	30049	210472	109755	136343	228280	156195	132981	132288		221293	264626	251863	248962	294653		240161

		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
<b>LAND USE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND</b>																	
Total Land:	Total	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01
	SML	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71
	ITF	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29	47.29
Total Farm Land:	Total	87.51	93.31	91.71	86.41	87.11	88.41	88.51	88.51	86.91	84.71	85.41	85.41	85.61	82.91	84.11	84.11
	SML	52.41	52.41	52.31	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71	52.71
	ITF	35.11	41.01	39.41	33.81	34.41	35.81	35.81	35.81	34.21	32.01	32.71	32.71	32.91	30.21	31.41	31.41
Crop Land:	Total	8.81	9.91	9.11	9.81	9.51	9.91	9.91	11.21	11.21	8.21	8.21	8.71	8.21	10.41	10.41	9.51
	SML	5.91	6.81	5.91	6.61	6.31	6.31	6.31	8.01	8.01	5.41	5.41	5.61	5.11	6.61	6.61	5.51
	ITF	2.91	3.11	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	2.81	2.81	3.01	3.01	3.81	3.81	4.01
Crops:	Total	7.31	7.71	7.71	7.71	8.11	7.41	7.41	9.21	9.11	7.21	7.71	7.71	7.01	9.61	9.61	8.81
	SML	4.91	5.21	5.01	5.31	5.21	4.51	4.51	6.31	6.41	4.71	4.91	4.91	4.21	6.11	6.11	5.21
	ITF	2.41	2.51	2.71	2.41	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.91	2.71	2.61	2.61	2.81	2.81	3.51	3.51	3.61
Fallow:	Total	1.51	2.21	1.41	2.21	1.41	1.51	2.01	2.01	2.11	.91	1.01	1.01	1.11	.71	.71	.71
	SML	1.01	1.51	.91	1.31	1.11	1.21	1.71	1.71	1.71	.71	.81	.81	.91	.41	.41	.31
	ITF	.61	.71	.51	.91	.31	.31	.31	.31	.41	.21	.21	.21	.21	.31	.31	.41
Grazing Land:	Total	73.41	77.71	76.71	66.21	69.81	71.81	69.41	69.41	65.21	56.21	56.51	56.51	56.51	63.21	63.21	57.51
	SML	46.51	45.61	46.41	45.81	46.11	46.01	45.71	45.71	46.71	50.21	50.11	50.11	50.11	48.41	48.41	49.41
	ITF	26.91	32.11	30.31	20.31	23.81	23.81	23.81	23.81	18.51	16.01	16.41	16.41	16.41	14.81	14.81	18.11
Natural Veld:	Total	66.51	71.01	69.51	60.71	64.21	66.11	63.81	63.81	61.21	62.61	60.81	60.81	60.81	60.41	60.41	65.61
	SML	46.51	45.61	46.41	45.81	46.11	46.01	45.71	45.71	46.71	50.21	50.11	50.11	50.11	48.41	48.41	49.41
	ITF	20.01	25.41	23.01	14.91	18.11	18.11	18.11	18.11	14.51	12.41	10.71	10.71	10.71	12.01	12.01	16.21
Improved	Total	6.91	6.71	7.21	5.51	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	4.01	3.61	5.71	5.71	5.71	2.81	2.81	2.01
	SML	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	ITF	6.91	6.71	7.21	5.51	5.71	5.71	5.71	5.71	4.01	3.61	5.71	5.71	5.71	2.81	2.81	2.01
Commercial Forests:	Total	5.31	5.71	5.91	5.51	5.51	5.61	5.71	5.71	6.01	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.81	6.01	6.01	6.21
	SML	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	ITF	5.31	5.71	5.91	5.51	5.51	5.61	5.71	5.71	6.01	5.91	5.91	5.91	5.81	6.01	6.01	6.21
Pines:	Total	4.01	4.01	4.51	4.31	4.01	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.31	4.31	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.51	4.51	4.81
	SML	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	ITF	4.01	4.01	4.51	4.31	4.01	4.11	4.11	4.11	4.31	4.31	4.41	4.41	4.41	4.51	4.51	4.81
Others:	Total	1.31	1.71	1.41	1.31	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.61	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.41
	SML	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	ITF	1.31	1.71	1.41	1.31	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.61	1.61	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.51	1.41
Other Farm Land:	Total	.01	.01	.01	4.91	2.21	2.21	2.21	2.21	4.51	4.31	4.31	4.31	5.11	3.31	3.31	2.91
	SML	.01	.01	.01	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.41	.41	.41	.71	1.01	1.01	1.01
	ITF	.01	.01	.01	4.61	1.91	1.91	1.91	1.91	4.21	4.01	4.01	4.01	4.31	2.31	2.31	1.91
All Other Land:	Total	12.51	6.71	8.31	13.61	12.91	11.61	11.51	11.51	13.11	15.31	14.61	14.61	14.41	17.11	17.11	13.91
	SML	.31	.31	.41	.81	3.91	3.91	3.91	3.91	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
	ITF	12.21	6.41	7.91	12.81	9.01	7.71	7.71	7.71	13.11	15.31	14.61	14.61	14.41	17.11	17.11	13.91

		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
LAND USE INDEX NUMBERS: 1971/72 = 100																	
Total Land:	Total		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		97.8	99.9	99.7	99.9	99.9		99.9
	SML		100.0	100.0	100.0	101.5	107.4	109.7	109.7		102.4	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1		106.1
	IIF		100.0	100.0	100.0	98.3	91.8	89.1	89.1		92.7	93.0	92.6	93.0	93.0		93.0
Crop Land:	Total		100.0	112.5	103.9	111.7	108.4	109.6	127.4		124.6	93.7	98.4	92.6	117.9		107.9
	SML		100.0	115.2	100.0	111.8	107.6	96.0	136.1		136.1	92.1	96.0	87.2	111.5		94.2
	IIF		100.0	107.0	111.5	111.3	109.9	109.9	109.9		101.5	96.8	103.3	103.3	130.2		135.2
Crops:	Total		100.0	106.1	106.3	105.4	111.7	101.9	127.0		122.8	100.6	105.0	96.6	132.5		120.6
	SML		100.0	106.2	101.7	108.0	105.4	90.9	128.1		128.1	95.5	98.6	86.1	124.7		106.5
	IIF		100.0	105.8	115.8	109.0	124.8	124.8	124.8		111.6	111.3	118.5	118.5	148.8		150.1
Fallow:	Total		100.0	142.8	92.4	141.1	93.0	94.8	129.0		17.0	60.9	67.1	73.8	48.1		47.8
	SML		100.0	151.5	91.4	131.4	119.3	122.2	177.1		17.0	74.7	82.4	93.2	44.1		31.4
	IIF		100.0	112.0	94.1	157.0	49.9	49.9	49.9		60.8	38.3	42.0	42.0	54.8		74.8
Grazing Land:	Total		100.0	105.8	104.4	90.2	95.1	97.8	94.6		86.9	90.1	90.3	90.5	86.0		91.9
	SML		100.0	98.0	99.8	98.5	99.0	103.2	98.2		99.2	107.7	107.3	107.6	104.0		106.2
	IIF		100.0	119.4	112.5	75.7	88.4	88.4	88.4		119.5	59.5	60.9	60.9	54.9		67.3
Natural Veld:	Total		100.0	106.7	104.4	91.3	96.5	99.4	95.9		90.0	94.0	91.1	91.3	90.7		98.5
	SML		100.0	98.0	99.8	98.6	99.0	103.2	98.2		98.2	107.7	107.3	107.6	104.0		106.2
	IIF		100.0	126.9	115.2	74.4	90.5	90.5	90.5		71.0	62.1	53.5	53.5	60.0		80.7
Improved	Total		100.0	97.3	104.6	79.5	82.3	82.3	82.3		57.1	52.1	82.6	82.6	40.3		28.4
	SML		100.0														
	IIF		100.0	97.3	104.6	79.5	82.3	82.3	82.3		57.1	52.1	82.6	82.6	40.3		28.4
Commercial Forests:	Total		100.0	107.9	111.1	104.2	104.2	105.7	106.5		109.7	110.6	110.0	110.0	113.2		115.9
	SML		100.0														
	IIF		100.0	107.9	111.1	104.2	104.2	105.7	106.5		109.7	110.6	110.0	110.0	113.2		115.9
Pines:	Total		100.0	101.3	112.4	107.0	100.7	102.2	103.3		105.8	108.6	110.0	110.0	112.8		120.3
	SML		100.0														
	IIF		100.0	101.3	112.4	107.0	100.7	102.2	103.3		105.8	108.6	110.0	110.0	112.8		120.3
Others:	Total		100.0	127.7	107.3	95.7	114.7	116.2	116.0		121.3	116.9	109.9	109.9	114.6		102.7
	SML		100.0														
	IIF		100.0	127.7	107.3	95.7	114.7	116.2	116.0		121.3	116.9	109.9	109.9	114.6		102.7
Other Farm Land:	Total				ER8	100.0	44.5	44.3	44.1		99.0	88.5	88.1	103.2	67.9		58.3
	SML				ER8	100.0	113.5	109.4	105.4		105.4	129.4	128.6	268.9	364.8		364.8
	IIF				ER8	100.0	40.5	40.5	40.5		89.1	85.6	85.7	93.7	58.6		40.6
All Other Land:	Total		100.0	53.5	64.4	108.6	103.5	92.7	92.4		102.6	122.7	116.8	115.4	136.6		111.4
	SML		100.0	108.1	132.0	267.7	1287.2	1287.2	1287.2		0	0	0	0	0		0
	IIF		100.0	52.1	64.8	104.7	74.2	63.2	62.9		105.1	125.7	119.7	118.3	140.9		114.1

		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
INDIVIDUAL TENURE FARM LAND USE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ITF HOLDINGS																	
Total Land:	Total SML ITF	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Crop Land:	Total SML ITF	6.2%	6.6%	6.9%	7.0%	7.4%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	6.8%	6.5%	6.9%	6.9%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%	9.0%
Crops:	Total SML ITF	5.0%	5.3%	5.8%	5.1%	6.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%	5.9%	6.4%	6.3%	6.3%	6.0%	6.0%	8.0%
Fallow:	Total SML ITF	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	2.0%	.7%	.7%	.7%	.7%	.8%	.5%	.6%	.6%	.6%	.7%	.7%	1.0%
Grazing Land:	Total SML ITF	56.8%	67.8%	63.9%	43.7%	54.7%	56.3%	56.3%	56.3%	41.3%	26.4%	37.4%	37.2%	37.2%	33.6%	33.6%	41.1%
Natural Veld:	Total SML ITF	42.3%	53.7%	48.7%	32.0%	41.7%	42.9%	42.9%	42.9%	32.4%	20.2%	24.4%	24.3%	24.3%	27.3%	27.3%	36.7%
Improved	Total SML ITF	14.5%	14.2%	15.2%	11.8%	13.0%	13.4%	13.4%	13.4%	9.0%	6.2%	13.0%	12.9%	12.9%	6.3%	6.3%	4.4%
Commercial Forests:	Total SML ITF	11.2%	12.1%	12.5%	11.9%	12.7%	13.3%	13.4%	13.4%	13.5%	13.4%	13.3%	13.3%	13.3%	13.7%	13.7%	14.0%
Pines:	Total SML ITF	8.4%	8.5%	9.5%	9.2%	9.2%	9.7%	9.8%	9.8%	9.6%	9.8%	10.0%	10.0%	10.0%	10.2%	10.2%	10.9%
Others:	Total SML ITF	2.8%	3.6%	3.0%	2.7%	3.5%	3.7%	3.6%	3.6%	3.7%	3.5%	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	3.1%
Other Farm Land:	Total SML ITF	.0%	.0%	.0%	9.9%	4.3%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	9.4%	9.0%	9.0%	9.8%	9.8%	5.3%	5.3%	4.3%
All Other Land:	Total SML ITF	25.8%	13.4%	16.7%	27.4%	20.8%	18.3%	18.2%	18.2%	29.2%	34.9%	33.3%	32.8%	32.8%	38.8%	38.8%	31.6%

SOURCES: CSO ASB 1971 - 1986

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	
<b>IIF FARMS: AREA OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS (Hectares)</b>																					
Sugarcane	14459	15817	15900	15926	15541	16744	18442	18929	19024	19192	20329	21073	22575	25957	33257	35490	34876	35014	36236		
Pineapples	851	851	912	952	778	1079	644	1205	1236	1118			1747	1642	1552	1814		1769	1859	1480	
Cotton	7169	6897	4651	6401	8267	9284	9473	6247	8910	6894	9253	7353	6464	10526	5540	7319	4546	4690	5810	5662	
Citrus	2058	2058	2068	2110	2309	2596	2611	2318													
Maize	4172	4434	3913	5423	6800	7876	6915	4948	7640						2325	2090	1722	1722	1705		
Rice	2592	2925	2409	2374	1699	1328	1106	1613	1360												
<b>IIF FARMS: AREA HARVESTED OF MAJOR CROPS (Hectares)</b>																					
Sugarcane	10530	12865	14067	14299	12558	14982	16278	16579	17128	18314	19570	20632	21920	25829	30819	34949	34336	33566	34938		
Pineapples	648	625	705	621	778	810	411	310	498	542			800	657	655	620	748	716	626	677	
Cotton	6723	6122	4596	6375	8096	9160	9432	6117	8814	6894	9253	7353	6410	10446	5498	7277		4520	4124	5234	5186
Citrus	1818	1818	1838	1908																	
Maize	4050	4192	3658	5040	6730	7035	6907	4887	7526												
Rice	2309	2831	2408	2372	1699	1328	1106	1613	1350												
<b>IIF FARMS: VOLUMES SOLD OF MAJOR CROPS (Metric Tons)</b>																					
Sugarcane	1025182	1297016	1066008	1339615	1575106	1506402	1595871	1767042	1867010	1929259	1992274	2242378	2195887	2782239	3249659	3479959	3562318	3586355	3286060		
Pineapples	10431	9036	9816	6512	7918	13853	21193	17124	17937	20842	23355	23969	27553	29374	35150	37327		43788	38193	40494	
Cotton	6621	3860	3373	6267	9373	9568	8597	6808	6146	7255	10414	6931	5368	9961	5810	4107	8055	8247	10757	9294	
Citrus	39500	50233	56924	56279	70490	71915	65041	53244	74358	64993	61894	62450	57442	66011	58492	53435	51718	58194	58223		
Maize	2275	2796	3213	5193	5161	5766	4554	2617	3887												
Rice	5805	14936	10375	7261	5645	4537	2271	3593	3674												
<b>IIF FARMS: VALUE OF MAJOR CROPS SOLD (CURRENT PRICES) (E000)</b>																					
Sugarcane	4599	4862	5045	5890	8659	10620	10832	21907	37013	30678	31159	35071	45379	68779	80332	87774	99925	100599	101582		
Pineapples	155	130	141	132	114	216	272	296	400	550	997	1275	1263	1377	1668	2550		2999	2606	3741	
Cotton	971	598	545	846	1723	1902	2708	2577	2079	3157	4049	3590	2413	4684	3457	2262	5075	5196	6024	7714	
Citrus	1841	3608	3738	4502	3821	3810	6145	5730	5356	5341	8703	9717	9158	9632	8760	10224	10567	10674	10652		
Maize	86	129	176	224	218	251	237	163	268												
Rice	374	876	775	772	703	776	779	678	806												
<b>IIF FARMS: VALUE OF MAJOR CROPS SOLD (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (E000)</b>																					
Sugarcane	16970	17302	17277	19375	25245	29582	27216	47624	68797	50540	46368	47522	53703	68779	72047	72721	77162	70894	64456		
Pineapples	572	463	483	434	332	542	683	851	743	905	1484	1729	1495	1377	1496	2113	0	2195	1654	2010	
Cotton	3583	2128	1866	2783	5023	5298	6804	5692	3864	5201	6025	4743	2856	4684	3100	1891	3919	3662	3822	4145	
Citrus	6793	12340	12801	14809	11140	10613	15440	12457	9955	8799	12251	13167	18938	3832	7857	8471	8160	7522	6759		
Maize	317	459	603	737	636	699	595	354	498												
Rice	1380	-3117	2654	2539	2050	2162	1957	1476	1498												
Deflators:	.271	.281	.292	.304	.313	.359	.398	.460	.538	.607	.672	.738	.845	1.000	1.115	1.267	1.295	1.419	1.576	1.861	

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
<b>HARVEST YIELD PER AREA OF HARVEST (MT/Hectare)</b>																				
Sugarcane	97.36	100.82	75.78	93.04	116.18	100.55	98.04	106.58	109.00	105.34	101.80	108.68	109.18	107.72	105.44	99.55	103.75	106.84	96.72	
Pineapples	16.10	14.46	13.92	13.87	10.19	17.10	51.56	55.24	36.02	38.45		37.34	41.94	44.78	56.69	49.90		61.15	61.01	59.81
Cotton	.98	.63	.73	.98	1.16	1.04	.88	1.11	.70	1.05	1.13	.94	.84	.95	1.06	.56	1.78	2.00	2.02	1.79
Citrus	21.73	27.63	30.91	29.49																
Maize	.56	.67	.88	1.03	.77	.82	.66	.54	.52											
Rice	2.51	5.24	4.31	3.06	3.32	3.42	2.05	2.23	2.72											
<b>AVERAGE PRICE PER TON (CURRENT PRICES)(E)</b>																				
Sugarcane	4.49	7.75	4.73	4.40	5.50	7.05	6.79	12.40	19.82	15.90	15.64	15.64	20.67	24.72	24.72	25.23	28.05	28.05	30.00	
Pineapples	14.86	14.39	14.36	15.33	14.40	15.59	12.83	23.13	22.30	26.39	42.69	42.69	45.84	46.94	47.45	68.32		68.24	68.23	92.38
Cotton	146.65	154.92	161.58	134.99	183.83	198.79	325.99	378.53	338.27	435.15	388.80	504.98	449.52	479.23	595.01	555.64	639.04	630.05	560.01	830.00
Citrus	46.61	71.83	65.78	79.99	54.21	52.28	94.48	107.42	72.03	82.29	140.61	155.60	159.43	148.24	149.76	191.34	204.32	183.42	182.95	
Maize	37.80	46.14	54.78	43.13	42.24	43.53	52.04	62.29	68.95											
Rice	64.43	59.05	74.70	106.32	124.51	171.04	143.02	188.98	219.38											
<b>AVERAGE PRICE PER TON (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)(E)</b>																				
Sugarcane	16.55	13.34	16.21	14.46	16.03	19.64	17.05	76.95	36.85	26.20	23.27	21.19	24.46	24.72	22.17	20.90	21.66	19.77	19.04	
Pineapples	54.83	51.20	49.19	50.42	41.38	43.43	32.25	40.27	41.45	43.47	63.52	57.84	54.25	46.34	42.56	56.60		48.09	43.29	49.64
Cotton	541.16	551.32	552.35	444.06	535.94	553.73	819.07	822.68	620.75	716.88	578.58	684.25	531.97	470.23	523.64	460.35	486.52	444.01	355.33	446.00
Citrus	171.98	255.61	225.28	263.14	158.06	147.57	237.38	233.51	133.88	135.57	209.24	210.84	188.60	148.94	134.32	158.62	157.78	129.26	116.09	
Maize	129.49	164.19	187.59	141.89	121.15	121.26	130.76	135.40	128.16											
Rice	237.74	210.13	255.82	349.74	363.01	476.43	861.86	410.82	407.77											
<b>AVERAGE REVENUE PER HECTARE HARVESTED OF CROPS SOLD (CURRENT PRICES)(E)</b>																				
Sugarcane	437	378	359	409	629	709	665	1321	2161	1675	1592	1700	2070	2663	2607	2511	2910	2997	2907	
Pineapples	239	208	200	213	147	267	662	1277	803	1015	1594	1922	2192	2690	3409		4173	4163	5526	
Cotton	144	98	119	133	213	208	287	421	236	458	438	476	376	448	629	314	1123	1260	1129	1487
Citrus	1013	1995	2033	2359																
Maize	21	31	48	44	32	36	34	33	36											
Rice	162	309	322	325	414	584	704	421	597											
<b>AVERAGE REVENUE PER HECTARE HARVESTED OF CROPS SOLD (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)(E)</b>																				
Sugarcane	1612	1345	1226	1246	1862	1975	1672	2873	4017	2760	2369	2293	2450	2663	2358	2081	2247	2112	1845	
Pineapples	882	740	685	699	427	743	1663	2777	1493	1672		2160	2275	2102	2413	2824		2941	2641	2969
Cotton	523	348	406	437	620	578	721	916	438	754	651	645	445	448	564	260	867	888	717	799
Citrus	3737	7063	6963	7761																
Maize	78	110	165	146	94	99	86	73	66											
Rice	598	1101	1102	1071	1206	1628	1770	915	1110											

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
INDEX NUMBERS (1971/72 = 100):																				
ITF FARMS: AREA OF PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS																				
Sugarcane	93.0	101.8	102.3	102.5	100.0	107.7	118.7	121.8	122.4	125.4	130.8	135.6	145.3	167.0	214.0	220.4	224.4	225.3	233.2	
Pineapples	109.4	110.7	117.2	122.4	100.0	138.7	82.8	154.9	158.9	143.7								227.4	238.9	190.2
Cotton	86.7	83.4	56.3	77.4	100.0	112.3	114.6	75.6	107.8	83.4	111.9	88.9	78.2	127.3	67.0	88.5	55.0	55.6	70.3	68.5
Citrus	89.1	89.1	89.6	91.4	100.0	112.0	113.1	101.7	0					100.7	90.5	74.6	74.6	73.8		
Maize	61.4	65.2	57.5	79.8	100.0	194.1	101.7	72.8	112.4											
Rice	152.6	172.2	141.7	139.7	100.0	78.2	65.1	94.9	80.0											
ITF FARMS: AREA HARVESTED OF MAJOR CROPS																				
Sugarcane	77.7	94.9	103.8	106.2	100.0	110.5	120.1	122.3	126.3	135.1	144.3	152.2	161.7	199.5	227.3	257.8	253.3	247.6	257.7	
Pineapples	83.3	80.3	90.6	79.8	100.0	104.1	52.8	39.8	64.0	69.7								92.0	80.5	87.0
Cotton	83.0	75.6	56.8	78.7	100.0	113.1	116.5	75.6	108.9	85.2	114.3	90.8	79.2	129.0	67.9	89.9	55.8	50.9	65.9	64.1
Citrus																				
Maize	60.2	62.3	54.4	74.9	100.0	104.5	102.6	72.6	111.8											
Rice	135.3	166.6	141.7	139.6	100.0	78.2	65.1	94.9	79.5											
ITF FARMS: VOLUMES SOLD OF MAJOR CROPS																				
Sugarcane	65.1	82.3	67.7	85.0	100.0	95.6	101.3	112.2	118.5	122.5	126.5	142.4	139.4	176.6	206.3	220.9	226.2	227.7	215.0	
Pineapples	131.7	114.1	124.0	108.8	100.0	175.0	267.7	216.3	216.5	263.2	295.0	377.2	348.0	370.5	443.9	471.4		553.0	482.4	511.4
Cotton	78.6	41.2	36.0	66.9	100.0	102.1	88.6	72.6	65.6	77.4	111.1	73.9	57.9	106.3	62.0	43.8	85.9	88.8	114.8	99.2
Citrus	56.0	71.3	80.6	75.9	100.0	102.0	92.3	75.7	105.5	92.1	87.8	88.6	81.5	93.7	83.0	75.8	73.4	82.6	82.6	
Maize	44.1	54.2	62.3	100.0	100.0	111.7	88.2	50.7	75.3											
Rice	102.8	262.8	133.8	128.6	100.0	80.4	40.2	63.6	55.1											
ITF FARMS: VALUE OF MAJOR CROPS SOLD (CURRENT PRICES)																				
Sugarcane	53.1	56.1	58.3	68.0	100.0	122.6	125.1	253.0	427.5	354.3	359.8	405.0	524.1	794.3	927.7	1013.7	1154.0	1161.8	1173.1	
Pineapples	126.0	114.0	123.7	115.8	100.0	189.5	238.6	347.4	350.9	482.5	874.6	1118.4	1107.9	1207.9	1463.2	2236.8		2621.1	2286.0	3281.6
Cotton	56.4	34.7	31.6	49.1	100.0	119.4	157.2	149.6	129.7	183.2	235.0	203.1	140.0	271.9	200.6	132.4	294.5	301.6	349.6	447.7
Citrus	48.2	94.4	37.8	117.8	100.0	99.7	160.8	150.0	140.2	139.8	227.9	254.3	233.7	257.3	229.3	267.5	276.6	279.4	278.8	
Maize	39.4	59.2	80.7	102.8	100.0	115.1	108.7	74.8	122.9											
Rice	53.2	124.6	110.2	109.8	100.0	110.4	110.8	96.6	114.7											
ITF FARMS: VALUE OF MAJOR CROPS SOLD (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)																				
Sugarcane	67.2	68.5	68.4	76.7	100.0	117.2	107.8	188.6	272.5	200.2	183.7	189.2	212.7	272.4	285.4	288.1	305.7	280.8	255.3	
Pineapples	172.1	139.2	145.3	130.6	100.0	181.0	205.6	259.0	223.7	272.6	446.4	519.8	449.7	414.3	450.1	635.7		633.6	497.5	604.8
Cotton	71.3	42.4	37.2	55.4	100.0	105.5	135.4	111.5	76.9	103.5	119.9	94.4	56.8	93.2	61.7	37.6	78.0	72.9	76.1	82.5
Citrus	61.0	115.3	114.9	132.9	100.0	95.3	138.6	111.8	89.4	79.0	116.3	118.2	97.3	88.3	70.5	76.0	73.2	67.5	60.7	
Maize	49.9	72.2	94.8	115.9	100.0	110.0	93.7	55.8	78.4											
Rice	67.3	152.1	129.5	123.9	100.0	105.5	95.5	72.0	73.1											

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
<b>HARVEST YIELD PER HECTARE HARVESTED</b>																				
Sugarcane	83.8	86.8	65.2	80.1	100.0	86.5	84.4	91.7	93.8	90.7	87.6	93.6	86.2	92.7	90.8	85.7	89.3	92.0	83.4	
Pineapples	158.2	142.1	136.8	136.3	100.0	168.0	506.7	542.8	353.9	377.8		366.9	412.1	440.0	557.1	490.3		600.9	599.5	587.7
Cotton	85.1	54.5	63.4	84.9	100.0	90.2	76.1	96.1	60.2	90.9	97.2	81.4	72.3	82.4	91.3	48.7	153.9	172.7	174.2	154.8
Citrus																				
Maize	73.2	87.0	114.5	134.4	100.0	106.9	86.0	63.8	67.3											
Rice	75.7	157.7	129.7	92.1	100.0	102.8	61.8	67.0	81.9											
<b>AVERAGE PRICE PER TON (CURRENT PRICES)</b>																				
Sugarcane	81.6	68.2	86.1	80.0	100.0	128.2	123.5	225.5	360.6	289.3	284.5	284.5	375.9	449.7	449.7	458.9	510.3	510.2	545.7	
Pineapples	103.2	99.9	99.8	106.5	100.0	108.3	89.1	160.6	154.9	183.3	236.5	296.5	318.4	326.0	329.6	474.5		474.0	473.9	641.7
Cotton	79.8	84.3	87.9	73.4	100.0	108.1	177.3	205.9	184.0	236.7	211.5	274.7	244.5	255.8	323.7	302.3	342.7	342.7	304.6	451.5
Citrus	86.0	132.5	121.3	147.6	100.0	97.7	174.3	198.1	132.9	151.8	259.4	287.0	294.1	274.7	276.2	352.9	376.9	338.3	337.5	
Maize	89.5	109.2	129.7	102.1	100.0	103.1	123.2	147.5	163.2											
Rice	51.7	47.4	60.0	85.4	100.0	137.4	275.5	151.8	176.2											
<b>AVERAGE PRICE PER TON (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)</b>																				
Sugarcane	103.3	83.2	101.1	90.2	100.0	122.5	106.4	168.2	229.9	163.4	145.2	132.2	152.6	154.2	138.3	120.4	135.1	123.3	118.8	
Pineapples	130.6	122.0	117.2	120.1	100.0	103.5	76.8	119.8	98.7	103.6	151.3	137.8	129.2	111.8	101.4	134.8		114.6	103.1	118.3
Cotton	101.0	102.9	103.2	82.9	100.0	103.3	152.8	153.5	117.3	133.8	108.0	127.7	99.3	87.7	99.6	85.9	90.8	82.8	66.3	83.2
Citrus	108.8	161.7	142.5	166.5	100.0	93.4	150.2	147.7	84.7	85.8	132.4	133.4	119.4	94.2	85.0	100.3	39.8	81.8	73.4	
Maize	113.3	133.3	152.3	115.2	100.0	98.5	106.2	110.0	104.1											
Rice	65.5	57.9	70.5	96.3	100.0	131.2	237.4	113.2	112.3											
<b>AVERAGE REVENUE PER HECTARE HARVESTED OF CROPS SOLD (CURRENT PRICES)</b>																				
Sugarcane	68.4	59.2	56.2	64.0	100.0	111.0	104.2	206.9	338.4	262.3	249.3	266.2	374.1	416.9	408.1	393.2	455.7	469.3	455.2	
Pineapples	163.2	142.0	136.5	145.1	100.0	182.0	451.6	871.8	548.2	692.5		1087.7	1311.9	1434.7	1836.0	2326.6		2848.0	2841.0	3771.1
Cotton	67.9	45.9	55.7	62.4	100.0	97.6	134.3	198.0	110.8	215.2	205.6	223.7	176.9	210.7	255.4	147.3	527.6	592.0	530.7	698.9
Citrus																				
Maize	65.6	95.0	148.5	137.2	100.0	110.1	105.9	103.0	109.9											
Rice	39.1	74.8	77.8	78.7	100.0	141.2	170.2	191.7	144.3											
<b>AVERAGE REVENUE PER HECTARE HARVESTED OF CROPS SOLD (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)</b>																				
Sugarcane	86.6	72.2	66.0	72.3	100.0	106.0	89.8	154.3	215.7	148.2	127.2	123.7	131.6	143.0	125.6	111.7	120.7	112.4	99.1	
Pineapples	266.6	173.3	160.3	163.7	100.0	173.3	257.2	650.0	349.5	391.3		505.5	532.5	492.1	564.8	661.2		688.4	618.3	695.1
Cotton	85.9	56.0	65.5	70.4	100.0	93.2	146.3	147.6	70.7	121.6	104.9	104.0	71.8	72.3	90.3	41.9	139.7	143.1	115.5	129.8
Citrus																				
Maize	83.0	116.0	174.5	154.8	100.0	105.2	91.3	76.8	70.1											
Rice	49.5	91.3	91.4	88.7	100.0	134.9	146.7	75.9	92.0											

SUBSECTOR	ISIC CODE	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
SALES OF PROCESSED GOODS: TOTAL		21994	31097	34959	39980	34912				113597	117959	121940	161313	0	159644	185994	204301	223553	252824	264228			
Food & Beverages:																							
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7	15265	18821	22702	27823	30589				70058	71842	88280	111246		35623	40434	49568	56088	64870	75293			
Sugar Cane Milling	3110														98129	115584	116293	123018	148136	148693			
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														10230	13414	17632	21036	21111	25863			
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20	6723	12276	12257	3157	4323				43539	46117	33660	50067		15604	16562	20808	18411	18707	14379			
SALES OF PROCESSED GOODS: LOCAL															33098	50188	53233	54620	59051	67558			
Food & Beverages:																							
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7														15351	22981	29557	32862	34693	39703			
Sugar Cane Milling	3110														4831								
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														9920	13414	17632	20879	20416	25314			
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20														2996	12793	6044	879	4032	2541			
SALES OF PROCESSED GOODS: EXPORT															126546	135806	151068	168923	193773	196670			
Food & Beverages:																							
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7														20272	16453	20911	23226	30267	35529			
Sugar Cane Milling	3110														9333	115584	116293	128018	148136	148693			
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														318		157	695	549				
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20														12608	3763	14764	17532	14675	11838			
VALUE ADDED		6874	12398	13324	9143	9609				60865	51966	44835	68993		39113	48098	52433	53893	68404	66736			
Food & Beverages:																							
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7	4099	5026	6453	8054	8378				32808	22211	26278	40179		6525	6802	11705	12321	16516	22289			
Sugar Cane Milling	3110														23423	32007	27810	30951	39011	34393			
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														3122	3759	5052	6155	7193	6844			
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20	2775	7372	6871	1089	1231				28057	29755	18557	28814		6043	5531	7866	4466	5681	3219			
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: TOTAL		4720	5859	10371	8477	8603				19186	27547	6066	8244		76005	16746	19413	126542	2452	6909			
Food & Beverages:																							
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7	4099	5026	6453	8054	8378				2468	2806	2456	4485		65164	3618	2090	37849	829	2223			
Sugar Cane Milling	3110														1242	10891	13553	64020	849	2619			
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														55	1903	3487	14599	625	1985			
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20	621	833	3918	423	225				16718	24741	3579	3759		9544	386	293	19074	149	82			
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN																							
SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: TOTAL		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			
Food & Beverages:																							
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7	69.4%	60.5%	64.9%	89.8%	87.6%				61.7%	60.9%	72.4%	69.0%		22.3%	21.7%	24.3%	25.1%	25.7%	29.5%			
Sugar Cane Milling	3110														61.5%	62.1%	56.9%	57.3%	58.6%	56.3%			
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														6.4%	7.2%	8.6%	9.4%	8.4%	9.8%			
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20	30.6%	39.5%	35.1%	10.2%	12.4%				38.3%	39.1%	27.6%	31.0%		9.8%	8.9%	10.2%	8.2%	7.4%	5.4%			

SUBSECTOR	ISIC CODE	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	
SALES OF PROCESSED GOODS: LOCAL															100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01				
Food & Beverages:																								
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7														46.41	47.81	55.51	60.21	58.61	58.81				
Sugar Cane Milling	3118														14.61									
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														39.01	26.71	33.11	38.21	34.61	37.51				
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20														9.11	25.51	11.41	1.61	6.81	3.81				
SALES OF PROCESSED GOODS: EXPORT															100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01				
Food & Beverages:																								
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7														16.01	12.11	13.21	13.71	15.61	18.11				
Sugar Cane Milling	3118														73.81	35.11	77.01	75.31	76.41	75.61				
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4														.31		.11	.41	.41	.31				
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20														10.01	2.81	9.81	10.41	7.61	6.01				
VALUE ADDED		100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	
Food & Beverages:																								
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7	59.61	40.51	48.41	88.11	87.21				53.91	42.71	58.61	58.21		16.71	14.11	22.31	22.91	24.11	33.41				
Sugar Cane Milling	3118									59.91	66.51	53.01	57.41		57.91	66.51	53.01	57.41	57.01	51.51				
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4									8.01	7.81	9.61	11.41		10.51	10.51	10.31	11.41	10.51	10.31				
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20	40.41	59.51	51.61	11.91	12.81				46.11	57.31	41.41	41.81		15.51	11.51	15.01	8.31	8.31	4.81				
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: TOTAL		100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	
Food & Beverages:																								
Meat/Dairy/Fruit/Milling/Bakery	3111-3/6/7	86.81	85.81	62.21	95.01	97.41				12.91	10.21	41.11	54.41		85.71	21.71	10.71	29.91	33.81	32.21				
Sugar Cane Milling	3118									1.61	64.61	69.81	50.61		34.61	37.91								
Beer, Spirits & Soft Drinks	3133/4									.11	11.41	18.01	11.51		25.51	28.71								
Wood & Wood Products:	3311/2/20	13.21	14.21	37.81	5.01	2.61				87.11	89.81	58.91	45.61		12.61	2.31	1.51	8.01	6.11	1.21				

SOURCES: 1967/68: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1974: Table 05.  
1968/69 - 1971/72: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1975: Table 05; National Accounts 1975-1976: Table 1.  
1972/73 - 1975/76: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1980: Table 03; 1979: Table 03.  
1977: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1991: Table 03; National Accounts 1975-1991: Table 7.  
1978: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1982: Table 03; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7,8.  
1979: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1983: Table 03; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7,8.  
1980 - 1986: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1986: Table G3.04; National Accounts 1980-1986: Table 7,8.

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>AGRIBUSINESS CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES)</b>																						
<b>AGRIBUSINESS: Total</b>	4423	4968				5275	5888	6253	9338	6982	7262	7134	7134	7480	11629	7217	7050	6109	7561	6667		
Food & Drink	2188	2358				2553	3041	2912	6371	4174	4448	4390	4400	4591	8408	4995	4514	4878	5936	4638		
Wood & Wood Products	2235	2600				2622	2847	3341	2967	2808	2814	2744	2734	2889	3231	2222	2536	1231	1625	2029		
<b>Swazi Citizens</b>	3589	4334				4804	5488	5886	8902	6581	6896	6774	6876	7249	11259	7011	6850	5970	7351	6493		
Food & Drinks	1652	2020				2117	2854	2728	6137	3957	4263	4187	4157	4410	8094	4827	4348	4754	5757	4497		
Wood & Wood Products	1937	2304				2387	2634	3158	2765	2624	2633	2587	2679	2839	3175	2184	2502	1216	1594	1996		
<b>Non-Swazi Citizens</b>		824	634			471	400	367	436	491	366	360	258	231	380	206	200	133	210	174		
Food & Drinks		536	338			236	187	184	234	217	185	203	203	181	324	168	166	124	179	121		
Wood & Wood Products		298	296			235	213	183	202	184	181	157	55	50	56	38	34	15	31	33		
<b>TOTALS:</b>																						
Private Sector Employment	31569	33176	37130	43767	44285	48627	50361	49672	49273	52292	53884	55077	57243	54775	54327	53605	50533	52970				
Formal Sector Employment	41181	42426	47051	53856	57032	62061	64495	66215	66225	71256	73979	75124	79739	77357	78573	77397	72784	76405				
Monetary Sector Employment	49041	51315	56001	63357	66961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83567	85269	90191	88230	90115	89204	85225	88951				
Total Employment	212294	215928	225852	237507	259550	265565	276127	283193	288078													
<b>Agribusiness employment as % of Manufact. Total</b>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Food & Drinks	49.5%	47.7%				50.3%	51.6%	46.6%	68.2%	59.8%	61.3%	51.5%	61.7%	61.4%	72.2%	69.2%	64.8%	79.8%	78.5%	69.6%		
Wood & Wood Products	50.5%	52.3%				49.7%	48.4%	53.4%	31.8%	40.2%	38.7%	38.5%	38.3%	38.6%	27.8%	30.8%	35.0%	20.2%	21.5%	30.4%		
<b>Agribusiness employment as % of P.S. Total</b>	14.0%	15.0%				12.1%	13.3%	12.9%	18.5%	14.1%	14.7%	13.6%	13.2%	13.6%	20.2%	13.2%	13.0%	11.4%	15.0%	12.6%		
Food & Drinks	6.2%	7.1%				6.1%	6.9%	6.0%	12.7%	8.4%	9.0%	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%	14.7%	9.1%	8.3%	9.1%	11.7%	8.8%		
Wood & Wood Products	7.1%	7.8%				6.0%	6.4%	6.9%	5.9%	5.2%	5.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%	5.6%	4.1%	4.7%	2.3%	3.2%	3.2%		
<b>Agribusiness employment as % of F.S. Total</b>	10.8%	11.7%				9.8%	10.3%	10.1%	14.5%	10.5%	11.0%	10.0%	9.7%	10.0%	14.6%	9.3%	9.0%	7.9%	10.4%	8.7%		
Food & Drinks	5.3%	5.6%				4.9%	5.2%	4.7%	9.9%	6.3%	6.7%	6.2%	6.0%	6.1%	10.5%	6.5%	5.7%	6.3%	8.1%	6.1%		
Wood & Wood Products	5.4%	6.1%				4.9%	5.0%	5.4%	4.6%	4.2%	4.2%	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	4.1%	2.9%	3.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.7%		
<b>Agribusiness employment as % of M.S. Total (EPD)</b>	9.0%	9.7%				8.3%	8.8%	8.7%	12.6%	9.1%	9.4%	8.7%	8.5%	8.6%	12.9%	8.2%	7.8%	6.8%	8.9%	7.5%		
Food & Drinks	4.5%	4.6%				4.2%	4.5%	4.0%	8.6%	5.4%	5.8%	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	9.3%	5.7%	5.0%	5.5%	7.0%	5.2%		
Wood & Wood Products	4.6%	5.1%				4.1%	4.3%	4.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	2.5%	2.8%	1.4%	1.9%	2.3%		
<b>Agribusiness employment as % of Total Emp. (EPD)</b>						2.5%	2.7%	2.8%	3.9%	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.5%	2.6%		2.5%	2.4%	1.9%	2.2%			
Food & Drinks						1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	2.7%	1.6%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%		1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.8%			
Wood & Wood Products						1.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%		.8%	.9%	.4%	.5%			
<b>Agribusiness: Swazi Employment as % of Manufact. Total</b>		81.1%	87.2%			91.1%	93.2%	94.1%	95.3%	94.3%	95.0%	95.0%	96.4%	96.9%	96.7%	97.1%	97.2%	97.7%	97.2%	97.4%		
Food & Drinks		37.4%	40.9%			45.9%	48.5%	43.6%	65.7%	56.7%	58.7%	58.7%	58.9%	59.0%	69.5%	66.9%	61.7%	77.8%	76.1%	67.5%		
Wood & Wood Products		43.8%	46.4%			45.3%	44.7%	50.5%	29.6%	37.6%	36.3%	36.3%	37.6%	38.0%	27.2%	30.3%	35.5%	19.9%	21.1%	29.9%		

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Agribusiness: Swazi Employment as % of P.S. Total</b>			11.4%	13.1%		11.0%	12.4%	12.1%	17.7%	13.2%	14.0%	13.0%	12.6%	13.2%	19.7%	12.8%	12.6%	11.1%	14.5%	12.3%		
Food & Drinks			5.2%	6.1%		5.5%	6.4%	5.6%	12.2%	8.0%	8.7%	8.0%	7.8%	8.0%	14.1%	8.8%	8.0%	8.9%	11.4%	8.5%		
Wood & Wood Products			6.1%	6.9%		5.5%	5.9%	6.5%	5.5%	5.3%	5.3%	4.9%	5.0%	5.2%	5.5%	4.0%	4.6%	2.3%	3.2%	3.8%		
<b>Agribusiness: Swazi Employment as % of F.S. Total</b>			8.7%	10.2%		8.9%	9.6%	9.5%	13.8%	9.9%	10.4%	9.5%	9.3%	9.6%	14.1%	9.1%	8.7%	7.7%	10.1%	8.5%		
Food & Drinks			4.0%	4.8%		4.5%	5.0%	4.4%	9.5%	6.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.7%	5.3%	10.1%	6.2%	5.5%	6.1%	7.9%	5.9%		
Wood & Wood Products			4.7%	5.4%		4.4%	4.6%	5.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%	4.0%	2.9%	3.2%	1.6%	2.2%	2.6%		
<b>Agribusiness: Swazi Employment as % of H.S. Total (EPD)</b>			7.3%	8.4%		7.6%	8.2%	8.2%	12.0%	8.6%	8.9%	8.3%	8.2%	8.5%	12.5%	7.9%	7.7%	6.7%	8.6%	7.3%		
Food & Drinks			3.4%	4.0%		3.8%	4.3%	3.8%	8.3%	5.1%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%	9.0%	5.5%	4.8%	5.3%	6.8%	5.1%		
Wood & Wood Products			3.9%	4.5%		3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.5%	2.5%	2.9%	1.4%	1.9%	2.2%		
<b>Agribusiness: Swazi Employment as % of Total Exp. (EPD)</b>						2.3%	2.5%	2.6%	3.7%	2.5%	2.6%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%		2.4%	2.3%	1.9%	2.2%			
Food & Drinks						1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	2.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%		1.7%	1.5%	1.5%	1.7%			
Wood & Wood Products						1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	.9%	.9%	1.0%		.7%	.9%	.4%	.5%			

**SOURCES:**

- 1969 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1970
- 1970 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1972: Tables 1,5,7,10,12,A2; 1973: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1971 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1973, 1975: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1972 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1976: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1973 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1977: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1974 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1975 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1976 - 1977 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1980: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1978 - 1979 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1982: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1980 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1984: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1981 - 1986 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1986: Tables 1,3,4,6,7,11,20.
- 1987 - 1988 : Economic Planning Office, Economic Review and Outlook, January 1989, Table 14.

**Spreadsheet 2.2.(b) Agribusiness: Contribution to Employment (continued)**

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Spreadsheet 2.3.1.(a) Banking and Financial Services: Contribution to GDP

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (CURRENT PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
Banking, Insurance etc	600	500	1200	1400	900	1500	2150	3200	5850	6700	7618	8466	10558	13642	24123	26238	31946	37869	47178	51896		
GDP at Factor Cost	50700	54600	64820	68740	80650	101050	130850	163810	209450	244760	214195	260851	299326	362570	437794	484750	516735	587802	651542	836490		
<b>BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
Banking, Insurance etc	2214	1779	4110	4605	2624	4178	5402	6957	10874	11038	11336	11472	12495	13641	15401	15060	15388	15878	14569	14378	16800	18700
GDP at Factor Cost	187085	194306	221986	226118	235131	281476	328769	356109	389312	403229	318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	423306	462300	503400
<b>BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (%)</b>																						
Banking, Insurance etc	1.2%	.9%	1.9%	2.0%	1.1%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	2.8%	2.7%	3.6%	3.2%	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	3.7%	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%	3.1%	3.6%	3.7%
GDP at Factor Cost	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCES: 1960 - 1986: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1986: p97 Table 07.  
 1977 - 1980: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1981: p91 Table 03.  
 1974/75, 1976/77: National Accounts, 1975-76 and Economic Indicators, 1970-1985.  
 1967/68 - 1973/74, 1975/76: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1978: p91 Table 03; 1975: p114 Table 05; 1972: p72 Table 03.

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>BANKING AND FINANCIAL SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES)</b>																				
Banking, Insurance etc		463	344	427	580	581	773	1187	1147	1477	1456	1434	2328	2110	1682	1905	2482	2391	2583	
<b>TOTALS:</b>																				
Private Sector Employment	31569	33176	37130	43767	44285	48627	50361	49672	49273	52292	53884	55077	57243	54775	54327	53605	50533	52970		
Formal Sector Employment	41141	42426	47051	53856	57032	62061	64405	66215	66225	71256	73879	75124	79739	77357	78573	77337	72894	76405		
Monetary Sector Employment	49041	51315	56001	63357	64961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83567	85269	90191	88230	90115	89204	85225	89951		
Total Employment				212394	215399	225852	237507	253550	265565	276127	283183	288078		291768	291774	320318	338547			
<b>EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)</b>																				
Banking, Insurance etc		1.5%	1.0%	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%	1.6%	2.4%	2.3%	3.0%	2.8%	2.7%	4.2%	3.7%	3.1%	3.5%	4.6%	4.7%	4.9%	
Private Sector Employment		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)</b>																				
Banking, Insurance etc		1.1%	.8%	.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.8%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.9%	3.1%	2.6%	2.2%	2.4%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	
Private Sector Employment		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AS A PERCENTAGE OF MONETARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)</b>																				
Banking, Insurance etc		.9%	.7%	.8%	.9%	.9%	1.1%	1.6%	1.5%	1.9%	1.8%	1.7%	2.7%	2.3%	1.9%	2.1%	2.8%	2.9%	2.9%	
Private Sector Employment		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<b>EMPLOYMENT IN BANKING AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (%)</b>																				
Banking, Insurance etc					.3%	.3%	.3%	.5%	.4%	.6%	.5%	.5%	.8%		.6%	.7%	.8%	.7%		
Private Sector Employment					100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCES: 1980 - 1986: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1996: p97 Table 07.  
 1977 - 1980: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1981: p91 Table 03.  
 1974/75, 1976/77: National Accounts, 1975-76 and Economic Indicators, 1970-1985.  
 1967/68 - 1973/74, 1975/76: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1978: p91 Table 03; 1975: p114 Table 05; 1972: p72 Table 03.

SUBSECTOR	ISIC CODE	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88		
<b>SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: TOTAL</b>																									
Textiles & Wearing Apparel:	3211-4/20		3038	3260	15379	25274				13104	18643	24456	43623	113088	149929	176741	159062	127854	136582						
Paper & Paper Products:	3411/2/9/20				1512	2921				2253	4365	7459	2873												
Chemicals, Rubber & Plastic:	3512/21/2/3/51/60				11919	19899				2750	2904	3459	4065												
Non-metallic Mineral:	3620/92/99																								
<b>Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery:</b>																									
Metal Furniture/Hardware/etc	3811/2/3/9																								
Tractors/Equipment/TVs/etc	3822/9/32																								
Other Manufacturing:	3900/1	2331	3038	3260	1948	2454				7101	11374	23538	29685	690	393	252	537	135	120						
<b>SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: LOCAL</b>																									
Textiles & Wearing Apparel:	3211-4/20													13722	17566	21128	20378	16155	14805						
Paper & Paper Products:	3411/2/5/20													903	880	1370	4072	293	145						
Chemicals, Rubber & Plastic:	3512/21/2/3/51/60													4034	4861	5862	4297	5483	6607						
Non-metallic Mineral:	3620/92/99													4405	5222	6477	884	3415	952						
<b>Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery:</b>																									
Metal Furniture/Hardware/etc	3811/2/3/9													1332	2498	2417	6115	5383	5532						
Tractors/Equipment/TVs/etc	3822/9/32													257	275	380	355	251	90						
Other Manufacturing:	3900/1													31	260	163	200	78	56						
<b>SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS: EXPORT</b>																									
Textiles & Wearing Apparel:	3211-4/20													99366	132363	155633	138684	107699	121777						
Paper & Paper Products:	3411/2/9/20													10755	15620	2144	5797	12238	18505						
Chemicals, Rubber & Plastic:	3512/21/2/3/51/60													54262	55496	59907	60896	78659	89462						
Non-metallic Mineral:	3620/92/99													22824	29535	56851	45072	1733	2489						
<b>Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery:</b>																									
Metal Furniture/Hardware/etc	3811/2/3/9													5573	10961	10682	8289	10684	10647						
Tractors/Equipment/TVs/etc	3822/9/32													5188	11164	17123	16731	601	610						
Other Manufacturing:	3900/1													659	133	89	337	57	64						
<b>VALUE ADDED</b>																									
Textiles & Wearing Apparel:	3211-4/20	682		761	852	7692	15561			3914	5638	11949	10249	37398	37118	44551	30687	38941	33445						
Paper & Paper Products:	3411/2/9/20					255	768			506	741	2433	3341	2091	1821	1242	902	2228	2911						
Chemicals, Rubber & Plastic:	3512/21/2/3/51/60					7011	14144			1071	1171	1429	1748	24544	17930	17241	12673	29523	23256						
Non-metallic Mineral:	3620/92/99													7259	10004	17868	8953	762	1006						
<b>Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery:</b>																									
Metal Furniture/Hardware/etc	3811/2/3/9													1957	4842	4414	3769	4494	5555						
Tractors/Equipment/TVs/etc	3822/9/32													549	1392	2547	2002	269	204						
Other Manufacturing:	3900/1	682		761	852	426	649			2337	3726	8088	5160	155	210	81	146	58	51						

SUBSECTOR	ISIC CODE	67/68	68/69	69/70	70/71	71/72	72/73	73/74	74/75	75/76	76/77	77/78	78/79	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: TOTAL						72	191			42	10	147	783		1611	9936	10717	70294	4227	5442			
Textiles & Wearing Apparel:	3211-4/20					72	191			42	10	147	783		585	2764	647	1895	1862	1400			
Paper & Paper Products:	3411/2/9/20														109	2186	2593	29373	1862	3034			
Chemicals, Rubber & Plastic:	3512/21/2/3/51/60														420	2410	17304	18126	262	46			
Non-Metallic Mineral:	3620/92/99														426	159	1809	4694	48	185			
Fabricated Metal Products, Machinery:																							
Metal Furniture/Hardware/etc	3811/2/3/9														51	1323	2624	8118	1979	688			
Tractors/Equipment: TVs/etc	3822/9/32														20		150	7721	66	81			
Other Manufacturing:	3900/1															24	-14720	287	10	10			

SOURCES: 1967/68: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1974: Table 05.  
1968/69 - 1971/72: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1975: Table 05; National Accounts 1975-1976: Table 1.  
1972/73 - 1975/76: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1980: Table 03; 1979: Table 03.  
1977: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1981: Table 03; National Accounts 1975-1981: Table 7.  
1978: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1982: Table 03; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7,8.  
1979: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1983: Table 03; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7,8.  
1980 - 1986: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1986: Table 03,24; National Accounts 1980-1986: Table 7,8.

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>MANUFACTURING CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES)</b>																						
MANUFACTURING: Total	4922	5389		6512	7360	7547	10781	8216	8411	6747	8938	9253		11708		9639	10600	10944				
Food & Drink	2188	2368		2653	3041	2912	6371	4174	4448	4390	4400	4591		4955		4878	5376	4628				
Textiles	0	0		0	675	512	659	469	323	419	372	427		877		360	584	1515				
Wood & Wood Products	2235	2600		2622	2847	2967	2808	2814	2744	2734	2889		2222		1231	1625	2029					
Paper Products	0	0		0	152	0	0	0	21	113	131	154		1525		1710	1629	1717				
Chemicals & Chem Prds	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	21	237	323		574		125	103	135				
Other Manufacturing	499	415		1237	645	782	784	765	805	1030	1064	869		1515		1335	723	910				
Swazi Citizens	4021	4716		5970	6857	7095	10274	7735	7954	8267	8564	8908		11235		9288	10210	10517				
Food & Drinks	1652	2030		2417	2854	2728	6137	3957	4263	4187	4197	4410		4827		4754	5757	4497				
Textiles					648	497	650	461	318	433	363	420		853		347	567	1439				
Wood & Wood Products	1937	2304		2387	2634	3158	2765	2623	2587	2679	2839		2184		1216	1594	1996					
Paper Products					137	0	0	0	16	98	113	132		1392		1591	1511	1538				
Chemicals & Chem Prds					0	0	0	0	0	21	229	299		541		119	101	132				
Other Manufacturing	432	382		1166	584	712	722	693	734	941	984	808		1438		1261	680	855				
Non-Swazi Citizens	901	667		542	503	452	507	481	447	480	374	345		473		351	390	427				
Food & Drinks	536	338		236	187	184	234	217	185	203	203	181		168		124	179	141				
Textiles					27	15	9	0	5	16	9	7		24		13	17	76				
Wood & Wood Products	298	296		235	213	183	202	184	181	157	55	50		38		15	31	33				
Paper Products					15	0	0	0	5	15	18	22		133		119	118	119				
Chemicals & Chem Prds					0	0	0	0	0	0	9	24		33		6	2	3				
Other Manufacturing	67	33		71	61	70	62	72	71	89	80	61		77		74	43	55				
<b>TOTALS:</b>																						
Private Sector Employment	31569	33176	37130	43767	44255	48627	50351	49672	49273	52292	53884	55077	57243	54775	54327	53605	50533	52970				
Formal Sector Employment	41141	42426	47051	53855	57832	62061	64405	66215	66225	71256	73379	75124	79739	77357	78573	77397	78884	76405				
Monetary Sector Employment	49041	51315	56001	63357	66951	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83567	85269	90191	88239	90115	89204	85225	88951				
Total Employment				212394	215998	225652	237507	259550	265565	276127	283183	288078		291768	291774	320318	338547					
Manufacturing employment as % of Manufact. Total	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		100.0%		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%				
Food & Drinks	44.5%	44.0%		40.7%	41.3%	38.6%	59.1%	50.8%	52.9%	50.2%	49.2%	49.6%		42.7%		50.6%	56.0%	42.4%				
Textiles	.0%	.0%		.0%	9.2%	6.8%	6.1%	5.7%	3.8%	5.1%	4.2%	4.6%		7.5%		3.7%	5.5%	13.8%				
Wood & Wood Products	45.4%	48.3%		40.3%	38.7%	44.3%	27.5%	34.2%	33.5%	31.4%	30.6%	31.2%		19.0%		12.8%	15.3%	18.5%				
Paper Products	.0%	.0%		.0%	2.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	1.3%	1.5%	1.7%		13.0%		17.7%	15.4%	15.7%				
Chemicals & Chem Prds	.0%	.0%		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	2.7%	3.5%		4.3%		1.2%	1.0%	1.2%				
Other Manufacturing	10.1%	7.7%		19.0%	9.8%	10.4%	7.3%	9.3%	9.6%	11.8%	11.9%	9.4%		12.9%		13.8%	6.8%	8.3%				
Manufacturing employment as % of P.S. Total	15.6%	16.2%	.0%	14.9%	16.6%	15.5%	21.4%	16.5%	17.1%	16.7%	16.6%	16.8%		21.4%		18.0%	21.0%	20.7%				
Food & Drinks	6.7%	7.1%	.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.0%	12.7%	8.4%	9.0%	8.4%	8.2%	8.3%		9.1%		9.1%	11.7%	8.0%				
Textiles	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	1.5%	1.1%	1.3%	.9%	.7%	.9%	.7%	.8%		1.6%		.7%	1.2%	2.9%				
Wood & Wood Products	7.1%	7.8%	.0%	6.0%	6.4%	6.9%	5.9%	5.7%	5.7%	5.2%	5.1%	5.2%		4.1%		2.2%	3.2%	3.8%				
Paper Products	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.2%	.2%	.2%		2.8%		3.2%	3.2%	3.2%				
Chemicals & Chem Prds	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.4%	.6%		1.0%		.2%	.2%	.3%				
Other Manufacturing	1.6%	1.3%	.0%	2.8%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.6%	2.0%	2.0%	1.6%		2.8%		2.5%	1.4%	1.7%				

Spreadsheet 2.4.1.(b) Manufacturing: Contribution to Employment

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
Manufacturing employment as % of F.S. Total		12.01	12.71			12.11	12.91	12.21	16.71	12.41	12.71	12.31	12.11	12.31		15.11		12.51	14.51	14.31			
Food & Drinks	5.31	5.61				4.91	5.31	4.71	9.91	6.31	6.71	6.21	6.01	6.11		6.51		6.71	8.11	6.11			
Textiles	.01	.01				.01	1.21	.81	1.01	.71	.51	.61	.51	.61		1.11		.51	.81	2.01			
Wood & Wood Products	5.41	6.11				4.91	5.01	5.41	4.61	4.21	4.21	3.91	3.71	3.81		2.91		1.61	2.21	2.71			
Paper Products	.01	.01				.01	.31	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	.21	.21		2.01		2.21	2.21	2.21			
Chemicals & Chem Prds	.01	.01				.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.31	.41		.71		.21	.11	.21			
Other Manufacturing	1.21	1.01				2.31	1.11	1.31	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.41	1.41	1.21		2.01		1.71	1.01	1.21			
Manufacturing employment as % of M.S. Total (EPO)	10.01	10.51				10.31	11.01	10.51	14.51	10.71	10.91	10.71	10.71	10.91		13.31		10.81	12.41	12.31			
Food & Drinks	4.51	4.61				4.21	4.51	4.01	8.51	5.41	5.81	5.41	5.31	5.41		5.71		5.51	7.01	5.21			
Textiles	.01	.01				.01	1.01	.71	.91	.61	.41	.51	.41	.51		1.01		.41	.71	1.71			
Wood & Wood Products	4.61	5.11				4.11	4.31	4.61	4.01	3.71	3.61	3.31	3.31	3.41		2.51		1.41	1.91	2.31			
Paper Products	.01	.01				.01	.21	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.21	.21		1.71		1.91	1.91	1.91			
Chemicals & Chem Prds	.01	.01				.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.31	.41		.71		.11	.11	.21			
Other Manufacturing	1.01	.81				2.01	1.01	1.11	1.11	1.01	1.01	1.31	1.31	1.01		1.71		1.51	.81	1.01			
Manufacturing employment as % of Total Emp. (EPO)						3.11	3.41	3.31	4.51	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21		4.01		3.01	3.11				
Food & Drinks						1.21	1.41	1.31	2.71	1.61	1.71	1.61	1.61	1.61		1.71		1.51	1.81				
Textiles						.01	.31	.21	.31	.21	.11	.21	.11	.11		.31		.11	.21				
Wood & Wood Products						1.21	1.31	1.51	1.21	1.11	1.11	1.01	1.01	1.01		.81		.41	.51				
Paper Products						.01	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11		.51		.51	.51				
Chemicals & Chem Prds						.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.11		.21		.01	.01				
Other Manufacturing						.61	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.41	.41	.31		.51		.41	.21				
Manufac: Svcsz Employment as % of Manufac. Total	81.71	87.61				91.71	93.21	94.01	95.31	94.11	94.71	94.51	95.81	96.31		96.01		96.41	96.31	96.11			
Food & Drinks	33.61	37.71				37.11	38.81	36.11	56.31	48.21	50.71	47.91	47.01	47.71		41.21		49.31	54.31	41.11			
Textiles	.01	.01				.01	.81	6.61	6.01	5.61	3.81	5.01	4.11	4.51		7.31		3.61	5.31	13.11			
Wood & Wood Products	39.41	42.81				36.71	35.81	41.81	25.61	31.91	31.31	29.61	30.01	30.71		18.71		12.61	15.01	18.21			
Paper Products	.01	.01				.01	1.91	.01	.01	.01	.21	1.11	1.31	1.41		11.91		16.51	14.31	14.61			
Chemicals & Chem Prds	.01	.01				.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	2.61	3.21		4.61		1.21	1.01	1.21			
Other Manufacturing	8.81	7.11				17.91	7.91	9.41	6.71	8.41	8.71	10.81	11.01	8.71		12.31		13.11	6.41	7.81			
Manufac: Svcsz Employment as % of P.S. Total	12.71	14.21				13.61	15.51	14.61	20.41	15.61	16.21	15.81	15.31	16.21		20.51		17.31	20.21	19.91			
Food & Drinks	5.21	6.11				5.51	6.41	5.61	12.21	8.01	8.71	8.01	7.81	8.01		8.81		8.91	11.41	8.51			
Textiles	.01	.01				.01	1.51	1.01	1.31	.91	.61	.81	.71	.81		1.61		.61	1.11	2.71			
Wood & Wood Products	6.11	6.91				5.51	5.91	6.51	5.51	5.71	5.71	4.91	5.01	5.21		4.01		2.31	3.21	3.81			
Paper Products	.01	.01				.01	.31	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	.21	.21		2.51		3.01	3.01	3.01			
Chemicals & Chem Prds	.01	.01				.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.41	.51		1.01		.21	.21	.21			
Other Manufacturing	1.41	1.21				2.71	1.31	1.51	1.41	1.41	1.51	1.81	1.81	1.51		2.61		2.41	1.31	1.61			

Spreadsheet 2.4.1.(b) Manufacturing: Contribution to Employment (continued)

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Manufact: Swazi Employment as % of F.S. Total			9.8%	11.1%		11.1%	12.0%	11.4%	16.0%	11.7%	12.0%	11.6%	11.6%	11.9%		14.5%		12.0%	14.0%	13.8%		
Food & Drinks			4.0%	4.8%		4.5%	5.0%	4.4%	9.5%	6.0%	6.4%	5.9%	5.7%	5.9%		6.2%		6.1%	7.9%	5.9%		
Textiles			.0%	.0%		.0%	1.1%	.8%	1.0%	.7%	.5%	.6%	.5%	.6%		1.1%		.4%	.8%	1.9%		
Wood & Wood Products			4.7%	5.4%		4.4%	4.6%	5.1%	4.3%	4.0%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%	3.8%		2.8%		1.6%	2.2%	2.6%		
Paper Products			.0%	.0%		.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.2%	.2%		1.8%		2.1%	2.1%	2.1%		
Chemicals & Chem Prds			.0%	.0%		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.4%		.7%		.2%	.1%	.2%		
Other Manufacturing			1.1%	.9%		2.2%	1.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%	1.3%	1.3%	1.1%		1.9%		1.6%	.9%	1.1%		
Manufact: Swazi Employment as % of N.S. Total (EPD)			8.2%	9.2%		9.4%	10.2%	9.8%	13.9%	10.1%	10.3%	10.1%	10.2%	10.4%		12.7%		10.4%	12.0%	11.8%		
Food & Drinks			3.4%	4.0%		3.8%	4.3%	3.8%	8.3%	5.1%	5.5%	5.1%	5.0%	5.2%		5.5%		5.3%	6.8%	5.1%		
Textiles			.0%	.0%		.0%	1.0%	.7%	.9%	.6%	.4%	.5%	.4%	.5%		1.0%		.4%	.7%	1.6%		
Wood & Wood Products			3.9%	4.7%		3.8%	3.9%	4.4%	3.7%	3.4%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%		2.5%		1.4%	1.9%	2.2%		
Paper Products			.0%	.0%		.0%	.2%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%	.2%		1.6%		1.8%	1.8%	1.8%		
Chemicals & Chem Prds			.0%	.0%		.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.4%		.6%		.1%	.1%	.1%		
Other Manufacturing			.9%	.7%		1.8%	.9%	1.0%	1.0%	.9%	1.0%	1.1%	1.2%	.9%		1.6%		1.4%	.8%	1.0%		
Manufact: Swazi Employment as % of Total Exp. (EPD)						2.8%	3.2%	3.1%	4.3%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%		3.9%		2.9%	3.0%			
Food & Drinks						1.1%	1.3%	1.2%	2.6%	1.5%	1.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%		1.7%		1.5%	1.7%			
Textiles						.0%	.3%	.2%	.3%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.1%	.1%		.3%		.1%	.2%			
Wood & Wood Products						1.1%	1.2%	1.4%	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%	.9%	.9%	1.0%		.7%		.4%	.5%			
Paper Products						.0%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%		.5%		.5%	.4%			
Chemicals & Chem Prds						.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.1%		.2%		.0%	.0%			
Other Manufacturing						.5%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%	.3%		.5%		.4%	.2%			

SOURCES:

- 1969 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1970
- 1970 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1972: Tables 1,5,7,10,12,A2; 1973: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1971 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1973, 1975: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1972 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1976: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1973 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1977: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1974 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1978: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1975 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1976 - 1977 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1980: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1978 - 1979 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1982: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1980 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1984: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1981 - 1986 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1986: Table: 1,3,4,6,7,11,29.
- 1987 - 1988 : Economic Planning Office, Economic Review and Outlook, January 1989, Table 14.

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (CURRENT PRICES) (E000)</b>																				
Construction			1500	1800	2900	3170	4320	3500	4100	6060	9079	20603	21250	16208	21358	24846	25257	24563	24760	33205
Hotels & Restaurants	600	600	1300	1700	2300	2700	3050	3350	4540	5850	9280	5424	6970	8526	10668	12527	12795	18009	20129	22757
Transport	4400	4200	4500	5100	5700	5900	6650	8240	11330	13900	13608	16429	19221	17338	19216	26483	29300	31611	31158	39446
Communications	400	500	500	500	700	740	1050	1330	1520	1012	1551	1725	2184	5560	5467	8459	9740	12410	15426	
GDP at Factor Cost	50700	54600	64200	68740	80650	101050	130850	163810	209450	244760	214195	260851	293526	362570	437794	484750	516735	587802	651542	876490
<b>SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (E000)</b>																				
Construction			5137	5921	8455	8830	10854	7609	7621	9984	13511	27926	25148	16208	18702	18851	16905	14967	13395	14998
Hotels & Restaurants	2214	2847	4452	5592	6705	7521	7663	7293	8433	9638	13810	7350	8249	8636	7669	9517	10216	11745	11486	11616
Transport	16236	14947	15411	16776	16618	17335	16709	17913	21059	22900	20250	22262	22747	17338	17927	17823	17632	19124	20251	21950
Communications	1476	1773	1712	1645	1459	1950	1959	2283	2472	2504	1506	2101	2041	3184	3493	3623	4531	4088	4706	5849
GDP at Factor Cost	187085	194306	221996	226118	235131	281476	328762	356109	389312	403223	318743	353456	354232	362569	293624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463306
<b>SERVICES CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (%)</b>																				
Construction			2.38	2.68	3.68	3.18	3.38	2.18	2.08	2.58	4.28	7.98	7.18	4.58	4.88	4.78	4.28	3.68	3.18	3.28
Hotels & Restaurants	1.28	1.58	2.08	2.58	2.98	2.78	2.38	2.08	2.28	2.48	4.78	2.18	2.38	2.48	1.98	2.48	2.58	2.88	2.78	2.58
Transport	8.78	7.78	6.98	7.48	7.18	6.88	5.18	5.48	5.78	6.48	6.38	6.48	6.48	4.88	4.68	4.48	4.48	4.68	4.88	4.78
Communications	.88	.98	.88	.78	.68	.78	.68	.68	.68	.68	.58	.68	.68	.98	.98	.98	1.18	1.08	1.18	1.38
GDP at Factor Cost	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08

SOURCES: 1980 - 1986: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1986: p97 Table 07.  
 1977 - 1980: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1981: p91 Table 03.  
 1974/75, 1976/77: National Accounts, 1975-76 and Economic Indicators, 1970-1985.  
 1967/68 - 1973/74, 1975/76: Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1978: p91 Table 03; 1975: p114 Table 05; 1972: p72 Table 03.



INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
SERVICES CONTRIBUTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)																				
Construction			2.28	2.48	2.91	3.91	4.08	4.08	3.18	2.88	4.38	7.58	7.68	5.08	5.48	6.08	4.88	4.38	2.78	4.68
Swazi			2.78	2.18	2.61	3.68	3.68	3.78	2.88	2.48	3.88	6.68	6.78	4.68	5.28	5.58	4.58	4.18	2.68	3.08
Expatriate			.58	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.48	.88	.98	.48	.38	.58	.48	.28	.18	1.68
Hotels and Restaurants			2.48	2.98	2.88	2.48	2.68	2.48	2.68	2.48	2.68	2.68	2.58	2.58	.08	3.08	.08	2.88	2.88	2.88
Swazi			2.18	2.78	2.58	2.38	2.48	2.28	2.58	2.48	2.68	2.58	2.48	2.48	.08	2.98	.08	2.88	2.88	2.78
Expatriate			.38	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.08	.08	.18	.08	.18	.18	.18
Transport & Storage			1.78	1.18	1.18	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.38	1.48	1.38	1.58	1.98	2.28	2.68	3.28	3.98	3.98
Swazi			1.68	1.08	1.18	1.38	1.38	1.48	1.38	1.28	1.38	1.38	1.28	1.48	1.88	2.18	2.48	3.18	3.88	3.88
Expatriate			.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.08	.18	.18	.18	.18	.28	.18	.28
Social Services			3.58	5.28	5.08	5.38	5.18	4.28	4.28	3.58	3.38	3.18	3.38	3.58	3.68	4.18	4.38	3.28	3.48	3.28
Swazi			3.18	4.48	4.28	4.68	4.48	3.98	3.98	3.18	3.08	2.88	2.98	3.08	3.28	3.78	3.98	2.88	3.08	2.98
Expatriate			.48	.88	.88	.78	.78	.48	.38	.48	.48	.38	.48	.48	.48	.48	.48	.38	.48	.38
Formal Sector Employment	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08
SERVICES CONTRIBUTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF MONETARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)																				
Construction			2.78	2.08	2.48	3.38	3.48	3.48	2.78	2.48	3.68	6.58	6.68	4.48	4.88	5.38	4.28	3.88	2.48	3.98
Swazi			2.38	1.78	2.28	3.18	3.18	3.28	2.48	2.18	3.38	5.78	5.98	4.08	4.68	4.88	3.98	3.68	2.28	2.58
Expatriate			.48	.28	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.48	.78	.88	.38	.38	.48	.38	.28	.18	1.48
Hotels and Restaurants			2.08	2.48	2.38	2.18	2.28	2.18	2.38	2.18	2.38	2.28	2.28	2.28		2.78		2.58	2.48	2.48
Swazi			1.78	2.28	2.18	2.08	2.08	1.98	2.28	2.08	2.28	2.28	2.18	2.18		2.68		2.48	2.38	2.38
Expatriate			.28	.28	.28	.18	.28	.28	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.08		.18		.18	.18	.18
Transport & Storage			1.58	.98	1.08	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.28	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.18	1.38	1.78	1.98	2.28	2.88	3.48	3.48
Swazi			1.48	.98	.98	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.18	1.38	1.68	1.88	2.18	2.68	3.28	3.28
Expatriate			.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.08	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.28	.18	.18
Social Services			2.98	4.38	4.28	4.58	4.38	3.68	3.78	3.08	2.98	2.78	2.98	3.18	3.28	3.68	3.78	2.78	2.98	2.78
Swazi			2.68	3.78	3.68	3.98	3.88	3.38	3.48	2.78	2.68	2.48	2.68	2.78	2.98	3.28	3.48	2.48	2.58	2.58
Expatriate			.38	.68	.68	.68	.68	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	.48	.48	.38	.48	.48	.38	.48	.38
Monetary Sector Employment	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08	100.08

Spreadsheet 2.5(b) Services: Contribution to Employment (continued)

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
SERVICES CONTRIBUTION AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (%)																				
Construction						1.05	1.05	1.15	.85	.75	1.15	1.95	2.05	1.35		1.65	1.35	1.05	.65	
Swazi						.55	1.05	1.05	.85	.65	1.05	1.75	1.85	1.25		1.55	1.25	1.05	.65	
Expatriate						.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.25	.25	.15		.15	.15	.15	.05	
Hotels and Restaurants						.65	.75	.75	.75	.65	.75	.75	.65	.65		.85	.85	.75	.65	
Swazi						.65	.65	.65	.75	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65		.85	.85	.75	.65	
Expatriate						.05	.15	.15	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05		.05	.05	.05	.05	
Transport & Storage						.45	.45	.55	.45	.35	.35	.45	.35	.45		.65	.75	.85	.85	
Swazi						.35	.35	.45	.45	.35	.35	.35	.35	.45		.65	.75	.75	.85	
Expatriate						.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05		.05	.05	.05	.05	
Social Services						1.35	1.35	1.25	1.15	.95	.85	.85	.95	.95		1.15	1.15	.85	.75	
Swazi						1.25	1.25	1.15	1.15	.85	.75	.75	.85	.85		1.05	1.05	.75	.65	
Expatriate						.25	.25	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15	.15		.15	.15	.15	.15	
Total Employment						100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05		100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	

SOURCES:

- 1969 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1970
- 1970 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1972: Tables 1.5,7,10,12,A2; 1973: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1971 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1973, 1975: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1972 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1976: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1973 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1977: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1974 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1978: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1975 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1976 - 1977 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1980: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1978 - 1979 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1982: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1980 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1984: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1981 - 1986 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1986: Tables 1.3,4,6,7,11,20.
- 1987 - 1988 : Economic Planning Office, Economic Review and Outlook, January 1989, Table 14.

Spreadsheet 2.5.2.(a) Number of Motor Vehicles Registered

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>NEW REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE VEHICLES</b>																				
New Vehicles			1355	1427	1515	1588	1924	1803	1896	1916	1674	2009	1827	2458	2048	1652	2405	2161	1831	1461
Used Vehicles			733	846	1210	1175	1062	1194	1141	1863	2712	2765	2195	1519	1229	825	2290	1442	1371	1414
Total			2088	2273	2725	2763	2986	2997	3037	3779	4386	4774	4022	3976	3277	2477	4695	3603	3201	2875

SOURCES: CSO ASB 1969 - 1986, Table H4

Spreadsheet 2.5.2.(b) Imports of Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment

CATEGORY & ORIGIN	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87
<b>VALUE OF IMPORTS (€000)</b>																				
Vehicles	3008.0	2995.0	2746.0	4326.0	4829.0	5835.0	6013.0	10445.0	12443.0	21390.0	22487.0	35789.0		34438.9	38815.0	53345.0	51582.0	48235.0	43747.6	58995.1
South Africa																41641.0	49292.0	46696.0	42669.4	57629.6
EEC																9158.0	1332.0	579.0	452.9	726.5
USA																1933.0	247.0	98.0	275.0	443.2
Africa																26.0	135.0	10.0	14.4	17.6
Japan																373.0	170.0	676.0	15.7	
Others																154.0	406.0	176.0	120.2	77.2
Railway Stock & Equipment			279.0	102.0	45.0	47.0	77.0	106.0	225.0	322.0	567.0	2897.0		271.0	281.0	218.0	116.0	55263.0	41.3	69.5
South Africa																214.0	115.0	55258.0	41.3	69.5
Other																4.0	1.0	5.0		
Aircraft								249.0	4144.0	4875.0	737.0	2834.0		8091.0	15662.0	4170.0	14225.0	1807.0	2945.0	9788.6
South Africa																537.0	847.0	1019.0		7363.6
EEC																	153.0	255.0		2401.7
USA																3597.0	17201.0	445.0	2945.0	8.2
Other																36.0	24.0	88.0		15.1
Boats														109.0	49.0	33.0	15.0	19.0	23.0	366.6
South Africa																33.0	12.0	19.0	23.0	366.6
Other																	3.0			

SOURCES: Annual Statistical Bulletin 1986, p55 : 68, GATT Brussels Nomenclature Chapter 87  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1986, p55 : 59, GATT BM Ch 86  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1986, p56 : 68, GATT BM Ch 88  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1986, p56 : 69, GATT BM Ch 89  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1983, p47 : 68, GATT BM Ch 87  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1983, p48 : 68, GATT BM Ch 86  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1983, p48 : 68, GATT BM Ch 88  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1983, p48 : 68, GATT BM Ch 89  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1982, p50 : TG.7, SITC categories 781-793  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1979, p44 : TG.6, SITC categories 726-734  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1975, p57 : TG.6, SITC categories 726-734  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1971, p36 : TG.6, SITC categories 726-733

Spreadsheet 2.6.1.(a) Commerce: Contribution to GDP

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
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CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AT FACTOR COST (CURRENT PRICES) (E000)

Distribution	3600	4500	2800	3700	4800	9100	14200	19750	51700	30500	15934	18755	22068	27007	31589	42241	51031	55726	62976	76889		
Total GDP at Factor Cost	50700	54600	68000	73700	88200	112800	152500	163810	253700	244760	214195	260851	299326	362570	437794	484750	516735	580588	650354	836490		

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AT FACTOR COST (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (E000)

Distribution	13284	16014	24315	28947	32739	34875	39698	42935	48383	50247	23712	25413	26116	27007	27697	22414	35294	34648	33130	34600	36900	40500
Total GDP at Factor Cost	187085	194306	221986	226118	235131	281476	328769	356109	389312	403229	318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463306	462300	503400

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AT FACTOR COST AS A PERCENTAGE (CURRENT PRICES) (E000)

Distribution	7.1%	8.2%	4.1%	5.0%	5.4%	8.1%	9.3%	12.1%	20.4%	12.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.2%	8.7%	9.9%	9.6%	9.7%	9.2%		
Total GDP at Factor Cost	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

CONTRIBUTION TO GDP AT FACTOR COST AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL GDP (1980 PRICES) (%)

Distribution	7.1%	8.2%	11.0%	12.8%	13.9%	12.4%	12.1%	12.1%	12.4%	12.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.4%	7.4%	7.0%	8.0%	8.6%	8.3%	7.8%	7.5%	8.0%	8.0%
Total GDP at Factor Cost	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988		
<b>CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT (NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES)</b>																								
Distribution			3277	3423	3842	3842	4002	4414	4519	5093	5516	5589	5739	5874	5862	6923	7671	6967	7051	5358				
Swazi	2312	3091	3487	3487	3554	3711	4062	4250	4784	5262	5316	5506	5668	5626	6452	7398	6746	6789	5147					
Expatriate		465	352	355	288	291	352	269	305	254	273	233	206	236	271	287	221	262	211					
Wholesale			606	491	568	642	726	574	583	654	743	700	860	821				1029	1343	1457				
Swazi	504	412	483	619	660	524	538	604	690	648	800	772					890	960	1271	1371				
Expatriate	102	79	85	63	66	50	45	50	53	52	60	49				68	69	72	86					
Retail	1704	1699	1972	1842	1798	2349	2239	2800	3026	3075	3361	3198					3610	3749	3667	3991				
Swazi	1450	1545	1806	1699	1705	2175	2110	2621	2879	2999	3202	3078					3491	3649	3560	3776				
Expatriate	254	154	166	143	93	174	129	179	147	176	159	120				119	100	107	125					
<b>TOTALS:</b>																								
Private Sector Employment			31569	33176	37130	43767	44285	48627	50361	49672	49273	52292	53884	55077	57243	54755	54327	53605	50533	52970				
Formal Sector Employment	41141	42426	47051	53856	57032	62061	64405	66215	66225	71256	73879	75124	79729	77357	78573	77397	72884	76405						
Monetary Sector Employment	49041	51315	56001	63357	66961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83567	85269	90191	88239	90115	89204	85225	86951						
Total Employment						212294	215999	225852	237597	259550	265565	276127	283183	288078			291768	291774	320318	332547				

CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)

Distribution	10.48	10.38	10.38	8.88	9.08	9.18	9.08	10.38	11.28	10.78	10.78	10.78	10.28	12.68	14.18	13.08	14.08	14.08	10.18				
Swazi	8.58	9.28	9.48	8.18	8.48	8.48	8.48	9.68	10.78	10.28	10.28	10.28	9.88	12.18	13.68	12.68	13.48	9.78					
Expatriate	1.58	1.08	1.08	.78	.78	.78	.58	.68	.58	.58	.58	.48	.48	.48	.58	.58	.48	.58	.48				
Wholesale	1.98	1.58	1.28	1.68	1.68	1.28	1.28	1.38	1.58	1.38	1.38	1.68	1.58			1.78		1.98	2.78	2.88			
Swazi	1.68	1.28	1.38	1.48	1.58	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.28	1.48	1.28	1.58	1.48			1.68		1.88	2.58	2.68			
Expatriate	.38	.28	.28	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18			.18		.18	.18	.28			
Retail	5.48	5.18	5.38	4.28	4.18	4.88	4.48	5.68	6.18	5.98	6.28	5.88				6.68		7.08	7.38	7.48			
Swazi	4.68	4.78	4.98	3.98	3.98	4.28	4.28	5.38	5.88	5.58	5.98	5.68				6.48		6.88	7.08	7.18			
Expatriate	.88	.58	.48	.38	.28	.48	.38	.48	.38	.38	.38	.28				.28		.28	.28	.28			

COMMERCE CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)

Distribution	8.08	8.18	8.28	7.18	7.08	7.18	7.08	7.78	8.38	7.88	7.88	7.88	7.48	8.98	9.88	9.08	9.78	9.78	7.08				
Swazi	6.88	7.28	7.48	6.68	6.58	6.58	6.68	7.28	7.98	7.58	7.58	7.58	7.18	8.68	9.48	9.78	9.38	6.78					
Expatriate	1.18	.88	.88	.58	.58	.68	.48	.58	.48	.48	.48	.38	.38	.38	.48	.48	.38	.48	.38				
Wholesale	1.58	1.28	1.28	1.38	1.38	.98	.98	1.08	1.18	1.08	1.28	1.18				1.28		1.38	1.88	1.98			
Swazi	1.28	1.08	1.08	1.18	1.28	.88	.88	.98	1.08	.98	1.18	1.08				1.28		1.28	1.78	1.88			
Expatriate	.28	.28	.28	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18				.18		.18	.18	.18			
Retail	4.18	4.08	4.28	3.48	3.28	3.88	3.58	4.28	4.68	4.38	4.58	4.28				4.78		4.88	5.08	5.18			
Swazi	3.58	3.68	3.88	3.28	3.08	3.58	3.38	4.08	4.38	4.18	4.38	4.18				4.58		4.78	4.98	4.98			
Expatriate	.68	.48	.48	.38	.28	.38	.28	.38	.28	.28	.28	.28				.28		.18	.18	.28			

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
COMMERCE CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF MONETARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)																						
Distribution			6.72	6.72	6.91	6.11	6.01	6.11	6.11	6.61	7.11	6.81	6.91	6.91	6.51	7.01	6.51	7.81	8.21	6.01		
Swazi			5.71	6.01	6.21	5.61	5.51	5.61	5.71	6.21	6.81	6.51	6.61	6.61	6.21	7.51	6.21	7.61	8.01	5.91		
Expatriate			.91	.61	.61	.51	.41	.51	.41	.41	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.51	.31	.21	.21	.11		
Wholesale			1.21	1.01	1.01	1.11	1.11	.81	.81	.91	1.01	.91	1.01	1.01		1.11		1.21	1.61	1.61		
Swazi			1.01	.81	.91	1.01	1.01	.71	.71	.81	.91	.81	1.01	.91		1.01		1.11	1.51	1.51		
Expatriate			.21	.21	.21	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11		.11		.11	.11	.11		
Retail			3.51	3.31	3.51	2.91	2.71	3.21	3.01	3.61	3.91	3.81	4.01	3.81		4.11		4.21	4.31	4.41		
Swazi			3.01	3.01	3.21	2.71	2.51	3.01	2.81	3.41	3.71	3.51	3.81	3.61		4.01		4.11	4.21	4.21		
Expatriate			.51	.31	.31	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21	.21		.11		.11	.11	.21		
COMMERCE CONTRIBUTION TO EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (%)																						
Distribution						1.81	1.91	2.01	1.91	2.01	2.11	2.01	2.01	2.01		2.41	2.61	2.21	2.11			
Swazi						1.71	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	2.01	1.71	1.71	2.01		2.31	2.51	2.11	2.01			
Expatriate						.11	.11	.21	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11		.11	.11	.11	.11			
Wholesale						.31	.31	.31	.21	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31		.31		.31	.41			
Swazi						.31	.31	.21	.21	.21	.31	.21	.31	.31		.31		.31	.41			
Expatriate						.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		.01		.01	.01			
Retail						.91	.81	1.01	.91	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.21	1.11		1.21		1.21	1.11			
Swazi						.81	.81	1.01	.91	1.01	1.11	1.01	1.11	1.11		1.21		1.11	1.11			
Expatriate						.11	.01	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.01		.01		.01	.01			

NOTES: African non-citizens are included in expatriates.  
 Figures for GDP contribution are not broken down between "Wholesale" and "Retail" subsectors from 1973 to 1985.  
 Figures for "Distribution" for 1970-1985 include Wholesale and Retail.  
 Note discrepancy between figures for "Distribution" and the totals of "Wholesale" and "Retail".

SOURCES: Employment and Wages 1986, p27 Table 17  
 Employment and Wages 1985, p12 Table 14  
 Employment and Wages 1984, p12 Table 14  
 Employment and Wages 1979, p11 Table 14  
 Employment and Wages 1976, p11 Table 14  
 Employment and Wages 1973, p18 Table 14  
 Employment and Wages 1970/71, p11 Table 6  
 Employment and Wages 1969, Table 3  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1982, p57 Table K5  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1986, p37 Table O4  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1978, p31 Table O3  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1977, p39 Table O3  
 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1975, p14 Table O5

MINERAL	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>VALUE OF MINERAL SALES (CURRENT PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
TOTAL	15339	15163	16039	16504	18275	14117	14940	18221	21655	27221	25695	28965	27743	19242	21342	16412	24421	21853	29580	35463	39126	43567
Asbestos	5922	6007	6229	5240	5904	4554	6680	5683	9269	13831	14931	18235	17557	15125	17263	14451	19573	16138	19139	20466	20823	19347
Coal	64	95	161	205	228	216	308	210	393	1200	1140	2096	2792	2787	2917		2710	3764	5138	6884	6590	7064
Diamonds																		575	3223	4819	10011	14864
Iron Ore	10025	9023	9618	11031	12112	9322	7930	12289	11944	12147	9055	6206	5265	464								
Quarzystone											556	2414	2121	867	1162	1298	2034	1357	1379	2095	1645	2292
Other	28	38	31	29	31	24	22	40	49	43	14	14	9			96	106	19				
Growth in Mineral Sales		-4.9%	5.8%	2.9%	10.7%	-22.8%	5.8%	22.0%	18.6%	25.7%	-5.6%	12.7%	-4.2%	-30.6%	10.9%	-13.7%	32.6%	-10.5%	35.4%	19.9%	10.3%	11.4%
GDP	50700	54600	68000	73700	88200	112800	152500	163810	253700	244760	214195	260851	299326	362570	437794	484750	516735	580598	650354	836490		
<b>CONTRIBUTION OF MINERAL SALES TO GDP (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (E000)</b>																						
TOTAL	58816	53960	54926	54289	53278	39329	37537	39611	40250	44845	38237	39248	32832	19242	19141	15254	18858	15400	18769	19056	17545	17085
Asbestos	21423	21378	21330	17235	17213	12686	16783	12354	17229	22786	22219	24709	20778	15125	15483	11972	15114	11373	12144	10997	9345	7587
Coal	237	337	552	673	664	603	775	456	730	1977	1696	2840	3304	2616	2127	2093	2652	3260	4774	2955	2770	
Diamonds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405	2488	2159	4489	5629
Iron Ore	35392	32111	32938	36287	35312	25968	19924	26715	22200	20012	13475	8409	6231	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quarzystone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	827	3271	2510	867	1042	1075	1571	956	875	1125	756	899	
Other	103	135	106	94	90	67	56	86	91	70	21	19	10	0	0	79	82	13	0	0	0	0
Growth in Mineral Sales		-8.3%	1.8%	-1.2%	-1.9%	-26.2%	-4.5%	5.5%	1.6%	11.4%	-14.7%	2.6%	-16.3%	-41.4%	-5%	-20.3%	23.6%	-18.3%	21.9%	1.5%	-7.9%	-2.6%
GDP	187085	194306	232877	242434	257143	314206	393166	356109	471561	403229	318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463206	462300	503400
Deflators	.271	.281	.292	.304	.343	.359	.398	.460	.538	.607	.672	.738	.845	1.000	1.115	1.207	1.295	1.419	1.576	1.861	2.230	2.550
<b>CONTRIBUTION OF MINERAL SALES TO GDP (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) AS A PERCENTAGE</b>																						
TOTAL	31.4%	27.8%	23.6%	22.4%	20.7%	12.5%	9.8%	11.1%	8.5%	11.1%	12.0%	11.1%	9.3%	5.3%	4.9%	3.8%	4.7%	3.7%	4.4%	4.1%	3.8%	3.4%
Asbestos	11.5%	11.0%	9.2%	7.1%	6.7%	4.0%	4.4%	3.5%	3.7%	5.7%	7.0%	7.0%	5.9%	4.2%	3.9%	3.0%	3.8%	2.7%	2.9%	2.4%	2.0%	1.5%
Coal	.1%	.2%	.2%	.3%	.3%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.2%	.5%	.5%	.6%	.9%	.8%	.7%	.5%	.6%	.6%	.6%	.6%	.6%	.6%
Diamonds	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.1%	.6%	.5%	1.0%	1.2%
Iron Ore	19.8%	16.5%	14.1%	15.0%	13.7%	8.3%	5.2%	7.5%	4.7%	5.0%	4.2%	2.4%	1.8%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
Quarzystone	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.3%	.9%	.7%	.2%	.3%	.3%	.4%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.2%
Other	.1%	.1%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%
GDP	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

SOURCES:

- 1967-1970 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1971 p46 Table K2: Note figures are for exports
- 1971-1974 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1975 p70 Table I2: Note figures are for exports\*
- 1975-1976 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1978 p60 Table I2: Note figures are for exports
- 1977-1979 Annual Statistical Bulletin 1981 p62 Table I2: Note figures are for exports except quarzystone
- 1980-1985 Economic Review and Outlook January 1986 p32: Figure for mineral sales
- 1986-1987 Economic Review and Outlook January 1988 p44: Figure for mineral sales
- 1988 Department of Geological Services: Personal Communication

Spreadsheet 2.7.2.(b) Mining: Contribution to Employment

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
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EMPLOYMENT IN MINING (NUMBER OF PAID EMPLOYEES)

TOTAL		2720	2907	2926	2950	2924	3020	3044	3076	3086	2607	2554	2588	2580	2492	2227	2235	2415	2455			
Swazi		2150	2258	2456	2405	2517	2605	2630	2787	2823	2410	2430	2412		2349		2219	2260	2300			
Expatriate		570	649	470	545	407	415	414	289	263	197	124	176		143		116	155	155			
TOTALS:																						
Private Sector Employment		31569	33176	37130	43767	44285	48527	50361	49672	49273	52292	53684	55077	57243	54755	54327	53605	50533	52970			
Formal Sector Employment		41141	42426	47051	53856	57032	62061	64405	66215	66225	71256	73979	75124	79739	77357	78573	77397	72894	76405			
Nonetary Sector Employment		49041	51315	56001	63357	66961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83567	85269	90191	86230	90115	89204	85225	88951			
Total Employment					212394	215998	225452	237507	259550	265565	276127	283183	288078		291768	291774	320318	336547				

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING AS A PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)

TOTAL		8.6%	8.0%	7.9%	6.7%	6.6%	6.2%	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%	5.0%	4.7%	4.7%	4.5%	4.5%	4.1%	4.4%	4.8%	4.6%			
Swazi		6.8%	6.8%	6.6%	5.5%	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%	5.6%	5.7%	4.6%	4.5%	4.4%		4.3%		4.1%	4.5%	4.3%			
Expatriate		1.8%	2.0%	1.3%	1.2%	.9%	.9%	.8%	.6%	.5%	.4%	.2%	.3%		.3%		.2%	.3%	.3%			

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING AS A PERCENTAGE OF FORMAL SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)

TOTAL		6.6%	6.9%	6.2%	5.5%	5.1%	4.9%	4.7%	4.6%	4.7%	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%	3.0%	3.3%	3.2%			
Swazi		5.2%	5.3%	5.2%	4.5%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.2%	4.3%	3.4%	3.3%	3.2%		3.0%		2.9%	3.1%	3.0%			
Expatriate		1.4%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	.7%	.7%	.6%	.4%	.4%	.3%	.2%	.2%		.2%		.1%	.2%	.2%			

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING AS A PERCENTAGE OF NONETARY SECTOR EMPLOYMENT (%)

TOTAL		5.5%	5.7%	5.2%	4.7%	4.4%	4.2%	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	3.2%	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	2.8%	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%			
Swazi		4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	3.8%	3.8%	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	3.7%	2.9%	2.9%	2.8%		2.7%		2.5%	2.7%	2.6%			
Expatriate		1.2%	1.3%	.8%	.9%	.6%	.6%	.6%	.4%	.3%	.2%	.1%	.2%		.2%		.1%	.2%	.2%			

EMPLOYMENT IN MINING AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (%)

TOTAL					1.4%	1.4%	1.3%	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%	.9%	.9%	.9%		.9%	.8%	.7%	.7%				
Swazi					1.1%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	.9%	.9%	.8%		.8%		.7%	.7%				
Expatriate					.3%	.2%	.2%	.2%	.1%	.1%	.1%	.0%	.1%		.0%		.0%	.0%				

SOURCES:

- 1969 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1970
- 1970 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1972: Tables 1,5,7,10,12,A2; 1973: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1971 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1973, 1975: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1972 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1976: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1973 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1977: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1974 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1978: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1975 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1976 - 1977 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1990: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1978 - 1979 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1982: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1980 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1984: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1981 - 1986 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1986: Tables 1,3,4,6,7,11,20.
- 1987 - 1988 : Economic Planning Office, Economic Review and Outlook, January 1989, Table 14.

# 3

## *The Significance of the Private Sector*

The importance of the various sectors and sub-sectors of the private sector have been detailed in Section 2 above. This section looks at the aggregated importance of the private sector in the economy. It should be noted that the government has adopted an accommodating attitude to the private sector in allowing it to operate freely, and this has resulted in it growing in relative size and being able to sustain its growth. The success of the Swaziland economy is in part due to the government's attitude to investment (see Whiteside 1989 for comparative data).

### **3.1 The Contribution of the Private Sector to GDP**

Data on GDP do not always distinguish between the government, parastatal and private sectors. The assessment of the private sector's contribution to GDP, therefore, is based on certain assumptions. Information on parastatals is presented in Section 5 of this report. These figures were deducted from the global GDP figures and, where GDP items were known to be either government or parastatal, they were also excluded. The result is that the major contributors to the private sector's GDP figures are agriculture and forestry; mining; manufacturing; construction; wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants; banking and financial institutions; and real estate and owner-occupied dwellings.

The major contributions are from agriculture (24.7 per cent of GDP and 26.1 per cent when forestry is included), and manufacturing (23.5 per cent). These figures are for 1986. Preliminary figures for 1988 indicate that agriculture's share has fallen to 23.2 per cent while manufacturing has risen to 26.2 per cent.

What is significant, is that the share of mining has fallen steadily and considerably, while manufacturing has shown an equally steady growth in its share of GDP. It is also apparent that agriculture has retained a fairly constant share of approximately 25 per cent. Not shown is that production from SNL has been stagnant, while TDL has increased its share. This is shown in Section 2.1 and in the spreadsheets in Appendix VI.

It is not possible to identify specifically the contributions to GDP of private firms, firms where Tibiyo has majority share holding, and parastatals. Some estimates can be made.

#### *3.1.1 Contribution by Sector*

##### **Agriculture and Agribusiness**

Tibiyo has a strong presence in the agricultural processing industry, mainly in the form of equity holdings in the sugar milling companies. Mhlume Sugar Company, which operates the Mhlume Sugar Mill, is owned by Tibiyo (50 per cent) and CDC. Ubombo Mill is a joint venture between Tibiyo (40 per cent) and the Lonrho Group. The Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation, which was founded in 1980 to exploit the upsurge in sugar exports during the 1970s, is 64 per cent owned by Tibiyo; the other major shareholders have been Mitsui, Coca Cola, Tate & Lyle, and the Government of Nigeria.

The Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation runs the Simunye Sugar Mill, which receives cane *inter alia* from the Swaziland Irrigation Scheme. The scheme is a commercial farming operation on SNL, and was launched with assistance from CDC; it comprises 4,000 ha. of sugarcane, citrus and grazing land (CDC has also launched the Vuvulane Irrigated Farms Scheme, another pro-

ject to enable smallholders on SNL to grow sugarcane). The Swaziland government have built a second cotton ginnery at Big Bend, bringing Swaziland's cotton ginning capacity up to over 200 per cent of its annual cotton crop.

The Swaziland Meat Corporation was a joint venture between Tibiyo, Lonrho, CDC and SIDC but this enterprise went into provisional liquidation in March 1988 pending a "capital restructuring and relaunch", which was scheduled for early 1989 (EIU, 1988-1989). In the timber processing subsector, Tibiyo has a preference share holding in the Usutu Pulp Company.

The only dairy plant in the country, at Matsapha Industrial Estate, is owned by the Swaziland Dairy Board; the plant is losing money, and there have been indications that government may consider privatising it. The Dairy Board also own the only animal feed mill in Swaziland. In the poultry subsector, the Mfumbaneni hatchery in Manzini is owned by the Swaziland Government.

Tibiyo have a 40 per cent holding in Swaziland Breweries Ltd., who produce beer under licence from the ultimate holding company, South African Breweries (SAB). Similarly, Tibiyo hold a 45 per cent share in Swaziland Bottling Company (Pty) Ltd., the only carbonated beverage bottlers in Swaziland, which is also ultimately controlled by SAB.

### Forestry

There are three major producers in this sector, Usutu Pulp Company, Peak Timbers and Tonkwane Estates. All are privately owned as are the industries using their products. Tibiyo has a company called Tibiyo Forests but its operations are very small.

### Mining

The mines are privately owned and there is no parastatal involvement. Tibiyo holds 40 per cent of the asbestos mine which in 1988 had mineral sales valued at E19,347,000, 44 per cent of total mineral sales.

### Manufacturing

Parastatals are only involved in this activity through promotion of investment. The SIDC is not really a parastatal, but it inherited equity holdings in a number of companies (see Section 4.4.1). The SIDC also has a 50 per cent holding in Swaki. Tibiyo is involved in manufacturing through Swaziland Breweries Ltd. (40 per cent); Swaziland Meat Industries (40 per cent); Langa National Brickworks (40 per cent); Jubilee Print-

ing and Publishing Company (100 per cent); and the Swazi Observer (100 per cent). There is also involvement in agribusiness as is detailed above. In general, it is fair to conclude that the Tibiyo and parastatal involvement in manufacturing is very minor.

### Electricity and Water

This sector is dominated by the parastatals. Most of the electricity is produced and distributed by the Swaziland Electricity Board. It is worth noting that SEB purchases electricity from South Africa, as the internal sources do not generate sufficient power. In addition, there is a small but significant production of power by the sugar mills where waste is burnt to fuel the mills.

Water is stored purified and distributed by the Water and Sewerage Board which supplies urban areas. Rural water is provided by the Rural Water Supply Board which is a government department. Details on the activities of both parastatals can be found in Sections 5.7 and 5.8.

### Construction

The construction industry is almost totally dominated by private concerns. Tibiyo has a 50 per cent holding in Roberts Construction, but when the company withdraws from Swaziland, as it is about to do, Tibiyo will no longer have an interest in this sector.

### Retail and Wholesale

This is virtually entirely dominated by the private sector. Tibiyo has a 25 per cent holding in one shopping plaza and a 50 per cent holding in one wholesaler.

### Hotels and Restaurants

The private sector accounts for most of the GDP in this sector. Tibiyo has a 39 per cent holding in the largest hotel group, Swazi Spa Holdings, and the Piggs Peak Hotel is a parastatal.

### Transport

The railways and airways are dominated by two parastatals; Swaziland Railway and Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation respectively (see Section 5.4 and 5.5). Tibiyo has a 50 per cent holding in RSNAC. There are two private companies involved in air transport, namely, Swazi Air Cargoes which flies a 707 freighter, and Scannair which has several small aircraft for charter. Road freight transport is dominated by private hauliers, although Tibiyo has a 50 per cent holding in Manica Freight and a 40 per cent holding in Swaziland United Transport. The South Afri-

can parastatal South African Road Transport Services, also hauls goods and passengers into Swaziland. Road passenger transport is entirely dominated by the private sector. There are many small operators as this is a comparatively easy field to enter.

### Communications

This is dominated by parastatals. The largest contributor is Post and Telecommunications (see Section 5.6). The Swaziland Television Authority controls the tiny television component.

### Banks and Financial Services

Parastatals, Tibiyo, the government and the private sector are all involved in banking and financial services.

The Swaziland Development and Savings Bank is the parastatal in banking. Other parastatals include the Swaziland National Provident Fund and the Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation.

Tibiyo is involved in this sector through its holdings in the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (45 per cent), and Tibiyo Insurance Brokers 53 per cent.

The private sector includes the biggest banks; Standard Chartered and Barclays, as well as the rapidly growing Union Bank of Swaziland and a number of smaller institutions. It should be noted that the government has holdings in the major banks.

Real estate is totally private sector (apart from government housing and town council housing which are not on the market).

### 3.1.2 Conclusion

On the basis of the above description, some very rough estimates can be made as to the contribution of Tibiyo's holdings, the parastatals and the private sector to GDP. It is estimated that in 1986, the last year for which sufficiently detailed data was available, Tibiyo (through its holdings) commanded approximately 14 per cent of GDP, and parastatals and the private sector contributed 6.8 per cent and 57.4 per cent respectively. Government services accounted for the balance of GDP. The Tibiyo holding is therefore quite significant but may have been reduced since.

## 3.2 Employment and the Private Sector

The spreadsheets show total private sector employment by economic sector and as a percentage of total wage employment (see Appendix VI). Private sector employment has risen from 31,569 people in 1969 to 56,629 in 1987 according to CSO data. However, it has fallen from 76.7 per cent of total wage employment to 69.3 per cent.

The concern with employment was reflected in the Fourth Plan. It was noted that formal sector employment was expected to grow at 1.7 per cent per annum over the plan period. This meant that, with retirement, mine recruitment and self-employment, of the estimated 8,500 people seeking formal employment each year, only 4,400 would find it. However, the average elasticity of employment with respect to Gross Domestic Product has been estimated at 0.72; for every 1 per cent rise in GDP, formal employment would rise by 0.72 per cent (NDP IV, p.45). The elasticity is drawn from earlier years. In the early 1970s it was over 1 and in the mid-1970s stood at 0.91 (Cohen, unpublished memo, 1984).

In order to absorb those seeking formal sector employment, the economy would have to grow at 8.3 per cent per annum or the capital:labour mix would have to change. The Plan therefore hoped that the government would put more emphasis on labour-intensive work through its fiscal policies and incentives.

Swaziland still has one of the highest ratios of paid employment to working age population in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1979 this stood at 28.5 per cent, but by 1982 had fallen to 27.2 per cent. It has since continued to fall.

The issue of employment in Swaziland, will be addressed more fully in a study by the consultants due to be presented to USAID at the end of April 1989. Nonetheless, it is worth noting that there were, in 1986, 10,649 people leaving the schools at various levels from primary school on. It would therefore seem that an estimate of 8,500 formal sector job seekers is reasonable.

A final characteristic worth mentioning is that private sector employment is dominated by a few large firms. The agricultural sector accounted for 31 per cent of all employees in 1986, most of whom were in the sugar or forestry sub-sectors. This trend has continued.

It will be noted when reviewing the data, that there was substantial increase in employment

between 1986 and 1987. This may be partly due to the adoption of a new methodology for calculating employment. Prior to 1987 data were based on annual employment surveys conducted by the CSO, and were believed to understate the figures. Subsequent estimates are based on the number of National Provident Fund contributors, and are believed to be much more accurate.

### 3.3 Contribution to Fiscal Revenue

The private sector has contributed a steadily increasing proportion of government revenue. Over the past three years (1985/86-1987/88) company tax has almost trebled in value, rising from E24.4 million to E73 million. This is due to the very good performance of the industrial sector, the continued buoyancy of the world economy and the fall in the value of the Lilangeni boosting export earnings. Personal taxes and sales tax also rose and again, the growth of the private sector may be assumed to contribute to this as employment and wages grow.

The contribution of the private sector to fiscal revenue is shown on Spreadsheet 3.3. and MAPS Figure 23 (Appendix V). As can be seen it has not only increased in value but accounts for a growing proportion of government revenue, which is a healthy development.

### 3.4 Contribution to New Investment

Data are available on gross capital formation by private and government sectors. This is taken to be contribution to new investment and is shown in Table 3.4.(a).

As can be seen from the table, private sector contribution to growth has been high during the period for which data are available.

Data from the Central Bank on stocks and flows of private direct investment from outside Swaziland are shown in Table 3.4.(b). This shows that stocks have increased steadily but flows have been erratic. As the 1988 figures are low, it seems likely that not all data has been collected.

It is not possible to estimate private sector investment by firm size or by source. The only information on the source of foreign investment is drawn from surveys. The most recent one was carried out by de Vletter in January 1986 (see Whiteside 1989). Of 31 firms, 17 were South African, 3 were partly South African owned, while there was 1 firm originating from each of the UK, West Germany, Japan, Republic of China, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland and Lichtenstein. It is possible that some of the South African firms are South African subsidiaries of European firms, but no data are available.

Table 3.4.(a) Contribution of Public and Private Sector Investment (E million)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Private	32.0	40.2	49.6	71.9	109.0	139.0	112.9	136.1	167.0	183.3	188.0	187.0
Public	7.6	12.4	21.6	69.9	39.0	32.2	42.6	40.1	35.7	26.1	49.5	46.9
Total	39.6	52.6	71.2	141.8	148.0	171.4	155.5	176.2	208.8	209.4	237.5	233.9
% Private	80.8	76.4	69.6	50.7	73.6	81.8	72.6	77.2	82.4	87.5	79.1	79.9

Sources: 1975-78 National Accounts 1975-81.  
1979-86 National Accounts 1979-86.

Note: There is no breakdown between public and private sector prior to 1975.

Table 3.4.(b) Private Direct Investment in Swaziland (E million)

	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Stocks	255.5	256.4	257.8	263.5	288.1	337.2	431.5	457.9
Flows	34	(10.0)	1.4	5.6	24.6	49.1	94.4	26.4

Source: Personal Communications from the Central Bank of Swaziland.

Commonsense suggests that much of the new investment will originate from the Republic of South Africa. Swaziland has most to offer these investors. Nonetheless, aggressive marketing could increase the range of investors.

### **3.5 Foreign Exchange and the Private Sector**

The private sector is the major producer of exports and the major earner of foreign exchange. Data are available on exports, but are not broken down. The major exports are sugar and wood-pulp, but the new firm producing Coca Cola

syrup was reported to be the biggest earner of foreign exchange in 1988. The share earned by manufacturing is growing and this trend can be expected to continue.

An assessment of foreign exchange income to Swaziland is complicated by a number of factors. Firstly, Swaziland is a member of the Common Monetary Area with South Africa and Lesotho and this means that there is a free flow of capital between these countries. In addition, revenue from the SACU and migrant remittances are not regarded as foreign exchange, but nevertheless represent a substantial capital inflow.

Spreadsheet 3.3 Contribution of the Private Sector to Fiscal Revenue

SOURCE	1968/9	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89
<b>CONTRIBUTIONS TO FISCAL REVENUE (E million)</b>																					
Custom Union Receipts	2	7.5	6.7	8.5	10.5	13.3	18.7	18	13.2	38.9	54.1	74.2	86.8	62.7	117.6	120.7	130.4	136.6	119.8	134.9	162.4
Taxes on Income and Profit	4.9	4.2	4.7	5.8	7.6	10.7	10.5	21	20.5	24.3	26.8	33.3	35.7	40.8	40.6	42	51.6	59.4	67.5	102.9	100.2
Company Tax	N/A	N/A	4.1	5.3	7.1	6.9	4.3	13.7	12.5	15	12.7	17.8	15.7	18	16.4	17.2	21	26.5	24.4	57.3	58
Individual	N/A	N/A	.6	.5	.5	2.9	3.8	4.7	6.4	6.9	11.1	12.2	16.7	21.4	20.2	22.8	26.6	25.2	38.3	43.2	37.9
Other	N/A	N/A				.8	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.4	3	3.3	3.3	1.4	2	2	4	3.7	4.8	2.3	4.4
Gaming and Hotel Tax	N/A	N/A	.3	.3	.5	.9	.9	1.3	.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	.5	.6			.5	.6
Sales Tax	N/A	N/A															4.4	13.6	31.3	32	37.5
Sugar Export Levy	N/A	N/A				.7	8.9	23.9	12.6	8.3	6.3	7.9	13.4	12.3	1.4			1.6	1.6	6.5	9.4
Other	3.4	3.8	4.0	2.1	2.4	3.0	6.8	5.4	14.8	7.9	10.2	9.3	16.6	12.6	15.9	16.4	23.1	21.1	23.1	28.5	26.5
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>21.0</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>62.0</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>98.9</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>129.8</b>	<b>176.7</b>	<b>179.6</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>232.3</b>	<b>243.3</b>	<b>305.2</b>	<b>336.6</b>
Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	.1	.2	.3	.7	.8	1.0	2.0	6.0	7.2	9.4	4.4	5.4	5.7	3.2	12.5	11.8	12.8	23.1
<b>Total Revenue and Grants</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>163.3</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>182.1</b>	<b>185.3</b>	<b>213.3</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>255.1</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>359.7</b>

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FISCAL REVENUE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL (EXCLUDING GRANTS)

Custom Union Receipts	19.4%	48.4%	42.7%	50.9%	50.0%	46.5%	40.8%	25.9%	21.3%	48.1%	54.7%	58.8%	56.4%	48.3%	66.6%	67.2%	62.1%	58.8%	49.2%	44.2%	48.2%
Taxes on Income and Profit	47.6%	27.1%	29.3%	34.7%	35.2%	37.4%	22.9%	30.2%	33.1%	30.0%	27.1%	26.4%	23.2%	31.4%	23.0%	23.4%	24.6%	25.6%	27.7%	33.7%	29.8%
Company Tax			26.1%	31.7%	33.8%	24.1%	9.4%	19.7%	20.2%	18.5%	12.8%	14.1%	10.2%	13.9%	10.4%	9.6%	10.0%	11.4%	10.0%	18.8%	17.2%
Individual			3.8%	3.0%	2.4%	10.1%	8.3%	6.8%	10.3%	8.5%	11.2%	9.7%	10.3%	16.5%	11.4%	12.7%	12.7%	12.6%	15.7%	14.2%	11.2%
Other						2.8%	5.2%	3.7%	2.6%	3.0%	3.0%	2.6%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.9%	1.6%	2.0%	.8%	1.3%
Gaming and Hotel Tax			1.9%	1.8%	2.4%	3.1%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%	.9%	1.1%	.7%	.3%	.3%			.2%	.2%
Sales Tax						2.4%	19.4%	34.3%	20.3%	10.3%	6.4%	6.3%	8.7%	9.5%	.8%		2.1%	5.9%	12.9%	10.5%	11.1%
Sugar Export Levy						10.5%	14.8%	7.8%	23.9%	9.8%	10.3%	7.4%	10.8%	9.7%	9.0%	9.1%	11.0%	9.1%	9.5%	9.3%	7.9%
Other	33.0%	24.5%	25.5%	12.6%	11.4%																
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>100.0%</b>																				

- Notes: (a) N/A = Not Available  
 (b) 1988/9 Budget  
 (c) 1987/8 Forecast  
 (d) Sugar Levy figures from text

Sources: 1983/84-1988/89: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report for the Financial Year 1987-1988 p.21.  
 1973/80-1982/83: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report for the Financial Year 1983-1984 p.21.  
 1976/77-1981/82: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report for the Financial Year 1980-1981 p.8.  
 1973/74-1975/76: The Monetary Authority of Swaziland Annual Report for the Financial Year 1991-1979 p.12.  
 1970/71-1972-73: The Monetary Authority of Swaziland Annual Report for the Financial Year 1975-76 p.14, and National Accounts CSO January 1979.  
 1968/69-1971/72: Second National Development Plan p.12.

# 4

## *Other Significant Data*

### **4.1 Contribution of Internal and External Sources to Credit Availability**

#### *4.1.1 Introduction*

One of Swaziland's drawcards for investors has been the availability of good banking and credit facilities. Through its membership (together with Lesotho and South Africa) first of the Rand Monetary Area (RMA) and now of the Common Monetary Area (CMA), the country has always had ready access to the well-developed South African money and capital markets whilst, at the same time, being able to develop its own banking and financial institutions.

Credit is available internally from these institutions as well as from quasi-official sources, while a number of potential sources have not yet been exploited. External credit is more difficult to identify. Funds can move freely within the CMA and, since many firms have branches or head offices in South Africa, it is not possible to isolate financial flows. Where external credit is made available through internal sources such as the SIDC, it is treated as internal credit.

#### *4.1.2 Conventional Sources*

The formal banking sector comprises the commercial banks, and the Central Bank of Swaziland. In addition, a number of financial institutions have been established.

(a) The commercial banks are Barclays Bank of Swaziland Ltd.; the Standard Chartered Bank Swaziland; the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (Swaziland) Limited; the Union Bank of Swaziland; and the International Bank for Swaziland.

Standard and Barclays Banks were established during the colonial period and have the major share of business in Swaziland. The government has a 40 per cent share in each and appoints the chairmen of the boards. The Standard Bank's advance stood at E67 million on 31 December 1988, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. Over the same period Barclays increased its advances by 30 per cent to E90 million. Barclays has improved its deposit base from E159 million over the same period giving it potential to further develop its lending facilities. Barclays is the largest banking establishment in Swaziland.

The Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) was established in 1978 and has managed to obtain an increasing share of business. It is partially owned by Tibiyo Taka Ngwane (45 per cent). BCC reduced its lending between 31 December 1987 and 31 December 1988 from E23 million to E19 million. It appears to be losing some business to its competitors.

The Union Bank of Swaziland, which commenced commercial banking operations on 1 July 1988, is a joint venture with the major shareholders being Swaki (20 per cent), Standard Bank SA (49 per cent), Swaziland Government (10 per cent) and European investors (21 per cent). The bank developed from FINCOR (see (d) below). By the end of 1988 the Bank had advances of E25 million outstanding and it was growing rapidly. Significant expansion is expected in 1989.

The International Bank for Swaziland was also established in 1988. It is understood that the major shareholders are Bank de Paris and the Union Bank of Switzerland. It is a small operation and its major area of involvement is

import and export financing. There is no exposure to local lending.

- (b) The Central Bank of Swaziland is charged with managing the country's monetary system. This institution grew out of the Monetary Authority of Swaziland which was established by government order in 1974 at the time of the RMA Agreement. In 1979 the name was changed to the Central Bank of Swaziland, but it was only with the signing of the CMA Agreement in 1986 that the Central Bank gained the responsibility for managing Swaziland's gold and foreign exchange reserves. It is recognised, therefore, as a fully-fledged central bank.
- (c) The Swaziland Development and Savings Bank is a statutory body managed by a publicly appointed board. Its mandate is mainly developing the cash economy in the rural areas. The SDSB has on the whole not been successful in its operations (see Section 5.10). The latest available figure for advances was E56 million on 31 March 1989. This was an increase of 33 per cent over the previous year. The Bank has announced that they have re-entered the home loans market and have E4 million to invest in this sector.
- (d) The Finance Corporation of Swaziland began operations in 1981. It was established by Swaki to "assist the business and professional sector by providing hire purchase and leasing facilities". (Barclays 1986 p.51). The hire purchase concentrated on motor vehicles while leasing facilities were restricted to the business and professional sector. FINCOR became the Union Bank of Swaziland in July 1988 after it was granted a banking licence.

#### 4.1.3 Quasi-official Funding Sources

##### SIDC

The most important semi-official source of funding for new development is the Swaziland Industrial Development Company Ltd. (SIDC). The SIDC is charged with mobilizing domestic and external resources to finance private-sector projects in the industrial, mining, agri-business, tourism, commercial and service sectors. It replaced and took over the assets of the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS) which was not run efficiently and was technically bankrupt. The initial operating capital was E30 million to be allocated over three years from 1987, but demand was considerable and this has all now been allocated.

The SIDC is run on commercial lines and "will only participate in projects which are technically feasible; financially and economically viable and soundly managed". (SIDC, undated). It has more flexibility than the commercial banks in financing new ventures.

The SIDC states that it will provide equity and loan finance but that its overall financial involvement will not exceed 50 per cent of the required financing; maximum SIDC participation will generally not exceed E3 million or be less than E100,000; and it will not participate in management or offer services to non-locally-incorporated companies.

The SIDC should be seen as one of the main agents for new development and investment in Swaziland. Its first years of operation have been very encouraging (See Section 4.4 for more detail). Lending currently stands at E20 million but is expected to grow rapidly in view of commitments to future developments.

##### Tibiyo

Tibiyo Taka Ngwane was established by Royal Decree in 1968. It was charged with investing mineral royalties for the benefit of the Swazi Nation. These royalties were placed under Tisuka Taka Ngwane in 1975 and have been invested mainly in housing. Tibiyo has acquired and currently holds equity in 19 companies and owns another 10 outright (see Section 4.3 for full details).

Tibiyo becomes involved in projects and gains equity shares through cash investment, providing land or borrowing against future dividends. Projects are identified in two ways: either Tibiyo will research and formulate proposals and then approach potential partners, or alternatively it may receive project proposals. Tibiyo has the status of a development agency, although its primary function is to make a profit. It has the potential to provide credit.

##### Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC)

The Commonwealth Development Corporation was established prior to independence. It has investments in many local undertakings, from small farms to large industries. The present level of investment is estimated at E50 million.

#### 4.1.4 Potential Sources

In addition to the sources of possible funding and credit discussed above, there are some

potential sources which have never been tapped by the private sector. These are discussed below.

(a) **Swaziland National Provident Fund:** This was founded in 1974 as a savings scheme to provide benefits to wage earners who were, for various reasons, unable to work. Employers are obliged to contribute to the fund, but may recover half their contributions from the employee. During the year to 30 June 1987 statutory contributions increased to E8 million. Claims in the year ending June 1987 totalled only E1.7 million, thus leaving a large sum of money available for investment (see Table 4.1.4.(a)) Most of the money has been invested in buildings, particularly office blocks yielding an income in the fiscal year 1987/88 of E7.3 million. The institution has loans and investments totalling E73 million. The loans total E53 million and cover a wide spectrum

including Swaziland Electricity Board, Swaziland Railway, Town Councils, sugar companies, the Industrial Housing Co., Piggs Peak Hotel, Cash Build and the National Textile Corporation. Property investments are valued at E20 million.

(b) **Swaziland Royal Insurance Company:** Established in 1974, this company has a monopoly over insurance in Swaziland. The government has a 51 per cent share while the balance is held by a number of foreign insurance companies. The company has not always been profitable but has the potential to earn and invest money as is shown in Table 4.1.4.(b).

(c) **Swaziland Building Society (SBS):** The primary function of the SBS is to make funds available for the construction and purchase of private homes, although in recent years it has

**Table 4.1.4.(a) The Swaziland National Provident Fund-Resources (E million)**

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Contributions	4.2	4.4	6.6	6.9	6.5	6.6	6.7	8.0 <sup>a</sup>	0.0
Claims		NA	NA	NA	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3 <sup>a</sup>	
Investment Inc		0.6	1.3	NA	NA	5.4	6.0	7.3 <sup>a</sup>	8.3 <sup>a</sup>
Members		125000 <sup>b</sup>	150000 <sup>b</sup>	200000 <sup>b</sup>	NA	83520	72513 <sup>a</sup>	79441 <sup>a</sup>	

*Notes:* (a) All figures are for the financial year ending 30 June.

(b) Data on contributors for the years 1981-1983 must be incorrect.

*Sources:* (1) Central Bank Annual Reports.

**Table 4.1.4.(b) Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation-Profit and Premiums (E million)**

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
Profit/Loss	12		NA	.9	.9	(1.1)	1.0	(1.2)	1.1
Short Term Ins.Premium		3.26	3.32	5.05	4.8	5.74	8.5	8.0	11.0

**Table 4.1.4.(c) Swaziland Building Society (E million)**

Year Dep.	Assets Liabilities	Share	Cap.	Fixed Investments	Savings Dep.
1983	11.5	4.44	1.9	3.7	2.1
1984	14.5	5.30	2.7	5.2	2.5
1985	16.2	6.30	1.0	5.2	2.7
1986	20.0	6.80	3.5	5.5	3.7
1987	26.4	8.80	1.1	8.1	6.9
1988	31.9	10.40	1.3	9.7	8.9

*Note:* For fiscal year ending 31 March

*Sources:* CBS Annual Reports: 1987-1988: 1986-1987 p.18; 1985-86 p.18; 1984-1985 p.14.

expanded its activities to include commercial property. It is not linked to government and could not directly assist foreign investment, but does have capital that could be tapped as Table 4.1.4.(c) shows. Total advances on 31 March 1989 were about E28 million, of which 30 per cent were invested in commercial property.

(d) **Tisuka Taka Ngwane:** This body receives funds from mineral royalties and invests them in housing and agricultural projects. It does not invest in private enterprise.

#### 4.1.5 Credit Availability and the CMA

Until the signing of the RMA Agreement in 1974, Swaziland used South African currency on an informal basis. It was part of a de facto unified monetary area with no restrictions on the internal flow of funds and with the commercial banks operating as de facto extensions of the South African banking system. In terms of the Agreement, Swaziland was able to introduce measures to mobilise domestic resources for development and was also given improved access to the South African capital market. This Agreement was replaced in 1986 by the CMA Agreement which gave Swaziland further monetary independence. Swaziland's financial institutions are required to invest a certain proportion of their funds locally, but otherwise the free flow of funds is retained so that firms have access to South African sources of credit. In practice, however, it would be rare for a Swaziland firm not to be able to borrow from a local bank.

#### 4.1.6 Loans in Swaziland

Data on the allocation of loans are available from both the Central Bank of Swaziland and the Central Statistical Office. These are presented by sector in Spreadsheets 4.1.6.(a) and 4.1.6.(b) and in MAPS Figure 24 (Appendix V). The differences between the two sources are because of the periods used. The Central Bank uses figures for loans outstanding on 31 March each year, while the CSO uses the calendar year. The CSO data provide a better series, but it is evident from both series that loans have been stagnant for the past four years, and in fact in 1988 were below the 1984 level. Data on the source of loans is shown in Table 4.1.6.(c). As can be seen banks account for nearly half the lending. Among other institutions the Provident Fund has the biggest share.

#### 4.1.7 Conclusion

Although credit is relatively easily available in Swaziland, it does not appear to have been fully utilized in recent years. At the same time, manufacturing has expanded rapidly and it would be instructive to learn how this has been funded. One constant complaint is the difficulty in obtaining loans and the inflexibility of loans for small-scale industry. This is clearly an area that merits further study.

Table 4.1.6.(c) Estimated Total Loans at 31/3/1989

Source	E million	Percentage of total
Barclays	90	18.8
Standard	67	12.5
BCCI	19	3.6
Union Bank	25	4.7
SBDS	56	10.5
Banks total	257	48.1
Building Society	28	5.3
CDC	50	9.4
Tibiyo	55	10.3
Provident Fund	73	13.7
SIDC	20	3.8
Other	50	9.4
Other total	276	51.9
Grand total	533	100.0

Source Consultant's estimates and lending institutions.

## 4.2 Total Government Budget as a Proportion of GDP

Statistics for a rough comparison are available for an 11-year period 1975/76-1985/86. Unfortunately, GDP at factor cost has been calculated for calendar years from 1977 onwards, and the comparison for nine of the years in Table 4.2, therefore, is between budgets for fiscal years and GDP for calendar years. The alternative would have been to assume GDP, e.g., for 1977/78 at 75 per cent of 1977 and 25 per cent of 1978, and so on, but this could be an heroic assumption.

The table reflects a sudden increase in the proportion in 1977/78 and then another rapid rise the following year, but since 1979/80 it has ranged between about 38-46 per cent, the trend being downwards. There were remarkably high increases in the 'general administration' head of the recurrent budget in both 1977/78 and 1978/79, while on the capital budget side the large increase in 1978/79 was accounted for by economic services, especially transport, agriculture and construction. It was during that period that the southern rail link, the Mnjoli Dam and the Simunye sugar project were developed. GDP itself declined in 1977, thereby contributing to the jump in the ratio that year.

Data taken from the International Financial Statistics produced by the IMF, while not strictly comparable, shows that Swaziland's Government expenditure has been consistently lower than that of the other countries in the region. This is presented in MAPS Figure 30 (Appendix V).

## 4.3 Tibiyo Taka Ngwane

### 4.3.1 Introduction

Tibiyo was established by Royal Decree in 1968. According to the late King, Tibiyo was to promote harmonious race relations as well as the economic and social development of the nation, while preserving its customs and traditional institutions. The King stated: "Tibiyo is neither competitor nor the duplicate of the Government's activities and programmes, but a complementary organisation to fill some gaps left behind by colonial rule and give a hand to government in the great task of nation building" (Stephen, p.203). Tibiyo was initially established to invest revenue received from mineral royalties.

### 4.3.2 Structure and Policies

Tibiyo falls under the King who appoints a Chairman and a committee of seven members with responsibility for running the organisation. The management comprises a managing director assisted by a permanent staff headed by a general manager. The policy as set out by Tibiyo is to

"actively promote the establishment of productive commercial projects in mining, agriculture, agro-industries, industries and services which contribute to the economic prosperity of the Kingdom of Swaziland.

'The objectives are:

- to increase formal sector employment,
- to create income in the hands of citizens,
- to foster economic independence and self suf-

Table 4.2 Total Government Budget as proportion of GDP, 1975/76 - 1985/86 (current prices) (E'000)

Year	Total Govt. budget (1)	GDP (factor cost) (2)	(1) as % of (2) (3)
1975/76	72,721	253,700	28.7
1976/77	70,127	244,760	28.7
1977/78 of 1977	105,232	214,195	49.1
1978/79 " 1978	221,614	260,851	85.0
1979/80 " 1979	138,168	299,326	46.3
1980/81 " 1980	152,744	362,570	42.1
1981/82 " 1981	179,700	437,794	41.0
1982/83 " 1982	197,408	484,750	40.7
1983/84 " 1983	206,443	516,735	40.0
1984/85 " 1984	219,203	580,588	37.8
1985/86 " 1985	251,967	650,314	38.7

Note: (a) GDP figures for fiscal year 1975/76-1976/77; for calendar years 1977-1985.

ficiency,

- to earn or save valuable foreign exchange, and
- to develop the rural communities of Swaziland.

"These objectives are in exact compliance with those of the National Development Plan, and Tibiyo enjoys a close cooperation with Her Majesty's Government.

"Projects which Tibiyo pursues must be:

- nationally desirable,
- economically viable,
- technically feasible, and
- commercially profitable.

"Selection of projects will emphasise the first three criteria, though for the growth of Tibiyo and its partners the fourth one is equally indispensable. Tibiyo operates independently or enters into partnerships wherever this is in the national interest" (Tibiyo brochure, undated)

### 4.3.3 Growth

Until 1975 Tibiyo received mineral royalties which it was able to invest. It was then decided that Tibiyo could continue to grow with the funds generated from existing investments, and accordingly a new fund - Tisuka Taka Ngwane - was established to deal with revenue from mineral royalties.

Tibiyo entered the mining and industrial sectors through negotiations with new and existing ventures. The company often obtained interests in these ventures through a formula, whereby future dividends on mining leases or land rights were used to acquire the shares.

Accumulated funds stood at E3,984,830 in August 1974 and by 1981 had grown to E46,017,573 (Stephen, p.203). In 1981 Tibiyo held shares in 33 enterprises, including most of the major British and South African undertakings in Swaziland. By 1984 this number had risen to 37 but by March 1988 had fallen to 30 (see Section 4.3.4). In 1983 Tibiyo was certified as a development agency by the government. This gave it access to loans from the African Development Bank and other agencies, although it has not taken up this option (de Vletter in Whiteside, p.156).

New investments are made in one of two ways. First, the projects may be initiated by Tibiyo which "identifies, researches and formulates proposals for commercially viable projects in the sectors mentioned and invites - where desirable - suitable, experienced local and foreign partners to form with it joint-ventures" (Tibiyo brochure, undated). Alternatively Tibiyo may be approached by investors; it welcomes these ap-

proaches provided they are in line with its objectives and are viable. —

Tibiyo has no hard and fast rules about distribution of equity. It generally prefers a minority interest so as to spread its interests widely. It also does not have the ability to manage projects although it regards training of Swazis as very necessary. The benefit of having an organisation such as Tibiyo, it has been argued, is that "being independent of Government, Tibiyo is able to avoid much of the procedural red tape which is common in big organisations. Rapid project appraisal and quick, precise investment decisions are special features of Tibiyo. Nonetheless, Tibiyo is acknowledged as a National Development Agency of Swaziland qualifying for international concessional assistance ..." (Tibiyo brochure, undated).

### 4.3.4 Investments

Tibiyo's investments are listed by sector in Table 4.3.4. As can be seen, not all the projects are joint ventures as there are a number which are 100 percent owned by Tibiyo. The major Tibiyo investments are valued at E54.7 million.

### 4.3.5 Tibiyo as a Development Agency

How important is Tibiyo in the development of Swaziland and how successful is it? Tibiyo records its achievements in its brochure as:

- a) having bought back more than one million acres of land, some of which is being used for its projects while the balance is used as Swazi Nation Land;
- b) money has been made available to education through scholarships and grants to the university,
- c) the national heritage of the Swazi Nation, and its cultural and traditional institutions receive financial support; and
- d) it had acted as a catalyst in bringing progress and development to Swaziland.

Among academics, however, the activities of Tibiyo are controversial. For some it is an eminence grise which has enabled the traditionalists to develop a capital base and enrich themselves; others believe "there is no question that Tibiyo ... brings great benefits to the people of Swaziland" (Booth 1983, p.106). Tibiyo is also said to play some part in tensions between the traditional and modern arms of government. Thus Davies et al report the Ministry of Finance as resenting having to underwrite Tibiyo loans since the organisation was not accountable to government. De Vletter, writing later, notes:

**Table 4.3.4 Tibiyo Investments**

<i>Sector/Company</i>	<i>Holding %</i>	<i>Activity</i>
<b>Agriculture/Agri-business</b>		
Ubombo Ranches Ltd	40	Sugar
Sivunga Estate	100	
Mhlume (SWD) Sugar Co Ltd*	50	Sugar growing & milling
Sihoye Estate	100	Sugar
Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation Ltd*	32	Sugar growing and milling
Tibiyo Dairy Project	100	Dairy farming Malkerns
Tibiyo Maize Project	100	Maize cultivation
Tibiyo Rice Project	100	Rice cultivation
Tibiyo Cattle Project	100	Cattle rearing
Sivandze Shiselweni	100	
Inyoni Yami Swaziland Irrigation Scheme	50	Irrigated agriculture
Tibiyo Forests	100	Forestry
Tibiyo National Milling Company (Pty) Ltd	80	Milling
Tibiyo Granaries	100	Grain storage
Swaziland Meat Industries*	40	Slaughter & processing of meat
<b>Mining</b>		
Havelock Asbestos Mine (Swd) Ltd	40	Mining of asbestos
<b>Manufacturing</b>		
Swaziland Breweries Ltd	40	Production & bottling of beer
Langa National Brickwork	40	Manufacture of clay bricks
Jubilee Printing & Publishing Co (Pty) Ltd	100	Commercial printing
Swazi Observer (Pty) Ltd	100	Production & distribution of newspaper
<b>Construction</b>		
Roberts Construction (Swd) Ltd	50	Building (see note 1)
<b>Wholesale/Retail</b>		
Simunye Plaza	25	Shopping complex
Tibiyo Frasers (Pty) Ltd	50	Retail & wholesale
<b>Hotels</b>		
Swazi Spa Holdings Ltd	39	Hotel & casino complex
<b>Transport &amp; Communications</b>		
Tibiyo workshop	100	Repair of Tibiyo vehicles
Tibiyo Manica Freight	50	Shipping and removal
Swaziland United Transport	40	Transport of goods
Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation Limited	50	Air travel
<b>Banking, Insurance, etc.</b>		
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Swd)(Pty) Ltd	45	Commercial banking
Tibiyo Insurance Brokers (Pty) Ltd	53	Insurance

Source: Tibiyo brochure, undated.

Notes: \* indicates involved in more than one sector.

(1) Roberts Construction is reported to be withdrawing from Swaziland due to lack of work. Tibiyo's interest will therefore cease.

"To some it would appear that there is a degree of rivalry and duplication between the activities of Tibiyo and the SIDC, but in fact this is not so. Tibiyo's primary responsibility is to maximise the (private) returns on investment for the King; the interests of SIDC relate to the country as a whole, i.e., maximising social returns. In essence, Tibiyo is not a development corporation" (p.157).

#### 4.3.6 *Tisuka Taka Ngwane*

As mentioned above, Tisuka was established to receive the mineral revenues that had previously gone to Tibiyo. Tisuka has concentrated on investment in property mainly near or in urban areas. Housing has been built for low, middle and high-income groups and commercial buildings have been constructed.

#### 4.3.7 *Conclusion*

Tibiyo and Tisuka are bodies that are unique to Swaziland. Both were established to meet the needs of the traditional groups in the modern western economy. Tibiyo is a significant factor in the Swazi economy and should be treated as such. Its strength is undoubtedly its ability to avoid lengthy procedures and to facilitate investment and development, while its weakness

is the lack of accountability which means that it has become involved in loss-making projects and has remained involved in them.

### 4.4 Swaziland Industrial Development Company Limited (SIDC)

The SIDC is 'a development finance company established by the Government of Swaziland and private investors, to mobilize domestic and external resources to finance private sector projects in the industrial, mining, agri-business, tourism, commercial and service sectors'. The SIDC was incorporated on 24 June 1986, however, operations effectively commenced on 1 October 1987. This was the date when certain assets and liabilities of the National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS) were transferred to SIDC - SIDC holds income notes as a counterpart to the value of these investments.

The SIDC is owned by: the Government of Swaziland, 37.5 per cent; the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC); the German Finance Co. for Investments in Developing Com-

Table 4.4.1(a) SIDC Equity Investments (E)

<i>Name of investee company</i>	<i>Cost of equity</i>	<i>Date of acq.</i>	<i>Percent shareldg</i>	<i>Dividends received</i>
Mbabane Development Corporation	1,314,000	1-10-87	50%	-
Metro Swaziland	755,000	1-10-87	50%	-
Swaki Limited	6,627,000	1-10-87	50%	-
Swazi Plaza Properties	527,000	1-10-87	50%	-
Swaziland National Lottery	-	1-10-87	50%	-
The Cement Organisation	538,000	1-10-87	50%	25,000
Swaziland United Bakeries	1 530,000	1-10-87	40%	-
Swaziland Food Distribution	-	1-10-87	33.3%	-
Bowring and Minet	89,000	1-10-87	25%	-
Simunye Plaza	67,000	1-10-87	25%	-
Construction Associates	58,000	1-10-87	20%	-
Grinaker (Swaziland)	14,000	1-10-87	20%	-
LTA Construction	-	1-10-87	20%	-
Siemens	16,000	1-10-87	20%	-
Swaziland Stone Cutters	-	1-10-87	20%	-
Tek Swaziland	-	1-10-87	20%	-
Macmillan Publishing	36,000	1-10-87	15%	-
Sizeze Pipes	10,000	1-10-87	15%	-
Natex Swaziland	364,000	1-10-87	10.61%	-
Neopac	343,000	1-10-87	10%	24,000
	12,297,000			49,000
The director's valuation	12,297,000			

panies (DEG); the International Finance Corporation (IFC); the Netherlands Development Finance Co.(FMO); Barclays Bank (Swaziland); and Standard Chartered (Swaziland)

At 30 June 1988 the SIDC had issued 10,080,000 ordinary shares of E1 each. It had investments of E37.7 million which was allocated between property (E20.6m), equity (E12.3 million) and loans (E4.8m).

The Board of SIDC approved 13 projects during the 1987/88 financial year. This represented a total investment of E104 million. This was dominated by investments of E70.5 million in the National Textile Mill (NATEX) at Matsapha.

SIDC long term investment loans are shown on Table 4.4.1 (a); SIDC equity investments are shown on Table 4.4.1.(b). It is understood that all these loans are performing reasonably well and that there has been a considerable increase in equity investment during the current financial year. Finally there are property investments which totalled E20.6 million on 30 June 1988.

## 4.5 Government Expenditure by Destination

### 4.5.1 Introduction and Data Limitations

Swaziland government expenditure is divided into capital and recurrent expenditure. It is con-

trolled by the Treasury Department of the Ministry of Finance which submits audited accounts annually to the government. These accounts are arranged by head or ministry. An example is Head 10-Natural Resources, Land Utilization and Energy which includes the following sub-heads: Minister; Ministry Administration; National Archives and Museum; Land Use; Water and Sewerage; Physical Planning; Housing; and Survey. These sub-heads are further divided, and they show expenditure on personnel, transport, services, consumables, durables and transfers. The full accounts are published in the Treasury Annual Reports for each financial year (ending on the 31st March each year).

Government expenditure is also published in the Annual Statistical Bulletin and in the series National Accounts of Swaziland, both put out by the CSO. This latter document is probably the most useful as it has data in series. In these reports, expenditure is broken down into functional classifications as per the IMF conventions for government finance statistics. This breakdown is most relevant for this project. There is a slight discrepancy between the statistics prepared by the Treasury and those put out by the Central Bank of Swaziland. This is because the dates on which the information is collected, differ. The information presented in this report is from the National Accounts.

Table 4.4.1(b) Long-term Investment Loans (E)

<i>Name of investee company</i>	<i>Capital outstanding 30-06-88</i>	<i>Applicable interest rate</i>
Rosecraft	5,000	11.5%
Rosecraft	179,824	14.75%
Metro Swaziland	224,237	10%
Swaki Investments	975,001	14.5%
Mbabane Development Corp	360,000	1% above standard prime
Swazi Plaza Properties	110,000	1% above standard prime
Simunye Plaza	-	8%
Swaziland United Bakeries	136,320	13%
Royal Sugar Corporation	291,667	11.5%
Swazi Safe	96,529	15%
Natex Swaziland	1843,612	13.5%
Swazi Trade	299,500	15%
Swazi Timber Products	150,497	15%
Swazi Knits	25,932	14.5%
Ngwane Brewery	110,366	11.5%
	<u>4,814,485</u>	

## 4.5.2 Capital Expenditure

The capital expenditure of the government since independence is shown in Spreadsheet 4.5.2 and MAPS Figure 29 (Appendix V). It can be seen that the major expenditure has been on economic and infrastructural developments. This has included roads; agriculture and forestry; mining, manufacturing and construction; transport and communications; also water and electricity. Data for individual project developments can be obtained from the Treasury Reports. As the capital budget is comparatively small, one or two large projects will be sufficient to push up costs. For example, Spreadsheet 4.5.2. shows that for the year 1978/79 there was a leap in expenditure. The biggest increases were in agriculture, transport and communications. The Treasury Report shows that over E12 million was spent on the Mnjoli Dam in the agriculture head, and in transport over E23 million went on the rail link to Lavumisa.

## 4.5.3 Recurrent expenditure

The recurrent expenditures are shown in Spreadsheet 4.5.3 and MAPS Figure 29 (Appendix V). As might be expected, the emphasis in the recurrent budget is on social services, and education has virtually always had the largest share. Mention should be made of an anomalous leap in the Head 'General Administration' between 1976/77 and 1978/79. This then fell in the following year. The reason for this is not clear.

## 4.5.4 Conclusion

The data presented above for capital expenditure give a clear idea of national priorities. They do not show the individual projects which if large enough, will inflate the figure for one sector. It is capital expenditure that is most prone to fluctuations, because there may be unexpected calls on the budget; there may be slow implementation and therefore underspending of a project; and donor funds may not materialise when expected.

Recurrent expenditure is less prone to fluctuations. A large part is committed to paying personnel and this remains constant. The Fourth Plan notes: "Education, preventative health and basic infrastructure requirements have the first call on the national budget" (NDP IV p.298). At the same time the first element in the macro economic strategy is "greater efficiency and control over the use of public funds" p.6. It should also be noted that, while the recurrent budget has little room for manoeuvre, the capital budget

is dependent on the approval of individual projects. It is the responsibility of each ministry to present the proposal for consideration and possible inclusion in the annual budget, but only once it is approved, will it be proceeded with.

In his 1989 budget speech presented on 20 February, the Minister of Finance made several points concerning public finance. He began by saying: "I would therefore wish to suggest that, within a sound public finance framework, we adopt as a theme from the 1988 Budget Speech, the need for controlled structural adjustment". With regard to capital expenditure, it was noted that over the past two years the government's ability to fulfil its capital programme was "severely reduced through delays in preparation design and implementation of projects." It was hoped that a three-year rolling plan would reduce this problem.

Recurrent expenditure had been kept virtually constant in real terms over the past year. This resulted in a surplus on recurrent operations which was available to fund the capital programme.

Reviewing the Swazi economy some years ago, the World Bank noted that the quality, quantity and direction of government expenditure seemed generally appropriate. Expenditure had been directed towards infrastructure and as a result, this did not constitute a bottleneck to development. Health and education standards were reported to have improved and the government was congratulated for having not indulged in any 'white elephants'. These comments remain largely true today. There are areas of concern, however, one of which is spending within sectors: for example, is money being spent in the best way within the education sector? Secondly, will the controls on recurrent spending be maintained and will the government be able to improve spending on capital projects? Finally, controls on spending by parastatals are important.

## 4.6 Foreign Private Investment

Foreign private investment in Swaziland is substantial but unfortunately no published estimate is available of the total value of this investment. Table 4.6 lists most of the major enterprises in which foreign ownership is important; the proportion of foreign ownership of a firm varies from 100 per cent to only a minority holding. The position is further complicated by the participation of Tibiyo and the SIDC in many of

**Table 4.6 Foreign Ownership of Major Enterprises**

<i>Sector/Enterprise</i>	<i>Foreign Owner (Major Shareholders)/Country</i>
<b>Mining</b>	
Havelock Asbestos	Turner & Newall (UK)/Msauli Asbestos (SA)*
Emaswati Colliery	Gencor (SA)
Dokolwayo Diamonds	Trans-Hex (Reinbrandt Group) (SA)
<b>Agro-Industry</b>	
Ubombo Ranches (sugar)	Lonrho (UK)*
Mhlume Sugar	CDC (UK)*
Royal Swaziland Sugar Corp.	Tate & Lyle (UK), Cocal Cola Export Co (USA), Government of Niger
Usutu Pulp	Courtaulds & CDC (UK) (negotiating sale to SAPPi (SA)).
Mondi Timber	Anglo American Corporation (SA).
Swaziland Plantations	J More (SA).
Swazican	Gants (SA)*
Swaziland Meat Industries	Todd (SA)
Bromor Foods	Cadbury-Schweppes (UK).
Swaziland Cotona Cotton Ginning Co	(SA/Europe).
<b>Agriculture</b>	
Big Bend Sugar	Lonrho (UK).
Crookes Plantations	Crookes Bros. (SA).
Ngonini Estates/ Tambuti Estates (citrus)	United Plantations (Denmark).
Inyoni Yarni Swaziland Irrigation Scheme	CDC (UK)*.
Tambankulu Estates/Umbuluzi Estates (sugar, citrus)	SA
Shiselweni Forestry	CDC (UK).
<b>Manufacturing</b>	
Beral	Turner and Newall (UK)
Langa National	CDC (UK), London Brick (UK), DEG (West Germany), Roberts Const
Neopac	Nampak (SA), CDC (UK).
Swaziland Bottling Company	Amalgamated Beverages (SA), Cadbury- Schweppes (UK).
Swaziland Breweries	SA Breweries (SA)/Indol (Netherlands).
Swaziland United Bakeries	Premier Milling (SA).
YKK Zippers	YKK (Japan).
Conco	Coca-Cola Export Corporation (USA).
National Textile Corporation	CDC (UK)
Progress Industries	(ROC-Taiwan).
Interboard	(Holland).
Macmillan Boleswa	Macmillans (UK).
Woodmaster	Irwin family (SA).
Swaziland Yarn & Fabrics	Frame Group (SA).
Oriental Swaziland Company	(ROC-Taiwan).
Sikanye Footwear Ltd	Bata Shoe Company (Canada).
Swazi Wire Industries	Allen family (USA).
Steel International	Individuals (USA), (SA).
Ferris Swaziland	Ferris (SA).
<b>Wholesale, Retail and Distribution</b>	
OK Bazaars	Barlow Rand (SA).
Edgars, Jet Stores, Sales House	Edgars (SA).
Frasers Supermarkets	D & DH Frasers (SA)*.
Mobil Oil	Mobil (USA).
Caltex Oil	Caltex (USA).
BP Swaziland	British Petroleum (UK).
Shell Oil	Royal Dutch Shell (Netherlands/UK).
Total Swaziland	Total (France).
Metro	Metro (SA).
Swaziland Food Distributors	Premier Group (SA).
Swaziland Liquor Distributors	Gilbeys, SFW, Distillers Corporation (SA).

these enterprises. Government also has holdings in some of the private companies.

Foreign private investors range from multinational corporations to family holdings and individuals, and the enterprises themselves range in size from 10 or 20 employees to several thousand. Many of these multinationals are associated with Tibiyo. Among the leading multinationals are the oil companies (Mobil, Caltex, Shell, BP, Total), commercial banks (Barclays, Standard Chartered, Union Bank), Lonrho, Tate

& Lyle, the Commonwealth Development Corporation, Turner and Newall, Cadbury-Schweppes, Bata Shoe Company, Macmillans and United Transport. These corporations are predominantly British.

Another category relates to large South African groups - Anglo American Corporation, Gencor, Rembrandt, Barlow Rand and Sun International - but there are also many smaller South African concerns as well as individuals who have invested in the country. During the last few

Table 4.6 Foreign Ownership of Major Enterprises (continued)

<i>Sector/Enterprise</i>	<i>Foreign Owner (Major Shareholders)/Country</i>
<b>Transport</b>	
Cargo Carriers	Cargo Holdings (SA).
Unitrans Swaziland	United Transport (UK)*.
AMI	(France)
Manica Freight Services	Manica (UK, SA)*.
Stuttafords	SA
<b>Building &amp; Construction</b>	
Roberts Construction	Murray & Roberts (SA)*
<b>Tourism</b>	
Royal Swazi Sun Casino, Ezulwini Sun Casino,	
Lugogo Sun Casino, Nhlanguano Sun Hotel	Sun International (SA)*.
Rennies Travel	Rennies Group (SA)*.
<b>Commercial Banks</b>	
Bank of Credit & Commerce Int.	BCCI (Kuwait)*.
Barclays Bank	Barclays (UK).
International Bank for Swaziland	Bank du Paris (France), Union Bank (Switzerland)
Standard Chartered Bank	Standard Chartered *(UK).
Union Bank of Swaziland	Standard Bank (SA) European investors.

Notes: \* reflects Tibiyo/Swaki participation. Government and SIDC participation is not shown.

Table 4.7.3. Major Exports Averages for Selected Years

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>Average percentage of total growth</i>		
	<i>1978-83</i>	<i>1981-85</i>	<i>1983-87</i>
Sugar	38.4	38.3	35.1
Woodpulp	14.0	17.6	17.9
Fertiliser	11.6	8.1	0.0
Asbestos	5.8	5.5	4.5
Fruit <sup>1</sup>	8.9	10.3	11.1
Timber	3.8	4.4	2.2
Manufactures <sup>2</sup>	3.2	na	na
Other	14.3	15.8	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Notes: 1. Canned and fresh  
2. In 1979-83 - electronics  
Not evident 1981-85, 1983-87

Source: Derived from Economic Reviews

years a number of firms from the Republic of China (Taiwan) have opened factories.

The source of foreign private investment has become increasingly diversified although British and South African capital still dominates the picture. It should be noted that the listing below is not complete and may not be entirely accurate. This is one area which needs further study.

The field of professional services - chartered accountancy, management and engineering consultancy, etc. - is dominated by large multinational companies.

## 4.7 Exports and Imports

### 4.7.1 Introduction

The economy is very open and this is reflected in the high level of exports and imports relative to GDP. This, in part, due to Swaziland's membership of a number of multilateral organisations. They include the Southern African Customs Union which allows for a free and virtually unimpeded interchange of goods between the member countries; the Preferential Trade Area for Eastern and Southern Africa (PTA) which is slowly becoming more important; and the Lomé convention allowing preferential access to the European Community. In addition, there are various bilateral trade agreements.

Trade is dominated by a few commodities. There are also comparatively small number of major trading partners.

### 4.7.2 The Trade Surplus

Up to 1975 there was a substantial trade surplus, the largest being in 1974. This was due to favourable markets for the major exports, viz., sugar and woodpulp. Falling world prices of sugar

and rapidly rising imports resulted in a deficit being recorded in 1976. The increases were due in part to the drive to develop the economy with large imports of machinery and transport equipment. (This is also reflected in government expenditure for the late 1970s)

The trade deficit continued through the 1980s and peaked in 1984 with imports totalling E547 million while exports stood at E340 million. Imports continued to grow slowly up to 1987, while exports surged in value and in 1987 a surplus was recorded for the first time since 1975. There is projected to be a surplus in 1988 as well.

### 4.7.3 Exports

Details of exports by commodity and destination are given in spreadsheets in the statistical annexure.

At independence in 1968, agricultural products accounted for 39.5 per cent of exports, with sugar alone providing 23.1 per cent of the total. Second was minerals (asbestos 15.3 per cent, iron ore 22.9 per cent) with 38.5 per cent of the market. The major trading partner was the United Kingdom taking 29.3 per cent of exports, followed by South Africa taking 16.4 per cent.

In 1986, agricultural products still dominated with 49.5 per cent of exports (sugar 33.7 per cent, woodpulp 17.1 per cent), but the mining share had fallen to 6.6 per cent and manufactures had grown from zero to 12.2 per cent. Preliminary data for 1987 indicate that the share of manufactures has grown rapidly. The direction of exports has changed dramatically with South Africa today taking 37.8 per cent and the UK a mere 1.1 per cent.

Exports have consistently been dominated by sugar and woodpulp which have provided the major foreign exchange earnings. Iron ore was important up to the time the mine closed. Table

Table 4.7.4 Major Import Averages for Selected Years

Commodity	SITC Comin	1979-83	1981-85	1983-87
Food & animals	0.0	7.7	8.4	9.7
Mineral fuel, etc.	3.0	14.6	17.7	16.5
Chemical and products	5.0	11.6	8.9	8.5
Machinery and transport etc	7.0	22.3	26.0	22.3
Manufacturers	6 & 8	24.0	18.8	20.4
Other	1,2,4,9	19.8	20.2	22.6
Total		100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Derived from Economic Reviews

4.7.3 shows the percentage value of exports for selected periods. As can be seen, only in recent years has there been any diversification away from the major exports of sugar, woodpulp and asbestos. Preliminary results for 1987, show that asbestos is now in third place after flavoured soft drink concentrates. It is expected that figures for 1988 and 1989 will show that exports have continued to diversify with the continued expansion of the industrial sector.

While the variety of goods and the composition of exports has changed, there has been a growing dependence on the South African market. This may be due to the nature of the new establishments (see Section 8) and may be inevitable in the short term. There is no doubt that one of the advantages to South African firms locating in Swaziland, is to have access to a wide range of markets. It is to be hoped that export promotion will include measures to diversify markets.

#### 4.7.4 Imports

The major source of all imports is South Africa (although it must be noted that imports from overseas that are re-exported by South African agents are listed as South African). In 1968 South Africa provided 91.2 per cent of Swaziland's im-

ports and in 1986 90 per cent. The reasons are quite apparent. It is the nearest, quickest and cheapest source of goods. The sophisticated South African economy produces most of the goods Swaziland demands. Finally, membership of SACU and the CMA means that there are no barriers to trade with South Africa.

The value of imports has grown steadily throughout the period covered in this study. The major commodities imported are fuels, transport equipment and other manufactures. This is shown in Table 4.7.4.

The most recent Economic Review (January 1989) noted that import figures might not be accurate, because the introduction of sales tax would lead importers to under-declare important values. In addition, commodity classification has been inconsistent.

Imports can, however, be expected to grow with the economy because many of the new firms will be importing raw materials. In addition, as real incomes grow, demand rises and this is not met by locally produced goods.

Although membership of SACU would make a policy of import substitution difficult, this is one area which would benefit from further investigation.

Spreadsheet 4.1.6. (a) Loans in Swaziland by Sector: Central Bank Data (E000)

SECTORS	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
			(a)		(b)										
<b>SECTOR</b>															
Agriculture & Forestry			17381	18800	22185	14849	17932	24130	24958	23346	22095	20932	25082	23208	25141
Construction			447		1577	3107	4667	4091	4220	5868	10173	6089	6841	5200	7310
Manufacturing			7623	10100	9831	76878	23002	29801	47353	47949	59555	54652	46555	47713	41040
Distribution & Tourism			5494	5000	3163	6252	5920	12484	11005	14170	13568	15564	16064	18765	21409
Transport/Communications					2816	5541	6839	2553	5925	5245	7619	5363	7689	8426	7485
Other			4747		1742	2702	4174	11449	12775	17140	12585	15229	15924	16341	18632
<b>Total Business Loans</b>			<b>35692</b>	<b>33900</b>	<b>41321</b>	<b>59329</b>	<b>66434</b>	<b>84508</b>	<b>106236</b>	<b>113718</b>	<b>126295</b>	<b>118099</b>	<b>118155</b>	<b>119753</b>	<b>121017</b>
<b>CATEGORY OF BORROWER</b>															
Business					41321	59329	66434	84508	106236	113718	126295	118099	118155	119753	121017
Government															
Statutory Bodies					836	2583	3368	3442	4627	3911	9045	4517	770	5994	6104
Personal				8700	8525	7403	9045	16720	21537	25412	25768	31007	31309	41165	46904
Other					191			2550	535	631	1512	1251	568	884	1125
<b>TOTAL LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>					<b>50873</b>	<b>69315</b>	<b>78847</b>	<b>107220</b>	<b>132935</b>	<b>144672</b>	<b>162620</b>	<b>154874</b>	<b>150822</b>	<b>167796</b>	<b>175050</b>

Notes: a) Sector "Other" includes mining and quarrying, finance insurance, etc. and community, social and personal services.  
 b) As at 31 December of year

SOURCE: 1978: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report, 1981-82, p11  
 1979: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report, 1982-83, p11  
 1982 - 1984: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report, 1985-86, p15  
 1984 - 1988: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Report, 1988-89, p14

Spreadsheet 4.1.6.(b) Loans in Swaziland: Central Statistical Office Data (E000)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>SECTOR</b>															
Agriculture & Forestry	7371	20267	17741	18784	13497	15157	19179	20330	19960	18626	19385	22342	21126	233415	
Construction															
Mining & Manufacturing	4303	5719	7745	10328	30666	32150	26539	51012	53100	55316	60823	60826	43013	441566	
Other	8693	8208	10566	9673	16893	23276	27979	29351	35100	37011	37523	34632	53452	332357	
<b>Total Business Loans</b>	<b>20367</b>	<b>34194</b>	<b>35692</b>	<b>38785</b>	<b>61066</b>	<b>70583</b>	<b>73697</b>	<b>100693</b>	<b>108180</b>	<b>110253</b>	<b>117737</b>	<b>117800</b>	<b>117591</b>	<b>1007339</b>	
<b>CATEGORY OF BORROWER</b>															
Business	20367	34194	35692	38785	61066	70583	73697	100693	108180	110353	117737	117800	117591	1007339	
Local Authorities	7	16	3		15	24	245	220	289	887	526	146	289	2667	
Statutory Bodies	1665	693	287	213	1312	4395	3988	5441	3063	6388	5373	2259	6751	41828	
Personal	6661	7864	9671	8743	7705	7934	15915	13314	22184	23204	27105	25952	43541	225833	
<b>TOTAL LOANS &amp; ADVANCES</b>	<b>28700</b>	<b>42767</b>	<b>45653</b>	<b>47741</b>	<b>70099</b>	<b>82936</b>	<b>93845</b>	<b>125669</b>	<b>133716</b>	<b>141432</b>	<b>150741</b>	<b>145197</b>	<b>168172</b>	<b>1277666</b>	

SOURCES: 1978-1986 ASB 1986 p87 Table M3  
 1974-1977 ASB 1981 p84 Table M3.

Spreadsheet 4.2 Government Expenditure as a Proportion of GDP: Comparison with other Countries

COUNTRY	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Swaziland	30.0%	33.0%	33.0%	31.0%	34.0%
Botswana	38.0%	47.0%	38.0%	40.0%	38.7%
Kenya	33.5%	36.0%	30.5%	37.0%	39.5%
Lesotho		46.0%	49.0%	52.5%	49.0%
Zimbabwe	29.0%	36.0%	34.0%	38.0%	32.0%

SOURCES: IMF: International Financial Statistics, June, December 1988

Spreadsheet 4.5.2 A Functional Classification of Central Government Capital Budget Expenditure (E000)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
General Administration	2430	2496	3162	12458	1631	1819	3764	3593	3433	5089	5986
External Affairs		30	7	5	13						
Public Order & Safety	497	896	1072	2177	2270	1913	3242	4492	3026	3976	6460
Defence	25	654	1200	2165	1370	1525	2091	1901	1134	1069	1403
Education	1322	3035	4519	6429	6127	9183	12590	6423	8372	7476	7042
Health	127	230	675	1151	783	1248	922	1761	1376	2041	5971
Welfare Services					486					68	
Housing	767	727	1006	1245	1427	1982	1762	654	704	769	1506
- Community Development	382	492	687	1215	1094	2462	4014	3063	617	527	1032
Recreation, Cultural Serv	281	191	180	523	605	1005	7197	906	502	823	650
<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>											
General Administration	2923	2793	2032	2942	2698	7442	3757	1693	6365	5973	5003
Agric., Forestry	2050	2726	5940	17442	14701	3003	9315	12333	6367	4062	915
Mining Mnfq, Const.	556	746	3542	14507	8241	13648	1388	143	126	232	2593
Elect, Water	836	621	581	766	1323	1749	3006	2820	5376	2678	14702
Roads	2512	4187	6538	6066	8575	7852	8549	9105	9270	7593	6053
Inland, Coastal Waterways					6961	6					
Transport, Comm.	8	73	62	24211	13370	5382	9691	10248	16438	12027	2181
Other	430	2506	2061	1095							
Deficit Financing							1565				
Outlays n.e.c.								46			
<b>TOTAL CAPITAL BUDGET</b>	<b>14947</b>	<b>22403</b>	<b>33263</b>	<b>94402</b>	<b>71675</b>	<b>66269</b>	<b>72653</b>	<b>59191</b>	<b>63106</b>	<b>54403</b>	<b>61497</b>

Sources: 1975/76 - 1979/80: The National Accounts of Swaziland 1975-1981, Table A7  
 1980/81 - 1985/86: The National Accounts of Swaziland 1980-1986, Table A7

Spreadsheet 4.5.3 A Functional Classification of Central Government Recurrent Budget Expenditure (E000)

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78	1978/79	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86
General Administration	5006	8272	30519	77169	9070	12345	15402	26952	22278	25249	21748
(Excl. Central Transfers)	-4631	-5103	-7116	-8138	-8958	-11826					
External Affairs	1439	1559	1579	1570	1736	1875	2260	2596	2810	4491	4930
Public Order & Safety	3568	4545	5639	7251	7832	9435	11618	13845	14957	17691	18797
Defence	1118	1957	3648	5191	6795	6883	8032	9595	11148	12165	12101
Education	7321	9229	11401	14482	14619	21748	25103	29253	35054	38992	42821
Health	2880	3655	4190	4703	5333	7136	8066	11289	12161	13040	13067
Welfare Services	189	349	256	274	152	138	309	398	438	555	644
Housing											188
Recreation/Cultural Servs	1218	421	787	450	309	650	561	1406	967	1095	1254
<b>ECONOMIC SERVICES</b>											
General Administration	510	544	810	873	1022	2479	1188	1562	1678	3470	1652
Agriculture & Forestry	2548	3093	3982	5276	6388	8096	8912	10233	12126	13102	13802
Mining, Manufact, Const.	1518	1738	3074	2618	3302	3809	4281	5795	729	5179	5274
Electricity & Water	105	158	135	230	233	444	428	459	756	846	720
Roads	892	1225	1966	1999	2261	2854	2882	3795	4199	4692	4120
Transport & Communications	3810	1859	252	296	312	371	1358	571	665	692	763
Other	276	349	493	462	73	188	204	225	152	289	318
Public Debt	25375	8711	3216	427	7354	8093	16242	20252	16319	22834	44483
TOTAL RECURRENT BUDGET	57774	47724	71969	127212	66793	86455	106647	138226	143337	164500	186872
TOTAL (Excl. Transfers)	(57448)	(45554)	(48566)	(58182)	(66691)	(85937)					

Notes: (1) Includes Central Transport Organization.

Sources: 1975/76 - 1979/80: The National Accounts of Swaziland 1975-1981, Table A6  
 1980/81 - 1985/86: The National Accounts of Swaziland 1980-1986, Table A6

# 5

## Public Enterprises

### 5.1 Introduction

The Government of Swaziland has listed 25 public enterprises as being wholly government owned. These are listed below and have been sub-divided into six categories: agriculture; transport; industry and commerce; communications; infrastructure; services and others.

#### *Swaziland Public Enterprises*

##### (a) Agriculture

Swaziland Dairy Board (SDB)  
Swaziland Cotton Board (SCB)  
Central Co-operative Union (CCU)  
National Maize Corporation (NMC)  
National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAMB)

##### (b) Transport

Swaziland Railway (SR)  
Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation (RSNAC)  
Central Transport Administration (CTA)

##### (c) Industry and Commerce

National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS)  
Small Enterprises Development Company (SEDCO)  
Commercial Board (CB)  
Piggs Peak Hotel (PPH)  
Swaziland Tourism Development Company (STDC)  
Swaziland Trade Fair Company (STFC)

##### (d) Communications

Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (P&T)

##### (e) Infrastructure

Swaziland Electricity Board (SEB)  
National Housing Board (NHB)  
Water and Sewerage Board (WSB)

##### (f) Services and Others

Swaziland Television Authority (TVA)  
Swaziland Development and Savings Bank (SDSB)  
Swaziland National Provident Fund (NPF)  
Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation (SRIC)  
University of Swaziland (UNISWA)  
Sebenta National Institute (SNI)  
Swaziland National Trust Commission (SNTC)

It is debatable whether the Central Transport Administration should be classified as a public enterprise since it operates from within the Ministry of Works and Communications.

### 5.2 Background to Parastatals

Information was requested from the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank of Swaziland to determine the major public enterprises and the aggregate flow of funds from central government to non-financial public enterprises. Table 5.2.(a) shows that in the four years ended 31 March 1988, the flow of funds from government to public enterprises accounted for between 2.3 per cent of GDP and 26.2 per cent of government capital expenditure. The composition of the transfers from government to the public enterprises is shown in Table 5.2.(b). Over the same

period 1985-1988, three parastatals accounted for approximately 60 per cent of the transfers, namely the Swaziland Electricity Board, Royal Swazi Airways and Swaziland Railway.

The flow of funds from government to non-financial public enterprises underestimates the transfer of resources because:

- (i) Much new lending entered into by parastatals is guaranteed by the government.
- (ii) Accumulated losses in a number of parastatals are being funded by non-payment of interest and principal loans from government. This is the position with the WSB which has never paid any interest or capital repayments on the loans from government.
- (iii) The existence of debt between public enterprises that is unlikely to be recovered but can only be written off if government injects additional funds, e.g., the Central Co-operative Union is indebted to the SDSB for E3.3 million.

The transfer of funds from the government was not always sufficient to ensure that the parastatals operated at a profit as Table 5.2(c) indicates. The largest parastatals have accumulated substantial losses over the past decade with three enterprises recording losses every year. The audited financial statements were obtained for the following public enterprises.

- Swaziland Railway
- Royal Swazi Airways
- National Industrial Development Corporation
- Small Enterprise Development Corporation
- Swaziland Electricity Board
- Water and Sewerage Board
- Swaziland Television
- Swaziland Development and Savings Bank
- Posts and Telecommunications
- National Housing Board

These ten enterprises account for over 90 per cent of the transfers from government in the recent past. The remainder of this chapter con-

**Table 5.2.(a) Flow of funds from Government to Non-financial Public Enterprises (E million)**

	1985	1986	1987*	1988**	1989
(1) Total flow of funds	19.62	17.19	20.5	27.70	13.21
(2) Total revenue & grants	221.50	243.90	255.10	337.30	359.70
(3) (1) divided by (2) %	8.86	7.05	8.04	8.21	3.67
(4) Capital Expenditure	53.80	87.30	73.30	64.80	95.00
(5) (1) divided by (4) %	36.47	19.69	27.98	42.75	13.91
Per cent of GDP	2.80	2.20			

Note: Year ending 31 March  
\* Preliminary  
\*\* Budget

Source: Ministry of Finance

**Table 5.2(b) Composition of Flow of Funds from Government to Non-financial Public Enterprises (E million)**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Swaziland Electricity	0.00	28.74	18.14	13.25	15.05
Royal Swazi Airways	17.99	26.70	20.33	28.30	54.58
Swaziland Railways	39.25	3.32	27.40	10.00	3.03
NIDCS	27.01	6.81	5.46	0.00	0.00
SEDCO	2.80	3.26	2.60	1.23	3.33
Water & Sewerage Board	8.31	16.17	2.60	4.80	4.69
Television Authority	0.00	0.00	5.17	3.61	1.93
SIDC	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.00	0.00
Piggs Peak Hotel	0.00	0.00	7.12	12.64	0.00
National Maize Corp.	0.00	0.00	11.07	0.00	0.00
SDSB	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.22	0.00
Others	4.64	15.00	0.00	5.78	0.00

**Table 5.2.(c) Net Profit/(Loss) for the Year : Major Public Enterprises (E Million)**

	<i>National Housing Board</i>	<i>Swaziland Railways</i>	<i>Royal Swazi Airways</i>	<i>NIDCS</i>	<i>SEDCO</i>
1978	0.009	(0.466)	n.a.	1.484	.043
1979	0.029	(0.171)	(3.148)	0.739	(0.158)
1980	0.139	(1.631)	(3.126)	0.353	(0.152)
1981	0.079	(0.780)	(2.842)	0.424	.065
1982	(0.037)	(1.409)	(5.217)	(0.368)	.141
1983	0.211	(2.085)	(5.644)	(0.095)	.084
1984	0.106	(5.113)	(2.578)	(7.066)	.011
1985	0.276	(3.849)	(5.498)	(3.654)	.544
1986	0.267	(5.797)	(7.014)	(5.800)	.149
1987	(0.206)	(0.525)	(9.388)	(1.462)	1.010
1988	(0.510)	(8.748)	(4.159)	n.a.	0.008

	<i>Posts and Telecommunications</i>	<i>Swaziland SEB</i>	<i>WSB</i>	<i>Television</i>	<i>SDSB</i>
1978	n.a	0.943	(0.554)	n.a	0.114
1979	n.a	1.250	(0.615)	n.a	0.174
1980	(0.242)	0.680	(0.676)	n.a	0.006
1981	(0.102)	1.522	(0.745)	n.a	(2.202)
1982	1.704	2.374	(1.245)	n.a	0.100
1983	0.786	2.200	(2.261)	n.a	(1.309)
1984	2.081	3.235	(1.242)	(0.234)	(2.717)
1985	1.835	4.263	(0.821)	(0.211)	(1.389)
1986	2.095	(2.000)	(0.483)	(0.911)	(1.673)
1987	4.363	0.137	(0.814)	(0.107)	(1.282)
1988	6.073	1.499	na	0.213	(0.054)

Source: Financial Statements for various parastatals.

**Table 5.2.(d) Value Added : Public Enterprises (E Million, Current Prices)**

	<i>Elect &amp; Water</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Comm.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Banks &amp; Finance</i>	<i>%</i>
1980	4.428	100	7.298	42.1	3.184	100	5.274	38.7
1981	7.178	100			5.560	100		
1982	8.659	100			5.467	100		
1983	9.334	100			8.458	100		
1984	15.901	100	7.597	24.0	9.740	100	16.443	43.4
1985	22.012	100	5.684	17.6	12.418	100	17.880	37.9
1986	26.762	100			15.436	100		

Note: Banks and Finance includes: Central Bank, Tibiyo Taka Ngwane, Tisuka Taka Ngwane, NIDCS, Building Society, SEDCD, Swaziland Commercial Board, Provident Fund.  
 Electricity and Water includes: SEB and WSB.  
 Transport includes: Swaziland Railway and Royal Swazi Airways.  
 Communications includes: Posts and Telecommunications.  
 For other parastatals, value added is not readily available.

Source: Central Statistical Office.

tains summaries of the financial statements and comments on each enterprise.

Data on value added were obtained from the national income accounts (Table 5.2.(d)) and for Swaziland Railway and Royal Swazi Airways from their accounts (Table 5.2.(e)). The accounts of the remaining parastatals were not sufficiently detailed to calculate value added. The two tables diverge considerably with the national income data recording higher value added for the SR and RSNAC. Indeed, what is striking about Table 5.2(c) is the negative value added in 1986 for the transport parastatals. The probable explanation is the definition of value added used in the national accounts is slightly broader; however, it is not clear why this should be the case.

Employment in the principal parastatals is shown in Table 5.2.(f). It is apparent that, apart from Posts and Telecommunications and the Swaziland Railway, they are not major employers of labour. It is estimated that the public

enterprises currently employ less than 5,000 persons.

### 5.3 Agricultural Parastatals

The following public enterprises operate in the agricultural sector:

- Swaziland Dairy Board (SDB)
- Swaziland Cotton Board (SCB)
- Central Cooperative Union (CCU)
- National Maize Corporation (NMC)
- National Agricultural Marketing Board (NAM.B)

The SDB was formed in 1971 and has developed from being a regulatory body to becoming a primary producer and distributor of dairy products in Swaziland. It also runs dairy farms and produces feed for livestock.

The SDB is currently involved in:

- (a) commercial dairy operations, consisting of:
  - (i) collection of milk from farmers

Table 5.2.(e) Value Added : E Millions

	Swaziland Railway	Royal Swazi Airways	Transport Parastatals (total)
1978	3.256	-	-
1979	3.441	-	-
1980	3.018	-	-
1981	4.366	-	-
1982	4.500	-	-
1983	5.590	-	-
1984	5.748	1.109	6.857
1985	5.845	(2.288)	3.557
1986	3.037	(3.361)	(0.324)
1987	14.486	(5.772)	8.714
1988	20.432	(0.846)	19.59

Note: Year ending 31 March

Value Added: Gross profit before interest and depreciation plus wages and salaries.

Source: Derived from accounts of SR and RSNAC, and additional information received from RSNAC.

Table 5.2.(f) Employment in Selected Public Enterprises

	SEB	TVA	RSNAC	
1981	308		149	908
1982	326			1022
1983	342			
1984	376	81		
1985	374			
1986	376	93	166	1026

- (ii) processing and packaging of milk and "emasii"
- (iii) mixing and packing of fruit juices
- (iv) distribution of (i) - (iii) to retailers
- (b) importation and distribution of yoghurt and ice cream
- (c) mixing and sale of livestock products; and
- (d) the operation of 2 dairy farms (Balekane and Buseleni).

For the year ended 31 March 1988 the SDB incurred a consolidated net loss of E276,000 (Table 5.3.1). The poor financial situation of the Dairy Division has been caused by a dramatic decline in the sales of pasteurised fresh milk and "emasii". For the three years ended 1986 it declined by 43.7 per cent.

The SCB began in April 1968 and realises its income from a levy on cotton. In 1988 the levy was 4.575 cents per kg of cotton. The SCB purchases raw cotton in competition with the private sector. A Special Levy Fund was recently established for the purpose of stabilising and subsidising the cotton price. The legislation formally establishing this fund was passed in 1988(?). The SCB trades at a profit.

The CCU was established in 1971 with the following formal aims and objectives:

- (a) to unite all registered cooperative societies in Swaziland into one cooperative organisation for their common good and without impairing their autonomy,
- (b) to arrange for the audits and supervision of member societies,
- (c) to initiate cooperative educational projects,
- (d) to encourage the growth of the cooperative movement,
- (e) to establish itself as an agent for the supply of agricultural inputs,
- (f) to further promote cooperation with other

international cooperatives worldwide.

The CCU acts as an umbrella organisation for 79 primary cooperatives. It has 18 depots throughout Swaziland and is a major supplier of agricultural inputs. It has its own education and training department.

The CCU has traded at a loss. One cause of the deteriorating financial situation up to 1980 was the role of the CCU in acting as an intermediary between primary cooperatives and the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank. In practice the CCU provided credit (with funds from SDBS) to primary cooperatives. This money cannot be paid back.

The NMC was incorporated on the 27 June 1985 to coordinate the processing of milled maize in Swaziland. For the year ended 31 March 1986 it recorded a loss of E119,000 on sales of E10,484 million.

The NAMB was established in June 1986 to encourage a market for locally grown agricultural produce and to act as a catalyst for encouraging local production. The NAMB constructed a wholesale depot at Nokwane (near Matsapha) and fourteen smaller collection points have been built throughout the country.

#### The NAMB

- (a) receives the produce from a Swazi farmer and issues a receipt. It will only pay the farmer after the sale of the produce;
- (b) is funded by a levy on agricultural produce, maize and feedstuffs, and hence its financial viability is related to the flow of imports;
- (c) issues permits to importers of maize and other feedstuffs.

Since the NAMB's overhead costs are covered by a levy, it can offer a slightly higher price. The NAMB relies heavily on imports - over 70 per cent and attributes this to problems with quality control.

Table 5.3.1 Swaziland Dairy Board - Net Profit/Loss and Sales (E'000)

	<i>Net Profit/(Loss)</i>	<i>Sales</i>
1982	(21)	3 480
1983	182	4 551
1984	(230)	4 688
1985	(11)	4 657
1986	(398)	7 016
1987	(335)	6 809
1988	(276)	7 427

**Table 5.4.(a) Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation Accounts (E Million)**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Revenue</i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Current Assets</i>	<i>Current Liabilities</i>	<i>Loss</i>
1979	0.790	11.871	1.143	3.864	(3.148)
1980	2.875	13.827	4.605	3.849	(3.126)
1981	3.324	12.727	4.807	3.589	(2.842)
1982	3.607	9.644	2.962	3.928	(5.217)
1983	3.397	10.027	2.070	5.122	(5.644)
1984	3.933	9.487	3.637	4.604	(2.578)
1985	5.398	7.746	3.609	5.679	(5.498)
1986	8.091	15.067	4.551	8.723	(7.014)
1987	9.113	13.745	4.674	10.936	(9.388)
1988	7.726	15.007	6.990	9.699	(4.159)

**Table 5.4.(b) Annual Increase in Long-term Obligations to Government**

<i>Year ending 31 March</i>	<i>E mill.</i>
1979	0.889
1980	6.455
1981	3.643
1982	1.918
1983	3.381
1984	3.897
1985	3.589
1986	4.877
1987	7.261
1988	7.897
1989	7.210

Equity 50 per cent Government, 50 per cent Tibiyo Taka Ngwane. Accumulated loss at 31.3.98 E48.614 million.

**Table 5.4.(c) RSNAC Loans and Long-term Obligations (E million)**

<i>Year ending 31 March</i>	<i>Loans</i>	<i>Long Term Obligations to Government</i>
1979	11.446	1.989
1980	16.465	8.444
1981	16.850	11.336
1982	8.590	13.255
1983	23.382	16.636
1984	25.938	20.533
1985	28.621	24.122
1986	31.626	29.000
1987	37.479	36.260
1988	44.157	44.157

## 5.4 Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation (RSNAC)

The RSNAC was established in August 1978 by the Royal Swazi National Airline Order. It is jointly owned by the government and Tibiyo Taka Ngwane. The equity base of the RSNAC has been eroded by continual losses (see Table 5.4(a)) and the necessary injection of funds has been provided by the government (Tables 5.4(b) and 5.4(c)). The subvention to the airways accounts for a significant proportion of total government financial flows to public enterprises. It is significant that the RSNAC has recorded negative value added in the past four years.

In the ten years ended 31 March 1989, the government has given long-term obligations of E51 million to the RSNAC. Given the accumulated loss of E48.6 million, it is unlikely that any of their money will be recovered. Despite the RSNAC being jointly owned, it appears that Tibiyo has contributed less than E1 million.

## 5.5 Swaziland Railway (SR)

The SR was constructed in the early 1960s to transport iron ore from Ngwenya to the Mozam-

bique border. Prior to the closure of the mine in 1980 the SR constructed a new track line from Phuzumoya to Golela (1978/80) which provided an outlet to the ports of Richards Bay and Durban. A northern link to South Africa was begun in 1984 and completed two years later. The completion of a north-south rail axis is beginning to yield returns and revenue has increased considerably. The financial position of the railway was adversely affected by Cyclone Demoina in 1984 that caused over E3 million of damage (Tables 5.5(a) and 5.5(b)).

## 5.6 Posts and Telecommunications (P & T)

The P&T Corporation was created with effect from 1 April 1986 when it took over all the assets and rights of the Special Fund which had begun operating in 1973.

The Posts and Telecomms currently employ approximately 900 persons, almost half of these are on daily rates. The Corporation accounts for all the sector classified as communications by the Central Statistical Office.

Table 5.5.(a) Swaziland Railway Accounts (E Million)

Year ending 31 March	Revenue	Total Assets	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Profit/Loss
1968	3.170	20.279	0.441	1.064	(0.024)
1969	3.402	20.595	0.495	0.773	0.186
1970	3.675	20.016	0.399	1.280	0.321
1971	4.124	19.754	0.425	0.836	0.474
1972	4.218	19.371	0.394	0.598	0.033
1973	4.206	19.205	0.657	1.075	(0.459)
1974	4.307	18.782	0.793	0.554	(0.064)
1975	4.865	19.036	1.392	1.133	0.196
1976	5.430	17.246	1.549	0.447	(0.072)
1977	5.709	17.798	2.545	1.154	(.155)
1978	5.844	32.687	4.198	4.669	(.466)
1979	6.522	50.104	5.910	4.877	(.171)
1980	6.963	49.116	4.012	1.666	(1.631)
1981	8.034	49.339	5.074	1.959	(0.780)
1982	9.130	50.223	4.830	3.345	(1.409)
1983	11.368	53.084	7.489	2.682	(2.085)
1984	11.318	51.414	11.014	2.553	(5.113)
1985	9.742	99.844	16.950	4.281	(3.849)
1986	11.152	106.597	8.159	15.805	(5.797)
1987	25.495	104.137	5.216	24.502	(9.525)
1988	40.212	98.194	3.075	17.286	(8.748)

## 5.7 Swaziland Electricity Board (SEB)

The Swaziland Electricity Board was formed as a statutory body in 1962, with a loan from the World Bank to build and operate the Edwaleni hydroelectric project. The Board began selling electricity in November 1963.

The SEB recorded consistent profits from establishment until 1986, and since then it has been adversely affected by the deterioration of the Emalangeni, which has increased the size of its foreign loans (Table 5.7(a)). The large increase in foreign loans was to finance the Luphlo-Ezulwini hydro plant. The financial position of the SEB has principally deteriorated because the tariffs charged on the electricity generated by

Table 5.5.(b) Swaziland Railway Loan Depreciation and Subvention (E million)

Year ending 31 March	Loans	Depreciation	Contribution from government non-interest-bearing loan	Subvention
1968	15.204	0.328	1.578	1.560#
1969	13.965	0.368	2.977	1.560#
1970	11.336	0.385	3.744	1.560#
1971	9.198	0.282	4.617	1.560#
1972	7.003	0.382	5.550	1.560#
1973	4.270	0.425	6.725	1.560#
1974	2.211	0.383	7.676	1.560#
1975	-	0.362	7.753	1.560#
1976	-	0.885	7.809	-
1977	-	0.858	7.809	-
1978	5.880	0.886	7.809	-
1979	23.230	1.201	7.809	-
1980	26.084	1.609	7.809	-
1981	26.389	1.850	8.414	-
1982	26.560	1.913	9.151	-
1983	27.044	2.059	10.165	1.565
1984	40.559	2.335	10.165	-
1985	81.418	2.687	13.165*	-
1986	90.908	3.698	13.165	-
1987	93.396	5.965	13.165	5.620
1988	91.569	5.669	13.165	2.770

Notes: \* Includes 3.0 grant from RSA

# Received from the Swaziland Iron Ore Development Co. Ltd towards the repayment of loans raised for the construction of the line.

Table 5.6 Swaziland Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (E mill)

Year ending 31 March	Revenue	Total assets	Current assets	Current liabilities	Profit/(loss)
1980	3.167	13.653	3.710	4.947	(0.242)
1981	6.572	18.031	5.141	8.210	(0.102)
1982	10.859	24.060	6.534	9.710	1.704
1983	11.071	31.991	6.443	14.860	0.786
1984	13.904	33.642	5.825	13.413	2.081
1985	16.505	34.502	6.599	7.584	1.835
1986	20.331	39.502	11.057	10.943	2.095
1987	26.422	43.331	15.641	10.218	4.363
1988	30.985	59.359	23.789	10.577	6.073

the hydro plant are inadequate to repay the loans.

The loan position at March 1988 at current exchange rates, was that foreign loans totalled E99,589 and local loans E8,304 (Table 5.7(b)). Due to the deterioration in its foreign exchange position, the SEB received government support.

## 5.8 Water and Sewerage Board (WSB)

The WSB was established as a special fund in 1974 and took over the existing water and sanitation facilities in the designated urban areas. The WSB is mandated to provide water and sanitation facilities in both viable and non-viable areas.

The financial position of the WSB has been compromised by the reluctance of the Government to authorise tariff increases. However, in recent years donors have identified that the WSB is facing a shortage of management personnel. A review of the audited accounts by the Treasury revealed an overstatement of the private account debtors (E3.3 million) and observed that the provisions were inadequate (by E1.8 million).

## 5.9 Small Enterprises Development Company Ltd (SEDCO).

Details of SEDCO accounts are reproduced in Table 5.9(a).

## 5.10 Swaziland Development and Savings Bank (SDSB)

At 31 March 1988 the SDSB had a total loan portfolio of E56.4 million. This has increased from E38 million in 1985. It is distributed among sectors as shown in Table 5.10.(a).

Both agriculture and business loans have declined as a result of significant write-offs and a tightening of appraisal procedures. The large increase in other principally consists of hire purchase, leasing and current account overdrafts.

A serious source of concern is that loans and advances totalling E12.5 are classified as poor performing and a further E4 million as non-performing. The auditors expressed 'material uncertainty as to whether such loans and advances can be recovered in full'. Since this affects 29.2 per cent of the current loan portfolio it is ex-

Table 5.7.(a) Swaziland Electricity Board Accounts (E million)

Year ending 31 March	Revenue	Total Assets (Million)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Profit/Loss
1968	0.890	5.684	0.391	0.393	0.207
1969	1.196	7.304	0.273	0.626	0.324
1970	1.443	7.854	0.403	0.335	0.423
1971	1.607	8.485	0.476	0.272	0.549
1972	1.562	9.342	0.347	0.349	0.431
1973	2.083	9.844	0.364	0.570	0.760
1974	2.303	9.995	0.564	0.412	0.705
1975	2.500	10.334	0.477	0.517	0.681
1976	2.943	12.000	0.725	0.539	0.645
1977	4.153	13.170	1.147	0.432	1.123
1978	4.741	14.194	1.539	0.428	0.943
1979	5.932	15.020	1.708	0.611	1.250
1980	7.410	16.710	2.135	1.159	3.680
1981	9.334	18.564	1.947	1.822	1.522
1982	11.829	29.773	2.974	2.076	2.374
1983	16.071	53.127	4.621	1.996	2.200
1984	18.793	80.178	4.667	6.660	3.235
1985	22.155	85.871	5.237	10.475	4.263
1986	27.592	99.402	7.397	13.200	(2.000)
1987	37.636	102.042	11.016	12.185	.137
1988	44.503	107.825	16.904	12.398	1.499

**Table 5.7.(b) SEB Loan Interest and Depreciation (E million)**

<i>Year ending 31 March</i>	<i>Loans</i>	<i>Interest</i>	<i>Depreciation</i>	<i>Boards Equity</i>
1968	4.810	0.289	0.196	.481
1969	5.873	0.327	0.239	.805
1970	6.387	0.383	0.288	1.132
1971	6.632	0.401	0.307	1.581
1972	6.785	0.399	0.336	2.208
1973	6.307	0.412	0.423	2.967
1974	5.911	0.394	0.449	3.672
1975	5.464	0.372	0.478	4.353
1976	6.463	0.400	0.553	4.998
1977	6.617	0.442	0.828	6.121
1978	6.472	0.442	0.702	7.294
1979	5.864	0.403	0.842	8.545
1980	6.326	0.412	0.839	9.225
1981	5.573	0.447	0.892	10.747
1982	10.901	0.501	1.003	13.120
1983	29.966	0.302	1.094	15.321
1984	47.843	0.203	1.077	18.556
1985	68.037	2.289	1.798	7.360
1986	80.842	10.245	2.780	5.360
1987	85.571	13.137	2.964	3.201
1988	86.084	14.988	3.174	6.626

**Table 5.9(a) SEDCO Accounts for Year ending 31 March (E'000)**

	<i>Loans Ass Co<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Eq.<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>Inv.<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>Total Assets</i>	<i>Current Assets</i>	<i>Current Liabilities</i>	<i>Accum Funds<sup>4</sup></i>
1973	-	2	21	586	174	219	(186)
1974	50	2	21	639	162	43	(292)
1975	24	2	6	794	293	43	(13)
1976	32	2	6	657	236	17	(270)
1977	133	2	10	1043	560	13	124
1978	127	2	6	1376	912	38	190
1979	82	2	6	2033	1,114	72	233
1980	-	2	82	2567	1563	14	75
1981	288	2	82	3519	2266	563	247
1982	341	2	71	3878	2450	122	388
1983	452	2	3	3928	2467	287	404
1984	569	2	3	1842	1269	503	374
1985	322	2	6	1937	882	411	(935)
1986	43	2	3	1881	1123	575	(868)
1987	35	2	40	2139	1178	306	141
1988	-	2	40	1867	971	104	134

Notes: 1. Loans to associated companies  
2. Equity  
3. Inventory  
4. Accumulated funds

tremely doubtful that the current level of provisions are adequate. However, to adequately provide for the poor performing and non-performing loans, would not be possible without a significant injection of funds.

In 1987 the bank employed 235 people. This rose to 276 in 1988. Profit and loss figures are shown in Table 5.10(b).

### 5.11 Swaziland Television Authority (TVA)

The TVA was established in 1983 as a combined broadcasting and rental operation. The TVA exists to provide a national broadcasting service and rent television sets as the sole licensed suppliers. As there are less than 5,000 TV sets in Swaziland it is doubtful if this is a viable service (Tables 5.11(a) and (b)).

### 5.12 National Housing Board (NHB)

The NHB was established on 1 March 1988 when it took over the assets and liabilities of the Industrial Housing Company. The NHB is the project implementing arm of government, guided by the Human Settlement Authority (HSA), and serves as a developer for the delivery of housing on a self-financing basis. The current emphasis focuses on site-and-service development (Table 5.12).

Table 5.10.(a) Distribution of SDSB Loans, (E Million)

	1985	1986	1987	1988
Agriculture	12.76	14.81	16.75	12.14
Business	10.81	10.89	19.27	5.07
Housing	4.23	8.23	3.16	6.67
Civil service housing	4.79	4.35	5.83	6.88
Other	5.47	7.12	9.75	25.67
Total	38.06	45.4	54.76	56.43

Table 5.10.(b) Swaziland Development and Savings Bank Accounts

Year ending 31 March	Net Profit/(Loss) (E thousands)	Profit/(Loss) Carried forward
1973	29	10
1974	53	63
1975	90	29
1976	107	85
1977	127	63
1978	114	76
1979	174	150
1980	6	97
1981	(2,202)	(1,555)
1982	100	(1,710)
1983	(1,309)	(2,965)
1984	(2,717)	(5,682)
1985	(1,389)	(6,655)
1986	(1,673)	(8,348)
1987	(1,282)	(9,362)
1988	(54)	(9,208)

## 5.13 Contributions of Parastatals to Foreign Exchange and Volume of Export

The nature of most parastatals ensures that the bulk of their income originates from within Swaziland.

The major contributors to exports are; Swaziland Railway; Swaziland Cotton Board; and Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation. It should be noted that all flights to foreign destinations by Royal Swazi, have to be matched by a reciprocal number of seats from that destination by foreign carriers. There are a number of minor contributors to foreign exchange and exports such as the Piggs Peak Hotel and Tourism Development Company.

Unfortunately, the data collected by the Central Bank of Swaziland includes private banks, SIDC and Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation. The most significant public enterprise genera-

ting foreign exchange, is Swaziland Railway especially since the opening of the northern link. The study of Swaziland Railway currently being undertaken for USAID, may provide useful additional information on this parastatal.

## 5.14 Conclusion

In general, public enterprises in Swaziland, have either been or have the potential to be moderately successful, or else they have been constant drains on the public purse. In some cases, the logic behind the establishment of the institution seems unusual. The National Agricultural Marketing Board is a case in point. It is difficult to believe, that an institution charged with promoting local agriculture could depend on a surcharge on imports for its income.

In other cases, it seems that the parastatal is destined to remain a loss maker for the foreseeable future, but its continued existence will be regarded as being in the national interest, an

Table 5.11.(a) Swaziland Television Authority Accounts (E'000)

	Equity	Capital Grant	Profit & Loss Account	Assets	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
1984	950		188	1748	674	609
1985	950		(22)	1579	662	652
1986	950		(861)	1310	583	1.221
1987	950	660	(968)	1958	561	1.317
1988	950	298	(355)	2293	1.225	1.399
1989*	950	3.173	(672)	3052	1.957	1.616

Table 5.11.(b) Swaziland Television Authority Turnover and Profit/Loss

	Turnover	Profit/Loss before Subvention	Capital Grant & Subvention	Profit/Loss after Subvention
1982				
1983				
1984	1.183	(234)	-	-
1985	1.375	(211)	-	-
1986	1.885	(911)	-	-
1987	2.057	(1529)	1.421	(107)
1988	2.021	(1048)	1.261	213
1989**	1.816	(547)	375	(172)

\* Year ending 31 March

\*\* 31 December 1988

example is the Royal Swazi Airways Corporation.

There are those parastatals, for example Swaziland Electricity Board, that have incurred losses due to extraneous factors: a cyclone and a dramatic fall in the value of the currency. They are potential contributors to the government and these problems should be regarded as temporary.

Finally, there are a number of parastatals (both profitable and loss making) which are operating in areas which the private sector could occupy. A prime example of this, is the Swaziland Dairy Board. The proposed Public Sector Monitoring Unit could consider this.

Table 5.12 National Housing Board

	Total number units	Total waiting list	Rental income (E000)	Profit/ (Loss) (E000)
1974	104	-		
1975	222	427	na	na
1976	286	850	na	na
1977	318	2 152	81	(13)
1978	438	5 708	111	9
1979	550	7 925	171	29
1980	706	9 822	311	139
1981	838	10 932	421	79
1982	919	11 817	515	(37)
1983	948	12 448	666	211
1984	948	12 756	914	106
1985	948	12 842	1 095	276
1986	1 008	12 852	1 285	267
1987	1 056	12 978	1 547	(206)
1988	na	na	1 713	(510)

# 6

## *Migrant Labour and the Swazi Economy*

### 6.1 Introduction

Swazis have been employed in South Africa since 1880, well before the first development of the modern social and economic infrastructure. Swazi migrants were initially reluctant to seek employment on the mines, being well aware of the hazardous and unpleasant nature of the work, poor living conditions and low pay. However, the country was unable to avoid becoming subsumed in the South Africa economy, with the result that migration became an important strategy for survival for the rural population.

Prior to 1963 there was little control over the movement of Swaziland Nationals to South Africa and hence many crossed the borders and settled there. But since 1963, there have been reasonably strict controls and this has resulted in migration becoming far more formalised.

The avenues open to Swazis wishing to work in South Africa are as follows:

- i) They may be recruited for employment on the mines by recognised recruiting organisations. The largest of these is TEBA which has a number of offices and which recruits male migrants for the gold, coal and platinum mines on contracts which cannot exceed two years in length. Once a person is recruited he can, if he wishes, return to his job provided he reports to the recruiting depot within a certain period after the end of his contract. TEBA is the major South African employer of Swazis.
- ii) They may be recruited by other employers who have the permission of both the Swaziland Department of Labour and the South African authorities. Very few Swazis are re-

cruited in this manner, especially as unemployment in South Africa has risen considerably in recent years.

- iii) They may be employed on an individual basis as workers whose "repatriation has been suspended"; again, numbers are declining as unemployment in South Africa rises.
- iv) They may cross the border and seek work illegally. Because of the nature of such work, however, it is difficult to estimate the number involved.
- v) Skilled workers may be employed individually by South African employers. These workers account for a significant outflow from Swaziland but it is difficult to measure.

### 6.2 The Extent of Migration

#### 6.2.1 Patterns

The pattern of overall Swazi migration over the past 20 years is shown in Table 6.2.1. and MAPS Figure 39 (Appendix V).

#### 6.2.2 Data Problems

It is difficult to establish the exact number of migrants employed outside Swaziland as many enter South Africa illegally. They are able to do this with some ease, as there is a large Swazi community across the border (over one million). Some idea of the numbers can be gleaned from a comparison of Swaziland census figures with data from South Africa. This is shown in Table

6.2.2. It seems likely that there are between 20-25 per cent more Swazis in South Africa than recorded as being employed, that illegals will be mainly female and in lower-paid jobs: especially domestic work and agriculture. It must be appreciated that they regard opportunities in South Africa as better than at home. This means that, if anything, the importance of migrancy is under- rather than over-estimated.

### 6.2.3 Trends

A number of general factors have affected foreign migration to South Africa since 1960. It should be noted that the most reliable data available are for the years 1981-1986, detailed records

of all foreign migrants being available for this period. This is presented in Table 6.2.3.

With the ending of influx control and dissolution of the Administration Boards charged with collecting data by the South Africa authorities in 1986, statistics are no longer collected.

The general trends are detailed below:

- i) Total numbers - there was a decline in the total number of foreign migrants employed in South Africa from 484,000 in 1964 to 280,000 in 1984. However, there has been a slight increase since 1984.
- ii) Sex - the number of foreign females has declined. In 1960 they made up 17.5 per cent

Table 6.2.1 Number of Swazi Migrants in South Africa

Year	TEBA <sup>(a)</sup>	Other <sup>(b)</sup>	Total <sup>(c)</sup>	TEBA %
1967	6453	NA	NA	NA
1968	8009	NA	NA	NA
1969	8351	2995	11346	73.6
1970	9408	19852	29260	32.1
1971	6817	4434	11251	60.5
1972	7090	3019	10109	70.1
1973	7986	2046	10032	79.6
1974	9603	381	9984	9.6
1975	11654	4736	16390	7.1
1976	21277	-527	20750	102.0
1977	15206	2989	18195	8.3
1978	12153	1906	14059	8.6
1979	11297	1708	13005	8.6
1980	8367	11486	19853	42.1
1981	10284	3133	13417	7.6
1982	12243	1416	13659	8.9
1983	12253	4520	16773	7.3
1984	12165	3958	16123	7.5
1985	12841	9414	22255	5.7
1986	15233	6681	21914	6.9
1987	17122	NA	NA	NA
1988	17340	NA	NA	NA

Sources: (a) TEBA figures provided by TEBA Swaziland.

(b) Computed

(c) Total figures from 1969-1970 from Foreign African Labour in South Africa in Migratory Labour in Southern Africa ILO 1986, p225.

Table 6.2.2 Recorded Migrants and Absentees

Year	Migrants	Absentees
1966	6812	19219
1976	20750	25425
1986	21914	29336

of the labour force, in 1985 only 2.1 per cent. Swaziland has followed this trend.

- iii) Sectoral employment - the percentage employed in mining has risen. Swaziland has generally not followed this trend as numbers in mining have fluctuated considerably.
- iv) Origin - the numbers from Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe have fallen while other suppliers have remained fairly constant. Swaziland is the only country to have seen a steady increase in recent years.

Although Swaziland is, in many ways, the odd one out among the labour-supplying countries, certain generalisations can be made. Most Swazi migrants are young males, e.g. in 1979 61 per cent were below 29 years and 91 per cent below 49 years of age. They are increasingly well educated, are likely to be employed on the mines, and are drawn from rural areas.

It is interesting to note that the TEBA recruits have a more distinct pattern than overall migrants. Swaziland's experience with legal migrants is different from that of the other labour-supplying states of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi and Mozambique: it is the only country to have experienced an officially sanctioned increase in numbers. Although the increase is small, it is significant, as it means that an increasing proportion of the workforce in wage employment is in South Africa and not in the domestic economy.

Swaziland is also the only country to have made provision for migration to the mines to

continue. The Fourth National Development Plan states: -

Due to the high population growth rate and the youthful age structure of the population, the demand for formal sector jobs will continue to outstrip the supply of formal sector jobs. Based on present demographic trends applicable to the Fourth Plan period, the estimated gross additions to the labour force will be in the order of 8,500 persons per annum.

It has been forecast, that unless there are additional major new investments over the Fourth Plan period, formal sector employment will grow by 1.7 per cent per year, or by 1,300 positions. An additional 1,200 will be employed through replacement (retirement, death, etc.); and a further 1,200 will be employed as novices (first time employees) in the South African mines and an additional 700 will become self-employed.

Thus, on average during the Fourth Plan period, 4,400 people will find employment in the formal sector. The result is an estimated average increase in the number seeking formal sector employment and not finding it, of 4,100 per annum. Hence, if the elasticity of employment with respect to GDP were to remain at the Third Plan level of 0.72, the real economic growth rate would have to increase to 8.3 per cent per annum, to absorb all the available labour over the Fourth Plan period. This is clearly not possible. (NDP IV, p.45)

Table 6.2.3 Swazi Workers in South Africa by Sex and Sector 1982-1986

Sector	1982		1983		1984		1985		1986	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Agriculture, hunting forestry, fishing	611	25	782	97	532	162	1678	313	910	222
Mining, quarrying (non-affil)	900	-	2152	-	1396	-	2150	-	1148	15
Mining quarrying (affiliated)	9943	-	11476	-	11076	-	13606	-	15466	-
Mining, quarrying (total)	10843	-	13628	-	12472	-	15756	-	11614	15
Manufact	667	46	856	121	797	263	1550	458	1081	261
Electricity, gas and water			45	10	72	10	77	8	89	8
Construction	145	-	82	1	413	1	537	2	163	3
Wholesale and retail trade	152	22	128	21	562	93	209	40	380	88
Transport, storage, and communication	216	105	108	38	236	34	205	40	333	43
Finance and insurance	-	-	62	30	62	15	64	15	63	16
Domestic services	73	577	62	441	228	636	263	759	466	898
Other services	155	22	191	70	191	44	228	53	203	58
Total	12862	797	15944	829	15565	1258	20567	1688	20302	1612

Migrant labour is important, not only because of the income it generates (discussed in the section below) but also because of the employment it provides. In 1986, there were 76,406 Swazis in wage employment within the country and nearly 22,000 in South Africa. Clearly, this is a significant number and it provides an important outlet for job seekers. The Swaziland government would face a very much more difficult task in providing employment, if it were not for the migration option.

### 6.3 Incomes

The migrant workers may choose to send money home to Swaziland in a number of ways as is detailed below.

- i) A migrant employed by TEBA may choose (but is not obliged) to have a portion of his pay deducted each month and sent back to his family or held in Swaziland until his return. This is known as voluntary deferred pay and is the mechanism by which most transfers take place. He may also send money home on an ad hoc basis through TEBA, either as a direct remittance or

through TEBA Savings Fund payments. TEBA has negotiated with the Swazi Bank to cash TEBA cheques and hence TEBA savings are likely to be increasingly adopted.

- ii) The non-TEBA migrant has the option of sending money by postal orders; as cash through the post (although this is risky); as cash with friends; or taking cash and goods at the end of his contract. All these channels are, of course, also open to the TEBA employee.

#### 6.3.1 A Note on Data Limitations for Measuring Migrant Income

Measuring the formal flows through TEBA is not difficult, and data are available as shown in Table 6.3.1.

What is more difficult, is measuring the global flows of migrant income. There are a number of reasons, namely:

- (i) Only money sent via TEBA will actually be formally recorded.

Table 6.3.1 Swazi Migrant Remittances and Deferred Pay (E000)

Year	Remittances	Deferred Pay	Total	Government est.
1967	85	227	312	
1968	98	230	328	
1969	122	245	367	
1970	132	344	476	
1971	124	368	492	
1972	101	474	575	
1973	135	622	757	
1974	191	921	1112	
1975	416	2613	4141	3029
1976	1398	2925	4323	4323
1977	1677	3486	5163	5256
1978	1670	5133	6803	4718
1978	2101	4114	6215	5167
1980	2494	5354	7848	13500
1981	3369	6274	9643	18800
1972	3141	7437	10578	24000
1983	3701	8462	12163	35300
1984	3506	7790	11296	75200
1985	3306	8586	11892	105700
1986	2792	8172	10964	126000
1987	2496	10629	13325	160000
1988	1528	9097	10625	

Sources: TEBA remittances and deferred pay 1967-1976. F. de Vletter et al, "Labour Migration to South Africa: The Swaziland Case Study" in *Migratory Labour in Southern Africa*, ILO, 1985, p.455.  
 1977-1988: Communication from TEBA Head Office.  
 Government estimates 1975-1979: ASB 1980 p.90.  
 1980-1982: National Accounts 1980-1986, Table 5.  
 1983-1987: Central Bank Annual Reports.

(ii) About a third of the registered migrants are not employed by TEBA and there are probably as many again who are illegally employed. This means that there may be 10,000 or more Swazis who do not have access to recorded channels for sending money home.

(iii) TEBA employees will have many ways of sending money other than through the formal channels.

How then can an estimate be made of the size of migrant earnings and remittances? The data

presented in Table 6.3.1. show that government (CSO and Central Bank) has made an attempt to estimate the size of migrant incomes. It is probable that they have over-estimated the size of remittances from 1984 onwards and this can be illustrated by looking at one year. In 1987 the Central Bank estimated that total migrant income was E160 million, but in that year only E13,325,000 was recorded through TEBA. The total earnings of all mine migrants would have been about E144 million for the year (assuming 17,000 people employed and average earnings of E700 per month). The earnings of non-TEBA em-

Table 6.3.2.(a) The Importance of Migration

Year	No. of Migrants (1)	Wage Employ in Swaziland (2)	Total Wage Employment (3)	(1) as % (3) (4)	Remit. E million (5)	GNP E million (6)	(5) as % of (6) (7)
1975	16390	64405	80795	20	3.0	159.5	1.9
1976	20750	66215	86965	24	4.3	183.4	2.3
1977	18195	66225	84420	22	5.3	211.4	2.5
1978	14059	71256	85315	16	4.7	218.2	2.2
1979	13005	65247	78252	17	5.2	277.1	1.9
1980	19853	75124	94977	26	13.5	356.9	3.8
1981	13417	79739	93156	14	18.8	433.5	4.3
1982	13659	77357	91016	15	24.0	500.3	4.8
1983	16773	78609	95382	18	35.3	547.3	6.4
1984	16123	77397	93520	17	75.2	640.9	11.7
1985	22255	72884	95139	23	105.7	728.0	14.5
1986	21914	74405	96319	23	126.0	873.3	14.4
1987	23000 <sup>a</sup>	82237	105237	22	160.0	840.0 <sup>(a)</sup>	19.0
1988	23500 <sup>a</sup>	8788	113888	21	NA	NA	NA

Notes: (a) Estimate by consultants.

Sources: Remittances: Annual Statistical Bulletin and Central Bank of Swaziland. GNP National Accounts Formal Employment and CSO Swazi Migrants : Whiteside

Table 6.3.2.(b) Household Income (Emalangen per month)

Cash	Rural	Urban	National
Wage	105.41	348.38	146.91
Farm	13.49	4.94	12.03
Business	17.21	37.61	20.70
Rent	1.57	85.90	2.76
Remittance from SWZ	25.59	12.00	23.27
Remittance from ABRD	19.41	7.19	17.33
Interest	1.87	3.08	2.07
Miscellaneous income	17.83	10.01	16.50
Total cash	202.38	431.80	241.56
Other	94.09	69.90	89.95
TOTAL INCOME	296.46	501.69	331.52

Source: National Income and Expenditure Survey 1985, Table 26-28.

ployees would have been about E60 million (assuming that there are 10,000 Swazis, legal and illegal, outside the mines and that their average earnings are E500 per month). This means total earnings in 1987 would have been E204 million and it is therefore clear that it is unrealistic to assume that 75 per cent of this would have been remitted. The Central Bank has been appraised of the views expressed in this report and discussions will be held to establish whose views should hold. Currently the bank feels that all incomes earned by Swazi migrants should be regarded as part of Swaziland's income.

### 6.3.2 Importance of Migrant Incomes

Despite the reservations about the global amounts remitted by migrants, it should be stressed that, employment in South Africa is very important to Swaziland and the Swazi

people. About a quarter of the workforce in formal employment is employed in South Africa at wages very much higher than they would expect to earn in Swaziland. The importance of migration is shown in Table 6.3.2.(a).

The importance of migration to individual households is even more marked and is shown in Tables 6.3.2.(a) and 6.3.2.(b).

As can be seen from these tables, 5.2 per cent of the income nationally is derived from remittances from abroad. In the rural areas it is somewhat higher at 6.5 per cent. However, these remittances account for 9.6 per cent of cash incomes, which is a significant proportion.

There is no information in the survey on how these migrants' monies are spent. The overall expenditure is shown in Table 6.3.2.(c) however.

Table 6.3.2.(c) Household Income (percentages)

Cash	Rural	Urban	National
Wage	35.6	69.4	44.3
Farm	4.6	1.0	3.6
Business	5.8	7.5	6.2
Rent	0.5	17.1	0.8
Remittance from SWZ	8.6	2.4	7.0
Remittance from ABRD	6.5	1.4	5.2
Interest	0.6	0.6	0.6
Miscellaneous income	6.0	2.0	5.0
Total cash	68.3	86.1	72.9
Other	31.7	13.9	27.1
<b>TOTAL INCOME</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Table 6.3.2.(d) Average Household Cash Expenditure in Broad Groupings by Urban and Rural Households, 1985 (E per month)

Commodity group	Urban	Rural	National
Food and drink	92.54	62.72	67.32
Alcohol and tobacco	7.41	5.09	5.49
Clothing and footwear	31.72	15.93	18.63
Rent, fuel and power	34.05	11.95	15.73
Furniture and household equipment	53.65	37.74	40.46
Medical and health	5.58	5.69	5.68
Transport and communication	51.24	23.31	28.08
Recreation, entertainment and culture	23.20	7.82	10.45
Other	57.17	11.39	35.80
<b>Total cash expenditure<sup>(a)</sup></b>	<b>356.56</b>	<b>201.66</b>	<b>228.12</b>

Note: (a) Excludes taxes and wage deductions, imputed rent, income in kind and the value of self-consumption of own produce. Includes some savings and other non-consumption outlays.

There is some information on what migrants spend their money on, although it is slightly out of date. A study by de Vletter in 1978 found that the majority of migrants go to work on the mines to earn money to purchase cattle. de Vletter writes: "Target income - as unfashionable as it may be in the literature on southern Africa - still appears to be significant for the external mine migrants. Evidence of this is seen in the classic example, of workers going to the mine to secure lobola (bride-price), a custom which continues to be of great traditional importance.... Apart from specific cases, where miners go to the mines with the intention of purchasing a

specific item, the concept of target income can be extended to include those who work until they feel they have accumulated sufficient funds for their short term needs and possibly for residual investment" (de Vletter in Stal and Bohning p.65).

Data on intended and actual expenditure are shown in Table 6.3.2.(e). As can be seen, cattle rate very high on the list of intended expenditure. It should be noted that cattle represent capital accumulation and wealth, but are not used productively and are grazed on Swazi Nation Land which is already under pressure.

Table 6.3.2.(e) Intended, perceived and actual expenditure patterns of main expenditure items by migrant type and household (various surveys)(in percentages).

A		B	
<i>Outgoing migrants, Survey I</i>		<i>Returned migrants (n = 102)</i>	
<i>Intended expenditure (n = 222)</i>		<i>I = actual expenditure</i>	
		<i>II/III = intended expenditure</i>	
		<i>I. Expenditure while in South Africa</i>	
Cattle	59	Clothing	99
Food and clothing	41	Trunk	24
Building and household requirements	40	Blankets	16
Agricultural requirements	20	Radios/record players	11
School fees	16		
<i>Outgoing migrants, Survey II (n = 165)</i>		<i>II. Expenditure during transition from TEBA to home</i>	
Food and clothing	61	Nothing	52
Cattle	58	Food	22
School fees	14	Clothing/blankets	20
Building only	12	Drink/women	4
Agricultural requirements	13		
		<i>III. Expenditure while at home</i>	
		Cattle	50
		Support family	20
		Bank earnings	15
		Building	13
		Agricultural equipment	8
		School fees	8
		Furniture	4
C		D	
<i>What Swaziland-based workers thought miners spent money on (n = 229)</i>		<i>Swaziland-based workers : Actual expenditure (n = 229)</i>	
Cattle	79	Clothing	89
Clothing and food	71	Food and household goods	88
Blankets	44	School fees	65
Radios/bicycles/cars, etc.		Building	12
Entertainment and beer-drinking		Agricultural requirements	2
Agricultural goods		Cattle	1
Don't know			

Source: de Vletter (1981), p64.

## 6.4 Conclusion

Migration of Swazi to South Africa is important. It has a long history and approximately 25 per cent of employment in the formal sector is in South Africa. While the majority of those employed there work in the mining industry, there are significant numbers in other sectors and the number of illegal migrants can only be guessed.

Swaziland is a member of the Southern African Labour Commission (SALC) which is committed to ending the migratory labour system. Despite this, all the planning for and of employment in Swaziland assumes that miners will continue to be recruited. Discussions with the main recruiting agency indicates that Swazis are highly regarded by employers and so are likely to continue to be employed. In as much as the future of migration will be determined by South African government policy (which is likely to be increasingly important), it seems that the close relationship between the countries will ensure the perpetuation of the system at present levels.

Migrants contribute a considerable sum to the Swazi economy. It is likely that the Central Bank figures are an over-estimate but, nonetheless, the remittances and deferred pay are important and are particularly significant in rural areas.

Migration will receive more attention in the report on "Employment in Swaziland" to be prepared by the authors of this report. There are, however, some areas which can be identified as

constraints and opportunities. Perhaps most important is, that there has been no attempt to assess the loss of skilled and professional Swazis to South Africa. Hearsay evidence suggests a considerable outflow of trained Swazis seeking the higher wages and greater opportunities available to them in South Africa. This needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency.

Secondly, Swaziland is not making the best use of either the migrants or their money. Migrants return with skills, or at least with the discipline of mine work instilled in them. It would seem that they would make good employees and might also be a potential source of entrepreneurship. There are examples from other countries, where attempts have been made to integrate returning migrants, and there may be some lessons for Swaziland.

At present, most of the accumulated capital is put into cattle which exacerbates overgrazing on SNL. It seems that consideration should be given to putting this money to more productive use. This would need careful consideration by researchers versed in the intricacies of Swazi traditions.

Migrants represent a drain of young men, but also an opportunity, because of the wealth, both in experience and money, that they bring back. Despite the Swazi assumption that migration will continue in perpetuity, however, this may not be the case, and thus the benefits of migration should be maximised now.

## Small-Scale Enterprises (SSE)

Small-scale enterprises, were defined in the terms of reference, as entities employing 25 persons or less. The data collected by the Central Statistical Office on employment in the private sector, are broken down by industry group and the number of establishments but the size distribution is not recorded. In 1986 the private sector employed 52,970 persons in 1,637 establishments.

The most complete data currently available, that permit a breakdown of employment by size, are contained in the records of the National Provident Fund (NPF). The NPF has a listing of all firms employing one or more Swazis. It is possible that the NPF data underestimate the employment, as many of the small 'informal' enterprises will not register with the NPF.

A survey of the small-scale sector, funded by CARE, is currently under way. Earlier work on the informal sector by Professor Matsebula, focussed on identifying the characteristics of the entrepreneurs employing a small number of workers. This work is more qualitative and cannot be used as a data base of the small-scale sector, and consequently we have used the NPF data.

Table 7.1.(a) Small-scale Enterprises by Region

Region	%
Hhohho	41.1
Manzini	41.1
Shiselweni	10.3
Lubombo	7.5
Total	100.0

### 7.1 Small Enterprises

The National Provident Fund data provide a listing of all firms with 25 Swazi employees or less in the following categories:

- (a) Manufacturing
- (b) Construction
- (c) Wholesalers
- (d) Retailers, restaurants and bars
- (e) Transport and travel
- (f) Finance and business services
- (g) Other services

These data are presented in Tables 7.1(a) and 7.1(b). The breakdown by activity and region, and also activity and size, is presented in Tables 7.1(c) and 7.1(d).

### 7.2 Data Limitations

The NPF data cover 59,994 Swazi employers. SSE employing 25 Swazis or less account for 11 per cent of the total. In 1986 the total number of people employed in the public and private sectors was 76,404. The private sector accounted for almost 70 per cent of the total. Whilst it is mandatory to register with the NPF, it would appear that there is only an 80 per cent compliance relative to the total modern sector employment. However, part of the difference is accounted for by non-citizens, who do not register, and these account for over 3 000. This indicates that approximately 13,400 Swazis are not registered with the NPF.

It is difficult to provide time-series data, as it was only from 1980 that enterprises employing less than 25 Swazis were obliged to register with the NPF. Further, it is unlikely that all SSE com-

**Table 7.1.(b) Number of enterprises by Region and Size**

Region	Size (no. of employees)					Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	
Hhohho	303	87	53	37	7	487
Manzini	298	93	49	26	20	486
Shiselweni	94	18	5	3	2	122
Lubombo	62	18	5	4	0	87
Total	757	216	112	70	29	1184

**Table 7.1.(c) Number of Small Enterprises by Activity and Region**

Region	Activity							Total
	RRB	M	C	T&T	F&BS	W	O	
Hhohho	280	20	25	28	71	7	56	487
Manzini	319	16	21	32	25	11	62	486
Shiselweni	99	1	1	6	2	1	12	122
Lubombo	59	-	-	12	-	1	17	89
Total	757	37	47	78	98	20	147	1184

Notes: RRB = Retailer, restaurants and bars  
M = Manufacturing  
C = Construction  
T&T = Transport & Travel  
F&BS = Financial & business services  
W = Wholesalers  
O = Other services

Source: National Provident Fund Data.

**Table 7.1.(d) Small Enterprises by Activity and Size**

Type of Industry	Size (no. of employees)					Total Employees	Total
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25		
Manufacturing	12	10	7	4	4	37	352
Construction	19	16	7	5	0	47	342
Wholesalers	12	2	3	1	2	20	145
Retailers, Bars & Restaurants	511	131	63	38	14	757	4027
Transport & Travel	54	16	1	5	2	78	400
Financial & Business Services	65	10	13	8	2	98	585
Other Services	84	31	18	9	5	147	937
Total Firms	757	216	112	70	29	1184	6790

plied in the first year. Thus, an examination of the trend from 1980-87 would reflect both the registration of existing SSEs and the establishment of new activities.

Earlier data compiled by SEDCO are shown in Table 7.1.(e), which lists employment on SEDCO

estates for the period 1972-1978. If 1975 is not considered because of doubts relating to its accuracy, it appears that SEDCO created about seven new jobs a year on its estates over the six-year period ending in 1978.

**Table 7.1.(e) Employment in SEDCO Assisted Enterprises**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Full-time employers</i>
1972	208
1973	237
1974	272
1975	133
1976	244
1977	245
1978	248

*Notes:* Does not include Building construction and entrepreneurs outside the estates. Doubt must be expressed about the accuracy of the 1975 figure. It is probable that there was a low response from enterprises on the Mbabane estate.

*Source:* SEDCO Seventh Survey on Performance of SEDCO Assisted Enterprises December 1978 - March 1979.

# 8

## *Private Sector Development: Constraints and Opportunities*

In preparing the report, a number of constraints facing the private sector became apparent. A smaller number of opportunities for development were also identified and these are outlined below.

### **8.1 The Land Question**

Undoubtedly the land question is an important policy issue, and this this is linked with the royal decree.

#### *8.1.1 Land Tenure*

As mentioned earlier, land in Swaziland is divided into two categories: Swazi Nation Land (SNL) and Title Deed Land (TDL). The latter is sometimes referred to as Individual Tenure Land. The distinction arises because of the granting of concessions to white farmers, traders and missionaries mainly in the period 1879-1907. They understood themselves to have been granted title to land in perpetuity, but in contrast, the chief granting concessions understood that, in accordance with Swazi custom, the land was granted only for the life of the concessionaire. In 1907 the British administration divided the land into Swazi Nation, Title and Crown Land. The King and Nation then sought to buy back land and, by independence in 1968, had increased SNL to 55 per cent of the total holding from the 1907 figure of 37 per cent. The repurchase of land subsequently has continued, and is one of the activities carried out by Tibiyo.

The ownership of Swazi Nation Land rests with the King who holds it in trust for the Nation. Land is divided into chiefdoms and each

chief allocates land for homesteads and arable farming, the balance being for communal grazing. Land is allocated for the lifetime of the head of the homestead although, in practice, widows and sons may retain the allocation. In theory there is no security of tenure. However, it is important to note that all Swazis, as a matter of birthright, are entitled to an allocation of land. This counterbalances the lack of tenure. Title Deed Land, as the name suggests, is held in perpetuity and may be inherited, bought, sold or given away. Non-Swazi citizens may own land, but transactions must be approved by the Land Control Board.

#### *8.1.2 Control of Title Deed Land*

The Land Control Board was established in 1972 in terms of the Land Speculation Control Act. Transactions controlled by this Act are:

“the sale, transfer, lease, mortgage, exchange or other disposal of land to a person who is not-

- a) a citizen of Swaziland
- b) a private company or co-operative society all of whose members are citizens of Swaziland
- c) a person listed in the schedule to the act (e.g. the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank, Barclays Bank of Swaziland Ltd., parastatal bodies and municipal authorities);”

“the issue, sale, transfer, mortgage or any other disposal of, or dealing with any share in a private company or co-operative society, which for the time being owns land in Swaziland, to or with a person who is not a Swaziland citizen, but does not include-

- a) the transmission of land or shares by virtue of the will or intestacy of a deceased person;

- b) a donation by a parent to his descendants;
- c) a sale in execution or a judgement of any court;
- d) a sale by a trustee of an insolvent estate or the liquidator of a company or co-operative society in liquidation."

The Land Control Board will give consent, if the transaction is desirable for development of the land, and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism can give a binding recommendation on this. The Act further provides that-

"The Minister may, by notice published in the Gazette, exempt:

- a) any land or share, or any class of land or share; or
- b) any controlled transaction, or any class of controlled transaction; or
- c) any person in respect of controlled transactions or a class of controlled transaction,

from all or any of the provisions of this act, on such conditions as he may deem fit to impose."

In general, land was not regarded as a problem for private sector development until a decree was published at the end of September 1989.

### 8.1.3 The Royal Land Decree

The exact wording of the decree was:

"The Deeds Registry Act 1968 is amended by adding the following new section after section 97:

"Power to exempt or give directives:

"98. The Minister [of Justice] may, by notice in the Gazette:

- a) Exempt any person or any transaction from any provision of this Act or any other law made thereunder; or
- b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or any other law, issue directives to the Registrar and the Registrar shall comply with any such directive."

This decree effectively gives the Minister of Justice, power to intervene in any property transaction. The Minister may determine who can buy any piece of property and at what price. It was reported that there was immediate concern in the business community: banks argued that all property they held as collateral was valueless; businessmen and farmers feared for their security; and even ordinary homeowners wondered where they were left. It was felt that the property market was effectively abolished. (African Business January, 1989 No. 125; Africa Analysis, 25 November 1988 No: 61).

Representations were made by the Swaziland Federation of Employers and the Law Society. The King later announced "that the misunderstanding which has arisen as a result of the recent decree amending the Deeds of Registry Act has been taken care of". The Prime Minister's office subsequently issued a statement that: "His Majesty's government is fully aware of the importance attached to the security of land title by investors and financial institutions." It went on to reaffirm "... Swaziland's declared economic policy of private enterprise and the encouragement of industrial development".

As African Business noted, and this has been confirmed in discussions with a wide range of businessmen, the established business community was mollified by these statements to some extent. Potential investors, however, want more than assurances; they want the decree to be revoked. There is also a reluctance among existing businessmen to commit money for expansion while the decree remains on the statute book.

### 8.1.4 The Challenge

The Swaziland government faces two challenges with regard to land. The first is to convince the business community and investors that land-holdings are secure.

The second challenge is to develop Swazi Nation Land to its full potential. As has been shown in the analysis of agriculture and GDP, SNL has lagged behind Title Deed Land in productivity and output. This is a serious matter when population growth is considered.

## 8.2 Promoting the "Haven for Investment"

There has, over the past five years, been growing pressure for sanctions against, and disinvestment from, South Africa. This has led to the creation of a window of opportunity for attracting new investors to Swaziland. In 1984, it was evident that the country was losing investors to South Africa. Neither Swaziland, nor any of the other countries of the region could compete with the incentives offered in the South African homelands and other decentralised areas. The political upheaval in South Africa in 1984, and resultant world reaction, changed this state of affairs.

Investors started looking to other countries in the Southern African Customs Union for two main reasons. First, by relocating they could

continue to supply goods to South African markets without attracting the disapproval of the world community and on a duty-free basis. Second, and more commonly, exporting from one of these countries, enabled them both to retain traditional overseas and African markets and develop new ones. As investment or investigations took place, other advantages became apparent.

Swaziland has been the most successful country in the region in attracting new investment, and a recent study found that there were a number of reasons for this. Heading the list was the Swaziland market, followed by the general environment; access to the black African market; low labour costs; access to the South African market; government policy towards business; and access to markets outside Africa (de Vletter in Whiteside 1989). Swaziland heads the list of countries that will be considered by investors to the region.

Some years ago, it was noted by observers that the challenge for Swaziland was not to attract investors, but to keep them. It is likely that this stage may have been passed and that Swaziland may have entered a phase where growth will be sustained.

The challenge for Swaziland is to maintain the momentum of industrial development. The country is, in the Southern African context, a haven for investors. This role must be maintained and this will require some aggressive and imaginative marketing.

### 8.3 Filling Gaps in the Market

In the de Vletter study of investment in Swaziland referred to above, it was found that the majority of firms had established there to take advantage of the local market. The study was carried out in 1986, and since then, many of the new firms have set up to supply external markets. Despite this, there are opportunities to develop goods and services to meet the local markets. Two examples illustrate this: at the time of writing, there does not appear to be a qualified and equipped toolmaker in the country; and it is reported that one of the furniture manufacturers has more orders than he can supply and is constrained by space and personnel rather than the market.

A review of the imports, shows that there are areas where investors might profitably seek to supply the local market. The rapid growth in GDP over the past few years and the growing population, would indicate that the local market is also growing and becoming more sophisti-

cated. It would therefore seem, that opportunities exist and the challenge is to encourage entrepreneurs to identify and exploit them.

Without doubt, the major drawback at present, is the ability to export to markets around the world relatively easily. Membership of SACU, Lomé and the PTA, together with bilateral trade arrangements, means that Swaziland-made goods have access to markets in most of the globe.

There are gaps in the market, however, and the opportunity to find and fill them should be one of the main areas for promoting Swaziland.

One area where there is potential for investment and development is in housing. The problem of developing low- to middle-income housing and upgrading squatter areas is one that has not received sufficient attention in Swaziland in recent years. It is a large and growing problem and, as the government is now addressing it, there will be further opportunity for private sector involvement.

High-income housing is in short supply and there is evidence to suggest, that the real estate sector is growing rapidly. Again, this is an area with potential for private sector involvement.

### 8.4 Parastatals and Tibiyo

One of the commentators on the 1989 budget stated: "The drag of a number of parastatals on the economy, even over a buoyant period, calls for surgery and the exertion of much business discipline. Hopefully, political and social pressures will not hinder this implementation" (Times of Swaziland, 21 February 1989). As was shown in Section 5, the parastatals are, on the whole, a drain on the government budget. It is necessary that their role be carefully examined, with a view to either improving their efficiency, or at the very least, reducing inefficiency. It is hoped that the proposed Public Enterprise Monitoring Unit will assist in identifying or implementing the necessary remedial measures. If this does not happen, then the parastatals will continue, in many instances, to offer poor service while being a drain on government finance.

The role of Tibiyo has strong traditional and cultural links with the royal family. Nonetheless, it is in both their and the nation's interests, that it be run efficiently and make a profit.

## 8.5 Government Inefficiency and Interference

One of the constraints on the private sector in Swaziland, is the government. As has been rightly stated, "relative to most other countries in Africa, most firms are virtually free of government interference", (Dimpex, July 1987, p.23). However, there are areas where the government role constitutes a bottleneck and these need to be identified and acted on. An example of this is the perennial issue of residence permits. Despite promises that the process of issuing resident permits would be speeded up and five year permits would be issued, this has not happened and it continues to be an area of frustration for investors old and new.

## 8.6 Skilled Workers

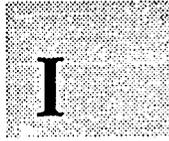
A constant complaint from the private sector, is the lack of skilled Swazi workers, especially in

the technical fields. This was reflected in the de Vletter survey and continues to be a constraint. This has been identified as a problem by the World Bank and USAID, and it is evident that both long-term investment and short-term training programmes are needed.

## 8.8 Inflation and Devaluation

Because of the close ties between the South African and Swaziland economies, Swaziland tends to import some of the South African problems. Heading the list are inflation and devaluation. South African inflation currently stands at approximately 15 per cent and this is carried across the border. Swaziland is part of the CMA, and the lilangeni and rand are tied. The result is that, as the rand has fallen (partly because of political pressures), the lilangeni has fallen as much. The lilangeni may therefore be slightly undervalued at present, an unique situation in the developing world.

# *Appendices*



## Scope of Work

### SCOPE OF WORK FOR THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN SWAZILAND FOR MAPS TO BE UNDERTAKEN BY CAPRICORN AFRICA ECONOMIC ASSOCIATES

1. The contractor will identify data sources and develop reliable statistics that describe the private sector contribution to GDP, export earnings, investment, savings and employment, at both the national and sectoral levels.

(a) These statistics will, to the extent possible, cover the period 1967 to 1988. Where data are not available for 1988, the Contractor may have to use estimates or omit that year from the estimates. In all cases the Contractor will, subject to data availability, provide at least a ten year spread for the estimates specified below.

(b) These statistics should come from the most recent and reliable sources available.

(c) Sectors of interest are: Agriculture, Agroindustry, Finance, Manufacturing, Mining, Commerce, and other Services. Within each of these sectors, data will be broken down at the following level of detail, unless otherwise specified:

(i) Agribusiness production: livestock/meat products, dairy products, processed fruits (canning), cotton ginning, wood products (timber, charcoal, pulp, etc.) sugar (including bakery, confectionery), brewing products, beverages, agriculture inputs (feed mill, fertiliser, seeds, implements, other), and other.

(ii) Finance: commercial and development banks, building societies, non-bank financial institutions, insurance companies, and other.

(iii) Manufacturing: handicraft (pottery, jewelry,

etc.), clothing (textiles), footwear and leather goods, plastics, bricks, metal products, and other manufactures.

(iv) Services: sales/repairs of vehicles, transportation (including air, road, rail), building and construction, communications, tourism, and other services.

(v) Commerce: retail and wholesale storefront, and trading.

(vi) Mining and Quarrying: asbestos, coal, diamond, stone quarries.

(vii) Agriculture: fruit, timber, cotton, beef, and sugar production only.

2. Using Lotus (or another comparable spreadsheet program), the contractor will incorporate the statistics identified and developed in point no.1 into a matrix which will be used to estimate the following parameters at both the national, sectoral and subsectoral level (as described in 1.c. above):

(a) Contribution of private sector to GDP 1967 to 1988 (or for the most recent years available).

(b) Contribution of private sector to employment (Swazi and expatriate if available) for 1967 to 1988 (or for the most recent years available).

(c) Contribution of private sector to fiscal revenue, compared to other sources of revenue (migrant labour, SACU receipts). This will be done for the years 1967 to 1988 at the sectoral level only.

(d) Contribution of private sector to new investment 1967 to 1988 (at the sectoral level only).

- (e) Contribution of private sector to foreign exchange generation (1967 to 1988 by subsector).
3. The contractor will also collect data to estimate the following:
- (a) Contribution of internal and external sources to credit availability (1967 to 1988 at the national level only).
  - (b) Government budget (central and parastatal) as percentage of GDP (1967 to 1988).
  - (c) Tibiyo equity shares by industry sector.
  - (d) Swaki,SIDC/NIDCI equity positions by industry sector.
  - (e) Government expenditures by destination (1967 to 1988).
  - (f) Imports as a percentage of total supply of goods by subsector (1967 to 1988), from RSA and to the extent possible, from other countries.
  - (g) Exports to RSA, EEC, and other countries by subsector (1967 to 1988).
  - (h) In addition the Contractor will provide a description/assessment of the role of the multinational corporations in the economy.
4. The Contractor will identify and develop descriptive statistics on the 'major' parastatals, including:
- (a) The contribution of each parastatal to GDP (1967 to 1988).
  - (b) Contribution of each parastatal to direct and indirect employment.
  - (c) Contribution of each parastatal to foreign exchange generation and to volume of exports.
  - (d) Financial results (profits and losses) for parastatals (1967- 1988).
  - (e) Parastatal losses (or profits) as a percentage of their contribution to GDP and as a percentage of foreign exchange generated.
- (f) The contractor should provide an estimate (for the most recent year available) of the total contribution to employment and/of GDP for the parastatals for which the data in paragraphs 4.a through 4.e was obtained (e.g. in other words, be able to show what is meant by 'major').
5. The Contractor will identify statistics on migrant labour (broken down into 'mining' and 'other' income) 1967 to 1988, including:
- (a) Migrant labour wages as a percentage of GDP.
  - (b) Contribution of migrant labour income to fiscal revenue.
  - (c) Primary uses of migrant labour income, e.g., amount destined to consumption and to investment (reliable data may not be available to estimate this, but the contractor should make every effort to produce at least a rough estimate of these parameters).
6. The Contractor will identify and develop, subject to data being available, descriptive statistics on small scale enterprises (SSE's) in all the sectors noted in Item 1 above, particularly their contribution to GDP (by sector if possible) and employment (Swazi and expatriate) for the most recent years available.
- Small scale enterprises are defined here as under E100,000 in capital and employing fewer than 25 employees.
7. The Contractor will develop a set of high quality graphics which will illustrate the data estimates described in nos. 1 through 6 above. The Contractor will also be expected to include a diskette with a copy of the spreadsheet as part of the deliverables.
8. The Contractor will provide bi-weekly updates to the Mission and Mr Derek von Wissel on the progress towards the objectives specified above.



## *People Consulted for the Private Sector Study*

### **Government**

Central Statistical Office: D M Lukhele, Government Statistician.

Central Statistical Office: G Gama, Agricultural Statistics.

Central Statistical Office: M Hlope, National Accounts.

Department of Labour: R Bhembe, Labour Commissioner.

Department of Economic Planning: J P Holla, Economic Planning Advisor.

Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism: S M Magagula, Senior Planning Officer.

### **Parastatals**

Central Bank of Swaziland: G Mduli, Head of Research.

Central Bank of Swaziland: S Matsebula, Research Officer.

Swaziland Railway: J Avery, General Manager.

### **Donors**

Commonwealth Development Corporation: John Canty.

British High Commission: Graeme Gibson, Aid/Commercial Attache.

USAID: H Johnson, Deputy Director. \*

USAID: A Ruiz de Gamboa, Regional Economist.

### **Private Sector**

Cargo Carriers: B Britz, Branch Manager.

Federation of Swaziland Employers: Peter Dodds, Director.

Khalipha Investments (Pty) Ltd.: Scott A Reid, Joint Managing Director.

Manica Freight Services: Richard Tiddy, General Manager.

Protea Piggs Peak Hotel: Bernard M Casser, General Manager.

Shell Oil -Swaziland (Pty) Ltd: O B Makwele, Director.

Swaziland Brewers Limited: Rudolph Narvis, Personnel Manager.

Swaziland Citrus Board: R E Lockyer, Manager.

Swaziland Industrial Development Company Ltd.: S Potter, General Manager.

Swaziland Fruit Cannery: Richard J Hulley, General Manager.

Swazi Paper Mills: Mike Fisher, Executive Manager.

Swaziland Plantations: John More, Managing Director.

The Employment Bureau of Africa: J W Olivier, Manager.

Unitrans Swaziland: John Tavendale, Managing Director.

Usutu Pulp Co. Ltd.: Antonio Coelho Viegas, Shipping Administrator.

Union Bank of Swaziland Limited: Andy McGuire, Consultant.

Ubombo Ranches: R Seal, Personnel Manager.

Vuvulane Irrigated Farms: P Arnot, Accountant.

# III

## *List Of Publications Issued by the Department of Planning and Statistics*

### **ANNUAL STATISTICAL BULLETIN:**

1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983;  
1984; 1985; 1986.

### **AGRICULTURE:**

Agricultural Sample Census  
(Swazi National Land) 1971/72

Agricultural Sample Census 1983/84 Phase I  
Census of Agriculture 1983/84

Annual Survey of Swazi Nation Land : 1976/77;  
1977/78; 1978/79; 1979/80; 1980/81; 1981/82;  
1982/83 ALL.

Census of Individual Tenure Farms: 1975/76;  
1979/80; 1980/81; 1983/84.

Commercial Timber Plantation and Wood: Pro-  
ducts Statistics 1977; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981;  
1982; 1983.

Census of Industrial Production 1976; 1977; 1978;  
1979; 1980 1981; 1982; 1983 ALL.

Economic Review 1987; 1988.

### **EDUCATION STATISTICS:**

1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983; 1984;  
1985; 1986; 1987.

### **EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES:**

1976; 1977; 1978; 1979; 1980; 1981; 1982; 1983;  
1984; 1985; 1986 ALL.

### **IMPORT AND EXPORT LIST:**

National Accounts 1975-1981; 1976-1982; 1977-  
1983; 1978-1984; 1979-1985; 1980-1986.

### **POPULATION CENSUS:**

Report on the 1966 Swaziland Population Cen-  
sus.

1976 population census volume I.

1976 population census volume II.

1976 population census volume III.

### **PRIMARY AND SECONDARY LIST 1987.**

REVIEW OF THE IRON ORE CUM RAILWAY  
PROJECT

SKILLS FOR THE FUTURE

STATISTICAL NEWS (Quarterly) 4/88

SWAZILAND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN:

Third Plan.

Fourth Plan.

# IV

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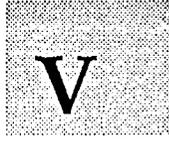
- Robert H. Davics, Dan O'Meara and Sipho Dlamini. *The Kingdom of Swaziland: A Profile*, Zed Books Ltd., London, 1985.
- Michael F. Stephen. " 'Small is Beautiful' an overview of the Swazi Economy" in John Daniel and Michael F. Stephen (eds.), *Historical Perspectives on the Political Economy of Swaziland : Selected Articles*, Social Science Research Unit, University of Swaziland, 1986.
- F. de Vletter et al, "Labour Migration in Swaziland" in W. R. Rochning (ed.), *Black Migration to South Africa: A Selection of Policy-Oriented Research*, ILO, 1981, p.45.
- F. de Vletter et al, "Labour Migration to South Africa: The Swaziland Case Study" in *Migratory Labour in Southern Africa*, ILO, 1985, p.455.
- F. de Vletter. "Footloose Foreign Investment in Swaziland" in Alan W. Whiteside (ed.), *Industrialisation and Investment Incentives in Southern Africa*, Natal University Press, Pietermaritzburg, 1989.
- "Tibiyo Taka Ngwane: A Nation in Progress", an undated brochure produced by the Projects Division of Tibiyo Taka Ngwane in collaboration with the Swazi Observer and Jubilee Printing and Publishing.
- Barclays Bank. "Swaziland A Businessman's Profile", Mbabane, 1986.
- The Swaziland Industrial Development Company Ltd. "SIDC" brochure (undated).
- The Economist Intelligence Unit. "Country Profile 1988-89: Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland"

## Official Documents Consulted

### 1. Central Statistical Office.

- 1.1 Annual Statistical Bulletins 1968 to 1986.
- 1.2 Agriculture:
  - Agriculture Sample Census  
(Swazi National Land) 1971/72
  - Agricultural Sample Census 1983/84 Phase 1
  - Census of Agriculture 1983/84
  - Annual Survey of Swazi National Land: 1976/77; 1977/78; 1978/79; 1979/80; 1980/81; 1981/82; 1982/83 ALL
  - Census of Individual Tenure Farms: 1975/76; 1979/80; 1980/81; 1983/84.
- 1.3 Industry.
  - Census of Industrial Production 1976-1983.

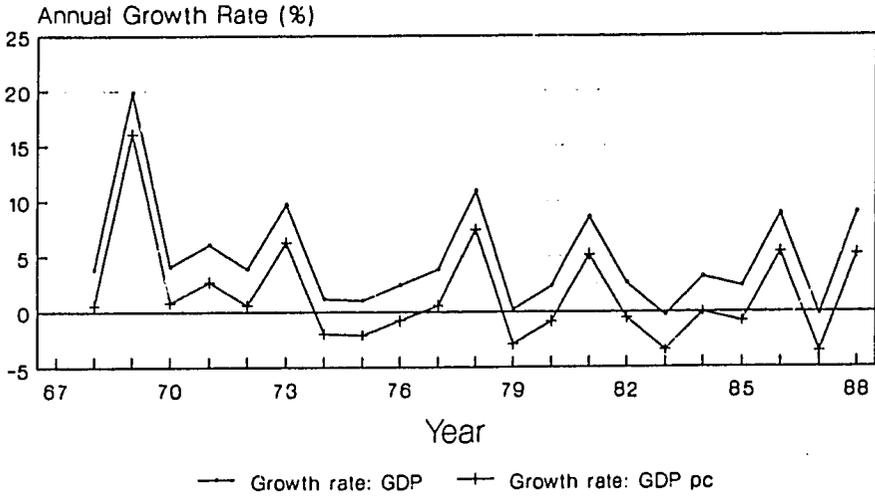
- 1.4 Employment and Wages Surveys.
  - 1.5 National Accounts Data 1975-1981; 1976-1982; 1977-1983; 1978-1984; 1979-1985; 1980-1986.
  - 1.6 Population Census.
    - Report on the 1966 Swaziland Population Census.
    - 1976 Population Census Report.
    - Highlights of the 1986 Population Census.
  - 1.7 Economic reviews.
  - 1.8 Swaziland National Development Plans. Second Plan, Third Plan, Fourth Plan.
2. Annual Treasury Expenditure Reports.
  3. Annual Reports of the Labour



## *Graphics for MAPS Presentation*

# MAPS Figure 1

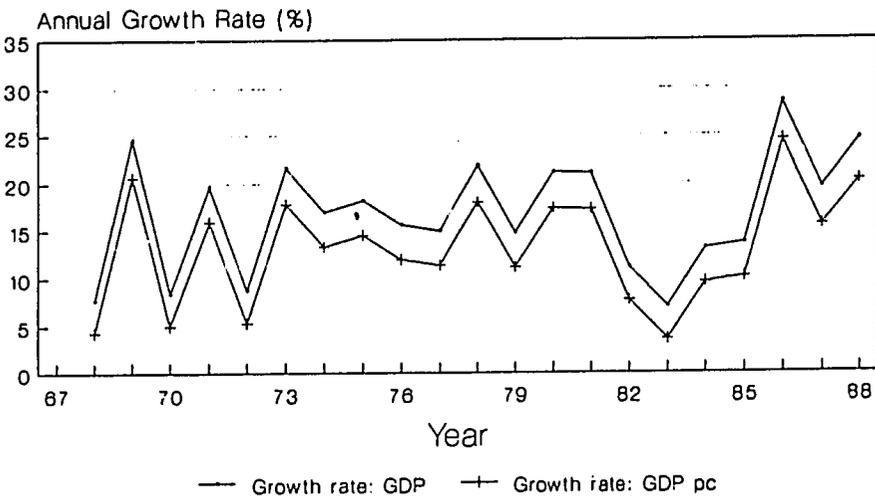
## Performance of the Economy 1967 - 1988 (GDP: Constant 1980 Prices)



SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1968-1986; EPO:  
Economic Review and Outlook 1989

# MAPS Figure 2

## Performance of the Economy 1967 - 1988 (GDP: Current Prices)

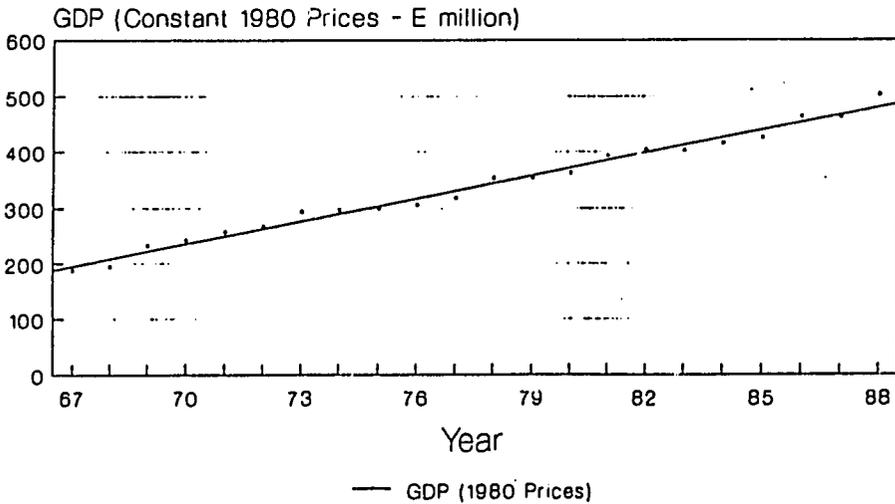


SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1968-1986; EPO:  
Economic Review and Outlook 1989

## MAPS Figure 3

### Economic Performance 1967 - 1988

#### Trend in GDP (Constant 1980 Prices)



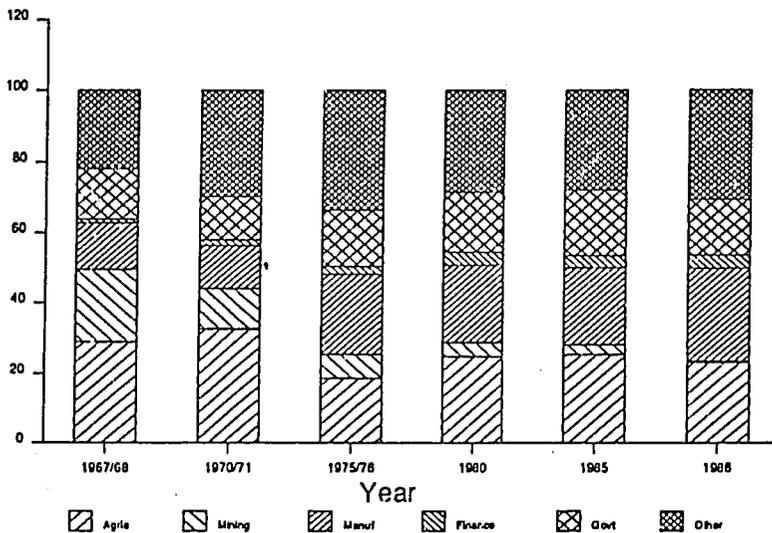
SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1968 - 1986; EPO: Economic Review & Outlook 1989

## MAPS Figure 4

### Economic Structure 1967 - 1988

#### Agriculture dominant, but increasingly diversified

Sectoral contribution to GDP (Factor Cost, Constant 1980 Prices) (%)



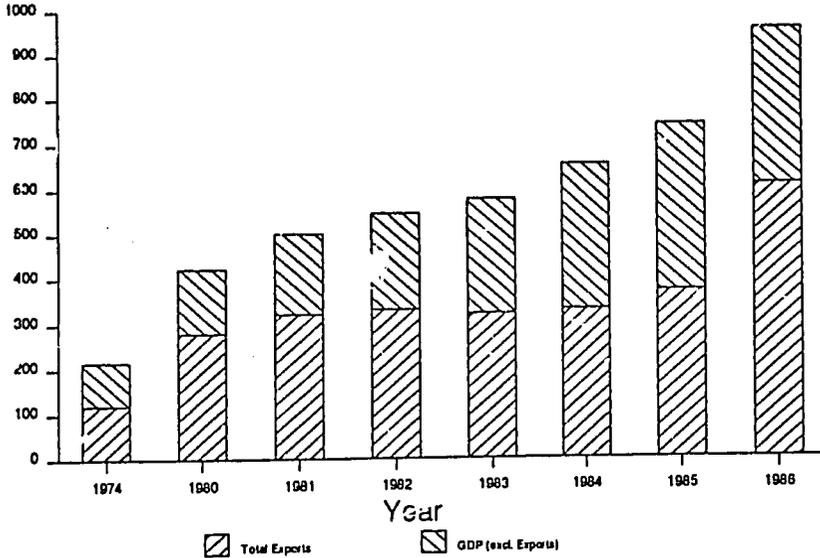
SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1968 - 1986; EPO: Economic Review & Outlook 1989

## MAPS Figure 5

### Economic Structure 1974 - 1986

#### An Open Economy: Exports as a Proportion of GDP

GDP at current market prices (E million)



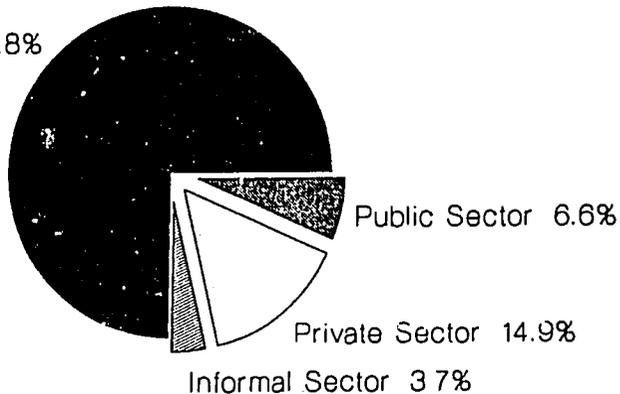
SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1974 - 1986.

## MAPS Figure 6

### Economic Structure: Employment (Percent)

#### A large traditional farm structure

Traditional Sector 74.8%

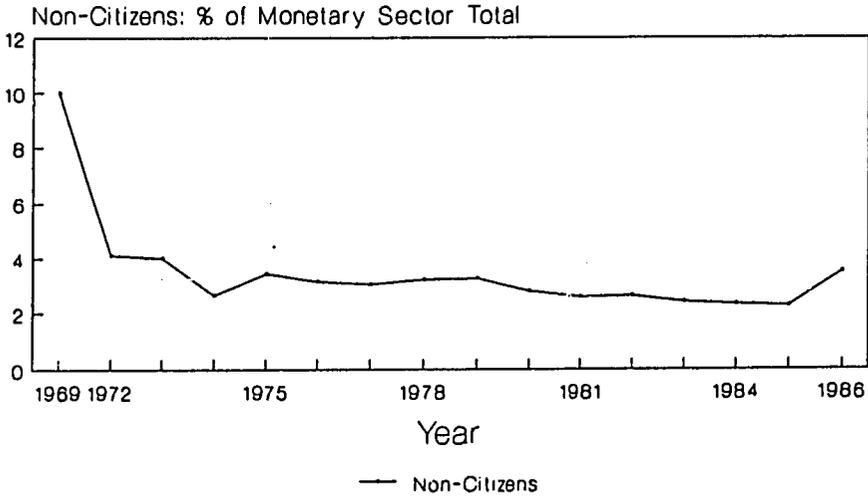


SOURCE: CSO: Employment & Wages Survey, 1986

# MAPS Figure 7

## Economic Structure 1969 - 1986

### Non-Citizens: Monetary Sector Employment

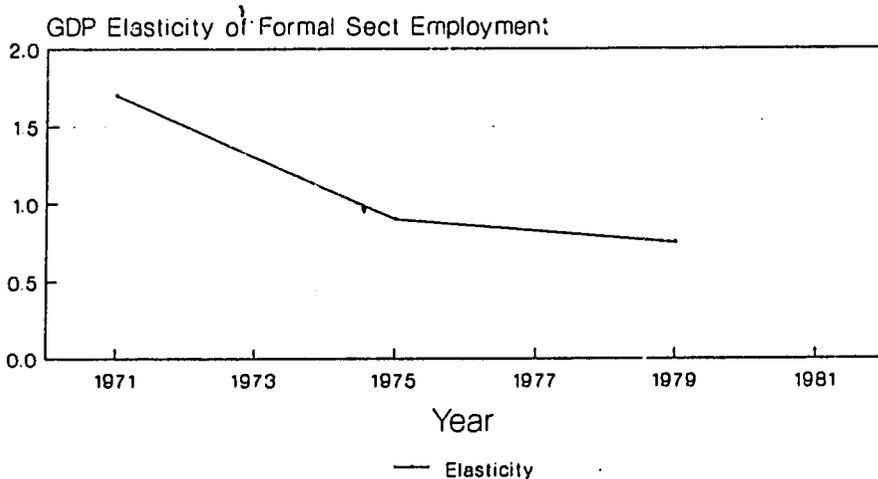


SOURCE: CSO: Employment and Wages Survey  
1969-1986

# MAPS Figure 8

## Economic Structure 1971 - 1980

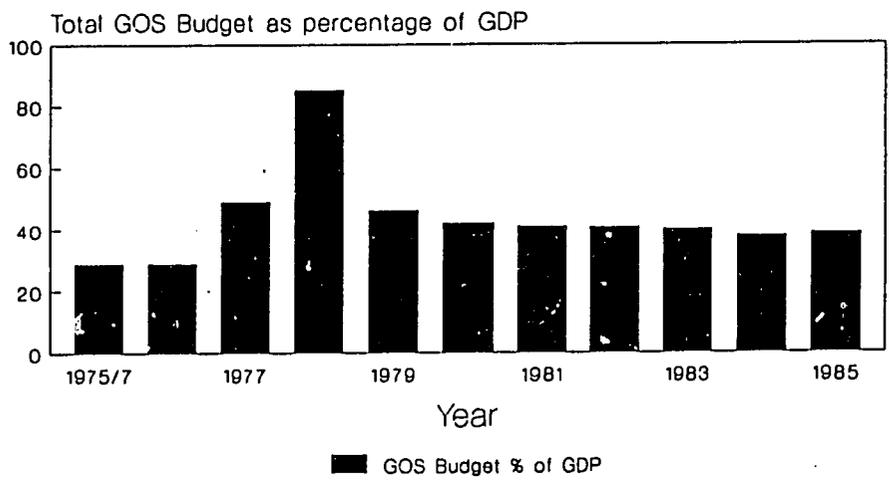
### Industry growing more Capital Intensive



SOURCE: De Vletter, F (1989) in  
A Whiteside (ed), Industrialization and  
Investment Incentives in Southern Africa

## MAPS Figure 9

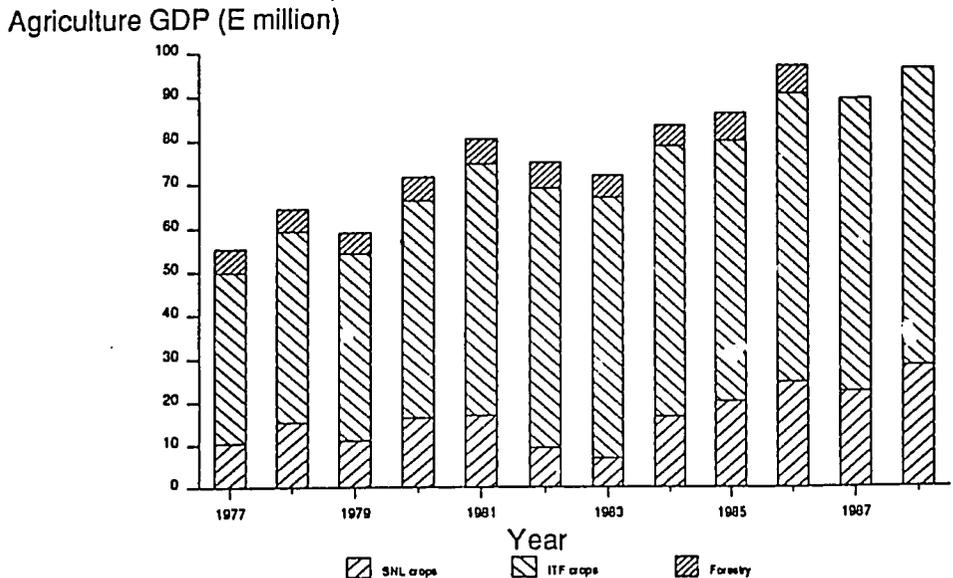
### The Minor and Declining Role of Direct Government Participation in Production



SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1975 - 1986; National Accounts Swaziland 1975-1981, 1978-1984, 1980-1986

## MAPS Figure 10

### Agriculture 1977 - 1988 ITF and SNL Contribution to GDP (Constant 1980 Prices)

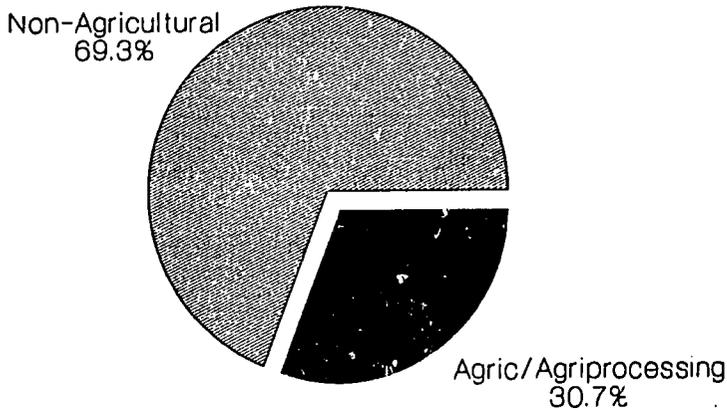


SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1968 - 1986; EPO: Economic Review & Outlook 1989

# MAPS Figure 11

## Agriculture

### Contribution to Monetary Employment

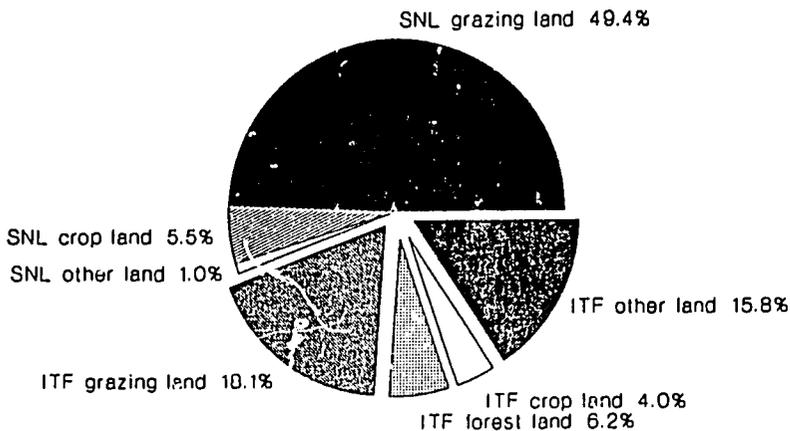


SOURCE: CSO: Employment & Wages Survey, 1986

# MAPS Figure 12

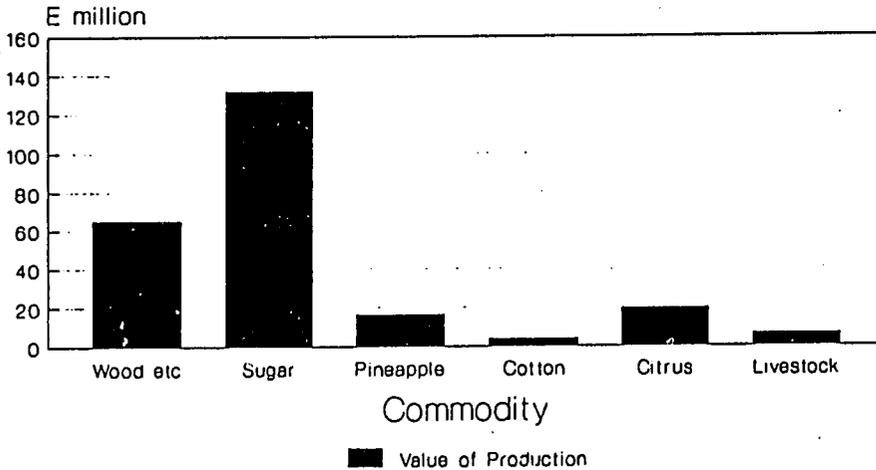
## Agriculture 1986

### Land Use Patterns: ITF & SNL



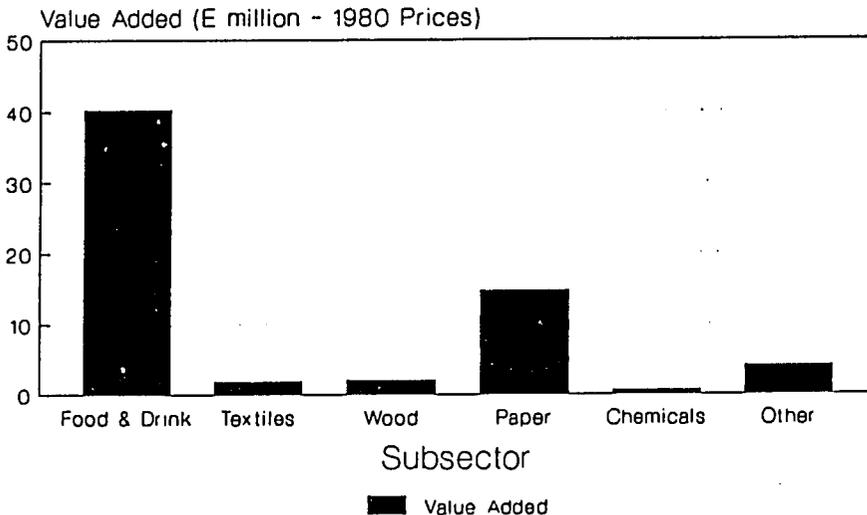
SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1986

## MAPS Figure 13 Agriculture Production 1986 (Constant 1980 Prices)



SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1986; EPO:  
Economic Review & Outlook 1989;  
Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Reports

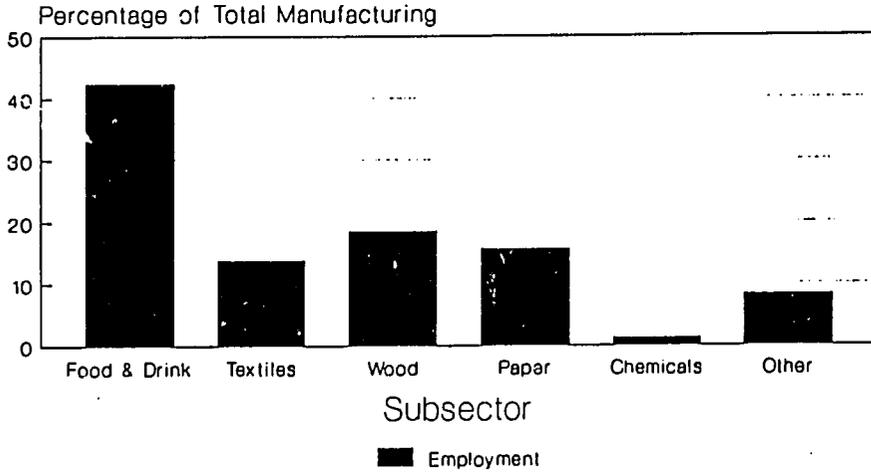
## MAPS Figure 14 The Manufacturing Sector 1985 67 % of Value Added from Agroprocessing



SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1985, 1986

## MAPS Figure 15

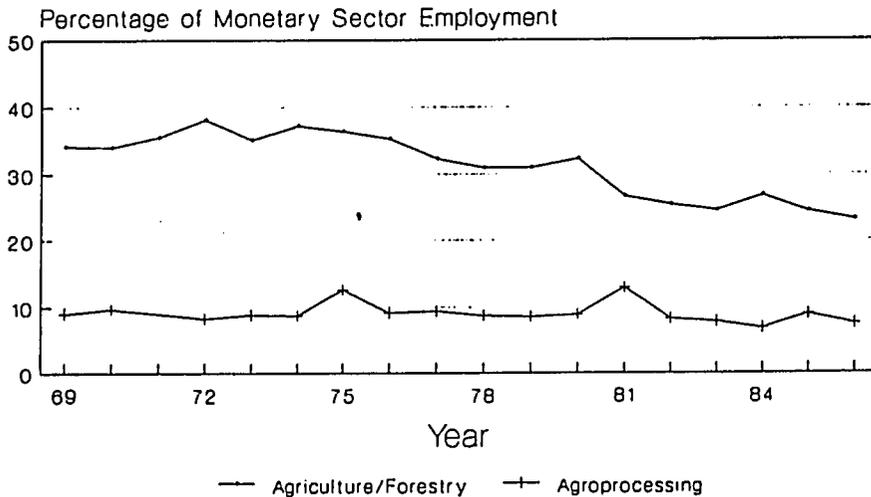
### Employment in Manufacturing 1986 Subsector Contributions to Total



Agroprocessing and related activities •  
90% of Private Sector Employment.  
SOURCE: CSO: Employment & Wages 1986

## MAPS Figure 16

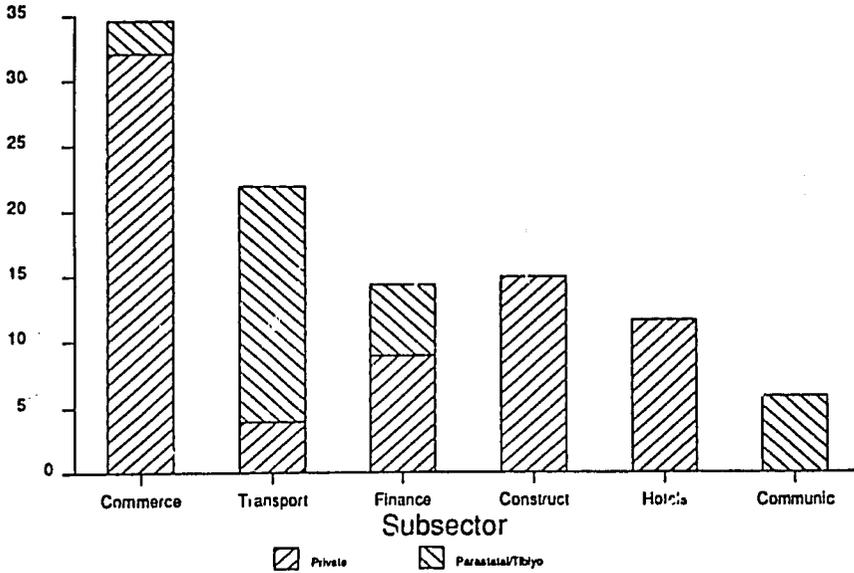
### Trends in Employment Agriculture & Agroprocessing



SOURCE: CSO: Employment & Wages Survey,  
1969 - 1986

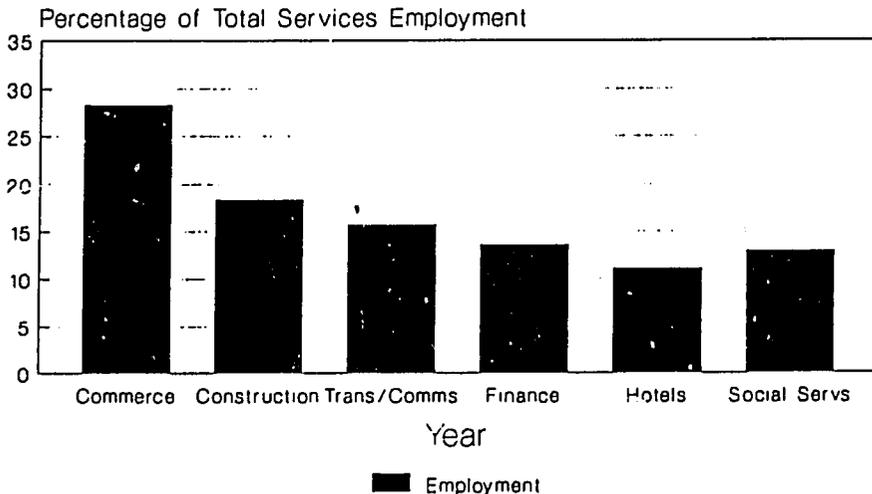
## MAPS Figure 17 Service Sector 1986

Contribution to GDP (E million - Constant 1980 Prices)



SOURCE: Consultants' estimates

## MAPS Figure 18 The Service Sector 1986 Contributions to Sector Employment

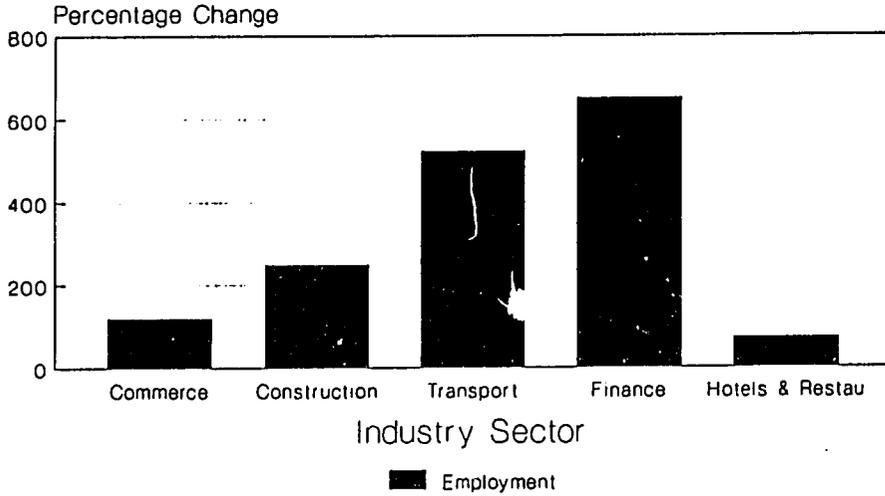


SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1986; Employment & Wages Survey 1986

# MAPS Figure 19

## The Service Sector 1970 - 1986

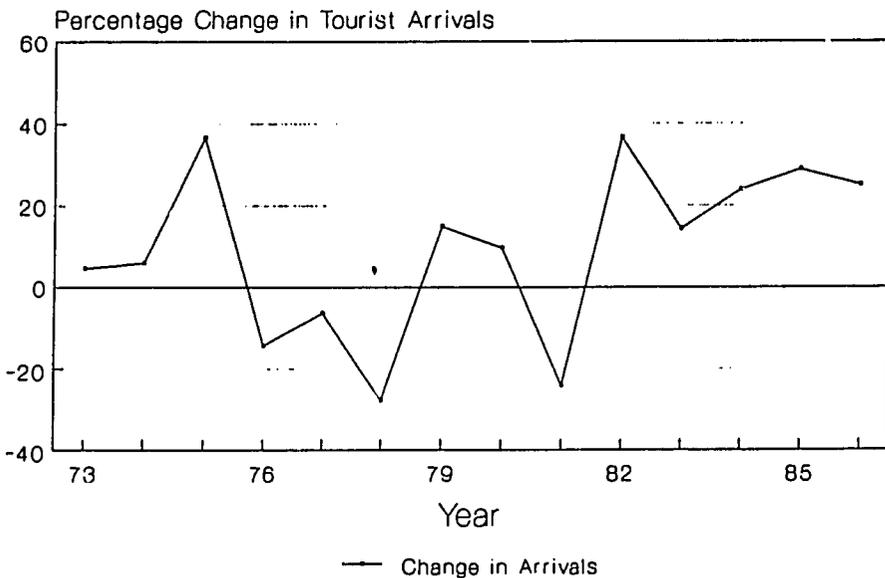
### Percentage Changes in Employment



SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1970, 1986; Employment and Wages Survey 1970, 1986

# MAPS Figure 20

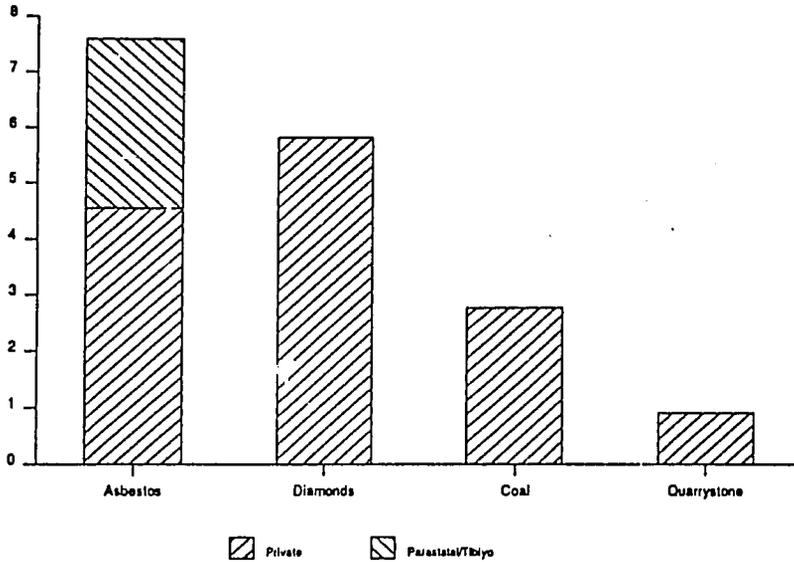
## Trends in Tourism



SOURCE: Maasdorp 1987

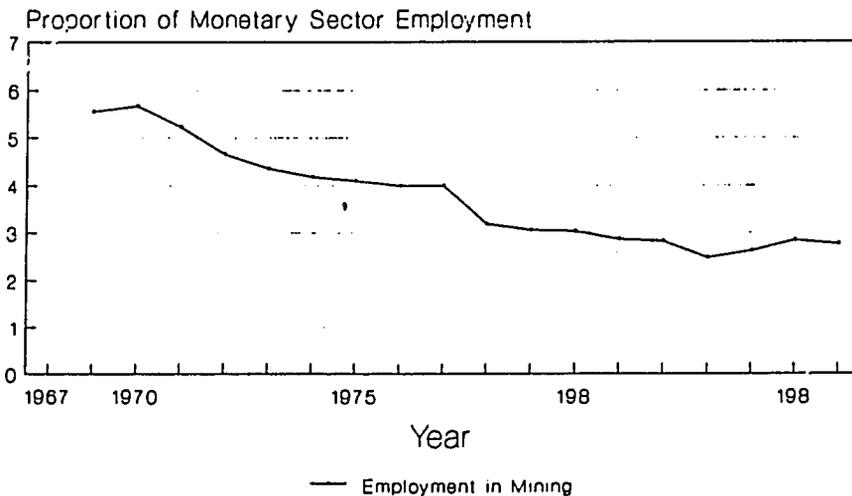
## MAPS Figure 21 Mineral Production 1988

Contribution to GDP (E million - Constant 1980 Prices)



SOURCE: Department of Geological Services: Personal Communication

## MAPS Figure 22 Employment in Mining As a Proportion of Monetary Employment

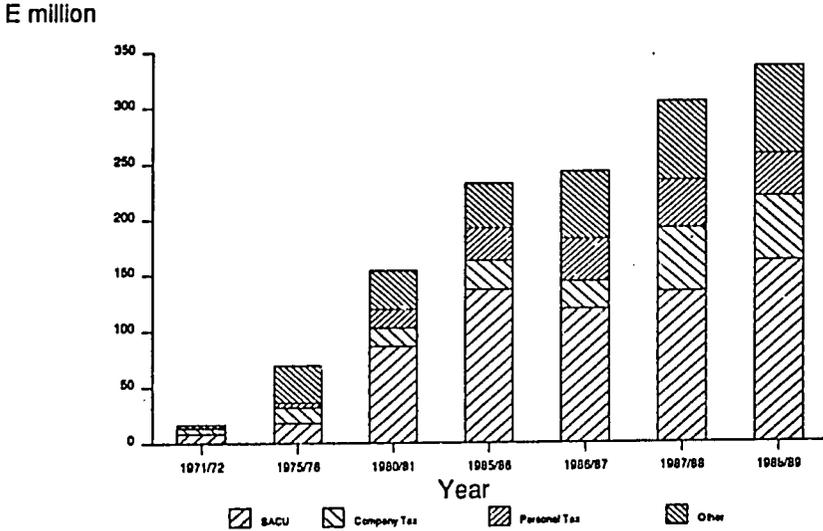


SOURCE: CSO: Employment & Wages Survey, 1969 - 1986

## MAPS Figure 23

### Sources of Fiscal Revenue

#### Importance of SACU Receipts and Company Tax

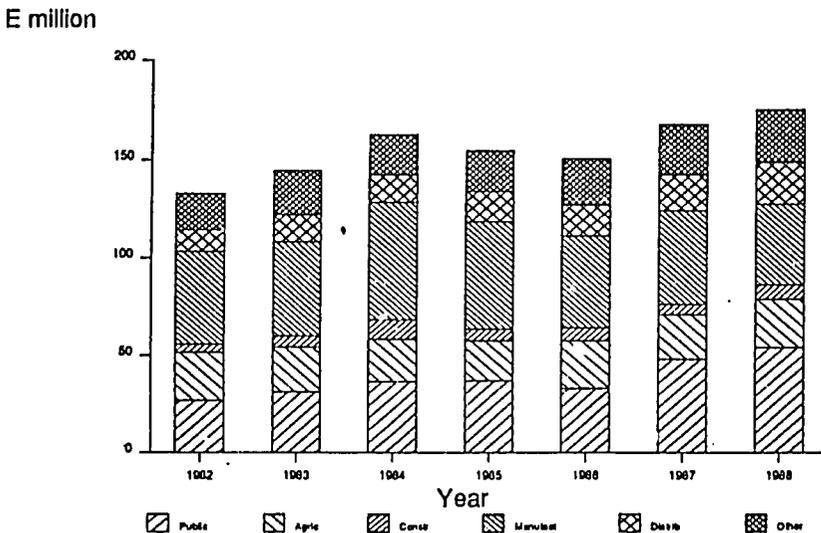


SOURCE: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Reports

## MAPS Figure 24

### Destination of Loans in Swaziland 1982 - 1988

#### Larger Share to Public Sector

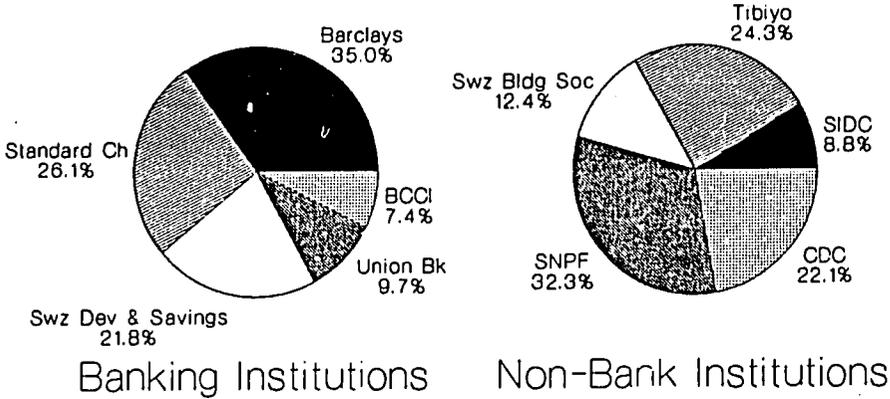


SOURCE: Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Reports

# MAPS Figure 25

## Economic Structure

### Credit and Capital Sources

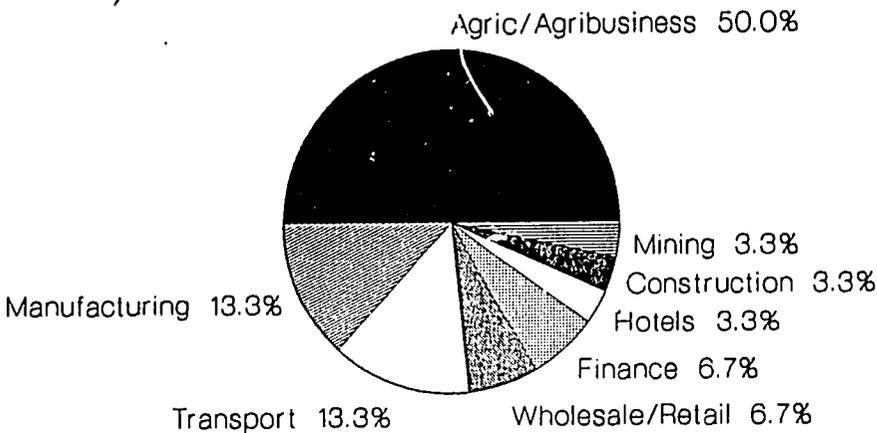


SOURCE: Consultant's estimate

# MAPS Figure 26

## Tibiyo Participation

### A Diversified Portfolio of Investment



SOURCE: Tibiyo brochure

Graphics for MAPS Presentation (continued)

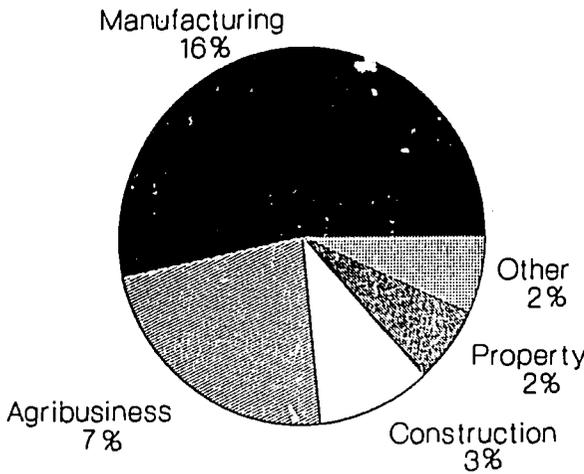
Table 4.3.4 Tibiyo Investments

Sector/Company	Holding %	Activity
<b>Agriculture/Agri-business</b>		
Ubombo Ranches Ltd	40	Sugar
Siwunga Estate	100	Sugar growing & milling
Mhlume (SWD) Sugar Co Ltd*	50	Sugar
Shoye Estate	100	Sugar growing and milling
Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation Ltd*	32	Dairy farming/Milkerns
Tibiyo Dairy Project	100	Maize cultivation
Tibiyo Maize Project	100	Rice cultivation
Tibiyo Rice Project	100	Cattle rearing
Tibiyo Cattle Project	100	
Sivandze Shiselweni	100	
Inyoni Yami Swaziland Irrigation Scheme	50	Irrigated agriculture
Tibiyo Forests	100	Forestry
Tibiyo National Milling Company (Pty) Ltd	80	Milling
Tibiyo Granaries	100	Grain storage
Swaziland Meat Industries*	40	Slaughter & processing of meat
<b>Mining</b>		
Havelock Asbestos Mine (Swd) Ltd	40	Mining of asbestos
<b>Manufacturing</b>		
Swaziland Breweries Ltd	40	Production & bottling of beer
Langa National Brickwork	40	Manufacture of clay bricks
Jubilee Printing & Publishing Co (Pty) Ltd	100	Commercial printing
Swazi Observer (Pty) Ltd	100	Production & distribution of newspaper
<b>Construction</b>		
Roberts Construction (Swd) Ltd	50	Building (see note 1)
<b>Wholesale/Retail</b>		
Simunye Plaza	25	Shopping complex
Tibiyo Frasers (Pty) Ltd	50	Retail & wholesale
<b>Hotels</b>		
Swazi Spa Holdings Ltd	39	Hotel & casino complex
<b>Transport &amp; Communications</b>		
Tibiyo workshop	100	Repair of Tibiyo vehicles
Tibiyo Manica Freight	50	Shipping and removal
Swaziland United Transport	40	Transport of goods
Royal Swazi National Airways Corporation Limited	50	Air travel
<b>Banking, Insurance, etc.</b>		
Bank of Credit & Commerce International (Swd)(Pty) Ltd	45	Commercial banking
Tibiyo Insurance Brokers (Pty) Ltd	53	Insurance

Source: Tibiyo brochure, undated.  
 \* Includes involved in more than one sector.  
 (1) Roberts Construction is reported to be withdrawing from Swaziland due to lack of work. Tibiyo's interest will therefore cease.

# MAPS Figure 28

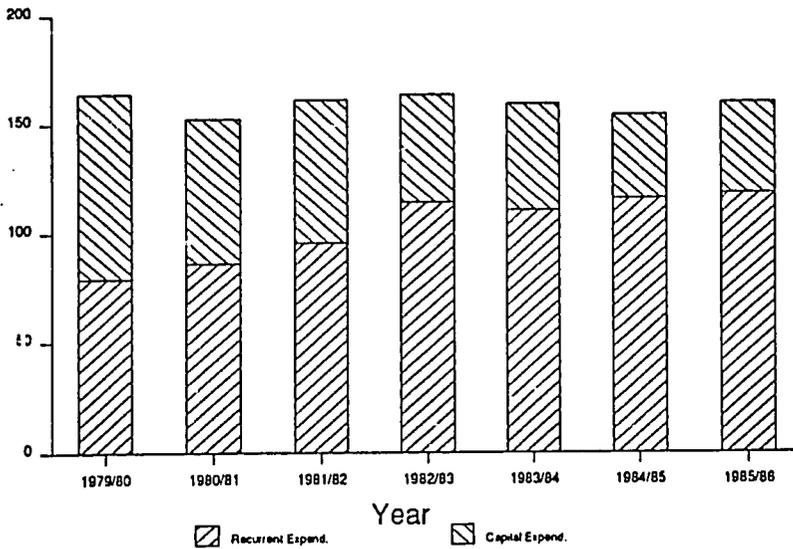
## The SIDC Investment Portfolio



## MAPS Figure 29

### Central Government: Total Expenditure Pattern 1979-1985

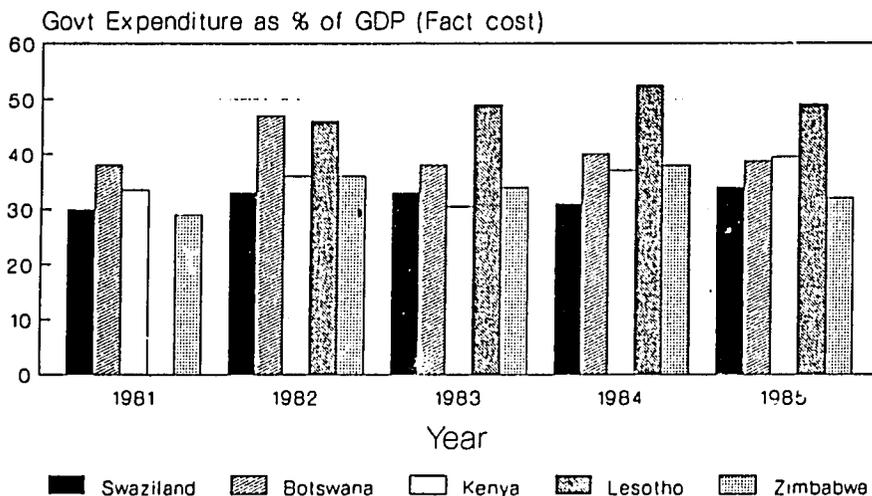
E million - Constant 1980 Prices



SOURCE: The National Accounts of Swaziland 1975-1981, 1980-1986

## MAPS Figure 30

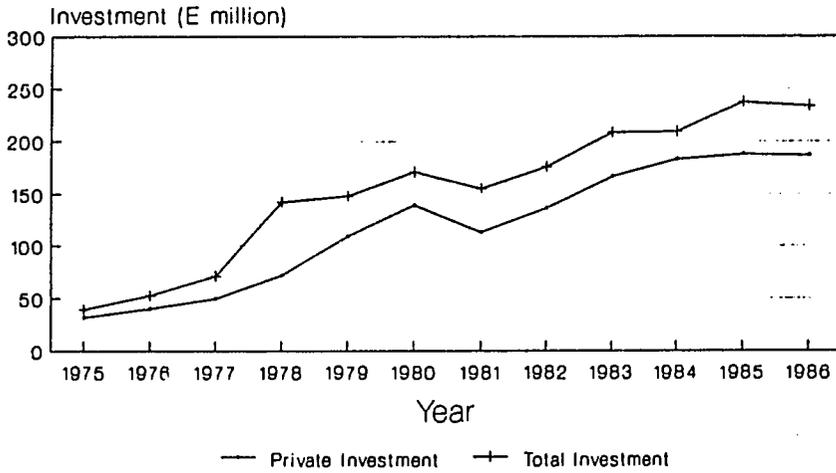
### Central Government Expenditure 1981-1988 Comparison with other Countries



SOURCE: IMF International Financial Statistics June, December 1988

## MAPS Figure 31

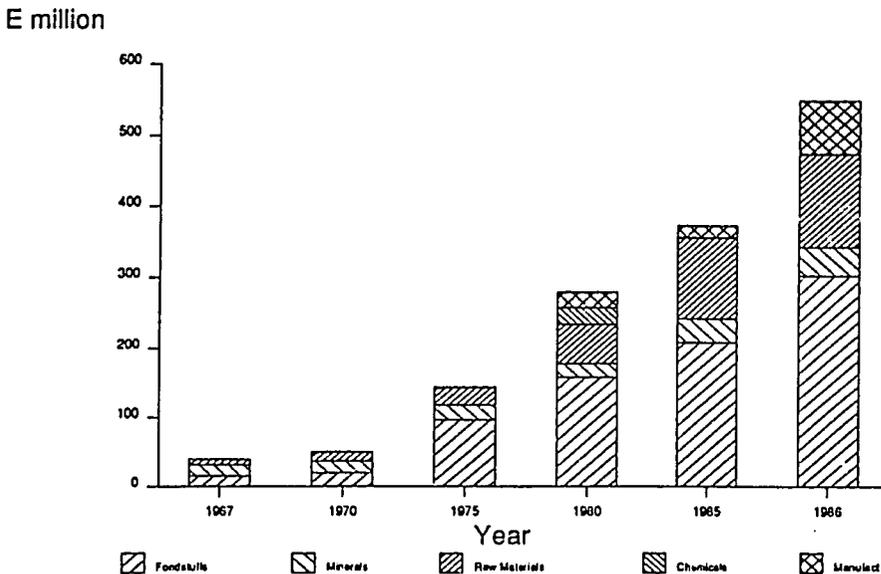
### Private and Public Direct Investment 1975 - 1986



SOURCE: National Accounts 1975-1981,  
1979-1986

## MAPS Figure 32

### Sources of Export Revenue Growth in Exports of Manufactures

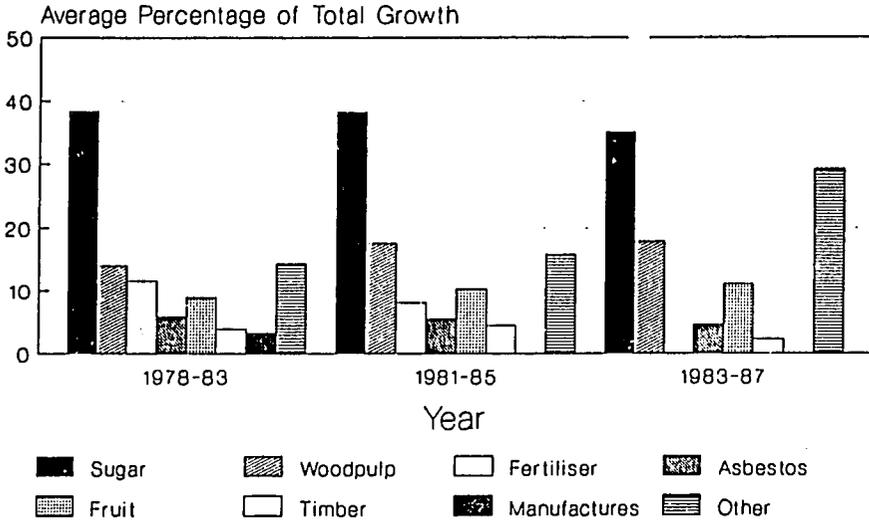


SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1968 - 1986

## MAPS Figure 33(a)

### Growth of Exports

#### Major Export Averages for Selected Years

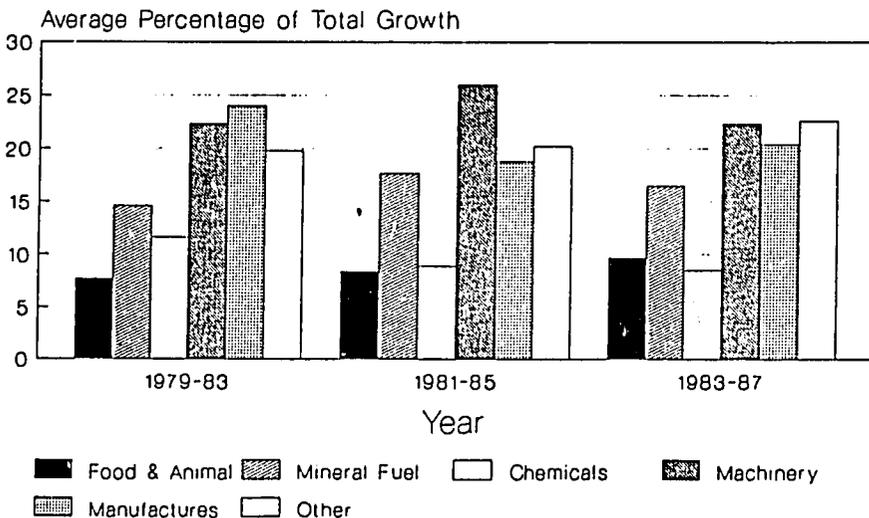


SOURCE: EPO: Economic Review & Outlook

## MAPS Figure 33(b)

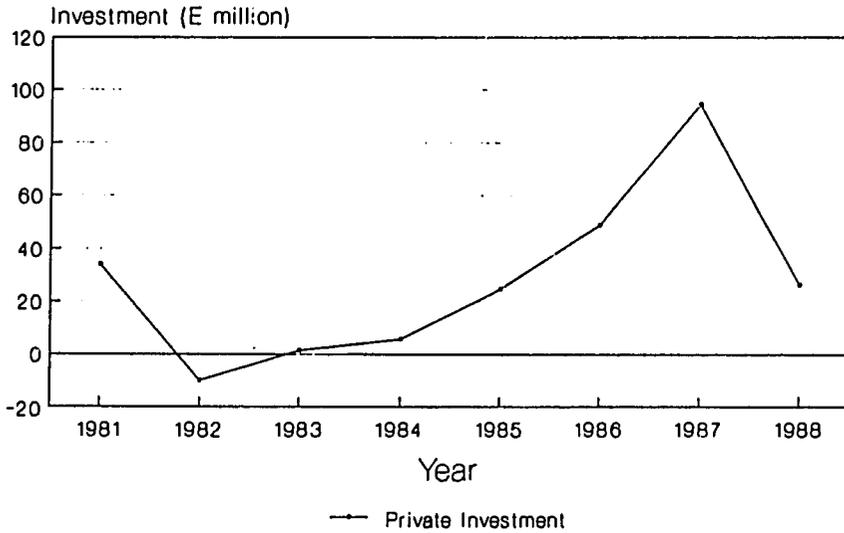
### Growth of Imports

#### Major Import Averages for Selected Years



SOURCE: EPO: Economic Review & Outlook

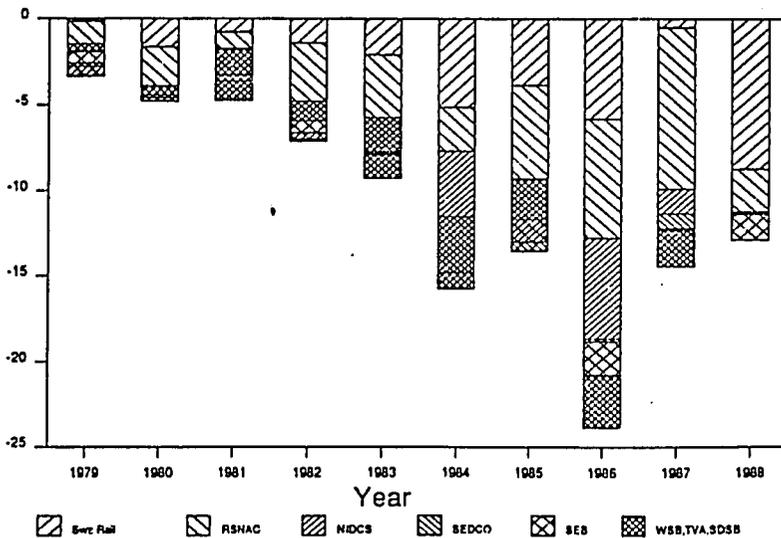
## MAPS Figure 34 Private Direct Investment 1981 - 1988



SOURCE: Personal communication from the Central Bank

## MAPS Figure 35 Parastatal Performance Financial Results for Major Public Enterprises

Net Profit/Loss (E million)

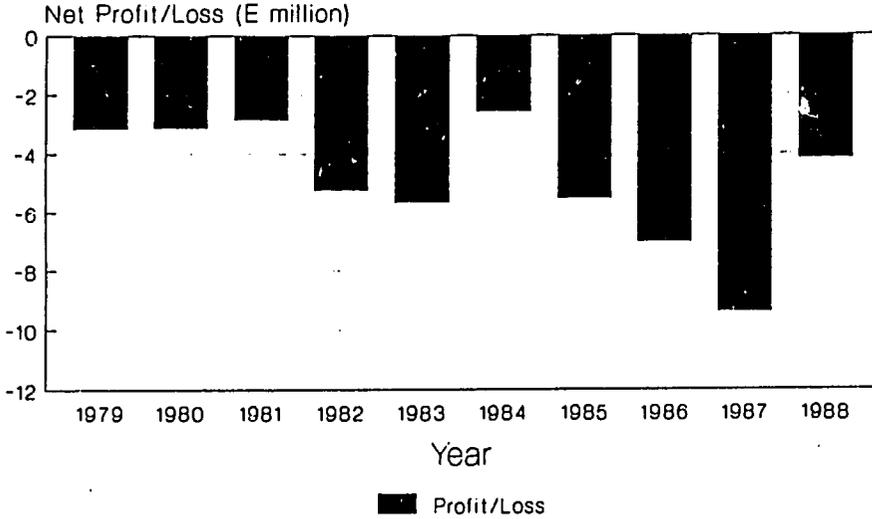


SOURCE: Financial statements for various parastatals

# MAPS Figure 36

## Parastatal Performance 1979 - 1988

### Royal Swazi National Airways Corp Losses

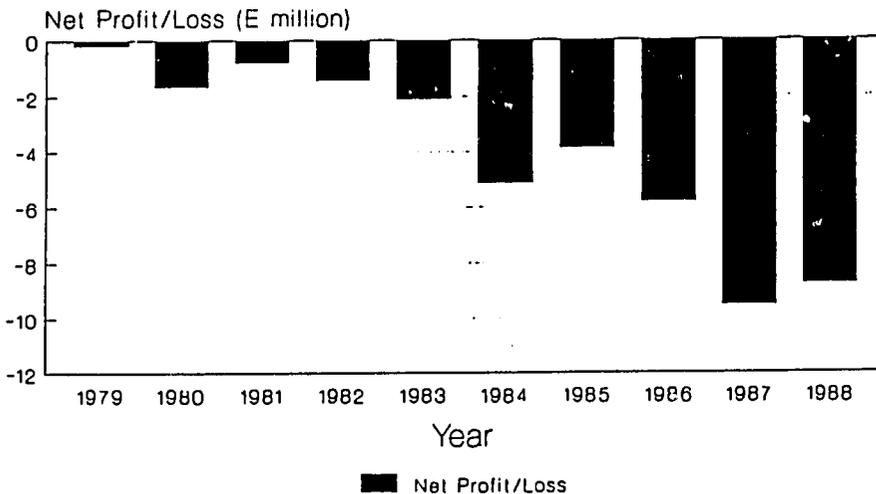


SOURCE: RSNAC Financial Statements

# MAPS Figure 37

## Parastatal Performance 1979 - 1988

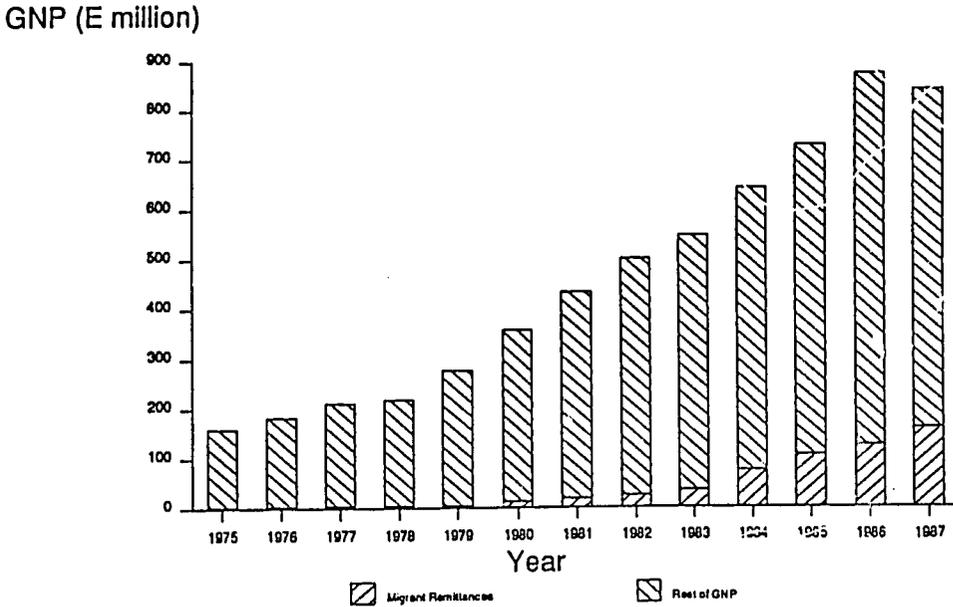
### Swaziland Railways Losses



SOURCE: Swaziland Railways Financial Statements

## MAPS Figure 38

### The Importance of Migration Remittances as a Proportion of GNP

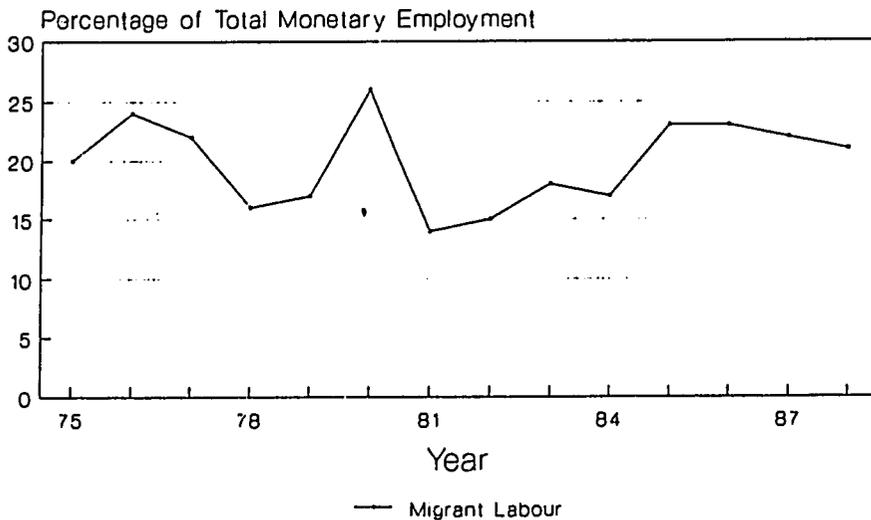


SOURCE: CSO: ASB 1974 - 1986; Central Bank of Swaziland Annual Reports; The National Accounts of Swaziland; Consultant's estimate: Whiteside

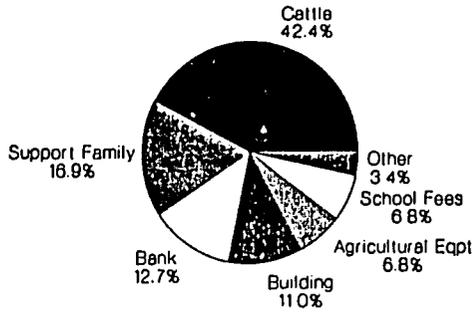
## MAPS Figure 39

### Migrant Labour 1975 - 1988

#### % of Total Monetary Sector Employment

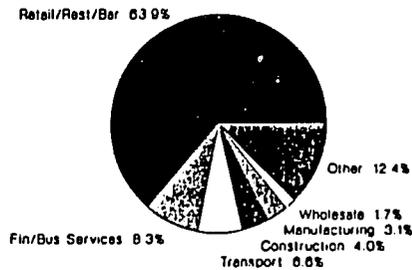


MAPS Figure 40  
Migrant Remittances  
Structure of Expenditure



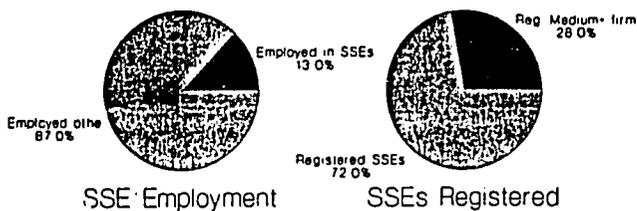
SOURCE: de Vletter (1986)

MAPS Figure 41  
Distribution of Small Scale Enterprises  
by Sector 1986



SOURCE: National Provident Fund

MAPS Figure 42  
Small Scale Enterprises  
Distribution of Employment/Firms by Size



Total priv sector wage employment: 52970  
Total no. reg priv sector firms 1637  
SOURCE: National Provident Fund



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*Statistical Annexure Spreadsheets*

Spreadsheet SAI Gross Domestic Product: Totals in Current and Constant Prices, Percentages

(E000)

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
------------------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

GDP AT FACTOR COST BY SECTOR (CURRENT PRICES) (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS)

Agriculture		17660	18060	23650	27150	33510	40650	47050	52760					84907	98230	95461	105151	120389	150717	190940		
SML crops														16395	18222	12033	9407	31736	47130	59153		
IIF crops														49968	54715	55414	63040	62853	64847	91856		
Livestock etc														18634	25353	28014	32704	25800	38740	39931		
Forestry														5328	6394	6611	6052	6580	9570	10758		
Mining		8500	8300	4700	7540	10300	13600	17260	17060					14073	15103	14407	15710	12422	18042	21477		
Manufacturing		9300	9100	13300	21600	34200	42500	57430	65800					79620	89081	100034	89667	111269	106526	166337		
Electricity & water		1400	1600	900	1900	2000	2200	2430	2600					4478	7178	8659	9334	15901	22012	26762		
Construction		1500	1800	2900	3170	4370	3500	4100	6060					16208	21358	24846	25257	24563	24780	32205		
Wholesale & retail		7100	8800	11250	12520	15800	19750	26030	30500					27007	31589	42241	51031	55726	62976	76889		
Hotels & restaurants		1300	1700	2300	2700	3050	3350	4540	5850					6636	10648	12527	12796	18009	20139	22757		
Transport		4500	5100	5700	5900	6650	8240	11330	13900					17338	19216	26483	28300	31611	31158	39446		
Communications		500	500	500	700	740	1050	1330	1520					3184	5560	5467	8458	9740	12418	15436		
Banks, financial, insurance		1200	1400	900	1500	2150	3200	5850	6700					13642	24123	26238	31946	37863	47178	51896		
Real estate & other bus. Servs		500	600	800	900	1030	1250	1470	1750					9967	15403	19524	24194	28905	32559	39396		
Owner-occupied dwellings		3400	3500	3900	4200	4500	4980	7160	7950					15534	17598	21051	24003	26482	30513	36341		
Con.-/personal services		1530	1860	2100	2360	2650	2920	3960	4420					5721	7420	9373	10770	9165	9785	11096		
Producers of govt. services		7330	7400	9000	10580	11800	18970	22120	30730					61130	75992	85443	89122	103534	106620	130156		
Other producers														6487	9399	9149	10478	11265	11599	13152		
LESS Imputed bank service chrg		-900	-980	-1250	-1670	-1900	-2250	-2600	-2840					-10910	-16518	-23564	-25534	-35628	-45049	-49554		
GDP at Factor Cost		64820	68740	80650	101050	130850	163810	209150	244760					362570	437794	484750	516735	587202	651542	836490		
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies		7500	8090	9640	12140	15680	29450	44210	27740					59570	63133	61904	62902	74507	91799	119462		
GDP at Market Prices		72320	76830	90290	113190	146530	193260	253660	272500					422140	500927	546654	579637	662209	743340	955952		

GDP AT FACTOR COST BY SECTOR (CURRENT PRICES) (ASB)

Agriculture	13700	12000	20000	21800	30100	35200	39600	40650	41000	52760	46663	60306	66425	84907	98230	95461	105151	120389	150717	190940		
SML crops	6900	6500	10100	10590	12700	4100	5400	15200			6966	11303	9369	16205	18222	12033	9407	31736	47130	59153		
IIF crops	6800	5500	9900	11300	17400	14700	18100	25800			26545	32447	36441	49968	54715	55414	63040	62853	64847	91856		
Livestock etc					16400	16100					13152	16556	20615	18634	25353	28014	32704	25800	38740	39931		
Forestry	1000	1200	1600	2300	2600	6600	7800	6100			3623	3830	4039	5328	6394	6611	6052	6580	9570	10758		
Mining	10400	3700	8500	8300	4700	8000	7100	13600	17060		10280	11352	12251	14073	15103	14407	15710	12422	18042	21477		
Manufacturing	6700	8400	9300	9100	13300	22000	39000	42500	57500		42874	51532	60483	79620	89081	100034	89667	104055	105238	166337		
Electricity & water	1000	1000	1400	1600	900	1900	2200	2400	2690		2003	2379	3045	4478	7178	8659	9334	15713	22012	26762		
Construction			1500	1800	2900	3400	4400	3500	4100		9079	20609	21250	16208	21358	24846	25257	24563	24780	32205		
Wholesale & retail	3600	4500	2800	3760	4830	9100	14200	19750	30500		15324	18755	22658	27007	31589	42241	51031	55726	62976	76889		
Hotels & restaurants	600	800	1300	1700	2300	2100	3100	3350	4600		9280	5424	6970	8636	10668	12527	12796	18009	20139	22757		
Transport	4400	4200	4500	5100	5900	3300	5100	8240	11500		13608	16429	19221	17338	19216	26483	28300	31611	31158	39446		
Communications	400	500	500	500	500	800	800	1050	1300		1012	1551	1725	3184	5560	5467	8458	9740	12418	15436		
Banks, financial institutions	600	500	1200	1300	900	1800	5300	3200	6000		7618	8466	10558	13642	24123	26238	31946	37863	47178	51896		
Real estate	1500	1100	500	600	800	2600	3800	1250	8600		6001	7334	8514	9967	15403	19924	24194	28905	32559	39396		
Government services	7200	9000	8400	8900	10700	9600	12500	18970	40200		34942	41504	48902	61130	75992	85443	89122	103534	106620	130156		
Other services			3800	4300	4500	7500	9500	2920	4000		7610	8623	10188	12418	16759	18522	21248	20430	21383	24240		
Owner-occupied dwellings		2600	3400	3500	3900			4890	7950		9149	10531	12637	15594	17598	21051	24003	26482	30513	36341		
LESS Imputed bank service chrg	-400	-400	-900	-800	-600	-1100	-1600	-2250	-2600		-6481	-7794	-8961	-10910	-16518	-23564	-25534	-35628	-45049	-49554		
GDP at Factor Cost	50700	54600	68000	73700	88200	112800	152500	163810	253700	244760	214195	260851	299326	362570	437794	484750	516735	580588	650354	836490		
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies							52154	215964	48998					59570	63133	61904	62902	74507	91799	119462		
GDP at Market Prices								215964	293758					422140	500927	546654	579637	665095	742152	955952		

SAI

Gross Domestic Product: Totals in Current and Constant Prices, Percentages

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>GDP BY SECTOR AS % OF TOTAL GDP AT FACTOR COST (CURRENT PRICES) (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS)</b>																						
Agriculture		27.23	26.31	29.31	26.91	25.61	24.81	22.51	21.61					23.41	22.51	19.71	20.31	20.51	23.11	22.81		
SML crops														4.51	4.21	2.51	1.81	5.41	7.21	7.11		
ITF crops														13.81	12.51	11.41	12.21	10.71	10.01	11.01		
Livestock etc														5.11	5.81	5.81	6.21	4.41	5.91	4.81		
Forestry														.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01		
Mining		13.11	12.11	5.81	7.51	7.91	8.31	8.21	7.01					1.51	1.51	1.41	1.21	1.11	1.51	1.31		
Manufacturing		14.21	13.21	16.51	21.41	26.11	25.91	27.41	26.91					3.91	3.41	3.01	3.01	2.11	2.81	2.61		
Electricity & water		2.21	2.31	1.11	1.91	1.51	1.31	1.21	1.11					1.21	1.61	1.81	1.81	2.71	3.41	3.21		
Construction		2.31	2.61	3.61	3.11	3.31	2.11	2.01	2.51					4.51	4.91	5.11	4.91	4.21	3.81	4.01		
Wholesale & retail		11.01	12.81	13.91	12.41	12.11	12.11	12.41	12.51					7.41	7.21	8.71	9.91	9.51	9.71	9.21		
Hotels & restaurants		2.01	2.51	2.91	2.71	2.31	2.01	2.21	2.41					2.41	2.41	2.61	2.51	3.11	3.11	2.71		
Transport		6.91	7.41	7.11	5.21	5.11	5.01	5.41	5.71					4.91	4.41	5.51	5.51	5.41	4.81	4.71		
Communications		.81	.71	.61	.71	.61	.61	.61	.61					.91	1.31	1.11	1.61	1.71	1.91	1.81		
Banks, financial, insurance		1.91	2.01	1.11	1.51	1.61	2.01	2.81	2.71					3.81	5.51	5.41	6.21	6.41	7.21	6.21		
Real estate & other bus. servs		.81	.91	1.01	.91	.81	.81	.71	.71					2.71	3.51	4.01	4.71	4.91	5.01	4.71		
Owner-occupied dwellings		5.21	5.11	4.81	4.21	3.41	3.01	3.41	3.21					4.31	4.01	4.31	4.61	4.51	4.71	4.51		
Cons/soc/personal services		2.41	2.71	2.61	2.31	2.01	1.81	1.91	1.81					1.61	1.71	1.91	2.11	1.61	1.51	1.31		
Producers of gov. services		11.21	10.81	11.21	10.51	9.01	11.61	10.61	12.61					16.91	17.41	17.61	17.21	17.61	16.41	15.61		
Other producers		.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01					1.81	2.11	1.91	2.01	1.91	1.81	1.61		
LESS imputed bank service chrg		-1.41	-1.41	-1.51	-1.71	-1.51	-1.41	-1.21	-1.21					-3.01	-3.81	-4.91	-4.91	-6.11	-6.91	-5.91		
GDP at Factor Cost		100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01					100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01		
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies		11.61	11.81	12.01	12.01	12.01	18.01	21.11	11.31					16.41	14.41	12.81	12.71	12.71	14.11	14.31		
GDP at Market Prices		111.61	111.81	112.01	112.01	112.01	118.01	121.11	111.31					116.41	114.41	112.81	112.71	112.71	114.11	114.31		
<b>GDP BY SECTOR AS % OF TOTAL GDP AT FACTOR COST (CURRENT PRICES) (ASB)</b>																						
Agriculture	27.01	22.01	29.41	29.61	34.11	31.21	26.01	24.81	16.21	21.61	21.81	23.11	22.71	23.41	22.51	19.71	20.31	20.71	23.21	22.81		
SML crops	13.61	11.91	14.31	14.21	14.41	3.61	3.51		6.01		3.31	4.31	3.11	4.51	4.21	2.51	1.81	5.51	7.21	7.11		
ITF crops	13.41	10.11	14.61	15.31	19.71	13.01	11.91		10.21		12.41	12.41	12.21	13.81	12.51	11.41	12.21	10.81	10.01	11.01		
Livestock etc						14.51	10.61				6.11	6.21	6.91	5.11	5.81	5.81	6.31	4.41	6.01	4.81		
Forestry	2.01	2.21	2.61	3.11	2.91	5.91	5.11		2.41		1.71	1.51	1.31	1.51	1.51	1.41	1.21	1.11	1.51	1.31		
Mining	20.51	16.81	12.51	11.21	5.21	7.11	4.71		6.81		4.81	4.41	4.11	3.91	3.41	3.01	3.01	2.11	2.81	2.61		
Manufacturing	13.21	15.41	13.71	12.31	15.11	19.51	25.61	25.91	22.71	26.91	29.51	19.81	20.21	22.01	20.31	20.81	17.41	17.91	16.21	19.91		
Electricity & water	2.01	1.81	2.11	2.21	1.01	1.71	1.21		1.11		.91	.91	1.01	1.21	1.61	1.81	1.81	2.71	3.41	3.21		
Construction			2.21	2.41	3.31	3.01	2.91		2.11		1.61	2.51	4.21	7.91	7.11	4.51	4.91	5.11	4.91	4.21	3.81	4.01
Wholesale & retail	7.11	8.21	4.11	5.01	5.41	8.11	9.31	12.11	20.41	12.51	7.41	7.21	7.41	7.41	7.21	8.71	9.91	9.61	9.71	9.21		
Hotels & restaurants	1.21	1.51	1.91	2.31	2.61	1.21	2.01		1.81	2.41	2.41	2.11	2.31	2.41	2.41	2.61	2.51	3.11	3.11	2.71		
Transport	8.71	7.71	6.61	6.31	6.71	2.91	3.31		5.01	4.51	6.41	6.31	6.41	4.81	4.41	5.51	5.51	5.41	4.81	4.71		
Communications	.81	.91	.71	.71	.61	.71	.51		.61	.51	.61	.61	.61	.51	.91	1.11	1.61	1.71	1.91	1.81		
Banks, financial institutions	1.21	2.01	1.81	1.81	1.01	1.61	3.51		2.01	2.41	3.61	3.21	3.51	3.81	5.51	5.41	6.21	6.51	7.21	6.21		
Real estate	5.01	2.01	.71	.81	.91	2.21	2.51		.81	3.41	.71	2.81	2.81	2.61	2.71	3.51	4.41	4.71	5.01	4.71		
Government services	14.21	16.51	12.41	12.11	12.11	8.51	8.21		11.61	15.81	12.61	16.31	15.91	16.31	16.91	17.41	17.61	17.21	17.81	16.41	15.61	
Other services			5.61	5.81	5.11	6.61	6.21		1.81	1.61	1.81	3.61	3.31	3.41	3.81	4.11	4.11	3.51	3.31	2.91		
Owner-occupied dwellings		4.81	5.01	4.71	4.41				3.21	3.41	4.21	4.01	4.21	4.31	4.01	4.71	4.61	4.61	4.71	4.71		
LESS imputed bank service chrg	-.81	-.71	-1.31	-1.11	-.71	-1.01	-1.01		-1.41	-1.01	-1.21	-3.01	-3.01	-3.01	-3.81	-4.91	-4.91	-6.11	-6.91	-5.91		
GDP at Factor Cost	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01		
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies											16.41	14.41	12.81	12.71	12.81	14.11	14.11	14.11	14.31			
GDP at Market Prices											116.41	114.41	112.81	112.71	112.81	114.11	114.11	114.11	114.31			

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>GDP AT FACTOR COST BY SECTOR (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES) (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (= A+B))</b>																						
Agriculture											69439	81716	78610	84907	55709	90614	90303	95361	102300	114577	112100	116709
SML crops											10366	15316	11089	16305	16774	9331	6849	16603	20113	24486	22300	28200
IFF crops											39501	43966	43125	49968	57777	59628	60106	62007	59745	66103	67100	67900
Livestock etc											19572	22434	24397	18634	21158	21655	23348	16751	22442	23998	22700	22500
Forestry											5292	5190	4780	5228	5844	5849	4859	4816	6343	6310		
Mining											15299	15382	14510	14073	14636	12763	10719	11248	11697	11227		
Manufacturing											65289	69827	71578	79620	89278	92996	93474	92280	109079	115100	132100	
Electricity & water											2990	3250	3604	4428	4868	4167	3839	5113	5485	5530		
Construction											13511	27926	25148	16208	18702	18851	16905	14957	13395	14994	11300	10300
Wholesale & retail											23712	25413	26116	27007	27697	32414	35294	34648	33129	34600	36900	40500
Hotels & restaurants											13810	7350	8248	8636	7669	9517	10216	11745	11486	11616		
Transport											20250	22262	22747	17328	17927	17823	17632	19124	20251	21950	28100	29400
Communications											1506	2101	2041	3184	3493	3623	4531	4088	4706	5849		
Banks, financial, insurance											11336	11472	12495	13641	15401	15060	15389	15878	14569	14378	16900	18700
Real estate & other bus. servs											8930	9937	10076	9967	10754	11372	11542	11691	11382	12668		
Owner-occupied dwellings											13614	14269	14955	15594	15750	15969	16047	16140	16249	16327		
Con/soc/personal services											4999	5236	5484	5721	6184	6562	6877	6654	7259	7512		
Producers of govt. services											51997	56238	57872	61130	66091	71522	69910	75001	78919	79836	74100	79900
Other producers											6325	6447	6573	6697	6925	7160	7403	7655	7915	8184	67900	73900
LESS Imputed bank service chrg											-9645	-10561	-10605	-10910	-12394	-12121	-12394	-12546	-11652	-11335		
GDP at Factor Cost											318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463206	462300	503400
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies											74095	49508	56004	59570	57461	48833	44769	45727	45263	50377		
GDP at Market Prices											392838	402964	410236	422139	451085	452974	447692	461584	470977	513683		
<b>GDP AT FACTOR COST BY SECTOR (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)</b>																						
<b>(1967-1979: CALCULATED USING C &amp; L DEFLATOR; 1980-1986: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS)</b>																						
Agriculture	60479	59408	68950	75627	84196	88370	87454	86919	69439	81716	78610	84907	95709	90614	90303	95361	102300	114577	112100	116709		
SML crops									10366	15316	11089	16305	16774	9331	6849	16603	20113	24486	22300	28200		
IFF crops									39501	43966	43125	49968	57777	59628	60106	62007	59745	66103	67100	67900		
Livestock etc									19572	22434	24397	18634	21158	21655	23348	16751	22442	23998	22700	22500		
Forestry									5292	5190	4780	5228	5844	5849	4859	4816	6343	6310				
Mining									15299	15382	14510	14073	14636	12763	10719	11248	11697	11227				
Manufacturing									65289	69827	71578	79620	89278	92996	93474	92280	109079	115100	132100			
Electricity & water									2990	3250	3604	4428	4868	4167	3839	5113	5485	5530				
Construction									13511	27926	25148	16208	18702	18851	16905	14957	13395	14994	11300	10300		
Wholesale & retail									23712	25413	26116	27007	27697	32414	35294	34648	33129	34600	36900	40500		
Hotels & restaurants									13810	7350	8248	8636	7669	9517	10216	11745	11486	11616				
Transport									20250	22262	22747	17328	17927	17823	17632	19124	20251	21950	28100	29400		
Communications									1506	2101	2041	3184	3493	3623	4531	4088	4706	5849				
Banks, financial, insurance									11336	11472	12495	13641	15401	15060	15389	15878	14569	14378	16900	18700		
Real estate & other bus. servs									8930	9937	10076	9967	10754	11372	11542	11691	11382	12668				
Owner-occupied dwellings									13614	14269	14955	15594	15750	15969	16047	16140	16249	16327				
Con/soc/personal services									4999	5236	5484	5721	6184	6562	6877	6654	7259	7512				
Producers of govt. services									51997	56238	57872	61130	66091	71522	69910	75001	78919	79836	74100	79900		
Other producers									6325	6447	6573	6697	6925	7160	7403	7655	7915	8184	67900	73900		
LESS Imputed bank service chrg									-3082	-3224	-3644	-4652	-4774	-4891	-4833	-4673	-9545	-10551	-10605	-10910	-12394	-12121
GDP at Factor Cost	221996	226118	235131	281476	328763	356109	389312	403279	318743	353456	354232	362569	393624	404141	402923	415857	425714	463206	462300	503400		
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies	25685	26612	28105	33816	39397	46022	82175	45709	74095	49508	56004	59570	57461	48833	44769	45727	45263	50377				
GDP at Market Prices	247671	252730	263236	315292	368166	420130	471487	448929	392838	402964	410236	422139	451085	452974	447692	461584	470977	513683				

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>GDP AT FACTOR COST BY SECTOR (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)</b> (1967-1979: CALCULATED USING C & L DEFLATOR; 1980-1986: NATIONAL ACCOUNTS) (continued)																						
GDP @ Factor Cost (World Bank)					257100	267100	293000	295500	299600	306900	318700	353500	354200	362600	393600	404100	402900	415800	425700	463000		
GDP @ Mkt Prices (World Bank)											392800	403000	410200	422100	451100	452000	447700	461500	471000	513700		
Coopers & Lybrand Deflator	.271	.281	.292	.304	.343	.359	.398	.460	.538	.607	.672	.738	.845	1.000	1.115	1.207	1.295	1.419	1.576	1.861	2.230	2.550
Implicit Deflator			.292	.304	.343	.359	.398	.460	.538	.607				1.000	1.112	1.199	1.282	1.413	1.530	1.805		
Adjusted GDP @ FC (check)			221986	226118	235131	281476	328769	356109	389312	403229				362570	392640	401616	399023	414237	413415	449484		
Adjusted GDP @ MP (check)			247671	252730	263236	315292	368166	420130	471487	448929				422140	449262	452903	447596	466743	471662	513677		
<b>GDP AT FACTOR COST BY SECTOR (CONSTANT 1980 PRICES)</b> (1967-1979: CALCULATED USING C & L DEFLATOR; 1980-1986: ASB)																						
Agriculture	50554	42705	68493	71711	87755	98050	99497	88370	76208	86919	69439	81716	79510	84907	95709	90514	90393	95361	102300	114577	112100	116700
SM crops	25461	23132	34589	34539	37026	11421	13568		28253		10366	15316	11088	16395	16774	9331	6849	16503	20113	24486	22300	28300
ITF crops	25092	19573	33904	37171	50729	40947	45477		47955		39501	43966	43125	49968	57777	59528	60106	62007	59745	66193	67100	67900
Livestock etc					45682	40452					19572	22434	24397	18634	21158	21655	23348	16751	22442	23980	22700	22500
Forestry	3690	4270	6164	7566	7580	18384	19598		11338		5392	5190	4780	5228	5844	5849	4859	4816	6243	6310		
Mining	38376	32740	29110	27393	13703	22784	17839	29565	32156	28105	15298	15282	14510	14073	14636	12753	10719	11248	11697	11227		
Manufacturing	24723	29893	31849	29934	38776	61281	97990	92391	106877	108402	65289	69827	71578	79620	80378	92996	93952	93474	92280	109079	115100	132100
Electricity & water	3690	3559	4795	5263	2624	5292	4774	4783	4461	4283	2290	3250	3604	4428	4868	4167	3829	5113	5495	5530		
Construction			5137	5921	8455	9471	11055	7609	7621	9984	13511	27926	25148	16208	18702	18851	16905	14967	13395	14998	11300	10300
Wholesale & retail	13284	16014	9589	12171	13994	25340	35678	42935	95097	50247	23712	25413	25116	27007	27637	32414	35254	34648	33130	34600	36500	40500
Hotels & restaurants	2214	2847	4452	5592	6706	5850	7789	7283	8550	9638	13810	7350	8248	8636	7669	9517	10216	11745	11486	11616		
Transport	16236	14947	15411	16776	17201	9192	12814	17313	21375	22990	20250	22262	22747	17338	17927	17823	17672	19124	20251	21950	28100	29400
Communications	1476	1779	1712	1645	1458	2228	2010	2283	2416	2504	1506	2101	2041	3184	3493	3623	4531	4088	4706	5849		
Banks, financial institutions	2214	1779	4110	4276	2624	5014	13317	6957	11152	11038	11336	11472	12495	13641	15401	15060	15388	15878	14569	14378	16800	18700
Real estate	5535	3915	1712	1974	2332	7242	9548	2717	15985	7883	8930	9937	10076	9967	10754	11372	11542	11691	11382	12668		
Government services	26568	32028	28767	29276	31195	26741	31407	41239	74721	50626	51297	56239	57872	61130	66081	71522	69810	75801	78919	79836	74100	79300
Other services			13014	14145	13120	20891	23869	6348	7435	7282	11324	11684	12057	12418	13109	13722	14280	14309	15174	15696	67900	73900
Owner-occupied dwellings		9253	11644	11513	11370		10609		10609	13097	13614	14269	14955	15534	15750	15296	16047	16140	16249	16327		
LESS Imputed bank service chrg	-1476	-1423	-3082	-2632	-1749	-3064	-4020	-4691	-4833	-4679	-9645	-10561	-10605	-10910	-12394	-12121	-12394	-12546	-11652	-11335		
GDP at Factor Cost	187085	194306	232877	242434	257143	314206	383166	356109	471561	403229	318743	353456	354232	362570	392624	401616	402923	415857	425714	463306	462300	503400
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies								113378	80722						53570	57461	48833	44769	45727	45263	50377	
GDP at Market Prices								469487	471561	483951					422140	451083	452903	447692	461660	470909	513677	
<b>GDP @ Factor Cost (World Bank)</b>																						
GDP @ Mkt Prices (World Bank)					257100	267100	293000	295500	299600	306900	318700	353500	354200	362600	393600	404100	402900	415800	425700	463000		
Coopers & Lybrand Deflator	.271	.281	.292	.304	.343	.359	.398	.460	.538	.607	.672	.738	.845	1.000	1.115	1.207	1.295	1.419	1.576	1.861	2.23	2.55
Implicit Deflator	.271	.281	.292	.304	.343	.359	.398	.460	.538	.607	.672	.738	.845	1.000	1.112	1.199	1.282	1.396	1.528	1.805		
Adjusted GDP @ FC (check)	187085	194306	232877	242434	257143	314206	383166	356109	471561	403229	318743	353456	354232	362570	392640	401616	399023	409153	412661	449484		
Adjusted GDP @ MP (check)								469487	471561	483951					422140	449262	452903	447596	461660	470909	513677	

SECTOR OF ORIGIN	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75	1975/76	1976/77	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>GP BY SECTOR AS % OF TOTAL GDP AT FACTOR COST (1980 CONSTANT PRICES) (NATIONAL ACCOUNTS)</b>																						
Agriculture		27.25	26.35	29.35	26.95	25.65	24.85	22.55	21.65	21.85	22.15	22.25	22.45	24.35	22.45	22.45	22.95	24.05	24.75	24.25	22.25	
SML crops										3.35	4.35	3.15	4.55	4.35	2.35	1.75	4.05	4.75	5.35	4.85	5.65	
ITF crops										12.45	12.45	12.25	13.85	14.75	14.85	14.95	14.95	14.05	14.35	14.55	13.55	
Livestock etc										6.15	6.35	6.95	5.15	5.45	5.45	5.85	4.05	5.35	5.25	4.95	4.55	
Forestry										1.75	1.55	1.35	1.55	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.45			
Mining		13.15	12.15	5.85	7.55	7.95	8.35	8.25	7.05	4.85	4.45	4.15	3.95	3.75	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.45		
Manufacturing		14.35	13.25	16.55	21.45	26.15	25.95	27.45	26.95	20.55	19.85	20.25	22.05	22.55	23.05	23.35	22.55	21.75	23.55	24.95	26.25	
Electricity & water		2.25	2.35	1.15	1.95	1.55	1.35	1.25	1.15	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.25	1.05	1.05	1.25	1.35	1.25			
Construction		2.35	2.65	3.65	3.15	3.35	2.15	2.05	2.55	4.25	7.95	7.15	4.55	4.85	4.75	4.25	3.65	3.15	3.25	2.45	2.05	
Wholesale & retail		11.05	12.85	13.95	12.45	12.15	12.15	12.45	12.55	7.45	7.25	7.45	7.45	7.05	8.05	8.85	8.35	7.85	7.55	8.05	8.05	
Hotels & restaurants		2.05	2.55	2.95	2.75	2.35	2.05	2.25	2.45	4.35	2.15	2.35	2.45	1.95	2.45	2.55	2.85	2.75	2.55			
Transport		6.95	7.45	7.15	5.85	5.15	5.05	5.45	5.75	6.45	6.35	6.45	4.85	4.65	4.45	4.45	4.65	4.85	4.75	6.15	5.85	
Communications		.85	.75	.65	.75	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65			
Banks, financial, insurance		1.95	2.05	1.15	1.55	1.65	2.05	2.85	2.75	3.65	3.25	3.55	3.85	3.95	3.75	3.85	3.85	3.45	3.15	3.65	3.75	
Real estate & other bus. servs		.85	.95	1.05	.95	.85	.85	.75	.75	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.75	2.75	2.65	2.95	2.85	2.75	2.75			
Owner-occupied dwellings		5.25	5.15	4.85	4.25	3.45	3.05	3.45	3.25	4.35	4.05	4.25	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.05	3.95	3.85	3.55			
Con/soc/personal services		2.45	2.75	2.65	2.35	2.05	1.85	1.95	1.85	1.65	1.55	1.55	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.75	1.65	1.75	1.65			
Producers of govt. services		11.35	10.85	11.25	10.55	9.05	11.65	10.65	12.65	15.35	15.95	16.35	16.95	16.85	17.75	17.35	18.25	18.55	17.25	16.05	15.95	
Other producers										2.05	1.65	1.95	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.85	1.95	1.95	14.75	14.75	
LESS imputed bank service chrg		-1.45	-1.45	-1.55	-1.75	-1.55	-1.45	-1.25	-1.25	-3.05	-3.05	-3.05	-3.05	-3.05	-3.15	-3.05	-3.15	-3.05	-2.75	-2.45		
GDP at Factor Cost		100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies		11.65	11.65	12.05	12.05	12.05	18.05	21.15	11.35	23.25	14.05	15.85	16.45	14.65	12.15	11.15	11.05	10.65	10.95			
GDP at Market Prices		111.65	111.85	112.05	112.05	112.05	118.05	121.15	111.35	123.25	114.05	115.85	116.45	114.65	112.15	111.15	111.05	110.65	110.95			
<b>GP BY SECTOR AS % OF TOTAL GDP AT FACTOR COST (1980 CONSTANT PRICES) (ASA)</b>																						
Agriculture	27.05	22.05	29.45	29.65	34.15	31.25	25.05	24.85	16.25	21.65	21.85	23.15	22.25	23.45	24.35	22.45	22.45	22.95	24.05	24.75	24.25	22.25
SML crops	13.65	11.95	14.95	14.25	14.45	3.65	3.55		6.05		3.35	4.35	3.15	4.55	4.35	2.35	1.75	4.05	4.75	5.35	4.85	5.65
ITF crops	13.45	10.15	14.65	15.35	19.75	13.05	11.95		10.25		12.45	12.45	12.25	13.85	14.75	14.85	14.95	14.95	14.05	14.35	14.55	13.55
Livestock etc						14.55	10.65				6.15	6.35	6.95	5.15	5.45	5.45	5.85	4.05	5.35	5.25	4.95	4.55
Forestry	2.05	2.25	2.65	3.15	2.95	5.95	5.15		2.45		1.75	1.55	1.35	1.55	1.45	1.25	1.25	1.55	1.45			
Mining	20.55	16.85	12.55	11.35	5.35	7.15	4.75	8.35	6.85	7.05	4.85	4.45	4.15	3.95	3.75	3.25	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.45		
Manufacturing	13.25	15.45	13.75	12.35	15.15	19.55	25.65	25.95	22.75	25.95	20.55	19.85	20.25	22.05	22.55	23.05	23.35	22.55	21.75	23.55	24.95	26.25
Electricity & water	2.05	1.85	2.15	2.25	1.05	1.75	1.25	1.35	.95	1.15	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.25	1.05	1.05	1.25	1.35	1.25		
Construction			2.25	2.45	3.35	3.05	2.95	2.15	1.65	2.55	4.25	7.95	7.15	4.55	4.85	4.75	4.25	3.65	3.15	3.25	2.45	2.05
Wholesale & retail	7.15	8.25	4.15	5.05	5.45	8.15	9.35	12.15	20.45	12.55	7.45	7.25	7.45	7.45	7.05	8.05	8.85	8.35	7.85	7.55	8.05	8.05
Hotels & restaurants	1.25	1.55	1.95	2.35	2.65	1.95	2.05	2.05	1.85	2.45	4.35	2.15	2.35	2.45	1.95	2.45	2.55	2.65	2.75	2.55		
Transport	6.75	7.75	6.65	6.95	6.75	2.25	3.25	5.05	4.55	5.75	6.45	6.35	6.45	4.85	4.65	4.45	4.45	4.65	4.85	6.15	5.85	
Communications	.85	.95	.75	.65	.65	.75	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65			
Banks, financial institutions	1.25	.95	1.85	1.85	1.05	1.65	2.05	2.45	2.75	3.65	3.25	3.55	3.85	3.95	3.75	3.85	3.95	3.95	3.45	3.15	3.65	3.75
Real estate	3.05	2.95	.75	.85	.95	2.25	2.55	.85	3.45	7.5	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.75	2.75	2.85	2.95	2.85	2.75			
Government services	14.25	16.55	12.45	12.15	12.15	8.55	8.25	11.65	15.85	12.65	16.35	15.95	16.35	16.95	16.85	17.75	17.35	18.25	18.55	17.25	16.05	15.95
Other services			5.65	5.85	5.15	6.65	6.25	1.85	1.65	1.85	3.65	3.25	3.45	3.45	3.35	3.45	3.55	3.45	3.65	3.45	14.75	14.75
Owner-occupied dwellings		4.85	5.05	4.75	4.45	.05	.05	3.05	.05	3.25	4.35	4.05	4.25	4.35	4.05	4.05	4.05	3.95	3.85	3.55		
LESS imputed bank service chrg	-.85	-.75	-1.35	-1.15	-.75	-1.05	-1.05	-1.45	-1.05	-3.25	-3.05	-3.05	-3.05	-3.05	-3.15	-3.05	-3.15	-3.05	-2.75	-2.45		
GDP at Factor Cost	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05
Indirect taxes LESS Subsidies							31.85		20.85					16.45	14.65	12.15	11.15	11.05	10.65	10.95		
GDP at Market Prices							131.85	100.05	120.85					116.45	114.65	112.15	111.15	111.05	110.65	110.95		

SAI  
*Gross Domestic Product: Totals in Current and Constant Prices, Percentages*  
(continued)

SOURCES: 1967/68: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1974: Table 05.  
1968/69 - 1971/72: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1975: Table 05; National Accounts 1975-1976: Table 1.  
1972/73 - 1975/76: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1980: Table 04; 1979: Table 03.  
1977: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1981: Table 03; National Accounts 1975-1981: Table 7.  
1978: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1982: Table 03; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7,8.  
1979: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1983: Table 02; National Accounts 1978-1984: Table 7,8.  
1980 - 1986: CSD Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1986: Table 03,04; National Accounts 1986-1986: Table 7,8.

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	
<b>FORMAL SECTOR</b>																							
Private Sector :	31569	33176	37120	43767	44285	48627	50361	49672	49273	52232	53884	55077	57243	54775	54327	53605	50533	52970	56629	61751			
Agriculture	14084	14355	16282	20201	19287	22814	23047	23153	21214	22183	22528	22399	18912	17840	17054	18689	16323	16410					
Forestry	2647	3083	3583	3953	4092	4068	3942	3988	3669	3188	3332	4640	5143	4606	5004	5196	4411	4181					
Mining and Quarrying	2720	2907	2926	2950	2924	3020	3044	3076	3086	2607	2554	2588	2580	2492	2227	2235	2415	2455					
Manufacturing	4922	5363	5837	6512	7360	7547	8998	8216	8411	8743	8938	9253	13880	11708	11296	9639	10600	10944					
Electricity and Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Construction etc	1312	1002	1350	2107	2256	2469	2012	1825	2817	5314	5641	3727	4345	4644	3799	3353	2003	3489					
Distribution etc	3277	3423	3842	3842	4002	4414	4519	5093	5516	5589	6042	5874	5862	6922	7671	6967	7051	7479					
Transport etc	714	479	537	775	778	887	891	872	874	991	944	1148	1510	1709	2022	2498	2856	2983					
Finance	463	344	427	580	581	773	1187	1147	1477	1456	1434	2328	2110	1682	1905	2482	2391	2583					
Services	1430	2200	2346	2842	2905	2635	2721	2302	2209	2221	2461	2620	2801	3171	3349	2446	2483	2446					
Public Sector :	9572	9250	9921	10089	12747	13434	14044	16543	16952	18964	19395	20047	22496	22582	24246	23792	22351	23435	25608	26137			
Agriculture	0	681	975	173	176	1140	1408	1365	1485	1772	1794	2350	2632	2153	2544	2480	2243	2468					
Forestry	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	14	9	9	0	69	58	58	62	58	57	13					
Mining and Quarrying	0	0	0	0	0	9	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Manufacturing	197	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					
Electricity and Water	499	509	518	541	592	546	405	799	1226	1208	1213	1216	1453	1091	1129	1322	1324	1426					
Construction etc	1511	1326	1187	1522	1694	1952	1329	1250	1264	2595	2560	2352	2409	2782	3033	2572	1629	1721					
Distribution etc	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0					
Transport etc	1324	1398	1513	1505	1910	1596	1649	1694	1894	1945	2789	2168	2899	2478	2616	2478	2557	2660					
Finance	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	551	567	1436	873	886					
Services	6004	5136	5728	6348	8375	8193	9208	11421	11074	11437	11633	11892	12655	12460	14295	13436	12668	14261					
TOTAL FORMAL SECTOR	41141	42426	47051	53856	57032	62061	64405	66215	66225	71256	73879	75124	79739	77357	78573	77397	72884	76405	82237	87888			
Agriculture	14084	15236	17257	20379	19563	24001	24465	24532	22709	23964	24332	25318	21602	20051	19598	2122	18623	18831					
Forestry	2647	3083	3583	3953	4092	4068	3942	3988	3669	3188	3332	4640	5143	4606	5066	5196	4411	4181					
Mining and Quarrying	2720	2907	2926	2950	2924	3020	3079	3076	3086	2607	2554	2588	2580	2492	2227	2235	2415	2455					
Manufacturing	5119	5383	5837	6512	7360	7547	8998	8216	8411	8743	8938	9253	13880	11708	11296	9639	10600	10944					
Electricity and Water	499	509	518	541	592	546	405	799	1226	1208	1213	1216	1453	1091	1129	1322	1324	1426					
Construction etc	2823	2328	2537	2629	2950	4421	3341	3075	4081	7909	8201	6079	6754	7426	6832	5925	3632	5210					
Distribution etc	3277	3423	3842	3842	4002	4414	4519	5093	5516	5589	6042	5874	5862	6932	7671	6967	7051	7479					
Transport etc	2028	1877	2050	2260	2688	2483	2540	2566	2768	2934	3733	3316	4399	4187	4638	4976	5413	5643					
Finance	501	344	427	590	581	773	1187	1147	1477	1456	1434	2328	2510	2223	2472	3918	3254	3469					
Services	7434	7336	8074	9174	11280	10828	11929	13724	13283	13656	14100	14512	15556	16631	17634	15182	16151	16797					
INFORMAL SECTOR (CSO)	7900	8889	8950	9501	9329	10133	9769	10657	10399	10692	9973	10691	10883	11413	12139	12364	12718	12943					
Self Employed	1400	1734	1278	859	937	1580	765	1216	1109	827	595	752	756	867	1197	1116	1296	1139					
Unpaid Family Workers	125	142	1042	1093	553	994	1241	1299	1665	285	546	431	540	597	557	377	297	297					
Small Swazi Traders	1030	1030	1030	1030	1339	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	2000	2100	2200	2300	2400	2500	2600	2700					
Private Homeleads	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6700	6900	7100	7292	7496	7706	7945	8191	8445	8707				
INFORMAL SECTOR (EPO)												9688	10145	10452	10873	11542	11807	12341	12546	12800	13100		
TOTAL MONETARY SECTOR (CSO)	49041	51315	56001	63357	66961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83852	85815	90622	88770	90748	89761	85602	89348	94737	96800			
TOT. MONETARY SECTOR (CSO/EPO)	49041	51315	56001	63357	66961	72194	74174	76872	77224	81948	83852	85269	90191	88230	90115	89204	85225	89551	95037	100988			

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>TRADITIONAL SECTOR</b>																						
Unpaid Family Workers						146398	146398	150937	160440	178891	184437	190155	195479	198605		199934	197855	226012	247931			
Highveld						32381	32381	33385	35487	36587	37721	38890	43237	43922		44341	62354	69021	84519			
Middleveld						69937	69937	72105	76645	79020	81470	83996	93284	94877		94226	71758	58753	98835			
Lowveld						36159	36189	37311	39660	51955	53566	55227	48322	49095		50403	57121	58263	49760			
Lubombo						7891	7891	8136	8648	11329	11680	12042	10536	10705		10964	6622	39975	14823			
Paid Workers						2639	2639	2721	2893	3787	3904	4024	4137	4204		3604	3804	5102	5391			
Highveld						672	672	693	737	965	995	1025	1054	1071		918	1273	1408	1723			
Middleveld						302	302	311	331	434	447	461	473	481		412	288	236	1396			
Lowveld						1383	1383	1426	1516	1983	2044	2107	2168	2203		1889	2010	2051	1751			
Lubombo						282	282	291	309	405	418	431	442	449		385	223	1407	521			
Total Active Farm Pop.						149037	149037	153658	163333	182678	188341	194179	199616	202809		203538	201659	231114	253322			
Highveld						33053	33053	34079	35224	37552	38716	39915	44291	44999		45259	63627	70429	86236			
Middleveld						70239	70239	72416	76976	79454	81917	84457	93857	95258		94638	72046	58989	100231			
Lowveld						37572	37572	38737	41176	53938	55610	57334	50490	51239		52292	59131	60314	51511			
Lubombo						8173	8173	8427	8957	11734	12098	12473	10978	11154		11349	6855	41382	15344			
Total Farm Population						321884	321884	331863	352759	462113	379569	391335	402232	413556		439594	495520	422726	449707			
Highveld						76744	76744	79123	84105	110178	113593	117114	95915	98601		104809	127800	100613	123197			
Middleveld						163066	163066	168121	178706	234105	241362	248844	203801	209507		222638	184972	113440	190938			
Lowveld						67474	67474	69566	73946	96869	3003	3096	84329	86690		92148	162781	128627	103022			
Lubombo						14600	14600	15053	16001	20961	21611	22281	18247	18758		19939	19977	88046	32650			
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (CSO): MONETARY & TRADITIONAL						212394	215998	225852	237507	259550	265565	276127	283468	288624		292508	292407	320875	338924			
TOTAL EMPLOYMENT (EPO): MONETARY & TRADITIONAL						212394	215998	225852	237507	259550	265565	276127	283183	288078		291768	291774	320318	338547			

SAS2 Employment: Private/Formal/Monetary Sectors and Total; Percentages (continued)

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Private Sector Employment as a % of Private Sector Total</b>			100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01
Agriculture	44.63	43.31	43.91	46.21	43.81	46.91	45.81	46.61	43.11	42.41	41.81	41.61	33.01	32.61	31.41	34.91	32.31	31.01				
Forestry	8.41	9.31	9.61	9.01	9.21	8.41	7.81	8.01	7.41	6.11	6.21	8.41	9.01	8.41	9.21	9.71	8.71	7.91				
Mining and Quarrying	8.61	8.81	7.91	6.71	6.61	6.21	6.01	6.21	6.31	5.01	4.71	4.71	4.51	4.71	4.11	4.41	4.41	4.61				
Manufacturing	15.61	16.21	15.71	14.91	16.61	15.51	17.91	16.51	17.11	16.71	16.61	16.81	24.21	21.41	20.81	18.01	21.01	20.71				
Electricity and Water	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01				
Construction etc	4.21	3.01	3.61	4.81	5.11	5.11	4.01	3.71	5.71	10.21	10.51	6.81	7.61	8.51	7.01	6.31	4.01	6.61				
Distribution etc	10.41	10.31	10.31	8.81	9.01	9.11	9.01	10.31	11.21	10.71	11.21	10.71	11.21	10.71	10.21	12.61	14.11	13.01	14.01			
Transport etc	2.31	1.41	1.41	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.81	1.91	1.81	2.11	2.61	3.11	3.71	4.71	5.71			
Finance	1.51	1.01	1.21	1.31	1.31	1.61	2.41	2.31	3.01	2.91	2.71	2.71	4.21	3.71	3.11	3.51	4.61	4.71	4.91			
Social Services	4.51	6.61	6.31	6.51	6.61	5.41	5.41	4.61	4.51	4.21	4.61	4.81	5.11	5.81	6.21	4.61	4.91	4.61				
<b>Private Sector Employment as a % of Formal Sector Employment</b>			76.71	78.21	78.91	81.31	77.61	78.41	78.21	75.01	74.41	73.41	72.91	73.31	71.61	70.81	69.11	69.31	69.31	69.31	68.91	70.31
Agriculture	34.21	33.81	34.61	37.51	34.01	36.81	35.81	35.01	32.01	31.11	30.51	30.51	23.71	23.11	21.71	24.11	22.41	21.51				
Forestry	6.41	7.31	7.61	7.31	7.21	6.61	6.11	6.01	5.51	4.51	4.51	6.21	6.41	6.01	6.41	6.71	6.11	5.51				
Mining and Quarrying	6.61	6.91	6.21	5.51	5.11	4.91	4.71	4.61	4.71	3.71	3.51	3.41	3.21	3.21	2.81	3.01	3.01	3.21				
Manufacturing	12.01	12.71	12.41	12.11	12.91	12.21	14.01	12.41	12.71	12.31	12.11	12.31	17.41	15.11	14.41	12.51	14.51	14.31				
Electricity and Water	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01				
Construction etc	3.21	2.41	2.91	3.91	4.01	4.01	3.11	2.81	4.31	7.51	7.61	5.01	5.41	6.01	4.81	4.31	2.71	4.61				
Distribution etc	6.41	8.11	8.21	7.11	7.01	7.11	7.01	7.71	8.31	7.81	8.21	7.81	7.41	8.31	9.81	9.01	9.71	9.81				
Transport etc	1.71	1.11	1.11	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.31	1.31	1.41	1.31	1.51	1.91	2.21	2.61	3.21	3.91	3.91				
Finance	1.11	.91	.91	1.11	1.01	1.21	1.81	1.71	2.21	2.01	1.91	3.11	3.11	2.21	2.41	3.21	3.91	3.41				
Social Services	3.51	5.21	5.01	5.31	5.11	4.21	4.21	3.51	3.31	3.11	3.31	3.51	3.61	4.11	4.31	3.21	3.41	3.21				
<b>Private Sector Employment as a % of Monetary S. Total (EPO)</b>			64.41	64.71	66.31	67.11	66.11	67.41	67.91	64.61	63.81	63.81	64.51	64.61	63.51	62.11	60.31	60.11	59.31	59.51	59.61	61.11
Agriculture	28.71	28.01	29.11	31.91	29.01	31.61	31.11	30.11	27.51	27.11	27.01	26.91	19.01	20.21	18.91	21.01	19.21	18.41				
Forestry	5.41	6.01	6.41	6.21	6.11	5.61	5.31	5.21	4.81	3.91	4.01	5.41	5.71	5.21	5.61	5.81	5.21	4.71				
Mining and Quarrying	5.51	5.71	5.21	4.71	4.41	4.21	4.11	4.01	4.01	3.21	3.11	3.01	2.91	2.81	2.51	2.61	2.81	2.81				
Manufacturing	10.01	10.51	10.41	10.31	11.01	10.51	12.11	10.71	10.91	10.71	10.91	10.91	15.41	13.31	12.51	10.81	12.41	12.31				
Electricity and Water	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01				
Construction etc	2.71	2.01	2.41	3.31	3.41	3.41	2.71	2.41	3.61	6.51	6.81	4.41	4.81	5.31	4.21	3.91	2.41	3.91				
Distribution etc	6.71	6.71	6.91	6.11	6.01	6.11	6.11	6.61	7.11	6.81	7.21	6.91	6.51	7.81	8.51	7.81	8.31	8.41				
Transport etc	1.51	.91	1.01	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.21	1.11	1.11	1.21	1.11	1.31	1.71	1.91	2.21	2.81	3.41	3.41				
Finance	.91	.71	.81	.91	.91	1.11	1.61	1.51	1.91	1.81	1.71	2.71	2.31	1.91	2.11	2.81	2.81	2.91				
Social Services	2.91	4.31	4.21	4.51	4.31	3.61	3.71	3.01	2.91	2.71	2.91	3.11	3.21	3.61	3.71	2.71	2.91	2.71				
<b>Private Sector Employment as a % of Total Employment (EPO)</b>					20.61	20.51	21.51	21.21	19.11	18.61	18.91	19.01	19.11		18.61	18.61	16.71	14.91				
Agriculture					9.51	9.01	10.11	9.71	8.91	8.01	8.01	8.01	7.91		6.11	5.81	5.61	4.81				
Forestry					1.91	1.91	1.81	1.71	1.51	1.41	1.21	1.61			1.61	1.71	1.61	1.31				
Mining and Quarrying					1.41	1.41	1.31	1.31	1.21	1.21	.91	.91			.91	.61	.71	.71				
Manufacturing					3.11	3.41	3.31	3.81	3.21	3.21	3.21	3.21			4.01	3.91	3.01	3.11				
Electricity and Water					.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01			.01	.01	.01	.01				
Construction etc					1.01	1.01	1.11	.81	.71	1.11	1.91	2.01			1.61	1.31	1.01	.61				
Distribution etc					1.81	1.91	2.01	1.91	2.01	2.11	2.01	2.11			2.41	2.61	2.71	2.11				
Transport etc					.41	.41	.41	.31	.31	.41	.31	.41			.61	.71	.81	.81				
Finance					.31	.31	.31	.51	.41	.61	.51	.91			.61	.71	.81	.71				
Social Services					1.31	1.31	1.21	1.11	.91	.81	.81	.91			1.11	1.11	.81	.71				

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR Employment by Citizenship and Industry</b>			31569			43767	44285	48627	50361	49672	49273	52292	53884	55071	57243	54776	54327	53585	50523	52970	56629	61751
<b>Swazi Citizens</b>	26659					41150	41594	45714	47797	47242	46910	49642	51144	52680	54903	52447	52146	51520	48586	49832		
Agriculture	11874	?	?	?	19800	18779	22814	22475	22602	20619	21605	22008	22361	18496	17433	16702	18208	16031	15936			
Forestry	2494	2978	3477	3879	4016	4014	3851	3909	3621	3129	3165	4464	4970	4558	4935	5164	4368	4137				
Mining and Quarrying	2150	2258	2456	2405	2517	2595	2630	2777	2823	2410	2360	2412	2429	2349	2109	2219	2260	2200				
Manufacturing	4021	4716	5280	5970	6857	7095	7735	7964	8263	8564	8902	13240	11235	10840	9288	10210	10517					
Electricity and Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction etc	1104	890	1206	1934	2066	2276	1812	1594	2541	4711	4970	3429	4107	4276	3511	3180	1908	2268				
Distribution etc	2812	3091	3487	3554	3711	4062	4250	4784	5262	5316	5780	5668	5626	6652	7388	6716	6789	7175				
Transport etc	670	442	501	702	713	841	839	823	830	960	890	1071	1421	1514	1910	2362	2740	2867				
Finance	271	210	286	427	412	622	910	974	1280	1260	1256	2074	1926	1494	1719	2168	2106	2452				
Social Services	1263	1873	1993	2479	2523	2395	2505	2044	1970	1988	2151	2289	2588	2936	3032	2185	2166	2181				
<b>Non-Citizens</b>	4910					2617	2691	1913	2564	2430	2363	2650	2740	2391	2340	2329	2181	2065	1947	3137		
Agriculture	2210	?	?	?	401	408	0	572	551	595	578	530	538	416	407	352	461	292	474			
Forestry	153	105	106	79	76	54	81	73	48	59	167	176	173	48	69	32	43	44				
Mining and Quarrying	570	649	470	545	407	425	414	299	263	197	194	176	151	143	118	116	155	155				
Manufacturing	901	667	557	542	503	452	483	481	447	480	374	345	540	473	456	351	390	427				
Electricity and Water	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Construction etc	208	112	144	173	190	193	200	231	276	603	671	288	238	368	288	173	95	1221				
Distribution etc	465	332	355	288	291	352	269	309	254	273	262	206	235	271	283	221	262	304				
Transport etc	44	37	36	73	65	46	52	49	44	31	54	77	89	95	112	136	108	116				
Finance	192	134	141	153	169	151	277	173	197	156	178	254	184	189	186	314	285	131				
Social Services	167	327	353	363	382	240	216	258	239	233	310	331	313	336	317	261	317	265				
<b>Swazi Citizens P.S. Emp. as a % of Private Sector Total</b>	84.43					94.05	93.93	96.13	94.93	95.13	95.23	94.93	94.93	95.63	95.93	95.71	96.05	96.13	96.13	94.13		
Agriculture	37.63					45.23	42.43	46.93	44.63	45.53	41.83	41.33	40.83	40.63	32.33	31.83	30.73	34.03	31.73	30.13		
Forestry	7.93	9.03	9.43	9.93	9.13	9.33	7.73	7.93	7.33	6.03	5.93	8.13	8.73	8.33	9.13	9.63	8.63	7.83				
Mining and Quarrying	6.83	6.83	6.63	5.53	5.73	5.33	5.23	5.63	5.73	4.63	4.43	4.43	4.23	4.33	3.93	4.13	4.53	4.33				
Manufacturing	12.73	14.23	14.23	13.63	15.53	14.63	16.93	15.63	16.23	15.83	15.93	16.23	23.33	20.53	20.03	17.33	20.23	19.93				
Electricity and Water	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
Construction etc	3.53	2.73	3.23	4.43	4.73	3.63	3.23	3.03	3.23	9.03	9.23	6.23	7.23	7.83	6.53	5.93	3.83	4.33				
Distribution etc	8.93	9.23	9.43	8.13	8.43	8.43	8.43	9.63	10.73	10.23	10.73	10.33	9.83	12.13	13.63	12.63	13.43	13.53				
Transport etc	2.13	1.33	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.83	1.73	1.93	2.53	2.53	3.53	4.43	5.43	5.43	5.43				
Finance	.93	.63	.83	1.03	.93	1.33	1.93	2.03	2.63	2.43	2.33	3.83	3.43	2.73	3.23	4.03	4.23	4.63				
Social Services	4.03	5.63	5.43	5.73	5.73	4.93	5.03	4.13	4.03	3.83	4.03	4.23	4.53	5.23	5.63	4.13	4.33	4.13				
<b>Swazi Citizens P.S. Emp. as a % of Formal Sector Employment</b>	64.83					76.43	72.93	75.33	74.23	71.33	70.83	69.73	69.23	70.13	68.93	67.83	66.43	66.63	66.73	65.23		
Agriculture	28.93					36.93	32.93	36.83	34.93	34.13	31.13	30.33	29.83	29.83	23.23	22.53	21.33	23.53	22.03	20.93		
Forestry	6.13	7.03	7.43	7.23	7.03	6.53	6.03	5.93	5.53	4.43	4.33	5.93	6.23	5.93	6.33	6.73	6.03	5.43				
Mining and Quarrying	5.23	5.33	5.23	4.53	4.43	4.43	4.13	4.23	4.33	3.43	3.23	3.23	3.03	3.03	2.73	2.93	3.13	3.03				
Manufacturing	9.83	11.13	11.23	11.13	12.03	11.43	13.23	11.73	12.03	11.63	11.83	11.83	16.73	14.53	13.83	12.03	14.03	13.63				
Electricity and Water	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03
Construction etc	2.73	2.13	2.63	3.63	3.63	3.73	2.83	2.43	3.83	6.63	6.73	4.63	5.23	5.53	4.53	4.13	2.63	3.03				
Distribution etc	6.83	7.23	7.43	6.63	6.53	6.53	6.63	7.23	7.93	7.53	7.83	7.53	7.13	8.63	9.43	8.73	9.33	9.43				
Transport etc	1.63	1.03	1.13	1.33	1.33	1.43	1.33	1.23	1.33	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.43	1.83	2.13	2.43	3.13	3.83	3.83			
Finance	.73	.53	.63	.83	.73	1.03	1.43	1.53	1.93	1.83	1.73	2.83	2.43	1.93	2.23	2.83	2.93	3.23				
Social Services	3.13	4.43	4.23	4.63	4.43	3.93	3.93	3.13	3.03	2.83	2.93	3.03	3.23	3.73	3.93	2.83	3.03	3.03				

SA2 Employment: Private, Formal/Monetary Sectors and Total; Percentages (continued)

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
<b>Svazi Citizens P.S. Emp. as a % of Monetary S. Total (EPO)</b>			54.43			64.93	62.13	64.73	64.43	61.53	60.73	60.63	61.23	61.83	60.93	59.43	57.93	57.83	57.03	56.03		
Agriculture		24.23				31.23	28.03	31.63	30.33	29.43	26.73	26.43	26.33	26.23	20.53	19.83	18.53	20.43	18.83	17.93		
Forestry		5.13	5.83	6.23	6.13	6.03	5.63	5.23	5.13	4.73	3.83	3.83	3.83	5.23	5.53	5.23	5.53	5.83	5.13	4.73		
Mining and Quarrying		4.43	4.43	4.43	3.83	3.83	3.63	3.53	3.63	3.73	2.93	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.73	2.73	2.33	2.53	2.73	2.63		
Manufacturing		8.23	9.23	9.43	9.43	10.23	9.83	11.53	10.13	10.33	10.13	10.23	10.43	14.83	12.73	12.03	10.43	12.03	11.83			
Electricity and Water		.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		
Construction etc		2.33	1.73	2.23	3.13	3.13	3.23	2.43	2.13	3.33	5.73	5.93	4.03	4.63	4.83	3.93	3.63	3.63	2.53	2.53		
Distribution etc		5.73	6.03	6.23	5.63	5.53	5.63	5.73	6.23	6.83	6.53	6.33	6.63	6.23	7.53	8.23	7.63	8.03	8.13			
Transport etc		1.43	.93	.93	1.13	1.13	1.23	1.13	1.13	1.13	1.23	1.13	1.33	1.63	1.83	2.13	2.63	3.23	3.23			
Finance		.63	.43	.53	.73	.63	.93	1.23	1.33	1.73	1.73	1.53	1.53	2.43	2.13	1.73	1.93	2.43	2.53	2.83		
Social Services		2.63	3.73	3.63	3.93	3.83	3.33	3.43	2.73	2.63	2.43	2.63	2.73	2.93	3.23	3.43	2.43	2.53	2.53			
<b>Svazi Citizens P.S. Emp. as a % of Total Employment (EPO)</b>						19.43	19.33	20.73	20.13	18.23	17.73	18.03	18.13	18.33		18.03	17.93	16.13	14.43			
Agriculture						9.73	8.73	10.13	9.53	8.73	7.93	7.83	7.93	7.63		6.03	5.73	5.73	4.73			
Forestry						1.83	1.93	1.83	1.63	1.53	1.43	1.13	1.13	1.53		1.63	1.73	1.63	1.33			
Mining and Quarrying						1.13	1.23	1.13	1.13	1.13	.93	.83	.83		.83	.73	.73	.73	.73			
Manufacturing						2.63	3.23	3.13	3.63	3.03	3.03	3.03	3.13		3.93	3.73	2.93	3.03				
Electricity and Water						.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03	.03		.03	.03	.03	.03				
Construction etc						.53	1.03	1.03	.83	.63	1.03	1.73	1.83	1.23		1.53	1.23	1.03	.63			
Distribution etc						1.73	1.73	1.83	1.83	1.83	2.03	1.93	2.03	2.93		2.23	2.53	2.13	2.03			
Transport etc						.33	.33	.43	.43	.33	.33	.33	.43		.63	.73	.73	.83				
Finance						.23	.23	.33	.43	.43	.53	.53	.43	.73		.53	.63	.73	.63			
Social Services						1.23	1.23	1.13	1.13	.83	.73	.73	.83		1.03	1.03	.73	.63				
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR: Industry Wage Bill per month by Sector</b>				1490	1840	2128	2734	3258	3925	4577	5895	6548	7626	12444	11104	11524	12654	12649	15736			
Agriculture				210	356	466	705	764	1005	1049	1510	1319	1901	2120	2417	2468	3401	2921	3581			
Forestry				105	121	129	178	231	242	226	275	577	825	928	587	703	701	711	773			
Mining and Quarrying				223	278	264	333	345	430	692	416	480	549	629	670	648	764	925	963			
Manufacturing				406	470	478	630	907	980	1107	1338	1401	1562	2553	2938	2659	2925	3655	3875			
Electricity and Water																						
Construction etc				78	114	129	165	163	216	246	857	894	607	3296	1128	1019	720	515	1202			
Distribution etc				213	223	273	357	379	493	588	670	887	714	1048	1415	1686	1561	2097	2319			
Transport etc				30	51	62	67	91	111	106	119	168	225	269	375	478	687	949	903			
Finance				65	87	116	136	222	272	355	488	400	715	809	723	928	1148	1203	1319			
Services				130	168	200	161	157	177	208	241	423	526	692	849	936	746	672	802			
<b>P. Sector Wage Bill as % of Total P. Sector Wage Bill</b>				100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03	100.03		
Agriculture				16.13	19.33	21.93	25.83	23.43	25.53	22.93	26.13	20.13	24.93	17.03	21.83	21.43	26.93	21.43	22.83			
Forestry				7.03	6.63	6.53	6.53	7.13	6.23	4.93	4.73	8.83	10.83	7.53	5.33	6.13	5.53	5.23	4.93			
Mining and Quarrying				15.03	12.23	12.43	12.23	10.63	11.03	15.13	7.63	7.33	7.23	5.13	6.03	5.63	6.03	6.83	6.13			
Manufacturing				27.23	25.53	22.53	23.03	27.83	25.03	24.23	22.73	21.43	20.53	20.53	26.53	23.13	23.13	26.83	24.63			
Electricity and Water																						
Construction etc				5.23	6.23	6.13	6.03	5.03	5.53	5.43	14.53	13.73	8.03	27.33	10.23	8.63	5.73	3.83	7.63			
Distribution etc				14.33	12.13	12.83	12.13	11.63	12.63	11.43	13.53	9.43	8.43	12.73	14.63	12.33	15.43	14.73				
Transport etc				2.03	3.23	2.93	2.53	2.83	2.83	2.33	2.03	2.63	3.03	2.23	3.43	4.13	5.43	7.03	5.73			
Finance				4.43	4.73	5.53	5.03	6.83	6.93	7.83	6.33	6.13	9.43	6.53	6.53	6.53	8.13	9.13	8.83	8.43		
Services				8.73	9.13	9.43	5.93	4.83	4.53	4.53	4.13	6.53	6.93	5.63	7.63	8.13	5.93	4.93	5.13			

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
PUBLIC SECTOR WAGE BILL					603	850	1139	1298	1326	2009	2303	3069	3757	4287	4358	6286	7547	8777	9083	11174		
TOTAL FORMAL SECTOR WAGE BILL					2093	2690	3267	4032	4584	5934	6880	8964	10305	11913	17402	17390	19071	21431	22732	26910		
P. Sector Wage Bill as % of Formal Sector Wage Bill					71.2%	68.4%	65.1%	67.8%	71.1%	66.1%	66.5%	65.8%	63.5%	64.0%	71.5%	63.9%	60.4%	59.0%	60.0%	58.5%		
Agriculture					11.5%	13.2%	14.2%	17.5%	16.7%	16.3%	15.2%	17.2%	12.0%	16.0%	12.2%	13.9%	12.9%	15.9%	12.8%	13.3%		
Forestry					5.0%	4.5%	4.3%	4.4%	5.0%	4.1%	3.3%	3.1%	5.6%	6.9%	5.3%	3.4%	3.7%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%		
Mining and Quarrying					10.7%	8.8%	8.1%	8.3%	7.5%	7.2%	10.1%	5.0%	4.7%	4.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	4.1%	3.6%		
Manufacturing					19.4%	17.5%	14.6%	15.6%	19.8%	16.5%	16.1%	14.9%	13.6%	13.1%	14.7%	16.9%	13.9%	13.6%	16.1%	14.4%		
Electricity and Water					3.7%	4.2%	3.5%	4.1%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	9.6%	8.7%	5.1%	19.5%	6.5%	5.3%	3.4%	2.3%	4.5%		
Construction etc					10.2%	8.3%	8.4%	8.9%	8.7%	8.3%	8.5%	7.5%	8.6%	6.0%	6.0%	8.1%	8.8%	7.2%	9.2%	8.6%		
Distribution etc					1.4%	2.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.0%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%	1.9%	1.5%	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	4.2%	3.4%		
Transport etc					3.1%	3.2%	3.6%	3.4%	4.8%	4.6%	5.2%	4.6%	3.9%	6.0%	4.6%	4.2%	4.9%	5.4%	5.3%	4.9%		
Finance					6.2%	6.2%	6.1%	4.0%	3.4%	3.0%	3.0%	2.7%	4.1%	4.4%	4.0%	4.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.0%	3.0%		
Services																						
P. Sector Average Monthly Wage					40.13	42.04	48.05	56.22	64.69	79.02	92.89	112.73	121.52	138.46	217.31	202.72	212.12	236.06	270.10	237.07		
Agriculture					14.74	17.62	24.04	30.90	33.15	43.41	49.45	69.42	58.52	83.02	112.10	135.48	144.72	181.98	178.95	218.22		
Forestry					29.31	30.61	33.97	43.76	58.60	60.68	61.60	86.26	173.17	177.80	180.44	127.44	140.49	134.91	161.19	184.88		
Mining and Quarrying					76.21	80.68	90.29	110.26	113.34	139.79	224.24	171.08	187.94	212.13	243.80	264.86	290.97	327.19	383.02	352.26		
Manufacturing					69.56	72.17	64.95	83.48	100.80	119.28	131.61	153.04	156.75	168.92	183.93	250.94	235.39	303.45	344.81	354.08		
Electricity and Water					57.78	54.11	57.18	66.83	81.01	118.26	87.33	161.27	158.48	162.97	781.59	242.89	268.23	214.73	257.11	244.51		
Construction etc					55.44	58.04	68.22	80.88	83.87	96.80	106.60	119.99	145.31	121.55	178.78	211.39	219.79	224.06	297.40	310.07		
Distribution etc					55.87	78.71	79.69	75.54	102.13	127.29	121.28	120.08	177.97	195.99	178.15	219.43	236.40	275.02	332.28	302.72		
Transport etc					152.22	150.99	199.66	175.94	187.03	237.14	240.35	280.22	278.94	307.13	383.41	429.85	487.14	462.53	503.14	510.65		
Finance					55.41	59.11	64.85	61.10	57.70	76.89	94.16	108.51	171.88	200.76	228.54	267.74	279.49	304.99	270.64	327.68		
Services																						
P. Sector Monthly Wages as % of Ave. P. Sector Wage					100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Agriculture					36.7%	41.9%	50.0%	55.0%	51.2%	54.9%	53.2%	61.6%	48.2%	61.6%	66.8%	68.2%	77.1%	66.3%	73.5%			
Forestry					73.0%	72.8%	70.7%	77.8%	90.6%	76.8%	66.3%	76.5%	142.5%	83.0%	62.9%	66.2%	57.2%	59.7%	62.2%			
Mining and Quarrying					189.9%	191.3%	187.3%	195.1%	175.2%	176.3%	241.4%	151.8%	154.7%	112.1%	132.6%	137.2%	139.6%	141.8%	132.0%			
Manufacturing					173.3%	171.7%	135.2%	148.5%	155.8%	151.0%	141.7%	135.8%	125.0%	84.6%	123.8%	111.0%	128.5%	127.7%	119.2%			
Electricity and Water					144.0%	128.7%	119.0%	118.9%	125.2%	149.8%	94.0%	143.1%	130.4%	359.5%	119.8%	126.4%	91.0%	95.2%	116.0%			
Construction etc					138.2%	138.1%	142.0%	143.9%	129.6%	122.5%	114.8%	106.3%	120.8%	82.2%	100.8%	103.6%	94.3%	110.1%	104.4%			
Distribution etc					139.2%	187.2%	165.8%	134.3%	157.9%	161.1%	130.6%	106.5%	146.4%	81.9%	108.2%	111.4%	116.5%	123.0%	101.9%			
Transport etc					379.3%	356.8%	415.5%	312.9%	289.1%	300.1%	258.7%	248.6%	223.5%	176.4%	212.0%	223.6%	195.9%	185.3%	171.9%			
Finance					138.1%	140.6%	143.3%	108.7%	89.2%	97.3%	101.4%	96.3%	141.4%	109.7%	132.1%	131.8%	129.2%	100.2%	110.4%			
Services																						

INDUSTRY SECTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Formal Sect. Ave. Monthly Wage					44.48	48.95	57.28	64.97	71.17	89.62	103.89	125.80	139.48	158.58	218.24	224.80	242.72	276.90	311.89	352.20		
P. Sector Monthly Wages as % of Ave. Formal Sec. Wage					90.21	84.23	83.91	86.53	95.93	88.23	89.45	89.63	87.15	87.38	99.63	90.23	87.45	85.31	86.63	84.33		
Agriculture					33.13	35.31	42.05	47.63	46.63	48.43	47.63	55.23	42.05	52.43	51.45	60.31	59.63	65.73	57.43	62.05		
Forestry					65.93	61.31	59.31	67.31	82.31	67.73	59.31	68.63	124.13	112.13	82.73	56.73	57.93	48.73	51.73	52.53		
Mining and Quarrying					171.33	161.53	157.63	169.73	159.23	156.03	215.83	136.03	134.73	133.83	111.73	119.63	119.93	118.23	122.83	111.43		
Manufacturing					156.43	144.53	113.43	128.53	141.63	133.13	126.73	121.73	112.43	105.53	84.33	111.63	97.03	109.63	110.63	100.53		
Electricity and Water																						
Construction etc					123.93	108.31	99.83	102.93	113.83	132.13	84.13	128.23	113.63	102.73	358.13	108.03	110.53	77.53	82.43	97.83		
Distribution etc					124.63	116.23	119.13	124.53	117.83	108.03	102.63	95.31	105.23	76.73	81.93	90.93	90.63	80.93	95.43	88.03		
Transport etc					125.63	157.63	129.13	116.33	143.53	142.03	116.73	95.53	127.63	123.63	81.63	97.63	97.43	99.31	106.53	85.93		
Finance					342.23	300.31	348.53	270.83	262.83	264.63	231.43	222.83	200.83	193.73	175.73	191.23	200.73	167.03	161.33	145.03		
Services					124.63	118.31	120.23	94.03	81.13	85.83	90.63	86.31	123.23	126.63	109.31	119.13	115.13	110.13	86.83	93.13		

SOURCES:

- 1969 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1970
- 1970 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1972: Tables 1,5,7,10,12,A2; 1973: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1971 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1973, 1975: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1972 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1976: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1973 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1977: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1974 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1978: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1975 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1979: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1976 - 1977 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1980: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1978 - 1979 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1982: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1980 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1984: Tables 1-4,7,14,21,25,26,A2.
- 1981 - 1986 : CSO, Employment and Wages, 1986: Tables 1,3,4,6,7,11,20.
- 1987 - 1988 : Economic Planning Office, Economic Review and Outlook, January 1989, Table 14.

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	
<b>VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS (E000)</b>																					
<b>Foodstuffs and Tobacco</b>	15495	15537	18916	20270	21455	30529	32780	61982	95811	75212	74486	83650	100992	157772	158061	139390	172320	191125	208456	301854	
Live animals	596	282	378	229	318	591	767	1852	1422	1457	872	221	285	380	1200	459	391	687	252	1375	
Meat & meat products	1872	2271	1275	1706	1820	2922	3427	2691	1649	4486	4095	5782	8030	7061	3733	5276	4264	3787	7938	15978	
Butter & butterfat	94	82	44	27	44	34	22	7	3	2	2	2	2	1	0				215	11	
Paddy rice	653	724	897	880	795	675	691	927	854	764	719	110	74	35						17	
Other cereals, peas, beans						67	46	58												371	278
Citrus fruit	1399	1776	3511	3582	4328	3941	3947	4517	4464	4851	7585	7239	9437	7646	9156	15625	14901	20987	26612	36186	
Other fruits						120	89	45			2	16	5								
Canned fruits & juices	674	673	774	958	1104	1749	2826	2722	3585	4976	5722	8292	9184	9365	12652	17979	22155	17979	17890	26499	39233
Sugar	9486	9071	10479	11829	11530	13216	18882	46306	80040	54507	53247	59585	70997	128446	125799	109157	122602	140565	139554	205203	
Honey						9	2					474									
Hollasses	508	472	458	129	402	566	1226	1813	1265	1283	1254	1160	2226	3666	4373	4407	3781	3161	4969	7219	
Other farm produce	180	150	150	150	250	45	119	51	176	251	368	444	216	641	668	6335	3651	3651	432	865	
Confectionery					670	511	343	333	156												
Tobacco, unmanufactured	34	26	51	82	115	92	122	232	166	241	258	317	237	333	248	103	83	91	542	1142	
Beer & spirits					230	956	251	612	2032	2395	454	98	306	200	231	48			7	1063	3174
<b>Raw Materials</b>	8798	8647	10463	13429	15036	17031	24339	38491	25163	42411	36299	46389	48356	56366	79716	66851	65158	190924	113354	131193	
Hides & skins	111	122	117	162	143	232	378	476	80	418	287	539	732	706	405	485	498	486	1052	1328	
Blood, bone/carcass meal, hooves, horns, tallow	12	38	27	36	46	60	118	161	36	48	73	62	293	189	88	73	54	26	887	75	
Wood & wood products	1385	1796	2113	2796	3429	2023	5711	5424	6897	7361	6918	8598	10683	13050	15943	11403	11435	22706	12475	17161	
Unbleached woodpulp	5496	5173	7143	9559	9567	11069	15323	31328	12445	29904	21467	27124	28154	46360	46518	44800	66771	87940	104586		
Wool & mohair	3	2	1	1	0	7	0												145		
Seed cotton	934	696	413	544	547	726	984	340	2650	2095	2401	2489	1675		3418	4012	4012	4159	2330		
Cotton lint	763	453	549	249	1139	1649	1608	413	2665	2348	4690	6809	5955	5452	12177	4121	4121	4897	7274	5521	
Cotton seed	95	68	100	103	152	211	210	328	391	228	462	709	744	507	1326	238	238	1744	1356	1685	
Other																				838	
<b>Minerals</b>	15939	15163	16039	16504	18275	14117	14940	18221	21655	27221	25140	26551	25623	20172	20851	17423	21660	24228	34049	40543	
Chrysotile asbestos	5822	6007	6229	5240	5904	4554	6680	5683	9269	13031	14931	18235	17558	15590	17771	14379	19549	17937	22272	24082	
Iron ore	10025	9023	9618	11931	12112	9322	7930	12289	11944	12147	9055	6206	5265	1892							
Coal	64	95	161	205	228	216	308	210	393	1200	1140	2096	2792	2689	3080	2948	2006	4346	6475	10422	
Diamonds																			575	5049	
Other minerals	28	38	31	29	31	24	22	40	49	43	14	14	9		96	106	1370	1379	1871		
<b>Chemicals</b>				85	178	289	110	182	186	553	2611	6799	9976	23670	36577	55237	42724	649	1388	1059	
Insecticides				84	177	289	110	28	118	385	20	8									
Other chemicals				1	1			154	68	168	2591	6790	9976	23670	36577	55237	42724	649	1388	1059	
<b>Manufactures</b>				68	119	245	656	743	871	11579	4578	7220	11646	21177	26354	32096	21819	14644	16022	74130	
Misc. engineering products				68	106	126	20	14	69	97	161	125	154	146	239	759	7774	6591	533	3442	
Clothing & textiles				13	119	613	702	639	538	649	998	524	1653	3063	496	2084	1229	516	19778		
Handicrafts						24	27	74	8	36	44	88	77	23	5	4	251	1296	20995		
Other manufactures								90	10336	3722	5154	10880	19301	23029	31746	11957	6572	29915			
<b>Other</b>																				61211	
<b>Total</b>	40232	39247	44517	50365	55062	62211	72825	119519	143686	156976	143114	170619	136594	279157	321560	331307	323689	331576	373269	610000	
of which to:																					
South Africa	6322	6466	6914	10650	9848	10038	18672	17357	20865	32550	28266	41214	45433	82698	108389	122528	104937	110578	88151	220364	
United Kingdom	13838	11518	13415	12631	13200	14616	17193	25485	69844	46850	46583	57548	52260	56294	49675	25554	71591	72195	3503	5444	
Other countries	20070	21362	24188	23620	32014	37557	35600	76778	52977	77576	68265	71857	98902	140165	163496	183825	147160	148697	281614	373193	

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
VALUE OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS AS % OF TOTAL																				
<b>Foodstuffs and Tobacco</b>	38.51	39.51	40.51	40.21	39.01	49.11	45.01	51.81	66.71	47.91	52.01	49.01	51.41	56.51	49.21	48.01	53.21	57.61	55.81	49.51
Live animals	1.51	.71	.81	.51	.61	1.11	1.11	1.51	1.01	.91	.61	.11	.11	.11	.41	.11	.11	.21	.11	.21
Meat & meat products	4.71	5.81	2.51	3.41	3.31	3.11	4.71	2.21	1.11	2.91	2.61	3.41	4.11	2.51	1.21	1.61	1.31	1.11	2.11	2.61
Butter & butterfat	.21	.21	.11	.11	.11	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.01
Paddy rice	1.61	1.81	2.01	1.71	1.41	1.11	.91	.81	.61	.51	.51	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Other cereals, peas, beans	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Citrus fruit	3.51	4.51	7.91	7.11	7.91	6.31	5.41	3.81	3.11	3.11	5.31	4.21	4.81	2.71	2.81	4.71	4.61	6.31	7.11	5.91
Other fruits	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Canned fruits & juices	1.71	1.71	1.71	1.91	2.01	2.61	3.91	2.31	2.51	3.21	4.01	4.81	4.71	3.41	3.91	5.41	6.91	5.41	7.11	5.01
Sugar	23.61	23.11	23.51	23.51	20.91	30.91	25.91	30.71	55.71	34.71	37.21	34.91	36.11	46.01	39.11	32.91	37.91	42.41	37.41	37.71
Honey	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Molasses	1.31	1.21	1.01	.31	.71	.91	1.71	1.51	.91	.81	.31	.71	1.11	1.31	1.41	1.31	1.21	1.01	1.31	1.21
Other farm produce	.41	.41	.31	.31	.51	.11	.21	.01	.11	.21	.31	.31	.11	.21	.21	1.21	1.91	1.11	1.11	1.11
Confectionery	.01	.01	.01	1.31	.31	.61	.51	.11	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Tobacco, unmanufactured	.11	.11	.11	.21	.21	.11	.21	.21	.11	.21	.21	.11	.11	.11	.11	.01	.01	.01	.11	.21
Beer & spirits	.01	.01	.01	.01	.41	1.51	.31	.51	1.41	1.51	.31	.11	.21	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.31	.51
<b>Raw Materials</b>	21.91	22.01	23.51	26.71	27.31	27.41	33.41	32.21	17.51	27.01	25.41	27.21	24.61	20.21	24.81	20.11	20.11	30.41	30.41	21.51
Hides & skins	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.51	.51	.41	.11	.31	.21	.41	.41	.11	.11	.11	.21	.11	.31	.21
Blood, bone/carcass meal, hooves, horns, tallow	.01	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.21	.11	.01	.01	.11	.01	.11	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	.01
Wood & wood products	3.41	4.61	4.71	5.51	6.21	4.91	7.81	4.51	4.81	4.81	5.01	5.01	5.51	4.71	5.01	3.41	3.51	6.81	3.31	2.81
Unbleached woodpulp	13.71	13.91	16.01	19.01	17.41	17.81	21.01	26.21	8.71	19.01	15.01	15.91	14.31	13.21	14.41	14.01	13.81	20.11	23.61	17.11
Wool & mohair	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Seed cotton	2.31	1.81	.91	1.11	1.01	1.21	1.41	.31	1.81	1.31	1.71	1.51	.91	.01	1.11	1.21	1.21	1.31	.61	.01
Cotton lint	1.91	1.21	1.21	.51	2.11	2.71	2.21	.31	1.91	1.51	3.31	4.01	3.01	2.01	3.81	1.21	1.31	1.51	1.91	.91
Cotton seed	.21	.21	.21	.21	.31	.31	.31	.31	.31	.21	.31	.41	.41	.41	.21	.41	.11	.11	.51	.31
Other	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11
<b>Minerals</b>	29.61	30.51	36.01	32.81	33.21	22.71	20.51	15.21	15.11	17.31	17.61	15.61	13.01	7.21	6.51	5.21	6.71	7.31	9.11	6.61
Chrysotile asbestos	14.51	15.31	14.01	10.41	10.71	7.31	9.21	4.81	6.51	8.81	10.41	10.71	8.91	5.61	5.51	4.31	6.01	5.41	6.01	3.91
Iron ore	24.91	22.91	21.61	21.91	22.01	15.01	10.91	10.31	8.31	7.71	6.31	3.61	2.71	.71	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Coal	.21	.21	.41	.41	.41	.31	.41	.21	.31	.81	.81	1.21	1.41	1.01	1.01	.91	.61	1.31	1.71	1.71
Diamonds	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	1.11	.81
Other minerals	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.41	.41	.21
<b>Chemicals</b>	.01	.01	.01	.21	.31	.51	.21	.21	.11	.41	1.81	4.01	5.11	8.51	11.41	16.61	13.21	.21	.41	.21
Insecticides	.01	.01	.01	.21	.31	.51	.21	.01	.11	.21	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01
Other chemicals	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.01	.11	1.81	4.01	5.11	8.51	11.41	16.61	13.21	.21	.41	.21
<b>Manufactures</b>	.01	.01	.01	.11	.21	.41	.91	.61	.61	7.41	3.21	4.21	5.91	7.61	8.21	9.91	6.71	4.41	4.31	12.21
Misc. engineering products	.01	.01	.01	.11	.21	.21	.01	.01	.01	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.21	2.41	2.01	.11	.61
Clothing & textiles	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.21	.81	.51	.41	.31	.51	.51	.31	.61	1.01	.11	.61	.41	.11	3.21
Handicrafts	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.11	.31	3.41
Other manufactures	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.31	.01	.01	.11	7.01	2.61	3.61	5.51	6.91	7.21	9.61	3.71	2.01	3.71	4.91
<b>Other</b>	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	10.01
<b>TOTAL</b>	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01	100.01
of which to:																				
South Africa	15.71	16.41	15.51	21.21	17.91	16.11	25.61	14.51	14.51	20.71	19.81	24.21	23.11	29.61	33.71	36.91	32.41	33.41	23.61	37.81
United Kingdom	34.41	29.31	30.11	25.11	24.01	23.51	23.61	21.31	48.61	29.81	32.51	33.71	26.61	20.21	15.41	7.71	22.11	21.91	.91	1.11
Other countries	49.91	54.31	54.31	46.91	58.11	60.41	50.81	64.21	36.91	49.41	47.71	42.11	50.21	50.21	50.81	55.41	45.51	44.81	75.41	61.21

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
VALUE OF IMPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTION (E000)																				
Food and Live Animals	4206	4146	5042	4790	4605	4737	5805	7538	11397	14056	16051	18957	19673	27898	40301	48157	59880	55845	56177	75478
South Africa		4094	5019	4628	4343	4655	5572	7472	11222	13700	15518	18027	18638	26313	35591	46608	56405	52765	55098	73846
Other Countries		141	23	163	262	82	233	66	175	356	356	930	1035	1585	4710	1549	3475	3080	369	1622
Beverages and Tobacco	1544	1578	1806	2422	2544	2652	4395	3813	6545	7990	7950	7959	4934	6260	6259	5157	7261	26767	16151	11983
South Africa		1566	1764	2257	2536	2593	4202	3766	6529	7972	7972	7865	4872	6048	6007	5117	7739	25443	15084	10873
Other Countries		12	42	165	8	59	183	47	16	18	18	94	52	212	252	40	222	1324	1066	1110
Crude Inedible Materials	225	282	678	514	625	543	915	652	858	1186	1132	1398	2106	2492	3223	2473	6710	4831	16951	12838
South Africa		232	624	491	622	503	641	575	770	1106	1103	1363	2055	2421	3043	475	5774	4487	9992	10071
Other Countries		150	54	23	3	40	274	77	88	80	29	35	51	61	200	1998	936	344	6559	2767
Minerals, Fuels and Lubricants	3410	2515	3063	3519	3392	4348	5738	10837	13766	18935	22662	25761	47710	77759	73560	82745	87221	107337	187748	124264
South Africa		2608	2743	3185	3547	3873	5331	10817	13766	18935	22662	25761	47710	77759	73551	82745	87228	107120	184544	124155
Other Countries		337	321	334	345	475	467	20							9		3	217	2304	109
Animal/Vegetable Oils and Fats		168	190	179	196	251	292	424	561	478	621	736	255	594	908	1151	1679	1622	1500	2536
South Africa		163	188	178	195	251	254	346	561	458	537	665	229	545	908	1151	1649	1576	1500	1523
Other Countries		5	1	1	1		38	78		20	84	71	26	49			30	46		1013
Chemicals & Chemical Products	3933	3132	2185	3631	4337	5933	6713	9995	11878	12932	15566	23623	42954	49646	43256	86034	70555	36491	35829	52691
South Africa		2797	2952	3081	3560	4583	4589	7403	9199	10364	12302	16242	31033	36717	30770	39398	37654	34593	32744	49526
Other Countries		336	232	550	777	1350	2124	2592	2679	2568	3364	7381	11921	12929	12486	46636	32861	1899	3086	3164
Manufactured Items	6824	7140	8268	7494	7942	9363	10952	12723	14498	18148	19713	20200	67968	79693	59267	49023	63401	72098	84194	95378
South Africa		6662	7889	7027	7432	9107	10415	12210	13870	17218	19359	25439	56755	75000	52432	45464	55809	65153	69371	92489
Other Countries		478	379	467	510	256	537	523	628	930	754	1711	4213	4693	6935	3559	7592	6929	14823	2889
Machinery and Transport Equipment	8761	10046	9208	11178	13620	13812	16246	23171	34270	53719	39003	67823	61031	76536	113823	122975	190106	204241	156149	124651
South Africa		8650	8144	9710	11519	12863	15306	22183	29021	41674	36418	53014	50637	70740	84932	90754	159879	177562	76091	107232
Other Countries		1396	1063	1468	2601	949	940	988	5249	11845	2585	14809	10394	5796	28831	32221	30227	26673	80059	17419
Misc. Manufactured Items	5574	3965	4752	4973	5386	7264	6983	11823	12863	15816	17251	19779	56736	68510	63328	59402	37125	47865	56060	84488
South Africa		3842	4644	4802	5184	6770	6497	11494	12623	15291	16800	18501	52550	63260	60328	56432	31309	41252	44308	55766
Other Countries		123	108	171	202	494	286	329	340	525	461	1278	3686	5230	3000	2970	5826	6613	11752	28722
Commodities not class. by Kind	550	601	1164	4048	4676	4406	8535	17447	24956	30824	53751	76579	63167	79125	115576	105728	84338	104449	119137	224997
South Africa		583	1074	3973	4413	3522	4368	12140	24900	30309	53522	76214	62630	77657	85453	39330	69342	94725	101867	203883
Other Countries		19	90	75	262	199	184	307	56	515	229	365	477	1472	30123	7398	15446	9654	17269	21015
TOTAL IMPORTS	35027	34104	37355	42749	47824	52309	66624	93443	131591	174084	194810	270815	366034	448513	519711	562845	609046	641546	729997	809204
South Africa		31107	35041	39342	43453	49905	61358	88406	122460	157227	186753	244141	334169	360486	433085	465474	512428	604752	591611	723374
Other Countries		2997	2315	2407	4371	2904	5266	5057	9131	16857	8057	26674	31865	32027	86626	96371	96618	56794	138286	79830

COMMODITY	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
<b>VALUE OF IMPORTS AS % OF TOTAL</b>																				
<b>Food and Live Animals</b>	12.05	12.28	13.55	11.28	9.65	8.95	8.78	8.15	8.78	8.15	8.25	7.05	5.45	6.05	7.05	8.65	9.95	8.45	7.75	9.35
South Africa	11.75	13.45	10.85	9.15	8.75	8.45	8.05	8.55	7.95	8.05	6.75	5.15	5.65	6.85	8.35	9.35	8.05	7.65	9.15	
Other Countries	.45	.15	.45	.55	.25	.35	.15	.15	.25	.25	.25	.35	.25	.25	.25	.35	.65	.55	.15	.25
<b>Beverages and Tobacco</b>	4.45	4.65	4.85	5.75	5.35	5.05	6.65	4.15	5.05	4.65	4.15	2.95	1.35	1.35	1.25	.95	1.35	4.05	2.25	1.55
South Africa	4.65	4.75	5.35	5.35	4.95	6.35	4.05	4.65	4.15	2.95	1.35	1.35	1.25	.95	1.25	.95	1.35	2.85	2.15	1.35
Other Countries	.05	.15	.45	.05	.15	.35	.15	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.25	.15	.15
<b>Crude Inedible Materials</b>	.65	1.15	1.85	1.25	1.35	1.05	1.45	.75	.75	.75	.65	.55	.65	.55	.65	.45	1.15	.75	2.35	1.65
South Africa	.75	1.75	1.15	1.35	.95	1.05	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65	.55	.65	.55	.65	.15	.95	.75	1.45	1.25
Other Countries	.45	.15	.15	.05	.15	.45	.15	.15	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	.45	.25	.15	1.05	.35
<b>Minerals, Fuels and Lubricants</b>	9.75	8.65	8.25	8.15	8.15	8.25	8.75	11.65	10.55	10.95	12.15	9.55	13.05	16.65	14.25	14.75	14.35	16.25	25.75	15.45
South Africa	7.65	7.35	7.55	7.45	7.35	8.05	11.65	10.55	10.95	12.15	9.55	13.05	16.65	14.25	14.75	14.35	16.25	25.35	15.35	
Other Countries	1.05	.95	.85	.75	.95	.75	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.45	.95
<b>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</b>	.05	.55	.55	.45	.45	.55	.45	.55	.45	.35	.35	.35	.15	.15	.25	.25	.35	.25	.25	.35
South Africa	.55	.55	.45	.45	.45	.55	.45	.45	.45	.35	.35	.25	.15	.15	.25	.25	.35	.25	.25	.35
Other Countries	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15	.15	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.05	.15
<b>Chemicals and Chemical Products</b>	11.25	9.25	8.55	8.55	9.15	11.15	10.15	10.75	9.05	7.45	8.05	8.75	11.75	10.65	8.35	15.35	11.65	5.55	4.95	6.55
South Africa	8.25	7.95	7.25	7.45	8.65	6.95	7.95	7.05	6.05	6.35	6.05	6.55	7.85	5.95	7.05	6.25	5.25	4.55	6.15	
Other Countries	1.05	.65	1.35	1.65	2.55	3.25	2.85	2.85	1.55	1.75	2.75	3.35	2.85	2.45	8.35	5.45	.35	.45	.45	
<b>Manufactured Items</b>	19.55	20.95	22.15	17.55	16.65	17.65	16.45	13.65	11.05	10.45	10.15	13.45	18.65	17.05	11.45	8.75	10.45	10.95	11.55	11.65
South Africa	19.55	21.15	16.45	15.55	17.15	15.65	13.15	10.55	9.95	9.75	9.85	10.05	16.05	10.15	8.15	9.25	9.85	9.55	11.45	
Other Countries	1.45	1.05	1.15	1.15	.55	.85	.65	.55	.55	.45	.45	1.25	1.05	1.35	.65	1.25	1.05	2.05	45	
<b>Machinery and Transport Equipment</b>	25.05	29.55	24.65	26.15	28.55	25.95	24.45	24.85	26.05	30.95	20.05	25.05	16.75	16.35	21.95	21.85	21.25	30.95	21.45	15.45
South Africa	25.45	21.35	22.75	24.35	24.15	23.05	22.75	22.15	24.15	18.75	19.65	13.85	15.15	16.45	16.15	26.35	26.85	10.45	13.25	
Other Countries	4.15	2.85	3.45	4.25	1.85	1.45	1.15	4.05	6.85	1.35	5.55	2.85	1.25	5.55	5.75	5.05	4.05	11.05	2.25	
<b>Miscellaneous Manufactured Items</b>	15.95	11.65	12.75	11.65	11.35	13.65	10.55	12.75	9.85	9.15	8.95	7.35	15.45	14.65	10.65	6.15	7.25	7.75	10.45	
South Africa	11.25	12.45	11.25	10.85	12.75	10.15	12.35	9.65	8.85	8.65	6.85	14.45	13.55	11.65	10.05	5.15	6.25	6.15	6.95	
Other Countries	.45	.35	.45	.45	.95	.45	.45	.25	.35	.25	.25	.55	1.05	1.15	.65	.95	1.05	1.65	3.55	
<b>Commodities not classified by Kind</b>	1.65	1.85	3.15	9.55	9.85	8.35	12.85	13.35	19.05	17.75	27.55	28.35	17.35	16.35	22.25	18.85	12.95	15.85	16.35	27.85
South Africa	1.75	2.95	9.35	9.25	6.65	6.65	12.05	18.95	17.45	27.55	28.15	17.15	16.65	16.45	17.55	11.35	14.35	14.05	25.25	
Other Countries	.15	.25	.25	.55	.45	.35	.35	.05	.35	.15	.15	.15	.35	5.85	1.35	2.55	1.55	2.45	2.65	
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS</b>	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05	100.05
South Africa	91.25	93.85	92.05	90.95	93.65	92.15	94.65	93.15	90.35	95.25	91.25	94.25	91.25	76.35	82.35	84.15	91.45	91.15	99.15	
Other Countries	8.85	6.25	8.05	9.15	7.25	7.95	5.45	6.95	9.75	4.15	9.85	8.75	6.85	16.75	17.15	15.95	8.65	18.95	9.95	

SOURCES: 1967: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1973: Table 63; 1968: Table 52.  
 1968: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1973: Table 63; 1971: Table F5.  
 1969: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1974: Table 63; 1973: Table 65.  
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 1971: CSO Annual Statistical Bulletin, 1976: Table 63; 1975: Table 65.  
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