

The Kingdom of Swaziland: Statistical Appendix

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THE KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

Statistical Appendix

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Approved by the African Department

January 24, 2006

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BASIC DATA

Swaziland: Basic Data

Area	17,364 square kilometers
Population (2005)	1,045,000
Population growth rate (2005)	0 percent
Formal employment (2003)	102,000

IMF Position (November 30, 2005)

Quota	SDR 50.70 million
Fund holdings of emalangeni	SDR 44.15 million
Holdings of SDRs	SDR 2.48 million
Exchange rate	US\$1 = E 6.32

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 Prel.
	(Annual percentage change, unless stated otherwise)				
National Income and Prices					
GDP at constant prices	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.1
GDP per capita at constant prices	0.0	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-0.1
GDP deflator	11.6	10.8	12.6	12.1	3.4
CPI (period average)	7.2	7.5	11.7	7.4	3.4
CPI (end of period)	6.4	10.8	11.5	4.6	3.2
Unemployment rate (in percent)	31.3	31.3	30.0	29.0	30.0
External sector					
Current account balance (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-75.0	-56.8	57.6	36.3	40.0
Trade balance (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-31.2	-22.5	-0.3	-0.9	-13.1
Exports, f.o.b. 1/	3.0	48.3	16.0	3.3	2.8
Imports, f.o.b. 1/	-6.9	33.7	-9.2	-9.8	-2.4
Nominal effective exchange rate 2/	-1.9	-5.1	0.1	4.4	1.3
Real effective exchange rate 2/	-1.9	1.7	-0.5	11.8	1.2
Money and credit					
Broad money	-6.6	10.7	13.1	14.1	10.4
Prime lending rate (in percent; end of period)	14.0	12.5	16.5	11.5	11.0
Interest rates on 12-month time deposits (in percent; end of period)	7.0	6.3	9.5	4.2	4.1
	(In percent of GDP)				
Gross national savings	13.2	13.9	24.6	19.9	19.0
Of which: government	4.8	5.2	3.0	3.3	3.4
Gross domestic investment	18.6	18.4	19.8	18.0	17.4
Of which: government	6.3	8.0	7.4	5.7	7.7
Central government finance (fiscal year) 3/					
Total revenue and grants	28.4	27.6	26.3	26.3	29.3
Of which: South African Customs Union (SACU) receipts	14.2	13.3	12.4	12.6	16.8
Total expenditure and net lending	29.9	30.6	30.8	29.0	33.6
Current expenditure and net lending	23.8	22.6	23.4	23.1	26.0
Central government balance (including grants)	-1.4	-3.1	-4.5	-2.7	-4.3
Primary balance (including grants)	-0.8	-2.1	-3.3	-1.6	-3.3
External sector					
Current account balance	-5.4	-4.5	4.8	1.9	1.6
Trade balance (merchandise goods)	-9.8	-6.5	7.6	2.2	-1.3
Capital and financial account balance	1.2	-9.9	-6.6	-3.7	0.4
Overall balance 4/	-0.5	-4.5	-2.2	-2.3	-0.7
External debt	25.8	22.9	29.4	21.7	22.6
Memorandum items:					
GDP in current prices (in millions of emalangeni) 5/	9,638	10,846	12,560	14,422	16,262
Overall balance of payments (in millions of U.S. dollars)	-6	-56	-25	-21	45
Net official international reserves (in millions of U.S. dollars)	293	228	217	212	258
(in months of imports of goods and nonfactor services)	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3
Total external debt (in millions of U.S. dollars)	358	288	351	413	571

Sources: Swazi authorities.

1/ In U.S. dollars.

2/ IMF Information Notice System trade-weighted; end of period.

3/ The fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

4/ Excluding net errors and omissions.

5/ Under review by the CSO; data on indirect taxes used for estimation of GDP may contain errors and are subject to downward revisions based on the review.

SWAZILAND'S EXTERNAL COMPETITIVENESS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE COMMON MONETARY AREA¹

A. Introduction

1. Swaziland is a small, open, land-locked economy within the Common Monetary Area (CMA) and the South African Customs Union (SACU).² There are no exchange controls among CMA countries, while trade among SACU countries is free of tariffs and quotas. The SACU joint customs and excise pool provides about half of Swaziland's fiscal revenues. Swaziland's main exports are sugar and sugar-based products, wood pulp and garments. South Africa absorbs about 60 percent of Swazi exports, and provides about 80 percent of the country's imports. Although Swaziland is a low middle-income country, poverty is widespread, aggravated by food shortages in some parts of the country and a severe HIV/AIDS epidemic.

2. Except for 2002, when the garment sector grew rapidly, economic growth has decelerated since the mid-1990s while the external current account has deteriorated. At the same time, foreign direct investment (FDI) declined from an annual average of 7.1 percent of GDP in 1985–93 to 4.7 percent of GDP in 1994–2002 and, after turning negative in 2003, amounted to 2.5 percent of GDP in 2004. External factors, such as South Africa's democratization since 1994, as well as domestic factors, e.g., governance issues, have contributed to the slowdown. Taken together, these developments suggest a weakening of Swaziland's external competitiveness. After describing some key features of the CMA and their policy implications for Swaziland (Section B), this chapter, to the extent that data availability allows, discusses (in Section C) some aspects of Swaziland's external competitiveness focusing on (i) trade preferences; (ii) exchange rate developments; (iii) wage costs and productivity; and (iv) nonwage costs and the investment climate. Section D concludes the chapter.

B. Objectives and Key Features of the CMA³

3. The CMA was established in April 1986, succeeding the Rand Monetary Area (RMA) that was created in December 1974. The CMA's objectives are to confer the advantages of a common monetary area on its members, provide for the sustained economic development of the CMA as a whole, encourage the advancement of the less-developed members, and afford to all parties equitable benefits arising from the maintenance and development of the CMA.

¹ Prepared by Jacob Gons.

² CMA members include Lesotho, Namibia (since 1990), South Africa, and Swaziland. SACU members include the CMA countries plus Botswana.

³ A more complete description of CMA's features is contained in the Appendix.

4. Article 2 of the CMA agreement gives each of the three small member countries (Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland) the right to issue national currencies. The local currencies (in Swaziland, the lilangeni) issued by the three members are legal tender in their respective countries only. The South African rand, however, is legal tender throughout the CMA.⁴ Like the currencies of the other small CMA members, the lilangeni is pegged to the rand at par.

5. Under the terms of the CMA Agreement (Article 3), no restrictions can be imposed on the transfer of funds, whether for current or capital transactions, to or from any member country.

6. Article 5 of the CMA Agreement requires the smaller countries' exchange control regulations to be similar, in all material aspects, to those in effect in South Africa.

Policy Implications of Swaziland's Membership in the CMA

7. The peg of the lilangeni to the rand, the parallel circulation of the lilangeni and the rand, currency convertibility, and regional capital mobility imply that Swaziland (like the other small CMA countries) does not have independent control of its money supply. The demand for emalangeni depends in large part on the public's confidence in the exchange rate parity given the extensive financial linkages between Swaziland and South Africa.⁵ Swaziland's monetary base basically expands (or contracts) in line with central bank purchases (or sales) of foreign exchange. Given the small size of its economy relative to that of South Africa and their extensive financial links, interest rate movements in Swaziland largely mirror those in South Africa.

8. Swaziland's exchange rate arrangement under the CMA has certain characteristics of a currency board, with the Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS) converting at the fixed rate emalangeni into rand and vice versa. However, a currency board is typically prohibited by law from acquiring domestic assets, so all the currency it issues is automatically and fully backed by foreign reserves.⁶ There is no such legal restriction for Swaziland under the CMA. Thus, following draw downs of government deposits in recent years to help finance fiscal deficits, the CBS has been recording an increase in its net domestic assets and, given the

⁴ In Swaziland, the rand was reinstated as legal tender in 2003, after a 17-year interruption.

⁵ These linkages are facilitated by the fact that from the four banks that comprise Swaziland's banking system, three (holding some 80 percent of banking system assets) are South African. These banks' liquidity is managed through their respective head offices.

⁶ See Humpage and McIntire (1995).

demand for emalangeni, diminishing levels of its net international reserves.⁷ As of end-September 2005, Swaziland's international reserves covered only 1.1 months of imports.

9. Given the exchange rate peg and lack of monetary independence, Swaziland will have to rely on fiscal and structural policy measures to achieve its economic goals and preserve, or improve, its external competitiveness. The next section discusses some indicators of Swaziland's external competitiveness.

C. Indicators of External Competitiveness

Trade preferences

10. The existence of several preferential trade arrangements represents a key factor in Swaziland's external competitiveness.⁸ The Swazi economy benefits from preferential access to the European Union (EU) under the Cotonou agreement and, since 2000, to the United States (U.S.) under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). However, both the EU and the U.S. have maintained quotas on sugar imports.

11. Sugar accounts for some 12 percent of Swaziland's exports, about half of which is exported to other SACU countries. Sugar is exported to the EU under two preferential agreements: the Sugar Protocol (100,000–130,000 tons per year) and the Special Preference Sugar (SPS) (about 40,000 tons per year), at prices that are more than three times higher than those in unprotected sugar markets. Exports to the EU amount to about one quarter of total sugar exports (including to SACU countries) in volume terms, and 40 percent by value.

12. Swaziland historically has had a small garment sector that mainly catered to the South African market. The coming into force of AGOA's apparel provisions in 2001 explains its recent rise, through foreign direct investment notably from the Far East. At its peak, in early 2004, the sector provided about one quarter of formal employment. The bulk of the garment sector's output consists of quota-constrained basic items (e.g., trousers and T-shirts), sold to high-volume discount chains in the U.S.. Swaziland's garment exports have particularly benefited from AGOA's "third party fabric provision" granted to least-developed countries (LDC's). Under this provision, Swaziland is allowed to import inputs from nonmembers of AGOA without repercussions for its quota-free access to the U.S. market.

⁷ Using the following equation to summarize the CBS's balance sheet: $M=NFA+NDA$, where M represents base money, and NFA and NDA represent net foreign assets and net domestic assets, respectively.

⁸ This sub section does not discuss the benefits deriving from Swaziland's membership in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA). As yet, these benefits are relatively small.

With relevant U.S. import tariffs at more than 15 percent,⁹ on average, and with foreign inputs accounting for at least 50 percent of total costs, value added in Swaziland is effectively protected at a rate of 30 percent or more.^{10 11}

13. Since textile quotas under the Uruguay Round Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) were lifted at the beginning of 2005, exports by low-cost producers that are no longer quota-constrained, in particular China, have increased.¹² Producers in Swaziland have reported steep declines in garment exports and unofficial estimates suggest that some 15,000 jobs (about half of the sector's total) have been lost since early 2004.

14. Additional shocks affecting the garment sector are likely to occur:

- The “third party fabric provision” under AGOA is scheduled to be phased out in the fall of 2007. Maintaining tariff-free access to the U.S. market would then require sourcing fiber inputs from AGOA sources—which are generally more expensive than the current inputs, most of which originate in Asia;
- The safeguards imposed by the U.S. and the EU in 2005 on garment imports from China (renewable on an annual basis) are likely to expire by mid-2008. In the case of the U.S., these safeguards limit the annual growth of garment imports from China to 7.5 percent; and
- Multilateral tariff reduction of nonagricultural products under the Doha round is likely to gradually erode the significance of tariff-free market access.

15. Another adverse shock is the imminent change in the EU Sugar Protocol in 2007, implying a reduction in sugar prices of 36 percent over a 4-year period. Also, SPS access may expire in 2006.

⁹ See USAID (2004).

¹⁰ Thus, for given foreign input costs, the cost of finishing garment products (the “cut, make, and trim” phase) could be at least 30 percent higher in Swaziland than in a country not receiving these preferences, at the same after-tariff import costs.

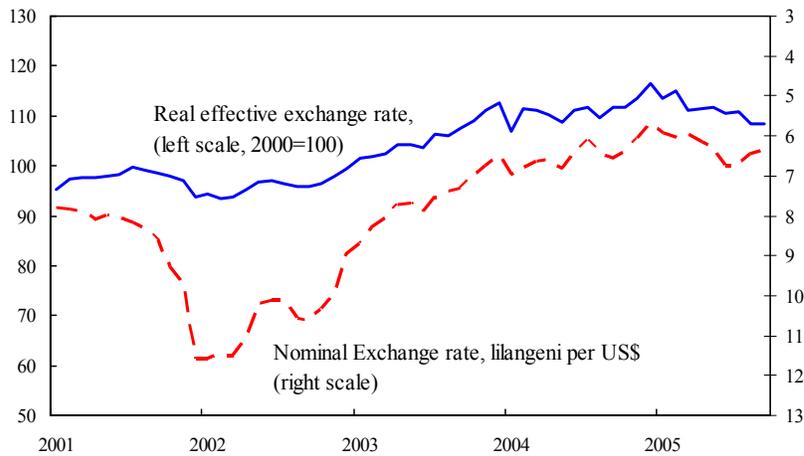
¹¹ Since EU access rules do not contain the equivalent of AGOA’s “third party fabric provision,” garment exports to the EU have been very small.

¹² Under the ATC, which superseded the Multifiber Arrangement (MFA), these bilateral quotas were to be eliminated in four phases over the period 1995–2005 (1995–98; 1998–2002; 2002–04; and the beginning of 2005). The last ATC phase was expected to have the largest impact because it applied to products that were highly quota constrained and that account for the bulk of Swaziland’s exports.

Exchange rate developments

16. Swaziland's external competitiveness is strongly influenced by its currency peg to the South African rand. On the one hand, this arrangement has precluded any exchange rate movement against Swaziland's main trading partner, South Africa. Conditioned by this regime, domestic price movements in Swaziland have been largely similar to those in South Africa.

Figure I.1. Real and Nominal Effective Exchange Rates, Jan 2001-Sep 2005



Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics* and staff estimates.

17. On the other hand, between 2002 and 2004, the strength of the rand combined with the general depreciation of the U.S. dollar, led to a sizable appreciation of the lilangeni relative to the dollar, by 50 percent in nominal terms and 24 percent in real effective terms (Figure I.1).¹³ Developments in nominal and real effective exchange rates are widely used indicators of overall competitiveness. In the case of Swaziland, profit margins of many Swazi exporters, being price takers in international markets, are likely to have been squeezed by the lilangeni's strong appreciation.¹⁴ During 2005, the lilangeni weakened against the U.S. dollar by about 13 percent, partly offsetting the earlier appreciation.

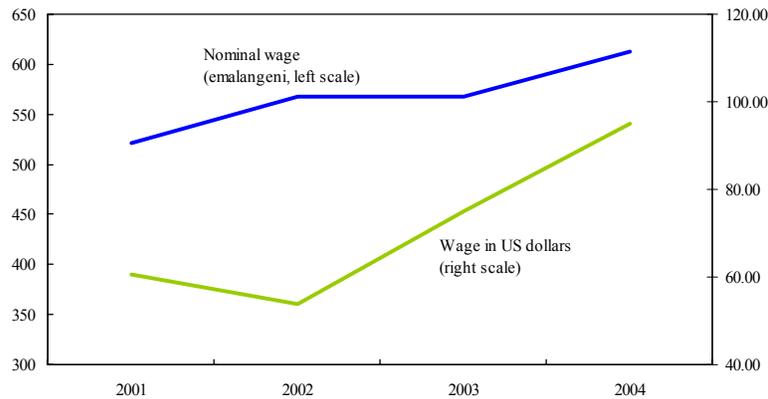
¹³ The real effective exchange rates were calculated on the basis of 2002 data on partner country weights that reflect each country's relative share in Swaziland's trade (imports plus exports), and using Swaziland's consumer price index (CPI). An alternative and more appropriate methodology, given the focus on cost competitiveness, would have been to use unit labor costs, but data limitations prevented this.

¹⁴ The share of the U.S. dollar in Swazi exports is estimated at 35 percent, with about one third of that amount concerning exports to the U.S. However, exporters invoicing in rand would still have experienced a profit squeeze since, in setting prices, their customers would have factored in the lilangeni's appreciation.

Wage costs

18. Given the openness of Swaziland’s economy, its external competitiveness is closely related to its wage level. In addition, the country’s fixed exchange rate highlights the importance of domestic cost control for maintaining competitiveness. Available data on minimum wages in manufacturing show an increase of 17.5 percent during 2002–04 (Figure I.2). However, reflecting the appreciation of the lilangeni, the nominal wage expressed in US dollars increased by 58 percent during the period.

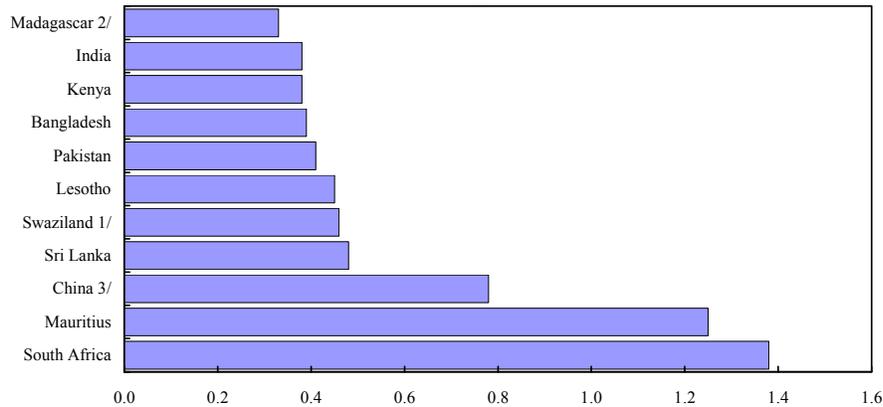
Figure I.2. Monthly Minimum Wage in Manufacturing and Processing



Source: Department of Labor.

19. Available data, for the garment sector only, indicate that in 2002 Swazi nominal wages were around the level of those in Asian countries, except China, which has a much higher rate. In addition, although lower than in South Africa, Swazi nominal wages were at the same level as those in Lesotho but exceeded those of Kenya and Madagascar.

Figure I.3. Garment Sector Wages for Selected Countries, 2002
(In U.S. dollars per hour)



Source : USITC (2004); Cadot and Nasir (2001), USAID (2004).

1/ Estimated.

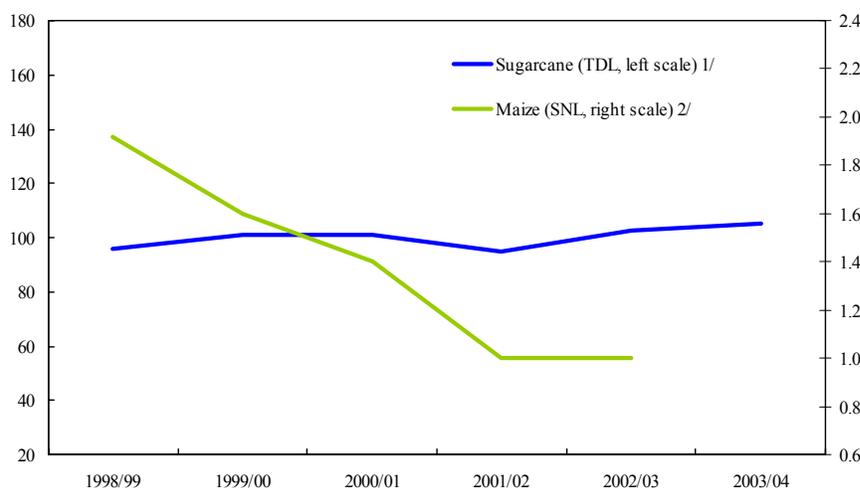
2/ Data for 2001 computed in Cadot and Nasir (2001).

3/ Midrange between US\$ 0.68-US\$ 0.88 as reported in USITC.

20. Although no systematic studies have been conducted on labor productivity in Swaziland, anecdotal evidence suggests that, except for the sugar sector, productivity is relatively low.¹⁵ Deteriorating social indicators, including increased absenteeism partly due to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, have aggravated the problem.

21. In the agricultural sector, data on yields present a mixed picture. Sugar cane, one of the two main crops, is mainly grown on privately owned, well-irrigated, Title Deed Land (TDL) and output per hectare has increased by some 9 percent since 1998/99 (the Swazi sugar industry is generally considered as efficient and competitive). However, maize, the other main crop, is primarily cultivated on rain-fed communal Swazi Nation Land (accounting for 60 percent of Swazi territory), where output per hectare has almost halved since 1998/99 under the influence of drought, soil erosion, lack of investment and credit, and, increasingly, the effects of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Productivity declines have affected other food staples as well and since acreage was not increased, absolute declines in food production have occurred, leading to upward pressures on prices.

Figure I.4 Sugarcane and Maize Yield, (In metric tons per hectare)



Source: Central Statistical Office and Swaziland Sugar Association.

1/ Title Deed Land (TDL).

2/ Swazi Nation Land (SNL).

Investment climate

22. Swaziland's investment climate has been negatively affected by perceptions about poor governance, corruption, high costs of utilities and transportation, and a relatively burdensome regulatory environment. These factors have tended to outweigh the benefits of relatively little government intervention and a low crime rate.

¹⁵ USAID (2004), page 11, refers to a 50 percent higher productivity in Vietnam's garment sector.

23. **Governance issues have had a major impact on the business climate.** A rule-of-law crisis in 2002/03 concerning a property dispute that had negatively affected investors' perceptions has been resolved, contributing to some restoration of confidence. Although a new Constitution, which clarifies various individual rights including provisions to protect private property and provides a clearer separation of the executive, legislature, and the judiciary, became effective in February 2006, uncertainty remains about its implementation. Finally, the lack of important legislation, such as an Investment Code¹⁶ and a Companies Act creates uncertainty.

24. **Among CMA countries, Swaziland ranks lowest on Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index** (Table I. 1) and, on various occasions, high-ranking government officials, including the Prime Minister, have identified corruption as a major policy challenge.

Table I.1. Corruption Perception Index				
	2004 (Mean Value)	2005 (Mean Value)	2004 Ranking	2005 Ranking
Botswan	6.0	5.9	31.0	32.0
South	4.6	4.5	44.0	46.0
Lesoth	3.4	3.4	...	70.0
Swaziland	3.0	2.7	...	103.0
Africa	2.9	2.8		
World	4.2	4.2		
Source: Transparency International and Passau University.				
1/ The 2004 report covered a total of 146 countries.				
2/ The 2005 report covered a total of 155 countries.				

25. **Utilities and transportation constitute significant bottlenecks for the Swazi business community.** According to a survey conducted by the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (2004), the cost of utilities is relatively high. Power outages (as well as power surges) occur frequently, and many companies reportedly have back up generators. Telecommunications are expensive and internet service needs to be improved. All utilities are provided by public enterprises that charge relatively high tariffs. Likewise, a survey by

¹⁶ Currently, available incentives are scattered in several enactments, and responsibilities are shared among various ministries.

USAID (2004) concluded that despite a relatively well-developed road system and proximity to major seaports such as Durban and Maputo, transportation is costly and unreliable.¹⁷

26. **Administrative procedures are complicated and suffer from a lack of transparency and coordination among government agencies.**¹⁸ For new businesses, the Swaziland Investment Promotion Agency (SIPA), officially a one-stop shop, is often confronted with intervening actions of other government agencies. Approval procedures are time-consuming and lack transparency. Sometimes, rules and regulations are contradictory.¹⁹ In addition, existing businesses are faced with time-consuming customs procedures, and arbitrary health and sanitary inspections. The perception is widespread that available incentives are granted to nonresidents only and do not apply to local entrepreneurs.

27. **Land tenure issues are being handled by various ministries, which is time consuming.** In addition, there are no established procedures for the purchase of Government Title Deed Land. Single women are allowed to hold property title, but married women may only do so with their husband's consent.

28. **Swaziland's standard corporate tax rate (30 percent) is in line with neighboring countries.** The Minister of Finance may, with Cabinet approval, designate an enterprise as a Development Enterprise and grant tax concessions, implying a reduction of the corporate tax rate to 10 percent (the lowest among SACU members) for ten years and exemption from withholding tax on dividends, also for ten years. However, the requirement that new businesses pay provisional corporate income tax six months after commencing operations constitutes a heavy financial burden. In addition, in the absence of a tax tribunal, tax disputes are handled, with long delays, by the judicial courts.

D. Conclusion

29. Available evidence indicates that Swaziland's external competitiveness has deteriorated in recent years due to erosion of trade preferences, exchange rate appreciation, relatively low labor productivity, partly because of HIV/AIDS, and a poor investment climate. In 2005, real GDP growth slowed to less than 2 percent and gross international reserves declined to 1.1 months of imports at end-September 2005.²⁰ Given Swaziland's

¹⁷ The cost of shipping a container from Hong Kong to Durban averaged between 2,500–3,000 rand. From Durban to Swaziland, the cost of inland transport averaged between 7,000–10,000 rand.

¹⁸ Paragraphs 26–28 are mainly based on Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (2004).

¹⁹ For instance, an investor needs a Trading License to get an Entry (Work) Permit, which can only be obtained if he has a Trading License.

²⁰ Another reason for the decline in Swaziland's international reserves relates to the domestic financing of fiscal deficits (see next chapter).

participation in the CMA, i.e., it has no control over the exchange rate and does not have an independent monetary policy, effective implementation of prudent fiscal policies and bold structural reform measures would go a long way to improve Swaziland's external competitiveness.

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Appendix: CMA features

30. The CMA's broad objectives are to confer the advantages of a common monetary area on its members, provide for the sustained economic development of the CMA as a whole, encourage the advancement of the less developed members, and afford to all parties equitable benefits arising from the maintenance and development of the CMA (Article 2).

31. Article 2 of the CMA agreement gives the three small member countries (Lesotho, Namibia, and Swaziland) the right to issue national currencies, and their bilateral agreements with South Africa define the areas in which their currencies are legal tender. The local currencies (in Swaziland, the lilangeni) issued by the three members are legal tender in their respective countries only. The South African rand, however, is legal tender throughout the CMA.

32. Under the terms of the CMA Agreement (Article 3), no restrictions can be imposed on the transfer of funds, whether for current or capital transactions, to or from any member country. The only exceptions result from the member countries' investment or liquidity requirements prescribed for financial institutions. The small member countries tend to view the investment and liquidity requirements as a measure of savings mobilization for development purposes. The regulations requiring the investment of funds by financial institutions in domestic securities or credits to local businesses or individuals are, in effect, minimum local asset requirements. These regulations are meant to address the concerns of the three small, less developed, CMA members that funds generated in their territories and deposited with local financial institutions tended to flow to the more developed capital markets of South Africa. Swaziland's minimum local assets to total deposits ratio, which has been reduced in recent years, is 13 percent at present.

33. The CMA Agreement provides for the three small member countries to have access to the South African capital and money markets, but only through prescribed investments or approved securities that can be held by financial institutions in South Africa.

The CMA Agreement (Article 5) requires the smaller countries' exchange control regulations to be—in all material aspects—similar to those in effect in South Africa.

34. Since the rand is legal tender in all CMA countries (but the currencies of the three small CMA members are not legal tender in South Africa), South Africa compensates them for forgone seigniorage. Compensation is based on a formula equal to the product of (i) two-thirds of the annual yield on the most recently issued long-term South African government stock; and (ii) the volume of rand estimated to be in circulation in the member country concerned. The ratio of two-thirds was established on the assumption that it approximated the yield of a portfolio of reserve assets comprising both long-term and short-term maturities, assuming that the average yield would be less than the full long-term yield.

35. To facilitate the implementation of the CMA Agreement, the member countries have established a commission in which each of them has one representative (along with some

advisors, as needed). The commission holds regular consultations—at least once a year—with the aim of reconciling the interests of member countries on common issues pertaining to monetary and foreign exchange policies. It also convenes at other times at the request of a member country. Article 9 of the CMA Agreement provides for the establishment of a tribunal to arbitrate disputes that might arise between member countries regarding the interpretation or application of the agreement.

Table 1. Swaziland: Gross Domestic Product by Sector of Origin at 2000 Constant Prices, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 Est.
	(In millions of emalangeni)				
Primary production	1,081.1	983.1	1,038.3	1,074.8	1,072.2
Agriculture and livestock	985.9	894.8	945.3	987.9	978.2
SNL crops 1/	80.4	72.9	57.8	49.7	66.3
TDL crops 2/	790.4	747.6	803.8	855.0	828.2
Livestock and other	115.1	74.3	83.7	83.2	83.7
Forestry	53.0	54.5	55.4	56.8	61.2
Mining	42.2	33.8	37.6	30.0	32.7
Secondary production	2,954.8	3,050.7	3,123.5	3,176.2	3,211.5
Manufacturing	2,400.2	2,422.8	2,474.9	2,519.8	2,533.3
Electricity and water	105.9	111.7	127.5	130.5	127.3
Construction	448.7	516.2	521.0	525.9	550.9
Services	2,660.5	2,737.7	2,810.9	2,877.9	2,965.4
Wholesale and retail	494.4	530.2	557.9	592.0	622.2
Hotels and restaurants	122.9	115.9	120.8	124.5	150.1
Transport	218.1	216.7	223.0	252.8	267.1
Communications	140.7	153.5	156.3	122.3	130.7
Banking, finance, and insurance	248.4	243.0	266.6	293.9	357.5
Real estate	81.4	83.8	86.9	89.5	94.2
Government services	1,243.5	1,268.4	1,281.0	1,319.6	1,334.8
Other services	80.7	82.3	83.6	85.5	87.5
Owner-occupied dwellings	198.1	207.9	214.6	212.5	206.4
Imputed bank service charge	-167.7	-164.1	-179.8	-214.9	-285.0
GDP at factor cost	6,696.4	6,771.4	6,972.7	7,128.9	7,249.0
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,941.2	3,021.4	3,102.6	3,192.9	3,285.3
GDP at market prices ^{3/}	9,637.6	9,792.8	10,075.3	10,321.7	10,534.3
	(Annual percentage change)				
Agriculture and livestock	1.1	-9.2	5.6	4.5	-1.0
Forestry	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.7	7.8
Mining	-22.8	-19.9	11.2	-20.1	9.0
Manufacturing	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.8	0.5
Electricity and water	-6.7	5.4	14.2	2.3	-2.5
Construction	9.8	15.0	0.9	0.9	4.7
Services	4.4	2.9	2.7	2.4	3.0
GDP at market prices	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.1
	(In percent of GDP at factor cost)				
Agriculture and livestock	14.7	13.2	13.6	13.9	13.5
Forestry	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Mining	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	35.8	35.8	35.5	35.3	34.9
Electricity and water	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Construction	6.7	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6
Services	39.7	40.4	40.3	40.4	40.9

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ Swazi Nation Land (SNL).

2/ Title Deed Land (TDL).

3/ Under review by the CSO; data on indirect taxes used for estimation of GDP may contain errors and are subject to downward revisions based on the review.

Table 2. Swaziland: Gross Domestic Product by Sector of Origin at Current Prices, 2000-2004
(In millions of emalangeni, unless otherwise indicated)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 Est.
Primary production	1,081.1	1,013.2	1,122.3	1,100.9	1,120.6
Agriculture and livestock	985.9	922.8	1,018.4	993.1	1,001.8
SNL crops 1/	80.4	92.1	70.8	74.1	103.2
TDL crops 2/	790.4	752.0	859.1	838.6	816.5
Livestock and other	115.1	78.7	88.5	80.4	82.1
Forestry	53.0	55.8	56.6	57.4	61.8
Mining	42.2	34.6	47.3	50.4	57.0
Secondary production	2,954.8	3,273.8	3,615.0	3,939.3	4,334.3
Manufacturing	2,400.2	2,710.1	2,983.3	3,269.7	3,403.0
Electricity and water	105.9	111.7	127.5	130.6	134.0
Construction	448.7	452.0	504.2	539.0	797.3
Services	2,660.5	2,847.3	3,138.4	3,470.5	3,770.4
Wholesale and retail	494.4	563.6	642.5	715.7	797.3
Hotels and restaurants	122.9	125.6	143.2	146.8	147.8
Transport	218.1	223.2	248.7	267.7	261.1
Communications	140.7	161.8	186.1	214.0	218.6
Banking, finance, and insurance	248.4	242.3	285.1	314.2	382.4
Real estate	81.4	83.6	86.3	89.4	93.2
Government services	1,243.5	1,363.4	1,496.1	1,687.3	1,856.0
Other services	80.7	82.6	85.0	86.7	89.2
Owner-occupied dwellings	198.1	164.9	158.0	161.0	165.7
Imputed bank service charge	-167.7	-163.7	-192.6	-212.3	-240.9
GDP at factor cost	6,696.4	7,134.3	7,875.7	8,510.7	9,225.3
Indirect taxes less subsidies	2,941.2	3,711.8	4,684.3	5,911.7	7,037.0
GDP at market prices ^{3/}	9,637.6	10,846.1	12,560.0	14,422.4	16,262.3
Memorandum items:					
GDP deflator (index, 2000 =100)	100.0	110.8	124.7	139.7	154.4
(percent change)	11.6	10.8	12.6	12.1	10.5

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ Swazi Nation Land (SNL).

2/ Title Deed Land (TDL).

3/ Under review by the CSO; data on indirect taxes used for estimation of GDP may contain errors and are subject to downward revisions based on the review.

Table 3. Swaziland: Gross Domestic Product by Expenditure Category at Current Prices, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 Est.
(In millions of emalangen)					
Final consumption expenditure	9,344.0	10,515.1	10,107.0	11,880.8	13,975.0
Private	7,580.7	8,592.5	7,772.3	9,199.8	10,552.4
Government	1,763.3	1,922.6	2,334.7	2,681.0	3,422.6
Capital formation	1,793.9	1,996.4	2,486.4	2,590.4	2,831.6
Gross fixed capital formation	1,793.9	1,996.4	2,486.4	2,590.4	2,831.6
Public	1,189.5	1,129.3	1,550.9	1,772.6	1,572.6
Private	604.4	867.1	935.5	817.8	1,259.0
Increases in stocks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance of trade for goods and nonfactor services	-1,500.3	-1,665.4	-33.4	-48.8	-544.3
Exports	7,863.2	9,954.1	11,923.0	12,416.1	15,223.1
Imports, f.o.b. 1/	-9,363.5	-11,619.5	-11,956.4	-12,464.9	-15,767.4
GDP at market prices ^{2/}	9,637.6	10,846.1	12,560.0	14,422.4	16,262.3
(In percent of GDP)					
Final consumption expenditure	97.0	96.9	80.5	82.4	85.9
Private	78.7	79.2	61.9	63.8	64.9
Government	18.3	17.7	18.6	18.6	21.0
Capital formation	18.6	18.4	19.8	18.0	17.4
Gross fixed capital formation	18.6	18.4	19.8	18.0	17.4
Public	12.3	10.4	12.3	12.3	9.7
Private	6.3	8.0	7.4	5.7	7.7
Increases in stocks	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance of trade for goods and nonfactor services	-15.6	-15.4	-0.3	-0.3	-3.3
Exports of goods and services	81.6	91.8	94.9	86.1	93.6
Imports of goods and services, f.o.b.	-97.2	-107.1	-95.2	-86.4	-97.0
GDP at market prices	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ All Southern African Customs Union receipts are treated as indirect taxes (and therefore deducted from imports, c.i.f. to get imports, f.o.b.), accounting for the significant difference between the trade figures in the national income accounts reported in this table and those in the balance of payments.

2/ Under review by the CSO; data on indirect taxes used for estimation of GDP may contain errors and are subject to downward revisions based on the review.

Table 4. Swaziland: Population and Labor Force Estimates, 2000-2003

	2000	2001	2002	2003
(In percent, unless otherwise indicated)				
Annual population growth 1/	2.1	2.0	-0.5	0.0
Population (in thousands) 1/	1,029.6	1,050.0	1,045.0	1,045.0
Population density (per sq.km.)	59.3	60.5	60.2	60.2
(In thousands, unless otherwise indicated)				
Labor force 2/	383.0	394.0	...	...
Total employment	259.1	263.1	...	...
Formal employment 3/	92.0	93.0	95.0	102.0
Public sector	29.0	29.0	30.0	30.0
Private sector	63.0	64.0	65.0	72.0
Informal employment	167.1	170.1	...	...
Unemployment rate (in percent)	31.3	31.3	30.0	29.0

Sources: Central Statistical Office; World Bank; United Nations; and staff estimates.

1/ Estimate, United Nations and national authorities.

2/ World Bank estimates.

3/ Central Statistical Office data.

Table 5. Swaziland: Developments in Crop Production, 2000/01-2004/05 1/

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2005/06 Proj.	2004/05
(In thousands of metric tons)						
Volume						
Sugarcane	4,442.0	4,179.0	4,609.0	5,046.0	4,884.0	4834.0
Cotton	6.0	3.9	1.2	3.2		...
Maize	86.7	67.7	69.3	71		...
SNL 2/	78.8	62.0	62.4	...		...
TDL 3/	7.9	5.7	6.9	...		...
Citrus fruit	102.3	89.8	74.4	70.9		...
Tobacco	0.072	0.1	...	...		...
(In metric tons per hectare)						
Yield						
Sugarcane	102.0	95.0	102.0	105.0	98.0	98.2
Cotton	625.0	370.0	348.9	....		...
Maize						...
SNL 2/	1.4	1.0	1.0	...		...
TDL 3/	1.4	0.9	...	...		...
Citrus fruit	40.9	40.6	...	...		...
(In millions of emalangeni)						
Value						
Sugarcane	5,399.3	5,887.0	...	...		...
Cotton	31.6	9.8	...	...		...
Maize	76.5	51.6	...	...		...
SNL 2/	70.9	46.5	...	...		...
TDL 3/	5.6	5.1	...	...		...
Citrus fruit	112.0	146.6	...	...		...
(In emalangeni per metric ton)						
Producer prices						
Sugarcane	1,215.5	1,408.7	...	...		...
Cotton	2,412.2	2,500.0	...	...		...
Maize	900.0	750.0	...	...		...
Citrus fruit	1,095.0	1,632.0	...	...		...

Source: Central Statistical Office and Swaziland Sugar Association.

1/ Variable crop years.

2/ Swazi Nation Land (SNL).

3/ Title Deed Land (TDL).

Table 6. Swaziland: Developments in Sugar Production, Processing, and Consumption, 2000/01-2004/05

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
	(In thousands of hectares)				
Crop area					
Area under cultivation	45.0	47.0	48.0	49.9	50.9
Area harvested	44.0	44.0	45.0	48.0	49.7
	(In thousands of metric tons)				
Production and processing					
Cane	4,442.0	4,179.0	4,609.0	5,046.0	4,884.0
Sucrose	603.0	573.0	666.0	719.0	686.0
Sugar	528.0	501.0	583.0	628.0	598.0
	(In metric tons per hectare harvested)				
Sugarcane yield	102.0	95.0	102.0	105.0	98.0
	(In thousands of metric tons)				
Domestic consumption and local sales ^{3/}	255.0	296.0	281.0	332.0	311.0

Source: Swaziland Sugar Association.

1/ Sugarcane is grown mainly on Title Deed Land.

2/ Crop year beginning in April, unless otherwise indicated.

3/ Calendar year. "Domestic" covers Swaziland, as well as the other members of the Southern African Customs Union.

Table 7. Swaziland: Mineral Production and Exports, 2000-2004
(In thousands of metric tons)

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Production						
Chrysolite asbestos 1/	22.9	12.7	3.0	...	...	...
Coal	426.3	378.0	313.0	553.4	448.7	448.3
Exports						
Chrysolite asbestos	23.0	13.0	3.0	...	...	...
Coal	426.0	378.0	313.0	553.4	355.9	...

Sources: Central Statistical Office; and Geological Survey and Mines Department.

1/ Asbestos mining stopped in 2001.

Table 8. Swaziland: Index of Industrial Production, 2001-2003
(1985 = 100)

	2001	2002	2003
Mining	76.6	85.6	67.9
Manufacturing			
Sugar refining	154.2	168.4	181.4
Other agro-processing	130.9	127.2	125.5
Drink processing	2,926.7	3,407.2	3,289.3
Wood pulp, timber, and packaging	109.1	112.6	102
Other manufacturing	633.1	696.1	745.6
All industries	266.2	306.6	313.0

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Table 9. Swaziland: Electrical Power Generation and Demand, 2000-2004
(In millions of kilowatt-hours)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total local production and imports 1/	812.1	846.9	893.0	994.1	1,020.3
Local production 2/	264.7	205.6	203.7	123.0	103.5
Hydroelectric	263.4	243.9	202.2	121.6	...
Diesel	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	...
Imports (from ESKOM) 3/	547.4	601.3	689.3	871.1	916.8
Total sales 1/	695.6	719.5	764.6	831.8	840.8
Household	166.9	170.8	177.8	189.1	190.6
Commercial	74.6	74.9	80.7	87.4	91.5
Irrigation power and bulk	454.1	473.8	506.1	555.3	558.7

Source: Swaziland Electricity Board.

1/ The difference between production and sales is accounted for by transmission and distribution losses.

2/ Excludes self-generated power of several industrial concerns.

3/ South African Electricity Supply Commission (ESKOM).

Table 10. Swaziland: Retail Price Indices of Urban Families, 2001-2005 1/

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept.
	(January 1996 = 100)				
All-groups index 2/	154.1	167.9	179.8	185.6	194.5
Food	151.6	177.9	198.8	210.0	227.5
Alcohol and tobacco	185.4	194.3	220.5	234.2	257.2
Clothing and footwear	130.8	135.2	143.3	144.4	146.3
Housing	127.7	127.7	137.6	144.7	146.5
Fuel and power	276.6	282.4	303.4	317.5	328.6
Furniture and appliances	143.5	156.3	160.6	159.4	159.2
Household operations	180.6	192.1	202.5	208.7	209.5
Health care	149.2	153.9	162.3	161.3	163.3
Transport and communications	162.9	172.5	177.4	181.1	199.0
Leisure	133.6	138.4	142.9	141.3	135.8
Education	193.0	254.6	272.1	278.8	313.3
Personal care	166.6	156.7	154.4	155.4	154.2
Miscellaneous	121.3	121.8	125.5	125.9	126.1
Low-income index 3/	163.8	177.9	193.3	201.3	212.3
Middle- and high-income index 4/	153.9	167.5	179.2	185.0	193.8
	(Percentage change over previous year)				
All-groups index 2/	10.8	11.5	4.6	3.2	5.0
Low-income index 3/	9.7	12.3	4.8	4.1	5.4
Middle- and high-income index 4/	10.8	11.5	4.7	3.2	5.0
Memorandum item:					
Consumer price index in South Africa	4.8	12.4	0.2	3.4	4.4

Source: Central Statistical Office.

1/ For 2005, latest available month.

2/ End of period; derived independently from the two income indices on the basis of a different basket of goods and services.

3/ End of period; families with incomes of E 2,399 per annum and below.

4/ End of period; families with incomes between E 2,400 and E 8,760 per annum.

Table 11. Swaziland: Minimum Wages for General Workers in Selected Industries, 2001-2003 ^{1/}

	2001	2002	2003
	(In emalangen per month)		
Retail and wholesale			
Mbabane and Manzini	833.0	833.0	833.0
Elsewhere	726.6	726.6	726.6
	(In emalangen per week)		
Manufacturing and processing	120.3	131.1	131.1
	(In emalangen per day)		
Agriculture	12.8	12.8	12.8
	(In emalangen per hour)		
Building and construction	4.1	4.1	4.1
Motor and engineering trades	3.3	3.3	3.3
	(Annual percentage change)		
Retail and wholesale			
Mbabane and Manzini	8.0	0.0	0.0
Elsewhere	8.0	0.0	0.0
Manufacturing and processing	8.5	9.0	0.0
Agriculture	19.1	0.0	0.0
Building and construction	19.5	0.0	0.0
Motor and engineering trades	14.2	0.0	0.0

Source: Department of Labor.

1/ As of December of each year.

Table 12. Swaziland: Paid Employment in the Private and Public Sectors by Industry, 2000-2003 1/
(In number of employees)

	2000		2001		2002		2003	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
Agriculture/forestry	18,425	2,159	18,470	285	20,787	2,302	23,856	2,386
Mining and quarrying	922	0	620	0	425	0	955	0
Manufacturing	18,897	0	19,898	0	19,370	0	20,165	0
Electricity and water	0	1,407	0	1,409	0	1,455	0	1,508
Construction	3,718	1,795	3,968	1,811	4,115	1,982	3,785	2,055
Distribution	9,290	0	9,290	0	9,902	0	10,562	0
Transportation	1,366	1,852	1,350	1,869	1,228	1,230	1,320	1,275
Finance	6,505	901	6,572	920	6,105	945	6,452	980
Social services	4,475	20,531	4,649	20,674	4,335	21,177	5,121	21,952
Total	63,598	28,554	64,817	28,754	66,267	29,091	72,216	30,156
Memorandum item:								
Swazi mining migrant labor	8,308		...		...		...

Source: Ministry of Enterprise and Employment.

1/ Paid employment (including part-time) as of June of each year.

Table 13. Swaziland: Summary of Central Government Operations, 2000/01-2004/05 ^{1/}

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
(In millions of emalangeni)					
Total revenue and grants	2,825.3	3,111.2	3,425.9	3,908.4	4,841.8
Tax revenue	2,574.4	2,785.2	3,107.4	3,660.5	4,627.8
SACU receipts	1,406.7	1,503.7	1,618.6	1,878.1	2,772.8
Non-SACU revenue	1,167.7	1,281.5	1,488.8	1,782.4	1,855.0
Nontax revenue	138.8	199.1	155.4	110.2	98.0
Total expenditure and net lending	2,968.3	3,455.4	4,018.2	4,314.0	5,554.0
Current expenditure	2,364.1	2,542.4	3,045.0	3,437.2	4,295.0
Wages and salaries	1,071.0	1,155.3	1,417.1	1,668.9	1,964.0
Goods and services	679.5	778.2	905.6	1,003.0	1,421.0
Interest payments	63.1	102.1	167.3	173.8	168.0
Subsidies and transfers	550.5	506.9	555.0	591.5	742.0
Capital expenditure	604.4	867.1	935.5	817.8	1,259.0
Net lending	-0.2	45.9	37.7	59.0	3.0
Primary balance	-79.9	-242.1	-425.0	-231.8	-544.2
Overall balance (including grants)	-143.0	-344.2	-592.3	-405.6	-712.2
Overall balance (excluding grants)	-255.1	-471.0	-755.4	-543.3	-828.2
Financing	143.0	344.2	592.3	405.6	712.2
Foreign (net)	-23.5	112.6	218.4	77.0	255.0
Domestic (net) 2/	166.5	231.6	373.9	328.6	457.3
Government debt	2,331.7	2,785.7	2,850.1	2,955.3	3,101.9
Foreign	2,261.7	2,656.2	2,499.7	2,455.0	2,461.6
Domestic	70.0	129.5	350.4	500.2	640.3
(In percent of GDP, unless otherwise specified)					
Total revenue and grants	28.4	27.6	26.3	26.3	29.3
Tax revenue	25.9	24.7	23.9	24.6	28.0
SACU receipts	14.2	13.3	12.4	12.6	16.8
Non-SACU revenue	11.7	11.4	11.4	12.0	11.2
Nontax revenue	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.6
Grants	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
Total expenditure and net lending	29.9	30.6	30.8	29.0	33.6
Current expenditure	23.8	22.6	23.4	23.1	26.0
<i>Of which:</i>					
Wages and salaries	10.8	10.2	10.9	11.2	11.9
Goods and services	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.7	8.6
Interest payments	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.0
Subsidies and transfers	5.5	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.5
Capital expenditure	6.1	7.7	7.2	5.5	7.6
Primary balance	-0.8	-2.1	-3.3	-1.6	-3.3
Overall balance (including grants)	-1.4	-3.1	-4.5	-2.7	-4.3
Overall balance (excluding grants)	-2.6	-4.2	-5.8	-3.7	-5.0
Financing	1.4	3.1	4.5	2.7	4.3
Foreign (net)	-0.2	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.5
Domestic (net)	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.2	2.8
Government debt	23.5	24.7	21.9	19.9	18.8
Foreign	22.8	23.6	19.2	16.5	14.9
Domestic	0.7	1.1	2.7	3.4	3.9
<i>Memorandum items:</i>					
Payment arrears	...	...	...	0.8	2.0
GDP at current prices (in millions of emalangeni)	9,940	11,275	13,026	14,882	16,538
Wages and salaries (in percent of current expenditure)	45.3	45.4	46.5	48.6	45.7

Sources: Ministry of Finance; and Fund staff projections.

1/ The fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

2/ Including domestic payment arrears estimated at 2 percent of GDP for 2004/05. For 2005/06 onwards, including financing gaps.

Table 14. Swaziland: Central Government Revenue and Grants, 2000/01-2004/05 1/

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
(In millions of emalangeni)					
Tax revenue	2,574.4	2,785.2	3,107.4	3,660.5	4,627.8
Taxes on net income and profits	678.0	725.0	827.5	1,105.4	1,164.0
Companies	233.1	245.1	259.6	322.4	324.0
Individuals	430.8	431.2	494.1	698.7	742.0
Nonresident dividends and interest	14.2	48.8	73.8	84.3	98.0
Taxes on property	5.4	5.5	6.0	9.0	12.0
Taxes on goods, services, and international trade	1,886.0	2,047.5	2,269.2	2,540.8	3,445.8
Southern African Customs Union (SACU) receipts	1,406.7	1,503.7	1,618.6	1,878.1	2,772.8
Sugar export levy	15.5	28.5	21.8	12.1	22.0
Hotel and gaming taxes	3.0	3.2	3.7	4.4	5.0
Licenses and other taxes	89.1	104.4	96.6	98.5	97.0
Sales tax	371.7	407.7	528.6	547.7	549.0
Road levy and oil tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other taxes	5.1	7.2	4.7	5.3	6.0
Nontax revenue	138.8	199.1	157.1	104.9	98.0
Property income	91.1	137.3	108.6	52.0	46.0
Fees, fines, and nonindustrial sales	47.7	61.8	48.5	52.9	52.0
Total revenue	2,713.2	2,984.4	3,264.5	3,765.4	4,725.8
Grants	112.1	126.9	163.0	137.7	116.0
Total revenue and grants	2,825.3	3,111.2	3,427.6	3,903.1	4,841.8
(In percent of GDP)					
Tax revenue	25.9	24.7	23.9	24.6	28.0
Taxes on net income and profits	6.8	6.4	6.4	7.4	7.0
<i>Of which</i>					
Companies	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0
Individuals	4.3	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.5
Taxes on property	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Taxes on goods, services, and international trade	19.0	18.2	17.4	17.1	20.8
<i>Of which</i>					
SACU receipts	14.2	13.3	12.4	12.6	16.8
Sales tax	3.7	3.6	4.1	3.7	3.3
Other taxes	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nontax revenue	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.6
Grants	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7
Total revenue and grants	28.4	27.6	26.3	26.2	29.3
(In percent of total revenue and grants)					
Tax revenue	91.1	89.5	90.7	93.8	95.6
Taxes on net income and profits	24.0	23.3	24.1	28.3	24.0
<i>Of which</i>					
Companies	8.2	7.9	7.6	8.3	6.7
Individuals	15.2	13.9	14.4	17.9	15.3
Taxes on property	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Taxes on goods, services, and international trade	66.8	65.8	66.2	65.1	71.2
<i>Of which: SACU receipts</i>	49.8	48.3	47.2	48.1	57.3
Other taxes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nontax revenue	4.9	6.4	4.6	2.7	2.0
Grants	4.0	4.1	4.8	3.5	2.4
Memorandum item:					
GDP at current market prices (in millions of emalangeni)	9,939.7	11,274.6	13,025.6	14,882.4	16,537.5

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Table 15. Swaziland: Functional Classification of Central Government Expenditure and Net Lending, 2000/01-2004/05 1/

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
(In millions of emalangeni)					
Current expenditure	2,364.1	2,542.4	3,045.0	3,437.2	4,294.9
Wages and salaries	1,071.0	1,155.3	1,417.1	1,668.9	1,964.0
<i>Of which:</i> Health		92.0	101.0	131.0	165.2
Education		409.0	488.0	575.0	715.4
Other purchases of goods and services	679.5	778.2	905.6	1,003.0	1,421.0
<i>Of which:</i> Health		79.0	93.0	119.0	142.8
Education		49.0	39.0	64.0	69.1
Interest payments	63.1	102.1	167.3	173.8	168.0
Domestic	5.6	5.6	0.0	37.0	49.0
Foreign	57.5	96.4	167.3	136.8	119.0
Subsidies and other current transfers	550.5	506.9	555.0	591.5	742.0
<i>Of which:</i> subsidies to NFPEs 2/	147.5	276.2	246.5	200.7	213.2
Capital expenditure	604.4	867.1	935.5	817.8	1,259.0
<i>Of which:</i> Health	33.0	26.0	22.0	60.0	82.6
Education	27.0	44.0	48.0	13.0	27.9
Agriculture	60.0	63.0	31.0	48.0	104.5
Transport and communications	179.0	348.0	427.0	125.0	347.6
Other	338.4	386.1	407.5	571.8	696.4
Net lending	-0.2	45.9	37.7	59.0	3.0
Gross lending	19.2	52.1	44.3	68.3	10.0
Repayments	-19.4	-6.2	-6.5	-9.3	-7.0
Total expenditure and net lending	2,968.3	3,455.4	4,018.2	4,314.0	5,556.9
(In percent of GDP)					
Current expenditure	23.8	22.6	23.4	23.1	26.0
Capital expenditure	6.1	7.7	7.2	5.5	7.6
Net lending	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0
Total expenditure and net lending	29.9	30.6	30.8	29.0	33.6
(In percent of total expenditure and net lending, unless otherwise indicated)					
Current expenditure	79.6	73.6	75.8	79.7	77.3
Wages and salaries	36.1	33.4	35.3	38.7	35.3
Other purchases of goods and services	22.9	22.5	22.5	23.2	25.6
Interest payments	2.1	3.0	4.2	4.0	3.0
Subsidies and other current transfers	18.5	14.7	13.8	13.7	13.4
Capital expenditure	20.4	25.1	23.3	19.0	22.7
Net lending	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.1
Memorandum item:					
GDP at current market prices (in millions of emalangeni)	9,939.7	11,274.6	13,025.6	14,882.4	16,537.5

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

2/ NFPEs (nonfinancial public enterprises).

Table 16. Swaziland: Economic Classification of Government Current Expenditure, 2000/01-2004/05 ^{1/}

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
	(In millions of emalangeni)				
General public service	1,019.0	1,022.0	1,213.0	1,183.0	1,448.4
General administration	756.0	739.0	907.0	495.0	962.9
Public safety and defense	263.0	283.0	306.0	688.0	485.4
Defense	173.0	168.0	202.0	255.0	282.8
Social services	814.0	902.0	1,047.6	1,358.0	1,653.0
Education	552.0	607.0	711.0	911.0	1,130.3
Health	197.0	210.0	239.6	291.0	348.0
Other	65.0	85.0	97.0	156.0	174.7
Economic services	296.1	348.4	415.4	507.2	742.7
Agriculture	87.5	104.0	120.8	147.0	203.0
Manufacturing, mining, and construction	45.0	45.0	46.8	58.0	69.0
Water and sewerage	20.0	22.0	24.0	31.0	36.0
Transport and communications	132.0	160.0	231.0	187.0	231.0
Other	11.6	17.4	-7.2	84.2	203.7
Interest payments	62.0	102.0	167.0	134.0	168.0
Total	2,364.1	2,542.4	3,045.0	3,437.2	4,294.9
	(In percent of GDP)				
General public service	10.3	9.1	9.3	7.9	8.8
General administration	7.6	6.6	7.0	3.3	5.8
Public safety and defense	2.6	2.5	2.3	4.6	2.9
Defense	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7
Social services	8.2	8.0	8.0	9.1	10.0
Education	5.6	5.4	5.5	6.1	6.8
Health	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1
Other	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	1.1
Economic services	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	4.5
Interest payments	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.9	1.0
	(In percent of total current expenditure)				
General public service	43.1	40.2	39.8	34.4	33.7
General administration	32.0	29.1	29.8	14.4	22.4
Public safety and defense	11.1	11.1	10.0	20.0	11.3
Defense	7.3	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.6
Social services	34.4	35.5	34.4	39.5	38.5
Education	23.3	23.9	23.4	26.5	26.3
Health	8.3	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.1
Other	2.7	3.3	3.2	4.5	4.1
Economic services	12.5	13.7	13.6	14.8	17.3
Interest payments	2.6	4.0	5.5	3.9	3.9
Memorandum item:					
GDP at current market prices (in millions of emalangeni)	9,939.7	11,274.6	13,025.6	14,882.4	16,537.5

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Table 17. Swaziland: Capital Expenditure by Sector, 2000/01-2004/05 ^{1/}
(In millions of emalangen)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
General public services	124.0	270.0	277.0	67.0	408.1
General administration	103.0	244.0	225.0	28.0	365.6
Public safety and defense	21.0	26.0	52.0	39.0	42.5
Social services	133.0	124.0	137.0	282.0	360.0
Education	27.0	44.0	48.0	13.0	28.0
Health	33.0	26.0	22.0	60.0	83.0
Housing	58.0	43.0	62.0	193.0	247.0
Recreation and culture	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	1.1
Other	14.0	11.0	5.0	9.0	0.9
Economic services	348.0	473.0	521.5	468.8	490.9
Agriculture	60.0	63.0	31.0	48.0	105.0
Industry and mining	81.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	23.0
Water and sewage	26.0	1.0	12.0	13.0	9.0
Transport and communications	179.0	348.0	427.0	125.0	348.0
Other	2.0	55.0	47.5	278.8	5.9
Total capital expenditure	605.0	867.0	935.5	817.8	1,259.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Table 18. Swaziland: Government Transfer Payments, 2000/01-2003/04 1/
(In millions of emalangeni, unless otherwise indicated)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Grants to students	69.5	66.2	68.5	109.0
Grants to mission hospital	43.0	37.1	37.2	42.1
Public assistance	2.1	2.2	0.8	2.2
Grants to town councils	22.1	29.0	30.1	38.7
Grants to youth and sports	6.7	5.1	5.1	5.0
External transfers 2/	20.3	23.8	24.4	29.4
Swaziland National Treasury	7.0	53.5	57.4	54.4
Cattle-dipping chemicals	23.2	8.9	5.5	5.5
Swaziland Komati Project Enterprise	6.5	7.8	7.8	9.2
Other	52.4	99.6	140.1	125.9
Total	252.8	333.2	376.9	421.4
Memorandum item:				
Transfers (in percent of GDP)	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.8
Nominal GDP (in millions of emalangeni)	9,940	11,275	13,026	14,882

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

2/ Subscriptions to international organizations.

Table 19. Swaziland: Flow of Funds From the Government to Public Enterprises 2000/01-2004/2005 ^{1/}
(In millions of emalangeni, unless otherwise indicated)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Total subsidies to public enterprises	266.1	396.2	306.5	200.7	213.2
Operating/Transport subsidy	125.7	128.6	175.8	169.5	172.5
Capital subsidy (flow)	140.4	267.6	130.7	31.2	40.7
Total subsidies to public enterprises	266.1	396.2	306.5	200.7	213.2
Swaziland Development & Savings Bank	120.0	120.0	60.0	0.0	0.0
Subsidies to nonfinancial public enterprises	146.1	276.2	246.5	200.7	213.2
Joint Venture Capital Fund	0.0	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland Water Services Corporation	1.1	2.6	9.9	0.0	0.0
Swaziland Investment Promotion Authority	3.7	3.9	4.6	3.9	4.7
Swaziland Television Authority	4.3	18.4	10.1	10.1	10.1
Sebenta National Institute	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.7
Swaziland National Trust Commission	7.0	10.2	7.2	7.3	8.3
University of Swaziland	63.9	64.6	92.4	109.3	109.3
Motor Vehicle Accident Fund	34.0	28.0	28.0	0.0	0.0
Swaziland Komati Project Enterprise	25.6	37.3	57.5	38.6	38.6
Commission for Mediation etc.	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.6	5.4
National Emergency Response Committee	0.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
Other	4.1	28.4	11.6	6.2	14.1
Memorandum item:					
Total Subsidies (in percent of GDP)	2.7	3.5	2.4	1.3	1.3
Nominal GDP (in millions of emalangeni)	9,940	11,275	13,026	14,882	16,538

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Table 20. Swaziland: Outstanding Domestic Government Debt by Type of Instrument, 2000-2004
(In millions of emalangen; end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Government bonds and stocks	30.0	30.0	260.0	260.0	180.0
Central Bank of Swaziland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Banks	20.3	20.3	176.7	176.7	146.3
Other financial institutions	1.0	1.0	53.9	53.9	14.5
Other	8.7	8.7	29.4	29.4	19.2
Treasury bills 1/	40.0	40.0	40.0	217.7	374.0
Central Bank of Swaziland	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.0	73.0
Banks	40.0	40.0	40.0	160.0	280.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.7	21.0
Total domestic government debt	70.0	70.0	300.0	477.7	554.0
By original maturity					
Less than one year	40.0	40.0	40.0	217.7	374.0
From one to five years	0.0	30.0	210.0	210.0	130.0
From five to ten years	30.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Over ten years	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland.

1/ The maturity of treasury bills is three months.

Table 21. Swaziland: Monetary Survey, 2001-2005 ^{1/}

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept
	(In millions of Emalangeni)				
Monetary authorities					
Net foreign assets	2,770.5	1,873.5	1,404.7	1,450.2	1,461.0
Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS)	2,388.9	1,863.3	1,378.2	1,243.3	1,452.0
<i>Of which</i> : Capital Investment Fund (CIF), managed by CBS.	1,537.4	1,219.7	712.9	666.7	569.0
Government	381.7	10.2	26.5	206.9	9.0
Net domestic assets	-2,517.4	-1,543.7	-974.8	-973.2	-973.0
Central government (net)	-2,112.4	-1,299.7	-1,030.8	-933.2	-864.0
CBS claims on government	0.0	57.3	82.6	251.8	187.0
Government deposits with CBS	-2,112.4	-1,357.0	-1,113.4	-1,185.0	-1,051.0
Domestic	-193.3	-127.1	-374.0	-311.3	-473.0
Foreign 2/	-1,919.0	-1,229.9	-739.4	-873.6	-578.0
Private sector	15.0	13.0	12.0	10.0	8.0
Commercial banks (net)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other items (net)	-420.0	-257.0	44.0	-50.0	-117.0
Reserve money	254.1	329.4	430.3	477.1	488.0
Commercial banks					
Net foreign assets	865.8	715.0	469.4	490.4	304.0
Reserves	110.0	176.0	194.0	211.0	211.0
Domestic credit	1,443.3	1,985.3	2,614.1	3,344.2	3,836.0
Central government (net)	59.8	215.2	286.4	331.0	326.0
Claims on Government	60.0	215.4	286.7	332.5	345.0
Government deposits	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.5	19.0
Private sector	1,383.6	1,770.1	2,327.7	3,013.2	3,510.0
Other items (net)	-332.0	-519.0	-613.0	-1,100.0	-1,275.0
Private sector deposits	2,086.5	2,357.0	2,663.7	2,945.9	3,076.0
Monetary survey					
Net foreign assets	3,636.4	2,588.5	1,874.1	1,940.6	1,765.0
Domestic credit	-654.0	698.7	1,595.3	2,421.0	2,980.0
Central government (net)	-2,052.6	-1,084.5	-744.4	-602.2	-538.0
Private sector	1,398.6	1,783.1	2,339.7	3,023.2	3,518.0
Other items (net)	-681.4	-684.7	-500.4	-1,083.6	-1,308.0
Broad money	2,300.9	2,602.4	2,969.0	3,278.0	3,437.0
Currency in circulation 3/	134.9	155.4	213.5	235.8	271.0
Deposits	2,166.0	2,447.0	2,755.5	3,042.2	3,166.0
	(Annual change in percent of beginning-of-period broad money) ^{4/}				
Broad money	10.7	13.1	14.1	10.4	4.9
Net foreign assets	42.1	-45.5	-27.5	2.2	-5.4
Domestic credit	-9.9	58.8	34.5	27.8	17.1
Central government (net)	-16.7	42.1	13.1	4.8	2.0
Private sector	6.8	16.7	21.4	23.0	15.1
Other items (net)	-21.5	-0.1	7.1	-19.6	-6.8
Memorandum items:					
Currency/broad money (percent)	5.9	6.0	7.2	7.2	7.9
Reserve money/deposits (percent)	11.7	13.5	15.6	15.7	15.4
Money multiplier (broad money/reserve money)	9.1	7.9	6.9	6.9	7.0

Sources: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS); and Fund staff estimates.

1/ End-of-year data.

2/ Counterpart of government external assets in rand and in CIF.

3/ Excludes rand in circulation.

4/ For September 2005, change from Dec. 2004.

Table 22. Swaziland: Assets and Liabilities of the Central Bank of Swaziland, 2000 - Nov. 2005
(In millions of emalangi, end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept.	2005 Nov.
Foreign assets	2,562	3,242	2,472	1,758	1,474	1,487	1,934
CBS managed 1/ Government	1,945	2,861	2,462	1,732	1,267	1,478	1,725
Claims on government	617	382	10	27	207	9	209
Claims on private sector	0	0	57	83	252	187	242
Claims on commercial banks	16	15	13	12	10	8	8
	42	42	0	0	0	0	0
Assets = liabilities	2,621	3,300	2,543	1,853	1,736	1,682	2,184
Foreign liabilities	346	473	371	355	25	27	21
Government deposits 2/ <i>Of which: Capital Investment Fund</i>	1,765	1,731	1,347	1,087	978	1,041	1,549
Private sector deposits	941	1,537	1,220	713	667	569	586
Commercial banks	68	80	90	92	96	98	101
Reserve money	10	0	0	0	0	0	44
Currency in circulation 3/ Commercial bank deposits	277	254	329	430	477	488	493
	214	202	227	286	302	318	329
	62	52	102	145	175	170	164
Other items (net) 4/	155	762	406	-111	159	27	-24

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

1/ Includes Capital Investment Fund.

2/ Includes counterpart of government foreign assets.

3/ Excludes rand in circulation.

4/ Includes balances held with other banks in Swaziland, bills payable, unclassified assets, and unclassified liabilities.

Table 23. Swaziland: Assets and Liabilities of Commercial Banks, 2000 - Nov. 2005 1/
(In millions of emalangezi, end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept.	2005 Nov.
Foreign assets	654	892	791	521	531	399	418
Claims on government	59	60	215	287	332	345	340
Claims on private sector	1,308	1,384	1,770	2,328	3,013	3,510	3,533
Reserves	138	132	209	236	256	211	230
Balances with CBS	62	43	104	121	146	164	109
Cash in tills 2/	66	67	72	72	66	47	77
CBS bills	10	80	25	0	0	0	44
Other items (net) 3/	-32	-62	-174	-168	-103	-176	-220
Assets = liabilities	2,128	2,406	2,812	3,204	4,030	4,289	4,302
Foreign liabilities	108	26	76	52	41	95	65
Government deposits	0	0	0	0	2	19	24
Private sector deposits	1,862	2,086	2,357	2,664	2,946	3,076	3,119
Demand	513	619	670	834	844	965	956
Time	961	1,086	1,255	1,353	1,517	1,487	1,530
Savings	388	381	431	476	585	623	633
Balances due to CBS	0	0	0	0	34	0	0
Capital accounts	158	293	378	488	1,007	1,100	1,094

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

1/ Includes the Swaziland Development and Savings Bank.

2/ Excludes rand in circulation.

3/ Includes balances held with other banks in Swaziland, bills payable, unclassified assets, and unclassified liabilities.

Table 24. Swaziland: Commercial Banks' Deposits by Sector, 2000 - Sept. 2005 1/
(In millions of emalangi, end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept.
Demand deposits	512	619	670	834	845	977
Central government	2	3	3	3	1	12
Other public bodies 2/	42	40	50	49	23	58
Personal	162	179	201	264	201	189
Business	306	397	416	517	620	717
Savings deposits	368	382	432	477	586	624
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other public bodies 2/	2	2	2	2	0	5
Personal	345	355	403	436	492	525
Business	21	24	27	38	94	94
Time deposits	982	1,086	1,255	1,353	1,517	1,494
Central government	0	0	0	0	0	7
Other public bodies 2/	252	270	245	291	106	384
Personal	151	160	233	264	230	159
Business	579	656	777	798	1,182	945
Total deposits	1,861	2,086	2,357	2,663	2,948	3,095
Central government	2	0	0	0	2	19
Other public bodies 2/	295	312	297	342	129	447
Personal	657	695	837	964	922	873
Business	906	1,076	1,220	1,353	1,896	1,756

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

1/ Excluding bank checks outstanding.

2/ Comprises local government, city councils, and statutory corporations.

Table 25. Swaziland: Commercial Banks' Liquidity Position, 2000 - Sept. 2005
(In millions of emalangeni, end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept.
Total liquid assets 1/	350	390	495	508	561	565
<i>Of which:</i> balance with CBS	62	43	104	121	146	164
Required liquid assets	307	347	383	371	415	427
Domestic liquidity surplus	43	43	112	137	146	138
Net due from foreign banks	516	835	695	397	394	223
Total liquidity surplus	559	878	807	533	540	361
Memorandum items:						
Liquidity ratios (in percent)						
Required liquidity to deposits	16	14	14	13	13	13
Actual liquidity to deposits	19	16	18	17	17	17

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

1/ Comprises cash in tills, treasury bills and eligible stock issued by the Swazi government, balances with the CBS and other banks, and other approved liquid assets. Also including rand notes and coins held by banks.

Table 26. Swaziland: Commercial Bank Loans and Advances by Category of Borrower, 2000 - Sept. 2005
(In millions of emalangen, end of period)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 Sept
Industry	925	969	1,224	1,578	1877	2327
Agriculture and forestry	155	224	304	365	403	527
Mining and quarrying	4	4	6	7	0	0
Manufacturing	398	349	311	486	428	498
Construction	40	59	83	118	136	165
Distribution and tourism	140	136	163	178	307	378
Transport and communications	40	39	82	115	196	188
Social and personal services	70	80	141	138	137	145
Other	78	76	133	171	269	426
Personal loans 1/	215	185	309	530	874	973
Statutory bodies	28	34	50	38	70	99
Other 2/	51	55	70	91	10	14
Total	1,219	1,243	1,653	2,237	2,830	3,413

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

1/ Includes small amounts lent to nonresidents.

2/ Local authorities and private financial institutions.

Table 27. Interest Rates in Swaziland and South Africa, Dec. 2001 - Nov. 2005
(In percent)

	2001	2002		2003		2004		2004		2005		2005	
	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Sep.	Dec.	Mar.	Jun.	Nov.	Nov.	Nov.	
Discount rates													
Central Bank of Swaziland	9.5	13.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
South African Reserve Bank	9.5	13.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Treasury bills													
Swaziland	5.6	10.5	7.9	8.2	8.2	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.8
South Africa	9.4	12.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.1	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
Prime lending rate													
Swaziland	12.5	16.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
South Africa	13.0	17.0	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Bank time deposits													
Swaziland-31 days	4.8	8.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
South Africa-31 days	9.0	12.8	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9
Swaziland-12 months	6.3	9.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
South Africa-12 months	10.2	12.9	7.9	8.6	8.9	7.5	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3
Bank savings deposits,													
Swaziland 1/	1.0-5.8	6.8-9.8	1.0-6.5	1.0-6.5	1.0-6.5	0.0-6.5	0.0-6.5	0.0-5.0	0.0-5.0	0.0-5.0	0.0-5.0	0.0-5.0	0.0-5.0

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland (CBS).

1/ Simple average of end-of-period minimum and maximum rates across banks: rates on large-scale interbank deposits, as well as other money rates, often diverge widely from the deposit rates offered to the general public in Swaziland.

Table 28. Swaziland: Balance of Payments, 2000-2004
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise specified)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Current account balance	-74.6	-56.7	58.0	36.4	40.0
Trade balance	-136.2	-81.8	90.7	42.8	-32.0
Exports, f.o.b.	905.6	1,043.3	1,031.6	1,484.9	1,877.9
Imports, f.o.b.	-1,041.8	-1,125.1	-940.8	-1,442.1	-1,909.9
Services (net)	-80.1	-111.8	-93.9	-49.3	-52.4
Exports of services	228.2	113.8	102.2	156.5	482.3
Imports of services	-308.3	-225.6	-196.1	-205.7	-534.7
Goods and services balance	-216.3	-193.6	-3.2	-6.5	-84.4
Income (net)	34.2	102.3	-1.9	-3.6	31.9
Income (credits)	153.6	156.7	144.2	143.5	160.8
Income (debits)	-119.4	-54.4	-146.1	-147.1	-128.9
<i>Of which</i> : interest	-31.5	-15.4	-15.9	-18.1	-24.9
Transfers (net)	107.5	34.5	63.1	46.4	92.4
Official sector (mainly SACU receipts) 1/	120.5	108.4	100.5	145.4	213.0
Private sector	-13.0	-73.9	-37.4	-99.0	-120.6
Capital and financial account balance	17.1	-67.3	-52.6	-28.5	28.7
Capital account balance	0.1	-0.2	0.5	0.0	-0.6
Financial account balance (excluding reserve assets)	17.0	-67.1	-53.1	-28.5	29.2
Direct investment	74.5	46.3	90.2	-70.7	64.9
Portfolio investment	-0.6	-7.9	1.9	-2.2	-11.0
Other investment	-56.9	-105.5	-145.2	44.4	-24.7
Errors and omissions	51.7	67.8	-30.3	-28.8	-23.3
Overall balance	-5.8	-56.3	-24.9	-20.9	45.3
Memorandum items:					
Current account/GDP (in percent)	-5.4	-4.5	4.9	1.9	1.6
Goods and services balance/GDP (in percent)	-15.6	-15.4	-0.3	-0.3	-3.3
Direct Investment/GDP (in percent)	5.4	3.7	7.6	-3.7	2.6
Net official reserves (end of period)	292.9	228.5	216.8	211.5	257.6
In months of imports of goods and services	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.3
Gross official reserves (end of period)	338.5	267.4	259.5	264.8	261.8
In months of imports of goods and services	3.0	2.4	2.7	1.9	1.3
External debt service (in percent of exports of goods and services)	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1
Total external debt	358.1	288.4	350.8	412.9	571.0
Public	273.5	233.9	295.5	352.2	501.0
Private	84.6	54.6	55.3	60.7	70.0
Total external debt/GDP (in percent)	25.8	22.9	29.4	21.7	22.6
GDP at current prices (at market exchange rates)	1,390	1,261	1,194	1,907	2,521
Lilangeni per U.S. dollar (end of period)	7.57	12.13	8.64	6.64	5.63
Lilangeni per U.S. dollar (period average)	6.94	8.60	10.52	7.56	6.45

Sources: Central Bank of Swaziland; and staff projections.
1/ SACU: Southern African Customs Union.

Table 29. Swaziland: Balance of Payments, 2000-2004
(In millions of emalangeneni, unless otherwise specified)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Current account balance	-517.6	-488.2	610.3	275.3	257.7
Trade balance	-944.5	-703.7	954.0	323.9	-206.4
Exports, f.o.b.	6,280.7	8,975.3	10,848.3	11,232.6	12,112.1
Imports, f.o.b.	-7,225.2	-9,679.0	-9,894.3	-10,908.7	-12,318.5
Services (net)	-555.8	-961.7	-987.4	-372.7	-337.9
Exports of services	1,582.5	978.8	1,074.7	1,183.5	3,111.0
Imports of services	-2,138.3	-1,940.5	-2,062.1	-1,556.2	-3,448.9
Goods and services balance	-1,500.3	-1,665.4	-33.4	-48.8	-544.3
Income (net)	237.2	880.4	-19.9	-26.9	205.9
Income (credits)	1,065.5	1,348.5	1,516.7	1,085.7	1,037.3
Income (debits)	-828.3	-468.1	-1,536.6	-1,112.6	-831.4
<i>Of which</i> : interest	-218.8	-132.7	-167.0	-137.1	-160.7
Transfers (net)	745.5	296.8	663.6	351.0	596.1
Official sector (mainly SACU receipts) 1/	835.7	932.6	1,056.9	1,099.9	1,373.9
Private sector	-90.2	-635.8	-393.3	-748.9	-777.8
Capital and financial account balance	118.5	-579.3	-553.4	-215.5	184.8
Capital account balance	0.6	-1.7	4.9	0.0	-3.7
Financial account balance (excluding reserve assets)	117.8	-577.6	-558.3	-215.5	188.5
Direct investment	516.7	398.3	948.6	-534.9	418.9
Portfolio investment	-4.2	-68.0	20.0	-16.4	-70.8
Other investment	-394.7	-908.0	-1,526.9	335.9	-159.6
Errors and omissions	358.7	583.2	-318.2	-218.2	-150.5
Overall balance	-40.4	-484.3	-261.3	-158.4	292.0
Memorandum items:					
GDP at current prices (at market exchange rates)	9,637.6	10,846.1	12,560.0	14,422.4	16,262.4
Lilangeni per U.S. dollar (end of period)	7.57	12.13	8.64	6.64	5.63
Lilangeni per U.S. dollar (period average)	6.94	8.60	10.52	7.56	6.45

Sources: Central Bank of Swaziland; and staff projections.

1/ SACU: Southern African Customs Union.

Table 30. Swaziland: Merchandise Exports, 2000-2003
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	2000	2001	2002	2003
Sugar	97	76	64	118
Wood pulp	65	61	69	178
Asbestos	3	1	0	0
Meat and meat products	3	0	3	0
Canned fruit	13	10	15	11
Citrus	1	10	6	28
Coal	7	2	6	25
Diamond	0	0	0	0
Zippers	13	12	10	20
Edible concentrates	204	281	276	762
Wood and wood products	22	19	17	0
Cottonseed and lint	4	5	0	220
Chemicals	0	0	0	0
Automobile	0	0	0	0
Fruit squash	14	9	6	20
Brake linings	0	0	0	1
Cotton yarn	16	10	14	0
Face bricks	0	0	0	0
Footwear	0	0	0	1
Other textiles	18	50	149	0
Paper products	18	8	8	26
Plastic products	2	0	0	37
Refrigerators	62	2	1	5
Ethanol	3	0	9	0
Eucalyptus	4	18	3	0
Television sets	0	0	0	10
Windscreens	0	0	0	1
Other food products	35	23	37	0
Other/errors and omissions	299	453	125	-79
Total domestic exports	903	1,051	818	1,384
Reexports	7	6	217	100
Total exports, f.o.b.	910	1,057	1,035	1,484

Sources: Central Statistical Office; and Central Bank of Swaziland.

Table 31. Swaziland: Sugar Exports by Volume, Value, and Unit Price, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
(In thousands of metric tons)					
Volume					
Non-SACU	275	273	281	279	296
European Union (EU)	183	169	153	147	158
United States	16	16	16	16	16
Other	76	88	112	116	122
SACU 1/	255	296	281	332	311
Total production 2/	528	501	583	628	598
(In millions of emalangeni)					
Value					
Non-SACU	673	662	956	787	745
EU	542	498	731	596	576
United States	42	50	68	44	34
Other	89	114	157	147	135
SACU 1/	565	701	743	874	801
(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)					
Average unit price					
Non-SACU	353	282	324	373	390
EU	427	343	454	536	567
United States	378	363	404	364	329
Other	170	151	133	168	172
SACU 1/	319	275	251	348	399
(In emalangeni per metric ton)					
Average unit price					
Non-SACU	2,450	2,425	3,402	2,821	2,517
EU	2,959	2,947	4,778	4,054	3,657
United States	2,625	3,125	4,250	2,750	2,125
Other	1,179	1,295	1,402	1,267	1,107
SACU 1/	2,216	2,368	2,644	2,633	2,576

Source: Swaziland Sugar Association.

1/ The Southern African Customs Union (SACU) accounts for all sales to SACU countries and includes sales of sugar within Swaziland (normally about 10-15 percent of SACU sales).

2/ The difference between total production and total exports represents a change in stock.

Table 32. Swaziland: Other Principal Exports by Volume, Value, and Unit Price, 2000-2004

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	(In thousands of metric tons)				
Volume					
Wood pulp	133	186	198	168	181
Asbestos	13	3	...	...	...
Citrus fruits	101	100	90	75	71
Canned fruits	20	27	26	26	25
	(In millions of emalangeni)				
Value					
Wood pulp	446	516	638	425	446
Asbestos	21	5	...	...	...
Citrus fruits	71	83	60	81	81
Canned fruits	87	112	149	117	110
	(In U.S. dollars per metric ton)				
Average unit price					
Wood pulp	485	324	308	335	382
Asbestos	234	194	...	...	...
Citrus fruits	102	97	64	102	136
Canned fruits	629	522	528	604	682
	(In emalangeni per metric ton)				
Average unit price					
Wood pulp	3,353	2,774	3,222	2,534	2,464
Asbestos	1,615	1,667	...	...	...
Citrus fruits	703	830	667	768	877
Canned fruits	4,350	4,480	5,519	4,564	4,400

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland.

Table 33. Swaziland: Merchandise Imports, 2001-2003
(In millions of U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	2001	2002	2003
Food and live animals	132	132	203
Beverages and tobacco	20	18	24
Inedible crude materials	33	27	40
Minerals, fuels, and lubricants	97	113	143
Animal and vegetable oils and fat	10	9	14
Chemicals and chemical products	112	104	190
Manufactures classified by material	148	146	222
Machinery and transport equipment	197	202	452
Miscellaneous manufactures	97	91	141
Commodities not classified by kind	...	...	14
Total imports, c.i.f.	...	...
Total imports, f.o.b.	1,140	906	1,442
Imports f.o.b./imports c.i.f.	...	...

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland.

Table 34: Swaziland: Services and Income Account, 2001-2004
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Nonfactor services: credit	114.0	72.4	156.5	482.3
Swaziland Railways	8.2	5.6	12.5	12.8
Other shipment and transportation	4.9	7.3	21.5	26.0
Travel	30.6	42.6	101.0	123.4
Other official	2.2	3.4	7.0	12.8
Other Private	68.2	13.5	14.4	307.4
Nonfactor services: debit	-183.3	-142.8	-205.7	-534.7
Shipment and tansp.	-42.1	-33.8	-77.0	-88.9
Travel	-46.7	-39.4	-5.8	5.6
Other official	-16.1	-7.9	-12.0	-12.6
Other Private	-78.4	-61.7	-110.9	-438.8
Factor income: credit	157.4	145.3	143.5	160.8
Investment income	83.5	83.5	59.5	53.6
Official	82.2	80.0	57.3	50.1
Interest	82.2	80.0	57.3	50.1
Private (incl. Property income) 1/	1.3	3.6	2.2	3.1
Labour income	73.9	61.7	84.0	107.2
Factor income: debit	-97.6	-195.1	-147.2	-128.9
Investment income	-54.6	-140.5	-83.6	-63.6
Official & Govnt. guaranteed	-13.9	-15.0	-25.6	-15.6
Private	-40.7	-125.6	-58.1	-48.1
Property income 1/	-43.0	-54.5	-60.0	-61.7
Labour income	0.0	0.0	-3.6	-3.6
Services and income: credit	271.4	217.6	300.0	643.1
Services and income: debit	-280.9	-337.9	-352.9	-663.6
Services (net) 1/	-69.3	-70.4	-49.2	-52.4
Factor income (net) 1/	59.9	-49.8	-3.7	31.9
Total (net)	-9.5	-120.2	-52.9	-20.4

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland

1/ The Table shows the Central Bank's classification. In Tables 32 and 33, property income - mostly royalties and license fees - is grouped under services, so that the totals for services and factor income differ by a corresponding amount.

Table 35. Swaziland: Financial Account, 2001-2004
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	2001	2002	2003	2004
Direct investment (net)	46.3	84.9	-70.7	65.0
Direct investment in Swaziland	28.5	78.7	-61.0	68.6
Equity capital	38.2	-10.1	-3.8	-4.8
Reinvestment of earnings	-0.2	65.3	-25.7	36.7
Other long-term capital	18.3	-28.9	15.9	19.4
Other short-term capital	-27.7	52.4	-47.4	17.3
Direct investment abroad	17.7	6.1	-9.8	-3.6
Equity capital	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Reinvestment of earnings	-0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other long-term capital	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other short-term capital	18.4	5.7	-10.4	-3.6
Long-term capital (net)	-231.1	-94.6	-45.0	-45.2
Public sector (net)	4.3	6.3	-2.2	6.9
Loan drawings (liability)	16.0	20.5	15.2	28.3
Loan repayments (liability)	-11.7	-14.2	-17.4	-21.4
Sasol Funds (assets)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private sector (net)	-235.4	-101.0	-42.8	-52.1
Private sector (liability)	-27.7	-31.2	-1.1	0.3
Corporate equity securities	-2.5	-2.0	-0.1	-0.3
Loans (drawings and repayments)	-25.1	-29.2	-1.0	0.6
Private sector (assets)	-207.7	-69.7	-41.8	-52.4
Corporate equity securities	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Debt securities (money markets)	-5.3	3.9	-0.3	-10.9
Loans (drawings and repayments)	0.0	0.0	-5.3	3.6
Other assets including pension funds	-202.3	-73.7	-36.1	-45.3
Short-term capital (net)	43.9	-83.9	89.1	-130.2
Public sector (net)	15.6	-33.9	-51.6	-103.7
Received under Southern African Customs Union (SACU) (liability)	205.2	146.6	222.7	308.0
Monetary authority currency/deposits (liability)	14.8	-9.8	-2.7	-50.3
Other liabilities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Receivable under SACU	-204.4	-170.7	-271.5	-361.4
Private sector (net)	28.3	-50.0	140.7	-26.5
Banks (net)	-37.3	14.4	32.5	-3.2
Currency and deposits (assets)	-27.8	9.6	35.7	-1.6
Other liabilities (liability)	-9.5	4.8	-3.3	-1.7
Other (net)	65.6	-64.4	108.2	-23.3
Trade credit (liability)	2.0	-6.8	2.0	-1.3
Other liabilities (liability)	-2.1	-6.5	-12.8	-0.9
Trade credit (assets)	-7.5	-13.0	100.7	-2.2
Currency holdings	73.1	-38.1	18.3	-18.9
Other (unrecorded)	73.2	29.1	...	...
Financial account balance	-67.7	-64.5	-28.5	-23.3

Source: Central Bank of Swaziland.

Table 36. Swaziland: Public Sector External Debt, 2000/01-2004/05 ^{1/}
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Multilateral loans	173	155	160	195	283
IBRD	29	10	9	16	22
IDA	5	4	4	4	4
Arab League	0	0	0	0	0
United Nations	0	0	0	0	0
African Development Bank/Fund	125	128	123	142	223
European Development Fund/European Investment Bank	9	9	21	30	31
IMF Trust Fund	0	0	0	0	0
International Fund for Agricultural Development	6	4	3	3	3
Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa	0	0	0	0	0
Bilateral loans	47	49	104	171	165
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	1
Germany	23	21	11	29	29
United States	8	7	7	7	6
Denmark	6	5	6	6	5
Canada	0	0	0	0	0
Other	8	14	79	128	124
Financial institutions	39	33	24	37	38
Other	0	0	0	0	0
Total	258	237	289	403	486

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Table 37. Swaziland: Public Sector External Debt Service, 2000/01-2004/05 1/
(In millions of emalangen)

	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Multilateral loans	99.0	142.1	155.0	141.0	115.0
Interest	38.6	59.2	67.0	63.0	49.0
Principal	60.5	82.9	88.0	78.0	66.0
Bilateral loans	39.7	65.3	68.0	70.0	35.0
Interest	16.1	13.4	20.0	36.0	7.0
Principal	23.6	51.9	48.0	34.0	28.0
Financial institutions	2.5	26.1	26.0	10.0	64.0
Interest	2.5	22.7	21.0	10.0	64.0
Principal	0.0	3.3	5.0	0.0	0.0
Total	141.2	233.5	249.0	221.0	214.0
Interest	57.1	95.4	108.0	109.0	120.0
Principal	84.1	138.1	141.0	112.0	94.0

Source: Ministry of Finance.

1/ Fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Table 38. Swaziland: Exports and Share of South Africa, 2003

	2003		Share of Exports to South Africa (In percent)
	Total Exports (In thousands of U.S. dollars)	Exports to South Africa	
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)			
Food and beverages	181,965	132,059	73
Citrus fruit	28,369	13,782	49
Canned fruit and fruit juices	35,818	15,953	45
Sugar, mainly raw	117,718	102,325	87
Nonalcoholic beverages	61	50	82
Crude materials	220,113	98,323	45
Coke and wood	42,049	35,317	84
Pulp and waste paper	178,064	63,006	35
Manufactures classified by material	65,519	54,867	84
Paper products	36,679	35,616	97
Textiles and yarns	28,827	19,251	67
Nonmetallic minerals	13	8	60
Machinery and transport equipment	123,579	7,979	6
General industrial machinery	3,783	2,158	57
Other machinery and equipment	8,575	5,820	68
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	703,910	488,046	69
Furniture and parts thereof	27,006	13,657	51
Apparel and clothing	676,578	474,389	70
Footwear	326	159	49
Other	188,986	151,179	80
Total, f.o.b.	1,484,073	932,453	63

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Swaziland.

Table 39. Swaziland: Main Imports and Share of South Africa, 2003

	Total Imports (In thousands of U.S. dollars)	Imports from South Africa	Share of Imports from South Africa (In percent)
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC)			
Food and beverages	174,915	167,344	85
Live animals	11,476	11,474	100
Dairy products	19,830	18,221	92
Vegetables	21,319	20,457	96
Cereals	5,473	4,256	78
Flour, malt, and gluten	59,028	56,654	96
Sugar	0	0	0
Bread and pasta	18,735	18,733	100
Juice and jams	9,947	9,874	99
Ice cream, sauces, and soups	8,050	8,003	99
Beverages	21,057	19,672	93
Chemicals and fuels	306,101	298,000	95
Inorganic chemicals	16,428	16,160	98
Pharmaceuticals	24,039	20,753	86
Fertilizers	13,706	13,700	100
Toiletries and perfumes	54,350	54,219	100
Soaps, polishes, and wax	17,148	17,120	100
Gelatin and adhesives	1,560	1,329	85
Plastics	42,658	38,611	91
Fuels (coal and petroleum)	136,212	136,108	100
Manufactures classified by materials	135,173	129,452	97
Rubber and products thereof	16,109	15,997	99
Wood and products thereof	36,861	36,689	100
Paper products	71,874	67,220	94
Newspaper, printed	968	966	100
Special woven fabrics	2,382	2,355	99
Iron and steel products	5,924	5,174	87
Aluminum products	1,054	1,052	100
Nonmetallic minerals			
Machinery, transport equipment, and others	541,750	483,820	89
Nonelectric machinery	250,375	238,220	95
Electric machinery	56,257	52,274	93
Vehicles	109,938	105,960	96
Clothing	90,980	53,338	59
Footwear	13,491	13,396	99
Furniture	20,708	20,631	100
Subtotal	1,157,939	1,078,616	93
Other	284,202	204,314	72
Total	1,442,142	1,282,930	89

Source: Department of Customs and Excise, Swaziland.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
<i>A. Central government</i>			
<i>1. Taxes on net income and profits</i>			
<i>1.1 Taxes on companies</i>			
1.11 Company income tax (normal tax). Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	<p>Annual income tax is levied on taxable income derived from sources in Swaziland, or deemed to be in Swaziland, by all companies, foreign or domestic, public or private. Agricultural cooperatives, insurance societies, and public utility companies are also considered companies for taxation purposes. Taxable income is defined as gross income (excluding capital receipts, and foreign and exempt income) less allowable deductions (including loss offsets) incurred in the process of production in Swaziland. The assessment year ends June 30 and tax (less provisional tax payments detailed below) is payable annually. Company tax legislation is integrated with personal income tax legislation. Consequently, where exemptions, deductions, and allowances normally appropriate for persons are appropriate for a particular company, these may be claimed (see 1.21 below). For farming companies, net change in livestock and produce held is deemed income (except for companies that opted otherwise under previous tax laws) and will be valued at purchase price or current market prices, whichever is lower.</p>	<p>Exemptions include, inter alia, dividend receipts of companies, receipts and accruals (including those from investments) of life insurance companies, pension benefits or provident funds. Also excluded are the noninvestment profits of societies and associations that are derived solely through transactions with individual members.</p>	<p>(a) Companies: 30 percent of taxable income.</p> <p>(b) Companies granted development approval order: 10 percent of taxable income.</p>

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.11 Company income tax (normal tax). Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended. (continued)	<p>Provisional tax: a system of provisional taxation is in operation in respect of all companies, directors of private companies, and any person whose income, other than remuneration under the PAYE (pay-as-you-earn) scheme, exceeds E 1,000 per annum. Provisional taxpayers pay provisional tax on account of their final liability for normal tax for the year. The advance payments are to be made as follows: (a) on or before the last day of the six months of the year of assessment, one-half of the tax payable on the estimated income for the year; and (b) on or before the last day of the year of assessment, the total taxes payable on the estimated income for the year less the amount of the previous provisional tax payment. The estimated income for the year will normally not be less than the taxable income in the preceding year of assessment. In the case of a company, the year of assessment will be the year in respect of which its financial accounts are drawn up. Farmers are required to make one payment of provisional tax on or before the end of the year of assessment on the estimated income for the year. As an introductory measure, a "phasing-in" period of five years is provided for payment of provisional tax. One-fifth of the provisional tax due for 1985/86 would be payable in that year and so on until full provisional tax payments are due in 1990/91. In terms of the provisions of the Income Tax (Amendment) Act of 1994, all companies that are provisional taxpayers are required, in addition to the two existing provisional tax payments mentioned above, to make a third payment for year of assessment. This final payment is due six months after the close of the year of assessment, by which time the company will be in a position to accurately estimate its taxable income.</p>	<p>A new business engaged in a manufacturing industry that is not already in existence in Swaziland or, with effect from July 1, 1987, any business that is predominantly engaged in exporting goods from Swaziland is exempt from normal tax for the first five years unless the cumulative taxable income less cumulative local wage bill exceeds 150 percent of the value of the assets, in which case the excess shall be taxed. The Minister of Finance makes the final decision on whether a business is new, engaged in a manufacturing industry, is not already in existence in Swaziland, or is predominantly engaged in exporting goods from Swaziland.</p> <p>Where the Minister of Finance is satisfied that a new business is beneficial to the development of the economy, he may, with prior approval of cabinet, declare that business a development enterprise, and he may issue a "development approval order" in respect of that business's granting additional tax concessions to it.</p> <p>Deductions allowed include expenditures and losses incurred in the production of income (excluding capital expenditures and dividend payments), interest charges, "reasonable" depreciation allowances for plants, and 4 percent for buildings used in production, along with actual expenditures on repairs and maintenance. Any grant made to the University of Swaziland for the purpose of the university's undertaking capital projects in the form of buildings, fittings, and furniture, as well as other items associated with capital assets needed for the development of the university is exempt. An amount spent by a company as direct "listing" fees on the Swaziland Stock Exchange, subject to the proviso that only one-third of the expense is claimable in the year of expense; the balance is spread equally in the next two years.</p>	

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.11 Company income tax (normal tax). Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended. <i>(continued)</i>		<p>Contributions to pension schemes are limited to 20 percent of employee remuneration and annuities (less employees' contribution) up to E 1,750 per employee. The total contribution by a taxpayer to retirement annuity funds is limited to the greatest of (a) 15 percent of taxable income accruing to the taxpayer in respect of trade carried on by him, provided such amount shall not exceed E 5,000 per annum; or (b) E 3,500 less contributions made by the taxpayer to a pension fund; or (c) E 1,750. All expenses relating to the training of Swazi employees are also deductible (in effect 200 percent) for taxpayers engaged in an industry gazetted by the Ministry of Finance with approval of the scheme by the Commissioner. Expenditures, direct and indirect, for research related to production are also deductible at the rate of annual cost or 4 percent of the total contract value, whichever is greater.</p> <p>Initial allowances are available for machinery or plants, infrastructural machinery, or facilities, including transmission equipment, and lines and pipes qualifying for wear-and-tear allowances as well as for buildings housing such machinery or plants and used by the taxpayer for the first time in a manufacturing business at the rate of 50 percent granted in the first year of assessment during which the machinery or plant or building was first used.</p> <p>Companies that are considered approved companies in the handicraft and cottage industry sector and companies considered to be engaged in the export of products from the handicraft and cottage industry sector ("export trading houses") are permitted to deduct from income (i.e., in addition to the normal amounts permitted under the General Deduction Formula) additional</p>	

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.11 Company income tax (normal tax). Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended. <i>(concluded)</i>		<p>amounts of 133 percent (for the cottage industry) and 150 percent ("approved export trading houses") in respect of "approved export promotion expenditure," as defined. The additional expenditure allowance is subject to the company's achieving an increase in volume of exports in the subsequent year.</p> <p>Contributions, whether in cash or in kind, made during the year of assessment toward any national disaster scheme established by the government.</p> <p>Farming: special (100 percent) deductions (not exceeding 30 percent of gross income) are allowable for a variety of on-farm expenditures (e.g., irrigation and fencing). Where these deductions are made, initial and depreciation allowances are not allowable.</p>	
1.12 Casino tax. Casino Tax Act, 1963, (Act No. 56, 1963, as amended).	With effect from July 1, 1985, it is composed of an annual license fee and of a levy based on a percentage of the gross gaming room takings of the licensee less any amount paid out as winnings to casino patrons and is payable on an annual basis. A licensee is liable to normal tax.		<p>(a) The annual license fee is E 2,000.</p> <p>(b) A levy payable on the gross gaming room takings of the licensee less any amount paid out as winnings to casino patrons, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In respect of the first year of operation of the casino, no levy shall be paid. • In respect of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth years of operation of the casino, a levy of 2.0 percent shall be paid. • In respect of the seventh year and subsequent years of operation, a levy of 4.5 percent shall be paid.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates	
1.21 Individual income tax (normal tax). Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	<p>This is payable, subject to the deductions and exemptions noted, on income received by or accruing to all persons from sources within Swaziland or deemed to be within Swaziland. Tax is payable on assessed "taxable income," which is equal to gross income (excluding capital receipts and exempt income) less losses and allowable deductions. Taxable income includes, inter alia, annuities, wages and salaries, rent investment income, and benefits in kind (e.g., free housing). After the calculation of taxable income and, hence, tax payable, certain "tax abatements" may be deducted where applicable. With effect from July 1, 1991, both men and women are subject to a uniform system of taxation. (See below under "rates.")</p> <p>Employees are subject to a monthly withholding at source; other taxpayers are assessed annually. Nonresidents are liable for income tax on income earned in Swaziland (including benefits in kind received for services rendered); however, dividends and interest payments are subject to special taxes (see 1.31 and 1.32). Personal income tax legislation is integrated with company tax legislation. Consequently, where exemptions, deductions, and allowances normally appropriate for companies are applicable to persons (e.g., owner-occupied farms), these may be claimed. For farmers, net change in produce and livestock held is deemed income (except for those farmers who opted otherwise under previous tax laws) and will be valued at the lesser of the purchase price or current market price (if purchased), and at standard book valuation otherwise.</p> <p>A system of provisional tax is in operation in respect of self-employed persons and other individuals whose income, other than remuneration subject to PAYE, exceeds</p>	<p>Exemptions include, inter alia, every person who is ordinarily resident in Swaziland whose taxable income in one year of assessment does not exceed E 20,000 per annum. Other exemptions include the following: salaries of U.K. and South African civil servants; consular personnel not permanent residents of Swaziland; war pensions and gratuities; the first E 1,000 of interest income received by or accrued to an individual from a deposit in a financial institution; interest received by nonresidents from Swaziland government securities and bonds; and capital sums due from a provident fund or benefit fund (pension one third of the total value of the annuity to which any employee becomes entitled may be commuted for a single payment); capital sums in commutation of a retirement annuity; gratuities to a maximum of 25 percent of total remuneration in respect of services rendered prior to 1 July 2001. Severance allowance or notice pay payable under the Employment Act to an employee on the termination of his services is exempt from normal tax. The first E 30,000 received by or accrued to an individual on retrenchment or retirement.</p>	<p><i>Taxable income</i> (in emalangen)</p> <p>(In percent)</p> <p>0 – 20,000 0 20,000 – 30,000 12 30,000 – 45,000 20 45,001 - 60,000 25 60,001 - 75,000 30 75,000 33</p> <p>Tax credit E2400 p.a.</p> <p>Trust income</p> <p>33 percent of taxable income</p> <p>Rates of normal tax in the case of a retiring or redundant individual</p> <p><i>Taxable income</i> (in emalangen)</p> <p><i>Marginal tax rate</i> (In percent)</p> <p>*3 0 000 - 60 000 12 60,001 – 90,000 19 90,001 – 120,000 26 120,001 33</p> <p>*Income Tax (Amendment) Order 2003</p>	

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.21 Individual income tax (normal tax). Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended. (<i>concluded</i>)	E 1,000 per annum (see 1.11 above). One of the important amendments introduced in the Income Tax (Amendment) Act No. 6 of 1994 was the introduction of the Final Deduction System (FDS) for employees, which came into operation on July 1, 1993. FDS constitutes a final liability to tax and is related to a full year of assessment. All employees, no matter how much they earn, are subject to the FDS, provided they have not derived any other taxable income during the year of assessment. Such employees are not required to furnish an income tax return if the income consists solely of employment income that is subject to FDS.	Dividends received by nonresidents (see 1.32 below). Deductions include, in addition to those for companies (1.11 above) where appropriate, employee contributions to pension funds (maximum E 1,750 where the pension fund is not established by law). Death, accident, sickness, or unemployment insurance and contributions to provident and benefit funds (other than a medical aid fund) are also deductible at a rate of 10 percent to a maximum of E 180. To receive this deduction on death, accident, and sickness insurance premiums on policies entered after July 1, 1974, the policy must be with the Swaziland Royal Insurance Corporation.	
1.22 Graded tax. Graded Tax Act of 1968, as amended.	This tax is payable by all persons (apart from the exemptions noted) resident or domiciled in Swaziland, and is thus akin to a head tax. Tax is determined on the basis of gross income and is payable annually for all except for employees whose deductions are made monthly at source.	Exemptions include all persons under the apparent age of 18, women earning less than E 15 per month, visitors, students, and the chronically ill.	Tax due is determined on the basis of gross income as shown below: <i>Gross income Tax payable</i> E 0 - E 299 E 4.20 E 300 - E 449 E 6.00 E 450 - E 600 E 12.00 Over E 600 E 18.00 Tax is payable at 10 percent of the interest accrued.
1.31 Tax on nonresidents' interest receipts. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	This tax is payable by persons or the estate of a deceased person not resident in Swaziland or a company not registered in Swaziland on accrued interest where the debtor (person or company) is domiciled in Swaziland. The recipient is legally liable for the payment of this tax within 14 days of the accrual of interest, but it is normally paid by the debtor and deducted from interest remitted.	Exemptions: interest on loans specifically exempt by government (usually government and other public body loans); building society shares; interest from loans to agricultural cooperatives and public utilities established by parliament; interest received by church, charitable, or educational organizations; and interest amounting to E 20 or less in a full tax year. Also, interest on importers' bills or notes is exempt where these have been handled through the banking system.	

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangeni)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.32 Tax on nonresident shareholders. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	This tax is payable by persons or the estate of a deceased person not resident in Swaziland or any company not registered in Swaziland on dividends received from a company domiciled in Swaziland. This tax is payable on both interim and final dividends and is due within 30 days. Legal liability for payment resides with the recipient, but is normally paid by the payer and deducted from remitted dividends.	Exemptions include dividends paid by agricultural cooperatives and dividends received by church, charitable, or educational institutions, as well as dividends accruing to a nonresident shareholder, which the government has, in terms of a written undertaking, exempted from tax.	Tax is payable at the rate of 12½ percent where dividends are payable to a company incorporated (but not a branch of company headquartered in a third country) in Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa. For all other destinations, tax is payable at the rate of 15 percent.
1.33 Tax on branch profits.	Tax is payable on the deemed repatriated income of a branch of a nonresident company.	No exemptions	Tax is payable at the rate of 15 percent. A rate of 12½ percent where repatriated profits are payable to a company incorporated (but not a branch of company headquartered in a third country) in Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia, and South Africa
1.34 Tax on nonresident contractors. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	This tax is payable by every person who makes payment to a nonresident person under an agreement relating to construction operations. The tax is deducted from each payment made to the nonresident. The nonresident is not relieved from any obligations to furnish returns for income tax and any assessment raised on the nonresident for income tax will be credited with the nonresident contractors' tax that has been paid on his behalf.	No exemptions.	Tax is payable at the rate of 15 percent.
1.35 Tax on nonresident. for Swaziland source services contract. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	Tax is payable by all nonresident persons on amounts derived by the nonresident from performance of services that gives rise to Swaziland source income. The tax is payable on gross amount at source by withholding. The tax is a final tax.	No exemptions.	Tax is payable at the rate of 15 percent.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
1.36 Tax on nonresident entertainers and sportsmen. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	This tax is payable by all nonresident entertainers and sportsmen who perform in Swaziland. The tax is payable on remuneration or gross receipts of any theatrical, musical, or sports performance where these receipts are received directly by the performers concerned. Legal liability for payment resides with the recipients. However, the payer is legally required to withhold the tax due from any remuneration payable.	There are no exemptions	Tax is payable at the rate of 15 percent
1.37 Tax on royalties and management charge paid to nonresident persons. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	This tax is payable by nonresident persons on gross amount of any royalty and management charge derived from a source in Swaziland. The tax is withheld at source and it is a final tax.	There are no exemptions.	Tax is payable at the rate of 15 percent.
1.38 Tax on interest paid to residents. Income Tax Order, 1975, as amended.	This tax is payable by residents on the gross amount of interest derived from every financial institution. The tax is withheld at source. It is a final tax.	There are no exemptions.	Tax is payable at the rate of 10 percent.
1.39 Withholding tax on dividends paid to resident persons	Tax is payable by a person (other than a company) resident or carrying on business in Swaziland.	There are no exemptions.	Tax is payable at the rate of 10 percent.
1.40 Tax clearance certificates.	A system of tax clearance is in operation. In terms of a gazette regulation published recently, tax clearance is presently needed for the issue, renewal, or transfer of any license, other than renewal of motor vehicle licenses, or similar document relating to any trade, business, profession, or vocation; the transfer of immovable property or any endorsement to any title deed having the effect of transferring property; the registration or deregistration of a company; first registration of motor vehicles in Swaziland; and the tendering for the provision of goods or services to the government or a parastatal body, in excess of E 5,000.		
2. <i>Social security contributions</i>	None.		

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
<i>3. Taxes on property</i>			
3.1 <i>Real estate taxes</i>	See 3.42.		The rate of tax varies with the size, or dutiable value, of the estate. The formula for determining the rate is as follows: for every E 200 (or part thereof) in dutiable value, the tax rate rises by 0.015 percent. This is subject to a maximum tax rate of 33½ percent (reached at a dutiable estate value of E 445,667).
3.2 <i>Tax on unutilized land</i> Land Tax Order, 1974, King's Order-In-Council No. 35, 1974.	This tax, which came into force on June 1, 1975, is levied by a Land Taxation Board on land deemed underdeveloped after a hearing initiated by the Minister of Agriculture (for agricultural land) or the Minister of Local Administration (for urban land). Tax may be levied on all or part of a property owner's land.		
3.3 <i>Death and succession duties</i> All death and succession duties under the Death Duties Act, 1942, were abolished by the Death Duties (Repeal) Act, 1985.			
<i>3.4 Property transfer tax</i>			
3.41 Transfer duty, Chapter 107 of the Laws, Revised Edition, 1959.	Duty is levied on the sale or long-term lease of fixed property situated in Swaziland. The person liable for payment of the tax is the party acquiring title to the property, or entering into a lease of 25 years duration (or longer), or entering into the lease of a claim for mineral rights for any period. The base for this tax is the value of the property being acquired or leased.	Exemptions include, inter alia, transfers of property by gift for public, municipal, religious, or charitable uses. Also, government purchases and purchases by public hospitals (for the sole use of the hospital) are exempt. Additionally, settlement of jointly owned property between married persons upon divorce, or on the death of one party, is exempt.	The rate of this duty is 2 percent on the first E 40,000 of transferred property value and 4 percent of any additional E 20,000 and 6 percent on the residual.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
3.42 Mineral rights tax. Mineral Rights Tax, Order No. 34, 1973.	<p>3.42 Mineral rights tax. Holders of mining rights are subject to taxes with respect to properties able to produce precious and nonprecious metals to which they hold rights. There are three distinct taxes that are grouped together: (a) a tax on the transfer of mining rights; (b) a ground tax on mineral rights; and (c) a capital gains tax.</p>	None.	<p>(a) Transfer of mining rights is taxed at the rate of 27½ percent on the first E 20,000 of transferred value and 37½ percent above E 20,000.</p> <p>(b) The tax on unexploited rights is E 10 per ha. in each of the first five years, rising to E 50 per ha. thereafter, if there has been no exploitation.</p> <p>(c) The tax on gains from shares in mineral rights is 37½ percent of that gain.</p>
<i>4. Taxes on goods and services</i>			
4.1 Sales tax Sales Tax Act (Act. No. 12 of 1983).	<p>4.1 Sales tax. A tax levied at the import and manufacturing levels. To be collected on certain services and all goods other than those specifically exempted. Where payable on goods imported from outside the customs union area, valuation is 110 percent of customs value plus customs duties payable. Proceeds received are directly paid to the Swazi government, and are not paid into the SACU pool.</p>	<p>Many exemptions: necessities and intermediate goods for manufacturing are all mostly exempt along with certain medical supplies, temporary imports, certain personal imports, electricity, etc.</p>	<p>14 percent on imported and locally manufactured or produced goods. 25 percent on all kinds of alcoholic beverages (imported or locally brewed), except traditional beer. 14 percent on traditional beer. 14 percent on accommodation let & food supplied by hotels or restaurants. 20 percent on locally manufactured tobacco products. 25 percent on imported tobacco products.</p>
4.2 Selective excises Customs and Excise Act (Act No. 21 of 1971).	<p>4.2 Selective excises. Specific duties are payable by the importer or manufacturer of beer, tobacco, and cigarettes. Rates are those set by South Africa, with proceeds pooled under the Customs Union Agreement.</p>	<p>Exemptions are extended to exported goods.</p>	<p>Rates of excise duty are mostly specific. Examples of these rates include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) malt beer 340 ml E 43.57; (2) Sorghum beer 1 liter E 82; (3) Spirits (average) 750 ml E 1,184.00; (4) Sparkling wine 1 liter E 227.60; (5) Fortified wine 1 liter E 182.50; (6) Unfortified wine 1 liter E 80.70; (7) Cigarettes 20 E 350.80; (8) Pipe tobacco 25 grams E 131.30.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
4.3 <i>Business and professional licenses</i> Trading Licence Act, 1975.	Annual license fees are charged for betting shops, companies with a place of business in Swaziland, persons or companies trading in Swaziland, and establishments licensed to sell or serve liquor.	None.	<p data-bbox="1219 380 1474 401">Annual fees areas follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1219 436 1523 520">• Betting licenses are charged on the basis of annual turnover. <li data-bbox="1219 556 1523 772">• Company license fees vary from E 20 per annum for companies with a share capital of less than E 10,000 to E 200 per annum for companies with a share capital above E 50,000. <li data-bbox="1219 808 1523 1024">• Trading licenses are subject to a wide variety of rates, depending on the trade carried out, but are generally between E 50 and E 5000 per annum (amended schedule, April 2005). <p data-bbox="1268 1060 1507 1144"><i>*The Trading Licences(Amendment of Schedule B) Regulations 2003</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="1219 1171 1523 1362">• Liquor licenses vary in cost between rural and nonrural areas, with the type of establishment, and the type of beverage sold; they are between E 25 and E 750 per annum.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangeni)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates																				
<i>4.4 Motor vehicle taxes</i>																							
Motor vehicle license fees. Road Traffic Act, 1965.	License fees are levied on an annual basis. Rates vary with both the type and weight of the vehicle.	None.	<p>*Annual fees for motor vehicles are:</p> <p>Motorcycles E60.00; Motorcycles (with sidecar)E 60.00; Tractors E 60.00; Tractors (with trailer) E60.00; Earthmover E 150.00.</p> <p>Other vehicles (by weight):</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Kilograms</i></th> <th><i>Emalangeni</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1-1,000</td> <td>70-100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1,001-2,000</td> <td>110-145</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2,001-3,000</td> <td>170-220</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3,001-4,000</td> <td>235-290</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4,001-5,000</td> <td>300-345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5,001-6,000</td> <td>360-405</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6,001-7,000</td> <td>420-465</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7,001-8,000</td> <td>480-525</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8,001-9,000</td> <td>555-585</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>*The Road Traffic (Amendment of Schedule) Notice, 2004</i></p>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Emalangeni</i>	1-1,000	70-100	1,001-2,000	110-145	2,001-3,000	170-220	3,001-4,000	235-290	4,001-5,000	300-345	5,001-6,000	360-405	6,001-7,000	420-465	7,001-8,000	480-525	8,001-9,000	555-585
<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Emalangeni</i>																						
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7,001-8,000	480-525																						
8,001-9,000	555-585																						
<i>4.5 Fuel oil levy</i>																							
Fuel tax	Levy on petroleum products.	Exemptions for projects initiated at regional level like Southern African Development Community (SADC).	40 cents per liter.																				
Fuel oil levy		Exemption on fuel used by rail and diplomats and His Majesty and the <i>Indlovukazi</i> (Queen Mother)	10 cents per liter																				
Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) Fund		As above.	18 cents per liter																				
Sales tax		As above.	Customs & excise 4 cents per liter; Sales tax 14 percent of import parity (changes are usually undertaken anytime deemed necessary).																				

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
<i>5. Taxes on international trade and transactions</i>			
<i>5.1 Duties on imports</i>	A common taxation system is levied on imports in conjunction with Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, and South Africa. Import duties are levied at the point of entry into the common customs area and thereafter the imports are free to move within the entire area. The importer is legally liable for the payment of these duties, the proceeds of which are pooled and divided among the countries according to a formula. Duty rates are set by South Africa on the basis of the six-digit Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System. The rate structure includes general and most-favored-nation clauses. Most duties are ad valorem with specific duties on some items.	Rebates, remissions, and refunds of import duties are allowed in some cases (mostly for raw materials and semi-manufactures). As with duty rates, such rebates must conform to South African rebates.	There are 45 ad valorem rates, ranging from 0 to over 70 percent.
Customs Union Agreement, 1969 Legal Notice (No. 71 of 1969) and Customs, Fiscal, Excise, and Sales Duties Act, 1971 (Act No. 21 of 1971).			
<i>5.2 Taxes on exports</i>			
5.21 Sugar levy. Sugar Export Levy Act No. 4 of 1997.	The sugar export levy is a tax on all sugar exported from Swaziland to the EU. The levy is collected from the millers and growers by the Swaziland Sugar Association (SSA), which then remits it on a quarterly basis to the government.	None.	The levy is on the net ex-mill protocol sales to the European Union to be applied two years in arrears. Net ex-mill export protocol sales proceeds are the Swazi currency equivalent of the gross amount received by the association in respect of all sales of sugar exported, less expenses as prescribed in the act and is payable on a quarterly basis.
5.22 Cattle export slaughter tax. Details not available.		No longer enforced, but not yet repealed.	
<i>6. Other taxes</i>			
6.1 Stamp taxes	These taxes, which are mostly ad valorem with some specific taxes, are payable on a wide range of legal documents (affidavits, bills of exchange, checks, bonds, contract notes, receipts, property transfers, etc.).	Government and specified public enterprises.	Stamp duties vary considerably. For example, checks carry a 6 percent stamp duty, receipts for payments of E 2 or more carry an E 0.10 duty, customs bills of entry an E 0.40 duty, and affidavits, agreements, and contracts an E 1 stamp duty.
Chapter 100 of the Laws, 1959. The Stamp Duties Act, 1970 (Act No. 37) and 1974 (Act No. 13), as amended by the Finance Act of 1985.			

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (continued)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
6.2 <i>Miscellaneous licenses</i> The Registration of Dogs Act, 1953, as amended by the Finance Act, 1985.	These are charged for dog licenses.	None, but the law is not enforced; however, it has not been repealed.	Dog license tax is E 1 per annum in rural areas and E 3 per annum in urban areas.
B. <i>Local taxes</i> Property tax. Legal reference not available.	Taxation in the form of rates is collected in the two principal towns (Mbabane and Manzini). Land and improvements are taxed at different rates with quinquennial valuation assessments. If changes in tax rates are desired by the town councils, approval is required by the central government before such changes can be enforced.	Exemptions include government-owned property.	Rates are assessed at 4 percent of the land value and 0.5 percent of the value of improvements in both towns.

Table 40. Swaziland: Summary of the Tax System as of December 31, 2005 (concluded)
(All amounts in emalangen)

Tax	Nature of Tax	Exemptions and Deductions	Rates
Urban Government Act 1969 & City Council of Mbabane (Service Charges) By-Laws 2002/03.	Various user fees – (Mbabane used as an indicative town council).	See Rating Act 1995 for exemptions from trading license inspection.	<p>Various rates are as follows: clearance certificates E37.00; admin. fees (residential) E47.00 – E326.00; admin. fees (commercial) E93.00 – E1,026.00; copies of valuation roll E6.50 – E875.00; animal pound E40.00–E75.00; parking permit fees E0.16–E 0.27;</p> <p>Trading license inspection fees: Category 1 E0.00 - E85.00; Category 2 E200.00; Category 3 E600.00; and Category 4 E600.00.</p> <p>Other fees are as follows: abattoir fees E14.00 – E70.00;</p> <p>environment monitoring E50.00 – E70.00</p> <p>markets (selected examples): Vegetables A & B E180.00 <i>p.a.</i>; Handicraft C E520.00 <i>p.a.</i>; Handicraft D E720.00 <i>p.a.</i>;</p> <p>hire rates for council equipment/plant E80.00 – E250.00;</p> <p>recreational facilities fees E3.00 – E200,00;</p> <p>cemetery fees E50.00 – E2,500.00;</p> <p>refuse removal E10.00 – E210.00; septic tanker fees E15.00 – E732.00;</p> <p>building fees E0.50 – E1,500.00; and advertising E440.00 – E3,300.00.</p>

Sources: United Kingdom Board of Internal Revenue, *Income Taxes Outside the United Kingdom*, Vol. 7 (1972); International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation, *Tax System*; International Monetary Fund, *Surveys of African Economies*, Vol. 5; and Swaziland, Government Information Services, *A Handbook to the Kingdom of Swaziland*, various years, updated by the Swazi authorities.