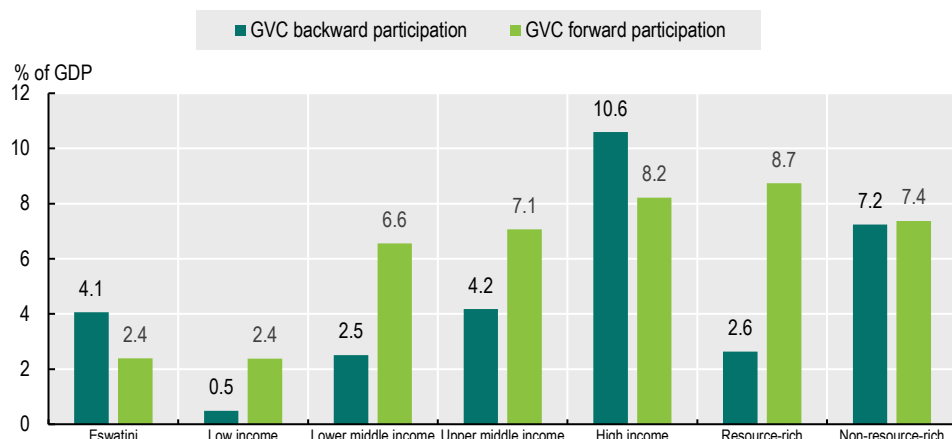


# ESWATINI



## Global value chain participation and development

### Eswatini's participation in global value chains, 2019



Note: Countries are classified as low income, lower middle income, upper middle income, and high income according to the World Bank Country and Lending Groups. Countries classified as "resource-rich" for this chart are countries for whom over 10% of GDP came from oil, gas, coal and mineral production for at least 5 years between 2010 and 2019.

Sources: Authors' calculations based on data from Casella et al. (2019), UNCTAD-Eora Global Value Chain Database, <https://worldmrio.com/unctadgvc/>.

A measure of the degree to which a country's production derives from integration into the global economy is its "forward" and "backward" global value chain (GVC) participation (see box). This measure tends to be related to a country's level of income, as well as whether it is a "resource-rich" country, or a country in which extraction of natural resources plays a major role in its economy.

Eswatini is a non-resource-rich, lower middle income country. Eswatini's backward participation accounted for 4.1% of the country's GDP while forward participation accounted for 2.4% of GDP. The rates of backward and forward participation most closely resembling that of Eswatini were found in Cabo Verde, Namibia, and Fiji.

## What is GVC participation?

**Global value chain (GVC)** participation or integration is a measure of the proportion of the total value of a country's exports that is generated by global value chains. Total GVC participation is the sum of backward and forward participation. Higher income countries tend to have higher GVC participation due to higher levels of integration in the global economy.

**Backward participation** is the amount of a country's export value that comes from imported intermediate products. Higher income countries tend to have higher rates of backward participation as they tend to have a greater capacity to transform raw materials and input goods.

**Forward participation** is the amount of a country's export value that is added by national production and that is embedded in another country's exports. Countries, typically resource-rich and lower income countries, that are more focussed on exporting raw materials than manufacturing, tend to have more forward than backward participation.

### Industries in Eswatini with highest GVC participation, 2015



**Electricity/machinery**  
22% of GVC

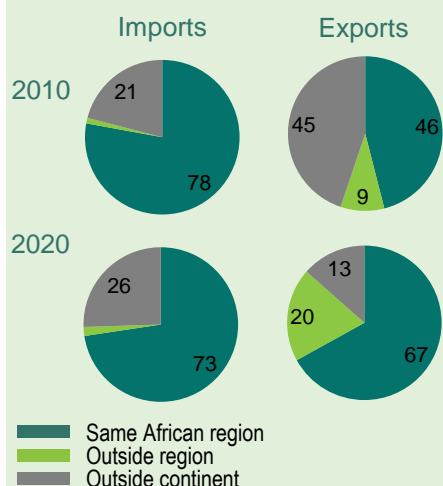


**Food/beverages**  
18.1% of GVC



**Oil/mineral products**  
11% of GVC

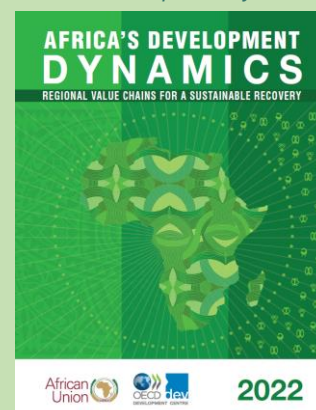
### Origin and destination of imports and exports (% of total)



### Key numbers for Eswatini

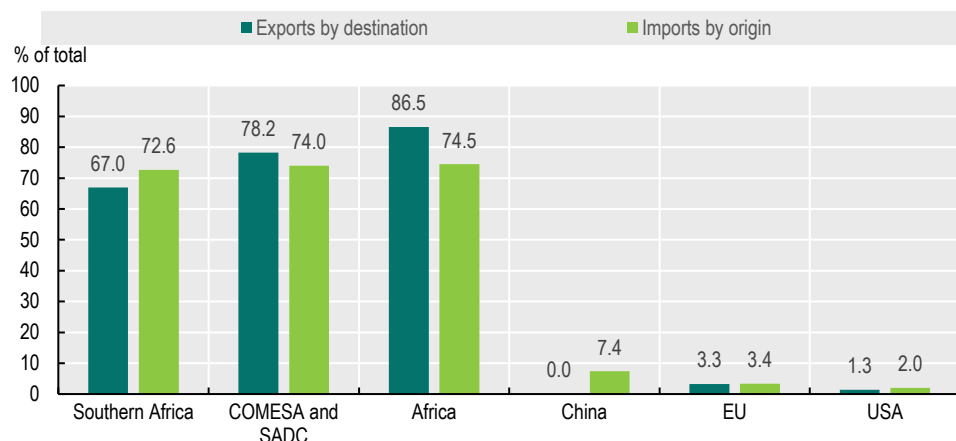
Growth per capita/yr, 2022-27	1.1%
Vulnerable employment, 2021	32.1%
Poverty rate (under USD 6.85/day)	72.0%
Frwd participation (% GDP), 2019	2.4%
Bkwd participation (% GDP), 2019	4.1%
Imports as % of GDP, 2020	57.2%
Exports as % of GDP, 2020	46.7%

The information presented here can be found in the 2022 edition of the publication *Africa's Development Dynamics*



## Regional trade

### Origin and destination for Eswatini's trade, 2019 (% of total)

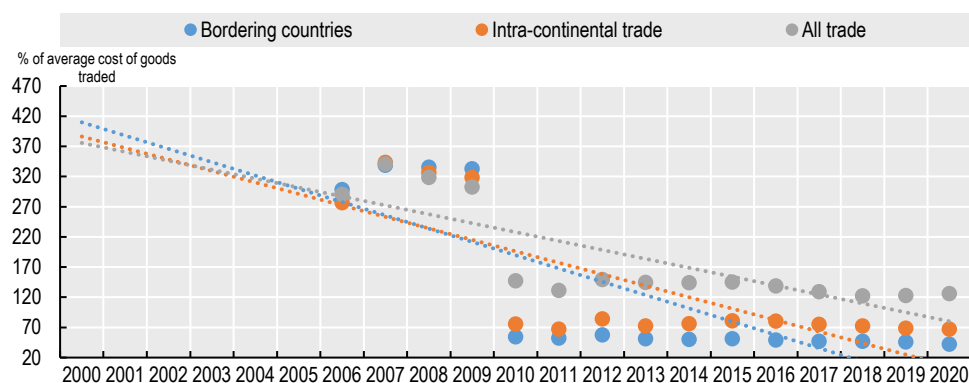


Sources: Author's calculations based on BACI International Trade Database at the Product-Level from CEPII (updated February 19, 2021).

Developing regional value chains will depend on the degree of trade integration between nearby countries. In Eswatini, 74.5% of imports and 86.5% of exports were intra-continental. This was higher than the world average of 55.9% for imports and higher than the world average of 56.8% for exports. Of Eswatini's intra-African trade, 99.4% of imports and 90.4% of exports were within the regional economic communities of COMESA and SADC. Of the world's three largest traders, Eswatini's biggest source of imports was China and its biggest destination for exports was the EU.

## Cost of trade

### Average cost of trading manufactured goods, by type of trade partner, 2000-20

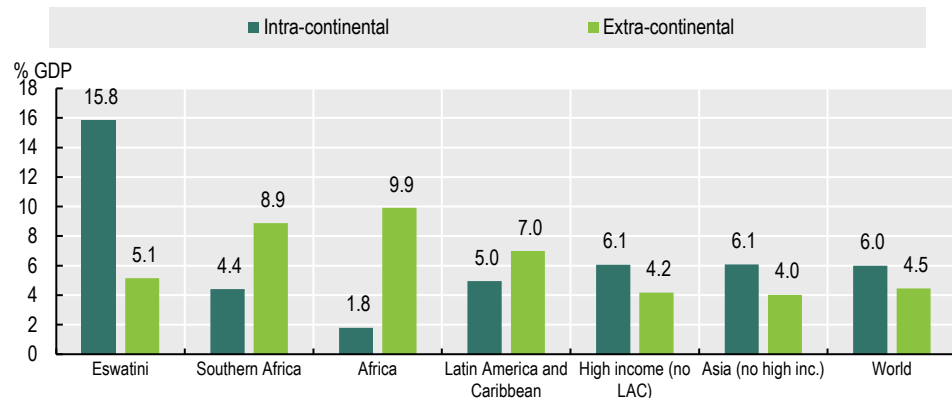


Source: Authors' calculations based on UN ESCAP/World Bank (2021), ESCAP-World Bank Trade Cost Database, [www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database](http://www.unescap.org/resources/escap-world-bank-trade-cost-database).

Reducing trade costs is a key element of efforts to encourage trade integration and value chain development. The estimated cost of trading manufactured goods for Eswatini has been on a decreasing trend since 2000. In the most recent estimate, in 2020, the cost of trading manufactured goods for Eswatini was, on average, 126.2% of the cost of the underlying good traded. The cost of intra-continental trade in manufactured goods was 46.9% less expensive than the overall average, and for trade with bordering countries, it was 66.7% less expensive.

## Trade in intermediate goods

### Intra-continental trade in intermediate goods, by group of countries, 2020



Source: Authors' calculations based on data from the International Trade Database at the Product-Level (BACI) developed by the Centre d'Études Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales (CEPII, 2020).

Eswatini's trade in intermediate goods, which is the core component of international value chains, was on average 21% of GDP in 2020. This ratio was higher than the average of 13.3% for countries in Southern Africa, which is higher than the average of 11.7% for countries in Africa and higher than the global average of 10.5%. Eswatini's intra-continental trade in intermediate goods was 75.5% of their total trade in intermediate goods, which was higher than the figure of 33.2% for Southern Africa, higher than the ratio of 15.3% for Africa and higher than the global ratio of 57.4%.



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For more information see: <https://oe.cd/AFDD-2022>