

Swaziland specific companies and products

The latest available country-specific data from 2021 shows that 93% of products exported from Eswatini were bought by importers in: South Africa (67.9% of Eswatini's global total), Kenya (5.6%), Nigeria (3.9%), Mozambique (3.4%), Zimbabwe (2.4%), United Kingdom (1.94%), Tanzania (1.92%), Botswana (1.5%), Spain (1.4%), Namibia (1.1%), Zambia ...

This list includes notable companies with primary headquarters located in the country. The industry and sector follow the Industry Classification Benchmark taxonomy. Organizations which have ceased operations are included and noted as defunct.

Find detailed information on Manufacturing companies in Swaziland, including financial statements, sales and marketing contacts, top competitors, and firmographic insights. Dun & Bradstreet gathers Manufacturing business information from trusted sources to help you understand company performance, growth potential, and competitive pressures.

In 2018, the economy of Eswatini experienced a slow growth of about 0.5% from a high of 2% in the previous year. The economy is fairly diversified with mining, forestry, and agriculture accounting for nearly 13% of the GDP while manufacturing, including sugar and textile processing, represent 37%. The government accounts for 50% of the GDP.

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries account for about 7% of the GDP but use over 71% of the land. Corn production and livestock farming are practiced in small-scale, but sugarcane, citrus fruit, tobacco, pineapple, cotton, and forestry are large scale. The major agricultural exports are citrus, cotton, and sugar. Much of the agricultural exports end up in South Africa, the European Union, the United States, and Mozambique. About 75% of the population relies on subsistence agriculture for income, but deteriorating weather patterns are worsening the already bad situation.

Eswatini is the 25th largest producer of sugar in the world and the fourth largest in Africa after South Africa, Sudan, and Kenya. Sugar impacts the GDP more than any other agricultural product. Eswatini produces about 700,000 metric tons of sugar annually. The Royal Swaziland Sugar Corporation processes two-thirds of the sugar exported and employs over 3,000 people. The European Union imports half the sugar produced in Eswatini while the rest is shipped to the United States and the neighboring states.

The banking system in Eswatini is developed and comprises of the First National Bank of Swaziland, the Standard Bank of Swaziland, and Nedbank, all of which partly or wholly subsidiaries of South African banks. The banking industry has grown to feature both online and contemporary banking.

Eswatini imports much of its electricity from South Africa, but the government is seeking to change this by shifting to potential energy producing resources available in the country, including hydro and coal. The Eswatini Electricity Company produces and supplies electricity. It operates five hydropower stations and seeks to construct a coal power plant.

Eswatini has developed roads linking the country to South Africa. In the 1980s, the Goba railway line made it easier to export goods through the port of Maputo in Mozambique, but conflict in the state saw Eswatini shift its exports and imports to ports in South Africa. Despite the low population, rural communities in Eswatini grapple with a lack of basic infrastructure and amenities such as health facilities and schools.

Our facility in the fertile Malkerns Valley manufactures RFG's line of choice-grade canned and bottled jams, and marmalades. Other contributions include canned citrus (orange and grapefruit segments); canned pineapple (slices, pieces and crush); citrus and pineapple juice concentrates; and fruit and jelly (packed in in plastic cups).

Canned citrus and pineapple, fruit in plastic cups, jam and industrial fruit concentrate; approximately 70% export. Total pineapple requirement grown on own and leased farms.

The Swaziland Stock Exchange was inaugurated in 1999, and by 2009 had five companies listed, including Nedbank Swaziland and the Royal Swazi Sugar Corporation, which produces and processes sugar cane and which exports soft-drink concentrates. Other large companies include Swazi Paper Mills (owned by the international Cosco Group); Cadbury Swaziland (Cadbury Schweppes Group); Ngwane Mills; fruit canners Swazican (Fergroup); and Usutu Pulp Company.

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