

: Commonwealth

News Release

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(er XESEX3:%%' h STATISTICS ON TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Compiled by the Commonwealth Experts Group

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General Notes:

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1. Tables 1-6 and Table 8 are based on data from South Africa's trading partners. as reported to the United Nations statistical office. In certain cases, this has been supplemented by published national statistics, industry sources for certain commodities such as coal, and estimates by the experts.

2. The data are incomplete to the extent that a number of countries in Asia, Africa, South America. the Middle East and the Eastern Bloc do not report or under-report their trade with South Africa in their national statistics. The most frequent incidence of nonreporting involves oil and arms trade. In recent years South Africa has become more and more secretive about the trade statistics it publishes.

3. Tables 3.5, and 7 relate to the Southern Africa Customs Union which comprises South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland. Except where specifically noted, all data in other tables is for South Africa alone.

4. Data for 1987 has been included where available.

5. In general, the average of 1983, 84 and 85 trade is used as the basis for comparison. The one exception is Table 8, which compares 1987 to 1985, to show the direct impact of the imposition of sanctions.

6. Except in Tables 4 and 7, "imports" always mean goods purchased from South Africa and "exports" mean goods sold to South Africa.

7. The data do not take into account the impact of such factors as exchange rate movements for individual countries.

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## The Tables

Tables 1 and 8 summarise the changing pattern of trade with South Africa. Table 1 shows that six countries (Japan, Taiwan, West Germany, Italy, Spain and Turkey) have increased the US dollar value of their trade with South Africa by significant amounts (compared to the 1983-85 average). The second half of the table which shows the biggest percentage changes by country. Table 8 shows that in the past two years, nine countries which have recently imposed sanctions have reduced their imports from South Africa by US\$1200 million. (Note that the figures are not directly comparable, because Table 1 shows changes against the 1983-85 average, while Table 8 shows changes compared to 1985 only.)

Table 2 details who buys from South Africa and their changing trade patterns. Japan replaced the US in 1987 as the largest importer. The leading five western industrialised countries (Japan, Italy, USA, PEG, and UK) remained the largest importers accounting for two-thirds of estimated imports in 1987, although their share dropped somewhat due mainly to the sharp drop in US imports, but also due to increases in imports by other countries highlighted in Table 1.

Table 3 shows what each of the top ten importers buy from South Africa.

Table 4 on the commodity composition of South African exports shows that gold is the major export followed by coal, platinum, fruit and vegetables, and iron and steel. South Africa remains primarily an exporter of raw materials and agricultural products.

Manufactured goods are only a small part of South African exports.

Table 5 shows the markets for each of South Africa's commodity exports in 1986. The UK was the largest importer of South African fruit; Japan, the largest importer of South African coal and Inaize. Due to data constraints, the table did not cover 1987, when the impact of sanctions would have become clearer. Nonetheless, some restraining effect on imports of iron and steel is evident and total coal exports has fallen. The reductions by countries imposing sanctions, however, were partly offset by increased purchases elsewhere, particularly of South African coal and fruit. Spain, Hong Kong, South Korea, Belgium, Taiwan, the Netherlands, Portugal, Greece, and Switzerland have all significantly increased coal (volume) purchases from South Africa.

Table 6 shows the main countries which export to South Africa. Four countries - West Germany, Japan, the UK, and USA - accounted for two-thirds of all sales to South Africa and all have increased their sales. Taiwan and Hong Kong also increased in importance, as exporters to South Africa.

Table 7 looks at trade as reported by South Africa, and isolates the effects of the fall of the USS and of gold exports. It measures trade in both US\$ and in SDRs (SDRs are units comprising the five main trading currencies). This shows that South Africa's non-gold exports, measured in SDRs, have been rising slowly for the past five years, while its imports fell sharply in 1985 due to financial sanctions and have remained steady since then.

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## 1987 compared to 1983-85 average (05\$ mn)

Imports from South Africa Exports to South Africa

Increases Increases

, zTaiwan 303 Japan 214

Switzerland (8) 182

Italy 163

Spain 145

Turkey 116

Decreases Decreases

'UK (8) -109 USA -604

Denmark -135

USA -965

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & - & \cdot & \cdot \\ - & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & \cdot & - \end{array}$

1987 compared to 1983-85 average

Changes of more than 40% (by value)

ImEorts from South Africa Exgorts to South Africa

Countrx	% change	Country	% change
Algeria	-17.9%	Algeria	-17.9%
Angola	-16.8%	Angola	-16.8%
Burkina Faso	-16.7%	Burkina Faso	-16.7%
Burundi	-16.6%	Burundi	-16.6%
Dominican Republic	-16.5%	Dominican Republic	-16.5%
Egypt	-16.4%	Egypt	-16.4%
Ghana	-16.3%	Ghana	-16.3%
Honduras	-16.2%	Honduras	-16.2%
Ivory Coast	-16.1%	Ivory Coast	-16.1%
Jamaica	-16.0%	Jamaica	-16.0%
Mali	-15.9%	Mali	-15.9%
Niger	-15.8%	Niger	-15.8%
Rwanda	-15.7%	Rwanda	-15.7%
Seychelles	-15.6%	Seychelles	-15.6%
Togo	-15.5%	Togo	-15.5%
Zambia	-15.4%	Zambia	-15.4%
Zimbabwe	-15.3%	Zimbabwe	-15.3%

Increases Increases

Switzerland (8) 218 % Turkey 161

Argentina 203 //Taiwan 99

```
//Taiwan 146 Ireland 61
```

Turkey 132

Brazil 119

Portugal 91

Mauritius 86

Spain 84

Chile 75

Greece 48

IVJapan 44

Decreases Decreases

New Zealand -42 Greece -44

USA - -42 Denmark -78

Ireland -50 Norway -91

Sweden -60 Finland -98

Norway -75

Denmark -96

Finland -97

(8) NOTE: UK and Switzerland data are misleading because of shifts

in the diamond trade. Excluding diamonds, UK trade decreased only

US\$ 49 mn, and Switzerland rose only US\$ 60 mn (61%)

- Tables - 1 -



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 yt44sttwtstx4tlttt44kisstki64:4444#8i8282  
 L) U 1 L" L&U1'l  
 QUU 1.11 (n: ann  
 MAJOR COMMODITIES IMPORTED BY TRADING PARTNERS - 1986  
 Rank : rank among importers of the  
 commodity from South Africa  
 Imports from Customs Union  
 SN, SANCTION  
 sanction now in force #9  
 I  
 NOTE: All data in this table is for the entire Customs Union, so it  
 includes some diamonds and nickel-copper matte from Botswana, some fruit  
 and sugar from Swaziland, and small quantities of manufactured goods from  
 Botswana, Lesotho,  
 Commodity  
 O\_\_  
 Coal  
 Non-monetary gold  
 Platinum  
 Ferro-alloys  
 Maize  
 Iron ore  
 Base metals  
 Pulp & pulpwood  
 Iron & steel  
 Sugar  
 Inorganic chemicals  
 Wool  
 Fish & crustaceans  
 Asbestos  
 and Swaziland.  
 VALUE VOLUME  
 US \$ % change % change RANK  
 \_gg\_ on 83-5 on 83-5  
 401 4 8 4 18 % 1  
 336 252 2  
 330 25 2  
 156 18 21 1  
 142 167 243 2  
 139 - 16 - 4 1  
 105 - 16 2  
 98 21 1  
 96 290 SANCTION  
 51 46 59 2  
 46 - 1 20 1  
 38 2 - 20 2  
 25 22 2  
 '19 - 9 1  
 . as well as tinned fruit, road vehicles, aluminium, granite, diamonds  
 -----  
 Non-monetary gold  
 Coal  
 Ferro-alloys  
 Wool  
 Copper  
 Paper  
 Granite  
 Fish & Crustaceans  
 Nickel  
 1357  
 208  
 30  
 30  
 26  
 23  
 20  
 17  
 10  
 4 21 % '  
 1 4 15 %

10 8  
- 39 - 46  
9 12  
982 751  
55 42  
25  
8 20  
- Tables - 3 -  
mmmmNH  
hmH  
Massive  
increase  
:55

Table 3. Continued

I .

5 - VALUE VOLUME

Commodity US \$ % change % change RANK

' \_gg\_ on 83-5 on 83-5

USA

Platinum 724 6 44 % 1

Diamonds 360 1

Uranium 270 66 1 Part sanction

Iron & Steel 164 1 5 1 SANCTION

Ferro-alloys 159 24 29 1

Manufactured goods 82 81 2

Non-monetary gold 78 4 Part sanction

Coal 52 54 36 10 SANCTION

Aluminium 47 99 137 1 SANCTION

Fish & crustaceans 39 - 20 1 SANCTION

Base metal ores 37 - 52 3

Pulp 37 48 38 2

. Paper 27 117 139 1 Big rise

Fresh & tinned fruit 25 5 SANCTION

Copper 22 60 4

Inorganic chemicals 16 - 142 4

Nickel 14 - 23 - 19 2

F R GERMANY

Non-monetary gold 211 4 252 % 3

Coal 167 51 55 3

Fresh & tinned fruit 113 47 2

Ferro alloys 85 8 6 3

Copper 80 - 25 - 19 1

Platinum 52 71 3

Manufactured goods 41 231 3 Car parts

Iron & steel 39 42 16 6 SANCTION

Base metal ores 36 - 4 4

W001 33 - 26 - 25 4

Animal feed 32 1

Iron Ore 27 - 50 - 61 4

. Aluminium 20 29 39 2

Nickel 19 15 35 1

Inorganic chemicals 14 - 17 - 34 5

Uranium 12 - 74 3

- Tables - 4 -



## table 3. Continued

: 1986 VALUE 1987 VALUE 1987 1986

. Commodity US \$ 8 change US \$ % change % change RANK

\_gg\_ on 83-5 mn on 83-5 on 86

U K

Base metal ores 171 - 16 % 200 - 2 % 4 16 % 1

Precious metals (inc platinum)

162 142

Fresh fruit 151 25 157 30 3 1

Manufactured goods 94 -16 106 - 6 7 1

W001 42 - 29 52 - 13 13 1

Tinned fruit 33 - 28 42 - 20 11 1

Pulp 30 - 38 35 - 28 15 3

Iron ore 27 78 33 121 23 4

Iron &amp; Steel SANCTION 29 48 28 42 - 5 8

Ferro-alloys 29 50 27 26 - 10 6

Diamonds 222 23 - 89

. Copper 17 102 21 146 21 5

Paper 13 140 15 160 8 4

Note that the diamond trade shifted from the UK to Switzerland. Britain's non-diamond imports rose 6 8 in 1987.

## FRANCE

Uranium 80 - 35 % 159 4 31 % 4 99 % 2

Fresh Fruit 68 46 82 76 20 3

Ferro-alloys 41 4 66 68 61 4

Coal SANCTION 94 - 57 50 - 78 - 47 6

Wool 36 - 37 41 - 29 13 2

Platinum 21 91 27 142 26 5

Fish &amp; crustaceans 12 22 18 96 46 7

Base metal ores 26 - 34 18 -47 - 45 4

Non-monetary gold 22 44 23 54 6 5

Manufactured goods 8 95 15 288 99 8

Nickel 10 - 5 12 17 22 3

Granite 9 9 3

TAIWAN 1985 Value

----- US 6 mn

Coal 44

Aluminium 37

Iron a steel 37

Pulp 11

BELGIUM-LUXEMBOURG 1986 VALUE 1987 VALUE 1987 1986

----- US \$ % change US \$ % change % change RANK

\_mg\_ on 83-5 mn on 83-5 on 86

Diamonds ' 96 86 117 126 21 3

Coal 94 - 7 89 - 12 - 5 7

Copper 51 - 28 44 - 38 - 13 2

Fresh fruit 25 37 32 78 29 4

Fertiliser 14 500 19 833 39

Ferro-alloys 4 117 12 518 285

Manufactured goods 7 277 11 481 58

- Tables - 5 -

Table 3. Continued.

: 1986 VALUE

, Commodity US \$ % change RANK

\_mg\_ on 83-5

HONG KONG

Iron & steel SANCTION 126 4 156 % 2

Coal 93 27 8

Diamonds 36 57 4

Paper 16 22 3

Major increases in all categories

1986 VALUE 1987 VALUE 1987 1986

Commodity US \$ % change US \$ % change % change RANK

\_mn on 83-5 mn on 83-5 on 86

SPAIN

Coal 146 4 103 % 132 4 83 % - 9 % 4

Ferro-alloys 24 81 34 251 4 21 7

Fish & crustaceans 14 168 20 300 43 6

Tinned fruit & juice 9 10 12 44 33 6

Base metal ores 12 14 14 32 14 8

Iron & steel SANCTION 13 69 11 47 - 18 11

Note: coal volumes rose 9% in 1987. Total value dropped due to sharp fall in coal prices.

Major increases in all non-sanctioned categories.

SWITZERLAND

Diamonds 3 - 69 % 131 4 1325 % 4 4382 % 5

Platinum 13 - 54 46 67 263 5

Tinned & fresh fruit 25 13 29 29 14 8

Coal 14 254 18 359 29 14

Large increases in all sectors in 1987, somewhat masked by shift of diamond trade from UK.

SOUTH KOREA

Does not report trade with South Africa. Imports from South Africa known to include:

Coal, iron & steel, ferro-alloys, iron ore, base metal ores, pulp & paper

ISRAEL

Unclassified 98

Iron & steel 54 4 41 i 4

Nearly half of Israel's trade with South Africa is not specified -- the highest percentage of any reporting country.

- Tables - 6 -

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4 1986 VALUE 1987 VALUE 1987 1986

Commodity US \$ % change US \$ % change % change RANK

\_mn on 83-5 mn on 83-5 on 86

TURKEY

Iron & steel 81 1 95 % 3

Iron ore 33 101 2

Coal 22 188 11

Inorganic chemicals 16 175 3

Copper 15 new buyer 6

Turkey has suddenly become one of the most important buyers of South

African iron & steel.

NETHERLANDS

Coal 62 4 106 % volume up in 87 9

Tobacco 19 339

Fresh fruit 14 - 7

Inorganic chemicals 13 - 9 6

. Manufactured goods 11 84 6

AUSTRALIA

Fish &-Crustaceans SN 20 4 3 % 3

Manufactured goods 10 20 7

Ferro-alloys 10 24 9

Paper 9 0

Platinum 9 new buYer

Chemicals 8 -

AUSTRIA

Base metals 34 32 - 6 %

Fresh & tinned fruit 22 4 42 % 25 4 61 % 4 12 7

Coal 3 12 244

Inorganic chemicals 9 22 10 43 10 8

CANADA

Ferro-alloys 12 0 16 4 35 % 4 35 % 8

Manufactured goods 11 4 84 % 13 104 13 5

Uranium SN 32 - 9 6 - 83 - 81

Fresh & Tinned fruit SN 26 - 2 2 - 92 - 92 6

Aircraft 98 0

- Tables - 7 -

"Table 4 -

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US\$ mn

7370

1391

1212

872

729

573

505

440

393

389

WHAT SOUTH AFRICA SELLS

SOUTH AFRICAN EXPORTS, 1986, RANKED BY VALUE

(excluding Botswana,

Lesotho; including Namibia)

% of Commodity Customs codes

total SITC

42 Gold

8 Coal 322

7 Platinum (and Platinum group metals) 6812

5 Fruit, vegetables, cereals, sugar 04,05,06

of which (\$ mn)

154 Maize 044

137 Apples 0574

123 Tinned & dried fruit 05899

85 Sugar 061

76 Oranges 05711

53 Grapes 05751

34 Pears 05792

29 Grapefruit 05722

28 Avocados, mangoes, guavas 05797

27 Fruit juices 0585

22 Raisins 05752

4 Iron & steel 67 (except 6716)

of which (\$ mn)

256 Sheets & plates 674

176 Rods, bars, angles 673

156 Ingots, billets, primary forms 672

48 Tubes & pipes 678

3 Ferro-alloys (mostly ferro-chrome) 6716

3 Base metals & ores 683-687, 2871-6

of which (\$ mn)

238 Copper 682

91 Aluminium 684

77 Nickel 683

30 Lead ore 2874

10 Tin 687

3 Diamonds 667

2 Uranium & radio-active compounds 286,524

2 Misc metal ores (mostly for ferro-alloys) 2877,2879

of which (\$ mn)

109 Manganese ore 2877

61 Chromium ore 28791

41 Molybdenum, tantalum, etc 28793

- Tables - 8 -

Swaziland,

Table 4. Continued

US\$ mn % of Commodity Customs codes

total SITC

348 2 .Pulp, pulpwood & Paper 246,251,641

337 2 Manufactured goods 71-89 (except 79)

of which (\$ mn)

72 Industrial machinery 72,74

55 Road vehicles 78

51 Clothing 84

293 2 W001 & wool yarn 268,6512

262 1 Crude non-metallic minerals & fertilizers

(except diamonds, coal) 27 (except 2771)

. of which (\$ run)

63 Granite 27313

43 Fertilizer 271

41 Asbestos 2784

32 Felspar & nepheline syenite 27854

249 1 Iron ore 281

171 1 Fish 03

of which (\$ mm)

83 Crustaceans (lobster, etc) 036

75 Fresh fish 034

145 1 iInorganic chemical elements, oxides, etc 522

(phosphorus compounds, acids, bases)

Figures are based on trade as reported by partners (except for gold, diamonds, and arms) as this is more complete than trade as reported by South Africa.

. Gold and diamonds are official South African figures.

In general, these figures are based on Customs Union totals, from which have been subtracted the main non-South African products: Diamonds and copper-nickel matte (Botswana) and Sugar, tinned pineapples, citrus, and asbestos (Swaziland).

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 .QMLL' .4 - VIIIU DULD DUULH MLXLLJ'UN  
 Enuuuy1u  
 ttittiiiiictiikiiiiii'i'ki'i'k'ki'k'kii'kki'kiik'ki't'  
 Country  
 ,Uapan  
 Italy  
 F R Germany  
 Spain  
 Denmark  
 /Hong Kong  
 Israel  
 ,5 Korea  
 France  
 Belgium-Lux  
 aTaiwan  
 .Netherlands  
 USA  
 Turkey  
 Portugal  
 UK -  
 Greece  
 Switzerland  
 Austria  
 SN : now subject to sanctions  
 IMPORTING COUNTRIES FOR COAL - 1986 8 1987  
 1986 VALUE  
 \$ mn % change  
 on 83-5  
 401 4 8 %  
 208 1  
 167 51  
 146 103  
 93 4 27  
 95 - 57  
 94 - 7  
 62 106  
 52 54  
 22 188  
 15 544  
 14 254  
 3 900  
 1986 VOLUME  
 000 t  
 8834  
 5450  
 4027  
 4079  
 2663  
 2523  
 2279  
 2100  
 2015  
 2014  
 1600  
 1491  
 934  
 477  
 361  
 313  
 261  
 251  
 57  
 1987 VOLUME  
 8 change 000 t % change % change  
 on 83-5 on 83-5 on 86  
 4 18 % 7549 - 4 % - 14 %  
 15 4871 2 - 11  
 55 2672 3 - 34  
 142 4446 163 9  
 - 14 0 - 100 - 100

40 2559 42 1  
1973 -13  
31 2450 53 17  
- 63 777 - 96 - 61  
4 2 2526 4 24 4 22  
119 2481 254 55  
147 1787 195 17  
36 0 -100 -100  
242  
581 779 1370 115  
-10 187 -46 -40  
146 644 508 146  
285 371 467 48  
941 186 3315 226  
Qote: % changes are the 96 increase or decrease.  
83-5 is the average of 1983-85 imports  
- Tables - 10 -  
SN  
SN  
SN

Table 5. Continued

IMPORTING COUNTRIES FOR OTHER MAIN PRODUCTS - 1986

% change is measured against 1983-85 average

(increase unless noted)

(only South Africa and Namibia, unless noted)

SANCTIONS : commodity now subject to sanctions

VALUE VOLUME

Country \$ mn % change 000 t % change Notes

on 1983-5 on 1983-5

PLATINUM (SITC 6812)

USA 724 4 44 %

Japan 330 25

. F R Germany 52 71

U K 38 380

France 21 91

Switzerland 13 - 54 Tripled in 1987

Australia 9 417

FRESH FRUIT (SITC 057)

U K 151 4 25 % 218 4 15 % Biggest increase

F R Germany 87 31 121 14

France 68 46 92 23 Major rise in 87

Belgium-Lux 25 37 36 17 Major rise in 87

USA 16 16 19 0 SANCTIONS

Canada 15 - 9 SANCTIONS

Netherlands 14 - 7 22 -19

Switzerland 14 4 19 13 - 6

Austria 12 46 15 31 Biggest % increase

IThe 4 biggest importers all increased their volume of imports,

. despite rising prices.1

(Includes \$ 10 mn Swazi citrus exports)

TINNED & DRIED FRUIT (STIC 05899)

U K 33 - 28 % 46 - 25 %

F R Germany 26 4 75 40 4 77

fiapan 16 37 20 50

Austria 9 34 16 36 Up more in 87

USA 9 ' - 53 13 - 44 Falling before

SANCTIONS

Spain 7 - 1 11 4 14

Canada 7 - 10 13 4 14 SANCTIONS

lGenerally taking advantage of falling prices to increase imports.)

(Includes \$ 13 mn Swazi canned pineapple exports)

- Tables - 11 -



Country  
5 USA  
-/Hong Kong  
Turkey  
Israel  
\_/Japan  
F R Germany  
Greece  
U K  
Argentina  
Portugal  
Spain  
Chile  
,,Taiwan (1985)  
South Korea  
Taoie 5. Continued  
\$ mn  
142  
164  
126  
81  
54  
40  
39  
30  
29  
17  
15  
13  
11  
34  
VALUE  
% change  
on 1983-5  
4 167 %  
4 1 %  
156  
95  
41  
291  
42  
141  
48  
189  
17  
69  
112  
VOLUME  
000 t % change Notes  
on 1983-5  
(SITC 0440)  
1280 4 243 %  
(STIC 672-8)  
490 4 5 % SANCTIONS  
517 184 Biggest rise SN  
81 Major new buyer  
106 16 SANCTIONS  
89 94 SANCTIONS  
83 43 SANCTIONS  
40 314 Major new buyer  
42 - 4 SANCTIONS  
41 120 SANCTIONS  
35 146  
(Most buyers made major increases in purchases)  
FERRO-ALLOYS  
USA  
\_/Japan  
F R Germany  
France  
Italy  
UK

Spain  
Canada  
Australia  
Sweden  
South Korea  
159  
156  
85  
41  
30  
29  
24  
12  
10  
9  
4 24 %  
18  
10  
50  
81  
24  
- 29  
409  
341  
184  
89  
70  
68  
60  
22  
21  
4 29 %  
21  
12  
23  
102  
- 17  
(SITC 6716)  
Biggest increase  
Biggest % increase  
Sharply up in 87  
Down more in 87  
The main users all increased their dependence on South Africa.1  
BASE METAL ORES  
U K  
Japan  
USA  
P R Germany  
France  
Norway  
South Korea  
171'  
105  
37  
36  
26  
22  
- 16 %  
- 16  
- 52  
- 4  
- 34  
4 129  
(SITC 287,  
but not 28722)  
Partial SANCTION  
Partial SANCTION  
- Tables - 12 -

Table 5. Continued

x Country \$ mn

COPPER

F R Germany 80

Belgium-Lux 51

Italy 26

USA 22

U K 17

Turkey 15

NICKEL

F R Germany 19

USA 14

. France 10

Italy 10

VALUE

% change

on 1983-5

- 25 %

- 28

60

102

4 15 %

- 23

- 5

1 8

VOLUME

000 t % change

on 1983-

56 - 19 %

31 - 19

19 1 12

14

13 141

11

5 1 35 %

3 - 19

2 1 10

2 1 20

(European buyers took advantage of falling prices

ALUMINIUM

USA

P R Germany

//Japan

- Taiwan

(1985)

47

20

10

38

4 99 %

29

- 59

URANIUM & OTHER RADIOACTIVE

USA

France

Canada

F R Germany

270

79

32

12

MANUFACTURED GOODS

U K

USA

P R Germany

//Japan

Canada

Netherlands

Australia

94

82

41  
15  
12  
11'  
10  
4 66 %  
- 35  
- 74  
- 16 %  
1 81  
231  
2220  
79  
84  
20  
37  
16  
9  
Cars,  
furniture,  
4 137 %  
39  
-49  
Notes  
5  
(SITC 682)  
Partial sanction  
Biggest increase  
Major new buyer  
(SITC 683)  
Up more in 87  
to increase imports)  
(SITC 684)  
Up 254% in 1987  
(SITC 286, 524)  
Partial sanction  
Major rise in 87  
SANCTION  
(SITC 71-8, 81-8)  
clothing,  
instruments  
Machine tools, photo supplies,  
clothing.  
Vehicle parts  
Began importing cars in 86  
Partial sanction.  
(General increases, reflecting fall in Rand making South African  
manufactured goods cheaper.)  
(May include small amounts of Lesotho- and Swaziland-made goods)  
- Tables - 13 -

Taoie 5. Contlnued.

I VALUE VOLUME

' Country \$ mn % change 000 t % change Notes

' on 1983-5 on 1983-5

GRANITE (SITC 27313)

Italy 20 1 55 % 99 4 42 %

Japan 10 8 67 14

France 9 10 57 - 4

PAPER (SITC 641)

USA 27 4 117 % 71 1 139 % Big increase

Italy 23 982 63 751 Largest % increase

in these tables

xAHong Kong 16 22

U K 13 140 28 107

Australia 9 - 3 Falling from 85 peak

. South Korea

lAgain, the big buyers are increasing purchases from South Africa.)

PULP (SITC 251)

2/Japan 59 1 37 % 116 1 17 %

USA 37 48 90 38

U K 30 - 38 97 - 29

France 11 4 176 26 1 160

\_/Taiwan (1985) 11

South Korea

WOOL (SITC 268)

U K 42 - 29 % 13 - 26 %

//Japan 38 1 2 5 - 20

France 36 - 37 11 - 25

. F R Germany 33 - 26 9 - 25

Italy 30 - 39 5 - 46

USA 10 - 50 3 - 38 SANCTION

Spain 9 - 25 2 - 6

IVolumes down for all main buyersl

IRON ORE (SITC 281)

,xJapan 139 - 16 % 5507 - 4 %

Turkey 33 4 101 1210 4 141 Biggest increase

U K 27 78 1221 77 Major increase, up

. more in 87

P R Germany 27 - 50 861 - 61 Sharp drop

Austria 10 4 255 267 4 213 Down in 87

South Korea -

IJapan remains the biggest user, with UK & Turkey rising fastLl

- Tables - 14 -

11

IMost users increased volume of imports

- Tables - 15 -

Table 5. Continued.

VALUE VOLUME

Country \$ mn % change 000 t % change Notes  
on 1983-5 on 1983-5

FISH & CRUSTACEANS (SITC 03)

USA 39 - 20 % SANCTION

Japan 25 4 22

Australia 20 4 Substantially up in 87

/Singapore 19 Substantially up in 87

Italy 17 25

Spain 14 168 Up more in 87

France 12 38 Up more in 87

INORGANIC CHEMICALS (SITC 522)

/,Japan 46 - 1 % 104 4 20 %

Brazil 28 4 168 Up more in 87

Turkey 16 4 175 Biggest increase

USA 16 142 14 65

F R Germany 14 - 17 38 - 34

Netherlands 13 - 9 61 - 13

U K 10 4 52 9 4 18

Austria 9 26 2 15

from South Africa.)

# Table 6. WHO SELLS TO SOUTH AFRICA

1. i'i'tihi'itQHkiri8iitiiiiititlkii'k'k'kt'klktki  
V-

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA, BY COUNTRY 1986-87

1986 1987 1987

Country 1986 1987 % change % change 8 change Notes

US\$mn US\$mn on 83-5 on 83-5 on 1986

F R Germany 1940 2545 - 3 % 1 28 % 1 31 % 11

/Japan 1357 1882 - 17 1 23 1 39 11

UK 1250 1556 - 19 1 1 25

USA 1144 1253 - 38 - 33 10 --

France 404 466 - 13 0 13

Italy 352 455 - 20 3 30 11

xTaiwan 222 430 1 3 99 94 1111

Netherlands 254 288 6 20 13

Switzerland 243 272 9 22 12

Belgium-Lux 210 272 - 3 26 30 11

. /Singapore 144 213 48 11

,/s Korea 100 est - 11

v'Hong Kong 75 123 - 25 24 64 1111

.Sweden, 112 113 - 24 - 23 1

Spain 85 98 - 15 - 2 15

Canada 137 88 2 - 35 - 35 --

Austria 76 75 8 7 - 1

Israel 65 - 23

Brazil 60 - 46

Ireland 41 61 7 61 49 11

Australia 53 58 - 35 - 30 1 9 --

Argentina 49 -61 --

And various others selling less than \$ 30 mn each to South Africa.

Note the very large drop in South African imports in 1985 and 1986, caused by financial sanctions, followed by an increase in 1987. For that reason, it is useful to measure against the 1983-85 average.

It is also argued that the fall in the value of the U85 makes the increase in sales to South Africa in 1987 seem larger than it really was. SDRs are an average of the main trading currencies, and may give a better picture. But even measured in SDRs, the three biggest trading partners increased their sales to South Africa in 1987:

1986 1987 1987

Country 1986 1987 % change % change % change Notes

SDRmn SDRmn on 83-5 on 83-5 on 1986

F R Germany 1654 1969 - 14 t 1 2 % 1 19 %

Japan 1157 1456 - 22 - 1 26

UK 1065 1204 - 28 - 19 13

USA 975 ' 969 - 45 - 46 - 1 --

- Tables - 16 -

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Table 7. TOTAL TRADE

ttiittttttitittttttt

SACU exports

of which

gold

other

SACU imports

SACU exports

of which

gold

other

SACU imports

Table 8. IMPACT OF SANCTIONS

949996446499499496699996669w

Total trade for the Customs Union  
including Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland,  
reported by South Africa.

TRADE MEASURED IN SDRmn

1983 1984

17414 17217

8351 7927

9063 9290

13649 14679

1985

16322

6949

9373

10200

1983-85

average

16984

7742

9242

12843

TRADE MEASURED IN USSmn

\_\_\_\_-\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_

1983 1984

18616 17647

8927 8125

9689 9522

14591 15046

1985

165734

7056

9517

10356

1983-85

average

17612

8036

9576

13331

1986

15841

6282

9559

10088

1986

18585

7370

11215

11386

(SACU),

1987

16328

6652

9586

10923



1987  
20991  
8600  
12392  
14121  
REDUCTION IN TRADE OF SANCTIONS-IMPOSING COUNTRIES (US\$ mn)

US

France

Denmark

Canada

Sweden

Norway

Ireland

Finland

New Zealand

Totals

Imports

1985 1987

2180 1320

644 581

160 6

155 , 106

48 20

33 9

22 9

18 1

13 10

3389 2179

Reduction in imports

1985-

860

63

154

49

28

24

13

17

3

1210

1987

- Tables - 17 -

\_\_\_\_\_J

as

% change on

83-5 average

1986 1987

-7 -4

-19 -14

3 4

-21 -15

% change on

83-5 average

1986 1987

6 19

-8 7

17 29

-15 6