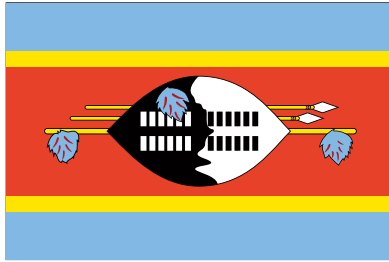


## Kingdom of Eswatini



Located in the southern part of Africa, the Kingdom of Eswatini is a beautifully mountainous, landlocked country that is endowed with nature, tradition and harmony. To her northeast, Eswatini is bordered by Mozambique, with the rest of its borders surrounded by South Africa. The capital city is Mbabane, located in the Hhohho region. The kingdom is led by His Majesty King Mswati III and Her Majesty the Queen Mother, who bind the nation together in traditional celebrations. Eswatini is blessed with a climate that experiences four (4) seasons a year, meaning that we encounter both warm and cold temperatures at different times of the year. Sunshine, wind, and rainfall characterise the different respective seasons. The Kingdom has a population of 1,210,822 people, living in a total land area of 17,363 km<sup>2</sup>. We are a bilingual nation whose mother tongue is siSwati, with English being our second official language.

The colours of the Swati flag are symbolic, communicating the following meanings:

Blue – Peace and stability

Yellow – Resources of Eswatini

Red – Past battles

The Swati shield with spears – Protection from enemies, and the black and white colors represent black and white people living in harmony in Eswatini.



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COMMONS-A PAVILION

# KINGDOM OF ESWATINI PAVILION



**Our History Defines our Future Society:  
Originality - Heritage - Future.**

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## Exhibition Concept

Formerly known as Swaziland before 2018, Eswatini is a kingdom that is known and admired for the connection it has maintained with its traditional roots over centuries. The people of this beautiful kingdom are called emaSwati, which is the siSwati plural for the English translation, ‘Swatis’. The pavilion will reflect our rich cultural heritage and traditions, economic advancement, and strides taken to achieve and make progress on the SDGs. A section of the pavilion will also showcase scenes of Eswatini – wildlife, the world-famous Sibebe Rock, and other tourist attractions.



## The Eventful Swati Calendar

The Kingdom of Eswatini boasts a calendar that is packed with a selection of both traditional and modern annual events, happening throughout the year. The two main traditional events hosted by Their Majesties are Umhlanga (Aug/Sept) and the Incwala Ceremony (Dec/Jan). The two main modern events hosted in Eswatini are the Bush Fire Festival (May/June) and the Luju Festival (Aug). Hospitable, kind and respectful are all adjectives that perfectly describe a typical Swati national. It is for this reason that our visitors always find themselves feeling at home and as a part of the people.



## Gems of Eswatini

The Kingdom of Eswatini is a Big 5 destination. Hlane Royal National Park and Mkhaya Game Reserve are parks that offer traditional African big game viewing, including hippos, giraffes, and zebras. For those who may just want a taste of the wildlife – without big predators, the reserves of the Eswatini National Trust Commission, including Mlawula and Malolotja, are the perfect choice. These reserves offer our visitors experiences that are more focused on natural scenic beauty. This is, of course, not without viewings of the wildlife that is embedded in it. Another one of Eswatini’s greatest wonders is the Sibebe Rock – the world’s largest granite dome and the second largest rock in the world!



## Infrastructure

Good infrastructure serves as a catalyst for enhancing productivity and, therefore, also for economic growth. The government of Eswatini has, over the years, invested in this part of the backbone of our society. Our infrastructure includes roads, railways, airports, telecommunications, and energy systems – all of which add to the attractive trade and investment destination that Eswatini is. The country is currently growing investments in green energy, including solar power, hydroelectricity, and biomass. Domestic energy generation is one of the priority sectors that offers investors an opportunity for entry.



## Eswatini's Governance

Eswatini practices a monarchical democracy where the system of government is democratic and participatory, based on the Tinkhundla system. This system emphasises the devolution of state power from central government to Tinkhundla, while individual merit is a basis for election and appointment to public office. Eswatini operates on a dual system, both politically and legally. Traditional institutions (e.g., Sibaya) and Roman-Dutch Common Law co-exist in the overall governance system of Eswatini.