



Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report

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FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS REPORT 2018



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Mission:

To coordinate the National Statistical System (NSS) and produce accurate, timely and reliable culturally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data for evidence-based planning, decision making, research, policy, program formulation and monitoring and evaluation to satisfy the needs of users and producers.

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Acronyms

BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BOP	Balance of Payments
CIF	Cost, Insurance and Freight Charges
FOB	Free on Board
HS	Harmonized System
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
LRA	Lesotho Revenue Authority
NESOI	Not Elsewhere Specified or Included
RSA	Republic of South Africa
SACU	Southern African Customs Union
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
USA	United States of America

Executive Summary

Lesotho depends more on foreign goods. This is justified by the fact that the imports always dominate exports, resulting in a negative balance of trade. In 2018 the most imported commodities in Standard International Trade Classification categories were Machinery and Transport Equipment followed by manufactured goods. Lesotho imports most of its commodities from South Africa (with 75.9 percent of the total imports value).

For exports on the other hand, the SITC 8 and 6 (miscellaneous manufactured Articles and manufactured goods) were the most exported commodities in 2018. A fluctuating trend was observed across the years from 2014 to 2018 with exported commodities contributing M10, 989 million in 2018. The most exported commodities in 2018 were Clothes, footwear & textile and Diamonds, with 62.0 percent and 16.8 percent of the total exports value respectively. Lesotho's top trading partners in relation to exports in 2018 were USA (M4, 083 million), South Africa (M3, 750 million) and Belgium (M1, 823 million) as shown by value they contributed for exports as compared to other countries.

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Foreign Trade Statistics or International Merchandise Trade Statistics (IMTS) provides information relating to imports and exports of the country. Most of Foreign Trade information is a secondary data from the Lesotho Revenue Authority (LRA) administrative records and some forms designed by the same department for tax purposes and other control procedures, not taking into account the IMTS recommendations and classifications.

Trade Statistics covers the physical movement of goods which add to or subtract from the material resources of a country by entering (imports) or leaving (exports) its economic territory. The goods that are transported through a country (goods in transit) or temporarily admitted or withdrawn (except goods for inward or outward processing) do not add to or subtract from the stock of material resources of a country. These are not included in the international merchandise trade statistics. In the 1970s, annual statistical reports on exports and imports of Lesotho were compiled by BOS from Customs records; however, during the late 1980s to mid-1990s Foreign Trade reports were not regularly published.

1.2 Methodology

Merchandise trade measures the economic interactions between different national economies; it includes all goods that add to or subtract from the material resources of an economy as a result of their movement into or out of the country during a specific time period.

To provide a complete record of such inward and outward movements of goods, Lesotho has adopted the General Trade System, which records both the imports for direct domestic use and those entered into Customs storage and the direct exports as well as re-exports. However, there are a growing number of international commodity flows which are not captured at all or inadequately captured by Customs (that is, goods out and into tariff free zones, trade of foreign missions, goods consigned by government to armed forces etc.). These commodity flows do not form part of trade statistics, but as soon as such related statistics are collected, they shall be incorporated. The imports and exports are classified using Standard International Trade Classification Revision 4 (SITC Rev.4) and Harmonized System (HS) codes level 8 (2017 format). The classifications used are recommendations by United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) through institutions like Eurostat which are given responsibility over IMTS data.

According to recommendations, imports are valued at Cost, Insurance and Freight (CIF) and exports valued at Free on Board (FOB) bases.

1.2.1 Data collection

There is an inter- agency National Working Group for trade data in Lesotho and the group is made up of; BOS for methodological guidelines and definitions on compilation of external trade statistics as well as analysis and disseminating the results and the LRA for data collection of exports and imports.

LRA as the main source of trade data therefore submit raw data; declaration form and electronic data collected through the ASYCUDA system to BOS for processing. The forms are collected from all ports of entry into Lesotho. Apart from the LRA, the other sources of data are Lesotho Electricity Company (LEC) which supplies information on exports and imports of electricity, Lesotho Products Marketing Services (LPMS) which provides data on exports of wool and mohair and Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) which supplies data on exported piped water to South Africa. The other information source is the Department of Mines, which provides information on exports of diamonds and other precious stones. These data sources supply all the necessary information like value, country of origin in case of imports and country of last known destination for exports.

1.2.2 Data Processing

The software used for data capturing is EUROTRACE (DOS based). Data is then transferred to the Master Unit whereby the updating and extraction of captured data is performed. After the two processes are completed data is imported into EUROTRACE for windows in order to run the tables on COMEXT after which the tables are converted into excel for analysis purposes. The format of the data received from LRA ASYCUDA system is Microsoft access which is then converted to Microsoft excel then uploaded directly into BOS Eurotrace system for data processing and analysis.

Publication

Time targeted for publishing the report is fourteen months after the reference period. Other methods of data dissemination include provision of report soft/hard copies and publication on BOS website.

Chapter 2

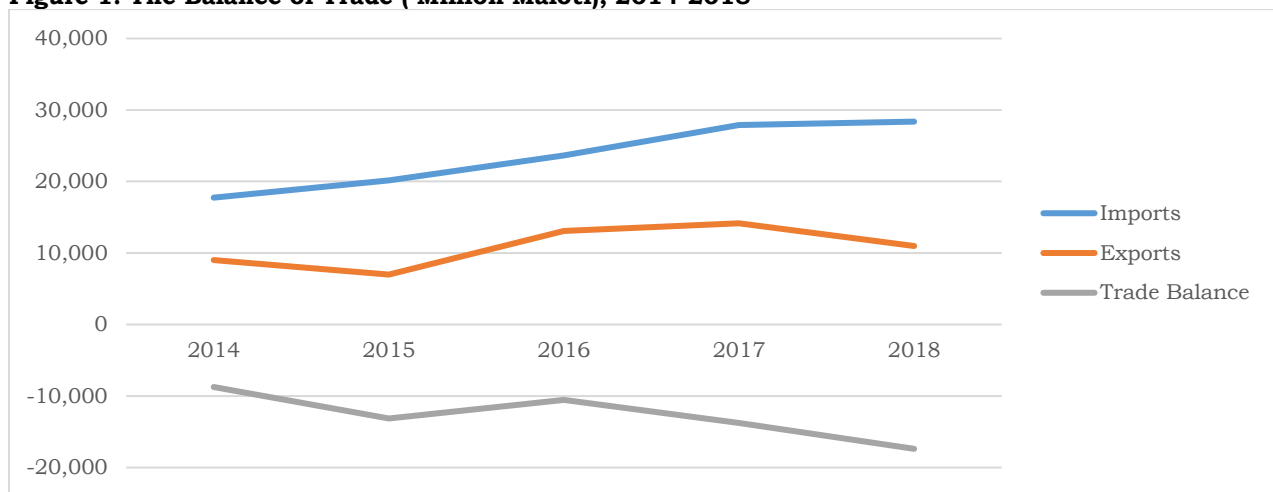
2.1 Barter Terms of Trade (TOT)

Barter terms of trade refers to the ratio of average export price (or export unit value) to average import price (or imports unit value), that is, the quantity of imports that can be purchased through the sale of a fixed quantity of exports. It is an important indicator for assessing the purchasing power of a country's exports. However, since certain variables of interest such as; quantities and weights (supplementary units) are of poor quality, this makes it impossible for BOS to compute TOT.

2.1.1 Balance of Trade

Balance of trade refers to the difference between a country's imports and exports. A country has a trade deficit if its imports are more than its exports; the opposite scenario is a trade surplus. Figure 1 shows Balance of trade for the period 2014-2018. The lowest trade deficit was observed in 2014 and the highest trade deficit recorded in 2018.

Figure 1: The Balance of Trade ('Million Maloti), 2014-2018



Chapter 3

3.1 Lesotho Merchandise Imports

The imports data presented in this section pertain to the trend of imports for the period 2014 to 2018. It also provides the annual percentage values of imports which give the magnitude of the values in the SITC category, percentage distribution of imports value by major commodities and imports by major trade partners (direction of imports) for 2018.

3.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Imports

Table 1 portrays the imported commodities in million Maloti by SITC categories for the period of five years (2014-2018). It can be seen from the table that the value of imports has been increasing over the years with a notable increase of 18 percent in 2017. Throughout the years the most imported commodities in the SITC classification are “Food and live animals”, “Mineral Fuels”, “Manufactured Goods” and “Machinery and transport equipment”.

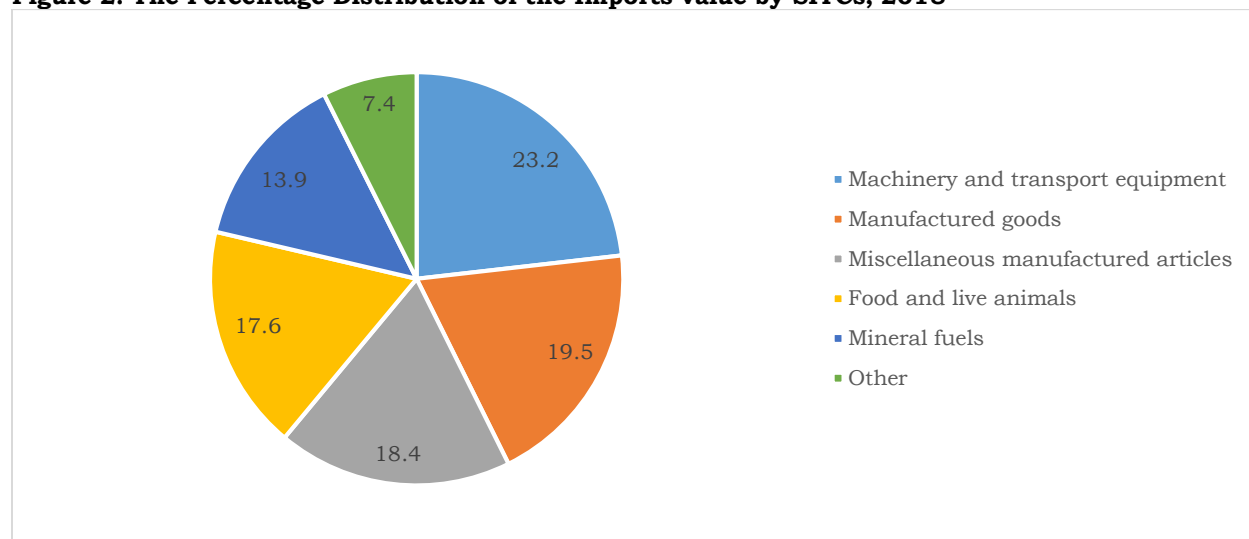
Table 1: Distribution of Imports (‘Million Maloti) by SITC Categories, 2014-2018

SITC	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Food and live animals	3,049	3,508	4,820	4,059	4,632
Beverages and tobacco	342	673	686	776	1,049
Crude materials (e.g. diamonds)	492	650	748	618	710
Mineral fuels	3,132	2,729	2,076	5,479	3,664
Animal and vegetable oils	145	155	421	166	171
Chemicals and related products	1,566	1,682	2,091	1,680	2,089
Manufactured goods	2,909	4,860	4,968	7,026	5,118
Machinery and transport equipment	3,651	3,641	4,531	4,180	6,095
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,411	2,169	3,298	3,884	4,830
Commodities not elsewhere Classified	43	65	22	46	15
Monetary coins	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17,741	20,132	23,662	27,916	28,372
Percentage change	-0.1	13.5	17.5	18	1.6

3.1.2 Percentage Composition of Imports 2018

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage share of the imported commodities (Standard International Trade Classification: SITCs) for 2018. “Machinery and Transport Equipment” are the most imported commodities (23.2 percent), followed by “Manufactured goods” category with 19.5 percent. Other goods were the least imported commodities (7.4 percent).

Figure 2: The Percentage Distribution of the Imports value by SITCs, 2018



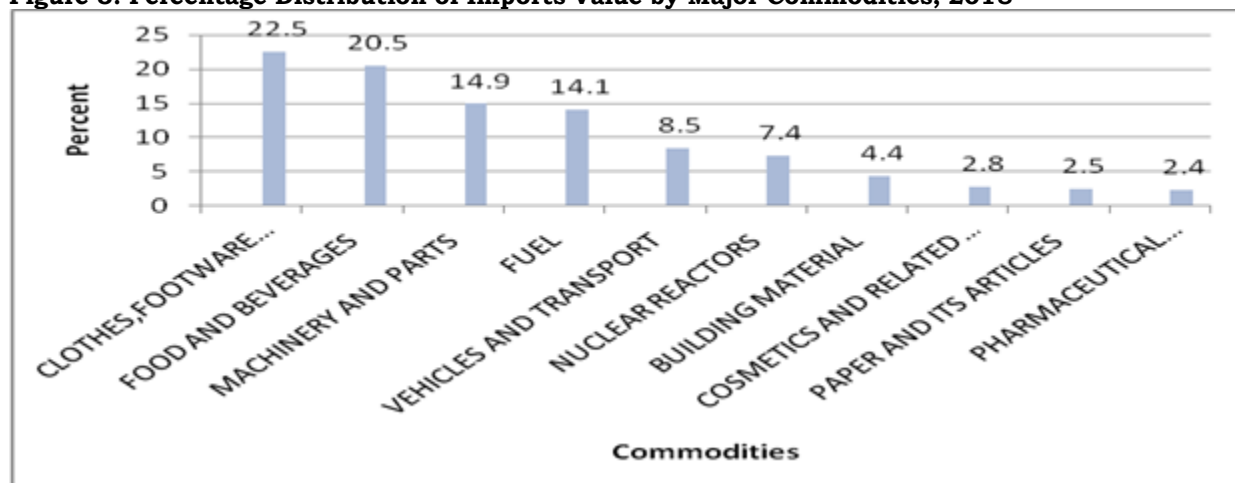
3.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Imports

Major commodity groups refer to selections of related commodities grouped together to form major groups. Commodities forming a group are of related chapters, for example; “Machinery & Electrical Equipment” which combines machines and electrical appliances; “Food & Beverages” which combines food, beverage and any other consumable commodities.

3.2.1 Imports by Major Commodities

Figure 3 Portrays top ten percentage distribution of imports value by major commodities for 2018. Out of the total imported commodities, “Clothing, Footwear and Textiles” contributed the highest percentage share of 22.5 percent, followed by “Food and Beverages” (20.5 percent). “Pharmaceutical Products” contributed the least imported top ten commodities with 2.4 percent.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Imports Value by Major Commodities, 2018



3.3 Main origin of Imports

The sub-section shows the main origin of imports entering Lesotho from the major trading partners. It provides the individual major trading partners who imported to Lesotho in 2018.

3.3.1 Imports by Major Trading Partner Countries

Table 2 presents imports value in Maloti of major trade partners for 2018. The majority of Lesotho's top trading partners were Asian countries though they contributed less value compared to South Africa. Out of the total value (283,720.18 million) of Lesotho's imported commodities in 2018; 96.4 percent (M27,342 million) was contributed by ten major trade partners shown in table 2, with the highest share of the commodities value (75.9 percent) imported from South Africa. Taiwan and China contributed 6.5 percent and 6.2 percent respectively of the imports to Lesotho while the rest of the countries contributed less than 5 percent each.

Table 2: The Value (‘Million Maloti) of Imports by Major Trade Partners, 2018

Trade Partner	Value of Imports	
	Maloti	Percentage
South Africa	21,544.35	75.9
Taiwan	1,833.85	6.5
China	1,747.88	6.2
Japan	636.66	2.2
India	600.12	2.1
Zambia	295.96	1.0
Hongkong	197.94	0.7
Vietnam	177.13	0.6
U.S.A.	159.87	0.6
Pakistan	147.90	0.5
Total	27,342	96.4

Chapter 4

4.1 Lesotho Merchandise Exports

Information presented in this section relates to the trend of exports for the period 2014 to 2018. It also provide the annual percentages of exports which give the magnitude of the values in the SITC category, percentage distribution of exports value by major commodities and exports by major trade partners (direction of exports) for 2018.

4.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Exports

Table 3 presents the value of exports by SITC categories for the period 2014 to 2018. The table shows that exports value have been fluctuating across the years. In 2014 the value of exports was M9, 004 million and decreased by 22.4 in 2015 (6,983 Million). There was an increase in 2016 and 2017 with 13, 098 and 14,154 million Maloti respectively. A decline of 22.4 percent was observed in 2018 from the previous year.

On the other hand, the value of exported Miscellaneous Manufactured articles have been approximately constant from 2016 to 2018. Manufactured Goods increased in 2016 and 2017 and further decreased in 2018.

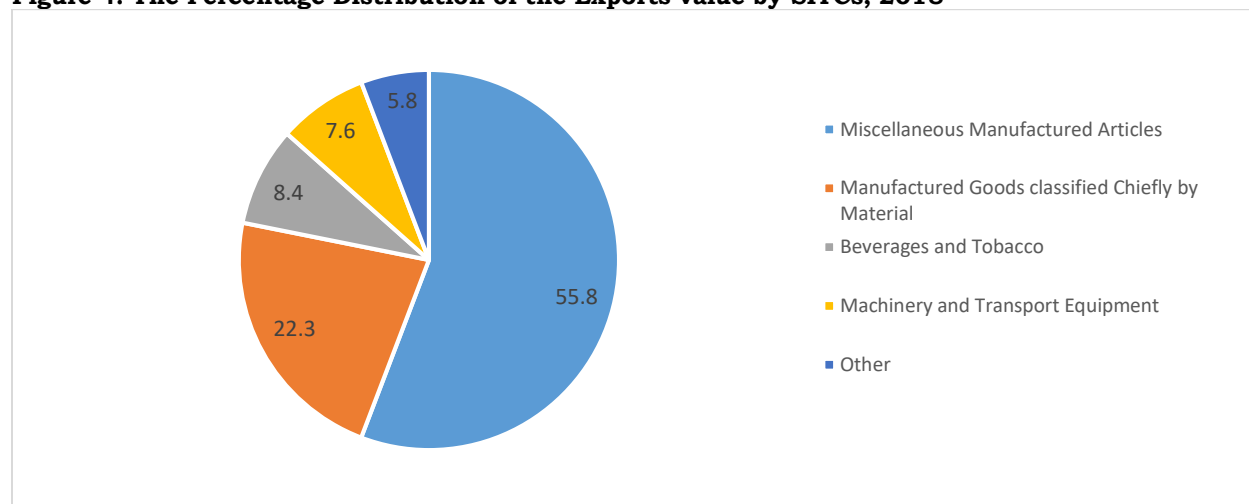
Table 3: The Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs, 2014-2018

SITC	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Food and live animals	179	119	1,078	318	242
Beverages and tobacco	639	627	0	912	926
Crude materials	4,376	2,814	656	947	371
Mineral fuels	4	2	7	8	5
Animal and vegetable oils	0	1	4	0	0
Chemicals and related products	9	8	12	21	17
Manufactured goods	294	261	4,400	4,703	2,456
Machinery and transport equipment	294	186	676	821	839
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,206	2,950	6,259	6,420	6,132
Commodities not elsewhere classified	3	6	7	3	2
Monetary coins	0	8	0	0	0
Total	9,004	6,983	13,098	14,154	10,989
Percentage change	165.6	-22.4	87.6	8.1	-22.4

4.1.2 Percentage Composition of Exports 2018

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage values of commodity categories (SITCs) exported in 2018. “Miscellaneous Manufactured articles” are the most exported commodities contributing 55.8 percent of the total exports value, followed by “manufactured goods classified chiefly by material” with 22.3 percent. “Other goods” contributed the least exports with 5.8 percent.

Figure 4: The Percentage Distribution of the Exports value by SITCs, 2018



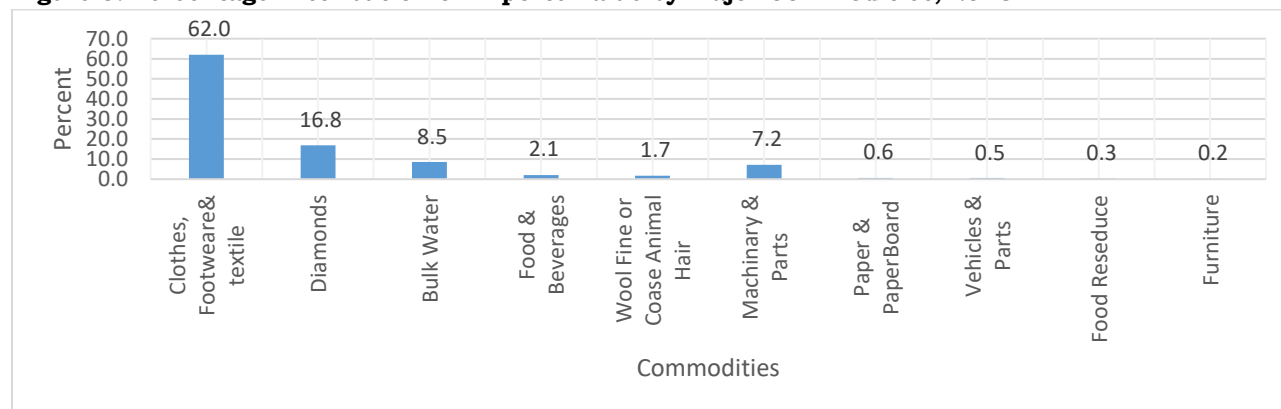
4.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Exports

Major commodity groups were formulated by grouping related commodities together as presented in imports section above. Commodities forming a group may be of related chapters; “Machinery & Electrical Equipment” which combines machines and electrical appliances and grouped as “Machinery & Machinery parts”. Diamonds, bulk water and wool & mohair are among other dominating commodities that Lesotho exports.

4.2.1 Exports by Major Commodities

The top ten Percentage Distribution of Exports by Major Commodities for 2018 is shown in figure 5, from the figure it is observed that “Clothes, Footwear and Textile” contributed the highest share of exports (62.0 percent) followed by “diamonds” with 16.8 percent. “Furniture” contributed the least to the top ten exported commodities with 0.2 percent.

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Exports Value by Major Commodities, 2018



4.3 Destination of Exports

The sub-section provides information on the main destination of exported commodities from Lesotho to individual major trading partners. The presented is in million Maloti and percentages for 2018.

4.3.1 Exports by Major Trading Partner Countries

The value of exports by ten major trade partners for 2018 is presented in table 4. The exports value of major trading partners constituted 99.0 percent of the total exports value, with the highest share of percentage value of exports (37.2 percent) destined to U.S.A, South Africa (34.1percent) and Belgium (16.6 percent) respectively.

Table 4: The Value ('Million Maloti) of Exports by Major Trade Partners, 2018

Trade Partner	Value of Exports	
	Maloti	Percentage
U.S.A	4,083.4	37.2
South Africa	3,750.5	34.1
Belgium	1,823.8	16.6
United Kingdom	931.5	8.5
Ezwatini	94.7	0.9
Germany	67.3	0.6
Canada	55.4	0.5
China	27.4	0.2
Botswana	26.6	0.2
Mauritius	15.8	0.1
Total	10,876.3	99.0

Annex I

Technical Notes

The Trade system

There are two trade systems in common use by which international merchandise trade statistics are compiled: the general trade system and the special trade system.

The *general trade system* is in use when the statistical territory of a country coincides with the economic territory. Under the general trade system, imports include all goods entering the economic territory of a compiling country and exports include all goods leaving the economic territory of a compiling country.

The *special trade system* is in use when the statistical territory comprises only a particular part of the economic territory, mainly that part which coincides with the free circulation area for goods.

The *free circulation area* is a part of the economic territory of a country within which goods may be disposed of without customs restrictions.

The *statistical territory* is the territory with respect to which data are being collected, that is, goods which enter or leave the statistical territory are to be recorded in the external trade statistics.

The *economic territory* is the geographic territory administered by a government within which persons, goods and capital circulate freely.

The *customs territory* is the territory in which the customs law of a country applies in full.

Valuation

A *statistical value* is a value assigned to goods by a compiler of trade statistics, according to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Valuation rules.

Imports are valued at C.I.F. (i.e. the value at which goods were purchased plus the cost of transportation up to the border of the importing country and insurance) plus customs duties or other customs charges.

Exports are valued at F.O.B. (i.e. the transaction value of the goods and the value of the services performed to deliver goods to the border of the exporting country).

Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. 3 Heading Groupings

Heading	Description
0	Food and Live Animals
1	Beverages and Tobacco
2	Crude Materials, Inedible except Fuels
3	Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials
4	Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats and Waxes
5	Chemicals and Related Products, <i>nes</i>
6	Manufactured Goods classified Chiefly by Material
7	Machinery and Transport Equipment
8	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles
9	Commodities and Transactions, not classified elsewhere in SITC
I	Monitory Coins

Annex II

Table1: The Value of Imports and Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Region, 2018

Partner	Food and live animals	Beverages & tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants & related materials	Animal & vegetable oils, fats & waxes	Chemicals & related products, n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery & transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities & transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC
Imports										
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09	4.74	0.55	0.08
Eswatini	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.15	0.49	0.17	0.18
Namibia	0.00	0.60	0.23	0.55	0.00	0.72	0.05	0.95	0.55	0.00
South Africa	4628.70	1055.75	258.75	3389.50	172.29	1539.80	3517.75	4647.51	2503.02	6.97
SACU	4628.70	1056.35	259.15	3390.05	172.29	1540.59	3518.03	4653.69	2504.29	7.23
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Congo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
Comoros	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madagascar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malawi	0.00	0.00	13.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mauritius	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78	0.92	2.35	0.60	0.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.15	0.38
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	295.85	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.26	0.00	1.10
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	93.20	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
SADC	4630.26	1056.35	661.86	3390.05	172.29	1541.61	3518.95	4656.37	2505.05	8.70
Exports										
Botswana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.95	0.01	0.00	0.00
Eswatini	0.00	0.00	123.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1864.08	0.00	0.01	0.08
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
South Africa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SACU	0.00	0.00	123.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	1875.03	0.01	0.01	0.08
Angola	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Congo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Comoros	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madagascar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malawi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mauritius	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Seychelles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.49	1.35	0.00
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00
SADC	0.00	0.00	123.75	0.14	0.00	0.12	1875.04	0.52	1.44	0.08

Table 2: Total Value of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2018

Partner	Total	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC
United Arab Emirates	60	0	2	0	0	0	3	45	2	9	0
Austria	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0
Unspec Africa	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bangladesh	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	3	0
Belgium	44	0	0	6	8	0	22	0	6	0	1
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Botswana	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
Canada	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Switzerland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
Ivory Coast	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
China	1,802	34	0	4	0	0	46	615	443	660	0
Cyprus	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Germany	24	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	16	3	0
Djibouti	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	66	1	0	0	0	0	19	1	3	42	0
Spain	11	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	7	0	0
Ethiopia	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	0
France	10	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0
United Kingdom(UN of GB&North Irela	53	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	27	19	1
Ghana	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	199	0	0	0	0	0	3	57	57	82	0
Indonesia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Ireland (Eire)	14	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	2	7	0
Israel	48	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	41	0
India	603	1	0	13	0	0	306	276	5	2	0
Italy	23	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	17	3	0
Japan	673	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	658	0	0
Kenya	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Korea (South)	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Kuwait	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1
Sri Lanka	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Mauritius	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0

Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	13	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	1	0	0
Mozambique	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
Netherlands	49	0	0	3	0	0	25	3	14	4	0
Pakistan	149	0	0	0	0	0	7	135	0	6	0
Sweden	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0
Singapore	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	1	0
Swaziland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	37	0	0	0	0	0	3	29	2	2	0
Turkey	69	0	0	6	0	0	16	1	42	3	0
Taiwan	1,842	3	0	0	3	0	54	427	61	1,295	0
U.S.A.	161	1	0	1	0	0	7	2	124	24	2
St.Vincent and the Grenadines	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Vietnam	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	140	0
South Africa	21,720	4,629	1,056	259	3389	172	1,540	3,518	4,648	2,503	7
Zambia	297	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Zimbabwe	93	0	0	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	28,372	4,672	1,058	716	3,401	172	2,107	5,163	6,195	4,872	15

Table 3: Total Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2018

Partner	Total	Food and live animals	Beverages and tobacco	Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	Machinery and transport equipment	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Angola	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Bangladesh	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Belgium	1,988	0	0	124	0	0	0	1,864	0	0	0
Botswana	29	0	0	2	0	0	0	25	1	0	0
Canada	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0
Switzerland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Checkoslovakia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	73	11	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	49	0
Ethiopia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
United Kingdom(UN of GB&North Irela	7	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Indonesia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
India	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Japan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Kampuchea	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Madagascar	14	0	0	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0
Mauritius	17	0	0	3	0	0	0	14	0	0	0
Mexico	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malaysia	9	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Mozambique	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Namibia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nigeria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

New Zealand	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Phillipines	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Swaziland	103	0	0	1	0	0	5	98	0	0	0
U.S.A.	4,451	1	0	3	0	0	0	9	0	4,438	0
South Africa	4,108	270	0	208	4	0	10	630	901	2,085	1
Zambia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	10,989	284	1	405	4	0	18	2,677	915	6,684	2

