



Kingdom of Lesotho



**Statistical Report No: 22: 2021**

## **FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS REPORT 2020**



Bureau of Statistics  
PO Box 455  
Maseru 100  
Lesotho  
Tel: +266 22 323 852/ 22 326 393  
Fax: +266 22 310 177  
E-mail: [economics@bos.gov.ls](mailto:economics@bos.gov.ls)  
Website: [www.bos.gov.ls](http://www.bos.gov.ls)

**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.

## **Table of Contents**

<b>Acronyms</b> .....	iv
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	v
Chapter 2.....	3
2.1 Barter Terms of Trade (TOT) .....	3
2.1.1 Balance of Trade.....	3
Chapter 3.....	3
3.1 Lesotho Merchandise Imports.....	3
3.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Imports .....	4
3.1.2 Percentage Composition of Imports 2020 .....	4
3.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Imports.....	5
3.2.1 Imports by Major Commodities .....	5
Chapter 4.....	7
4.1 Lesotho Merchandise Exports.....	7
4.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Exports .....	7
4.1.2 Percentage Composition of Exports 2020 .....	7
4.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Exports .....	8
4.2.1 Exports by Major Commodities .....	8
Annex I.....	10
<b>Technical Notes</b> .....	10
The Trade system .....	10
Valuation .....	10
Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev. 3 Heading Groupings .....	11

## **List of Tables**

Table 1: Distribution of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITC Categories, 2016-2020.....	4
Table 2: The Value ('Million Maloti) of Imports by Major Trade Partners, 2020 .....	7
Table 3: The Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs, 2016-2020.....	8
Table 4: The Value ('Million Maloti) of Exports by Major Trade Partners, 2020 .....	10

## List of Figures

Figure 1: The Balance of Trade, 2016-2020 .....	3
Figure 2: The Percentage Distribution of the Imports value by SITCs, 2020 .....	5
Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Imports Value by Major Commodities, 2020 .....	6
Figure 4: The Percentage Distribution of the Exports value by SITCs, 2020 .....	9
Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Exports Value by Major Commodities, 2020 .....	10

## **Acronyms**

<b>BOS</b>	Bureau of Statistics
<b>BOP</b>	Balance of Payments
<b>CIF</b>	Cost, Insurance and Freight Charges
<b>FOB</b>	Free on Board
<b>HS</b>	Harmonized System
<b>IMTS</b>	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
<b>LRA</b>	Lesotho Revenue Authority
<b>NESOI</b>	Not Elsewhere Specified or Included
<b>RSA</b>	Republic of South Africa
<b>SACU</b>	Southern African Customs Union
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>SITC</b>	Standard International Trade Classification
<b>USA</b>	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 2020 the most imported commodities in Standard International Trade Classification categories were in miscellaneous manufactured articles followed by food and live animals. Lesotho imports most of its commodities from South Africa (with 73.3 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 2020. The most exported commodities in 2020 were “Clothing and footwear” and Diamonds, with 43.8 percent and 31.6 percent of the total exports value respectively. Lesotho’s top trading partners in relation to exports in 2020 were South Africa (M5, 094 million), Belgium (M4, 388 million) and USA (M3, 843 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) Asycuda system.

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 electronic data collected through the ASYCUDA system to BOS for processing. Lesotho Highlands Development Authority (LHDA) which supplies data on exported piped water to South Africa and also electricity data on both imports and exports.

### **1.2.2 Data Processing**

The software used for data capturing is EUROTRACE (SQL based). The data is received from LRA ASYCUDA in a form of a text, which is then uploaded directly into Eurotrace system for data processing. The tables are produced from COMEXT after which the tables are converted into excel for analysis purposes.

### **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

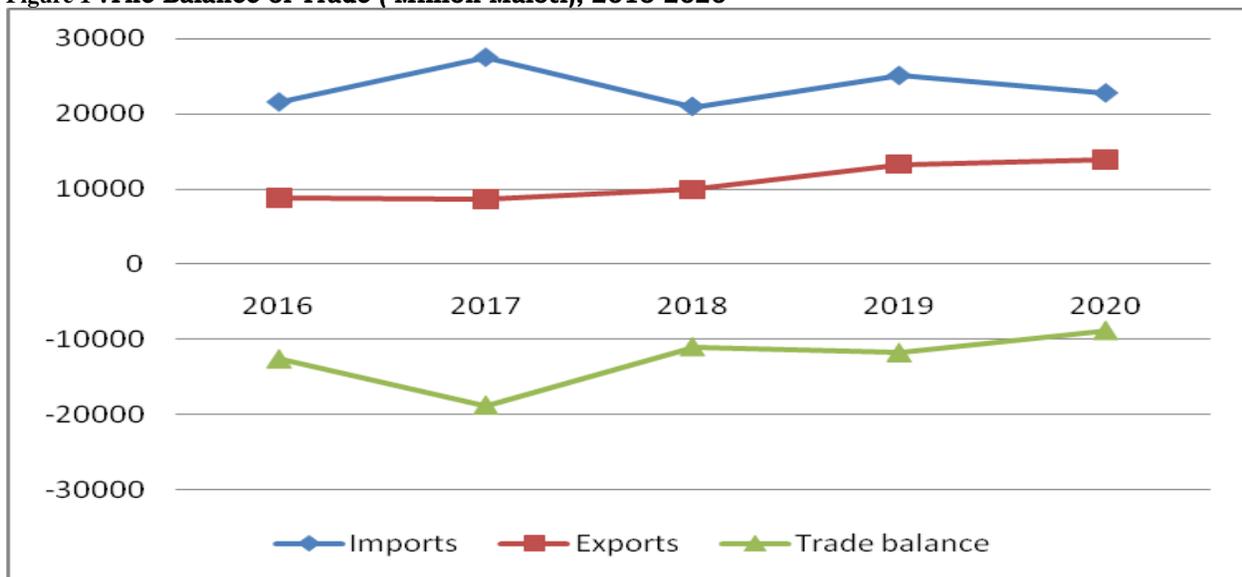
### 2.1 Barter Terms of Trade (TOT)

Barter terms of trade refers to the ratio of average export price (or export unit value) to average import price (or imports unit value); 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.

#### 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 2016-2020. The lowest trade deficit was observed in 2020 and the highest trade deficit recorded in 2017.

Figure 1 :The Balance of Trade ('Million Maloti), 2016-2020



## Chapter 3

### 3.1 Lesotho Merchandise Imports

The imports data presented in this section pertain to the trend of imports for the period 2016 to 2020. 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 2020.

### 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 (2016-2020). The table shows that the value of imports had been fluctuating over the years. The most imported commodities for the year 2016 and 2017 were “Manufactured goods” while in 2018 and 2019 “Machinery and transport equipment” were the leading imports. “Miscellaneous manufactured articles” were the most imported commodities in 2020 followed by “Food and live animals”.

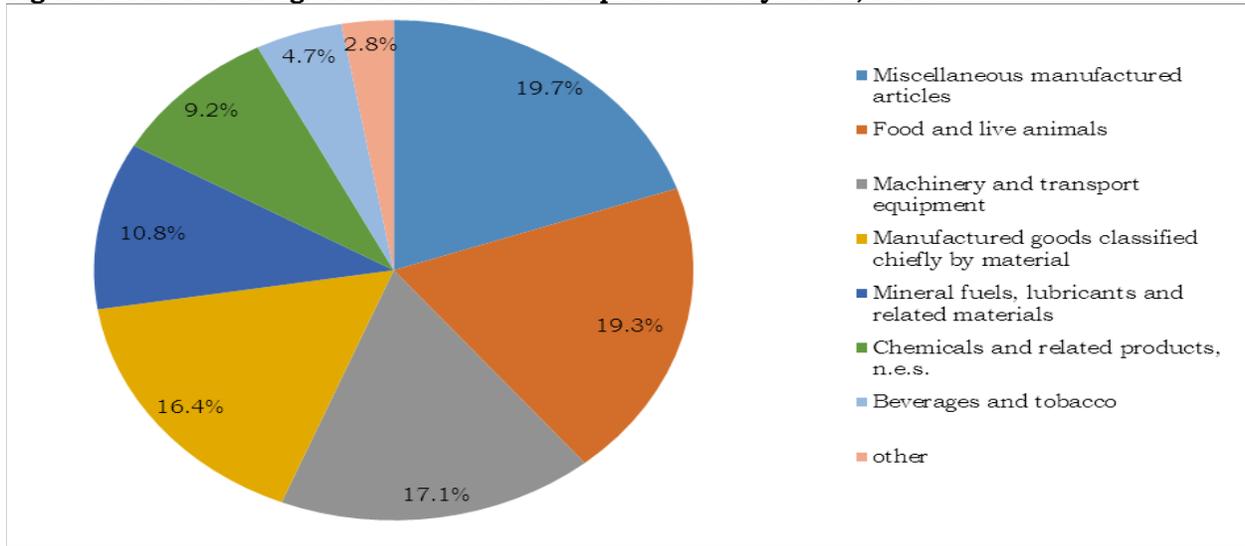
**Table 1: Distribution of Imports (‘Million Maloti) by SITC Categories, 2016-2020**

<b>SITC</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Food and live animals	4,291	4,051	3,446	4,258	4,390
Beverages and tobacco	680	806	784	1,028	1,057
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	644	697	536	486	466
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	2,122	4,886	2,508	3,318	2,444
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	154	166	127	135	149
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	1,854	1,761	1,564	1,890	2,098
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	4,597	7,001	3,812	4,160	3,720
Machinery and transport equipment	4,287	4,163	4,537	5,291	3,886
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	2,867	3,915	3,597	4,460	4,472
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	16	23	11	21	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,512</b>	<b>27,468</b>	<b>20,921</b>	<b>25,048</b>	<b>22,713</b>
<b>Percentage change</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>-23.8</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>-9.3</b>

### 3.1.2 Percentage Composition of Imports

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage share of the imported commodities (Standard International Trade Classification: SITCs) for 2020. “Miscellaneous manufactured articles” were the most imported commodities (19.7 percent), followed by “Food and live animals” category with 19.3 percent. “Chemical and related products” and “Beverages and tobacco” were one of the least imported commodities with 9.2 and 2.8 percent respectively in 2020.

**Figure 2: The Percentage Distribution of the Imports value by SITCs, 2020**



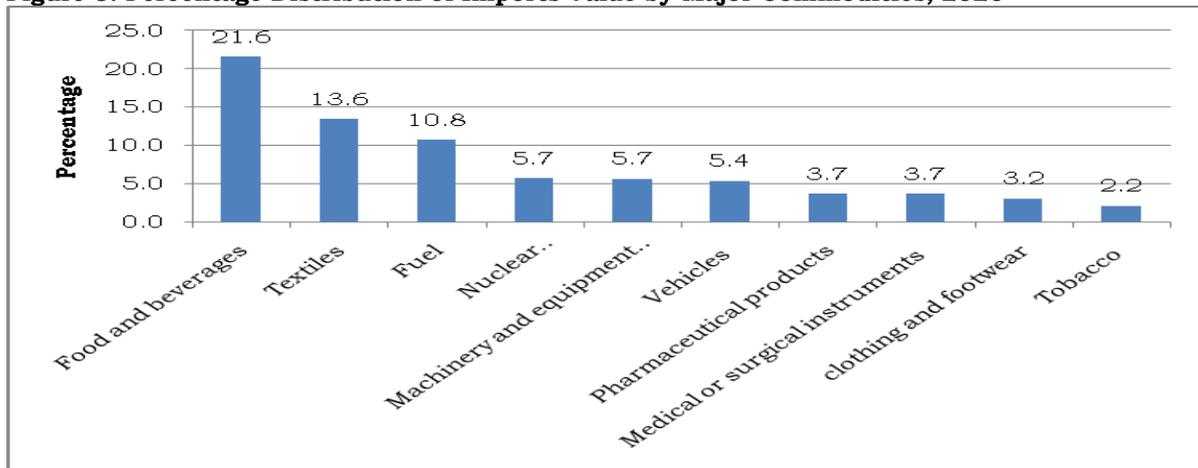
### 3.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Imports

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 2020. Out of the total imported commodities, “Food and beverages” contributed the highest percentage share of 21.6 percent, followed by “Textiles” (13.6 percent). “Clothing and Footwear” and “Tobacco” contributed the least imported commodities with 3.2 percent and 2.2 percent respectively.

**Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Imports Value by Major Commodities, 2020**



### 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 2020.

#### 3.3.1 Imports by Major Trading Partner Countries

Table 2 presents imports value in Maloti of major trade partners for 2020. 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 (M22,713 million) of Lesotho's imported commodities in 2020; 97.1 percent (M22,048 million) was contributed by major trade partners shown in table 2, with the highest share of the commodities value (73.3 percent) imported from South Africa. Zambia, Vietnam, Pakistan and Mozambique all contributed less than 1 percent each.

**Table 2: The Value (Million Maloti) of Imports by Major Trade Partners, 2020**

Trade partner	Value of Imports	
	Maloti	Percentage
South Africa	16,653	73.3
China	2,036	9.0
Taiwan	1,314	5.8
India	788	3.5
Japan	425	1.9
Hong kong	343	1.5
Zambia	178	0.8
Vietnam	146	0.6
Pakistan	107	0.5
Mozambique	58	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,048</b>	<b>97.1</b>

## Chapter 4

### 4.1 Lesotho Merchandise Exports

Information presented in this section relates to the trend of exports for the period 2016 to 2020. 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 2020.

#### 4.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Exports

Table 3 presents the value of exports by SITC categories for the period 2016 to 2020. The values of exports declined from 2016 to 2017 and then started increasing up to 2020. In 2016 the value of exports increased by 27.6 percent and decreased by 2.7 percent in 2017. Throughout the years “Miscellaneous manufactured articles” were the most exported commodities.

**Table 3: The Value of Exports (‘Million Maloti) by SITCs, 2016-2020**

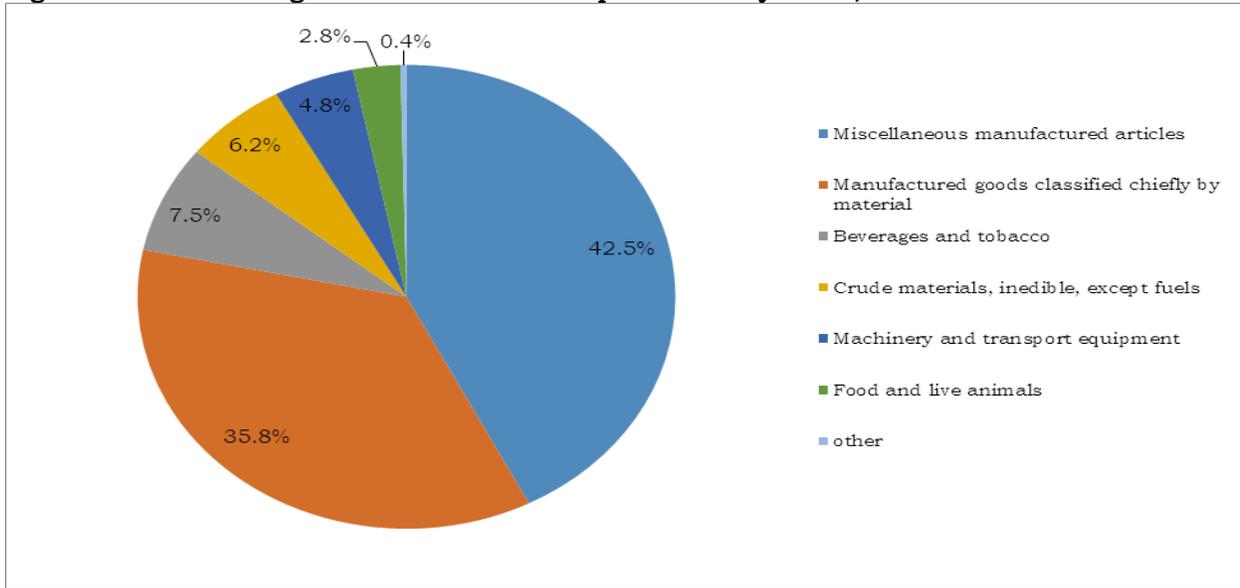
<b>SITC</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>
Food and live animals	378	315	238	352	396
Beverages and tobacco	-	7	-	828	1,041
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	570	618	371	619	862
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	7	7	3	4	2
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	3	-	0	0	1
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	15	20	16	35	43
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	639	565	2,437	3,619	4,976
Machinery and transport equipment	733	727	772	764	674
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	6,556	6,406	6,113	7,057	5,904
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	11	3	2	3	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,913</b>	<b>8,669</b>	<b>9,951</b>	<b>13,282</b>	<b>13,902</b>
<b>Percentage change</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Note: dash (-) denotes that there was no value for that particular SITC Zero (0) denotes is a value too small because the values are in million Maloti

#### 4.1.2 Percentage Composition of Exports

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage values of commodity categories (SITCs) exported in 2020. “Miscellaneous manufactured articles” were the most exported commodities contributing 42.5 percent of the total exports value, followed by “Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material” with 35.8 percent. “Machinery and transport equipment” and “Food and live animals” contributed the least value of imports with less than 4.8 percent and 2.8 percent respectively.

**Figure 4: The Percentage Distribution of the Exports value by SITCs, 2020**



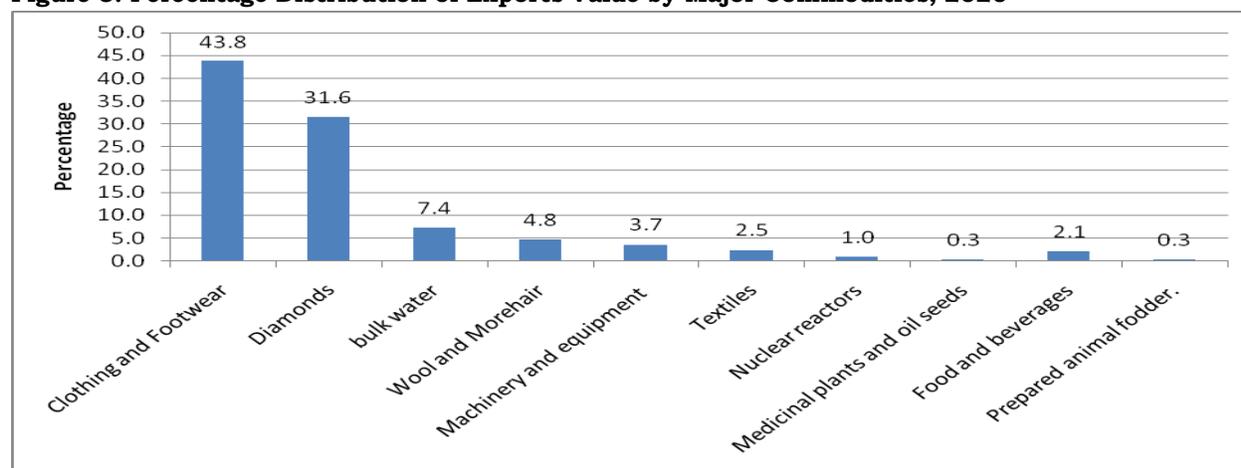
## **4.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Exports**

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 are grouped as “Machinery & Machinery parts”. Clothing, 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 2020 is shown in figure 5, from the figure it is observed that “Clothing and footwear” contributed the highest share of exports with 43.8 percent, followed by “Diamonds” with 31.6 percent. “Prepared animal fodder” contributed the least to the top ten exported commodities with 0.3 percent.

**Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Exports Value by Major Commodities, 2020**



### 4.3 Destination of Exports

The sub-section provides information on the main destination of exported commodities from Lesotho to individual major trading partners. This is presented in Million Maloti and percentages for 2020.

#### 4.3.1 Exports by Major Trading Partner Countries

The value of exports by ten major trade partners for 2020 is presented in table 4. The exports value of major trading partners constituted 99.3 percent of the total exports value, with the highest share of percentage value of exports (36.6 percent) destined to South Africa, followed by Belgium and USA with 31.6 percent and 27.6 percent respectively.

**Table 4: The Value (‘Million Maloti) of Exports by Major Trade Partners, 2020**

Trading partner	Value of exports	
	Maloti	Percentage
South Africa	5,094	36.6
Belgium	4,388	31.6
U.S.A.	3,843	27.6
Germany	137	1
Swaziland	114	0.8
Canada	70	0.5
Mexico	68	0.5
Botswana	38	0.3
Indonesia	16	0.1
China	13	0.1
United Kingdom	12	0.1
Israel	11	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,803</b>	<b>99.3</b>

## **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**

<b>Heading</b>	<b>Description</b>
----------------	--------------------

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

**Table1: The Value of Imports and Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Region, 2020**

<b>PARTNER \ SITC</b>	<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</b>	<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</b>	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>	<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>
<b>Imports</b>										
South Africa	4,327	1,055	208	2,390	148	1,277	2,361	2,999	1,866	21
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Eswatini	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	35	0
<b>SACU</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>3,002</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>21</b>
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
Mozambique	0	0	15	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SADC</b>	<b>4,329</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>2,363</b>	<b>3,003</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Exports</b>										
South Africa	381	1,027	781	2	1	19	393	664	1,822	1
Botswana	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	5	0	0
Namibia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eswatini	0	0	0	0	0	7	106	0	1	0
<b>SACU</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>1,823</b>	<b>1</b>
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Malawi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>SADC</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,027</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 2: Total Value of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2020**

<b>PARTNER \ SITC</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</b>	<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</b>	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>	<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>
United Arab Emirates	38	0	0	0	0	0	3	22	5	8	0
Austria	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unspec Africa	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Bangladesh	42	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	0	0	0
Belgium	23	0	0	1	2	0	16	0	3	1	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Botswana	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Canada	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Switzerland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
China	2,036	3	0	0	1	0	33	493	245	1,259	0
Cyprus	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Czech Republic	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Germany	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	10	1	0
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Denmark	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Spain	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
Ethiopia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
France	52	4	0	0	0	0	10	1	36	1	0
United Kingdom	26	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	12	9	0
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	343	1	0	0	0	0	7	175	38	122	0
Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	13	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	4	0
Ireland	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1
Israel	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
India	788	0	0	0	0	0	578	189	14	3	3
Italy	48	22	0	1	0	0	7	0	14	3	1
Jordania	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Japan	425	0	0	1	0	0	14	1	410	0	0
Kenya	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0

South Korea	<b>4</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Mauritius	<b>23</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0
Malaysia	<b>8</b>	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	0	0
Mozambique	<b>58</b>	0	0	15	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Netherlands	<b>54</b>	0	0	3	0	0	40	1	8	3	0
Norway	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Pakistan	<b>107</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1	103	0	2	0
Poland	<b>26</b>	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Sweden	<b>2</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Singapore	<b>19</b>	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	14	0	0
Swaziland	<b>49</b>	0	0	11	0	0	1	1	0	35	0
Thailand	<b>43</b>	0	0	0	0	0	21	20	2	0	0
Turkey	<b>24</b>	0	0	8	0	0	7	6	2	1	0
Taiwan	<b>1,314</b>	1	0	2	3	0	46	272	23	967	0
U.S.A.	<b>49</b>	2	0	1	0	1	6	16	10	11	2
Vietnam	<b>146</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	141	0
South Africa	<b>16,653</b>	4,327	1,055	208	2,390	148	1,277	2,361	2,999	1,866	21
Zambia	<b>178</b>	0	0	178	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	<b>36</b>	0	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,710</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>2,444</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,098</b>	<b>3,719</b>	<b>3,886</b>	<b>4,471</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table 3: Total Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2020**

<b>PARTNER \ SITC</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Food and live animals</b>	<b>Beverages and tobacco</b>	<b>Crude materials, inedible, except fuels</b>	<b>Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials</b>	<b>Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes</b>	<b>Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.</b>	<b>Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material</b>	<b>Machinery and transport equipment</b>	<b>Miscellaneous manufactured articles</b>	<b>and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC</b>
United Arab Emirates	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Angola	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Unspec Africa	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0
Bangladesh	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Belgium	4,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,388	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	38	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	5	0	0
Canada	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	0
China	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Checkoslovakia	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	137	10	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	95	0
Ethiopia	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
United Kingdom	12	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Hongkong	11	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	16	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Israel	11	0	0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
India	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0
Japan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kenya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Mauritius	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Mexico	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	44	0
Malaysia	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Netherlands	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
New Zealand	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Phillipines	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Swaziland	114	0	0	0	0	0	7	106	0	1	0
Taiwan	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tanzania	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
Uganda	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
U.S.A.	3,843	0	0	6	0	0	1	0	4	3,832	1
South Africa	5,094	381	1,027	781	2	1	19	393	664	1,822	1
Zambia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Zimbabwe	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,902</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>862</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4,976</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>3</b>

