



Kingdom of Lesotho



Statistical Report No: 23 of 2026

**2nd QUARTER FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS REPORT
2026**



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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
RSL	Revenue Services Lesotho
NES	Not Elsewhere Specified
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
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data

Overview

Indicator	2 nd Quarter 2026	Analysis
Imports total	M8,052million	Constant flow
Exports total	M3,900 million	Steady movement
Trade balance	–M4,152 million	Deficit constant
Total net trade volume	11,953 million	Monthly Fluctuation
Main export markets	South Africa (72.6%), USA (13.7%), Belgium (11.1%)	Concentrated
Main import source	South Africa (82.2%)	Highly concentrated
Exports (Major commodities)	Clothing & Footwear, Bulk water, Diamonds	Labor-intensive
Imports (Major commodities)	Food & Beverages, Fuel, Electrical Machinery and equipment	Consumption-driven

Trade volume 2nd Quarter, 2026

Month	Total Exports (FOB)	Total Imports (CIF)	Trade Balance	Net Trade Volume
April	M1,297.0	M2,684.1	-M1,387.1	M3,981.1
May	M1,335.6	M2,712.3	-M1,376.7	M4,047.9
June	M1,267.7	M2,656.2	-M1,388.5	M3,923.9
Total	M3,900.3	M8,052.6	-M4,152.3	M11,952.9

Chapter 1

1.0 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 Revenue Services Lesotho (RSL) 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), 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.

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 because 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 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 (2022 version). 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.

Data collection

There is an inter- agency National Working Group for trade data in Lesotho and the group is made up of Revenue Services Lesotho, Central bank, Ministry of Finance and Bureau of Statistics (BOS); BOS for methodological guidelines and definitions on compilation of external trade statistics as well as analysis and disseminating the results and the RSL for data collection of exports and imports.

RSL as the main source of trade data therefore submit raw data; electronic data collected through the ASYCUDA system to BOS. Lesotho Highlands Development Authority supplies data on exports for both electricity and bulk water while LEC supplies data on electricity imports.

Data Processing

The software used for data capturing is EUROTRACE (SQL server). The data is received from RSL ASYCUDA in a form of a text file, 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 quarterly report is two months (60 days) after the reference period. 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

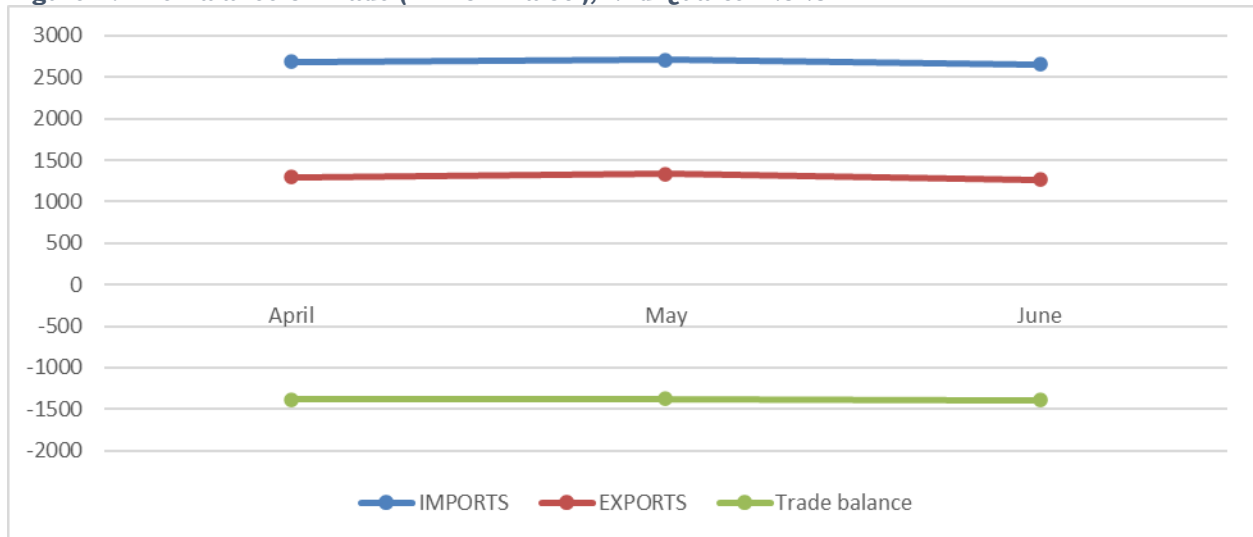
Balance of trade refers to the difference between the monetary value of a country's exports and imports over a certain period. A country has a trade deficit if its imports are more than its exports; the opposite scenario is a trade surplus.

Lesotho's structural disparity between import requirements and export capabilities resulted in a continuous trade deficit for the second quarter of 2026. Balance of trade tracking throughout the quarter exhibited strict stability with minimal fluctuation.

Figure 1 depicts Balance of trade for the 2nd quarter of 2026;

- **April Trade Balance deficit: M1,387 million** (Exports of M1,297M minus Imports of M2,684M).
- **May Trade Balance deficit: M1,377 million** (Exports of M1,336M minus Imports of M2,712M).
- **June Trade Balance deficit: M1,389 million** (Exports of M1,268M minus Imports of M2,656M).

Figure 1: The Balance of Trade (Million Maloti), 2nd Quarter 2026



Chapter 3

3.1 Lesotho Merchandise Imports

The imports data presented in this section pertain to the trend of imports for the 2nd quarter of 2026. It provides the 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 the 2nd quarter of 2026.

3.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Imports

Table1 shows the imported commodities in million Maloti by SITC categories for the 2nd quarter of 2026. There was a 4.0 percent increase in the value of SITCs imports from March 2026 to April 2026, followed by another 1.1 percent increase in May and a decrease of 2.1 percent in June.

Table 1: Distribution of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITC Categories, 2nd Quarter 2026

SITC	April	May	June
Food and live animals	521.2	534.2	506.2
Beverages and tobacco	80.8	65.1	65.1
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	76.6	52.9	56.7
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	538.5	636.0	546.5
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	11.7	13.4	16.3
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	174.4	186.3	226.0
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	480.7	478.1	547.3
Machinery and transport equipment	560.6	509.9	453.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	234.3	236.5	238.3
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	5.2	0.0	0.0
Total	2,684.1	2,712.3	2,656.2
Percentage change	4.0	1.1	-2.1

Note: Dash(-) denotes that there was no value for SITC, ZERO(0) denotes there is a value but too small

3.1.2 Percentage Composition of Imports

Table 2 shows the percentage share of the top imported SITC Categories (Standard International Trade Classification) for the 2nd quarter of 2026.

"Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials " (21.4 percent) and "Food and live animals " (19.4 percent) led total expenditure. Together they take 40.8% of total import spending and this indicates that a large part of Lesotho's import capital goes directly toward mineral fuel and Food.

Table 2: The Percentage Distribution of the Imports value by SITCs, 2nd Quarter 2026

Top SITC Category	Percentage Share	Observation
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	21.4	Crude petroleum and Refined diesel/gasoline
Food and live animals	19.4	Mainly Food
Machinery and transport equipment	18.9	Machinery and Motor vehicle
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.7	Iron and steel sheet
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	8.8	Ready-made apparel and Furniture and fixtures
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	7.3	Pharmaceuticals and Agricultural fertilizers

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.

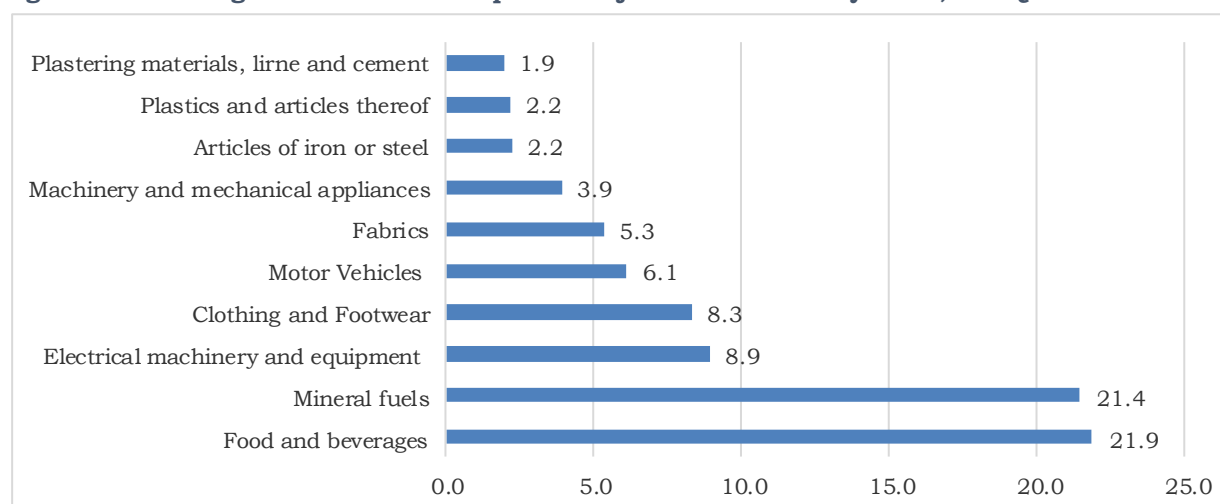
3.2.1 Imports by Major Commodities

Figure 2 Portrays top ten imported commodities by imports value for the 2nd quarter of 2026. The imported commodities were valued at M8,053 million for the 2nd quarter and “Food & Beverages” and “Mineral Fuel & Oils” contributed the highest percentage shares of 21.9 percent and 21.4 percent respectively while “Salt, sulphur; earths & stone; plastering materials, cement” contributed the least imported commodities with 1.9 percent.

Lesotho’s import profile reveals a high structural dependency on vital commodities that are highly vulnerable to international market shifts.

The Food and Fuel Burden; Together, "Food and Beverages" and "Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials" accounted for 43.3 percent of all money leaving the country. These items have inelastic demand; domestic economy remains highly exposed to regional supply issues and price shocks especially within the Southern African Customs Union (SACU) which accounts for M6, 616.3 million of the total imports.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Imported Major Commodities by value, 2nd Quarter 2026



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 exported (Imports) to Lesotho during the 2nd quarter of 2026.

3.3.1 Imports by Major Trading Partner Countries

Table 3 presents top ten partner countries by values of imports for 2nd quarter of 2026. Inbound trade exhibits high regional geographic concentration within the Southern African Customs Union (SACU), primarily driven by South Africa with inbound pipeline at 82.2% (M6,618.4 million), reflecting heavily integrated supply logistics. China stands as the largest extra-regional partner at 7.6% (M609.5 million), driven by electronics and textile manufacturing raw inputs. The Remaining international trade partners (including Japan at M151.9 million, USA at M116.0 million, India at M105.8 million, and Latvia at M46.2 million) hover below 2.0% each, showing minimal external integration.

Table 3: The Value (Million Maloti) of Imports by Major Trade Partners, 2nd Quarter 2026

Partner	Value	Percentage
South Africa	6,618.4	82.2
China	609.5	7.6
Japan	151.9	1.9
United States of America	116.0	1.4
India	105.8	1.3
Taiwan, Province of China	73.9	0.9
Latvia	46.2	0.6
Hong Kong	39.3	0.5
Zimbabwe	33.7	0.4
Viet Nam	26.5	0.3
Total	7,821.2	97.1

4.1 Lesotho Merchandise Exports

Information presented in this section relates to the trend in exports for the 2nd quarter of 2026. It provides quarterly percentages of exports, which give the magnitude of SITC categories by value, percentage distribution of exports value by major commodities and exports by major trade partners (direction of exports).

4.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Exports

Table 4 presents the value of exports by SITC categories for the 2nd quarter of the year 2026. Export tracking demonstrated strict stability over the course of the quarter, characterized by minimal volatility. A severe downward trend was observed under 'Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material,' which dropped drastically from M351.4 million in April to M268.1 million in May, and collapsed further to M91.2 million in June totaling to a 74.0% contraction across the quarter (industrial Contraction Alert).

Table 4: The Value of Exports (Million Maloti) by SITCs, 2nd Quarter 2026

SITC	April	May	June
Food and live animals	63.2	62.2	54.9
Beverages and tobacco	422.7	430.1	467.4
Crude materials, inedible, except fuels	15.5	22.8	22.1
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	0.5	1.0	0.1
Animal and vegetable oils, fats and waxes	0.0	0.3	1.5
Chemicals and related products, n.e.s.	2.2	2.8	2.7
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	351.4	268.1	91.2
Machinery and transport equipment	98.0	81.1	109.0
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	343.5	467.3	518.8
Commodities and transactions not classified elsewhere in the SITC	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	1,297.0	1,335.6	1,267.7
Percentage change	16.5	3.0	-5.1

4.1.2 Percentage Composition of Exports

Table 5 illustrates the percentage values of commodity categories (SITCs) exported in 2nd quarter of 2026. “Miscellaneous manufactured articles” were the most exported commodities contributing 34.1 percent of the total exports value, followed by “Beverages and tobacco” with 33.8 percent.

Table 5: The Percentage Distribution of the Exports value by SITCs, 2nd Quarter 2026

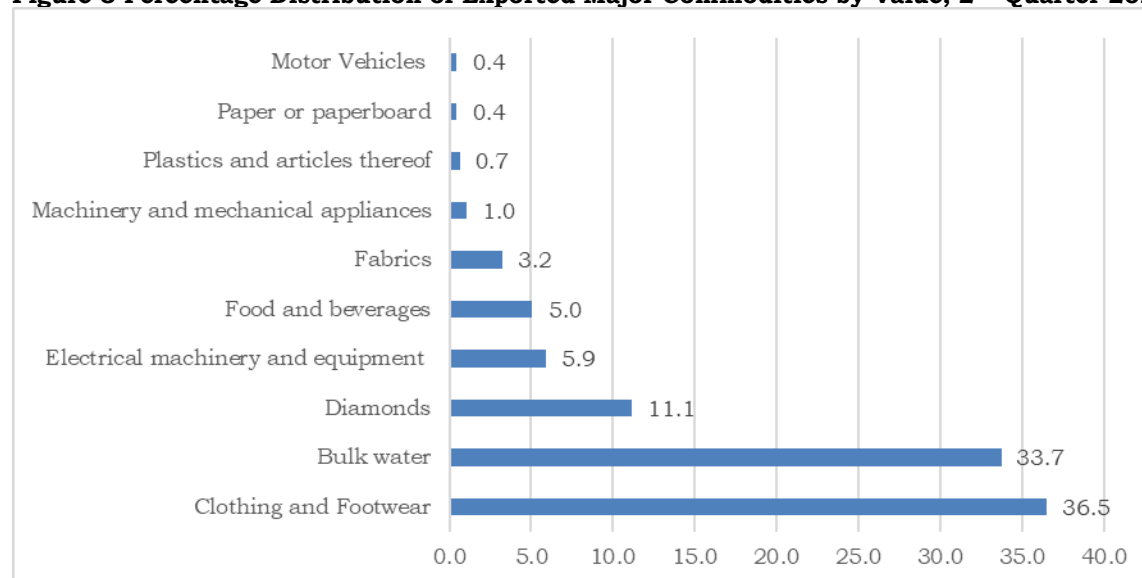
Top SITC Categories	Percentage Share	Observations
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	34.1	Mostly clothing & footwear
Beverages and tobacco	33.8	
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	18.2	Fabrics, leather goods
Machinery and transport equipment	7.4	Machinery and Motor vehicle

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”

4.2.1 Exports by Major Commodities

Lesotho's export profile is highly concentrated, driven primarily by Clothing and Footwear (36.5%) and Bulk Water (33.7%). Together, these two sectors act as the main anchors for formal employment and steady trade revenue. While Diamond mining contributes a substantial 11.1% of major exports (valued at M435 million via Belgium), its high value is tightly linked to volatile global luxury demand and international auction prices.

Figure 3 Percentage Distribution of Exported Major Commodities by Value, 2nd Quarter 2026

4.3 Destination of Exports

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

4.3.1 Exports by Major Trading Partner Countries

While South Africa remains the primary market (72.6%), Lesotho successfully leveraged international agreements and shipped 24.8 percent of its total export value to high-income global economies, specifically Belgium (11.1percent) and the USA (13.7 percent). The distribution highlighted the crucial importance of preferential global trade agreements and regional custom frameworks (like AGOA for textiles).

Table 6: The Value (Million Maloti) of Exports by Major Trade Partners, 2nd Quarter 2026

Partner	Value	Percentage	Strategic trade Driver
South Africa	2,831	72.6	Regional SACU integration & proximity
United States of America	535.5	13.7	AGOA provisions for duty-free textiles
Belgium	434.7	11.1	Global diamond distribution hub
Swaziland	37.2	1	Intra-SACU regional supply chains
Germany	31.2	0.8	Specialized European Union access agreements
Canada	9.1	0.2	
Botswana	6	0.2	Intra-SACU regional supply chains
United Arab Emirates	4	0.1	
Mexico	2.8	0.1	
Zambia	1.6	0	
Total	3,893	99.8	

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).

Annex I

Table 1: Total Value of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2nd Quarter 2026

Partner \ SITC	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	Total
Botswana	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	1	0	-	1
South Africa	1,430	211	100	1,693	41	445	1,054	1,013	632	0	6,618
Namibia	8	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	9
Swaziland	4	-	11	-	-	-	0	0	2	-	17
SACU	1,442	211	112	1,693	41	446	1,054	1,014	634	0	6,646
Mozambique	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	0	-	5
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Zambia	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Zimbabwe	-	-	34	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	34
SADC	1,442	211	161	1,698	41	446	1,055	1,014	634	0	6,702
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-	0
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	4	0	-	9
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Australia	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	23
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	0	-	2
Belgium	-	-	1	-	-	2	0	1	0	-	4
Brazil	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	18

Canada	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	0	-	2
Switzerland	-	-	0	-	-	0	1	1	0	-	3
Cameroon	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
China	2	-	3	4	-	25	306	241	30	-	610
Czech Republic	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0
Germany	7	-	-	-	-	4	1	13	1	-	25
Denmark	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
France	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	5	7
United Kingdom(UN of GB&North Irela	0	-	0	-	-	2	0	4	1	-	7
Ghana	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hong Kong	-	-	0	2	-	1	18	15	3	-	39
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0	-	-	1
India	4	-	-	10	-	41	44	1	6	-	106
Italy	-	-	1	-	-	-	0	2	1	-	3
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0
Japan	8	-	0	0	-	3	1	140	0	-	152
Kenya	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7

						-	1	5	-	1	-	
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	0	-		0
Kuwait	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		6
Cayman Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		0
Lithuania	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		5
Latvia	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		46
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-		0
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	-		0
Malaysia	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	-		2
Niger	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-		0
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-		0
Netherlands	-	-	4	-	-	1	0	0	-	-		6
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-		0
Oman	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		1
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-		0
Philippines	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	-		0
Pakistan	0	-	-	-	-	4	0	-	0	-		4
Poland	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-		0
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-		0
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-		0
Russian federation	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	14	0	0	-	-		14
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	-		2
Thailand	0	-	14	-	-	10	-	0	-	-		24
Turkey	-	-	1	-	-	0	0	0	0	-		1

Taiwan, Province of China	2	-	-	0	-	6	48	7	10	-	74
United States of America	0	-	0	-	-	18	0	75	21	-	116
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	0	0	-	27
WORLD	1,562	211	186	1,721	41	587	1,506	1,524	709	5	8,053

Table 2: Total Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2nd Quarter 2026

Partner \ SITC	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	Total
Botswana	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	6
South Africa	177	1,320	17	2	0	7	244	278	785	-	2,831
Namibia	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Swaziland	-	-	2	-	-	-	31	5	0	-	37
SACU	177	1,320	25	2	0	7	275	283	785	-	2,874
Madagascar	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Seychelles	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	0	-	2
Zimbabwe	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
SADC	177	1,320	25	2	0	7	275	284	785	-	2,876

United Arab Emirates	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	4
Netherlands Antilles	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Austria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	-	0
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Belgium	-	-	-	-	-	0	435	-	0	-	435
Benin	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Switzerland	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Chile	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
Serbia and Montenegro	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Czech Republic	0	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1
Germany	0	-	29	-	1	0	-	0	1	-	31
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
France	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Kingdom(UN of GB&North Irela	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	-	0
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

					-	-	-	-	0	-	
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
Croatia	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	1	-	1
Kenya	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	1	0	-	1
Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cayman Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Luxembourg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Latvia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	2	0	-	3
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0

Netherlands	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	-	0
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	0
Oman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russian federation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	0
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Sierra leone	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	0	0	-	0
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan, Province of China	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0
Ukraine	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States of America	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	532	-	536
Viet Nam	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0
WORLD	180	1,320	60	2	2	8	711	288	1,330	-	3,900

Note: Dash(-) denotes that there was no value for SITC, ZERO(0) denotes there is a value but too small