Kingdom of Lesotho

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FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS REPORT 2017

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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
MMB	Maluti Mountain Brewery
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 2017 the most imported commodities in Standard International Trade Classification categories were manufactured goods followed by mineral fuels. Lesotho's 2017 major trading partners for imports were Asian countries even though the highest value of imports originated from South Africa contributing 70.7 percent of the total imports.

For exports on the other hand, the SITC 8 and 6 (miscellaneous manufactured Articles and manufactured goods) were the most exported in 2017. A fluctuating trend was observed across the years from 2013 to 2017 with exported commodities contributing M14,145 million in 2017.The most exported commodities in 2017 were Clothes, footwear & textile and Diamonds, with 52.7 percent and 29.1 percent of the total exports value respectively. Lesotho's top trading partners in relation to exports in 2017 were South Africa (M5, 591 million), USA (M4,078 million) and Belgium (M4,006 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 in a country. Most of Foreign Trade information is extracted 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 (2012 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, Lesotho Stone that exports sandstone 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 are then transferred to the Master Unit whereby the updating and extraction of captured data are performed. After the two processes are completed the data are 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 we also do publication on our 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. Balance of trade for the period 2013-2017 is shown in figure 1.The lowest trade deficit was observed in 2014 and the highest trade deficit recorded in 2013.

Figure 1: The Balance of Trade ('Million Maloti), 2013-2017

Chapter 3

3.1 Lesotho Merchandise Imports

The imports data presented in this section pertain to the trend of imports for the period 2013 to 2017. It also provide 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 2017.

3.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Imports

Table1 portrays the imported commodities in million Maloti by SITC categories for the period of five years (2013-2017).The value of imports in 2013 was M17,760 million and declined to M17,741 million in 2014.In 2015 the value of imports increased by 13.5 percent and further increased by 17.5 percent in 2016. Through out the five year period the frequently imported commodities in Standard International Trade Classification categories were "manufactured goods", "Machinery and transport equipment" and "food and live animals".

Table 1: Distribution of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITC Categories, 2013-2017

SITC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Food and live animals	2,678	3,049	3,508	4,820	4,059
Beverages and tobacco	384	342	673	686	776
Crude materials (e.g. diamonds)	750	492	650	748	618
Mineral fuels	2,267	3,132	2,729	2,076	5,479
Animal and vegetable oils	139	145	155	421	166
Chemicals and related products	1,989	1,566	1,682	2,091	1,680
Manufactured goods	3,087	2,909	4,860	4,968	7,026
Machinery and transport equipment	2,964	3,651	3,641	4,531	4,180
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	3,494	2,411	2,169	3,298	3,884
Commodities not elsewhere classified	9	43	65	22	46
Monetary coins	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**17,760**	**17,741**	**20,132**	**23,662**	**27,916**
Percentage change	**35.3**	**-0.1**	**13.5**	**17.5**	**18.0**

3.1.2 Percentage Composition of Imports 2017

Figure 2 illustrates the percentage share of the imported commodities (Standard International Trade Classification: SITCs) for 2017. "Manufactured goods" are the most imported commodities (25.2 percent), followed by "Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials" category with 19.6 percent. Other goods were least imported commodities (11.8 percent).

Figure 2: The Percentage Distribution of the Imports value by SITCs, 2017

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 2017. Out of the total imported commodities, "Fuel" contributed the highest percentage share of 18.6 percent, followed by "Clothing, Footwear and Textiles" (18.0 percent). "Plastics and Articles" thereof contributed the least imported top ten commodities with 1.7 percent.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Imports Value by Major Commodities, 2017

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 2017.

3.3.1 Imports by Major Trading Partner Countries

Table 2 presents imports value in Maloti of major trade partners for 2017. The majority of Lesotho's top trading partners were Asian countries though they contributed less value comparatively to South Africa. Out of the total value (M27,915) of Lesotho's imported commodities in 2017; 97.4 percent (M27,198million) was contributed by major ten trade partners shown in table 2, with the highest share of the commodities value (70.7 percent) imported from South Africa. China contributed 14.7 percent of the imports imported to Lesotho while the rest of the countries contributed less than 10 percent each.

Table 2: The Value ('Million Maloti) of Imports by Major Trade Partners, 2017

	Value of Imports	
Trade Partner	**Maloti**	**Percentage**
South Africa	19,749	70.7
China	4,100	14.7
Taiwan	1,459	5.2
India	643	2.3
Japan	491	1.8
Zambia	189	0.7
Hongkong	181	0.6
Vietnam	142	0.5
Zimbabwe	128	0.5
U.S.A.	114	0.4
Total	**27,198**	**97.4**

Chapter 4

4.1 Lesotho Merchandise Exports

Information presented in this section pertains to the trend of exports for the period 2013 to 2017. 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 imports) for 2017.

4.1.1 Composition of Merchandise Exports

Table 3 presents the value of exports by SITC categories for the period 2013 to 2017. The table shows that exports value have been fluctuating from 2013 to 2017.In 2017 the value of exports was M14,154 million it had increased by 8.1 percent compared to that of the previous year which was M13,098 million. A fluctuating trend was observed across the years for the total exports value.

Table 3: The Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs, 2013-2017

SITC	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Food and live animals	245	179	119	1,078	318
Beverages and tobacco	658	639	627	0	912
Crude materials	206	4,376	2,814	656	947
Mineral fuels	3	4	2	7	8
Animal and vegetable oils	0	0	1	4	0
Chemicals and related products	9	9	8	12	21
Manufactured goods	279	294	261	4,400	4,703
Machinery and transport equipment	513	294	186	676	821
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	1,477	3,206	2,950	6,259	6,420
Commodities not elsewhere classified	0	3	6	7	3
Monetary coins	0	0	8	0	0
Total	**3,391**	**9,004**	**6,983**	**13,098**	**14,154**
Percentage change	**-39.2**	**165.6**	**-22.4**	**87.6**	**8.1**

4.1.2 Percentage Composition of Exports 2017

Figure 4 illustrates the percentage values of commodity categories (SITCs) exported in 2017. "Miscellaneous Manufactured articles" are the most exported commodities contributing 45.4 percent of the total exports value, followed by "manufactured goods classified chiefly by material" with 33.6 percent. "Other goods" contributed the least exports with 2.5 percent.

Figure 4: The Percentage Distribution of the Exports value by SITCs, 2017

4.2 Trade by Major Commodities Groups: Exports

Major commodity groups are formed by grouping related commodities together like 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 is shown in figure 5, from the figure it is observed that "Clothes, Footwear and Textile" contributed the highest share of exports (52.7 percent) followed by "diamonds" with 29.1 percent. "Sandstone" contributed the least to the top ten exported commodities with 0.2 percent.

Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Exports Value by Major Commodities, 2017

4.3 Destination of Exports

The sub-section provides information on the main destination of exported commodities from Lesotho to individual major trading partners. Data is presented in million Maloti and percentages for 2017.

4.3.1 Exports by Major Trading Partner Countries

The value of exports by ten major trade partners for 2017 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 (39.5 percent) destined to South Africa, U.S.A (28.8 percent) and Belgium (28.3 percent) respectively.

Table 4: The Value ('Million Maloti) of Exports by Major Trade Partners, 2017

	Value of Imports	
Trade Partner	**Maloti**	**Percentage**
South Africa	5,591	39.5
U.S.A.	4,078	28.8
Belgium	4,006	28.3
Swaziland	152	1.1
Germany	79	0.6
Canada	72	0.5
Botswana	23	0.2
Mauritius	21	0.1
Zimbabwe	15	0.1
New Zeeland	12	0.1
Total	**14,049**	**99.3**

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, *nes*
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, 2017

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
	SITC									
	Imports									
Botswana	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.23	3.79	0.92	0.50
Namibia	0.01	2.41	0.16	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.56	0.12	0.10
South Africa	4017.26	783.02	175.27	2564.01	164.75	1180.71	5670.43	3094.92	1979.39	27.80
Swaziland	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.37	0.05	0.49	8.67	0.02
SACU	**4018.25**	**785.44**	**175.43**	**2564.62**	**164.75**	**1183.16**	**5670.71**	**3100.76**	**1989.09**	**28.42**
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
Malawi	0.00	0.00	5.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Mauritius	3.34	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.71	0.74	0.28	0.94	0.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	3.54	111.65	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	191.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.31
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	129.81	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.27	0.00	0.00
SADC	**4021.59**	**785.44**	**505.71**	**2676.26**	**164.75**	**1183.93**	**5671.45**	**3101.38**	**1990.04**	**28.75**
	Exports									
Botswana	0.04	0.05	1.08	0.00	0.00	0.06	21.01	0.27	0.05	0.23
Namibia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.29	8.27	0.16	0.00
South Africa	297.65	912.05	896.59	7.73	0.00	3.90	499.10	803.12	2169.25	0.94
Swaziland	0.08	0.00	3.38	0.00	0.00	6.23	141.82	0.45	0.24	0.10
SACU	**297.77**	**912.11**	**901.06**	**7.73**	**0.00**	**10.19**	**662.21**	**812.10**	**2169.70**	**1.28**
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
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	21.05	0.01	0.00	0.00
Mozambique	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	1.43	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	1.80	0.00
Zambia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	2.40	2.36	0.25
Zimbabwe	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	14.88	0.00
SADC	**297.77**	**912.11**	**901.06**	**7.73**	**0.00**	**10.28**	**683.50**	**816.19**	**2188.75**	**1.53**

Table 2: Total Value of Imports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2017

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	14	0	1	0	0	0	3	2	3	5	0
Argentine	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
Australia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bangladesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Belgium	42	9	0	18	0	0	12	0	3	0	0
Brazil	36	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Botswana	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	1
Canada	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Switzerland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0
Ivory Coast	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	4,154	35	0	1	2,577	0	28	492	428	592	0
Germany	31	1	0	0	0	0	5	3	21	1	1
Denmark	23	1	0	0	0	0	15	2	4	1	0
Spain	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	10	0	0
France	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0
UK(UN of GB&North Irela	66	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	10	54	0
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hongkong	183	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	22	73	0
Indonesia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Ireland (Eire)	9	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	2
Israel	21	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	1	12	0
India	652	4	0	8	0	0	287	338	5	11	0
Italy	13	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	7	3	0
Japan	498	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	489	0	0
Kenya	63	0	0	7	0	0	55	0	0	0	0
Kampuchea	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Korea (South)	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	0
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	6	3	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Malawi	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Malaysia	14	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	0	1	0
Mozambique	115	0	0	4	112	0	0	0	0	0	0
Namibia	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Netherlands	25	0	0	1	0	0	20	1	3	0	0
Norway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Phillipines	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pakistan	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	2	0
Singapore	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	14	0	0
Senegal	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Thailand	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	21	2	1	0
Turkey	17	0	0	6	0	0	2	2	6	0	0
Taiwan	1,479	2	0	0	2	0	48	346	48	1,033	0
U.S.A.	115	34	0	0	0	3	3	7	39	27	1
Vietnam	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	108	0
South Africa	19,658	4,017	783	175	2,564	165	1,181	5,670	3,095	1,979	28
Zambia	192	0	0	192	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	130	0	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	**27,916**	**4,111**	**787**	**627**	**5,256**	**168**	**1,702**	**7,059**	**4,237**	**3,934**	**35**

Table 3: Total Value of Exports ('Million Maloti) by SITCs and Partner, 2017

		SITC									
Partner	**Total**	**Food & 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**
United Arab Emirates	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Australia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
Bangladesh	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Belgium	4,007	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,007	0	0	0
Brazil	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Botswana	23	0	0	1	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Canada	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	0
Ivory Coast	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Chile	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Czech Republic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany	78	12	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	45	0
Ethiopia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
UK(UN of GB&North Irela	9	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Hongkong	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
India	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Japan	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Kenya	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Madagascar	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Mauritius	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0
Mexico	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Malaysia	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Mozambique	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Namibia	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Nigeria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Netherlands	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
New Zeeland	12	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	1	0
Pakistan	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swaziland	152	0	0	3	0	0	6	142	0	0	0
Taiwan	9	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tanzania	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Uganda	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
U.S.A.	4,078	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	4,071	1
Vietnam	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
South Africa	5,590	298	912	897	8	0	4	499	803	2,169	1
Zambia	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Zimbabwe	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0
Total	**14,154**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**