CENTRAL BANK OF LESOTHO

LESOTHO MACROECONOMIC OUTLOOK: 2013 – 2015

Growth expected to remain fairly stable!!!

SUMMARY

- *Real GDP growth is expected to average 4.1 per cent over the medium term.*
    - *Construction is expected to be the main pillar of growth in Lesotho*
    - *Mining also expected to remain subdued in the medium term.*
- *Annual average inflation to remain fairly stable at an average rate of 4.8 per cent while money supply set to decelerate from 11.1 per cent to 6.4 per in the medium term.*
- *Fiscal balance projected to register an average surplus equivalent to 3.3 per cent of GDP over the medium term.*
- *The external sector projected to record an average surplus equivalent to 2.3 per cent of GDP; gross reserves expected to register 5.2 months in the medium term.*

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1. LESOTHO'S ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

1.1 REAL SECTOR

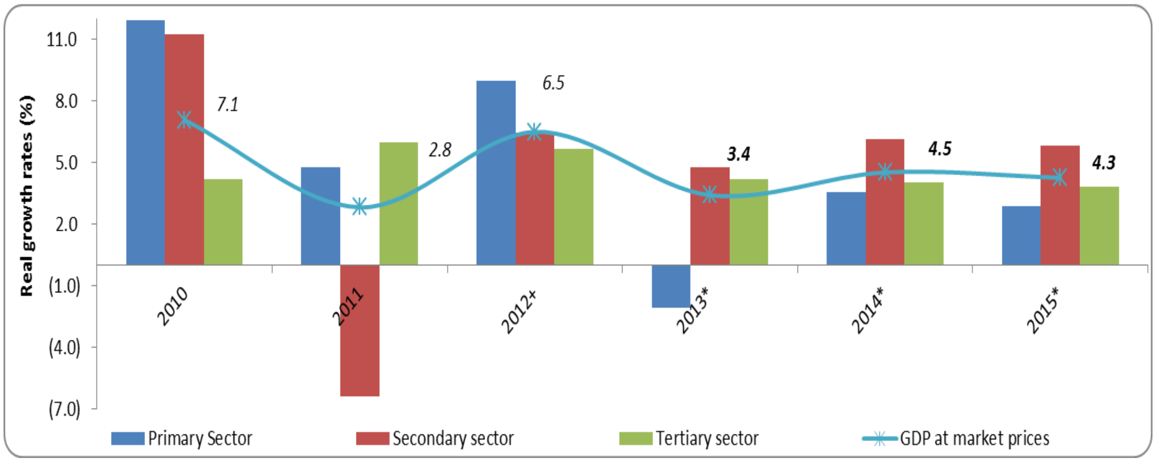
Following an average growth of 4.5 per cent registered over the past three years, domestic economic growth is set to subside over the medium term (2014 – 2016). Economic growth is expected to decelerate marginally and register an average growth rate of 3.2 per cent in the medium term. Lower growth performance is largely at the back of poor economic activities anticipated in the primary sector, particularly a fall in mining and quarrying economic activities.

The secondary sector is also anticipated to remain subdue as a result of weak economic performance in manufacturing subsector, especially the expected decline in textiles and clothing activities in the wake of uncertainty surrounding the renewal of AGOA. Building and construction activities are also expected to remain relatively weak, following the completion of major government capital projects.

es due to the expected decline in Growth is set to benefit largely from a relatively strong performance anticipated in the secondary sector. The growth of the sector is set to increase from 4.8 per cent in 2013 to 6.2 per cent in 2014 before subsiding to 5.9 per cent in 2015 as shown in figure 1 above. Building and construction sub-sector is expected to remain the mainstay of the secondary sector, while textiles and clothing sub-sector is set to rebound.

remain subdue activities are set y decelerated marginally until it registered 6.5 per cent in 2012. The deceleration in economic growth was largely due to a lower growth in secondary sector, particularly a fall in manufacturing sub-sector as textile and clothing industry lost international competitiveness in the US market. Primary sector also decelerated over the period 2010 – 2012, due to several challenges (including drought and higher cost of agricultural inputs) which affected crop production in Lesotho.

Figure 1: GDP Outlook



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In the medium term,

Building and construction sub-sector is expected to register impressive growth performance owing to an on-going construction of Metolong dam (including its related projects) and government building and construction activities. Private property development is also anticipated to give a thrust to the sub-sector. Favourable Rand/Dollar exchange rate is also anticipated to boost the confidence of the textiles and clothing industry.

The primary sector is set to remain subdued in the medium term owing to several agricultural challenges experienced since the beginning of 2013, including delayed onset of rains, occurrence of frost in the highlands, a mid-season dry spell, and pest infestation including army-worm infection. Mining and quarrying activities are projected to fall in 2013 before increasing at a fairly lower growth rate compared to the previous years (2011 – 2012). Unfavourable demand conditions in 2013 and capacity constraints facing the domestic mining industry emanating from limited energy supply, particularly electricity supply continued to remain the main stumbling block for the growth prospect of the industry.

Services sector is estimated to continue to grow though at a relatively lower growth rate compared to the previous periods. The sector is estimated to benefit from the increase in health and social works, transport and telecommunication and public administration sub-sectors. Moderate performance of financial and real estate and business service sub-sectors are also set to boost the sector.

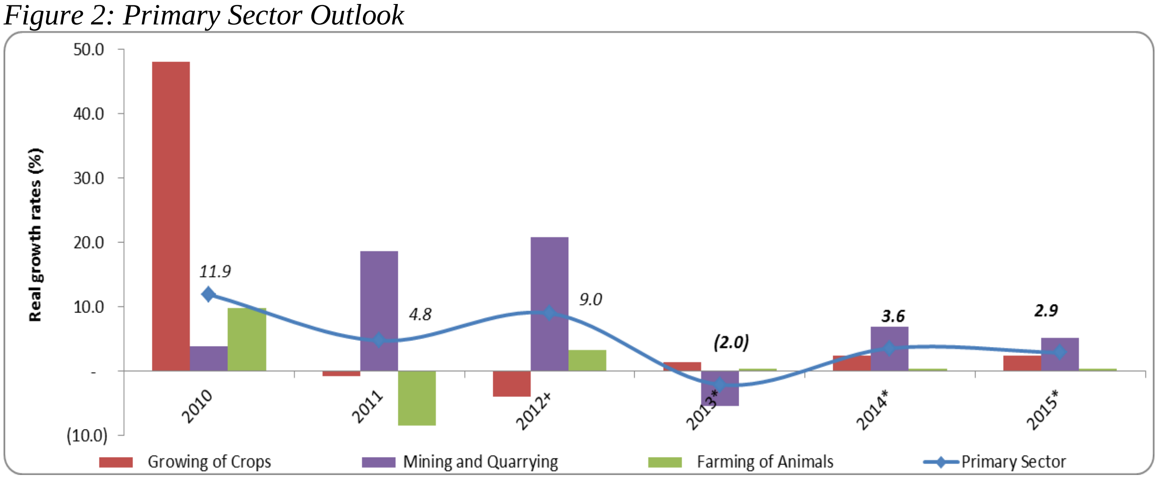
1.1.1 Primary Sector

The primary sector grew at an average growth rate of approximately 8.6 per cent over the period 2010 – 2012. The performance of the sector was mainly attributed to a relatively strong performance of the mining and quarrying sub-sector which recorded an average growth of 14.5 per cent. On the other hand, the agriculture, forestry and fishing sub-sector suffered from major setbacks including unfavourable weather conditions which started late 2010.

In terms of the outlook, the sector is projected to decline by 2.0 per cent in 2013 owing to a fall in mining and quarrying productivity. However, over the period 2014 – 2015 mining and quarrying activities are set to rebound and register an average growth rate of 3.3 per cent. To this end, the primary sector is set to increase from a negative growth of 2.0 per cent in 2013 to an average growth rate of 3.3 per cent over the period 2014 – 2015.

The positive outlook in mining and quarrying sub-sector is largely at the back of expected growth in global diamond market in the medium term. The key to recovery in rough diamond markets is the return of confidence in major jewellery diamond-buying economies, particularly the US, China and the Gulf. The sub-sector is also expected to continue to benefit from favourable exchange rate.

Figure 2: Primary Sector Outlook



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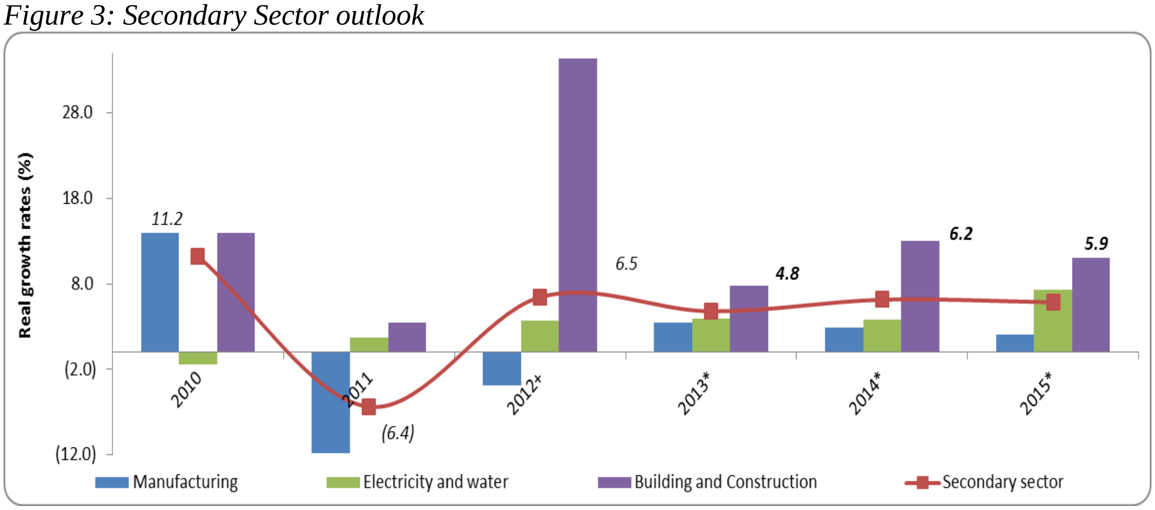
Agriculture, forestry and fishing activities are set to experience an average growth of approximately 0.9 per cent in the medium term. The sub-sector, particularly production of crops, is set to benefit from government initiatives to improve food security in the country. On the negative side, the growth performance of the crops sub-sector is likely to be negatively affected by several agricultural challenges such as delayed onset of rains, occurrence of frost in the highlands, a mid-season dry spell, and pest infestation including army-worm infection. Continues fall in grazing land and stock theft are set to affect the sub-sector negatively.

1.1.2 Secondary Sector

The secondary sector, which comprises the manufacturing, electricity and water, and the building and construction sub-sectors, registered an average growth rate of 3.8 per cent over the period 2010 – 2012. Manufacturing, particularly textiles and clothing sub-sector remained under strain in 2011 throughout 2012 due to gradual loss of country's competitiveness in the US market at the expense of lower cost producers (particularly Asian producers). Electricity and water also remained under stress during the same period. Building and construction grew substantially in 2012 owing to MCA-related construction activities and other government construction activities.

The outlook for the sector remains positive owing to relatively strong growth performance anticipated in building and construction activities. The sector is set to increase from 4.8 per cent in 2013 to 6.2 per cent in 2014 before subsiding to 5.9 per cent in 2015 as shown in figure 3 below. Manufacturing activities are expected to rebound in 2013 and register 3.4 per cent growth before slowing down in 2014 throughout 2015 from 2.8 per cent to 2.1 per cent. Textiles and clothing industry is expected to benefit from favourable Loti/US$ exchange rate. This has a potential to improve the country's international competitiveness in the international markets, particularly the US market.

Figure 3: Secondary Sector outlook



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Needless to say, fierce competition from low-cost producers from Asian countries such as China, India etc, (coupled with ever increasing domestic utility costs such as water and electricity) as well as potential loss of preferential provisions (in particular, uncertainty surrounding the renewal of AGOA beyond 2015) in 2015 are expected to exert downward pressure on the industry. This would be a huge blow for the country; without this extension, exports to the US are likely to collapse.

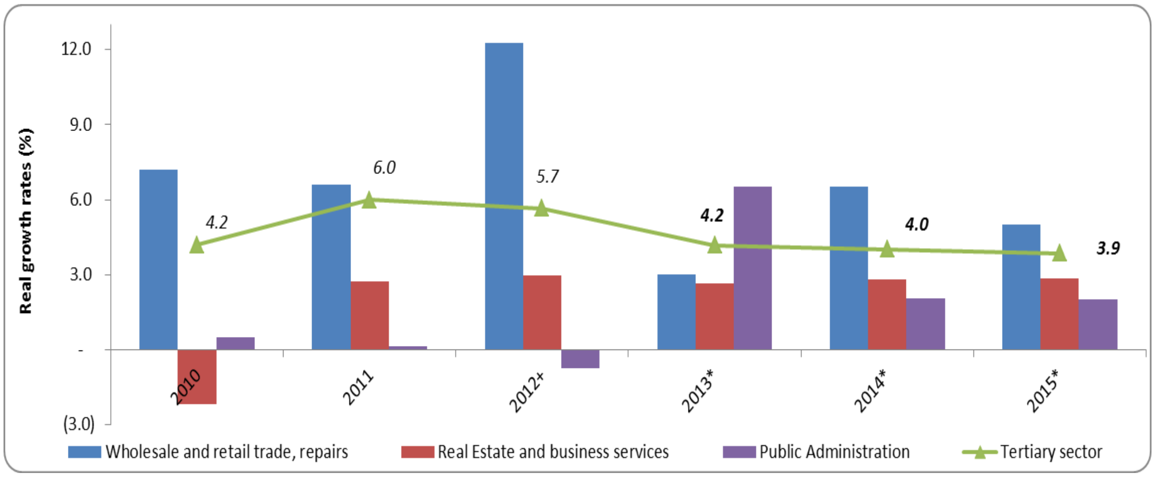
Building and construction sub-sector is projected to increase from 7.7 per cent in 2013 to 13.1 per cent in 2014 before subsiding to 11.0 per cent in 2015. Building and construction activities are expected to benefit from an on-going construction of Metolong dam (and its related projects) and government construction activities. In addition, the recent years have seen an increase in property development, both residential and commercial, in urban areas, especially in the capital city – Maseru. This is expected to continue in the medium term.

1.1.3 Tertiary Sector

After recording an average growth rate of 5.3 per cent over the past three years, the sector is estimated to grow at an average growth rate of 4.0 per cent in the medium term. The sector is estimated to benefit from the increase in wholesale and retail trade, transport and telecommunication, financial intermediation and public administration sub-sectors. Moderate performance of real estate and business service activities are also set to boost the performance of the sector.

Wholesale and retail trade repair sub-sector is projected to continue to benefit from expansion of shopping centers in the country, particularly the establishment of new shopping malls in capital city of Lesotho in 2012. The sub-sector is also set to benefit from low inflation environment expected over the next three years. On the other hand, the expected stagnation in the domestic labour market conditions continues to remain the downside risk to the growth prospects of the sub-sector.

Figure 4: Tertiary Sector outlook



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Transport and telecommunication activities are projected to grow at an average rate of 5.7 per cent while financial intermediation is set to increase at a constant rate of 5.0 per cent over the medium term. Transport and telecommunication is set to benefit from technological advancement largely in the form of introduction of the new products. The establishment of credit bureau, commercial court and other institutional arrangements geared toward reducing impediments to credit extension in the domestic credit market are expected to have positive impact on financial intermediation. The growing demand for new residential buildings as seen by increasing property developments in the urban areas is set to benefit real estate and business services.

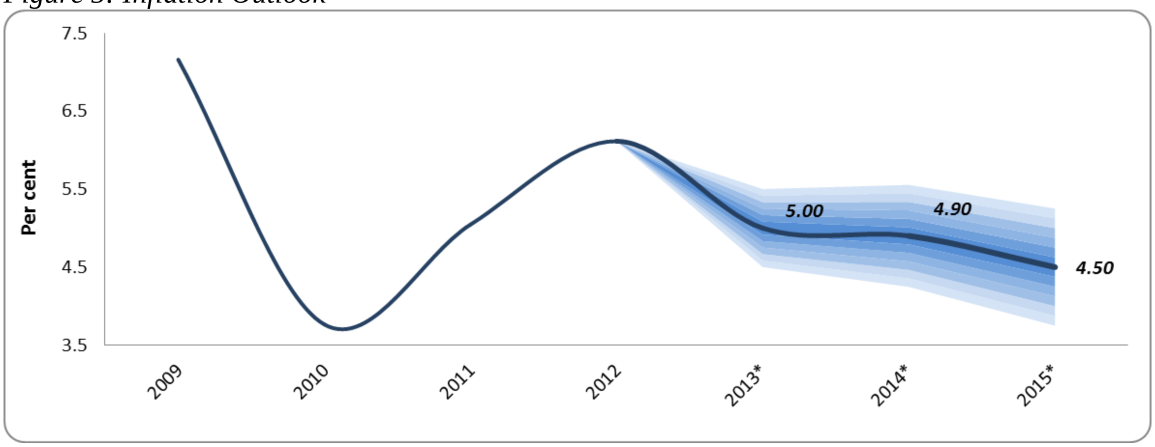
Public administration is estimated to record an impressive growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2013 as the government intensifies efforts to improve services delivery. Education sub-sector is expected to have reached a saturation point following the implementation of free primary education over the past years while health sub-sector is estimated to continue to benefit from health-related projects supported by the government and other international partners. Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC's) health sector projects implemented over the past five years of the compact are expected to continue to boost health outcomes.

1.2 PRICES DEVELOPMENTS

From a record high of 10.7 per cent realized in 2008, annual domestic inflation rate (measured by the annual change in the Consumer Price Index – CPI) declined gradually until it registered 3.8 per cent in 2010. Declining food and fuel prices, since the second half of 2008, was the major driving force behind the downward trend in inflation. In the subsequent years, domestic inflation rate accelerated until it recorded an average rate of 6.1 per cent in 2012. The increase in aggregate prices largely attributed to exogenous factors, particularly the surge in international food and fuel prices. Unfavourable weather conditions were the main reason behind the increase in international food prices.

In terms of the outlook, the annual inflation rate is projected to average 5.0 per cent in 2013, 4.9 per cent in 2014 and 4.5 per cent in 2015. Owing to the trade relations between Lesotho and SA, domestic prices are expected to remain in line with price developments in SA in the medium term. On the one hand, the imported inflation component of Lesotho inflation is expected to be influenced by the developments in the price of crude oil, international food prices and the depreciation of the loti against major currencies observed since the first quarter of 2012.

Figure 5: Inflation Outlook



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Following the recent decline in international crude oil prices during the second half of the year 2013, the international crude oil prices are set to continue to fall marginally over the medium term. The prices of international crude oil are expected to remain marginally below the levels reached during late October 2013. Owing to expected increase in global supply of international crude oil, there is likelihood that prices of international crude oil will follow a gradual and mild downward trend.

Furthermore, the international production of grains is set to rebound in the short term and with the higher stock-to-use ratios, international food prices are expected to remain subdued over the medium term. Exchange rate is expected to remain fair stable with a slim possibility of depreciation over the period 2013 – 2014. However, in 2015, the exchange rate is expected to appreciate and therefore reducing pressure on imported inflation.

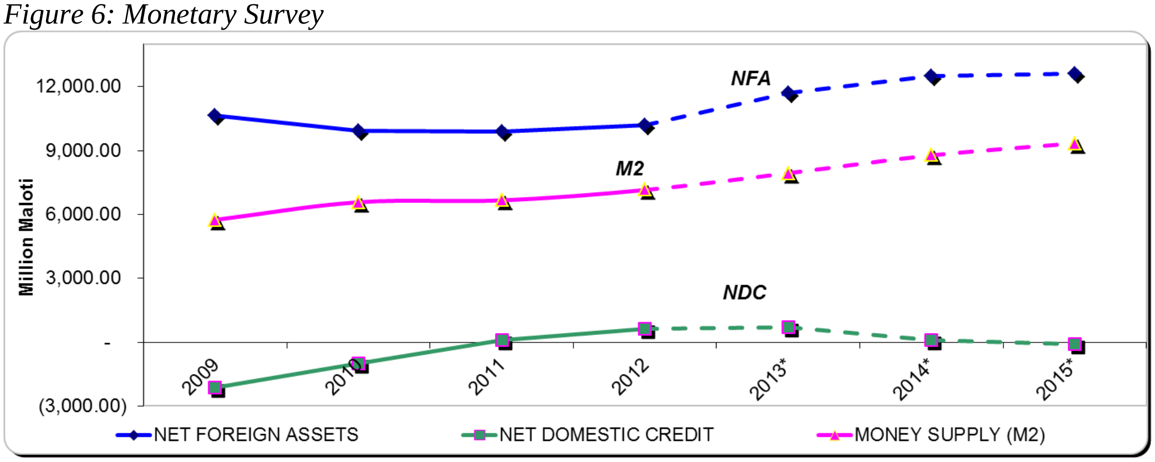
On the other hand, domestically generated inflation (mainly due to administered prices) is set to remain fairly stable over the medium term, with a possibility of marginal increase.

1.3 MONETARY DEVELOPMENTS

Broad measure of money supply (M2) grew by 7.3 per cent in 2012, in nominal terms, compared to 1.3 per cent observed in the previous year. The increase in money supply was largely due to an increase in net foreign assets, as Central Bank accumulated foreign reserves. The increase in private sector credit also boosted the increase in money supply during the review period.

In terms of the outlook, money supply is projected to increase by approximately 11.1 per cent and 10.5 per cent in 2013 and 2014, respectively. The increase in money supply largely reflects the increase in net foreign assets (particularly in 2013) and private sector credit. Net foreign assets are expected to increase by approximately 14.8 per cent and 6.6 per cent in 2013 and 2014, respectively as the Central Bank continues to accumulate foreign assets reflecting a relatively strong external sector position. Private sector credit, which is projected to increase by approximately 22.0 per cent over the medium term, is also set to boost the increase in money supply. On the other hand, the expected accumulation of deposits by the government is set to exert a downward pressure on money supply.

Figure 6: Monetary Survey



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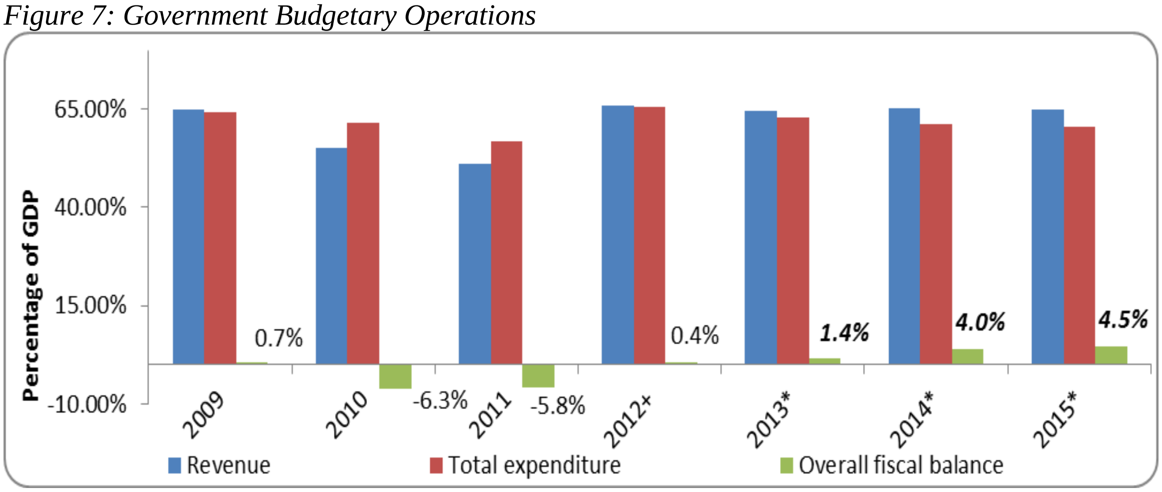
In the subsequent year, money supply is projected to register a growth rate of 6.4 per cent largely on account of an increase in net domestic assets, particularly domestic credit. The expected marginal increase in net foreign assets in 2015 is also set to boost the money supply. Nevertheless, continuous accumulation of deposits by the government is set to exert a downward pressure on money supply in 2015.

1.4 GOVERNMENT BUDGETARY OPERATIONS

Following the aftermath of the recent financial and economic crisis, government budgetary operations improved substantially and registered a surplus equivalent to 0.4 per cent of GDP in 2012. The surplus largely reflected an increase in total revenue, particularly SACU revenue, relative to total expenditures. SACU revenue rebounded and increased by 98.2 per cent in 2012. As a share of GDP, total revenue increased to 66.1 per cent in 2012; SACU revenue reached 26.8 per cent in 2012. On the other hand, total expenditures increased to 65.6 per cent in 2012; the increase mainly due to several capital projects, particularly building and construction activities.

In relation to the outlook, fiscal operations are projected to remain relatively healthy over the medium term. Government budgetary operations are set to register the overall surplus equivalent to 1.4 per cent of GDP in 2013 and an average surplus equivalent to 4.3 per cent of GDP over the subsequent years. This is largely at the back of expected increase in government revenue relative to the increase in total expenditures.

Figure 7: Government Budgetary Operations



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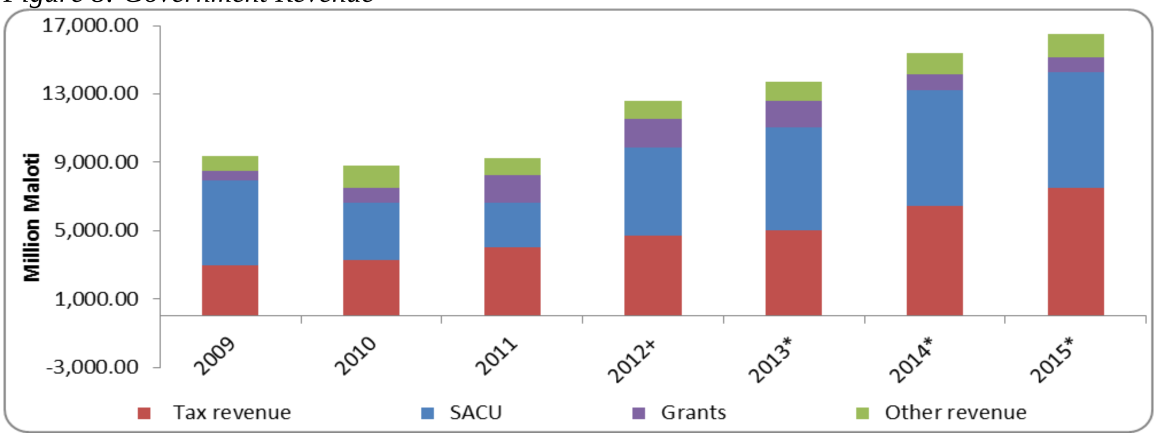
The total government revenue is projected to slow down from 36.9 per cent registered in 2012 to 8.7 per cent in 2013. The increase is expected to improve in 2014 before subsiding to 7.2 per cent in 2015. Total tax revenue is set to increase substantially in 2014 before subsiding marginally in 2015. The increase in SACU revenue is set to slow down over the medium term. As a share of GDP, total government revenue and SACU revenue are set to remain relatively stable at approximately 65.0 per cent of GDP and 28.0 per cent of GDP over the medium term.

Figure 8: Government Revenue



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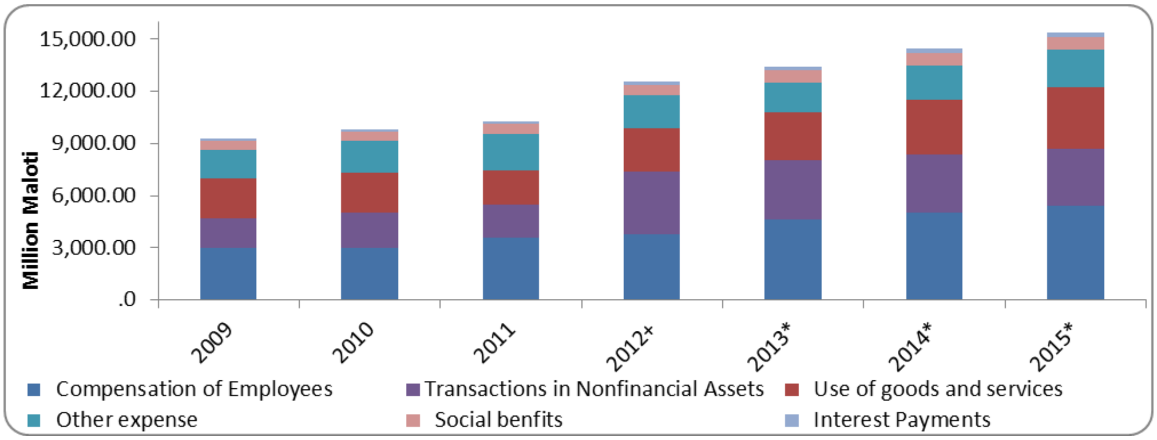
On the expenditure side of the fiscus, total government expenditures are expected to increase at a fairly stable rate of 7.0 per cent over the medium term. Compensation of employees is expected to increase substantial in 2013 following revision of government salary structure and efforts to improve service delivery during the financial year 2012/13. In the subsequent year, compensation of government employees is set to remain relatively stable at an average of 8.3 per cent. Following a substantial increase observed in 2012, non-financial assets is expected to decline over the medium.

Figure 9: Government Expenditures



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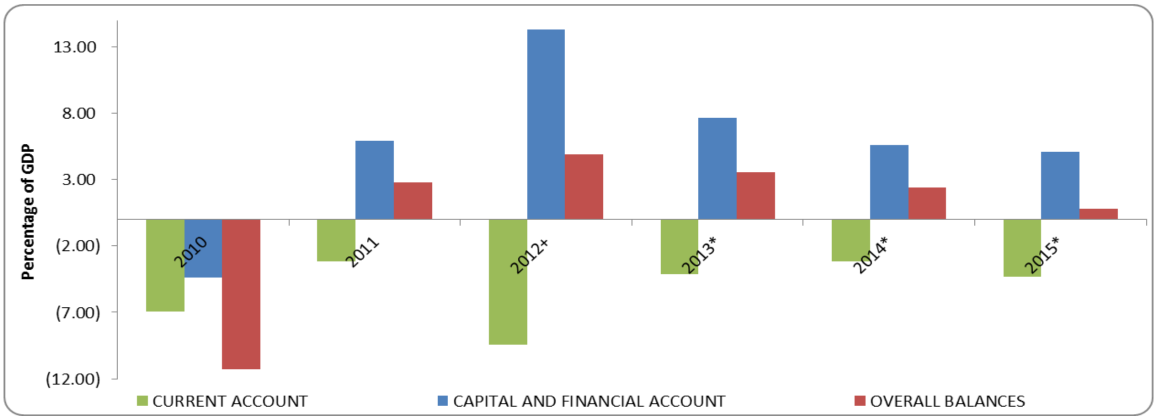
In percentage of GDP, total government expenditures are set to remain relatively stable at an average of 61.5 per cent of GDP over the medium term compared to 65.6 per cent observed in 2012. Compensation of employees is also expected to remain stable at an average of 21.4 per cent of GDP over the medium term.

On the financing side, the expected fiscal surpluses and net foreign loans are set to results in accumulation of government deposits (with the Central Bank) equivalent to an average of 6.0 per cent of GDP over the period 2013 – 2015.

1.5 External Sector Developments

The external sector position recorded a surplus equivalent to 5.0 per cent of GDP in 2012; an improvement from 2.8 per cent observed in the previous year. The improvement in the overall balance was mainly driven by an increase in capital and financial inflows, particularly government grants and loans endeavoured to finance among others Metolong projects, MCA-related projects and other government development projects. Capital and financial account registered net inflow equivalent to 14.3 per cent of GDP in 2012. The surplus was also supported by the gains derived from the depreciation of the local currency against the currencies of Lesotho's major trading partners. In months of import cover, gross official reserves increased marginally from 4.6 to 4.7 months of imports in 2012.

Figure 10: Balance of Payments



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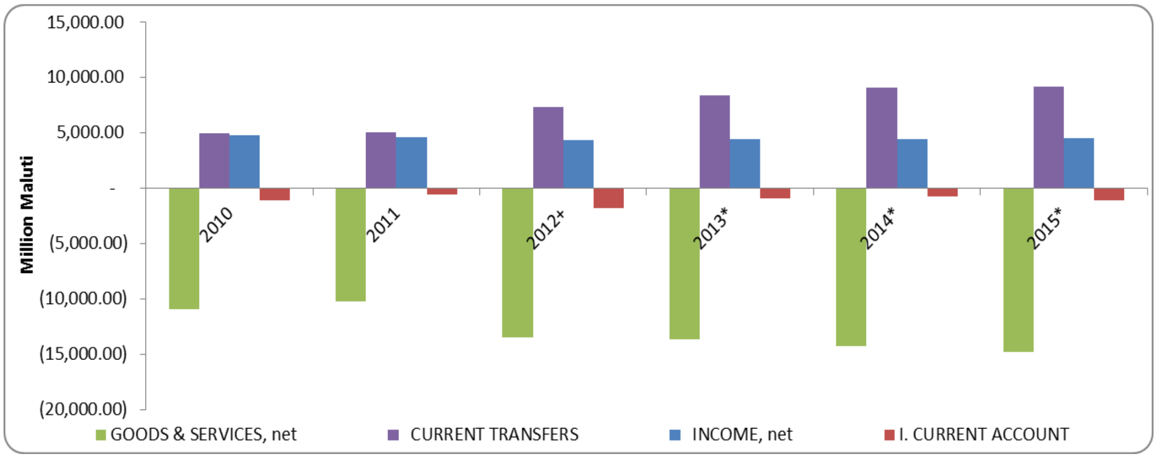
Looking forward, the external sector is projected to continue to register surpluses in the medium term. The surplus is set to narrow from 4.9 per cent of GDP in 2012 to 3.6 per cent of GDP in 2013. The narrowing of the overall surplus is largely at the back of the expected slowdown in net capital and financial inflows, particularly a decline in financial inflows. Capital and financial account is set to register net inflow equivalent to 7.7 per cent of GDP in 2013. Current account deficit is also expected to narrow from 9.4 per cent of GDP to 4.1 per cent of GDP in 2013; an improvement largely at the back of the expected increase in current transfers, particularly SACU revenue, and merchandise exports owing to a rebound in textile and clothing industries.

In 2014, the overall balance of payment surplus is expected to narrow to 2.4 per cent of GDP largely at the back of the expected slowdown in net capital and financial inflows, particularly a slowdown in government grants. Net capital and financial inflows are set to decline largely on account of the anticipated winding down of government capital projects such as Metolong and other developments projects which were largely financed through capital grants and loans. Current account deficit is set to continue narrowing in 2014 largely at the back of the expected increase in current transfers (particularly SACU revenue) and expected increase in merchandise exports owing to a rebound diamonds exports and continuous increase textile and clothing exports.

Figure 11: Current Account Balance



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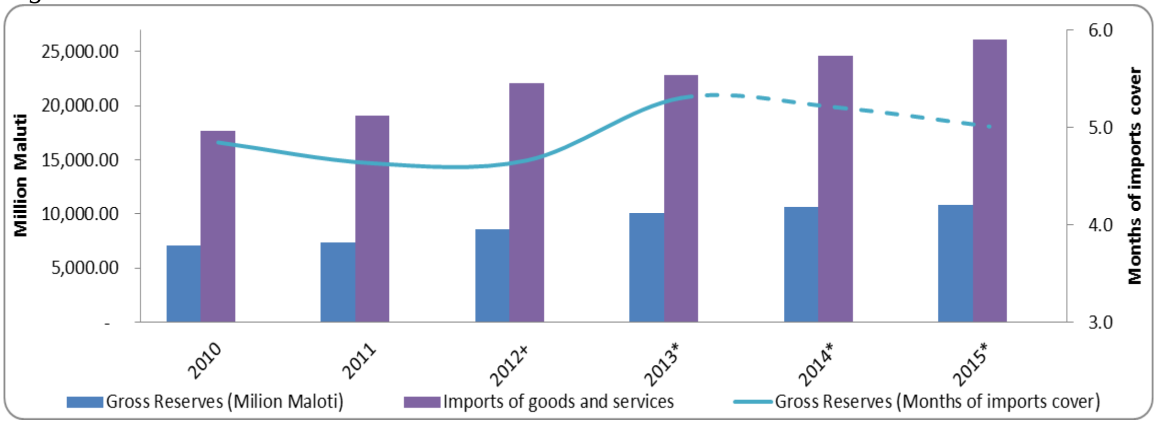
Further into the future, the overall balance is projected to register marginal surplus equivalent to 0.8 per cent of GDP in 2015. This is mainly at the back of the expected widening of the current account deficit coupled with a marginal slowdown in net capital and financial inflows. Current account deficit is expected to widen to 4.3 per cent of GDP in 2015 as net exports of goods and services continue to decline while current transfers slowdown. Merchandise exports are set to remain under pressure owing to the expected poor performance in the textiles and clothing industry in 2015. Domestic textiles and clothing sub-sector is likely to remain under pressure due to fierce competition from low-cost producers from Asian countries such as China, India etc, and potential loss of preferential provisions (in particular, uncertainty surrounding the renewal of AGOA beyond 2015) in 2015.

Capital and financial inflows are set to continue to decline in 2015 largely on account of the anticipated winding down of major government capital projects which were largely financed through government capital grants and loans. It is expected to register an inflow equivalent to 5.1 per cent of GDP in 2015 compared to 5.6 per cent in 2014.

Following an increase of 17.0 per cent in 2012, the gross international reserves are set to increase further in 2013 and register 18.0 per cent increase in 2013. Nevertheless, in the subsequent years, the increase in gross international reserves is expected to slow down to 6.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent in 2014 and 2015, respectively. The increase in official reserves reflects anticipated accumulation of foreign assets by the Central Bank supported by the expected increase in government deposit with the Bank consequent upon the projected government surpluses.

Figure 12: Reserve Assets



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In months of imports of goods and services, the gross official reserves are set to improve from 4.7 months of imports in 2012 to 5.3 months in 2013 as shown in figure 11 above. However, in the subsequent years, the gross official reserves are projected to decline marginally to 5.2 months and 5.0 months in 2014 and 2015, respectively.

1.6 Conclusion

Following impressive growth of 7.1 per cent registered in 2010, economic activity in Lesotho decelerated marginally and registered 6.5 per cent in 2012 largely due to deterioration in the secondary sector activities. The decline in the secondary sector activities was largely attributed to a fall in manufacturing sub-sector, particularly textiles and clothing and other manufacturing sub-sectors. Textiles and clothing industry remained under strain in 2011 throughout 2012 due to gradual loss of country's competitiveness in the US market coupled with weak economic activities in the US market. Primary sector also decelerated over the period 2010 – 2012, due to several challenges (including drought and higher cost of agricultural inputs) which affected crop production in Lesotho.

In the medium term, economic growth is expected to decelerate marginally and register an average growth rate of 4.1 per cent over the period 2013 – 2015. Growth is set to benefit largely from a fairly strong performance anticipated in the secondary sector. The secondary sector is set to benefit largely from a rebound in textiles and clothing sub sector as favourable Loti/US$ exchange rate continues to boost the confidence in the industry. Building and construction activities are also expected to register impressive growth performance, though lower than that of 2012, owing to an on-going construction of Metolong related projects as well as government building and construction activities. A rebound in mining and quarrying activities in 2014 is also set to boost domestic economic activity over the medium term.

After three years of acceleration, domestic inflation rate is projected to decline marginally from an average rate of 5.0 per cent in 2013 to 4.5 per cent in 2015 as crude oil and international food prices remains on a downward spiral. Money supply is projected to continue to increase in 2013 before subsiding slightly in 2014 throughout 2015. The increase in money supply in 2013 is mainly on account of the increase in net foreign assets (as the central bank accumulates foreign assets) and domestic credit (as financial institutions particularly commercial become aggressive in credit extension).

On the fiscal sector, the government is set to register an average surplus equivalent to 3.3 per cent of GDP over the medium term largely at the back of expected increase in government revenue relative to the increase in total expenditures. The external sector is projected to continue to register surpluses in the medium term. The surplus is set to narrow from 3.6 per cent of GDP in 2013 to 0.8 per cent in 2015. This is largely due to the expected widening of current account deficit consequent upon the expected fall net exports of goods and services. Capital and financial inflows are also set to decline largely on account of the anticipated winding down of major government capital projects which were largely financed through government capital grants and loans.

Following an increase of 17.0 per cent in 2012, the gross international reserves are expected to increase by 18 per cent in 2013 before subsiding to 2.0 per cent in 2015. In months of imports of goods and services, the gross official reserves are set to increase from 4.7 months in 2012 to 5.3 months in 2013. In the subsequent years, the gross official reserves are projected to decline marginally until it registers 5.0 months in 2015.

APPENDIX I: STATISTICAL TABLES

	Table 1. Real GDP growth rates					
	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
Primary Sector	**11.9**	**4.8**	**9.0**	**(2.0)**	**3.6**	**2.9**
Agriculture,forestry and fishing	**17.0**	**(3.1)**	**0.8**	**0.7**	**1.0**	**1.0**
Growing of Crops	48.1	(0.7)	(3.9)	1.5	2.5	2.5
Farming of Animals	9.8	(8.4)	3.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Services	(8.7)	4.3	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Forestry	4.5	18.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Mining and Quarrying	4.0	18.6	20.8	(5.3)	6.9	5.2
Secondary sector	**11.2**	**(6.4)**	**6.5**	**4.8**	**6.2**	**5.9**
Manufacturing	14.0	(11.8)	(3.9)	3.4	2.8	2.1
Food products and beverages	8.6	8.2	0.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Textiles, clothing, footwear & leather	15.7	(10.4)	(5.3)	3.4	2.5	1.4
Other manufacturing	13.1	(36.0)	(4.0)	2.6	2.6	2.6
Electricity and water	(1.4)	1.8	3.7	4.0	3.9	7.3
Electricity	2.1	5.5	0.1	5.4	5.1	5.4
Water	(3.0)	0.0	5.5	3.3	3.3	8.3
Building and Construction	14.0	3.5	34.4	7.7	13.1	11.0
Tertiary sector	**4.2**	**6.0**	**5.7**	**4.2**	**4.0**	**3.9**
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	7.2	6.6	12.3	3.0	6.5	5.0
Restaurants and hotels	2.6	4.2	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
Transport and Communication	9.1	8.0	10.9	5.6	5.7	5.7
Transport and storage	4.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8
Post and Telecommunications	12.0	10.5	14.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Financial intermediation	15.1	12.6	4.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Real Estate and business services	(2.2)	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
Owner-occupied dwellings	1.6	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.4
Business services;renting	(10.8)	4.4	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Public Administration	0.5	0.1	(0.8)	6.5	2.0	2.0
Education	5.8	1.6	(0.9)	1.9	1.9	1.9
Health and Social Work	2.6	48.3	30.2	7.0	7.0	7.0
Community, social and personal services	0.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.2
GDP at factor cost (Unadjusted)	7.1	2.3	6.3	3.5	4.5	4.3
Financial services indirectly measured	18.7	10.7	2.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
GDP at factor cost	6.9	2.1	6.4	3.4	4.5	4.2
Taxes on products	8.1	7.3	6.6	3.4	4.5	4.2
Subsidies on products	2.7	(5.0)	(0.3)	3.4	2.5	1.4
GDP at market prices	**7.1**	**2.8**	**6.5**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**4.3**
GDP at market prices(Excl. Mng & QRyng)	**7.2**	**2.1**	**5.7**	**4.0**	**4.4**	**4.2**

+Estimates; * Projection

Table 2. GDP by sector 2004 prices (In Million Maloti)	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
Primary Sector	**1,278.83**	**1,339.94**	**1,460.81**	**1,430.88**	**1,482.34**	**1,525.41**
Agriculture,forestry and fishing	816.68	791.74	798.36	803.77	811.80	819.99
Growing of Crops	240.91	239.26	229.97	233.42	239.26	245.24
Farming of Animals	460.81	422.12	435.98	437.49	439.24	441.00
Services	39.45	41.14	42.47	42.56	42.64	42.73
Forestry	75.52	89.22	89.94	90.30	90.66	91.02
Mining and Quarrying	462.15	548.20	662.45	627.12	670.54	705.42
Secondary sector	**2,714.53**	**2,542.03**	**2,706.11**	**2,836.01**	**3,010.62**	**3,186.85**
Manufacturing	1,703.66	1,503.15	1,444.33	1,493.65	1,536.06	1,568.03
Food products and beverages	283.10	306.40	308.79	320.84	333.36	346.36
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	1,124.37	1,007.29	953.67	986.16	1,011.15	1,025.08
Other manufacturing	296.18	189.45	181.88	186.65	191.56	196.59
Electricity and water	429.72	437.36	453.56	471.61	489.88	525.78
Electricity	138.66	146.24	146.34	154.32	162.18	170.95
Water	291.06	291.12	307.21	317.29	327.70	354.84
WASA	54.57	52.17		-	-	-
LHDA	236.49	238.96		-	-	-
Construction	581.15	601.52	808.22	870.74	984.67	1,093.03
Tertiary sector	**5,548.33**	**5,880.48**	**6,213.31**	**6,473.20**	**6,733.77**	**6,993.52**
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	715.24	762.49	856.11	881.96	939.57	986.75
Restaurants and hotels	120.00	125.01	128.37	129.90	131.44	133.00
Transport and Communication	823.55	889.71	986.45	1,042.12	1,101.37	1,163.79
Transport and storage	293.85	304.21	316.15	328.17	340.94	353.85
Post and Telecommunications	529.70	585.51	670.30	713.94	760.43	809.95
Financial intermediation	622.86	701.34	733.93	770.98	809.89	850.77
Real Estate and business services	1,284.50	1,319.68	1,358.80	1,395.00	1,434.06	1,475.09
Owner-occupied dwellings	927.28	946.65	972.62	993.45	1,016.55	1,040.98
Other real estate	357.22	373.03	386.18	401.54	417.51	434.11
Public Administration	967.07	968.24	960.91	1,023.65	1,044.55	1,065.48
Education	736.31	747.87	741.03	754.95	769.38	784.30
Health and Social Work	174.19	258.32	336.43	359.89	385.10	412.20
Community, social and personal services	104.62	107.83	111.28	114.77	118.41	122.14
GDP at factor cost (Unadjusted)	**9,541.70**	**9,762.45**	**10,380.23**	**10,740.09**	**11,226.73**	**11,705.78**
Financial services indirectly measured	(193.03)	(213.60)	(219.33)	(230.40)	(242.03)	(254.25)
GDP at factor cost	**9,348.66**	**9,548.85**	**10,160.89**	**10,509.69**	**10,984.69**	**11,451.53**
Indirect taxes on products	1,241.13	1,332.06	1,420.53	1,469.29	1,535.70	1,600.96
Subsidies on products	(120.98)	(114.91)	(114.61)	(118.52)	(121.52)	(123.19)
GDP at market prices	**10,468.81**	**10,766.00**	**11,466.81**	**11,860.46**	**12,398.87**	**12,929.29**
Factor Income, net	2,106.51	1,636.58	2,626.64	2,451.85	2,334.02	2,283.98
Real GNI	12,575.31	12,402.58	14,093.45	14,312.31	14,732.89	15,213.28
GNI - real growth	3.73	(1.37)	13.63	1.55	2.94	3.26
Population (Million)	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.91	1.92	1.92
Per capita GNI	6,647.17	6,538.57	7,407.05	7,496.02	7,687.10	7,905.54
Per capita GNI - real growth	3.49	(1.63)	13.28	1.20	2.55	2.84
Per capita GDP	5,533.69	5,675.78	6,026.58	6,211.87	6,469.29	6,718.68
Per capita GDP - real growth	6.84	2.57	6.18	3.07	4.14	3.85

Contribution to growth	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
GDP at market prices	**7.1**	**2.8**	**6.5**	**3.4**	**4.5**	**4.3**
Primary Sector	**1.4**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**(0.3)**	**0.4**	**0.3**
Secondary sector	**2.8**	**(1.6)**	**1.5**	**1.1**	**1.5**	**1.4**
Tertiary sector	**2.3**	**3.2**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**2.1**

+Estimates; * Projection

Table 3: GDP AT CURRENT PRICES (In Million Maloti)						
Table 3. GDP current prices	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
Primary Sector	**2,219.85**	**2,997.58**	**2,673.41**	**2,948.52**	**3,487.82**	**3,543.80**
Agriculture,forestry and fishing	**1,289.70**	**1,313.53**	**1,402.89**	**1,484.05**	**1,574.32**	**1,663.89**
Growing of Crops	378.81	443.90	489.45	521.64	560.88	600.77
Farming of Animals	733.14	664.99	700.28	737.85	777.10	815.32
Services	67.47	70.10	72.43	76.21	80.10	83.87
Forestry	110.29	134.54	140.73	148.35	156.25	163.93
Mining and Quarrying	930.15	1,684.05	1,270.51	1,464.47	1,913.50	1,879.91
Secondary sector	**3,424.72**	**3,616.01**	**4,104.93**	**4,516.42**	**5,088.69**	**5,563.47**
Manufacturing	1,929.61	1,915.86	1,968.99	2,127.80	2,311.78	2,372.18
Food products and beverages	407.46	473.15	517.35	564.42	615.17	667.94
Textiles, clothing, footwear and leather	1,132.83	1,161.28	1,163.13	1,248.34	1,352.93	1,330.72
Other manufacturing	389.32	281.43	288.51	315.04	343.68	373.52
Electricity and water	655.71	787.01	841.54	916.03	995.07	1,124.36
Electricity	117.12	126.59	121.67	135.37	149.29	167.34
Water	538.59	660.42	719.88	780.66	845.78	957.03
Building and Construction	839.39	913.14	1,294.40	1,472.59	1,781.83	2,066.92
Metolong Dam	1.00	206.59		151.50	321.83	235.06
Tertiary sector	**8,785.98**	**9,705.15**	**10,584.12**	**11,927.82**	**12,971.44**	**14,074.23**
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	1,143.50	1,327.04	1,611.37	1,743.03	1,947.87	2,137.73
Restaurants and hotels	182.27	202.41	188.63	198.07	207.77	217.12
Transport and Communication	982.51	1,085.27	1,225.20	1,355.12	1,498.17	1,649.56
Transport and storage	441.24	468.04	531.08	578.84	630.82	684.16
Post and Telecommunications	541.27	617.23	694.13	776.29	867.35	965.40
Financial intermediation	950.58	1,033.47	1,075.55	1,186.34	1,307.28	1,435.07
Real Estate and business services	1,839.31	1,984.70	2,148.01	2,314.94	2,495.84	2,682.23
Real estate	1,340.37	1,436.80	1,565.97	1,679.50	1,802.75	1,929.15
Business services;renting	498.95	547.90	582.04	635.44	693.09	753.08
Public Administration	1,767.29	1,788.60	1,898.52	2,492.08	2,658.84	2,871.23
Education	1,473.13	1,696.93	1,714.36	1,833.90	1,960.53	2,088.48
Health and Social Work	291.92	422.14	545.04	612.20	687.19	768.65
Community, social and personal services	155.45	164.59	177.44	192.15	207.96	224.16
GDP at factor cost (Unadjusted)	**14,430.55**	**16,318.74**	**17,362.46**	**19,392.76**	**21,547.95**	**23,181.50**
Financial services indirectly measured	(297.18)	(304.45)	(467.52)	(515.68)	(568.25)	(623.80)
GDP at factor cost	**14,133.37**	**16,014.30**	**16,894.94**	**18,877.09**	**20,979.70**	**22,557.71**
Taxes on products	1,795.30	2,046.70	2,219.48	2,410.45	2,642.84	2,879.14
Subsidies on products	-	-	-	-	-	-
GDP at market prices	**15,928.68**	**18,061.00**	**19,114.42**	**21,287.53**	**23,622.54**	**25,436.85**

+Estimates; * Projection

Current Prices - Million Maloti	Table 4. Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (In Million Maloti)							
	2008	2009	2010	2011+	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
Final Government Consumption Expenditure	4,958.98	5,740.43	6,023.94	6,310.22	7,212.14	8,639.81	9,477.77	10,136.92
Final Private Consumption Expenditure	13,808.41	14,883.91	16,408.05	18,128.28	19,028.73	20,337.49	21,893.73	23,152.55
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	3,756.05	3,695.51	4,087.92	4,331.04	5,602.55	5,986.29	6,498.57	6,941.12
Changes in inventories	(35.60)	(8.40)	328.52	(521.87)	(701.12)	-	-	-
Gross Domestic Expenditure	22,487.84	24,311.45	26,848.43	28,247.66	31,142.30	34,963.60	37,870.08	40,230.59
Exports of goods and Services	7,546.79	6,632.22	6,741.43	8,824.61	8,559.08	9,128.93	10,349.87	11,281.22
Diamonds	1,544.60	1,378.20	1,328.77	2,621.66	2,488.96	2,287.34	2,989.32	2,932.89
Textiles, clothing, footwear	3,780.18	3,125.23	3,146.54	3,517.56	3,410.19	3,670.55	3,978.05	3,912.77
Water	326.82	333.37	463.57	568.43	631.10	725.27	815.89	909.26
Less Imports of Goods and services	16,237.01	16,347.76	17,837.99	18,959.85	20,192.50	22,805.00	24,597.41	26,074.97
Expenditure on GDP	13,797.62	14,595.92	15,751.87	18,112.42	19,508.88	21,287.53	23,622.54	25,436.85
Discrepancy	(326.31)	(116.33)	176.81	(51.42)	(394.47)	0.00	0.00	0.00
GDP at market prices	13,471.31	14,479.58	15,928.68	18,061.00	19,114.42	21,287.53	23,622.54	25,436.85

+Estimates; * Projections

Table 5. Income and Outlay Account (In Million Maloti)								
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
GDP at market prices	**13,471.31**	**14,479.58**	**15,928.68**	**18,061.00**	**19,114.42**	**21,287.53**	**23,622.54**	**25,436.85**
Factor income from abroad, net	3,301.20	3,383.93	3,062.85	4,624.03	4,378.44	4,400.65	4,446.81	4,493.46
Receivable from the rest of the world	6,114.81	5,849.89	5,440.62	5,263.64	5,064.71	5,167.19	5,246.95	5,325.97
Payable to rest of the world	(2,813.60)	(2,465.96)	(2,377.77)	(639.60)	(686.26)	(766.54)	(800.14)	(832.51)
GNI	**16,772.51**	**17,863.52**	**18,991.52**	**22,685.03**	**23,492.86**	**25,688.18**	**28,069.36**	**29,930.31**
Transfers from abroad,net	5,743.93	6,150.73	4,916.73	4,554.37	7,133.32	8,105.78	8,968.75	9,098.19
Receivable from the rest of the world	5,861.95	6,274.35	5,044.50	4,683.75	7,211.10	8,187.45	9,054.42	9,187.72
Payable to rest of the world	(118.03)	(123.62)	(127.77)	(129.38)	(77.78)	(81.67)	(85.67)	(89.53)
National Disposable Income	**22,516.44**	**24,014.25**	**23,908.26**	**27,239.41**	**30,626.18**	**33,793.97**	**37,038.11**	**39,028.50**
Consumption	18,767.39	20,624.35	22,431.99	24,438.50	26,240.87	28,977.31	31,371.50	33,289.47
Savings	3,749.05	3,389.90	1,476.27	2,800.91	4,385.31	4,816.66	5,666.61	5,739.03
Of which Government Savings	1,823.76	1,393.76	605.49	7.45	2,371.18	2,481.45	3,468.99	3,628.18
Of which Private Savings	1,925.29	1,996.14	870.77	2,793.46	2,014.13	2,335.22	2,197.62	2,110.85
National Disposable Income	**22,516.44**	**24,014.25**	**23,908.26**	**27,239.41**	**30,626.18**	**33,793.97**	**37,038.11**	**39,028.50**
National Savings(% of GNI)	22.35	18.98	7.77	12.35	18.67	18.75	20.19	19.17
of which government savings	10.87	7.80	3.19	0.03	10.09	9.66	12.36	12.12
of which private savings	11.48	11.17	4.59	12.31	8.57	9.09	7.83	7.05
Consumption (% of GNI)	111.89	115.46	118.12	107.73	111.70	112.80	111.76	111.22

+Estimates; * Projections

Table 6: Government Financial Statistics (In Million Maloti)							
	2009	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
Revenue	***9,377.0***	***8,804.9***	***9,221.2***	***12,624.4***	***13,717.2***	***15,392.9***	***16,501.2***
Tax revenue	***2,999.80***	***3,292.15***	***4,015.03***	***4,681.57***	***4,994.13***	***6,456.72***	***7,476.91***
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	*1,765.22*	*1,867.73*	*2,133.01*	*2,566.59*	*2,538.27*	*3,595.53*	*4,268.72*
Taxes on goods and services	*1,142.64*	*1,341.43*	*1,459.67*	*1,842.82*	*1,986.41*	*2,358.18*	*2,586.01*
O/W Value-added tax	*1,008.55*	*1,203.95*	*1,287.25*	*1,624.02*	*1,776.87*	*2,087.63*	*2,291.11*
Grants	***590.45***	***881.88***	***1,605.61***	***1,700.62***	***1,549.59***	***904.71***	***872.56***
Capital	*590.45*	*783.91*	*1,041.60*	*1,504.22*	*1,252.91*	*823.71*	*763.88*
Other revenue	***873.07***	***1,313.82***	***995.67***	***1,079.31***	***1,141.03***	***1,242.24***	***1,335.55***
SACU	***4,913.69***	***3,317.01***	***2,604.89***	***5,162.91***	***6,032.49***	***6,789.19***	***6,816.19***
Expense	***-7,617.6***	***-7,776.2***	***-8,354.0***	***-8,930.2***	***-10,021.8***	***-11,100.2***	***-12,109.1***
Compensation of Employees	***-3,015.77***	***-2,987.02***	***-3,591.77***	***-3,753.27***	***-4,615.89***	***-5,005.53***	***-5,418.37***
Use of goods and services	***-2,307.95***	***-2,321.63***	***-1,908.67***	***-2,493.21***	***-2,757.43***	***-3,189.47***	***-3,562.07***
Interest Payments	***-119.26***	***-108.26***	***-134.63***	***-156.69***	***-218.02***	***-228.23***	***-221.50***
Nonresidents	*-58.50*	*-57.90*	*-63.26*	*-74.55*	*-93.52*	*-97.27*	*-91.64*
Subsidies	***-247.36***	***-247.66***	***-233.22***	***-249.84***	***-239.07***	***-238.93***	***-245.81***
Grants	***-888.92***	***-863.01***	***-960.18***	***-859.16***	***-779.47***	***-845.90***	***-924.69***
Social benfits	***-531.70***	***-519.90***	***-596.26***	***-593.50***	***-715.28***	***-730.71***	***-754.94***
Other expense	***-506.62***	***-728.75***	***-929.27***	***-824.51***	***-696.64***	***-861.39***	***-981.75***
Transactions in Nonfinancial Assets	***-1,663.9***	***-2,031.1***	***-1,916.6***	***-3,612.7***	***-3,394.5***	***-3,339.7***	***-3,250.1***
Net lending/borrowing	***95.5***	***-1,002.5***	***-1,049.4***	***81.6***	***300.9***	***953.0***	***1,142.0***
Transactions in Fin. assets & Liabilities (Financing)	***-730.7***	***-739.1***	***-1,203.5***	***69.6***	***300.9***	***953.0***	***1,142.0***
Financial assets	***264.5***	***-774.4***	***-808.8***	***910.1***	***962.5***	***1,656.2***	***1,423.4***
Domestic	***268.09***	***-774.44***	***-808.81***	***910.08***	***962.52***	***1,656.20***	***1,423.39***
Deposits	*268.07*	*-774.44*	*-808.81*	*910.08*	*962.52*	*1,656.20*	*1,423.39*
Central Bank	*100.78*	*-771.93*	*-806.56*	*930.11*	*963.35*	*1,656.20*	*1,423.39*
Liabilities	***-995***	***35***	***395***	***841***	***662***	***703***	***281***
Domestic	***-1,066.89***	***-139.23***	***331.01***	***319.74***	***230.93***	***110.00***	***20.00***
Foreign	***71.70***	***174.60***	***63.68***	***520.77***	***430.70***	***593.17***	***261.40***
Loans	*71.70*	*174.60*	*63.68*	*520.77*	*430.70*	*593.17*	*261.40*
Statistical Discrepancy	***-635.2***	***-263.4***	***154.1***	***11.9***			***-0.0***

+Estimates; * Projections

Table 7. Depository Corporation Survey (In Million Maloti)							
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013*	2014*	2015*
NET FOREIGN ASSETS	**10,651.58**	**9,942.80**	**9,905.65**	**10,210.57**	**11,716.76**	**12,494.23**	**12,606.50**
COMMERCIAL BANKS (CBs)	**2,986.69**	**3,799.95**	**3,209.50**	**2,486.70**	**2,886.70**	**3,086.70**	**2,986.70**
CENTRAL BANKS (CBL)	**7,664.89**	**6,142.86**	**6,696.15**	**7,723.87**	**8,830.05**	**9,407.53**	**9,619.80**
NET DOMESTIC ASSETS	**(4,907.56)**	**(3,367.99)**	**(3,246.01)**	**(3,061.89)**	**(3,777.47)**	**(3,717.52)**	**(3,267.21)**
NET DOMESTIC CREDIT	**(2,136.21)**	**(1,000.82)**	**106.99**	**639.67**	**688.62**	**103.62**	**(82.40)**
NET CLAIMS ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (CG)	(3,996.00)	(3,197.63)	(2,592.65)	(3,148.94)	(3,914.02)	(5,504.21)	(6,915.60)
by Central Bank	(4,353.35)	(3,639.68)	(3,292.81)	(3,986.06)	(4,632.70)	(6,288.90)	(7,712.29)
by Commercial Banks	357.35	442.05	700.16	837.12	718.69	784.69	796.69
CLAIMS ON OTHER SECTORS	**1,859.79**	**2,196.81**	**2,699.64**	**3,788.61**	**4,602.64**	**5,607.83**	**6,833.20**
Claims on private sector	1,859.79	2,193.83	2,687.00	3,778.16	4,602.78	5,607.98	6,833.35
by Commercial Banks	1832.758	2,166.75	2654.37	3,735.90	4,556.26	5,556.77	6,776.97
OTHER ITEMS NET & CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	**2,771.34**	**2,367.17**	**3,352.99**	**3,701.55**	**4,466.09**	**3,821.14**	**3,184.81**
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	2,383.88	2,120.72	3,032.96	3,610.03	4,374.56	3,729.62	3,093.29
Capital accounts - CBL	1,752.19	1,407.13	2,217.68	2,655.04	3,313.47	2,668.53	2,032.20
Capital accounts - CBs	631.69	713.59	815.27	954.99	1,061.09	1,061.09	1,061.09
OTHER ITEMS NET	387.46	246.45	320.04	91.52	91.52	91.52	91.52
MONEY SUPPLY (M2)	**5,744.03**	**6,574.81**	**6,659.65**	**7,148.68**	**7,939.29**	**8,776.71**	**9,339.29**
NARROW MONEY (M1)	4,176.40	4,985.99	2,801.07	3,476.25	3,871.46	4,296.12	4,626.08
OTHER DEPOSITS	1,567.63	1,588.82	3,858.58	3,672.43	4,067.83	4,480.59	4,713.21
SECURITIES OTHER THAN SHARES	-	-	-	-			
Velocity of Money	**2.52**	**2.42**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**
M1/GDP	**0.29**	**0.31**	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.18**	**0.18**

*+Estimates; * Projections*

Table 8: EXTERNAL SECTOR ACCOUNTS (In Million Maloti)						
	2010	2011	2012+	2013*	2014*	2015*
I. CURRENT ACCOUNT	***(1,102.01)***	***(575.13)***	***(1,798.39)***	***(872.95)***	***(750.97)***	***(1,093.42)***
GOODS & SERVICES, net	***(10,921.26)***	***(10,215.40)***	***(13,506.54)***	***(13,676.06)***	***(14,247.53)***	***(14,793.74)***
GOODS, net	***(8,003.00)***	***(7,124.29)***	***(10,331.65)***	***(10,262.71)***	***(10,648.90)***	***(11,107.01)***
Merchandise, exports	*6,392.68*	*8,457.40*	*7,999.13*	*8,559.47*	*9,755.55*	*10,608.84*
Agriculture	50.04	35.06	30.79	32.05	33.37	75.00
Diamonds	1,328.77	2,621.66	2,488.96	2,287.34	2,989.32	2,932.89
Textiles	3,146.54	3,517.56	3,410.19	3,670.55	3,978.05	3,912.77
Water distribution	463.57	568.43	631.10	725.27	815.89	909.26
Merchandise, imports	*(14,395.68)*	*(15,581.69)*	*(18,330.78)*	*(18,822.17)*	*(20,404.45)*	*(21,715.84)*
SERVICES, net	***(2,918.26)***	***(3,091.12)***	***(3,174.90)***	***(3,413.36)***	***(3,598.63)***	***(3,686.74)***
Transportation, net	*(473.17)*	*(515.88)*	*(700.24)*	*(785.85)*	*(824.98)*	*(862.76)*
Travel, net	*(1,795.87)*	*(1,892.68)*	*(1,654.86)*	*(1,761.06)*	*(1,861.64)*	*(1,966.06)*
Business services, net	*(243.38)*	*(361.57)*	*(411.15)*	*(431.71)*	*(452.86)*	*(450.59)*
Government services, net	*(240.58)*	*(157.86)*	*(216.02)*	*(226.82)*	*(237.94)*	*(236.17)*
INCOME, net	***4,826.95***	***4,624.03***	***4,378.44***	***4,400.65***	***4,446.81***	***4,493.46***
Compensation of employees, credit	*4,417.26*	*4,647.76*	*4,496.18*	*4,543.98*	*4,593.74*	*4,642.76*
Investment income, net	*(108.41)*	*(170.36)*	*(283.47)*	*(309.07)*	*(312.67)*	*(315.04)*
CURRENT TRANSFERS	***4,992.31***	***5,016.24***	***7,329.72***	***8,402.46***	***9,049.75***	***9,206.87***
Government, net	*3,810.64*	*3,723.09*	*5,981.72*	*6,986.66*	*7,564.15*	*7,653.96*
Rand compensation, credit	127.66	124.14	125.07	131.32	137.76	143.96
SACU, net	3,230.75	2,518.39	5,076.27	5,945.49	6,702.19	6,729.19
Budget Suport	97.97	564.00	196.40	296.68	81.00	108.68
Other sectors, net	*1,181.67*	*1,293.15*	*1,348.00*	*1,415.80*	*1,485.60*	*1,552.91*
II. CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	***(701.69)***	***1,076.66***	***2,739.11***	***1,629.60***	***1,328.44***	***1,305.69***
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	***642.36***	***844.56***	***1,274.01***	***1,011.19***	***570.14***	***498.91***
Government: Grants in budget, credit	783.91	1,041.60	1,504.22	1,252.91	823.71	763.88
FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	***(1,344.05)***	***232.10***	***1,465.10***	***618.41***	***758.30***	***806.78***
Direct investment in Lesotho, net	69.53	69.54	71.46	152.54	252.54	252.54
Other assets	*(1,155.46)*	*140.75*	*884.88*	*(517.29)*	*(38.57)*	*343.76*
Other liabilities	*(243.07)*	*37.42*	*525.03*	*999.60*	*560.18*	*226.52*
III. OVERALL BALANCES	***(1,803.70)***	***501.53***	***940.73***	***756.65***	***577.47***	***212.27***
IV. ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	***855.60***	***(629.68)***	***(139.77)***	***322.29***	***-***	***-***
V. RESERVE ASSETS	***1,211.38***	***(588.75)***	***(1,221.23)***	***(1,506.19)***	***(577.47)***	***(212.27)***
VI. VALUATION ADJUSTMENT	***(263.28)***	***716.90***	***420.27***	***427.25***	***-***	***-***
MEMO ITEMS						
	2010	***2011.00***	***2012+***	***2013****	***2013****	***2013****
Gross Reserves (Milion Maloti)	***7,133.92***	***7,350.63***	***8,571.86***	***10,078***	***10,656***	***10,868***
			0.17	***0.18***	***0.06***	***0.02***
Imports of goods and services	***17,662.69***	***19,040.01***	***22,065.63***	***22,805.00***	***24,597.41***	***26,074.97***
Gross Reserves (Months of imports cover)	***4.8***	***4.6***	***4.7***	***5.3***	***5.2***	***5.0***
In percent of GDP (unless indicated otherwise)						
CURRENT ACCOUNT	(6.92)	(3.18)	(9.41)	(4.10)	(3.18)	(4.30)
CAPITAL AND FINANCIAL ACCOUNT	(4.41)	5.96	14.33	7.66	5.62	5.13
OVERALL BALANCES	(11.32)	2.78	4.92	3.55	2.44	0.83

+Estimates; * Projections