



University of St.Gallen

Institute for Law and Economics



# SWISS TRADE MONITOR

Edition 11:  
Switzerland's Rise as a Global  
Coffee Capital

---

AUTHORS

Stefan Legge  
Ronny Oberholzer  
Jason Rosenthal

From insight to impact.

The images of the cover page were taken from Unsplash: <https://unsplash.com>

Suggested Citation (APA 8th edition):

Legge, Stefan, Oberholzer, Ronny, and Rosenthal, Jason (2024). *“Switzerland’s Rise as a Global Coffee Capital”*, Swiss Trade Monitor, 11th Edition, University of St.Gallen.

Date: March 15, 2024

Editor: Dr. Stefan Legge  
University of St.Gallen  
Institute for Law and Economics  
Head of Tax & Trade Policy  
Varnbuelstrasse 19  
CH-9000 St.Gallen  
[stefan.legge@unig.ch](mailto:stefan.legge@unig.ch)

Publisher: Institute for Law and Economics  
Tax & Trade Policy  
Varnbuelstrasse 19  
CH-9000 St.Gallen

Electronic Publication: <https://ile.unig.ch/>

## Key Findings

- Despite lacking plantations, Switzerland is a leading global player in the coffee production and trade. It exports more than three billion Swiss Francs worth of coffee per year, making it the most important product of its agricultural exports.
- International comparisons show that Switzerland is the second largest exporter of coffee in the world, by value. The difference in relative values of 26.8 USD/kg for coffee exports and 5.0 USD/kg for imports is substantial: Coffee experiences a remarkable value added to it during its processing in Switzerland.
- Switzerland's most important coffee *export* partners include countries in Europe, such as France, Germany or Spain. More recently, however, a rapid expansion of exports to North America is visible in the data. Its most important *import* partners include Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica and India.
- The substantial growth of Switzerland's coffee export sector is most likely driven by Nespresso, a subsidiary of Nestlé and the coffee producer famous for popularizing the capsule system.

## The Swiss Trade Monitor

Switzerland is a small open economy. The international exchange of goods and services is crucial for the nation's economic prosperity. The aim of the *Swiss Trade Monitor* is to document key trends in Switzerland's foreign trade. The eleventh edition provides an overview of Switzerland's coffee trade. The sources of trade data for this report are the Swiss Federal Office for Customs and Border Security (FOCBS) and UN Comtrade Database. Unless stated differently, the report exclusively considers the goods trade excluding gold and other precious metals (the FOCBS refers to this as "Total 1"). In addition, the report makes use of commodity price series from the IMF Primary Commodity Price System (PCPS) database and other auxiliary data.

# The Production of Coffee

Before analyzing Switzerland's role in the global coffee trade, a short summary of the steps required to produce coffee products is presented.<sup>1</sup>

1. Most of the coffee in the world comes from one of two plant species: the arabica with milder beans, accounting for 60–80% of total production, and the richer robusta beans, accounting for the rest. Coffee trees are planted and their fruits are harvested in many tropical and subtropical countries. The largest producers include Brazil, Vietnam and Colombia among others. After harvesting, the beans are processed according to either the wet or dry method and subsequently milled, recovering the final product: the raw beans of the fruit (known as green coffee beans).
2. Green coffee beans are then most often shipped to the next country where they are roasted and processed further depending on the method in which the coffee is prepared. The forms in which the final coffee products reach the consumer are manifold and include roasted whole or ground beans, instant coffee (usually freeze-dried), or roasted ground beans in single-serve containers (as tabs, pods or capsules) which are usually prepared in specific machines. The coffee is finally brewed using a variety of methods and served as a beverage.

Some key insights are relevant to note with regards to the world trade of coffee. Firstly, arabica beans are more expensive than robusta. This comes from the fact that arabica coffee trees are harder to cultivate and its beans have a higher quality. Robusta beans thus often appear in blends or instant coffee while arabica is used in specialty coffees. Secondly, while transport conditions are barely relevant when shipping green coffee beans, they become decisive once roasted. As the roasted beans lose their taste quickly, they need to enter the market and be sold close to their production site. This will be especially relevant when discussing Swiss export destinations.

Through the process of roasting, the coffee bean loses weight, which should be accounted and corrected for when comparing coffee trade statistics. The US Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimates a conversion factor of 1.19. That is, the weight of roasted coffee is multiplied by 1.19 to obtain its green bean equivalent.<sup>2</sup> We will use this conversion factor across the report to make coffee export and import quantities comparable.

---

<sup>1</sup>For a further reference, see National Coffee Association. *10 Steps from Seed to Cup*. <https://www.ncausa.org/about-coffee/10-steps-from-seed-to-cup>

<sup>2</sup>See the 2023 USDA Coffee World Markets and Trade Report: <https://fas.usda.gov/data/coffee-world-markets-and-trade>

# Switzerland and Coffee — An Overview

The role of coffee in Switzerland is extensive, both economically and socially. Not only does Switzerland consistently rank as a top coffee consumer based on per capita figures, the coffee sector represents a considerable share of Switzerland’s economic activity—for exports as well as domestic consumption.<sup>3</sup> Moreover, as part of Switzerland’s role as a global commodity trading hub, it is estimated that roughly 60–70% of the global coffee commodity trade flows through Switzerland.<sup>4</sup> Switzerland is also a world leader in the production of coffee machines, particularly automatic ones. As a 2024 report by Swissinfo mentions, Switzerland has a rich history and strong ecosystem in the manufacturing of coffee machines since the 20th Century. It is estimated that roughly 70% of all fully automatic machines originate from Switzerland.<sup>5</sup>

In 2023, the Swiss Federal Council ratified the International Coffee Agreement (ICA), aimed at promoting a more effective governance and fairer distribution across the global coffee value chain. As the Federal Council comments in a press release in 2022: “Swiss companies are substantially involved in the international coffee trade and some Swiss coffee roasters play a leading economic role at international level [*sic*]. That is why around ten percent of the world’s coffee export value is attributed to Switzerland. This makes Switzerland the world’s second-largest coffee exporter after Brazil in terms of trade value.”<sup>6</sup> The importance of coffee in Switzerland’s trade policy is also evident through its regular appearance in main import and export concessions of FTAs.<sup>7</sup>

Looking at Switzerland’s agricultural trade (products in HS chapters 01 to 24), it is apparent that coffee is the most dominant export product in this respect. In recent years, coffee made up a third of total agricultural export volumes (valued at around 3.3 billion Swiss Francs). In comparison, the share was negligible in 2000, standing at one percent of total agricultural exports. Coffee exports have also been responsible for the steady growth of agricultural export volumes since then, which have passed the ten billion Swiss Franc mark in 2022. We illustrate the developments since 2000 in the following two charts.

---

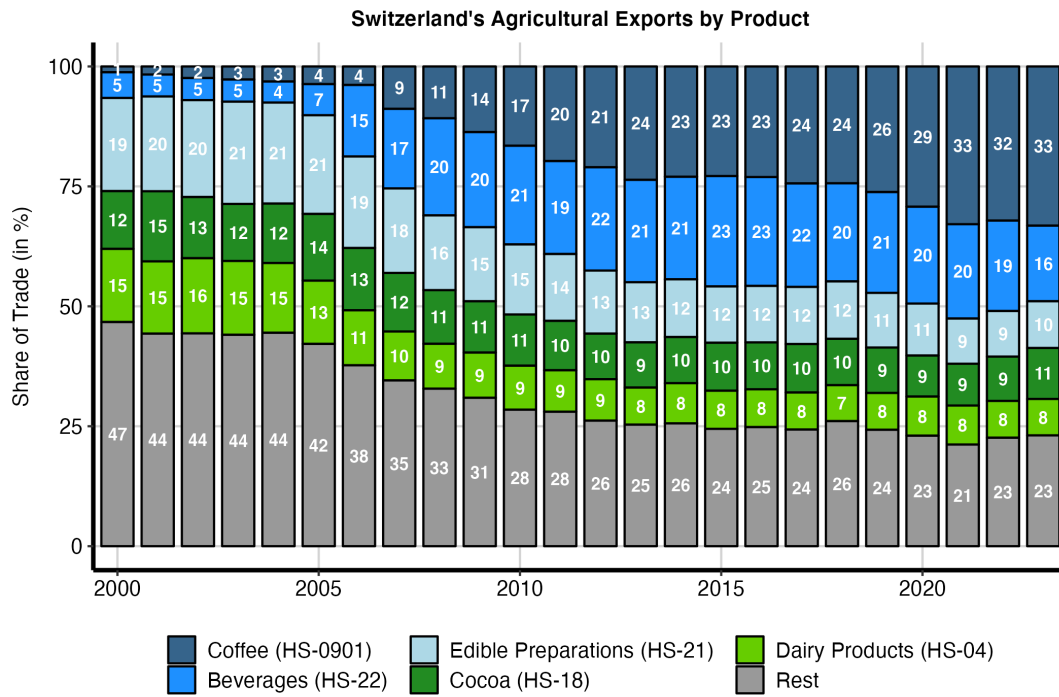
<sup>3</sup>For consumption data, refer for instance to the ICO’s historical consumption data: <https://www.ico.org/historical/1990%20onwards/PDF/4b-disappearance.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>See the 2017 Swissinfo article “Most cups of coffee contain a drop of Switzerland”: [https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/business/international-coffee-day\\_most-cups-of-coffee-contain-a-drop-of-switzerland/43558132](https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/business/international-coffee-day_most-cups-of-coffee-contain-a-drop-of-switzerland/43558132)

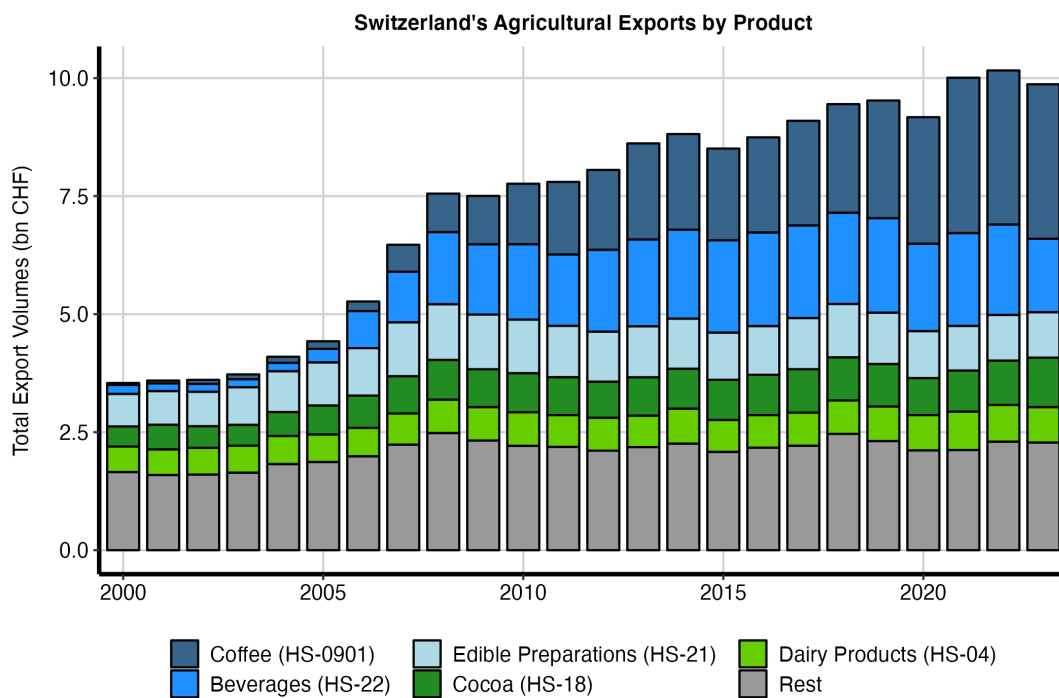
<sup>5</sup>For more information, refer to the 2024 Swissinfo article: <https://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/multinational-companies/your-favourite-coffee-was-probably-made-by-a-swiss-machine/73444319>

<sup>6</sup>See the press release by the Seco: <https://www.seco.admin.ch/seco/en/home/seco/nsb-news/medienmitteilungen-2022.msg-id-90520.html>

<sup>7</sup>For an overview, see the Federal Office of Agriculture’s webpage: <https://www.blw.admin.ch/blw/en/home/international/agrarmaerkte-und-agrarhandel/freihandelsabkommen/efta-abkommen.html>



*Note:* Annual shares of Swiss agricultural exports by top product groups in percent. Swiss agricultural exports cover products in HS chapters 01 to 24. Coffee is found in HS-0901 and demarcated from other products in HS-09. Source: FOCBS – Foreign Trade Statistics



*Note:* Annual volumes of Swiss agricultural exports by top product groups in billion Swiss Francs. Swiss agricultural exports cover products in HS chapters 01 to 24. Coffee is found in HS-0901 and demarcated from other products in HS-09. Source: FOCBS – Foreign Trade Statistics.

Switzerland’s strong position in the global coffee trade is shown in the table below. It ranks fifth in terms of average monthly trade volumes in million US Dollars, which is remarkable given the size of its economy. The implied unit values—in US Dollars per kilogram—are of particular interest. They are much higher for exports than for imports of Swiss coffee, reflecting the remarkable value added by domestic producers.<sup>8</sup>

In general, most countries with a large coffee trade volume are either green coffee producers (e.g., Brazil, Colombia, Vietnam) or they have a large domestic coffee market (e.g., US, Canada, France). Only Switzerland and, to a lesser extent, Italy, Germany and France have coffee processing industries that serve international markets (as seen by the diverging relative export and import values and high export volumes). In terms of export volumes though, Switzerland dominates the space with a monthly average of almost 128 million US Dollars.<sup>9</sup>

	Trade Volume (m USD)			Trade Volume (m kg)			Relative (USD/kg)	
	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports	Total	Exports	Imports
Brazil	367.4	3.7	371.1	377.6	0.4	378.1	1.0	11.3
U.S.	39.3	292.6	331.9	4.9	65.2	70.1	8.1	4.5
Germany	122.2	158.4	280.7	26.9	48.8	75.7	4.6	3.2
France	52.4	121.7	174.1	3.4	17.8	21.3	15.2	6.8
Switzerland	127.7	41.0	168.7	4.8	8.3	13.0	26.8	5.0
Italy	84.1	81.0	165.1	13.1	27.1	40.2	6.4	3.0
Colombia	111.2	8.2	119.4	30.2	4.5	34.8	3.7	1.8
Vietnam	101.6	5.3	106.9	43.6	1.5	45.2	2.3	3.4
Netherlands	38.8	56.4	95.3	6.6	12.2	18.8	5.9	4.6
Canada	25.6	60.1	85.7	3.5	11.8	15.3	7.4	5.1
Guatemala	71.3	0.1	71.4	16.3	0.0	16.3	4.4	5.7
Spain	13.5	47.1	60.6	2.6	14.1	16.7	5.1	3.3
UK	13.3	46.6	59.8	1.7	8.6	10.3	7.7	5.4
Japan	1.6	57.9	59.5	0.1	16.9	17.1	11.6	3.4
Poland	17.0	31.2	48.2	3.3	8.3	11.6	5.2	3.8

*Note:* The table shows average monthly coffee trade volumes between 2018 and 2023 (in million US Dollars and million kilograms) as well as the implied relative values (in US Dollars per kilogram) of the largest 15 countries, based on USD trade value, in decreasing order. Only the trade in HS-sections 0901.1X and 0901.2X is considered. Quantities of roasted coffee are corrected by a factor of 1.19 to ensure comparability in relative values. Source: UN Comtrade Database (trade data) & US Department of Agriculture (USDA; raw-roasted coffee conversion factor).

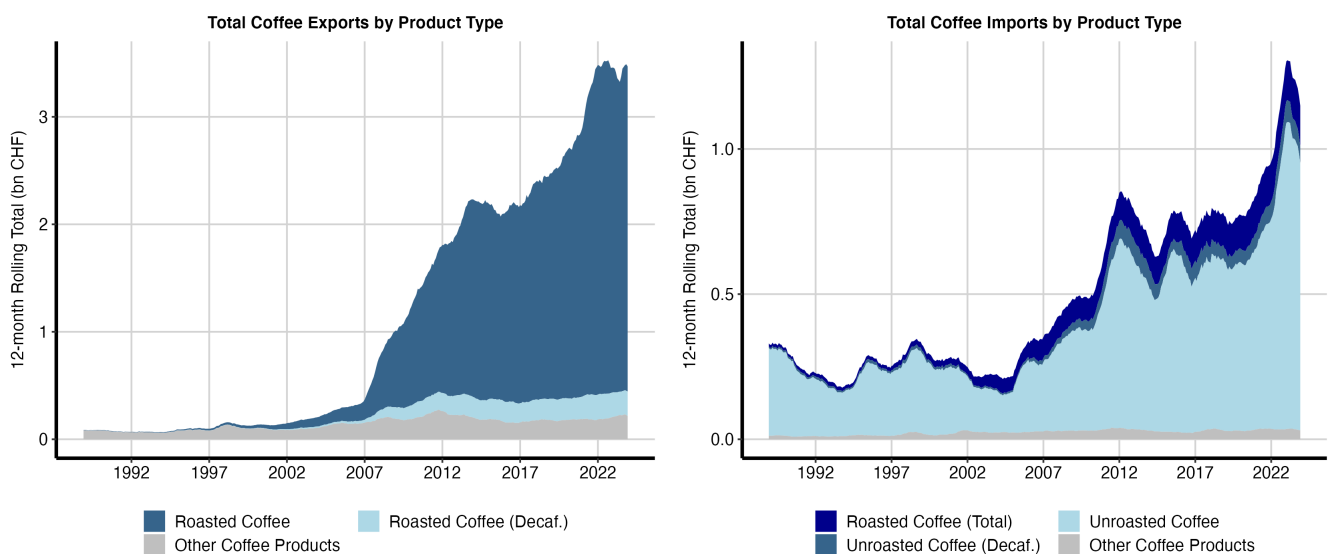
<sup>8</sup>There are some caveats concerning these observations. Firstly, total export volumes do not correspond to that of imports due to different measurement methods (FOB and CIF, respectively). Import values are believed to be more accurate because of required customs clearance procedures. Secondly, the further processing of coffee to a consumer product can include the addition of raw materials (e.g., aluminum for coffee capsules), which should not be counted in the added value of production but which are in the goods value of trade statistics.

<sup>9</sup>While Switzerland is the second largest exporter of coffee by *value*, it is dwarfed by other partners, especially green coffee producers, in terms of *quantity*. The table therefore includes a heterogeneous group of large coffee producers (e.g., Brazil), consumers (e.g., U.S.) and exporters (e.g., Switzerland).

## Trade by Product Types

What has been shown in the table before based on UN Comtrade data, can also be seen in the Swiss national trade statistics provided by the FOCBS. The figures below show Swiss coffee export and import volumes by product type in a 12-month rolling window. Clearly, the large differences in export and import values reflect the value added to convert the unroasted green coffee beans to a final consumer product, which mainly covers roasting and further processing depending on the final form of the product (see above). The figures show how Switzerland mainly imports unroasted green coffee and exports products of roasted coffee. Interestingly, around ten million Swiss Francs worth of roasted coffee is imported as well, primarily from neighbouring partners Italy, France and Germany (in the form of specialty coffee products for instance).

The surge of export volumes at the start of the 2000s was most likely driven by Nespresso's growth in popularity during that time. It was at the beginning of the 2000s that the company became a true household name, especially in Europe.<sup>10</sup> Nespresso's coffee capsules have always been exclusively produced in its Swiss production sites, whereby the surge in Nespresso's sales directly translates to higher export volumes.

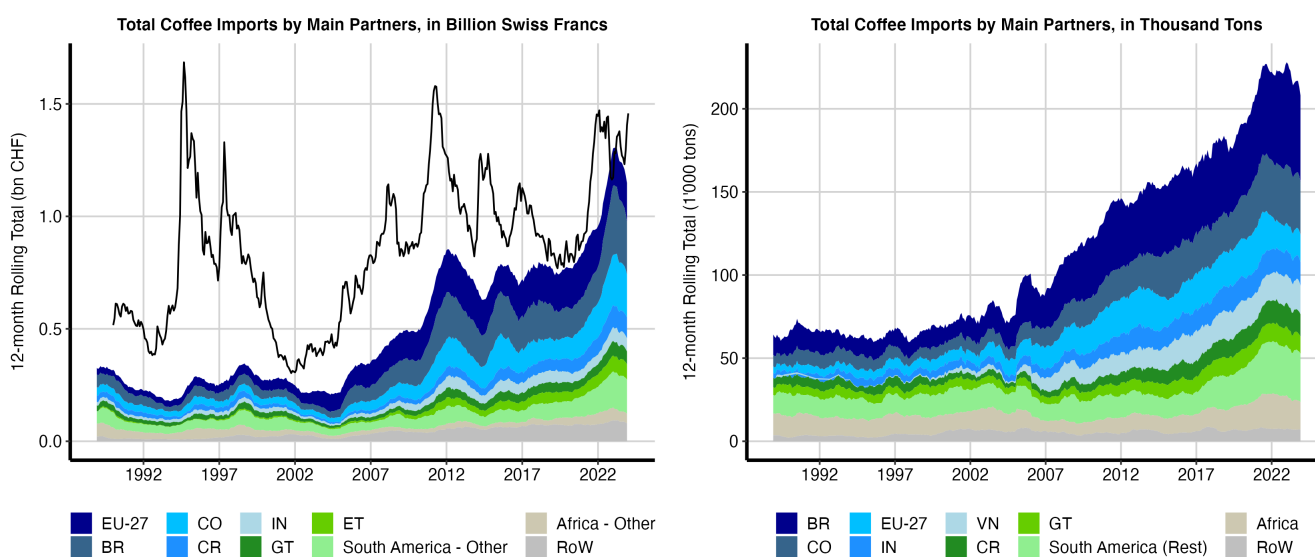


*Note:* The figures show Swiss 12-month rolling total coffee exports (left) and imports (right) by product types in billion Swiss Francs. Unroasted coffee refers to green coffee beans while roasted coffee refers to various final products. Other coffee products cover, among other things, soluble coffee (e.g. instant coffee) found in HS-2101.1X. The coffee trade is covered in HS sections 0901 and 2101.1. Source: FOCBS – Foreign Trade Statistics.

<sup>10</sup>Nespresso reached significant milestones during this time period as described on their website: <https://nestle-nespresso.com/our-history>. The widely known marketing campaign with George Clooney started in 2006.

## Trade by Partners

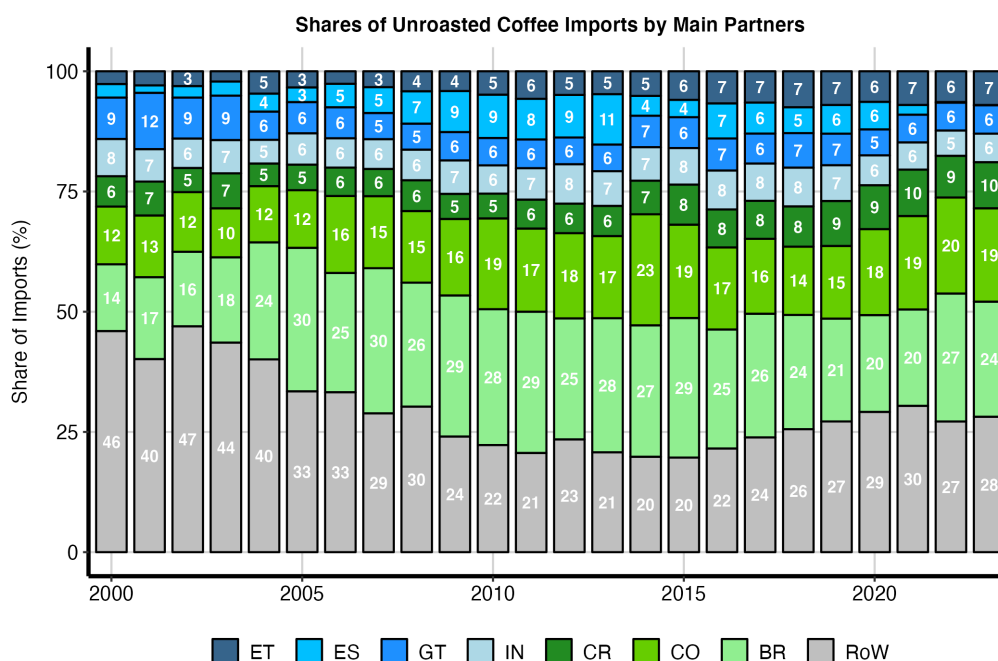
The figures below show Swiss imports both in nominal (by value) and real (by weight) terms by main trade partners. Note that imports of roasted coffee are included as well. Nominal imports are generally more volatile as they are affected by global coffee commodity prices (shown by the black line). The most important partners include Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica as well as the EU-27. Real imports have increased gradually and constantly for the last two decades, while more recently, there seems to be a contraction in import volumes.



*Note:* The figures show Swiss 12-month rolling total coffee imports in billion Swiss Francs (left) and thousand tons (right) from the most important trade partners. The black line on the left figure represents a coffee price index covering both arabica and robusta coffee prices. The coffee trade is covered in HS sections 0901 and 2101.1. Source: FOCBS – Foreign Trade Statistics (trade data) & IMF – Primary Commodity Price System (PCPS; coffee price index).

Focusing on unroasted coffee beans, the figure below shows annual import shares of the top coffee suppliers of Switzerland. The results are similar to those above, which is expected given that Swiss imports of roasted coffee are limited (see the previous section). Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica account for roughly half of total Swiss imports today and have done so for at least the last two decades. Smaller coffee suppliers include Guatemala, India, and Eritrea.<sup>11</sup>

<sup>11</sup>Interestingly, until recently, some of Switzerland's unroasted coffee imports came from Spain. The country is the only European producer of coffee, which is grown on the Island of Gran Canaria. For more information, see this article: <https://piccavey.com/spanish-coffee>



*Note:* Annual shares of unroasted coffee imports by top trade partners in percent. Unroasted coffee imports are recorded under HS-0901.1. Source: FOCBS – Foreign Trade Statistics.

Switzerland’s coffee exports only really took off in the 2000s, at a time when Nespresso started rapidly expanding into new markets. Before that, coffee exports were rather low and most unroasted coffee imports were presumably destined to supply the domestic market. That is not to say that Switzerland didn’t play a role already back then. With a relatively large coffee market itself, Switzerland often ranks on or near the top in average coffee consumption (see the first section).

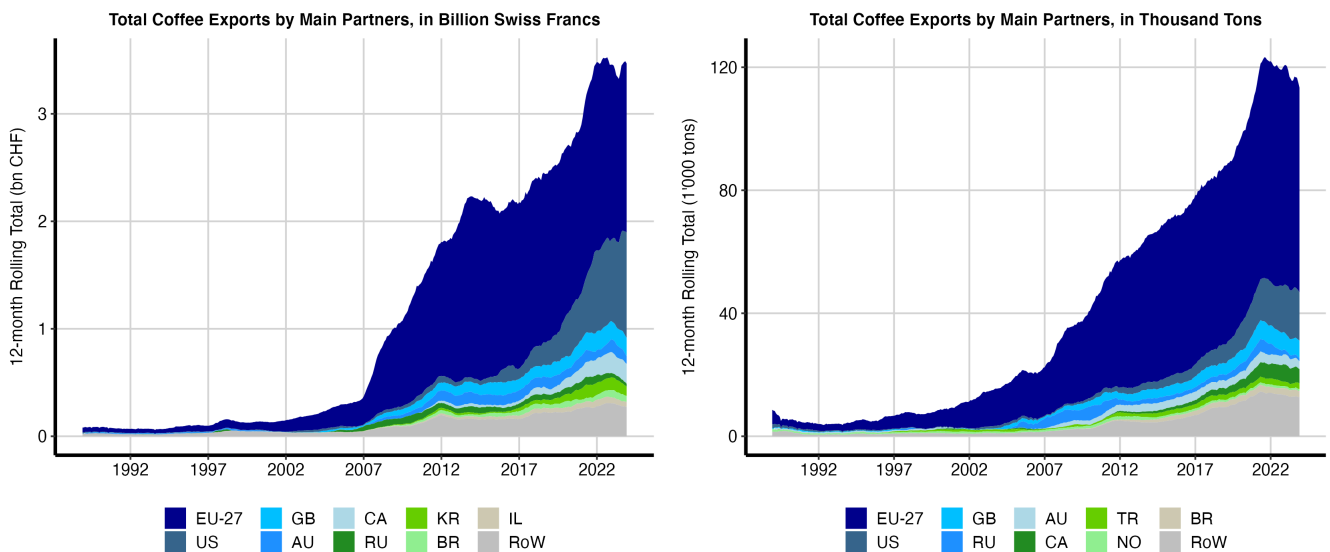
While it is not possible to distinguish between various types of coffee products in the data, exports are most likely driven by Nespresso and its rivals’ capsule exports. One fact supporting this view is that coffee in single-serve containers is often made to stay fresh, while whole bean or ground coffee can only be prepared by domestic roasters to limit substantial losses in quality. A 2011 report by the Zurich University of Applied Sciences (ZHAW) shows that Nespresso and Delica AG (part of Migros) are the two dominant coffee roasters in Switzerland with a prepared quantity of 40’000 and 14’000 tons of raw coffee per year, respectively. Other roasters are local roasting companies scattered across Switzerland.<sup>12</sup>

Several years ago, the EU-27 represented Switzerland’s most important export partner. Of its EU-27 partners, France, Germany, Spain and Italy are the largest export destinations. Nespresso and its capsule system established themselves mostly on the European market in the 2000s and

<sup>12</sup>The report was published in the magazine *Crema* in 2011 and can be found here: [https://www.zhaw.ch/storage/lspm/institute-zentren/icbt/analytische-chemie/analytische\\_technologien/coffee-excellence-center/medienberichte/archiv/2011-07-18-crema-schweiz.pdf](https://www.zhaw.ch/storage/lspm/institute-zentren/icbt/analytische-chemie/analytische_technologien/coffee-excellence-center/medienberichte/archiv/2011-07-18-crema-schweiz.pdf)

2010s. Recently, however, a greater share of coffee and products thereof are exported to the US and Canada. Nespresso has been attempting to enter the US coffee market over the last few years, especially through its *VertuoLine* product range launched in 2014.<sup>13</sup> Indeed, as the coffee in capsules stays fresh for a longer period, these goods can be shipped overseas without much concern. Many of Nespresso’s patents began to expire in 2012, which allowed competitors to enter the coffee capsule market. Nonetheless, Swiss coffee exports have remained robust to the opening of the market, with very solid growth in nominal and real terms in the late 2010s. Similar to the import side, exports have started stagnating since the beginning of 2021.

Swiss coffee exports thus largely depend on how well Nespresso and its Swiss competitors can keep their market share in the most important international coffee markets, most notably with high-margin products such as coffee capsules. The expiry of important patents of Nespresso marks the entry of competitors and the associated challenges for the incumbent in the capsule market.<sup>14</sup> Yet recent consumption trends—the emergence of cold brew coffee and the growing attention to sustainably and responsibly sourced coffee—demonstrate the vast opportunities for Switzerland’s coffee industry.



*Note:* The figures show Swiss 12-month rolling total coffee exports in billion Swiss Francs (left) and thousand tons (right) to the most important trade partners. The coffee trade is covered in HS sections 0901 and 2101.1  
Source: FOCBS – Foreign Trade Statistics.

<sup>13</sup>For more information on Nespresso’s entry into the US coffee market, see for instance the 2023 report by CNBC: <https://www.cnbc.com/2023/how-nespresso-is-taking-on-keurig-in-the-u-s-coffee-pod-market/>

<sup>14</sup>The French Autorité de la Concurrence (competition commission) was notified about possible exclusionary practices by Nespresso in technical and commercial aspects in the coffee capsule market. In 2014, the company subsequently agreed to commitments reducing the abuse of market power. For more information, see: <https://www.autoritedelaconcurrence.fr/en/communiqués-de-presse/4-september-2014-single-portion-espresso-coffee-machines>

## Appendix: HS Sections — Descriptions

1	Live Animals	49	Printed Books, Newspapers
2	Meat	50	Silk
3	Fish	51	Wool
4	Dairy Products	52	Cotton
5	Products of Animal Origin	53	Other Textile Fibers
6	Live Trees and Plants	54	Man-made Filan-Made Textile Materials
7	Edible Vegetables	55	Man Mad Staple Fibers
8	Edible Fruit and Nuts	56	Wadding
9	Coffee, Tea, Spices	57	Carpets
10	Cereals	58	Special Woven Fabrics
11	Products of the Milling Industry	59	Impregnated, Coated or Laminated Textile Fabrics
12	Oil Seeds	60	Knitted or Crocheted Fabrics
13	Lac, Gums, Resins	61	Articles of Apparel (knitted)
14	Vegetable Plaiting Materials	62	Articles of Apparel (not knitted)
15	Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	63	Other Textiles
16	Preparations of Meat or Fish	64	Footwear
17	Sugars and Confectionery	65	Headgear
18	Cocoa	66	Umbrellas, Walking Sticks
19	Preparations of Cereals, Flour	67	Prepared Feathers
20	Preparations of Vegetables	68	Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement
21	Misc. Edible Preparations	69	Ceramic Products
22	Beverages	70	Glass and Glassware
23	Residues and Waste of Food Industries	71	Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious Metals
24	Tobacco	72	Iron and Steel
25	Salt, Sulfur, Earths, and Stone	73	Articles of Iron or Steel
26	Ores, Slag, and Ash	74	Copper or Articles Thereof
27	Mineral Fuels and Oils	75	Nickel or Articles Thereof
28	Inorganic Chemicals	76	Aluminum or Articles Thereof
29	Organic Chemicals	78	Lead or Articles Thereof
30	Pharmaceutical Products	79	Zinc or Articles Thereof
31	Fertilizers	80	Tin or Articles Thereof
32	Tanning or Dyeing Extracts	81	Other Base Metals
33	Essential Oils	82	Tools, Cutlery
34	Soap	83	Misc. Articles of Base Metal
35	Albuminoidal Substances	84	Nuclear Reactors, Boilers
36	Explosives	85	Electrical Machinery
37	Photographic or Cinematographic Goods	86	Railway or Tramway Locomotives
38	Misc. Chemical Products	87	Vehicles
39	Plastics and Articles Thereof	88	Aircraft, Spacecraft
40	Rubber and Articles Thereof	89	Ships, Boats
41	Raw Hides and Skins	90	Optical, Photographic, Precision Instruments
42	Articles of Leather	91	Clocks and Watches
43	Furskins and Artificial Fur	92	Musical Instruments
44	Wood and Articles of Wood	93	Arms and Ammunition
45	Cork and Articles of Cork	94	Furniture
46	Manufactures of Straw	95	Toys
47	Pulp of Wood	96	Misc. Manufactured Articles
48	Paper and Paperboard	97	Works of Art

## Appendix: Trade Partners

ISO	Country	ISO	Country	ISO	Country
AE	Arab Emirates	GR	Greece	NI	Nicaragua
AF	Afghanistan	GT	Guatemala	NL	Netherlands
AL	Albania	GU	Guam	NO	Norway
AM	Armenia	HK	Hong Kong	NP	Nepal
AO	Angola	HN	Honduras	NZ	New Zealand
AR	Argentina	HR	Croatia	OM	Oman
AT	Austria	HU	Hungary	PA	Panama
AU	Australia	ID	Indonesia	PE	Peru
AW	Aruba	IE	Ireland	PH	Philippines
AZ	Azerbaijan	IL	Israel	PK	Pakistan
BA	Bosnia-Herzeg.	IN	India	PL	Poland
BD	Bangladesh	IQ	Iraq	PS	Palestine
BE	Belgium	IR	Iran	PT	Portugal
BG	Bulgaria	IS	Iceland	PY	Paraguay
BH	Bahrain	IT	Italy	QA	Qatar
BL	St Barthélemy	JM	Jamaica	RO	Romania
BO	Bolivia	JO	Jordan	RS	Serbia
BR	Brazil	JP	Japan	RU	Russia
BS	Bahamas	KE	Kenya	SA	Saudi Arabia
BW	Botswana	KG	Kyrgyzstan	SB	Solomon Islands
BY	Belarus	KH	Cambodia	SD	Sudan
CA	Canada	KR	South Korea	SE	Sweden
CD	Congo (RDC)	KW	Kuwait	SG	Singapore
CG	Congo, Rep. of	KY	Cayman Islands	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KZ	Kazakhstan	SK	Slovakia
CL	Chile	LA	Laos	SM	San Marino
CM	Cameroon	LB	Lebanon	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LK	Sri Lanka	SV	El Salvador
CO	Colombia	LT	Lithuania	SX	St Maarten
CR	Costa Rica	LU	Luxembourg	SY	Syria
CU	Cuba	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
CY	Cyprus	LY	Libya	TH	Thailand
CZ	Czechia	MA	Morocco	TM	Turkmenistan
DE	Germany	MD	Moldova	TN	Tunisia
DK	Denmark	ME	Montenegro	TR	Türkiye
DO	Dominican Rep.	MG	Madagascar	TW	Taiwan
DZ	Algeria	MH	Marshall Isl.	TZ	Tanzania
EC	Ecuador	MK	North Macedonia	UA	Ukraine
EE	Estonia	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
EG	Egypt	MM	Myanmar	US	USA
ES	Spain	MN	Mongolia	UY	Uruguay
ET	Ethiopia	MO	Macau	UZ	Uzbekistan
FI	Finland	MT	Malta	VE	Venezuela
FO	Faeroe Islands	MU	Mauritius	VG	Brit. Virgin
FR	France	MV	Maldives	VI	Amer. Virgin
GB	United Kingdom	MX	Mexico	VN	Viet Nam
GE	Georgia	MY	Malaysia	XK	Kosovo
GF	French Guiana	MZ	Mozambique	YE	Yemen
GH	Ghana	NE	Niger	ZA	South Africa
GP	Guadeloupe	NG	Nigeria	ZW	Zimbabwe