

Who Are the Net Food Importing Countries?

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Development Research Group
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January 2008



Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to update the information on net food importing countries, using different definitions of food, separating countries by their level of income, whether they are in conflict and whether they are significant oil exporters. The study also estimates the changes in net food importing status of these countries over the last two and a half decades, and, most important, the study measures the relative importance of these net food imports in the import basket of the countries. Our results show that while many low-income countries are net food importers, the importance and potential impact of the net food importing status has been highly exaggerated. Many low-income countries that have larger food deficits are either oil exporters or countries in conflict. Food deficits of most low-income

countries are not that significant as a percentage of their imports. Our results also show that only 6 low-income countries have food deficits that are more than 10 percent of their imports. Last two decades have seen a significant improvement in the food trade balances of low-income developing countries. SSA low-income countries are an exception to this trend. On the other hand, there are a group of countries which are experiencing civil conflicts which are large importers of food, and these countries can not meet their basic needs. They also need special assistance in the distribution of food within their boundaries. Therefore, one should modify the WTO Ministerial Declaration, and focus on these conflict countries rather than the broad net food importers.

This paper—a product of the Trade Team, Development Research Group—is part of a larger effort in the department to explore the links between Poverty, Trade, and Agricultural Policies. Policy Research Working Papers are also posted on the Web at <http://econ.worldbank.org>. The author may be contacted at fng@worldbank.org.

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JEL classification: F10, F13, Q17, Q18

Keywords: Agriculture, food policy, net food importing countries

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I. Introduction

The linkage between trade policy reforms and food security is of vital concern to many developing countries. Ensuring food for all also poses enormous economic, political and technological challenges. Many studies summarize the results designed to show how trade and associated economic policy reforms have affected the agriculture sector and food supply of farmers in a range of developing countries. The approach taken is to observe the actual performance of those countries that have undergone policy reform in the past years and to search for explanatory factors or, more often, to project the presumed consequences of reforms through models of economic behavior (McCalla and Nash, 2007; Hertel et al, 2007; Anderson and Martin, 2006, Thomas, 2006; Ingco and Nash, 2004). Precisely how developing countries and the poor will be impacted by trade liberalization in agriculture under the Doha Round is a complex issue. The presumption is that the liberalization will broadly benefit the poor countries by removal of agricultural subsidies in the rich countries (FAO, 2002).

In addition, one of the reservations against global agricultural reform has been the prediction that food prices would increase as a result of these reforms and that would harm low-income countries, many of which are net food importers. Food products receive significant support either through tariffs or direct subsidies compared to other commodities. This support is very high in industrial and some middle-income countries (Aksoy, 2005). Tropical export commodities (such as coffee, tea etc.) receive almost no support and face lower tariffs. Elimination of global subsidies and protection could lead to supply reductions and price increases mostly for foodstuffs.²

This problem was acknowledged during the Uruguay Round Negotiations leading to a ministerial decision that special measures should be taken to minimize the negative effects of global reforms on food importing developing countries and Least Developed Countries. This Ministerial Decision recognizes that “while the progressive implementation of the results of the Uruguay Round as a whole will general increasing opportunities for trade expansion and economic growth to the benefit of all Members, during the reform program least-developed countries and net food-importing developing countries may experience negative effects in terms of the availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs from external sources on reasonable terms and conditions, including short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs” (WTO, 1994). In the same vein, an FAO report on Trade Liberalization and Food Security points out that the majority of low-income countries, especially Least Developed Countries, are net food importers. This point has been highlighted again by Panagriya (2006), who argues that global reforms would hurt these poor countries, especially the low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) as well as the poor rural households in the poorest countries.

² For example, Aksoy and Beghin (2005) using multiple sources show that rice prices would increase by an average of 33 percent with some varieties almost doubling in price. In other food items such as sugar, dairy, and wheat, price estimates show increases of 40, 20-40, and 5 –10 percent respectively. Econometric and other modeling exercises which use general equilibrium frameworks find slightly lower but still significant price increases, especially for the foodstuffs.

Evidence for these conclusions relies primarily on the analysis undertaken by Valdes and McCalla (1999). These authors show that the majority of developing countries are net food importers. But they also show that developing countries are heterogeneous in terms of their food and agricultural trade status. “While two thirds (105) of the 148 developing countries are net food importers, two fifths are net agricultural exporters, including 33 low-income countries. It also shows that at least 28 of the low-income food deficit countries are in fact net agricultural exporters.”³ Only the evidence on the number of food importing countries has been used in these discussions, despite the qualifiers in the original study.

In this debate, we are not trying to estimate the impact of food price changes, or model the response of different groups of countries to these price changes. Our objective is more limited. It is to present the evidence on the magnitude of food and agricultural trade for different groups of countries to supply the basic information for the debates and discussions.

More precisely, the purpose of this paper is to update the information on net food importing countries, using different definitions of food, separating countries by their level of income, whether they are in conflict,⁴ or whether they are oil exporters.⁵ In addition, the study estimates the changes in net food importing status of these countries over the last two and a half decades, and, most important, the study measures the relative importance of these net food imports in the import basket of the countries. We also present separate tables for Least Developed and Sub-Saharan countries in the text and the annexes. Annex tables present individual country information so that the readers can create their own classifications.

Our results show that while many low-income countries are net food importers, the importance and potential impact of the net food importing status has been highly exaggerated. Many low-income countries that have larger food deficits are either oil exporters or countries in conflict. The remaining low-income countries, as a group, have a trade surplus in food. If trade balances are measured using broad agriculture, rather than just the narrowly defined food, then low-income countries, and the low-income countries in SSA, have a large agricultural trade surplus. Last two decades have seen a significant improvement in the food trade balances of low-income developing countries. SSA low-income countries are an exception to this trend.

Food deficits of most low-income countries are not that significant as a percentage of their imports. Our results also show that only 6 low-income countries have food deficits (food defined narrowly) that are more than 10 percent of their imports. Of these 6, 1 is a large oil exporter, 2 are in conflict, and only 3 – Benin, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal – are in this category. These three countries export other agricultural products. Benin exports cotton, Guinea-Bissau has a large trade surplus in nuts, and Senegal exports peanut oil. Of these three, only Senegal has an agricultural trade deficit.

On the other hand, there are a group of countries which are experiencing civil conflicts which are large importers of food, and can not easily adjust their production and meet their

³ McCalla, 2001, p.171.

⁴ Countries in conflict have needs that are independent of their net trading status and need to be treated differently.

⁵ We picked oil as an extreme case of dependence on mineral exports. One could use other definitions or classifications.

basic needs. They also need special assistance in the distribution of food within their boundaries. Therefore, one should modify the WTO Ministerial Declaration, and focus on these conflict countries. We must accordingly agree to establish appropriate mechanism to ensure that the implementation of the Doha Round Negotiations on trade liberalization in agriculture does not adversely affect the availability of food aid at a level which is sufficient to continue to provide assistance in meeting the food needs of conflict countries, especially those that are also poor.

II. Data and Definitions

We have used two definitions of food in this paper. The first category is termed “raw food” that includes meats and dairy, grains, and fruits and vegetables. The second category is raw food plus what we term “cash crops and feeds” which are tropical foodstuffs, i.e. coffee, tea, cocoa, spices, nuts, and feeds, and agricultural raw materials such as cotton etc.⁶ This category is called “all agriculture” throughout the paper. Detailed SITC classification of different food groups is given in Appendix Table 1.⁷

In most of the earlier work, focus has been on major staples, especially grains as the primary group representing food. Part of the reason is that support to agriculture in industrial countries is concentrated in grains, meats, and dairy products. Furthermore the debates on protection and trade policy are carried out usually on individual staples such as rice or maize. Other food items, such as fruits and vegetables, which now constitute the largest part of developing country exports, are usually assumed not to be supported to the same extent as other food categories. Therefore, their prices are not expected to change as much with global reforms.⁸ However, these are also products that are highly substitutable with the “raw” foods.

Very narrow definitions of food are questioned even in the original work by Valdes and McCalla (1999). There are substitution possibilities within the agricultural commodities and farmers who produce tropical products or agricultural raw materials could shift into farming food crops if relative prices change sufficiently. That is the reason for presenting the trade in raw foods and “all agriculture” separately to show the possibilities for substitution within agriculture. Therefore, alternative definitions and categories of food are also to illustrate in which categories food deficits take place. This data presented in the Annex Tables, and will help in understanding the contribution of different commodity groups to the overall food deficits and surpluses.

⁶ There is a third category of agriculture related products such as processed foods and seafood, called “other food”. We also present trade flows in these product groups in annex table 6 but do not include them in the main discussions in the text.

⁷ There are problems even with this classification. In excluding processed foods, we have excluded items such as refined sugars, peanut oil, cocoa oil and paste, etc. Depending on in which form the products are exported makes a big difference in estimating net trade balance. For example, Senegal exports peanut oil which is in the category of processed foods and are not included in the agriculture trade balance.

⁸ Diop and Jaffee (2005) question this assumption and show that there are significant protection for fruits and vegetables especially in the EU. There are numerous other cases of support and protection for individual fruits and vegetables in other countries. Thus, one can expect some price changes in fruits and vegetables as a result of global trade reforms.

The second point is to separate countries not just by income and region, as has been done previously, but to add a few more subgroups. Major food importing developing countries are either oil exporters, or higher-income semi-industrialized countries.

In addition to the oil exporters, there are countries that have serious internal conflicts which hinder their production of food. While these countries are vulnerable to higher food prices, solutions to their problems lie beyond the reforms in global trade regimes. Their food requirements and its distribution within these conflict areas need to be taken care of using other mechanisms. These countries should not be confused with “other or normal” developing countries. Thus, two other subcategories were added to the developing countries classification; oil exporters, and countries in conflict.⁹

There is also another large group of countries that are small island states. They usually sell services and import most of their needs, including some food. Although their numbers are large, their trade is very small, along with their populations.

Net imports over time were also estimated to observe how the net food balance has evolved for these groups of countries. To minimize yearly fluctuations, two-year averages for the years 1980/81, 1990/91, 2000/01 and 2004/05 are used.¹⁰ Earlier data is presented primarily for information and the discussions in the text are based on the net trade values for 2004/05.

To measure the relative importance of the food imports for these economies, we have estimated the share of these net imports in their total imports. Merchandise imports are used to measure of the potential impact of food price changes rather than merchandise exports, because many countries export services and labor that is not captured in merchandise exports data. Imports give a more accurate measure of the import capacity of these countries in terms of the effects of a food price change. While many countries might have net imports of food, the important issue whether these imports are large enough to have a significant impact on the balance of payments of these countries.

The data on Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are presented separately in annex tables 9 and 10. The reason is because the WTO discussions have treated LDCs as a separate group of countries, separate from other low-income countries. However, the discussions in the text are carried out primarily in terms of low-income countries rather than LDCs.

We have analyzed the case of Sub-Saharan Africa separately, because the continent has significant net food imports and the food deficits of SSA has been used in many arguments against global reforms. It is also an agricultural region that has significant trade surplus in all agriculture.

⁹ Oil exporters have been defined as countries where oil constitutes more than 40 percent of their exports between 2000 and 2005. Similarly, conflict countries are defined as the countries that were in serious conflicts in 2004/2005, which made it difficult for them to have “normal” food production. Annex table 2 shows the countries in each group.

¹⁰ D. Mitchell has pointed out that by picking the beginning years of each decade, we might have picked the years where food prices were low. Our judgment was to pick the decadal points and the data starts in this form in 1980. Years, 2004/05 on which the discussion in this paper are based, are the years where the food price levels are close to their average over the period in question.

Finally, trade data base has some gaps, especially in measuring intra developing country trade. If the trade flows are with other developing, especially with low-income countries, trade statistics tend to underestimate them. For this study, we did not use individual country information other than what is available in the international trade database.

III. Net Food Status: Food Narrowly Defined

Table 1 shows the distribution of the countries in terms of their income status and their net food balance for the “raw food” definition. For the years 2004/2005, there were 196 countries in the database with imports and exports of raw food items.¹¹

Table 1: Country Classifications by Raw Food Trade (2004/05)

Country Group	No. of Countries in Raw Food Trade		
	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Total
Industrial Countries	13	20	33
Middle-income, all	36	69	105
Oil Exporters	3	17	20
Civil Conflict States	1	3	4
Small Islanders	5	25	30
Other Middle-income	27	24	51
Low-income, all	16	42	58
Oil Exporters	2	5	7
Civil Conflict States	1	7	8
Other Low-income	13	30	43
World, Total	65	131	196

Notes: Food is defined as raw food in SITC Revision 2, excluding all cash crops, processed food and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1). The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Tables 2 and 3.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

As expected, most of the countries in the world are net food importers, i.e. 131 out of 196. This ratio is consistent with any other product group where the exporters tend to be more specialized than the importers. 69 middle-income countries out of 105 and 42 out of 58 low-income countries are net food importers.

In terms of percentages, 39 percent of industrial countries, 34 percent of middle-income countries, and 28 percent of low-income countries are net food exporters. If we exclude oil exporters, countries in conflict, and island states, these ratios increase to almost 51 percent

¹¹ There are some islands and territories that belong to industrial countries such as US or British Virgin Islands etc. We have excluded these countries.

for the middle-income countries but only to 30 percent for low-income countries. Thus, a “normal” middle-income country is much more likely to be net food exporter when compared to a “normal” low-income country.

Of the 42 low-income countries that are net food importers, 5 are oil exporters and 7 are conflict countries. Excluding these, 30 low-income countries are net food importers.

Table 2 shows the net exports of raw food, defined as meats and dairy products, grains and cereals, and fruits and vegetables, and the ratio of net export balances to their total imports for the selected 4 two-year periods for the groups defined in Table 1. Annex tables 1 and 2 show imports, exports, food trade balances, for individual countries, and for more detailed product groups.

Table 2: Trade Balance for Raw Food by Income Group Country

Country Group (No. of Country)	Net Exports/Imports (\$ million)				Net Exports as % of All Goods Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
World (196)	-8,821	1,828	8,042	3,975	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Industrial Countries (33)	8,838	7,624	11,809	3,752	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
Middle-income, All (105)	-14,052	-4,802	-983	4,205	-3.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.1
Mid Income--Oil Exporters (20)	-4,686	-4,320	-7,163	-11,234	-4.4	-4.5	-3.6	-2.8
Mid Income--Civil Conflict (4)	-51	-123	-686	-793	-0.4	-0.7	-4.2	-3.0
Small Island Economies (30)	-179	-147	-274	-462	-2.9	-1.6	-1.5	-1.8
Other Middle-income (51)	-9,135	-213	7,140	16,693	-3.1	0.0	0.5	0.7
Low-income, All (58)	-1,122	-393	13	-582	-2.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2
Low-income--Oil Exporters (7)	-679	-320	-898	-1,634	-3.4	-2.8	-4.8	-4.6
Low-income--Civil Conflict (8)	-115	-162	-298	-437	-2.2	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0
Other Low-income (43)	-329	88	1,209	1,489	-1.1	0.2	1.1	0.7

Notes: Food is defined as raw food in SITC Revision 2, excluding all cash crops, processed food and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Tables 2 and 3.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Few points are stand out in table 2. First, overall, industrial, and middle-income countries, as a group, are net food exporters. Their surpluses, however, as a percentage of their imports are small. For middle-income countries, the group average masks large net imports by oil exporters, and large net exports of the other middle-income country group. Countries in conflict have a deficit in food account but this is only about \$800 million. Similarly, small island economies group contain a lot of countries that have food deficits, but their deficit is only about \$500 million and constitutes only 1.8 percent of their imports.

Other middle-income countries, that are excluding the oil exporters, countries in conflict, and small island economies, have a large export surplus. This surplus is caused primarily by net exports of fruits and vegetables with deficits in meats and dairy, and grains. This group is highly heterogenous within itself. The largest five net importers in this group

are Korea, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, and Malaysia. These are hardly the countries that will be significantly affected by food price changes. Finally, middle-income countries have switched from being a large net importer in 1980/81 to a marginal net exporter in 2004/05. This change has been driven by non-oil and non-conflict middle-income countries whose food exports have increased much more rapidly than their food imports.

Low-income countries, on the other hand, have small food trade deficit, which is only 0.2 percent of their imports. The reason for the net food importer status of low-income countries is the large food imports by the oil exporting and conflict countries. Low-income countries which are not oil exporting and are not in conflict are net food exporters, even with the narrow food definition. Within the components of raw food, they have a balance in meats, very small surplus in grains, and a bigger surplus in fruits and vegetables. Thus, food price increases, would, on average, improve the trade situation of the low-income countries.

Just like the middle-income countries, low-income countries have seen their food trade balance improve over the last few decades. Their food trade has shifted from a deficit of 2.0 percent of their imports in 1980/81 to a small deficit of 0.2 percent of their imports in 2004/05. Non oil and non conflict low-income countries (other low-income) have also moved into a small surplus in 2004/05.

A positive trade balance does not mean that all developing countries would gain from global agricultural reforms. Furthermore, lump sum transfer mechanisms that would tax the gainers and compensate the losers from global reforms or food price increases are not available. On the other hand, for most net importing countries, the impact might be so small as to be easily manageable.

In this section, we will focus on low-income countries that have significant agricultural deficits. The definition of significant is subjective but for the purposes of this study, two cut-off points will be used. The first cut-off point is countries whose net food (or agriculture) imports constitute more than 5 percent of their total imports. The second cut-off point is countries whose net food imports constitute more than 10 percent of their total imports. Countries that have net food or agricultural imports of more than 5 or 10 percent of their total imports will be considered as potentially vulnerable. 5 percent cut-off means that a 20 percent increase in food prices will have an impact equivalent to about 1 percent of their imports, while a 10 percent cut-off point would have an impact of about 2 percent of their imports. Shocks of these magnitudes should be easily manageable.¹²

There are 20 low-income countries whose raw food trade balance exceeds 5 percent of their total imports. Of these 3 are oil exporters, and 4 are countries in conflict. Excluding those, there are 13 low-income countries with large food deficits and 9 of the 13 are in SSA.

When the cut-off point is increased to 10 percent, only 6 low-income countries turn out to be vulnerable. Of these, Yemen Republic is an oil exporter, Eritrea and Haiti are in conflict, leaving only three vulnerable low-income countries. These are Benin, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal. Of these countries, Benin is a cotton exporter and when all agricultural trade is taken into account, the country is almost self sufficient. Guinea-Bissau is an exporter

¹² We should point out that these price changes are much less than the food price volatility observed in global or domestic markets (Mitchell and Hoppe, 2006).

of nuts and when they are included, it has a significant agricultural trade surplus (almost 44 percent of its imports). Senegal is a special case where its major agricultural exports are peanut oil, which is included in the category of processed foods and thus not included in both raw food and all agriculture definitions. Thus, if real vulnerability is the main reason for the concern about net food importers, even with a very narrow definition of food, very few countries would be seriously affected by a significant food price increase.¹³

When food trade balances of LDCs are analyzed, the results are similar to the results of low-income countries. Only 8 of the 50 LDCs have a raw food surplus, but 23 of them have an agricultural trade surplus. In terms of vulnerability, using the 10 percent cut-off point, only 8 of the 50 LDCs are vulnerable. Of these 8, 1 is an oil exporter, two are in conflict, 2 are small island states; leaving only three low-income countries listed above that can be termed as “vulnerable”.

IV. Net Food Status: All Agriculture

Using a limited number of products in the measurement of food trade balance, and using this balance to infer about the potential impact of price changes assumes that the countries can not switch production from one group of agricultural commodities to another if relative prices change significantly. While the substitution might not be perfect and not every product can be efficiently and economically substituted, in most cases farmers can substitute across a wide range of agricultural products. It might, therefore, be important to measure the agricultural capacity of these countries by measuring their overall agricultural exports and imports.¹⁴

Table 3: Country Classifications by All Agricultural Trade

Country Group	No. of Countries in All Agricultural Trade		
	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Total
Industrial Countries	16	17	33
Middle-income, all	41	64	105
Oil Exporters	5	15	20
Civil Conflict States	0	4	4
Small Islanders	8	22	30
Other Middle-income	28	23	51
Low-income, all	34	24	58
Oil Exporters	4	3	7
Civil Conflict States	2	6	8
Other Low-income	28	15	43
World, Total	91	105	196

Notes: All agriculture is defined as all raw food, cash crops and agric raw materials in SITC Revision 2, excluding processed food and seafood products

¹³ If we add the small island economies to the list, only two of them have raw food imports that are more than 10 percent of their imports. These are Comoros and Kiribati, whose food imports are only US\$24 million.

¹⁴ To the raw food definition, tropical crops, feeds, and agricultural raw materials are added.

(see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Tables 2 and 3.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Table 3 shows the agricultural trade status of the same group of countries.¹⁵ As expected, addition of the non raw food agricultural commodities changes the picture significantly. With the raw food definition only 52 developing countries were net food exporters. With the broader definition, 75 developing countries are net agricultural exporters. Changes are minimal within the middle-income countries. Excluding the oil, island and conflict countries, number of middle-income countries that are net agricultural exporters only increase from 27 to 28.

The change in low-income countries, however, is very significant. Only 16 of the 58 countries were net exporters with a narrow definition of food. With the broader definition of all agriculture, 34, or more than half the low-income countries become net agricultural exporters. If the oil exporters and conflict countries are excluded, then 28 of 43 low-income countries are net exporters of agricultural commodities. Thus, even in terms of numbers, most of low-income countries are net agricultural exporters, and would benefit from an increase in agricultural prices.

Table 4: Trade Balance for All Agriculture by Income Group Country

Country Group (No. of Country)	Net Exports/Imports (\$ million)				Net Exports as % of All Goods Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
World (196)	8,385	24,946	32,743	28,974	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
Industrial Countries (33)	3,534	6,127	13,600	2,141	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Middle-income, All (105)	7,319	15,663	13,091	20,098	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.7
Mid Income--Oil Exporters (20)	-6,079	-5,120	-5,436	-8,595	-5.7	-5.3	-2.7	-2.2
Mid Income--Civil Conflict (4)	413	65	-422	-660	12.1	1.7	-2.6	-2.5
Small Island Economies (30)	110	52	-134	-262	1.8	0.6	-0.7	-1.0
Other Middle-income (51)	12,875	20,665	19,083	29,616	5.2	3.5	1.3	1.2
Low-income, All (58)	7,728	8,656	9,994	11,737	13.7	13.5	7.5	4.8
Low-income--Oil Exporters (7)	809	1,024	424	209	4.1	8.8	2.3	0.6
Low-income--Civil Conflict (8)	604	315	-71	-190	10.8	4.7	-0.9	-1.7
Other Low-income (43)	6,315	7,317	9,642	11,718	20.5	16.0	9.1	5.9

Notes: All agriculture is defined as all raw food, cash crops and agricultural raw materials in SITC Revision 2, excluding processed food and seafood products (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Tables 2 and 3.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

¹⁵ We should point out that many countries move from being a net importer of food to an exporter of agricultural commodities and vice versa. For example, among large countries, Indonesia moves from a food deficit to an agricultural surplus country, while China has a large trade surplus in raw food but has a trade deficit in all agriculture.

Table 4 shows the trade balances of the same groups of countries for broad agricultural trade. Net trade balances do not change significantly with the broad agriculture definition for industrial and middle-income countries. Deficits of middle-income oil, conflict, and island countries decline slightly and the surplus of other middle-income countries increase to almost 1.2 percent of their imports; up from 0.7 percent with the narrow food definition.

The most dramatic change is in low-income countries. Their agricultural surplus is now more than \$10 billion in 2004/05 and is equivalent 4.8 percent of their imports. With the broader agriculture definition, low-income oil exporters are now small net exporters of agricultural products, and conflict countries have lower net imports. Other low-income countries now have an agricultural trade surplus which is equivalent to 5.9 percent of their imports. Thus, the low-income countries, as a group, are significant agricultural exporters, and if they marginally substitute production of raw food products for other agricultural products, they could gain from global trade reforms.

As pointed out above, using a narrow definition of food to measure the potential impact of global price changes assumes that there is no substitution among agricultural products. If broader agricultural rather than food balance is used, then the picture changes considerably. Again excluding the countries in conflict and oil exporters, 9 out of the 13 large food deficit countries now have either agricultural surpluses or smaller deficits than 5 percent, and 2 countries that had small food deficit now end up having a larger agriculture deficit.¹⁶

It turns out that there are only 6 low-income countries that have an agricultural trade deficit that is more than 5 percent of their imports. These are Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Korea, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, and Senegal. If the low-income oil exporters and conflict countries are included, then low-income countries with net agricultural deficits of more than 5 percent of their imports, increases to 10. In addition to the above 6 countries, Yemen, East Timor, Eritrea, and Haiti, get included in the vulnerable list.¹⁷

Among the middle-income countries, only four have agricultural deficits that exceed 5 percent. These are Egypt, Albania, Jordan, and Georgia. There are also 8 island states which could be vulnerable, and these are Tuvalu, Samoa, Palau, Micronesia, Maldives, Kiribati, Cook Islands, and Cape Verde. However, in 2004/2005 their combined agricultural deficit was US\$131 million.

If the cut-off point is increased to net agricultural imports constituting more than 10 percent of total imports, number of vulnerable countries decreases significantly. Only one middle-income country now is vulnerable and that country is Algeria, a major oil exporter. There are 4 small island states in this category. These are Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, and Samoa, which have a combined agricultural trade deficit of US\$ 45 million.

There are only 5 low-income countries that have an agricultural trade deficit of more than 10 percent of their imports. These are, Democratic Republic of Korea, Senegal, Yemen,

¹⁶ These two countries are Nepal and Niger.

¹⁷ Other cut-off points can be used, along with more detailed tradeoffs between different agricultural product groups. Individual country information is presented in the annexes so the readers can make their own calculations.

Eritrea, and Haiti. If we exclude oil exporters, and countries in conflict, only Korea and Senegal turn out to be vulnerable countries.

Thus, while the figures of food deficit countries look significant, when looked at closely, many have special reasons for deficits, such as having a conflict or exporting a valuable commodity such as oil. Others have deficits, but these deficits are too small for the potential price increases to have a significant impact on their trade balances. These findings suggest that the debate on food vulnerable countries is not very important, and should not be taken very seriously.

V. Sub-Saharan Africa: A Special Case?

In most of the discussions, it has been argued that Sub-Saharan Africa has many countries that are significant net food importers and global trade reforms will particularly hurt the continent. In this section we repeat the same exercise we undertook for all countries for the SSA countries.

It is clear from table 5 why SSA has been treated as special. Only 12 of the 47 SSA countries are net exporters of raw food. Even if conflict and oil exporting countries are excluded, only 5 of the 28 low-income African countries are net food exporters. The rest are net food importers. These ratios are much lower than other low-income countries shown in table 1.

Table 5: African Country Classifications by Raw Food Trade

Country Group	No. of Countries in Raw Food Trade		
	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Total
Middle-income **	4	4	8
Low-income	8	31	39
Oil Exporter	2	4	6
Civil Conflict States	1	4	5
Other Low-income	5	23	28
Sub-Saharan Africa, total	12	35	47

Notes: Food is defined as raw food in SITC Revision 2, excluding all cash crops, processed food and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Table 4.

** Gabon is also in oil exporter, we added it to the middle-income group, not to create another group for just one country.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Going beyond the number of countries and looking at the overall trade balances for groups of countries, Sub-Saharan Africa, as a group, has a trade deficit in raw foods which is slightly more than 1 percent of their imports. Middle-income SSA is food surplus but low-income SSA is a net food importer.

Unlike other low-income countries, being oil exporter or having civil conflict does not make that much different in net food imports of low-income SSA countries as a percentage of their imports. All three groups have deficits of about 3 percent of their imports.

Table 6: African Trade Balance for Raw Food by Income Group Country

Country Group (No. of Country)	Net Exports/Imports (\$ million)				Net Exports as % of All Goods Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
Sub-Saharan Africa, All (47)	-137	231	14	-1,329	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-1.1
SSA Middle-income (8)	733	737	1,109	1,257	5.0	4.9	3.9	2.5
SSA Low-income (39)	-869	-506	-1,094	-2,586	-2.5	-1.7	-2.4	-3.4
SSA Oil Exporters (6)	-566	-210	-682	-1,333	-2.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
SSA Civil Conflict States (5)	-35	-62	-60	-178	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	-2.5
Other SSA Low-income (28)	-269	-234	-353	-1,074	-2.4	-1.8	-1.5	-3.0

Notes: Food is defined as raw food in SITC Revision 2, excluding all cash crops, processed food and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Table 4.

** Gabon is also in oil exporters, we added it to the middle-income group, not to create another group for just one country.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

The picture shown above does not however mean that SSA would definitely lose under global reforms. The continent is a significant agricultural exporter that tends to export other agricultural products and import primarily grains. Table 7 shows the number of SSA countries that are net exporters of agricultural commodities.

Table 7: African Country Classifications by All Agricultural Trade

Country Group	No. of Countries in All Agricultural Trade		
	Net Exporter	Net Importer	Total
Middle-income **	6	2	8
Low-income	26	13	39
Oil Exporter	4	2	6
Civil Conflict States	2	3	5
Other Low-income	20	8	28
Sub-Saharan Africa, total	32	15	47

Notes: All agriculture is defined as all raw food, cash crops and agric raw materials in SITC Revision 2, excluding processed food and seafood products (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Table 4.

** Gabon is also in oil exporters, we added it to the middle-income group, not to create another group for just one country.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Looking at net agricultural exporters and importers, rather than net raw food exporters changes the picture completely (Table 8). 32 out of 47 SSA countries are net agricultural exporters; and if the oil and conflict countries are excluded, than 20 out of 28 low-income SSA countries are net agricultural exporters.

In terms of trade balance, SSA countries have a massive export surplus in agricultural commodities which constitutes almost 9 percent of their imports. Unlike other low-income countries, raw food trade deficits have not decreased, but have increased over the last 25 years.

Unlike other low-income countries globally, in SSA, even the oil exporters and countries in conflict have agricultural surpluses. All groups of countries have agricultural trade surpluses. Other SSA low-income countries, that is excluding oil exporting and conflict countries, have a massive export surplus which is equal to almost 20 percent of their imports. Thus for most SSA countries, small changes in their agricultural production mix will generate enough food for their citizens and can turn most of them into net raw food exporters.

Table 8: African Trade Balance for All Agriculture by Income Group Country

Country Group (No. of Country)	Net Exports/Imports (\$ million)				Net Exports as % of All Goods Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
Sub-Saharan Africa, All (47)	8,485	8,367	9,612	11,314	16.8	18.2	12.8	9.0
SSA Middle-income (8)	2,082	2,141	2,860	3,353	14.2	14.2	10.0	6.7
SSA Low-income (39)	6,402	6,226	6,753	7,961	17.9	20.2	14.6	10.5
SSA Oil Exporters (6)	1,166	1,458	1,197	1,085	6.0	12.9	7.0	3.3
SSA Civil Conflict States (5)	511	313	130	34	10.5	5.6	2.2	0.5
Other SSA Low-income (28)	4,892	4,700	5,890	7,309	39.6	31.8	24.5	19.8

Notes: All agriculture is defined as all raw food, cash crops and agricultural raw materials in SITC Revision 2 excluding processed food and seafood products (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

The classification of country groups is provided in Appendix Table 4.

** Gabon is also in oil exporters, we added it to the middle-income group, not to create another group for just one country.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

In terms of vulnerability, using the 10 percent cut-off point, limiting the trade to raw foods, and excluding oil exporters and conflict countries, only 3 low-income countries can be

considered vulnerable. These are the same 3 identified earlier, namely Benin, Guinea-Bissau, and Senegal. If all agricultural trade definition is used, then only 1 country, Senegal can be considered vulnerable.

VI. Conclusions

There have been serious debates on the impact of global reforms on poor countries. One of the points raised against global agricultural reforms is the anticipated increase in food prices and the assertions that most low-income countries are net food importers and would suffer from these price increases.

This paper shows that while it is true that most low-income countries are net food importers, their imports are negligible, and they have a large trade surplus in other agricultural commodities which can be easily substituted for foods if relative prices change significantly. Net food imports of low-income countries are very small, only 0.2 percent of their imports. Part of the reason for this small food trade deficit is the oil exporters and countries in conflict which have large raw food deficits. If these are excluded, then even low-income countries have a surplus in food trade.

While a large number of low-income countries are net food importers, majority of them are net agricultural exporters, and their agricultural trade surplus is almost 5 percent of their imports. If the oil and conflict countries are excluded, the trade surplus increases to 6 percent of imports. That is they import food and export other agricultural commodities. Most can easily shift from producing other agricultural commodities to producing food if the food prices change significantly

Being a net food importer and an agricultural exporter is especially pronounced in low-income SSA. From a deficit of 3.4 percent of imports with narrow food, the region becomes a net agricultural exporter and its trade surplus reaches almost 11 percent of it imports. Thus even a small substitution in their agricultural export products into food would eliminate their deficits.

There are only 3 vulnerable low-income countries, i.e., countries whose net narrow food trade deficit is more than 10 percent of their imports, excluding oil exporters and conflict countries. Of these 3, Benin and Guinea-Bissau export cotton and nuts, respectively, and Senegal exports peanut oil which is not included in our measures.

Furthermore, raw food trade balances for developing countries have been improving for the last 25 years. Low-income countries, excluding the ones in conflict and oil exporters, have moved from a deficit of 1 percent of their imports in 1980/81 for raw food trade, to a surplus of about 1 percent of the imports in 2004/05. SSA countries have not experienced the same transformation.

These results suggest that the almost automatic reaction, that food price increases are bad for low-income countries, needs to be qualified.

On the other hand, there are a group of countries that are experiencing civil conflicts and are large importers of food, and can not easily adjust their production and meet their basic needs. They also need special assistance in the distribution of food within their boundaries. Therefore, one should modify the WTO Ministerial Declaration, and focus on these conflict countries. We must accordingly agree to establish appropriate mechanism to ensure that the implementation of the Doha Round Negotiations on trade liberalization in agriculture does not adversely affect the availability of food aid at a level which is sufficient to continue to provide assistance in meeting the food needs of conflict countries, especially those that are also poor.

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Appendix Tables

Appendix Table 1: The Classification of Food and Agricultural Products in SITC Revision 2

All Agriculture (0+1+2+4-27-28)		SITC	Product Name
Raw Food	Meats and Dairy Products	00	Live animals chiefly for food
		011	Meat, edible meat offals, fresh, chilled
		0223	Milk & cream, fresh, not concentrated
		0251	Eggs in shell
	Grains and Cereals	041	Wheat and meslin
		042	Rice
		043	Barley, unmilled
		044	Maize (corn), unmilled
		045	Cereals, unmilled, others, rye, oats etc.
	Vegetables and Fruits	054	Vegetables, fresh, chilled or frozen
		0571-0575	Fruits, citrus etc.
		0579	Other fresh or dried fruits nes
Cash Crops	Figs and Nuts	0576	Figs, fresh or dried
		0577	Nuts, edible, fresh or dried
	Tropical Products	0611	Sugars, beet and cane, raw, solid
		0616	Natural honey
		0711	Coffee, green, roasted or sub
		0721	Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted
		074	Tea and mate
		075	Spices
	Feeds, Oilseeds and Tobacco	0811	Hay and fodder, green or dry
		121	Tobacco, unmanufactured; tobacco refuse
		22	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits
	Other Food	Processed Food	012	Meat & edible offals, salted, smoked
014			Meat & edible offals, prep. & preserved
0224			Milk & cream, preserved, concentrated
023			Butter
024			Cheese and curd
0252			Eggs not in shell
046-048			Meals and flour of wheat, other cereal preps. nes
056			Vegetable, roots & tubers, prepared or presv.
058			Fruit, preserved and fruit preparation
0612			Refined sugars and other products
0615			Molasses
0619			Other sugars, sugar syrups, artificial
062			Sugar confectionery and other sugar prep.
0712			Coffee extracts, essences/concentrated
0722			Cocoa powder, unsweetened
0723			Cocoa butter and cocoa paste
073			Chocolate & other food prep. products
0812-0819			Bran, oil cake, meal fodder and other food wastes
09			Misc. edible products and preparation
111			Non alcoholic beverages nes
112			Alcoholic beverages
122	Tobacco manufactured		
41-43	Animal/vegetable oils and fats, processed		

Other Food	Seafood	034	Fish, fresh (live or dead), chilled, frozen
		035	Fish, dried, salted or in brine ; smoked
		036	Crustaceans and molluscs, fresh, chilled
		037	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prep.
Non-Food	Agricultural Raw Materials	21	Hides, skins and furskins, raw
		23	Crude rubber, crude, synthetic
		24-25	Cork, wood, pulp and waste paper
		26	Textile fibres, silk, cotton, jute etc.
		29	Crude animal and vegetable materials

Appendix Table 2: The Classification of Income Group Countries

Industrial Group (33)	Low-income Group (58)	Middle-income Group (105)	
Australia	Afghanistan	Albania	Lebanon
Austria	Angola	Algeria	Libya
Belgium	Bangladesh	Antigua and Barbuda **	Macao
Canada	Benin	Argentina	Macedonia, FYR
Cyprus	Bhutan	Armenia	Malaysia
Czech Republic	Burkina Faso	Aruba **	Maldives **
Denmark	Burundi	Azerbaijan	Marshall Islands **
Estonia	Cambodia	Bahamas, The **	Mauritius
Finland	Cameroon	Bahrain	Mexico
France	Central African Republic	Barbados **	Micronesia, Fed. State **
Germany	Chad	Belarus	Morocco
Greece	Comoros **	Belize	Namibia
Hungary	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Bermuda **	Nauru **
Iceland	Congo, Rep.	Bolivia	Netherlands Antilles **
Ireland	Cote d'Ivoire	Bosnia and Herzegovina	New Caledonia **
Italy	East Timor	Botswana	Niue **
Japan	Equatorial Guinea	Brazil	Oman
Latvia	Eritrea	Brunei	Palau **
Lithuania	Ethiopia	Bulgaria	Panama
Luxembourg	Gambia, The	Cape Verde **	Paraguay
Malta	Ghana	Chile	Peru
Netherlands	Guinea	China	Philippines
New Zealand	Guinea-Bissau	Colombia	Qatar
Norway	Haiti	Cook Islands **	Romania
Poland	India	Costa Rica	Russian Federation
Portugal	Kenya	Croatia	Samoa **
Spain	Korea, Dem. Rep.	Cuba	Saudi Arabia
Slovak Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Djibouti	Serbia and Montenegro
Slovenia	Lao PDR	Dominica **	Seychelles **
Sweden	Lesotho	Dominican Republic	Singapore
Switzerland	Liberia	Ecuador	South Africa
United Kingdom	Madagascar	Egypt, Arab Rep.	Sri Lanka
United States	Malawi	El Salvador	St. Kitts and Nevis **

Mali	Fiji **	St. Lucia **
Mauritania	Gabon	St. Vincent & Grenadin**
Moldova	Georgia	Suriname
Mongolia	Grenada **	Swaziland
Mozambique	Guatemala	Syrian Arab Republic
Myanmar	Guyana	Taiwan, China
Nepal	Honduras	Thailand
Nicaragua	Hong Kong, China	Tonga **
Niger	Indonesia	Trinidad and Tobago
Nigeria	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Tunisia
Pakistan	Iraq	Turkey
Papua New Guinea	Israel	Turkmenistan
Rwanda	Jamaica	Tuvalu **
Sao Tome & Principe **	Jordan	Ukraine
Senegal	Kazakhstan	United Arab Emirates
Sierra Leone	Kiribati **	Uruguay
Solomon Islands **	Korea, Rep.	Vanuatu **
Somalia	Kuwait	Venezuela
Sudan		
Tajikistan		
Tanzania		
Togo		
Uganda		
Uzbekistan		
Vietnam		
Yemen		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

Note: Industrial countries are based on traditional high-income 23 OECDs and new EU-10 countries.

** included in the middle-income small islander group.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators 2005.

Appendix Table 3: The Classification of Other Special Group Countries

Oil Exporters (27)	Small Islanders (30)	Civil Conflict Countries (12)
Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda	Afghanistan
Angola	Aruba	Algeria (see oil exporter)
Azerbaijan	Bahamas, The	Angola (see oil exporter)
Bahrain	Barbados	Azerbaijan (see oil exporter)
Brunei	Bermuda	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cameroon	Cape Verde	Congo, Dem. Rep.
Congo, Rep.	Comoros	East Timor
Ecuador	Cook Islands	El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea	Dominica	Eritrea
Gabon	Eq. Guinea (see oil exporter)	Haiti
Iran, Islamic Rep.	Fiji	Iran (see oil exporter)
Iraq	Grenada	Iraq (see oil exporter)
Kazakhstan	Kiribati	Lebanon
Kuwait	Maldives	Liberia
Libya	Marshall Islands	Nigeria (see oil exporter)
Nigeria	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Russian Fed. (see oil exporter)
Norway (see industrial countries)	Nauru	Serbia and Montenegro
Oman	Netherlands Antilles	Sierra Leone
Qatar	New Caledonia	Somalia
Russian Federation	Niue	Yemen Rep. (see oil exporter)
Saudi Arabia	Palau	
Sudan	Samoa	
Syrian Arab Republic	Sao Tome and Principe	
Trinidad and Tobago	Seychelles	
Turkmenistan	Solomon Islands	
United Arab Emirates	St. Kitts and Nevis	
Venezuela	St. Lucia	
Yemen Rep.	St. Vincent & Grenadines	
	Tonga	
	Trinidad & Tobago (see oil exporter)	
	Tuvalu	
	Vanuatu	

Notes: Oil exporters are based on at least 40 percent of fuels in total merchandise exports from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Small islanders are those small economies with independent or autonomous administration, excluding colonized or dependent territories.

Civil conflict countries are drawn from countries with recent serious war outbreaks from the study by Paul Collier on "Economic Cause of Civil Conflict and their Implications for Policy", 2000.

Appendix Table 4: The Classification of Sub-Saharan African Countries

All Sub-Saharan Africa (47)			Of Which	
Middle-income (8)	Low-income (39)		Oil Exporters (7)	Civil Conflict (5)
Botswana	Angola	Lesotho	Angola	Congo, Dem. Rep.
Cape Verde	Benin	Liberia	Cameroon	Eritrea
Gabon	Burkina Faso	Madagascar	Congo, Rep.	Liberia
Mauritius	Burundi	Malawi	Equatorial Guinea	Sierra Leone
Namibia	Cameroon	Mali	Gabon	Somalia
Seychelles	Central African Rep.	Mauritania	Nigeria	
South Africa	Chad	Mozambique	Sudan	
Swaziland	Comoros	Niger		
	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Nigeria		
	Congo, Rep.	Rwanda		
	Cote d'Ivoire	Sao Tome & Princ.		
	Equatorial Guinea	Senegal		
	Eritrea	Sierra Leone		
	Ethiopia	Somalia		
	Gambia, The	Sudan		
	Ghana	Tanzania		
	Guinea	Togo		
	Guinea-Bissau	Uganda		
	Kenya	Zambia		
		Zimbabwe		

Note: Also see Appendix Tables 2 and 3 for details.

Source: World Bank World Development Indicators 2005.

Annex Tables

Annex Table 1: Composition of Raw Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports by Income Group Country

Country Group (No. of Country)	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
Raw Food, excl. Cash Crops																
World (196)	65,630	112,287	146,569	203,166	74,450	110,459	138,528	199,190	-8,821	1,828	8,042	3,975	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Industrial Countries (33)	51,062	84,957	103,111	138,612	42,224	77,333	91,301	134,859	8,838	7,624	11,809	3,752	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
Middle-income, All (105)	12,881	25,027	38,618	57,525	26,933	29,829	39,601	53,320	-14,052	-4,802	-983	4,205	-3.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.1
Mid Income--Oil Exporters (20)	539	1,813	3,931	5,871	5,225	6,133	11,094	17,105	-4,686	-4,320	-7,163	-11,234	-4.4	-4.5	-3.6	-2.8
Mid Income--Civil Conflict (4)	431	555	211	343	482	678	898	1,135	-51	-123	-686	-793	-0.4	-0.7	-4.2	-3.0
Small Island Economies (30)	80	251	148	130	259	398	423	592	-179	-147	-274	-462	-2.9	-1.6	-1.5	-1.8
Other Middle-income (51)	11,831	22,408	34,327	51,181	20,967	22,620	27,187	34,488	-9,135	-213	7,140	16,693	-3.1	0.0	0.5	0.7
Low-income, All (58)	1,426	1,924	4,715	6,891	2,548	2,318	4,702	7,473	-1,122	-393	13	-582	-2.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2
Low-income--Oil Exporters (7)	230	137	323	502	909	457	1,221	2,136	-679	-320	-898	-1,634	-3.4	-2.8	-4.8	-4.6
Low-income--Civil Conflict (8)	33	28	41	79	148	189	339	516	-115	-162	-298	-437	-2.2	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0
Other Low-income (43)	1,163	1,760	4,351	6,310	1,492	1,672	3,142	4,820	-329	88	1,209	1,489	-1.1	0.2	1.1	0.7
Meats & Dairy Products																
World	21,010	40,867	52,217	73,534	20,559	40,140	51,980	76,788	451	727	237	-3,253	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Industrial Countries	17,707	34,620	44,401	60,486	15,921	32,386	37,898	55,583	1,786	2,233	6,503	4,902	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Middle-income, All	2,828	5,764	7,092	12,084	4,188	7,289	13,276	19,828	-1,360	-1,525	-6,184	-7,744	-0.3	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	80	227	541	832	1,763	1,745	3,815	7,131	-1,683	-1,518	-3,274	-6,299	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6	-1.6
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	208	281	30	34	154	158	333	434	54	123	-303	-400	0.5	0.7	-1.8	-1.5
Small Island Economies	4	4	7	13	116	174	196	284	-113	-171	-189	-271	-1.8	-1.9	-1.0	-1.1
Other Middle-income	2,536	5,252	6,514	11,204	2,154	5,212	8,932	11,978	382	40	-2,418	-774	0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.0
Low-income, All	338	357	689	918	296	320	696	1,284	42	37	-7	-366	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.1
Low-income--Oil Exporters	75	31	54	144	162	98	252	431	-87	-67	-198	-288	-0.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.8
Low-income--Civil Conflict	3	0	0	0	17	36	68	120	-13	-36	-67	-120	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1
Other Low-income	259	327	634	774	117	187	376	733	142	140	258	42	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0
Grains & Cereals																
World	23,304	26,465	35,588	43,526	37,055	31,712	33,827	42,650	-13,751	-5,247	1,761	876	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Industrial Countries	20,525	22,265	25,309	29,747	13,087	12,523	11,098	14,673	7,438	9,742	14,211	15,075	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Middle-income, All	2,094	3,395	8,246	10,767	19,909	16,954	17,136	20,204	-17,815	-13,559	-8,890	-9,437	-4.3	-1.7	-0.5	-0.3
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	16	232	791	1,493	2,855	3,342	4,741	5,504	-2,839	-3,110	-3,950	-4,011	-2.7	-3.2	-2.0	-1.0
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	25	39	32	136	234	181	249	305	-210	-142	-216	-169	-1.8	-0.8	-1.3	-0.6
Small Island Economies	3	2	26	9	65	85	73	96	-62	-83	-47	-87	-1.0	-0.9	-0.2	-0.3
Other Middle-income	2,051	3,121	7,396	9,129	16,755	13,345	12,074	14,299	-14,704	-10,224	-4,677	-5,170	-5.0	-1.5	-0.3	-0.2
Low-income, All	642	642	1,980	2,987	2,002	1,520	3,032	4,601	-1,359	-878	-1,051	-1,614	-2.4	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6
Low-income--Oil Exporters	104	9	19	10	636	257	847	1,497	-532	-248	-827	-1,487	-2.7	-2.1	-4.4	-4.2
Low-income--Civil Conflict	6	0	3	31	116	124	224	297	-110	-124	-221	-266	-2.1	-1.9	-3.0	-2.5
Other Low-income	532	633	1,958	2,946	1,250	1,139	1,961	2,807	-717	-506	-3	139	-2.3	-1.1	0.0	0.1

Vegetable & Fruits																
World	17,778	39,368	51,115	74,334	13,181	32,446	45,122	67,314	4,597	6,922	5,993	7,019	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Industrial Countries	10,093	23,500	27,887	39,872	10,308	27,590	35,918	53,944	-215	-4,090	-8,031	-14,072	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Middle-income, All	7,180	14,879	21,173	31,442	2,213	4,370	8,075	11,713	4,967	10,509	13,098	19,729	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.7
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	442	1,345	2,546	3,474	520	960	2,276	4,074	-78	385	270	-600	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	151	179	140	148	75	235	240	291	76	-57	-99	-143	0.6	-0.3	-0.6	-0.5
Small Island Economies	71	245	111	103	41	90	102	138	31	154	9	-35	0.5	1.7	0.1	-0.1
Other Middle-income	6,516	13,111	18,376	27,717	1,578	3,084	5,458	7,210	4,938	10,026	12,917	20,507	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8
Low-income, All	436	908	2,028	2,965	172	387	898	1,423	264	520	1,130	1,543	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6
Low-income--Oil Exporters	50	97	249	349	80	61	85	131	-29	36	164	218	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6
Low-income--Civil Conflict	23	27	38	47	6	22	39	79	17	6	-1	-32	0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.3
Other Low-income	362	783	1,741	2,570	86	305	774	1,213	277	478	966	1,357	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7

Note: See classifications of country groups and product categories in Appendix Tables 1-3.

Source: Based on partners data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 2: Agriculture and Other Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports by Income Group Country

Country Group (No. of Country)	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
All Agriculture																
World (196)	241,586	419,122	572,225	805,960	232,519	393,800	532,940	772,158	9,067	25,322	39,285	33,802	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Industrial Countries (33)	157,581	287,093	368,136	509,289	150,181	286,072	360,321	518,415	7,401	1,021	7,815	-9,125	0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.2
Middle-income, All (105)	68,430	112,582	173,644	254,944	66,813	94,802	147,355	215,591	1,617	17,780	26,289	39,352	0.4	2.2	1.5	1.4
Mid Income--Oil Exporters (20)	2,042	4,878	18,969	26,779	14,022	15,536	31,082	48,426	-11,979	-10,658	-12,114	-21,646	-11.3	-11.1	-6.0	-5.4
Mid Income--Civil Conflict (4)	1,773	2,068	1,357	2,235	1,811	2,564	2,979	4,005	-37	-497	-1,622	-1,770	-0.3	-2.7	-9.9	-6.7
Small Island Economies (30)	697	1,048	1,651	2,190	853	1,363	1,731	2,225	-156	-314	-80	-36	-2.6	-3.5	-0.4	-0.1
Other Middle-income (51)	63,917	104,588	151,667	223,739	50,128	75,339	111,562	160,935	13,789	29,249	40,105	62,804	4.7	4.4	2.7	2.6
Low-income, All (58)	14,041	17,248	29,679	40,652	9,082	8,919	19,776	31,181	4,959	8,328	9,903	9,471	8.9	13.1	7.3	3.8
Low-income--Oil Exporters (7)	2,229	1,865	2,399	3,397	3,392	1,941	3,630	5,715	-1,163	-76	-1,231	-2,317	-5.8	-0.7	-6.6	-6.5
Low-income--Civil Conflict (8)	896	635	485	685	440	552	1,003	1,661	456	84	-518	-976	8.7	1.3	-7.0	-9.0
Other Low-income (43)	10,916	14,748	26,795	36,570	5,250	6,427	15,143	23,805	5,666	8,321	11,652	12,765	18.4	18.4	10.7	6.3
Agricultural Raw Materials																
World	62,926	103,607	125,149	164,215	55,815	87,003	107,376	149,089	7,111	16,604	17,773	15,125	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2
Industrial Countries	40,156	71,062	81,945	102,547	39,744	62,671	71,421	93,635	412	8,391	10,524	8,912	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
Middle-income, All	18,835	26,436	36,029	51,717	13,768	22,056	31,897	49,188	5,067	4,381	4,132	2,529	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.1
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	484	787	6,178	9,367	1,419	1,440	2,129	3,642	-934	-652	4,049	5,725	-0.9	-0.7	2.0	1.4
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	440	580	295	433	600	527	255	414	-160	53	40	20	-1.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Small Island Economies	47	78	110	189	44	85	144	173	3	-7	-34	17	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	0.1
Other Middle-income	17,865	24,991	29,446	41,727	11,707	20,004	29,369	44,959	6,158	4,987	77	-3,232	2.1	0.7	0.0	-0.1
Low-income, All	3,381	5,430	6,984	9,652	878	1,560	3,349	5,316	2,503	3,869	3,635	4,335	4.5	6.1	2.7	1.7
Low-income--Oil Exporters	632	1,040	1,120	1,571	111	120	174	297	521	920	946	1,274	2.6	7.9	5.0	3.6
Low-income--Civil Conflict	365	323	325	431	36	50	45	106	329	273	279	325	6.3	4.1	3.8	3.0
Other Low-income	2,384	4,066	5,539	7,649	731	1,390	3,130	4,913	1,653	2,676	2,410	2,736	5.4	5.9	2.2	1.4
Cash Crops & Feeds																
World	35,245	39,440	52,572	72,111	25,151	33,004	45,644	62,235	10,094	6,436	6,928	9,876	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Industrial Countries	12,601	14,804	19,425	26,632	18,394	24,608	28,160	37,147	-5,793	-9,804	-8,735	-10,516	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2
Middle-income, All	15,726	18,670	23,970	33,662	5,587	6,962	15,338	22,315	10,139	11,707	8,632	11,347	2.4	1.5	0.5	0.4
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	331	717	1,255	1,436	790	921	3,577	4,523	-458	-204	-2,322	-3,086	-0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-0.8
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	612	390	364	319	179	201	139	207	432	189	225	112	3.6	1.0	1.4	0.4
Small Island Economies	307	274	224	254	21	68	50	71	286	206	174	183	4.7	2.3	0.9	0.7
Other Middle-income	14,477	17,288	22,127	31,652	4,597	5,772	11,572	17,514	9,880	11,516	10,555	14,138	3.4	1.7	0.7	0.6
Low-income, All	6,518	5,671	9,072	11,691	362	565	1,754	2,474	6,156	5,106	7,318	9,217	11.0	8.0	5.4	3.7
Low-income--Oil Exporters	1,040	496	555	865	73	73	179	296	967	423	376	568	4.8	3.6	2.0	1.6
Low-income--Civil Conflict	393	213	73	111	37	30	104	90	356	183	-31	22	6.8	2.8	-0.4	0.2

Other Low-income	5,085	4,962	8,445	10,715	252	462	1,472	2,088	4,833	4,500	6,973	8,627	15.7	9.9	6.4	4.3
Processed Food																
World	66,723	129,149	198,648	305,291	67,700	135,057	198,581	309,269	-977	-5,908	67	-3,977	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	0.0
Industrial Countries	48,802	100,848	145,627	218,973	42,682	96,726	135,090	212,722	6,120	4,122	10,537	6,251	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1
Middle-income, All	15,943	26,079	49,247	80,749	18,987	33,009	52,706	79,386	-3,044	-6,929	-3,460	1,362	-0.7	-0.9	-0.2	0.0
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	433	589	3,319	4,872	6,383	6,942	13,798	21,806	-5,950	-6,353	-10,479	-16,934	-5.6	-6.6	-5.2	-4.2
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	275	535	470	1,094	530	1,122	1,705	2,254	-255	-587	-1,235	-1,160	-2.1	-3.2	-7.5	-4.4
Small Island Economies	164	127	509	598	525	797	1,058	1,307	-361	-670	-550	-708	-5.9	-7.4	-2.9	-2.8
Other Middle-income	15,071	24,828	44,949	74,184	11,550	24,148	36,145	54,019	3,521	680	8,804	20,165	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.8
Low-income, All	1,739	1,741	3,518	5,143	4,747	4,193	9,548	15,114	-3,008	-2,451	-6,031	-9,972	-5.4	-3.9	-4.5	-4.0
Low-income--Oil Exporters	303	120	184	199	1,855	1,193	1,881	2,693	-1,552	-1,073	-1,697	-2,493	-7.8	-9.2	-9.0	-7.0
Low-income--Civil Conflict	56	15	14	15	204	258	503	919	-148	-243	-489	-905	-2.8	-3.7	-6.6	-8.4
Other Low-income	1,381	1,606	3,319	4,929	2,688	2,741	7,164	11,502	-1,308	-1,135	-3,845	-6,574	-4.3	-2.5	-3.5	-3.2
Seafood																
World	13,670	38,815	56,895	72,654	11,371	32,992	49,779	63,859	2,299	5,823	7,116	8,795	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Industrial Countries	7,459	19,372	23,506	30,795	9,328	28,898	40,148	49,801	-1,869	-9,526	-16,642	-19,006	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3
Middle-income, All	5,256	16,775	27,884	34,470	1,299	3,595	8,887	12,919	3,957	13,179	18,997	21,551	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.7
Mid Income--Oil Exporters	223	895	4,339	5,253	229	166	743	1,741	-5	729	3,595	3,512	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.9
Mid Income--Civil Conflict	45	49	26	69	16	36	58	99	28	13	-33	-30	0.2	0.1	-0.2	-0.1
Small Island Economies	102	318	664	1,022	41	63	108	157	61	256	556	866	1.0	2.8	2.9	3.5
Other Middle-income	4,887	15,512	22,855	28,126	1,013	3,330	7,977	10,922	3,873	12,181	14,878	17,204	1.3	1.8	1.0	0.7
Low-income, All	916	2,372	5,409	7,295	622	363	497	966	294	2,009	4,912	6,329	0.5	3.2	3.6	2.5
Low-income--Oil Exporters	11	64	217	260	473	139	212	369	-462	-75	5	-109	-2.3	-0.6	0.0	-0.3
Low-income--Civil Conflict	51	55	32	49	25	32	20	50	26	24	12	-1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0
Other Low-income	855	2,253	5,160	6,986	125	193	265	547	730	2,061	4,895	6,439	2.4	4.5	4.5	3.2

Note: See classifications of country groups and product categories in Appendix Tables 1-3.

Source: Based on partners data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 3: Raw Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports in All Countries

Code	Country / Economy	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
		1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
1	Australia	3,250	4,925	7,360	9,528	63	196	328	675	3,187	4,728	7,032	8,853	16.5	13.1	11.6	8.8
1	Austria	218	388	956	1,727	254	499	1,129	2,045	-35	-111	-173	-318	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
1	Belgium-Luxembourg	1,930	4,829	4,335	6,776	2,384	4,488	3,974	5,985	-454	341	361	791	-0.8	0.3	0.2	0.3
1	Canada	2,718	4,386	10,034	11,167	1,095	2,906	4,104	5,220	1,623	1,480	5,930	5,947	3.2	1.3	2.7	2.1
1	Cyprus	157	211	99	137	67	103	119	182	91	108	-19	-45	8.2	3.5	-0.3	-0.3
1	Czech Republic	..	..	232	579	..	..	371	951	..	..	-138	-373	..	..	-0.4	-0.6
1	Denmark	2,458	4,066	3,967	5,621	251	657	954	1,901	2,206	3,409	3,013	3,720	14.1	11.3	7.4	5.7
1	Estonia	..	..	31	73	..	..	102	148	..	..	-71	-75	..	..	-1.4	-0.7
1	Finland	21	93	152	267	161	198	332	620	-140	-106	-180	-354	-1.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
1	France	6,804	12,185	10,800	14,789	4,267	7,793	6,943	10,691	2,537	4,392	3,857	4,099	2.5	2.1	1.3	0.9
1	Germany	2,125	5,165	6,909	11,409	7,084	12,844	12,556	18,302	-4,959	-7,679	-5,647	-6,893	-3.7	-2.5	-1.3	-1.0
1	Greece	371	1,115	638	903	481	1,204	1,275	2,135	-110	-89	-637	-1,232	-0.9	-0.5	-2.2	-2.6
1	Hungary	503	1,050	1,204	1,818	66	111	216	784	437	939	988	1,033	11.7	12.0	3.3	1.8
1	Iceland	22	15	11	16	8	15	29	47	13	0	-18	-30	1.7	0.0	-0.7	-0.8
1	Ireland	1,299	1,823	1,936	3,192	519	686	1,061	2,036	780	1,137	876	1,156	7.8	5.9	1.7	1.6
1	Italy	2,007	4,094	3,638	5,642	5,640	9,639	7,753	12,198	-3,633	-5,545	-4,115	-6,556	-5.2	-3.7	-1.9	-2.0
1	Japan	290	118	119	106	5,555	9,622	12,282	14,017	-5,265	-9,505	12,164	13,911	-6.1	-5.4	-3.9	-3.6
1	Latvia	..	..	14	68	..	..	150	215	..	..	-136	-147	..	..	-2.4	-1.7
1	Lithuania	..	..	97	277	..	..	114	321	..	..	-16	-45	..	..	-0.2	-0.3
1	Malta	3	4	3	8	49	59	64	107	-46	-56	-61	-99	-6.1	-2.7	-1.4	-1.8
1	Netherlands	5,378	10,575	9,803	14,524	3,045	5,599	6,250	10,288	2,333	4,975	3,553	4,236	3.2	3.6	1.6	1.2
1	New Zealand	1,548	2,551	3,259	5,195	60	107	166	266	1,488	2,444	3,093	4,929	32.0	35.6	25.8	23.0
1	Norway	9	10	17	31	227	188	268	501	-218	-178	-251	-470	-1.6	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0
1	Poland	505	987	765	2,390	1,318	486	757	1,259	-813	501	8	1,131	-13.6	3.9	0.0	1.3
1	Portugal	19	144	275	594	589	819	1,621	2,397	-569	-675	-1,346	-1,802	-7.9	-3.0	-3.4	-3.1
1	Slovak Republic	..	..	73	271	..	..	191	447	..	..	-119	-176	..	..	-0.9	-0.6
1	Slovenia	..	..	75	169	..	..	187	329	..	..	-111	-159	..	..	-1.2	-0.9
1	Spain	1,818	4,934	8,193	12,931	768	2,481	3,256	6,029	1,050	2,453	4,937	6,901	4.8	3.1	3.3	2.7
1	Sweden	143	184	318	479	297	667	1,119	2,166	-154	-483	-801	-1,687	-0.6	-1.0	-1.2	-1.7
1	Switzerland	63	154	117	389	750	1,087	1,014	1,368	-687	-933	-897	-979	-1.9	-1.3	-1.0	-0.7
1	United Kingdom	1,734	2,675	2,364	3,173	4,635	7,306	8,976	14,242	-2,901	-4,631	-6,612	11,069	-3.2	-2.4	-2.0	-2.4
1	United States	15,543	17,996	25,268	24,933	2,363	7,424	13,583	17,509	13,180	10,573	11,684	7,424	7.1	2.3	1.0	0.5
2	Albania	16	19	2	4	1	40	64	142	15	-22	-62	-138	10.4	-5.9	-5.7	-6.4
2	Argentina	1,248	2,800	4,307	5,706	61	73	318	128	1,186	2,728	3,989	5,578	14.7	42.0	20.0	24.7

2	Armenia	..	..	2	4	..	..	31	43	..	..	-30	-39	..	..	-6.4	-3.1
2	Belarus	..	..	24	50	..	..	165	260	..	..	-140	-210	..	..	-1.9	-1.4
2	Belize	7	16	45	79	5	12	9	13	1	4	36	66	1.3	1.8	8.7	12.1
2	Bolivia	2	18	13	27	56	30	42	30	-54	-11	-29	-3	-8.0	-1.3	-2.0	-0.2
2	Botswana	..	..	54	50	..	..	4	2	..	..	51	48	..	..	17.4	11.2
2	Brazil	544	1,111	3,225	7,668	1,249	1,265	1,656	1,361	-705	-154	1,569	6,307	-4.7	-0.9	2.9	10.0
2	Bulgaria	141	170	139	328	129	82	118	265	12	88	22	63	0.5	3.1	0.4	0.5
2	Chile	296	1,429	2,204	3,634	293	118	432	557	3	1,311	1,772	3,077	0.1	19.1	11.2	12.9
2	China	1,365	2,365	5,213	6,003	2,312	1,894	2,128	2,720	-947	471	3,085	3,283	-6.0	0.9	1.5	0.7
2	Colombia	262	593	857	1,440	170	166	561	644	92	427	296	796	2.4	8.5	2.9	4.8
2	Costa Rica	421	867	1,529	2,162	35	59	147	230	385	808	1,383	1,932	51.2	40.4	26.0	26.1
2	Croatia	..	..	52	96	..	..	219	407	..	..	-167	-311	..	..	-2.4	-2.0
2	Cuba	12	22	19	15	295	340	281	425	-283	-318	-262	-410	-16.8	-14.1	-10.6	-11.1
2	Djibouti	6	1	4	11	30	23	15	32	-24	-22	-10	-21	-10.8	-7.4	-2.1	-2.8
2	Dominican Republic	35	96	120	197	105	115	217	264	-70	-18	-97	-67	-5.9	-0.7	-1.2	-0.8
2	Egypt, Arab Rep.	132	184	347	871	1,231	983	1,537	1,805	-1,099	-799	-1,190	-933	-11.9	-7.2	-6.8	-4.0
2	Georgia	..	..	27	34	..	..	77	192	..	..	-50	-158	..	..	-5.6	-6.8
2	Guatemala	112	261	526	609	39	65	217	327	73	197	309	282	7.5	10.3	5.8	3.8
2	Guyana	39	18	61	51	14	9	21	22	25	9	40	29	7.7	3.8	9.7	5.1
2	Honduras	375	386	312	369	28	41	134	181	347	344	178	188	54.4	31.5	4.2	3.4
2	Hong Kong, China	82	56	49	20	404	1,716	2,342	2,335	-322	-1,660	-2,294	-2,315	-2.0	-1.9	-1.3	-0.8
2	Indonesia	84	210	96	177	539	342	865	1,050	-455	-132	-769	-873	-4.3	-0.7	-2.5	-1.3
2	Israel	487	512	540	895	312	317	502	623	174	195	38	272	3.1	1.4	0.1	0.7
2	Jamaica	22	84	61	39	79	100	144	205	-57	-16	-84	-166	-7.6	-0.9	-2.8	-4.7
2	Jordan	100	69	139	83	124	336	292	480	-24	-267	-153	-397	-0.9	-12.6	-4.0	-5.3
2	Korea, Rep.	80	127	212	170	1,365	1,638	2,450	3,309	-1,285	-1,511	-2,238	-3,138	-7.0	-2.5	-1.9	-1.7
2	Macao	1	1	0	1	6	65	89	128	-4	-63	-89	-127	-1.5	-3.9	-3.3	-3.3
2	Macedonia, FYR	..	..	30	70	..	..	115	141	..	..	-85	-70	..	..	-4.2	-2.8
2	Malaysia	29	335	334	336	394	671	1,067	1,284	-365	-336	-732	-948	-3.4	-1.2	-1.0	-0.9
2	Mauritius	0	4	3	3	16	61	77	104	-15	-57	-74	-101	-5.2	-5.5	-4.1	-4.1
2	Mexico	676	1,928	3,714	5,217	1,610	1,698	3,850	4,626	-934	230	-136	592	-4.0	0.5	-0.1	0.4
2	Morocco	414	648	567	1,107	389	203	650	684	24	445	-83	423	0.7	7.1	-0.9	2.6
2	Namibia	..	..	54	93	..	..	8	9	..	..	47	83	..	..	12.2	19.7
2	Panama	248	515	335	514	42	49	98	115	205	466	238	400	4.3	5.5	1.5	1.9
2	Paraguay	10	120	140	245	20	3	31	18	-10	117	109	228	-1.7	6.6	4.3	7.4
2	Peru	9	40	228	526	314	284	349	475	-304	-244	-121	52	-10.3	-8.8	-1.9	0.6
2	Philippines	323	510	746	1,056	219	341	974	901	104	169	-228	155	1.4	1.4	-0.6	0.3
2	Romania	213	102	227	379	521	343	323	791	-308	-241	-96	-412	-6.4	-6.2	-0.7	-1.3
2	Singapore	41	37	77	76	442	815	992	1,040	-401	-777	-915	-964	-1.7	-1.5	-0.8	-0.7
2	South Africa	910	1,053	1,607	2,165	119	201	470	728	791	852	1,137	1,437	5.8	6.5	4.6	3.2
2	Sri Lanka	2	10	20	23	75	120	187	271	-73	-110	-167	-248	-4.9	-4.7	-3.1	-3.2

2	Suriname	78	52	40	29	14	14	16	25	64	37	24	4	15.4	10.0	5.3	0.5
2	Swaziland	..	..	23	27	..	..	2	2	..	..	20	25	..	..	14.9	14.5
2	Taiwan, China	389	1,270	164	165	666	1,123	1,360	2,418	-277	147	-1,196	-2,253	-1.7	0.2	-0.8	-0.9
2	Thailand	1,708	2,403	3,247	4,199	51	145	218	337	1,657	2,257	3,029	3,862	22.0	7.6	5.8	4.7
2	Tunisia	47	92	77	132	219	199	314	334	-173	-107	-238	-203	-5.8	-2.2	-2.9	-1.7
2	Turkey	430	1,028	1,101	1,538	44	314	339	554	386	714	763	984	8.7	4.1	1.9	1.2
2	Ukraine	..	..	510	1,194	..	..	196	575	..	..	313	619	..	..	2.2	1.9
2	Uruguay	169	465	652	1,080	20	25	68	60	149	440	584	1,019	17.8	30.7	14.4	25.8
3	Algeria	5	17	16	27	600	711	902	1,456	-595	-694	-886	-1,430	-6.5	-8.2	-9.4	-7.3
3	Azerbaijan	..	..	30	73	..	..	108	224	..	..	-78	-151	..	..	-5.4	-3.4
3	Bahrain	0	0	3	1	44	73	124	163	-43	-72	-121	-162	-1.2	-3.8	-5.0	-4.2
3	Brunei	0	0	1	0	27	53	48	52	-26	-52	-47	-52	-4.4	-3.3	-3.6	-3.5
3	Ecuador	324	1,030	1,731	2,397	81	77	119	203	243	952	1,612	2,194	11.9	43.2	37.9	29.0
3	Gabon	0	0	0	0	35	43	51	79	-34	-43	-51	-79	-4.9	-5.7	-6.5	-6.3
3	Iran, Islamic Rep.	26	87	383	345	865	996	950	719	-839	-910	-567	-373	-9.6	-5.9	-3.8	-1.1
3	Iraq	37	20	25	64	528	411	357	593	-491	-391	-332	-530	-3.9	-12.9	-7.5	-5.5
3	Kazakhstan	..	..	441	478	..	..	54	121	..	..	388	357	..	..	7.4	2.3
3	Kuwait	5	5	5	23	342	186	354	631	-337	-180	-349	-607	-5.6	-5.0	-5.5	-5.3
3	Libya	0	3	1	0	340	302	156	236	-340	-299	-155	-236	-3.2	-5.9	-3.9	-3.2
3	Oman	2	3	22	12	53	119	252	223	-51	-116	-230	-211	-3.7	-5.8	-5.3	-3.7
3	Qatar	0	0	2	6	34	71	142	173	-34	-71	-140	-167	-2.9	-5.3	-4.8	-2.3
3	Russian Federation	..	..	336	957	..	..	3,212	6,211	..	..	-2,876	-5,254	..	..	-6.1	-4.6
3	Saudi Arabia	18	262	239	175	1,281	1,948	2,231	2,982	-1,263	-1,686	-1,992	-2,807	-4.6	-6.5	-6.2	-6.1
3	Syrian Arab Republic	80	215	303	632	81	224	196	373	-1	-9	107	259	0.0	-0.4	2.5	3.1
3	Trinidad and Tobago	1	3	12	9	110	74	85	125	-108	-72	-73	-116	-4.7	-6.4	-2.5	-2.8
3	Turkmenistan	..	..	2	4	..	..	17	16	..	..	-15	-12	..	..	-1.4	-0.6
3	United Arab Emirates	36	134	329	601	303	525	1,194	1,633	-267	-390	-866	-1,032	-3.9	-3.0	-2.4	-1.3
3	Venezuela	3	34	49	61	503	321	541	835	-500	-287	-492	-774	-5.0	-3.4	-3.1	-4.3
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	12	17	..	..	217	276	..	..	-205	-259	..	..	-7.5	-5.1
4	El Salvador	5	15	25	24	31	62	243	299	-26	-47	-218	-275	-5.7	-3.7	-5.0	-5.5
4	Lebanon	99	87	102	104	210	177	306	366	-111	-90	-204	-262	-3.8	-3.4	-3.9	-3.7
4	Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	72	197	..	..	131	188	..	..	-59	9	..	..	-1.5	0.1
5	Antigua and Barbuda	1	3	3	3	0	14	13	17	0	-12	-10	-14	0.3	-6.3	-1.6	-1.9
5	Aruba	..	0	6	2	..	12	22	25	..	-12	-16	-23	..	-3.6	-2.3	-0.9
5	Bahamas, The	2	4	8	4	34	63	51	84	-32	-59	-42	-80	-1.8	-3.0	-1.3	-1.3
5	Barbados	2	2	3	4	31	32	33	51	-29	-30	-30	-47	-7.5	-6.3	-3.4	-4.2
5	Bermuda	0	2	2	1	23	37	27	33	-23	-35	-25	-32	-5.7	-4.1	-0.7	-1.2
5	Cape Verde	1	2	0	0	7	14	13	31	-6	-12	-12	-31	-9.0	-9.4	-4.9	-6.9
5	Comoros	0	0	0	0	4	7	17	18	-4	-7	-17	-18	-6.1	-6.5	-9.9	-19.6
5	Cook Islands	2	2	0	0	2	3	3	7	0	-1	-2	-6	1.1	-2.4	-6.4	-8.0

5	Dominica	11	45	17	14	1	5	7	6	11	41	10	9	32.5	33.3	4.2	3.8
5	Fiji	1	4	12	18	32	35	31	56	-31	-31	-19	-38	-6.2	-5.5	-2.8	-3.1
5	Grenada	8	8	1	0	1	10	11	14	6	-2	-10	-14	21.7	-2.0	-5.5	-5.8
5	Kiribati	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	-2	-1	-3	-6	-8.2	-1.8	-7.0	-10.0
5	Maldives	0	0	0	0	1	7	17	22	-1	-7	-17	-22	-2.4	-4.1	-5.5	-4.0
5	Marshall Islands	..	..	0	0	..	..	6	3	..	..	-6	-3	..	..	-0.6	-0.1
5	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	0	0	..	..	8	7	..	..	-8	-7	..	..	-9.1	-8.2
5	Nauru	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	-2	-3	-2	-1	-8.0	-8.0	-4.2	-5.8
5	Netherlands Antilles	1	0	7	5	56	63	61	66	-55	-63	-54	-61	-3.1	-2.9	-1.2	-2.5
5	New Caledonia	0	0	3	7	29	36	28	49	-29	-36	-25	-42	-6.8	-4.9	-3.0	-2.7
5	Niue	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-7.3	-3.5	-0.6	-2.2
5	Palau	..	..	0	0	..	..	3	2	..	..	-3	-2	..	..	-5.2	-5.8
5	Samoa	3	3	0	1	4	7	10	14	-1	-4	-10	-14	-1.1	-4.4	-5.0	-6.7
5	Sao Tome and Principe	..	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	..	-1	-2	-3	..	-3.3	-4.5	-4.4
5	Seychelles	0	0	0	1	3	3	10	12	-3	-3	-10	-12	-5.0	-2.4	-2.9	-2.6
5	Solomon Islands	2	0	0	0	3	6	4	3	-1	-6	-4	-3	-2.5	-6.6	-4.0	-2.7
5	St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	14	5	5	7	-14	-5	-5	-7	-8.3	-5.1	-3.9	-2.9
5	St. Lucia	24	99	37	30	1	14	12	17	22	85	25	13	47.1	39.5	6.2	2.9
5	St. Vincent & Grenadines	18	63	32	23	1	14	14	17	17	49	19	6	66.4	34.4	6.5	1.3
5	Tonga	2	12	12	11	4	6	8	11	-1	6	5	0	-3.3	10.5	8.0	-0.6
5	Tuvalu	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	-1	1	-9.1	-3.4	-9.6	6.7
5	Vanuatu	2	3	2	5	3	1	2	4	-1	2	0	1	-2.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
6	Bangladesh	13	25	24	23	237	220	340	697	-224	-196	-317	-674	-13.4	-6.6	-4.4	-6.4
6	Benin	0	1	1	5	15	61	105	219	-15	-60	-104	-214	-2.5	-14.5	-7.6	-10.5
6	Bhutan	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	-5	-1.1	-0.2	0.9	-2.6
6	Burkina Faso	6	12	12	19	10	16	7	7	-4	-4	4	12	-1.6	-1.3	0.9	1.4
6	Burundi	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	16	-1	0	-4	-16	-0.7	-0.2	-4.9	-8.2
6	Cambodia	0	0	2	8	44	2	21	22	-44	-1	-18	-15	-40.4	-2.8	-0.9	-0.5
6	Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	-2	-3	0	-2	-2.2	-2.3	-0.4	-1.3
6	Chad	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	-1	-3	0	-5	-4.1	-2.0	0.0	-1.4
6	Cote d'Ivoire	133	176	319	412	150	179	257	281	-17	-4	62	131	-0.8	-0.2	2.2	5.5
6	Ethiopia	26	12	25	46	45	96	86	108	-19	-84	-61	-61	-3.6	-9.9	-6.4	-3.0
6	Gambia, The	0	3	2	3	5	19	11	28	-5	-16	-8	-25	-5.3	-7.4	-2.6	-4.6
6	Ghana	2	14	56	116	38	54	105	255	-36	-40	-49	-140	-4.7	-3.2	-2.0	-3.3
6	Guinea	0	2	3	2	13	20	23	48	-13	-18	-20	-46	-4.1	-3.4	-2.9	-4.1
6	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	9	6	3	18	-9	-6	-3	-17	-9.9	-5.9	-3.2	-11.6
6	India	188	466	1,570	2,232	157	152	356	368	31	313	1,214	1,865	0.3	2.0	3.0	2.3
6	Kenya	37	85	157	250	51	45	112	170	-14	40	44	80	-0.8	2.3	1.7	1.8
6	Korea, Dem. Rep.	24	37	16	14	60	103	600	234	-37	-66	-583	-219	-5.8	-5.6	-25.4	-9.7
6	Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	17	32	..	..	16	26	..	..	2	7	..	..	0.3	0.4

6	Lao PDR	0	0	7	12	9	5	12	15	-8	-4	-5	-3	-9.9	-3.7	-0.8	-0.3
6	Lesotho	..	..	0	0	..	..	1	4	..	..	-1	-4	..	..	-0.9	-1.7
6	Madagascar	25	123	44	63	13	21	21	44	11	102	23	19	2.5	20.7	2.7	1.5
6	Malawi	2	3	6	7	1	34	13	28	1	-31	-7	-21	1.1	-10.2	-1.6	-3.3
6	Mali	8	4	6	6	8	14	10	31	-1	-10	-4	-25	-0.3	-2.9	-0.5	-2.1
6	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	26	33	29	63	-26	-33	-28	-63	-8.0	-7.5	-4.8	-6.2
6	Moldova	..	..	45	84	..	..	41	117	..	..	4	-33	..	..	0.3	-1.4
6	Mongolia	3	0	13	9	0	3	16	29	3	-3	-3	-19	12.1	-1.9	-0.5	-1.7
6	Mozambique	84	22	5	12	37	135	65	190	46	-113	-61	-178	8.7	-16.2	-4.9	-8.6
6	Myanmar	145	89	294	346	0	2	20	55	145	87	274	292	23.8	10.1	10.6	9.3
6	Nepal	19	8	9	9	6	3	8	62	13	6	1	-53	7.1	1.3	0.1	-4.1
6	Nicaragua	73	95	142	176	34	30	89	109	39	66	53	67	11.8	14.3	3.4	3.0
6	Niger	2	1	7	4	5	9	7	8	-3	-8	0	-4	-0.9	-3.4	0.1	-0.7
6	Pakistan	230	210	619	706	74	210	107	240	155	0	512	465	3.9	0.0	7.3	2.7
6	Papua New Guinea	0	1	1	1	98	66	45	101	-98	-65	-44	-100	-9.6	-5.4	-4.2	-6.2
6	Rwanda	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	16	-1	-2	-6	-16	-0.8	-1.0	-3.7	-5.6
6	Senegal	10	7	17	32	116	112	187	314	-106	-105	-170	-281	-12.4	-10.0	-9.2	-10.7
6	Tajikistan	..	..	28	35	..	..	34	29	..	..	-6	6	..	..	-1.8	0.6
6	Tanzania	18	33	18	44	69	10	37	84	-52	23	-19	-40	-6.0	2.5	-1.3	-1.6
6	Togo	0	2	6	8	14	44	33	98	-14	-42	-27	-90	-3.3	-6.6	-3.2	-5.1
6	Uganda	0	3	7	14	7	4	7	37	-6	-1	0	-23	-1.9	-0.1	0.0	-2.2
6	Uzbekistan	..	..	108	305	..	..	73	33	..	..	35	272	..	..	1.7	8.9
6	Vietnam	2	185	549	1,061	73	5	128	332	-71	180	421	729	-11.8	13.3	3.0	2.3
6	Zambia	1	7	12	36	36	5	22	23	-35	2	-10	13	-5.1	0.4	-1.0	1.0
6	Zimbabwe	9	68	107	62	5	8	13	148	4	61	94	-86	1.2	7.2	7.3	-5.3
7	Angola	0	0	1	0	90	144	165	346	-90	-144	-165	-346	-7.5	-8.7	-6.3	-4.9
7	Cameroon	33	78	203	267	26	27	60	161	8	50	143	106	0.6	4.4	9.4	5.9
7	Congo, Rep.	0	0	0	0	14	29	55	88	-14	-29	-55	-88	-2.7	-4.6	-6.6	-6.8
7	Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	9	3	8	23	-9	-2	-8	-23	-16.9	-3.0	-2.8	-2.7
7	Nigeria	5	1	8	12	578	9	563	905	-573	-8	-555	-893	-4.1	-0.1	-5.9	-5.3
7	Sudan	190	56	85	169	43	91	76	169	146	-35	9	1	9.8	-3.4	0.6	0.0
7	Yemen	1	1	26	53	149	155	292	433	-148	-153	-267	-379	-11.1	-13.9	-10.7	-10.4
8	Afghanistan	23	17	29	37	0	6	82	119	23	12	-53	-82	8.6	2.9	-8.0	-3.1
8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0	0	1	2	46	65	44	93	-46	-65	-43	-92	-4.7	-6.2	-7.5	-7.3
8	East Timor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	-1	-2	6.7	1.8	-13.1	-4.8
8	Eritrea	..	..	0	1	..	..	25	35	..	..	-24	-35	..	..	-14.1	-11.3
8	Haiti	7	10	8	38	37	67	140	175	-30	-57	-132	-137	-6.5	-8.9	-13.4	-11.8
8	Liberia	1	0	3	1	46	32	24	61	-45	-32	-21	-60	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2
8	Sierra Leone	1	0	0	1	16	13	19	26	-15	-13	-19	-25	-6.4	-7.6	-5.8	-5.1
8	Somalia	129	74	67	82	58	25	18	48	71	49	48	34	19.1	27.1	17.1	9.8

	World	65,630	112,287	146,451	203,577	74,450	110,459	138,436	199,274	-8,821	1,828	8,014	4,302	-0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
	Memo Items:																
1	Industrial Countries	50,937	84,676	103,062	139,185	41,998	77,186	91,243	135,381	8,939	7,490	11,819	3,804	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
2	Middle-income, all	12,287	24,195	38,365	57,311	19,785	23,208	39,192	52,444	-7,498	987	-827	4,867	-3.4	-0.6	-0.1	0.1
3	Oil Exporters	539	1,813	3,931	5,865	5,225	6,133	11,093	17,048	-4,686	-4,320	-7,162	11,183	-4.4	-4.5	-3.6	-2.8
4	Civil Conflict States	105	102	211	343	241	239	898	1,129	-137	-136	-687	-786	-0.4	-0.7	-4.2	-3.0
5	Small Islanders	80	251	148	135	259	398	423	593	-179	-147	-274	-458	-2.9	-1.6	-1.5	-1.8
	Other Middle-income	11,564	22,029	34,075	50,968	14,059	16,438	26,779	33,673	-2,495	5,590	7,296	17,295	-3.1	0.0	0.5	0.7
6	Low-income, all	1,450	1,936	4,689	6,859	2,585	2,399	4,647	7,402	-1,135	-463	42	-543	-2.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2
7	Oil Exporters	230	137	323	503	909	457	1,221	2,125	-679	-320	-898	-1,622	-3.4	-2.8	-4.8	-4.6
8	Civil Conflict States	160	101	108	160	203	208	353	559	-43	-107	-245	-399	-2.2	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0
	Other Low-income	1,060	1,698	4,258	6,197	1,473	1,734	3,073	4,718	-413	-36	1,185	1,479	-1.1	0.2	1.1	0.7

Note: Food is defined as raw food, excluding all cash crops, processed food products and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

1 = Industrial countries; 2 = Middle-income; 6 = Low-income; 3&7 = Oil exporters for middle and low-income respectively; 5 = Small island economies; 4&8 = Civil conflict countries for middle and low-income accordingly.

Exclude those small islands economies which are colonized and dependent territories.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 4: Raw Food, Cash Crops, Feeds, and Agricultural Raw Materials (All Agriculture) Exports, Imports and Net Imports in All Countries

Code	Country / Economy	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
		1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
1	Australia	6,355	9,906	13,079	15,542	805	1,125	1,225	1,861	5,550	8,781	11,855	13,681	28.7	24.3	19.5	13.7
1	Austria	1,309	2,066	2,747	4,582	790	1,775	2,889	4,544	519	291	-142	38	2.8	0.6	-0.2	0.0
1	Belgium-Luxembourg	2,978	6,867	6,833	10,293	4,731	8,917	8,573	11,728	-1,752	-2,050	-1,740	-1,434	-3.0	-1.7	-1.1	-0.5
1	Canada	10,790	17,101	29,021	31,202	2,975	5,350	8,255	10,271	7,815	11,751	20,766	20,931	15.4	10.2	9.3	7.5
1	Cyprus	166	226	115	164	88	162	190	283	79	64	-75	-119	7.1	2.0	-1.1	-0.8
1	Czech Republic	..	..	994	1,628	..	..	913	1,991	..	..	81	-363	..	..	0.3	-0.6
1	Denmark	3,341	5,627	5,478	7,600	973	1,797	2,051	3,661	2,368	3,830	3,427	3,939	15.1	12.7	8.5	6.1
1	Estonia	..	..	373	632	..	..	241	626	..	..	132	7	..	..	2.6	0.1
1	Finland	2,558	2,530	2,952	3,910	503	675	1,167	2,164	2,054	1,854	1,785	1,747	21.9	9.6	5.2	2.9
1	France	9,492	17,015	15,002	20,447	8,496	13,129	12,740	18,500	996	3,886	2,262	1,947	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.4
1	Germany	4,499	10,358	13,225	21,100	15,139	25,165	24,384	33,828	-10,640	-14,807	-11,160	-12,728	-8.0	-4.7	-2.5	-1.9
1	Greece	652	1,701	1,343	1,793	987	1,879	2,016	3,184	-335	-178	-673	-1,390	-2.9	-1.0	-2.3	-2.9
1	Hungary	712	1,449	1,663	2,596	345	372	693	1,542	368	1,077	969	1,054	9.8	13.7	3.2	1.9
1	Iceland	34	34	35	43	27	39	61	105	7	-5	-26	-62	0.9	-0.4	-1.0	-1.6
1	Ireland	1,506	2,284	2,319	3,742	800	1,020	1,712	3,189	705	1,265	607	554	7.1	6.6	1.2	0.8
1	Italy	2,936	6,109	5,990	9,101	10,671	17,585	16,072	22,893	-7,735	-11,475	-10,081	-13,791	-11.1	-7.6	-4.7	-4.2
1	Japan	1,096	1,771	2,480	3,118	15,750	25,313	25,602	28,558	-14,653	-23,542	-23,122	-25,440	-16.9	-13.3	-7.3	-6.6
1	Latvia	..	..	605	1,046	..	..	328	603	..	..	277	443	..	..	4.9	5.0
1	Lithuania	..	..	326	665	..	..	329	710	..	..	-3	-44	..	..	0.0	-0.3
1	Malta	14	12	7	12	64	80	90	142	-50	-68	-83	-130	-6.6	-3.3	-1.9	-2.4
1	Netherlands	8,152	16,940	16,840	24,979	7,680	11,796	12,928	19,844	473	5,144	3,913	5,135	0.6	3.7	1.8	1.5
1	New Zealand	2,802	4,411	5,465	7,704	242	238	323	489	2,561	4,173	5,142	7,214	55.0	60.7	42.9	33.7
1	Norway	434	704	572	665	700	759	915	1,554	-266	-55	-343	-889	-2.0	-0.2	-1.1	-1.8
1	Poland	863	1,585	1,339	3,397	1,784	905	1,747	3,096	-921	681	-408	301	-15.4	5.3	-0.9	0.4
1	Portugal	465	1,138	1,158	1,891	1,075	1,801	2,771	3,808	-610	-662	-1,613	-1,917	-8.4	-3.0	-4.1	-3.3
1	Slovak Republic	..	..	377	737	..	..	524	806	..	..	-147	-69	..	..	-1.1	-0.2
1	Slovenia	..	..	226	376	..	..	493	840	..	..	-267	-465	..	..	-2.8	-2.7
1	Spain	2,371	6,372	10,279	15,832	2,659	5,447	7,039	11,417	-289	925	3,240	4,415	-1.3	1.2	2.2	1.7
1	Sweden	2,989	4,331	4,489	5,959	1,137	1,719	2,461	4,118	1,852	2,612	2,028	1,841	7.2	5.6	3.1	1.8
1	Switzerland	427	828	833	1,392	1,917	2,851	2,687	3,404	-1,490	-2,023	-1,853	-2,013	-4.0	-2.9	-2.1	-1.5
1	United Kingdom	2,985	4,703	4,565	6,188	8,942	13,744	15,211	22,497	-5,958	-9,041	-10,645	-16,310	-6.6	-4.8	-3.3	-3.6
1	United States	33,391	44,056	53,750	59,497	10,503	20,356	34,252	43,439	22,888	23,701	19,498	16,058	12.4	5.1	1.7	1.1
2	Albania	27	38	33	41	7	52	76	172	20	-15	-43	-131	13.8	-3.9	-3.9	-6.0
2	Argentina	2,155	4,787	6,616	9,606	280	337	718	620	1,875	4,450	5,898	8,986	23.3	68.5	29.6	39.8
2	Armenia	..	..	12	14	..	..	37	56	..	..	-25	-42	..	..	-5.5	-3.3

2	Belarus	..	..	162	390	..	..	222	351	..	..	-60	39	..	..	-0.8	0.3
2	Belize	35	63	86	125	6	13	16	18	29	50	70	107	25.8	23.3	17.2	19.6
2	Bolivia	39	121	147	228	69	44	108	98	-29	77	40	130	-4.3	9.1	2.8	7.0
2	Botswana	..	..	55	51	..	..	8	7	..	..	47	44	..	..	16.0	10.1
2	Brazil	4,978	6,300	13,741	25,846	1,556	1,835	2,660	2,615	3,422	4,465	11,081	23,231	22.7	25.0	20.2	37.0
2	Bulgaria	226	316	387	795	231	170	278	517	-5	146	109	279	-0.2	5.2	1.9	2.0
2	Chile	653	2,511	4,399	6,723	449	328	663	959	205	2,183	3,736	5,764	4.9	31.9	23.7	24.1
2	China	3,325	6,546	10,556	13,134	4,857	4,782	13,810	27,241	-1,532	1,764	-3,254	-14,108	-9.7	3.3	-1.6	-2.8
2	Colombia	2,543	2,718	2,760	3,681	271	352	915	1,107	2,272	2,366	1,846	2,574	60.1	47.1	17.9	15.7
2	Costa Rica	695	1,291	2,041	2,719	50	111	252	380	645	1,180	1,788	2,339	85.7	59.0	33.6	31.6
2	Croatia	..	..	272	426	..	..	372	721	..	..	-101	-295	..	..	-1.5	-1.9
2	Cuba	630	621	645	369	332	355	313	517	298	265	332	-148	17.7	11.8	13.5	-4.0
2	Djibouti	9	7	12	16	47	41	78	42	-37	-33	-66	-26	-16.7	-11.0	-13.2	-3.5
2	Dominican Republic	287	395	319	401	164	219	455	483	122	176	-136	-82	10.3	6.3	-1.6	-1.0
2	Egypt, Arab Rep.	449	375	640	1,281	1,633	1,746	2,453	3,101	-1,184	-1,371	-1,813	-1,820	-12.8	-12.3	-10.4	-7.8
2	Georgia	..	..	73	98	..	..	105	231	..	..	-33	-133	..	..	-3.7	-5.7
2	Guatemala	760	958	1,668	1,754	65	103	313	479	696	856	1,355	1,275	70.8	44.9	25.6	17.0
2	Guyana	140	107	209	219	16	15	25	24	123	92	184	194	38.2	41.1	45.0	34.1
2	Honduras	644	617	694	783	32	61	199	262	611	556	495	521	95.8	50.9	11.7	9.4
2	Hong Kong, China	211	397	301	250	980	3,982	5,157	5,304	-769	-3,586	-4,857	-5,055	-4.8	-4.0	-2.7	-1.7
2	Indonesia	3,217	2,851	5,300	7,906	956	1,447	3,086	3,959	2,261	1,404	2,214	3,947	21.3	7.9	7.2	5.8
2	Israel	763	886	969	1,409	559	695	1,002	1,203	205	191	-33	206	3.7	1.4	-0.1	0.5
2	Jamaica	96	192	179	166	109	154	200	284	-13	38	-21	-118	-1.7	2.2	-0.7	-3.4
2	Jordan	104	82	148	90	178	441	420	655	-74	-359	-272	-565	-2.6	-17.0	-7.2	-7.5
2	Korea, Rep.	363	1,097	2,054	2,293	3,636	6,487	6,943	8,121	-3,272	-5,390	-4,890	-5,828	-17.8	-9.0	-4.1	-3.1
2	Macao	12	22	5	8	32	131	120	161	-21	-109	-115	-153	-6.8	-6.7	-4.4	-4.0
2	Macedonia, FYR	..	..	106	184	..	..	168	195	..	..	-62	-12	..	..	-3.0	-0.5
2	Malaysia	4,686	6,626	3,589	4,828	830	1,283	2,257	3,294	3,857	5,342	1,332	1,533	36.3	19.1	1.7	1.5
2	Mauritius	251	354	256	386	34	86	107	144	217	268	149	241	73.6	25.6	8.2	9.9
2	Mexico	1,559	3,087	5,117	6,632	2,577	3,288	7,203	9,141	-1,019	-201	-2,086	-2,509	-4.4	-0.5	-1.5	-1.5
2	Morocco	473	806	715	1,315	638	620	1,097	1,401	-165	187	-382	-86	-4.6	3.0	-4.1	-0.5
2	Namibia	..	..	61	102	..	..	15	17	..	..	45	85	..	..	11.9	19.9
2	Panama	278	563	390	578	62	93	132	153	216	470	258	425	4.5	5.5	1.6	2.0
2	Paraguay	351	821	684	1,101	23	10	84	97	328	811	600	1,004	57.5	46.0	23.6	32.6
2	Peru	293	352	691	1,228	363	342	504	701	-71	10	188	527	-2.4	0.4	3.0	5.7
2	Philippines	1,438	1,010	1,132	1,611	447	717	1,613	1,649	991	292	-481	-39	13.7	2.5	-1.2	-0.1
2	Romania	449	198	812	1,127	850	630	616	1,272	-401	-432	196	-145	-8.3	-11.1	1.5	-0.4
2	Singapore	662	670	587	467	1,977	2,015	1,941	1,960	-1,315	-1,345	-1,354	-1,493	-5.7	-2.5	-1.2	-1.0
2	South Africa	2,137	2,177	3,169	4,087	435	529	1,118	1,708	1,703	1,647	2,052	2,378	12.5	12.6	8.3	5.3
2	Sri Lanka	418	587	778	877	115	203	326	443	303	384	453	434	20.3	16.4	8.4	5.6
2	Suriname	88	54	47	34	16	17	21	31	72	37	26	3	17.3	9.9	5.6	0.4
2	Swaziland	..	..	148	198	..	..	12	7	..	..	136	191	..	..	100.7	111.6

2	Taiwan, China	988	2,595	1,737	2,159	2,277	3,940	4,041	5,681	-1,289	-1,345	-2,305	-3,523	-8.1	-2.0	-1.5	-1.4
2	Thailand	2,715	4,562	6,705	9,457	365	1,135	1,724	2,420	2,350	3,427	4,980	7,037	31.3	11.5	9.6	8.5
2	Tunisia	80	124	120	190	326	372	588	665	-246	-248	-468	-476	-8.2	-5.1	-5.7	-4.1
2	Turkey	1,446	2,377	2,596	3,597	152	913	2,092	3,600	1,294	1,464	503	-3	29.1	8.5	1.2	0.0
2	Ukraine	..	..	937	2,004	..	..	520	1,282	..	..	417	721	..	..	2.9	2.3
2	Uruguay	260	621	814	1,579	58	121	310	474	202	501	504	1,105	24.0	34.9	12.4	27.9
3	Algeria	6	18	31	32	996	1,071	1,166	2,005	-990	-1,053	-1,135	-1,973	-10.9	-12.4	-12.0	-10.1
3	Azerbaijan	..	..	118	190	..	..	137	312	..	..	-18	-122	..	..	-1.3	-2.7
3	Bahrain	1	2	9	8	59	92	161	205	-58	-90	-153	-197	-1.7	-4.7	-6.3	-5.1
3	Brunei	4	2	2	2	31	61	57	61	-27	-59	-55	-59	-4.6	-3.7	-4.2	-3.9
3	Ecuador	547	1,265	2,174	3,070	123	146	240	339	425	1,119	1,934	2,731	20.8	50.8	45.5	36.1
3	Gabon	206	294	525	570	39	49	60	103	167	245	465	467	23.7	32.0	59.8	37.3
3	Iran, Islamic Rep.	178	622	1,085	1,131	1,270	1,485	1,492	1,720	-1,091	-864	-407	-589	-12.5	-5.6	-2.7	-1.7
3	Iraq	49	42	29	77	750	501	461	732	-701	-459	-431	-655	-5.6	-15.1	-9.7	-6.8
3	Kazakhstan	..	..	618	686	..	..	141	313	..	..	477	372	..	..	9.1	2.4
3	Kuwait	8	11	15	45	435	219	423	746	-427	-208	-409	-701	-7.2	-5.7	-6.5	-6.1
3	Libya	3	10	22	10	487	432	201	326	-484	-422	-179	-316	-4.5	-8.3	-4.5	-4.2
3	Oman	3	5	28	18	79	146	287	256	-76	-141	-259	-239	-5.6	-7.0	-6.0	-4.2
3	Qatar	0	2	5	10	48	88	161	205	-47	-85	-156	-195	-4.0	-6.4	-5.3	-2.6
3	Russian Federation	..	..	4,662	8,280	..	..	5,564	9,258	..	..	-902	-978	..	..	-1.9	-0.9
3	Saudi Arabia	29	362	398	326	1,672	2,398	2,833	3,704	-1,642	-2,037	-2,435	-3,377	-6.0	-7.9	-7.6	-7.3
3	Syrian Arab Republic	194	389	646	927	168	334	438	815	26	55	208	112	0.9	2.5	4.8	1.3
3	Trinidad and Tobago	40	45	50	44	135	122	150	211	-95	-77	-100	-166	-4.1	-6.8	-3.4	-4.0
3	Turkmenistan	..	..	153	107	..	..	37	36	..	..	115	71	..	..	10.9	3.4
3	United Arab Emirates	46	183	612	964	400	722	1,911	2,781	-353	-539	-1,299	-1,816	-5.1	-4.2	-3.7	-2.4
3	Venezuela	40	124	182	179	744	629	881	1,144	-704	-504	-698	-965	-7.0	-5.9	-4.4	-5.3
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	186	238	..	..	260	381	..	..	-74	-143	..	..	-2.7	-2.8
4	El Salvador	610	308	345	290	49	111	328	388	561	197	17	-98	121.7	15.7	0.4	-2.0
4	Lebanon	135	131	170	196	282	262	477	591	-147	-131	-307	-395	-5.0	-5.0	-5.9	-5.6
4	Serbia & Montenegro	..	..	169	371	..	..	227	395	..	..	-57	-24	..	..	-1.4	-0.3
5	Antigua and Barbuda	1	4	4	5	1	18	21	25	0	-14	-17	-21	0.1	-7.3	-2.7	-2.7
5	Aruba	..	1	6	3	..	16	32	32	..	-15	-25	-29	..	-4.5	-3.6	-1.1
5	Bahamas, The	3	7	16	6	43	102	86	125	-39	-95	-70	-118	-2.3	-4.8	-2.1	-1.9
5	Barbados	26	33	29	31	42	46	63	86	-16	-13	-34	-55	-4.2	-2.7	-3.8	-4.8
5	Bermuda	2	3	3	2	27	64	33	43	-25	-61	-30	-42	-6.2	-7.3	-0.9	-1.6
5	Cape Verde	1	2	0	0	8	16	18	39	-8	-14	-17	-39	-10.8	-11.1	-6.8	-8.6
5	Comoros	13	18	25	24	4	8	20	20	9	10	5	4	15.9	8.9	3.1	4.6
5	Cook Islands	3	2	1	1	2	5	4	9	1	-2	-3	-8	6.5	-5.6	-8.6	-10.4
5	Dominica	12	46	18	15	1	7	10	9	10	39	8	6	31.7	32.0	3.5	2.6
5	Fiji	175	205	155	192	36	41	42	68	139	164	114	124	28.1	28.8	16.4	10.3
5	Grenada	18	17	20	15	2	13	15	22	16	4	5	-7	54.5	3.7	2.7	-2.9
5	Kiribati	3	1	1	1	3	2	5	8	0	-1	-3	-7	0.0	-1.3	-9.1	-12.3

5	Maldives	1	0	0	0	1	12	25	43	0	-11	-25	-42	0.8	-7.1	-7.8	-7.6
5	Marshall Islands	..	..	0	0	..	..	7	11	..	..	-7	-11	..	..	-0.7	-0.5
5	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	1	1	..	..	11	10	..	..	-10	-9	..	..	-10.8	-10.6
5	Nauru	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	1	-3	-3	-2	-1	-9.9	-9.4	-5.0	-4.5
5	Netherlands Antilles	13	1	10	9	67	76	88	85	-53	-76	-78	-76	-3.0	-3.4	-1.8	-3.1
5	New Caledonia	4	2	4	9	39	44	36	61	-35	-42	-32	-52	-8.3	-5.8	-3.8	-3.4
5	Niue	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	-1	-8.6	-2.6	-1.0	-4.6
5	Palau	..	..	0	0	..	..	4	3	..	..	-4	-3	..	..	-6.9	-7.7
5	Samoa	17	5	3	1	6	8	13	22	11	-3	-9	-21	19.0	-4.1	-4.9	-10.0
5	Sao Tome & Principe	19	4	4	6	2	2	2	4	17	1	1	2	61.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
5	Seychelles	6	1	0	3	3	5	17	17	3	-4	-17	-15	6.4	-3.7	-4.7	-3.3
5	Solomon Islands	43	48	64	152	4	8	5	5	40	40	59	148	69.0	42.4	64.1	114.8
5	St. Kitts and Nevis	4	10	9	8	17	6	8	12	-13	4	1	-4	-7.7	4.3	1.0	-1.7
5	St. Lucia	24	100	37	30	2	19	16	24	22	82	21	6	47.0	37.9	5.1	1.4
5	St. Vincent & Grenadines	21	64	33	24	2	18	20	27	19	46	13	-3	74.1	32.5	4.5	-0.6
5	Tonga	6	15	15	16	5	8	10	15	1	6	5	1	3.7	11.8	7.9	1.6
5	Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	-1	-2	-11.2	-5.1	-11.0	-7.9
5	Vanuatu	18	14	21	18	4	2	3	5	15	12	18	13	38.7	6.4	13.6	6.0
6	Bangladesh	90	134	121	159	296	376	687	1,143	-206	-242	-566	-985	-12.3	-8.1	-7.8	-9.4
6	Benin	28	75	253	257	32	85	132	259	-4	-10	121	-2	-0.7	-2.4	8.8	-0.1
6	Bhutan	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	-6	-1.7	0.1	4.4	-3.0
6	Burkina Faso	61	123	122	294	19	21	18	16	43	103	103	278	17.3	33.6	22.4	32.0
6	Burundi	79	71	40	51	5	7	9	22	75	64	31	29	74.7	39.5	34.0	15.2
6	Cambodia	1	30	70	47	47	2	63	68	-46	28	7	-21	-42.1	71.0	0.4	-0.7
6	Central African Rep.	66	53	58	64	2	7	3	5	64	46	55	58	90.1	34.0	68.8	48.2
6	Chad	57	94	84	94	3	5	4	8	54	89	80	87	185.8	65.3	36.3	25.1
6	Cote d'Ivoire	2,089	1,810	2,395	3,169	172	235	384	357	1,917	1,575	2,011	2,812	93.9	95.3	71.9	118.8
6	Ethiopia	319	207	310	562	62	108	100	125	257	98	210	437	49.1	11.6	21.9	21.3
6	Gambia, The	10	10	10	17	9	30	20	40	1	-20	-10	-23	1.3	-9.1	-3.1	-4.3
6	Ghana	458	457	618	1,270	56	79	151	484	402	378	466	786	52.8	30.2	19.0	18.4
6	Guinea	13	22	46	62	15	30	33	66	-3	-7	13	-4	-0.9	-1.4	1.9	-0.3
6	Guinea-Bissau	8	19	39	84	9	6	4	19	-1	13	35	66	-1.4	13.4	41.5	43.8
6	India	1,223	2,031	4,059	5,350	463	778	2,189	2,934	760	1,253	1,869	2,416	8.2	8.0	4.7	2.9
6	Kenya	600	758	1,048	1,321	82	89	311	382	518	670	736	939	30.4	39.5	27.8	21.0
6	Korea, Dem. Rep.	59	82	48	54	111	164	668	341	-53	-82	-619	-287	-8.3	-7.0	-26.9	-12.7
6	Kyrgyz Republic	..	..	97	113	..	..	26	46	..	..	72	67	..	..	14.9	4.0
6	Lao PDR	9	47	143	127	9	5	23	32	1	42	120	95	0.7	34.3	17.9	9.6
6	Lesotho	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	10	..	..	-1	-10	..	..	-0.7	-3.8
6	Madagascar	304	311	312	297	29	41	38	63	275	271	273	234	61.3	54.9	31.9	18.8
6	Malawi	179	350	425	478	1	39	38	105	178	311	388	373	127.8	103.1	89.5	57.7
6	Mali	87	170	164	258	13	21	32	47	74	149	132	211	27.4	41.8	16.1	17.5
6	Mauritania	1	1	2	3	30	49	43	90	-29	-48	-42	-87	-9.1	-10.9	-7.1	-8.6

6	Moldova	..	..	125	164	..	..	75	227	..	..	50	-63	..	..	4.3	-2.6
6	Mongolia	26	38	78	73	0	6	24	38	26	32	54	35	115.5	22.2	9.5	3.1
6	Mozambique	201	77	121	238	55	161	131	242	146	-84	-10	-4	27.3	-12.1	-0.8	-0.2
6	Myanmar	280	463	788	1,089	6	12	45	83	274	451	743	1,007	45.0	52.1	28.8	32.2
6	Nepal	36	20	28	45	15	52	71	133	21	-32	-43	-88	11.7	-7.6	-5.7	-6.8
6	Nicaragua	291	240	399	443	42	43	106	137	249	197	293	306	74.4	42.9	19.1	13.9
6	Niger	5	8	14	7	10	13	23	38	-5	-6	-8	-31	-1.3	-2.6	-2.1	-5.4
6	Pakistan	552	891	940	1,043	361	651	842	1,464	191	240	98	-422	4.8	3.5	1.4	-2.5
6	Papua New Guinea	374	343	445	624	105	80	59	119	270	263	386	504	26.5	21.6	36.6	31.3
6	Rwanda	102	124	36	47	9	9	15	26	93	114	21	21	62.2	63.0	13.5	7.6
6	Senegal	22	61	43	78	128	175	307	422	-107	-115	-264	-344	-12.4	-10.9	-14.3	-13.0
6	Tajikistan	..	..	125	207	..	..	41	61	..	..	84	146	..	..	23.7	15.8
6	Tanzania	416	320	327	512	79	29	94	139	337	291	233	373	39.4	30.7	15.9	15.0
6	Togo	93	87	114	188	31	71	83	138	61	15	31	49	14.5	2.4	3.8	2.8
6	Uganda	342	203	269	352	15	14	24	51	327	190	245	301	97.9	42.1	38.4	28.3
6	Uzbekistan	..	..	1,025	1,223	..	..	120	143	..	..	905	1,080	..	..	44.5	35.3
6	Vietnam	48	546	1,745	3,074	84	66	536	1,364	-37	480	1,209	1,710	-6.1	35.6	8.5	5.4
6	Zambia	44	31	93	259	43	10	38	37	1	21	55	222	0.1	3.7	5.7	17.2
6	Zimbabwe	206	607	1,031	741	13	25	55	209	193	582	976	532	61.4	69.2	75.2	32.4
7	Angola	104	6	5	4	104	159	216	415	0	-153	-211	-411	0.0	-9.3	-8.1	-5.8
7	Cameroon	823	738	1,002	1,315	33	55	102	227	790	683	900	1,088	59.1	59.5	59.2	60.3
7	Congo, Rep.	127	181	126	318	17	34	89	127	110	147	36	191	21.6	23.3	4.3	14.7
7	Equatorial Guinea	23	39	109	98	9	7	11	29	14	32	98	68	26.9	45.6	33.7	8.1
7	Nigeria	340	318	362	590	633	75	649	1,163	-293	243	-287	-573	-2.1	4.0	-3.0	-3.4
7	Sudan	476	372	328	506	96	111	132	251	379	261	195	255	25.3	25.5	12.5	5.9
7	Yemen	9	20	65	108	200	208	374	517	-190	-189	-309	-408	-14.3	-17.1	-12.4	-11.2
8	Afghanistan	95	75	99	132	30	23	142	193	65	51	-44	-61	24.1	12.5	-6.6	-2.3
8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	275	227	59	101	63	95	69	154	212	132	-10	-53	21.7	12.5	-1.8	-4.2
8	East Timor	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	-1	-3	157.8	3.8	-13.2	-6.5
8	Eritrea	..	..	2	5	..	..	30	40	..	..	-28	-35	..	..	-16.5	-11.3
8	Haiti	78	37	22	46	50	86	179	206	29	-49	-156	-160	6.1	-7.7	-15.9	-13.7
8	Liberia	242	159	185	166	51	41	35	72	191	118	150	94	5.9	2.8	3.3	2.0
8	Sierra Leone	56	20	7	16	22	17	27	36	34	3	-19	-20	14.3	1.9	-5.9	-4.1
8	Somalia	139	86	90	105	65	26	53	57	74	60	38	48	19.9	33.5	13.4	13.9
1-8	World	163,801	255,529	324,291	439,540	155,416	230,584	291,548	410,566	8,385	24,946	32,743	28,974	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
	Memo Items:																
1	Industrial Countries	103,317	170,124	204,482	267,834	99,783	163,997	190,882	265,693	3,534	6,127	13,600	2,141	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
2	Middle-income, all	43,466	65,299	98,390	142,905	36,147	49,636	86,204	123,887	7,319	15,663	12,186	19,018	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.7
3	Oil Exporters	1,354	3,374	11,364	16,675	7,434	8,494	16,800	25,270	-6,079	-5,120	-5,436	-8,595	-5.7	-5.3	-2.7	-2.2
4	Civil Conflict States	745	438	870	1,095	331	373	1,292	1,756	413	65	-422	-660	12.1	1.7	-2.6	-2.5
5	Small Islanders	434	603	482	574	324	551	617	836	110	52	-134	-262	1.8	0.6	-0.7	-1.0

	Other Middle-income	40,934	60,883	85,674	124,561	28,058	40,218	67,496	96,026	12,875	20,665	18,178	28,535	5.2	3.5	1.3	1.2
6	Low-income, all	11,569	13,189	20,677	28,052	3,840	4,533	9,778	15,234	7,728	8,656	10,899	12,818	13.7	13.5	7.5	4.8
7	Oil Exporters	1,902	1,674	1,997	2,938	1,093	650	1,573	2,729	809	1,024	424	209	4.1	8.8	2.3	0.6
8	Civil Conflict States	886	603	465	574	282	288	536	764	604	315	-71	-190	10.8	4.7	-0.9	-1.7
	Other Low-income	8,780	10,913	18,215	24,539	2,465	3,595	7,669	11,741	6,315	7,317	10,547	12,799	20.5	16.0	9.1	5.9

Note: Food and agricultural materials are defined as raw food plus agric raw materials, excluding processed food products and seafood (see classifications in Appendix Table 1).

1 = Industrial countries; 2 = Middle-income; 6 = Low-income; 3&7 = Oil exporters for middle and low-income respectively; 5 = Small island economies; 4&8 = Civil conflict countries for middle and low-income countries accordingly.

Exclude those small islands economies which are colonized and dependent territories.

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 5: Composition of Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Country (No. of Country)	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
Raw Food, excl. Cash Crops																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All (47)	1,609	1,836	2,924	4,117	1,745	1,605	2,910	5,446	-137	231	14	-1,329	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-1.1
SSA Middle-income (8)	911	1,059	1,743	2,439	179	322	634	1,182	733	737	1,109	1,257	5.0	4.9	3.9	2.5
SSA Low-income (39)	697	778	1,181	1,678	1,566	1,284	2,276	4,264	-869	-506	-1,094	-2,586	-2.5	-1.7	-2.4	-3.4
SSA Oil Exporters (7)	229	135	297	449	794	346	979	1,783	-566	-210	-682	-1,333	-2.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
SSA Civil Conflict States (5)	131	74	71	86	166	136	130	264	-35	-62	-60	-178	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	-2.5
Other SSA Low-income (27)	338	569	813	1,143	606	803	1,166	2,218	-269	-234	-353	-1,074	-2.4	-1.8	-1.5	-3.0
Meats & Dairy Products																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	307	293	419	465	237	304	667	1,221	70	-11	-248	-756	0.1	0.0	-0.3	-0.6
SSA Middle-income	83	107	256	207	43	75	230	544	40	32	26	-338	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.7
SSA Low-income	224	186	163	259	194	230	437	677	30	-43	-274	-419	0.1	-0.1	-0.6	-0.5
SSA Oil Exporters	76	30	49	143	120	99	202	371	-45	-69	-152	-227	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-0.7
SSA Civil Conflict States	117	52	64	82	15	33	43	64	102	20	21	17	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Other SSA Low-income	32	104	50	34	59	97	193	242	-27	7	-142	-209	-0.2	0.0	-0.6	-0.6
Grains & Cereals																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	481	220	259	225	1,334	1,036	1,919	3,618	-852	-816	-1,661	-3,393	-1.7	-1.8	-2.2	-2.7
SSA Middle-income	286	154	195	150	106	207	324	506	180	-53	-129	-356	1.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7
SSA Low-income	195	66	64	75	1,228	829	1,596	3,112	-1,032	-763	-1,531	-3,038	-2.9	-2.5	-3.3	-4.0
SSA Oil Exporters	104	9	16	6	584	140	671	1,222	-480	-131	-655	-1,215	-2.5	-1.2	-3.8	-3.6
SSA Civil Conflict States	1	0	5	2	136	85	69	157	-135	-85	-64	-155	-2.8	-1.5	-1.1	-2.2
Other SSA Low-income	91	57	43	67	508	604	855	1,734	-417	-547	-813	-1,667	-3.7	-4.2	-3.5	-4.7
Vegetable & Fruits, excl. Nuts																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	787	1,302	2,225	3,402	117	179	250	458	671	1,123	1,975	2,944	1.3	2.5	2.6	2.3
SSA Middle-income	516	791	1,278	2,066	21	27	62	103	494	765	1,216	1,963	3.4	5.1	4.2	3.9
SSA Low-income	272	510	947	1,336	95	152	187	355	176	358	759	981	0.5	1.2	1.6	1.3
SSA Oil Exporters	49	96	232	299	58	61	66	108	-8	35	166	191	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6
SSA Civil Conflict States	12	22	2	2	7	13	15	32	6	9	-13	-29	0.1	0.2	-0.2	-0.4
Other SSA Low-income	210	392	713	1,035	31	78	106	215	179	314	607	819	1.6	2.4	2.6	2.3

Note: See classifications of country groups and product categories in Appendix Tables 1-4.

Source: Based on partners data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 6: Agriculture and Other Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Country (No. of Country)	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
All Agriculture																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All (47)	12,999	13,497	19,685	26,322	6,240	5,609	10,425	16,545	6,758	7,888	9,260	9,777	13.5	17.5	12.4	7.7
SSA Middle-income (8)	3,337	3,629	6,668	8,670	940	1,275	2,738	3,989	2,397	2,354	3,930	4,681	16.3	15.6	13.7	9.3
SSA Low-income (39)	9,662	9,868	13,017	17,652	5,300	4,334	7,687	12,556	4,361	5,534	5,330	5,096	12.3	18.4	11.5	6.7
SSA Oil Exporters (7)	2,438	2,134	2,789	3,721	3,097	1,638	2,981	4,930	-659	496	-192	-1,209	-3.4	4.4	-1.1	-3.6
SSA Civil Conflict States (5)	766	538	370	426	428	314	520	867	338	224	-150	-441	7.0	4.0	-2.5	-6.1
Other SSA Low-income (27)	6,458	7,195	9,858	13,505	1,776	2,382	4,186	6,759	4,682	4,813	5,672	6,746	42.0	36.6	24.4	19.0
Agricultural Raw Materials																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	3,126	4,133	5,284	7,082	558	684	1,183	1,568	2,569	3,448	4,100	5,514	5.1	7.6	5.5	4.4
SSA Middle-income	964	1,085	1,688	2,107	290	256	461	580	674	829	1,227	1,527	4.6	5.5	4.3	3.0
SSA Low-income	2,162	3,048	3,595	4,975	267	428	722	987	1,895	2,620	2,873	3,988	5.4	8.7	6.2	5.2
SSA Oil Exporters	823	1,321	1,627	2,113	84	100	149	260	739	1,221	1,478	1,853	3.8	10.8	8.7	5.6
SSA Civil Conflict States	273	243	235	264	25	33	50	57	248	210	185	208	5.1	3.7	3.1	2.9
Other SSA Low-income	1,066	1,484	1,734	2,597	158	296	523	671	908	1,189	1,210	1,927	8.1	9.0	5.2	5.4
Cash Crops & Feeds																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	5,976	4,860	6,287	8,153	181	278	789	1,024	5,796	4,582	5,498	7,129	11.6	10.2	7.3	5.6
SSA Middle-income	726	679	783	850	50	109	259	280	676	570	524	570	4.6	3.8	1.8	1.1
SSA Low-income	5,250	4,181	5,504	7,303	130	170	530	744	5,120	4,011	4,973	6,560	14.5	13.4	10.7	8.6
SSA Oil Exporters	1,047	492	532	838	55	45	132	273	993	446	401	565	5.1	4.0	2.3	1.7
SSA Civil Conflict States	309	174	38	43	11	10	33	38	298	164	5	5	6.1	2.9	0.1	0.1
Other SSA Low-income	3,894	3,515	4,933	6,422	65	114	365	432	3,829	3,401	4,568	5,989	34.4	25.9	19.6	16.8
Processed Food																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	1,763	1,342	2,554	3,568	3,148	2,767	5,042	7,665	-1,384	-1,425	-2,488	-4,096	-2.8	-3.2	-3.3	-3.2
SSA Middle-income	603	483	1,395	1,864	338	543	1,202	1,649	265	-60	193	215	1.8	-0.4	0.7	0.4
SSA Low-income	1,160	859	1,159	1,704	2,810	2,223	3,840	6,015	-1,650	-1,364	-2,681	-4,311	-4.7	-4.5	-5.8	-5.7
SSA Oil Exporters	303	117	171	192	1,723	1,044	1,543	2,328	-1,420	-927	-1,372	-2,136	-7.3	-8.2	-8.0	-6.4
SSA Civil Conflict States	42	7	10	9	214	123	298	481	-172	-115	-288	-472	-3.6	-2.1	-4.9	-6.6
Other SSA Low-income	815	735	977	1,504	872	1,057	1,998	3,207	-57	-322	-1,021	-1,703	-0.5	-2.4	-4.4	-4.8
Seafood																
Sub-Saharan Africa, All	490	1,297	2,658	3,426	664	360	573	989	-174	937	2,085	2,438	-0.3	2.1	2.8	1.9
SSA Middle-income	159	324	1,073	1,427	92	58	199	325	67	266	874	1,102	0.5	1.8	3.1	2.2
SSA Low-income	331	973	1,585	1,999	573	302	374	663	-241	671	1,211	1,336	-0.7	2.2	2.6	1.8
SSA Oil Exporters	22	62	161	129	471	149	218	368	-449	-86	-57	-239	-2.3	-0.8	-0.3	-0.7
SSA Civil Conflict States	13	39	15	24	20	18	12	39	-7	21	4	-15	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Other SSA Low-income	296	871	1,409	1,846	81	135	144	257	215	736	1,264	1,590	1.9	5.6	5.4	4.5

Note: See classifications of country groups and product categories in Appendix Tables 1-4.

Source: Based on partners data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 7: Raw Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Code	Country / Economy	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ '000)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
		1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
2	Botswana	..	..	54	50	..	..	4	2	..	..	51	48	..	..	17.4	11.2
2	Cape Verde	1	2	0	0	7	14	13	31	-6	-12	-12	-31	-9.0	-9.4	-4.9	-6.9
2&7	Gabon	0	0	0	0	35	43	51	79	-34	-43	-51	-79	-4.9	-5.7	-6.5	-6.3
2	Mauritius	0	4	3	3	16	61	77	104	-15	-57	-74	-101	-5.2	-5.5	-4.1	-4.1
2	Namibia	..	..	54	93	..	..	8	9	..	..	47	83	..	..	12.2	19.7
2	Seychelles	0	0	0	1	3	3	10	12	-3	-3	-10	-12	-5.0	-2.4	-2.9	-2.6
2	South Africa	910	1,053	1,607	2,165	119	201	470	728	791	852	1,137	1,437	5.8	6.5	4.6	3.2
2	Swaziland	..	..	23	27	..	..	2	2	..	..	20	25	..	..	14.9	14.5
6	Benin	0	1	1	5	15	61	105	219	-15	-60	-104	-214	-2.5	-14.5	-7.6	-10.5
6	Burkina Faso	6	12	12	19	10	16	7	7	-4	-4	4	12	-1.6	-1.3	0.9	1.4
6	Burundi	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	16	-1	0	-4	-16	-0.7	-0.2	-4.9	-8.2
6	Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	-2	-3	0	-2	-2.2	-2.3	-0.4	-1.3
6	Chad	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	-1	-3	0	-5	-4.1	-2.0	0.0	-1.4
6	Comoros	0	0	0	0	4	7	17	18	-4	-7	-17	-18	-6.1	-6.5	-9.9	-19.6
6	Cote d'Ivoire	133	176	319	412	150	179	257	281	-17	-4	62	131	-0.8	-0.2	2.2	5.5
6	Ethiopia	26	12	25	46	45	96	86	108	-19	-84	-61	-61	-3.6	-9.9	-6.4	-3.0
6	Gambia, The	0	3	2	3	5	19	11	28	-5	-16	-8	-25	-5.3	-7.4	-2.6	-4.6
6	Ghana	2	14	56	116	38	54	105	255	-36	-40	-49	-140	-4.7	-3.2	-2.0	-3.3
6	Guinea	0	2	3	2	13	20	23	48	-13	-18	-20	-46	-4.1	-3.4	-2.9	-4.1
6	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	9	6	3	18	-9	-6	-3	-17	-9.9	-5.9	-3.2	-11.6
6	Kenya	37	85	157	250	51	45	112	170	-14	40	44	80	-0.8	2.3	1.7	1.8
6	Lesotho	..	..	0	0	..	..	1	4	..	..	-1	-4	..	..	-0.9	-1.7
6	Madagascar	25	123	44	63	13	21	21	44	11	102	23	19	2.5	20.7	2.7	1.5
6	Malawi	2	3	6	7	1	34	13	28	1	-31	-7	-21	1.1	-10.2	-1.6	-3.3
6	Mali	8	4	6	6	8	14	10	31	-1	-10	-4	-25	-0.3	-2.9	-0.5	-2.1
6	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	26	33	29	63	-26	-33	-28	-63	-8.0	-7.5	-4.8	-6.2
6	Mozambique	84	22	5	12	37	135	65	190	46	-113	-61	-178	8.7	-16.2	-4.9	-8.6
6	Niger	2	1	7	4	5	9	7	8	-3	-8	0	-4	-0.9	-3.4	0.1	-0.7
6	Rwanda	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	16	-1	-2	-6	-16	-0.8	-1.0	-3.7	-5.6
6	Sao Tome and Principe	..	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	..	-1	-2	-3	..	-3.3	-4.5	-4.4
6	Senegal	10	7	17	32	116	112	187	314	-106	-105	-170	-281	-12.4	-10.0	-9.2	-10.7
6	Tanzania	18	33	18	44	69	10	37	84	-52	23	-19	-40	-6.0	2.5	-1.3	-1.6
6	Togo	0	2	6	8	14	44	33	98	-14	-42	-27	-90	-3.3	-6.6	-3.2	-5.1
6	Uganda	0	3	7	14	7	4	7	37	-6	-1	0	-23	-1.9	-0.1	0.0	-2.2
6	Zambia	1	7	12	36	36	5	22	23	-35	2	-10	13	-5.1	0.4	-1.0	1.0

6	Zimbabwe	9	68	107	62	5	8	13	148	4	61	94	-86	1.2	7.2	7.3	-5.3
7	Angola	0	0	1	0	90	144	165	346	-90	-144	-165	-346	-7.5	-8.7	-6.3	-4.9
7	Cameroon	33	78	203	267	26	27	60	161	8	50	143	106	0.6	4.4	9.4	5.9
7	Congo, Rep.	0	0	0	0	14	29	55	88	-14	-29	-55	-88	-2.7	-4.6	-6.6	-6.8
7	Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	9	3	8	23	-9	-2	-8	-23	-16.9	-3.0	-2.8	-2.7
7	Nigeria	5	1	8	12	578	9	563	905	-573	-8	-555	-893	-4.1	-0.1	-5.9	-5.3
7	Sudan	190	56	85	169	43	91	76	169	146	-35	9	1	9.8	-3.4	0.6	0.0
8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0	0	1	2	46	65	44	93	-46	-65	-43	-92	-4.7	-6.2	-7.5	-7.3
8	Eritrea	..	..	0	1	..	..	25	35	..	..	-24	-35	..	..	-14.1	-11.3
8	Liberia	1	0	3	1	46	32	24	61	-45	-32	-21	-60	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2
8	Sierra Leone	1	0	0	1	16	13	19	26	-15	-13	-19	-25	-6.4	-7.6	-5.8	-5.1
8	Somalia	129	74	67	82	58	25	18	48	71	49	48	34	19.1	27.1	17.1	9.8
Memo Items:																	
2-8	All SSA Countries	1,635	1,849	2,921	4,015	1,790	1,701	2,878	5,188	-155	147	43	-1,173	-0.3	0.5	0.0	-1.1
2	Middle-income SSA, All	911	1,059	1,741	2,337	179	322	634	968	733	737	1,107	1,370	5.0	4.9	3.9	2.5
6	Low-income SSA, All	723	790	1,180	1,677	1,611	1,380	2,243	4,220	-888	-590	-1,064	-2,543	-2.5	-1.7	-2.4	-3.4
7	Oil Exporters	228	135	297	449	760	302	928	1,692	-531	-167	-631	-1,243	-2.9	-1.9	-4.0	-4.0
8	Civil Conflict States	131	74	71	86	166	136	130	263	-35	-62	-59	-177	-0.7	-1.1	-1.0	-2.5
	Other Low-income	364	581	812	1,143	686	942	1,185	2,265	-322	-361	-374	-1,122	-2.4	-1.8	-1.5	-3.0

Note: Food is defined as raw food, excluding all cash crops, processed food products and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

2 = Middle-income; 6 = Low-income; 7 = Oil exporters; 8 = Civil conflict countries (see detailed classifications in Appendix table 4).

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 8: Raw Food, Cash Crops, Feeds, and Agricultural Raw Materials Exports, Imports and Net Imports in Sub-Saharan African Countries

Code	Country / Economy	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
		1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
2	Botswana	..	..	55	51	..	..	8	7	..	..	47	44	..	..	16.0	10.1
2	Cape Verde	1	2	0	0	8	16	18	39	-8	-14	-17	-39	-10.8	-11.1	-6.8	-8.6
2&7	Gabon	206	294	525	570	39	49	60	103	167	245	465	467	23.7	32.0	59.8	37.3
2	Mauritius	251	354	256	386	34	86	107	144	217	268	149	241	73.6	25.6	8.2	9.9
2	Namibia	..	..	61	102	..	..	15	17	..	..	45	85	..	..	11.9	19.9
2	Seychelles	6	1	0	3	3	5	17	17	3	-4	-17	-15	6.4	-3.7	-4.7	-3.3
2	South Africa	2,137	2,177	3,169	4,087	435	529	1,118	1,708	1,703	1,647	2,052	2,378	12.5	12.6	8.3	5.3
2	Swaziland	..	..	148	198	..	..	12	7	..	..	136	191	..	..	100.7	111.6
6	Benin	28	75	253	257	32	85	132	259	-4	-10	121	-2	-0.7	-2.4	8.8	-0.1
6	Burkina Faso	61	123	122	294	19	21	18	16	43	103	103	278	17.3	33.6	22.4	32.0
6	Burundi	79	71	40	51	5	7	9	22	75	64	31	29	74.7	39.5	34.0	15.2
6	Central African Rep.	66	53	58	64	2	7	3	5	64	46	55	58	90.1	34.0	68.8	48.2
6	Chad	57	94	84	94	3	5	4	8	54	89	80	87	185.8	65.3	36.3	25.1
6	Comoros	13	18	25	24	4	8	20	20	9	10	5	4	15.9	8.9	3.1	4.6
6	Cote d'Ivoire	2,089	1,810	2,395	3,169	172	235	384	357	1,917	1,575	2,011	2,812	93.9	95.3	71.9	118.8
6	Ethiopia	319	207	310	562	62	108	100	125	257	98	210	437	49.1	11.6	21.9	21.3
6	Gambia, The	10	10	10	17	9	30	20	40	1	-20	-10	-23	1.3	-9.1	-3.1	-4.3
6	Ghana	458	457	618	1,270	56	79	151	484	402	378	466	786	52.8	30.2	19.0	18.4
6	Guinea	13	22	46	62	15	30	33	66	-3	-7	13	-4	-0.9	-1.4	1.9	-0.3
6	Guinea-Bissau	8	19	39	84	9	6	4	19	-1	13	35	66	-1.4	13.4	41.5	43.8
6	Kenya	600	758	1,048	1,321	82	89	311	382	518	670	736	939	30.4	39.5	27.8	21.0
6	Lesotho	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	10	..	..	-1	-10	..	..	-0.7	-3.8
6	Madagascar	304	311	312	297	29	41	38	63	275	271	273	234	61.3	54.9	31.9	18.8
6	Malawi	179	350	425	478	1	39	38	105	178	311	388	373	127.8	103.1	89.5	57.7
6	Mali	87	170	164	258	13	21	32	47	74	149	132	211	27.4	41.8	16.1	17.5
6	Mauritania	1	1	2	3	30	49	43	90	-29	-48	-42	-87	-9.1	-10.9	-7.1	-8.6
6	Mozambique	201	77	121	238	55	161	131	242	146	-84	-10	-4	27.3	-12.1	-0.8	-0.2
6	Niger	5	8	14	7	10	13	23	38	-5	-6	-8	-31	-1.3	-2.6	-2.1	-5.4
6	Rwanda	102	124	36	47	9	9	15	26	93	114	21	21	62.2	63.0	13.5	7.6
6	Sao Tome and Principe	19	4	4	6	2	2	2	4	17	1	1	2	61.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
6	Senegal	22	61	43	78	128	175	307	422	-107	-115	-264	-344	-12.4	-10.9	-14.3	-13.0
6	Tanzania	416	320	327	512	79	29	94	139	337	291	233	373	39.4	30.7	15.9	15.0
6	Togo	93	87	114	188	31	71	83	138	61	15	31	49	14.5	2.4	3.8	2.8
6	Uganda	342	203	269	352	15	14	24	51	327	190	245	301	97.9	42.1	38.4	28.3
6	Zambia	44	31	93	259	43	10	38	37	1	21	55	222	0.1	3.7	5.7	17.2

6	Zimbabwe	206	607	1,031	741	13	25	55	209	193	582	976	532	61.4	69.2	75.2	32.4
7	Angola	104	6	5	4	104	159	216	415	0	-153	-211	-411	0.0	-9.3	-8.1	-5.8
7	Cameroon	823	738	1,002	1,315	33	55	102	227	790	683	900	1,088	59.1	59.5	59.2	60.3
7	Congo, Rep.	127	181	126	318	17	34	89	127	110	147	36	191	21.6	23.3	4.3	14.7
7	Equatorial Guinea	23	39	109	98	9	7	11	29	14	32	98	68	26.9	45.6	33.7	8.1
7	Nigeria	340	318	362	590	633	75	649	1,163	-293	243	-287	-573	-2.1	4.0	-3.0	-3.4
7	Sudan	476	372	328	506	96	111	132	251	379	261	195	255	25.3	25.5	12.5	5.9
8	Congo, Dem. Rep.	275	227	59	101	63	95	69	154	212	132	-10	-53	21.7	12.5	-1.8	-4.2
8	Eritrea	..	..	2	5	..	..	30	40	..	..	-28	-35	..	..	-16.5	-11.3
8	Liberia	242	159	185	166	51	41	35	72	191	118	150	94	5.9	2.8	3.3	2.0
8	Sierra Leone	56	20	7	16	22	17	27	36	34	3	-19	-20	14.3	1.9	-5.9	-4.1
8	Somalia	139	86	90	105	65	26	53	57	74	60	38	48	19.9	33.5	13.4	13.9
Memo Items:																	
2-8	All SSA Countries	11,030	11,044	14,495	19,352	2,545	2,676	4,882	8,038	8,485	8,367	9,612	11,314	16.8	18.2	12.8	9.0
2	Middle-income SSA, All	2,602	2,828	4,214	5,396	519	686	1,355	2,043	2,082	2,141	2,860	3,353	14.2	14.2	10.0	6.7
6	Low-income SSA, All	8,428	8,216	10,280	13,956	2,026	1,990	3,528	5,995	6,402	6,226	6,753	7,961	17.9	20.2	14.6	10.5
7	Oil Exporters	1,893	1,654	1,932	2,830	894	441	1,200	2,213	999	1,213	732	617	6.0	12.9	7.0	3.3
8	Civil Conflict States	712	492	344	394	201	178	214	359	511	313	130	34	10.5	5.6	2.2	0.5
	Other Low-income	5,823	6,070	8,004	10,733	931	1,370	2,114	3,423	4,892	4,700	5,890	7,309	39.6	31.8	24.5	19.8

Note: Food and agricultural materials are defined as raw food plus agric raw materials, excluding processed food products and seafood (see details in Appendix Table 1).

2 = Middle-income; 6 = Low-income; 7 = Oil exporters; 8 = Civil conflict countries (see detailed classifications in Appendix table 4).

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 9: Raw Food Exports, Imports and Net Imports in Least Developed Countries

Code	Country / Economy	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
		1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
1	Bangladesh	13	25	24	23	237	220	340	697	-224	-196	-317	-674	-13.4	-6.6	-4.4	-6.4
1	Benin	0	1	1	5	15	61	105	219	-15	-60	-104	-214	-2.5	-14.5	-7.6	-10.5
1	Bhutan	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	-5	-1.1	-0.2	0.9	-2.6
1	Burkina Faso	6	12	12	19	10	16	7	7	-4	-4	4	12	-1.6	-1.3	0.9	1.4
1	Burundi	0	1	0	0	1	1	5	16	-1	0	-4	-16	-0.7	-0.2	-4.9	-8.2
1	Cambodia	0	0	2	8	44	2	21	22	-44	-1	-18	-15	-40.4	-2.8	-0.9	-0.5
1	Central African Rep.	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	-2	-3	0	-2	-2.2	-2.3	-0.4	-1.3
1	Chad	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	5	-1	-3	0	-5	-4.1	-2.0	0.0	-1.4
1	Djibouti	6	1	4	11	30	23	15	32	-24	-22	-10	-21	-10.8	-7.4	-2.1	-2.8
1	Ethiopia	26	12	25	46	45	96	86	108	-19	-84	-61	-61	-3.6	-9.9	-6.4	-3.0
1	Gambia, The	0	3	2	3	5	19	11	28	-5	-16	-8	-25	-5.3	-7.4	-2.6	-4.6
1	Guinea	0	2	3	2	13	20	23	48	-13	-18	-20	-46	-4.1	-3.4	-2.9	-4.1
1	Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	9	6	3	18	-9	-6	-3	-17	-9.9	-5.9	-3.2	-11.6
1	Lao PDR	0	0	7	12	9	5	12	15	-8	-4	-5	-3	-9.9	-3.7	-0.8	-0.3
1	Lesotho	..	..	0	0	..	..	1	4	..	..	-1	-4	..	..	-0.9	-1.7
1	Madagascar	25	123	44	63	13	21	21	44	11	102	23	19	2.5	20.7	2.7	1.5
1	Malawi	2	3	6	7	1	34	13	28	1	-31	-7	-21	1.1	-10.2	-1.6	-3.3
1	Mali	8	4	6	6	8	14	10	31	-1	-10	-4	-25	-0.3	-2.9	-0.5	-2.1
1	Mauritania	0	0	0	0	26	33	29	63	-26	-33	-28	-63	-8.0	-7.5	-4.8	-6.2
1	Mozambique	84	22	5	12	37	135	65	190	46	-113	-61	-178	8.7	-16.2	-4.9	-8.6
1	Myanmar	145	89	294	346	0	2	20	55	145	87	274	292	23.8	10.1	10.6	9.3
1	Nepal	19	8	9	9	6	3	8	62	13	6	1	-53	7.1	1.3	0.1	-4.1
1	Niger	2	1	7	4	5	9	7	8	-3	-8	0	-4	-0.9	-3.4	0.1	-0.7
1	Rwanda	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	16	-1	-2	-6	-16	-0.8	-1.0	-3.7	-5.6
1	Senegal	10	7	17	32	116	112	187	314	-106	-105	-170	-281	-12.4	-10.0	-9.2	-10.7
1	Tanzania	18	33	18	44	69	10	37	84	-52	23	-19	-40	-6.0	2.5	-1.3	-1.6
1	Togo	0	2	6	8	14	44	33	98	-14	-42	-27	-90	-3.3	-6.6	-3.2	-5.1
1	Uganda	0	3	7	14	7	4	7	37	-6	-1	0	-23	-1.9	-0.1	0.0	-2.2
1	Zambia	1	7	12	36	36	5	22	23	-35	2	-10	13	-5.1	0.4	-1.0	1.0
2	Angola	0	0	1	0	90	144	165	346	-90	-144	-165	-346	-7.5	-8.7	-6.3	-4.9
2	Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	9	3	8	23	-9	-2	-8	-23	-16.9	-3.0	-2.8	-2.7
2	Sudan	190	56	85	169	43	91	76	169	146	-35	9	1	9.8	-3.4	0.6	0.0
2	Yemen	1	1	26	53	149	155	292	433	-148	-153	-267	-379	-11.1	-13.9	-10.7	-10.4
3	Afghanistan	23	17	29	37	0	6	82	119	23	12	-53	-82	8.6	2.9	-8.0	-3.1
3	Congo, Dem. Rep.	0	0	1	2	46	65	44	93	-46	-65	-43	-92	-4.7	-6.2	-7.5	-7.3

3	East Timor	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	-1	-2	6.7	1.8	-13.1	-4.8
3	Eritrea	..	..	0	1	..	..	25	35	..	..	-24	-35	..	..	-14.1	-11.3
3	Haiti	7	10	8	38	37	67	140	175	-30	-57	-132	-137	-6.5	-8.9	-13.4	-11.8
3	Liberia	1	0	3	1	46	32	24	61	-45	-32	-21	-60	-1.4	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2
3	Sierra Leone	1	0	0	1	16	13	19	26	-15	-13	-19	-25	-6.4	-7.6	-5.8	-5.1
3	Somalia	129	74	67	82	58	25	18	48	71	49	48	34	19.1	27.1	17.1	9.8
4	Cape Verde	1	2	0	0	7	14	13	31	-6	-12	-12	-31	-9.0	-9.4	-4.9	-6.9
4	Comoros	0	0	0	0	4	7	17	18	-4	-7	-17	-18	-6.1	-6.5	-9.9	-19.6
4	Kiribati	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6	-2	-1	-3	-6	-8.2	-1.8	-7.0	-10.0
4	Maldives	0	0	0	0	1	7	17	22	-1	-7	-17	-22	-2.4	-4.1	-5.5	-4.0
4	Samoa	3	3	0	1	4	7	10	14	-1	-4	-10	-14	-1.1	-4.4	-5.0	-6.7
4	Sao Tome and Principe	..	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	..	-1	-2	-3	..	-3.3	-4.5	-4.4
4	Solomon Islands	2	0	0	0	3	6	4	3	-1	-6	-4	-3	-2.5	-6.6	-4.0	-2.7
4	Tuvalu	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	-1	1	-9.1	-3.4	-9.6	6.7
4	Vanuatu	2	3	2	5	3	1	2	4	-1	2	0	1	-2.9	1.0	0.2	0.4
Memo Items:																	
1-4	All LDCs (50)	724	529	739	1,106	1,281	1,546	2,061	3,913	-557	-1,017	-1,323	-2,807	-2.7	-4.0	-3.0	-3.9
2	Oil exporters (4)	191	58	111	223	291	391	542	970	-100	-334	-431	-747	-2.5	-8.7	-6.2	-4.7
3	Civil conflict (8)	160	101	108	160	203	208	353	559	-43	-107	-245	-399	-0.8	-1.6	-3.2	-3.6
4	Small Islanders (9)	8	9	3	10	25	45	68	105	-17	-36	-65	-95	-4.8	-4.2	-5.2	-5.3
1	Other LDCs (29)	365	361	516	713	762	902	1,097	2,278	-398	-541	-581	-1,565	-3.8	-3.9	-2.0	-3.6

Note: Food is defined as raw food, excluding all cash crops, processed food products and seafood (see detailed classifications in Appendix Table 1).

1 = All other LDCs; 2 = Oil exporters; 3 = Civil conflict countries; 4 = Small Islanders (see detailed classifications in Appendix table 3).

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.

Annex Table 10: Raw Food, Cash Crops, Feeds, and Agricultural Raw Materials Exports, Imports and Net Imports in Least Developed Countries

Code	Country / Economy	Exports (\$ million)				Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports (\$ million)				Net Imports as % of All Imports			
		1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2004/05
1	Bangladesh	90	134	121	159	296	376	687	1,143	-206	-242	-566	-985	-12.3	-8.1	-7.8	-9.4
1	Benin	28	75	253	257	32	85	132	259	-4	-10	121	-2	-0.7	-2.4	8.8	-0.1
1	Bhutan	0	0	2	2	1	0	1	7	0	0	1	-6	-1.7	0.1	4.4	-3.0
1	Burkina Faso	61	123	122	294	19	21	18	16	43	103	103	278	17.3	33.6	22.4	32.0
1	Burundi	79	71	40	51	5	7	9	22	75	64	31	29	74.7	39.5	34.0	15.2
1	Cape Verde	1	2	0	0	8	16	18	39	-8	-14	-17	-39	-10.8	-11.1	-6.8	-8.6
1	Chad	57	94	84	94	3	5	4	8	54	89	80	87	185.8	65.3	36.3	25.1
1	Comoros	13	18	25	24	4	8	20	20	9	10	5	4	15.9	8.9	3.1	4.6
1	East Timor	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	-1	-3	157.8	3.8	-13.2	-6.5
1	Gambia, The	10	10	10	17	9	30	20	40	1	-20	-10	-23	1.3	-9.1	-3.1	-4.3
1	Guinea	13	22	46	62	15	30	33	66	-3	-7	13	-4	-0.9	-1.4	1.9	-0.3
1	Guinea-Bissau	8	19	39	84	9	6	4	19	-1	13	35	66	-1.4	13.4	41.5	43.8
1	Haiti	78	37	22	46	50	86	179	206	29	-49	-156	-160	6.1	-7.7	-15.9	-13.7
1	Lesotho	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	10	..	..	-1	-10	..	..	-0.7	-3.8
1	Liberia	242	159	185	166	51	41	35	72	191	118	150	94	5.9	2.8	3.3	2.0
1	Malawi	179	350	425	478	1	39	38	105	178	311	388	373	127.8	103.1	89.5	57.7
1	Maldives	1	0	0	0	1	12	25	43	0	-11	-25	-42	0.8	-7.1	-7.8	-7.6
1	Mauritania	1	1	2	3	30	49	43	90	-29	-48	-42	-87	-9.1	-10.9	-7.1	-8.6
1	Mozambique	201	77	121	238	55	161	131	242	146	-84	-10	-4	27.3	-12.1	-0.8	-0.2
1	Myanmar	280	463	788	1,089	6	12	45	83	274	451	743	1,007	45.0	52.1	28.8	32.2
1	Nepal	36	20	28	45	15	52	71	133	21	-32	-43	-88	11.7	-7.6	-5.7	-6.8
1	Niger	5	8	14	7	10	13	23	38	-5	-6	-8	-31	-1.3	-2.6	-2.1	-5.4
1	Rwanda	102	124	36	47	9	9	15	26	93	114	21	21	62.2	63.0	13.5	7.6
1	Samoa	17	5	3	1	6	8	13	22	11	-3	-9	-21	19.0	-4.1	-4.9	-10.0
1	Seychelles	6	1	0	3	3	5	17	17	3	-4	-17	-15	6.4	-3.7	-4.7	-3.3
1	Tanzania	416	320	327	512	79	29	94	139	337	291	233	373	39.4	30.7	15.9	15.0
1	Togo	93	87	114	188	31	71	83	138	61	15	31	49	14.5	2.4	3.8	2.8
1	Uganda	342	203	269	352	15	14	24	51	327	190	245	301	97.9	42.1	38.4	28.3
1	Zambia	44	31	93	259	43	10	38	37	1	21	55	222	0.1	3.7	5.7	17.2
2	Angola	104	6	5	4	104	159	216	415	0	-153	-211	-411	0.0	-9.3	-8.1	-5.8
2	Eritrea	..	..	2	5	..	..	30	40	..	..	-28	-35	..	..	-16.5	-11.3
2	Sudan	476	372	328	506	96	111	132	251	379	261	195	255	25.3	25.5	12.5	5.9
2	Yemen	9	20	65	108	200	208	374	517	-190	-189	-309	-408	-14.3	-17.1	-12.4	-11.2
3	Afghanistan	95	75	99	132	30	23	142	193	65	51	-44	-61	24.1	12.5	-6.6	-2.3
3	Djibouti	9	7	12	16	47	41	78	42	-37	-33	-66	-26	-16.7	-11.0	-13.2	-3.5

3	Equatorial Guinea	23	39	109	98	9	7	11	29	14	32	98	68	26.9	45.6	33.7	8.1
3	Ethiopia	319	207	310	562	62	108	100	125	257	98	210	437	49.1	11.6	21.9	21.3
3	Kiribati	3	1	1	1	3	2	5	8	0	-1	-3	-7	0.0	-1.3	-9.1	-12.3
3	Madagascar	304	311	312	297	29	41	38	63	275	271	273	234	61.3	54.9	31.9	18.8
3	Sierra Leone	56	20	7	16	22	17	27	36	34	3	-19	-20	14.3	1.9	-5.9	-4.1
3	Somalia	139	86	90	105	65	26	53	57	74	60	38	48	19.9	33.5	13.4	13.9
4	Central African Rep.	66	53	58	64	2	7	3	5	64	46	55	58	90.1	34.0	68.8	48.2
4	Congo, Dem. Rep.	275	227	59	101	63	95	69	154	212	132	-10	-53	21.7	12.5	-1.8	-4.2
4	Lao PDR	9	47	143	127	9	5	23	32	1	42	120	95	0.7	34.3	17.9	9.6
4	Mali	87	170	164	258	13	21	32	47	74	149	132	211	27.4	41.8	16.1	17.5
4	Sao Tome & Principe	19	4	4	6	2	2	2	4	17	1	1	2	61.5	3.5	3.4	3.1
4	Senegal	22	61	43	78	128	175	307	422	-107	-115	-264	-344	-12.4	-10.9	-14.3	-13.0
4	Solomon Islands	43	48	64	152	4	8	5	5	40	40	59	148	69.0	42.4	64.1	114.8
4	Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	-1	-2	-11.2	-5.1	-11.0	-7.9
4	Vanuatu	18	14	21	18	4	2	3	5	15	12	18	13	38.7	6.4	13.6	6.0
	Memo Items:																
1-4	All LDCs (50)	4,484	4,222	5,069	7,135	1,701	2,255	3,472	5,549	2,783	1,967	1,597	1,586	13.7	7.8	3.6	2.2
2	Oil exporters (4)	589	398	400	623	400	478	752	1,223	188	-81	-352	-600	4.6	-2.1	-5.1	-3.8
3	Civil conflict (8)	948	747	940	1,226	267	265	453	554	681	482	487	673	12.2	7.2	6.4	6.1
4	Small Islanders (9)	539	624	556	804	225	316	445	677	314	308	110	127	87.2	36.1	8.8	7.1
1	Other LDCs (29)	2,408	2,454	3,174	4,481	808	1,196	1,822	3,095	1,600	1,258	1,352	1,386	15.4	9.0	4.8	3.2

Note: Food and agricultural materials are defined as raw food plus agric raw materials, excluding processed food products and seafood (see details in Appendix Table 1).

1 = All other LDCs; 2 = Oil exporters; 3 = Civil conflict countries; 4 = Small Islanders (see detailed classifications in Appendix table 3).

Source: Based on partner data from UN COMTRADE Statistics.