

Technical Background Document

A Global Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF):

Responding to soaring food import costs and addressing the needs of the most exposed

Updated June 10th 2022

Executive Summary

Prices of foodstuffs began to rise sharply almost two years ago, culminating in the benchmark FAO Food Price Index reaching an all-time high in March 2022. The main factors behind the upward trajectory in food prices include robust demand supported by the swift and strong recovery from COVID-19 related economic contractions. In parallel with growing demand, higher prices for fertilizer and fuel have added to the cost of producing food and added to higher prices. Higher costs have been manifested on international markets through logistical hurdles, higher transportation costs and disruptions of supply chains. Together, supply constraints and robust demand catapulted food prices to unprecedented heights in March 2022.

The war in Ukraine has only exacerbated matters in recent months. Both countries are major producers and exporters of wheat as well as several other commodities, casting doubt on whether international markets will be supplied with enough food to meet the import needs of a global population fast reaching 8 billion. The Russian Federation is also the world's leading exporter of fertilizers, especially nitrogen, which the country derives from its vast natural gas reserves.

The 2008 food crisis, which caught the world off-guard owing to a confluence of factors that shocked demand and supply fundamentals in global food markets, sending food prices to record highs. Today, policy makers are aware that the world is facing a potentially similar situation, albeit with different drivers of crisis.

This paper seeks to equip the world with preparedness, advocating a set of blueprints to safeguard food security for those most at risk of crisis – economically-vulnerable net food-importing countries. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) instigated a facility in the 1980s to finance cereal imports for such countries. This paper sets out to propose a new and comprehensive food import financing facility under the auspices of all foodstuffs, providing food and nutritional security to those countries particularly exposed to soaring international food prices, as reflected in their elevating food import bills.

Particularly at risk are poor, economically vulnerable countries with large food import needs. It is therefore proposed to equip these countries with a Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF) that helps ease their immediate food import financing costs. By tapping into the FIFF, vulnerable countries could mitigate long-lasting impacts on their agrifood systems and reduce future needs for emergency assistance.

As a first step, this technical background paper is prepared for defining eligibility criteria for countries that are in prospective need of the FIFF. The background paper also assesses the overall costs of the facility under different eligibility assumptions. These first estimates suggest a funding volume of nearly USD 25 billion, covering the 62 most exposed countries, with a total population of 1.78 billion people.

Eligible are food importing countries in low-income and lower-middle income groups of the World Bank income classification. It is further proposed to extend eligibility to food net-importing IDA (International Development Association) countries outside these two income groups.

At an assumed discount rate of 4 percent over the average commercial interest rate and a maximum credit volume of USD 25 billion, the net annual funding costs would amount to USD 1 billion. To cover the most immediate needs, offering financing for just 25 percent of the current import costs, a funding volume of USD 6.2 billion would be required.

These amounts, even if provided on a full grant basis, represent just a fraction of the funding available from other sources. For instance, the August 2021 allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) of IMF reached a volume of SDR 456.5 billion, equivalent to about USD 650 billion. The 25 percent compensation option of the FIFF, with a volume of USD 6.3 billion, would merely amount to one percent of this most recent SDR allocation.

1. Background and rationale

The past 18 months have seen a sharp and almost simultaneous rise in prices for many foodstuffs, and the critical inputs to produce food, especially fertilizer and energy. Food prices, as measured by the benchmark FAO Food Price Index, reached a new all-time high in March 2022. Particularly, prices for staple foodstuffs such as wheat and vegetable oils have been soaring of late, imposing extraordinary costs on consumers, particularly the poorest, who spend a disproportionately large share of their incomes on this basic necessity.

While the impacts are felt in developed and developing regions alike, low-income, import-dependent countries, where imported food and inputs can impose a large burden on foreign exchange reserves, are particularly exposed. This is because countries are required to pay for imports in convertible currencies, such as the US dollar and the Euro.

The high exposures by the poor to international markets have also given rise to calls for assistance, particularly to countries that are most severely affected by the simultaneous rise in food, fertilizer, and energy prices.

Past hikes in food prices in global markets have given rise to policy measures aiming to alleviate the burden on vulnerable food-importing countries. One such measure is the Cereal Imports Facility (CIF), instituted in 1981 and administered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The CIF was designed to alleviate food insecurity arising from export shortfalls and/or sharp increases in the price of cereal imports, which could threaten a country's food security, particularly those with low average income levels. The facility was established at the appeal from the FAO and the World Food Council with the objective of alleviating hardships arising from high international food prices. While the actual uptake of the facility was limited, its principal mechanism remains valid and could provide a useful tool to manage hardships of food import-dependent countries.

The basic objectives of this analysis

This paper aims to (i) assess the extent of country import exposure, (ii) identify eligibility criteria for a food import financing facility, and (iii) determine the overall costs of such a facility under different eligibility assumptions. The analysis will be limited to the technical aspects of such a facility; it offers information on its implementation costs and its likely beneficiaries, and thus provide the basis for informed policy decisions. It will not provide recommendations for different eligibility criteria or implementation alternatives.

The analysis pertaining to the eligibility criteria will also be limited to the effects of higher food prices and higher food import bills. It will, however, point to the fact that many countries are facing a larger import financing challenge, which is arising from the near simultaneous rise in the prices of food, and critical inputs to food production, fuel and fertilizers.

2. The reasons for higher prices and the extent of the problem

Higher prices for food, fuel, and fertilizers

A confluence of factors has contributed to a pronounced increase in international food prices over the past two years. On the supply side, logistical constraints caused by labour shortages and freight delays, either as a direct outcome of the pandemic or in a reaction to mitigate its impacts. On the demand side, the factors contributing to higher prices include the swift recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, steady demand from the biofuels sector, record prices for fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, as well as robust demand by several large importing countries, led by, but not limited to, the very large increase in food and feed imports by China, the world’s largest agricultural importer. As a result of constrained supply and rising demand, prices on international markets, as measured by the FAO food price index, marked a new all-time high in March 2022 (Figure 1).

Figure 1: The FAO food price index, nominal and real

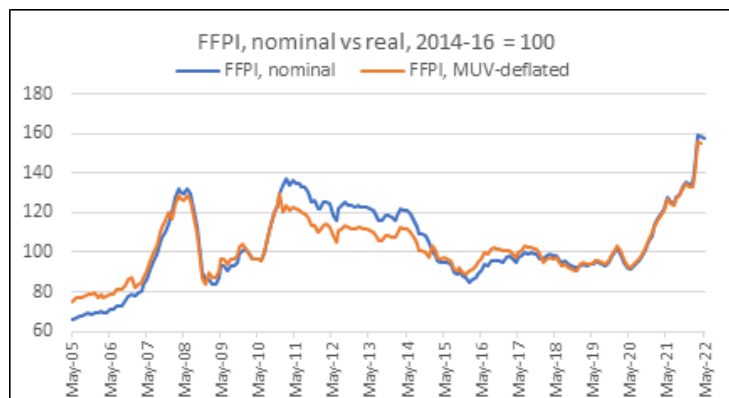
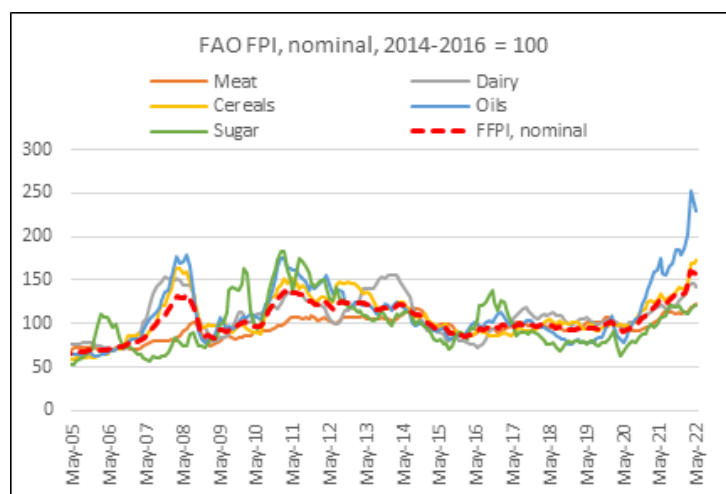


Figure 2: The FAO food price index, by commodity group

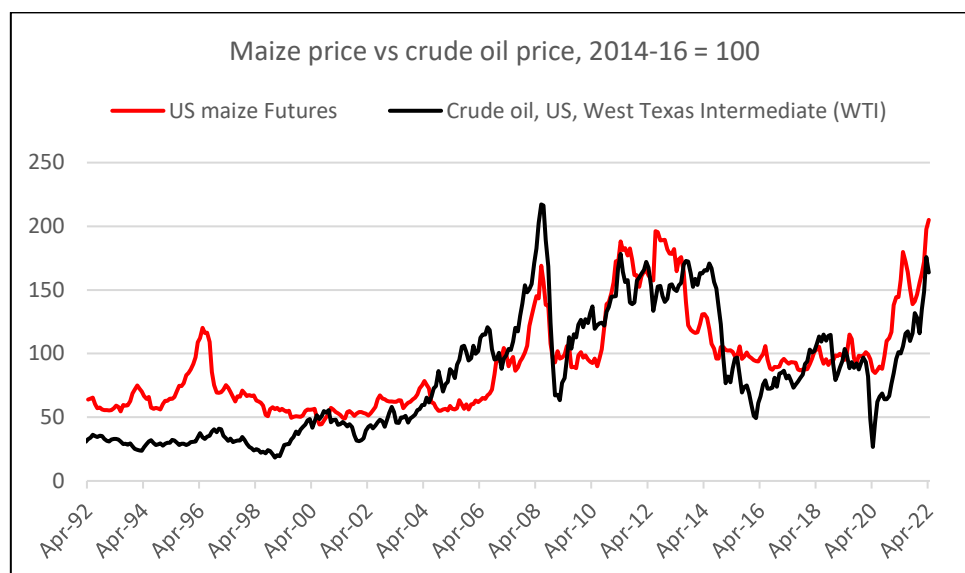


The war in Ukraine exerted an added supply shock to an already tight international food market and further boosted prices in the immediate aftermath of the invasion. Prices for some staple foods and feed items such as cereals (wheat) and vegetable oils (soybean) have risen to record or near-record levels (Figure 2).

Food and energy markets are tightly linked

The FAO information note¹ on the impacts of the war in Ukraine details the principal linkages between food and energy markets. The Note also shows that these linkages become tighter as energy prices rise, so that food and fuel prices move almost in near synchrony (Figure 3). The close link between food and fuel prices suggests that higher food import costs need to be analysed in the context of rising energy prices. While this is not to suggest that the scope of the import facility be extended to cover fuels, the close linkage between the two sectors at high price levels is likely to present a particular burden for importers of food and fuel, at least as long as energy prices remain high.

Figure 3: Maize and crude oil prices are tightly linked, particularly at rising fuel prices



¹ The importance of Ukraine and the Russian Federation for global agricultural markets and the risks associated with the current conflict, 18 March 2022 Update, FAO, March 2022.

3. The Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF)

3.1 Clarifying the measurement approach

Focus on net trade positions

High food prices affect countries in different ways and to different extents, with effects largely depending on a country's net trade position. In general, and without accounting for possible changes in a country's trade position, net exporters stand to benefit from high and rising international prices, while net importers will see costs of their imports rise.

Where food imports account for large shares of domestic food supplies, higher import costs can compromise a country's ability to sufficiently feed its population and, over the medium term, will weigh on growth potential – economic and social. The country net trade position for food, and the food import dependency per person, in conjunction with per capita income levels provides a meaningful starting point for eligibility to participate in the FIFF.

“Before vs after” and “with vs without” comparisons

In quantifying the extent of exposure, the analysis will be limited to a comparison of import positions over the recent past and focuses on those countries that are most affected by higher food import costs. Specifically, changes in import costs between 2019 and 2021 and between 2020 and 2021 are measured, regardless of the underlying reasons (“before vs after” comparison).

No counterfactual analysis will be provided, which would allow to identify the role of different drivers for higher food prices. Such a counterfactual or “with vs without” analysis would require the use of a modelling framework, the results of which would depend on the nature and specification of a complex model.

Clustering and ranking changes by net trade positions and income levels

The basic strategy to identify countries that are eligible for the facility is kept as simple as possible, for the sake of transparency and easiness to understand. The two major criteria are:

- (i) income levels and food import bills per person of the candidate country, and
- (ii) the candidate country's net trade position for food.

The income grouping is based on the World Bank income classification distinguishing four principal income groups, i.e., “high income”, “upper middle income”, “lower middle income” and “low-income” countries. In addition, countries eligible for International Development Association (IDA-World Bank) loans are identified separately. Also, the definition of food is compliant with international standards (i.e., Standard International Trade Classification – SITC) and is consistent with the definitions applied by FAO in the calculation of food import bills.

The analysis will begin at the broadest level, presenting import bills for the major country groups (by income) and for food as an aggregate. Based on these broad aggregates, greater granularity is provided by presenting imports by food group and eventually for every country and every income group. The period changes in the total food import bills are then decomposed into price and volume effects, which allows to quantify and separate the effects of higher prices from those of higher quantities driving changes in food import bills, in other words, are countries importing more? Or are they importing less faced with higher prices?

Endogeneity concerns

Supporting a country's purchasing power for food imports will, through injecting demand, inevitably lead to higher world prices, particularly but not exclusively for those food groups that are included in the facility. Assessing these endogenous price effects requires a separate assessment that takes into account the exact country eligibilities and, more importantly, the country-specific eligibility volumes. Such an assessment is not yet available. However, the model simulations used to gauge the effects of the war in Ukraine in the FAO information note provide a first benchmark to assess the likely magnitude of such endogenous effects on world market prices.

Translating the severe shock² associated with the conflict into monetary terms amounts to a volume of approximately USD 25 billion. This corresponds well to the funding volume foreseen by the FIFF under maximum compensation assumptions (Table 9). The scenario results for this severe shock suggest that wheat prices would increase by 21.5 percent compared to the baseline, those for maize by 19.5 percent. Prices for other coarse grains would rise by 7 to 19.9 percent and those for oilseeds by 10.5 to 17.9 percent. It is important to note that these are price effects that correspond to the maximum eligibility volumes under the envisaged FIFF and hence represent the upper limits of the likely world market price effects.

3.2 The extent of the problem: sizes and recent changes in food import bills

Food import bills by country groups

The total food import bill across the four income groups is estimated to have reached USD 1758 billion in 2021, which represents a 21 percent increase from 2019 and a 17 percent increase from 2020 (Table 1). Low-income countries account for merely 1.3 percent of the total bill in 2021 (USD 23 billion), with IDA countries totalling an aggregate share of 5.1 percent (USD 90 billion). However, the import bills of the two country groups have risen rapidly over the past two years, expanding by 24 and 43 percent for low-income and IDA countries, respectively.

Table 1: Food import bills, gross total by income groups, and changes, US\$ billions

	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	945	951	1077	14%	13%
Upper Middle Income	329	353	435	32%	23%
Lower Middle Income	165	177	222	34%	26%
Low Income	19	20	23	24%	18%
IDA	63	73	90	43%	23%
Total³	1458	1500	1758	21%	17%

² The assumptions for severe shock entailed a 25 million tonne reduction in the availability of wheat and maize, alongside a 5 million tonne decrease in availability of other coarse grains and a 3 million tonne cut for other oilseeds.

³ The "Totals" here denote the sums over the four World Bank income groups. These deviate marginally from those published in the FAO Food Outlook of November 2021 (USD 1 756 billions), reflecting (i) more up-to-date trade data and the slightly lower country coverage in the World Bank country classification.



Turning to changes in net trade positions, i.e., accounting for changes in food exports, suggest that both low-income and IDA countries are net importers of food and that they have seen a very pronounced deterioration of their net trade positions in recent years. From 2019 to 2021, net food imports by low-income countries have risen by 31 percent, while those of IDA countries have increased by as much 79 percent (table 2).

Table 2: Levels and changes of net food exports, 2019-2021, US\$ billions

	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	-79	-64	-54	-32%	-16%
Upper Middle Income	64	57	54	-15%	-4%
Lower Middle Income	6	4	4	-37%	2%
Low Income	-10	-11	-13	31%	22%
IDA	-16	-25	-29	79%	18%

Decomposing import bills in price and volume effects

Looking at recent changes in food import bills (FIBS), the bulk of the growth over the past year was cost-driven, reflecting elevated price levels of internationally traded food and freights in 2021 and generally lower demand in response to higher import prices (Table 3). For instance, of the additional import bill of USD 17 billion in IDA countries, USD 10 billion were due to higher prices and freight costs, whereas only USD 6 billion reflected higher imported food volumes. Similarly, for low-income countries, higher costs account for USD 2.3 billion of the total expansion of USD 3.5 billion. Table 3 provides a decomposition⁴ of the price and volume effects by income group.

Table 3: Decomposition of the changes in food import bills into price and volume effects, US\$ billion, 2021 over 2020

	Price factor	Volume factor	Mixed factor	Total change
High Income	83	42	1	126
Upper Middle Income	47	32	2	82
Lower Middle Income	24	18	3	46
Low Income	2	1	0	4
IDA	10	6	1	17

High import costs per capita

The large overall food import bills also amount to high import costs per person in both low-income and IDA countries. On a gross trade basis, i.e., without accounting for exports, the costs of food imports amounted to USD 35 per person in 2021 in low-income countries and USD 55 per person in IDA countries (table 4). While these import costs are a fraction of those faced by high-income countries in absolute terms, they represent a much higher financial burden on food consumers relative to their respective income levels. For instance, the costs of food imports account for 2

⁴ $\Delta FIB_{us} = \Delta Q \times P_{us,o}$ (volume effect)
 $+ Q_o \times \Delta P_{us}$ (price effect)
 $+ [\Delta Q \times \Delta P_{us}]$ (mixed effect)



percent of per capita incomes in high and upper-middle income countries, but they represent a much higher 6 percent and 4 percent in low-income and IDA countries, respectively.

Table 4: Levels and changes of food imports per person, gross, 2019-2021, US\$/capita

	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	781	786	890	14%	13%
Upper Middle Income	127	137	168	32%	23%
Lower Middle Income	51	54	68	34%	26%
Low Income	28	29	35	24%	18%
IDA	38	44	55	43%	23%

Table 5: Levels and changes of food imports per person, net, 2019-2021, US\$/capita

	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	-65	-53	-44	-32%	-16%
Upper Middle Income	25	22	21	-15%	-4%
Lower Middle Income	2.0	1.2	1.2	-37%	2%
Low Income	-15	-16	-19	31%	22%
IDA	-10	-15	-18	79%	18%

Food import bills by country and food group

From a food group perspective, cereals, animal and vegetable fats and oils, and sugar represent not only the largest food items imported but these groups have also registered considerable growth in volumes. In low-income countries, for instance, these three food groups represented nearly 62 percent of food imports in 2021 (Table 6). By contrast, imports of fish or fruits and vegetables stagnated over recent years, suggesting a growing reliance on energy-rich and potentially less nutritious foods. Growth in imports of low cost/high calorie foods could – *ceteris paribus* – point to a further deterioration of the dietary quality in these countries in the course of soaring global food prices.



Table 6: Food import bills by food group and income class, gross, total, US\$ billion

	High Income		Upper Middle Income		Lower Middle Income		Low Income		IDA	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Animal and vegetable oils fats	51	69	25	36	25	41	2	3	10	15
Beverages	91	106	18	21	5	6	1	1	2	3
Cereals and cereal preparations	102	117	50	70	48	60	7	9	24	30
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	86	94	17	20	10	12	1	1	3	3
Dairy products and eggs	65	71	22	25	9	10	1	1	4	4
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	116	134	28	32	9	9	1	1	4	4
Meat and meat preparations	105	116	46	51	8	10	1	1	3	4
Miscellaneous food	65	71	26	29	11	13	2	2	6	7
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	30	38	59	78	13	18	0	0	4	5
Sugar, honey and preparations	27	30	10	11	11	13	2	2	6	7
Vegetables and fruits	215	230	53	61	27	30	2	2	7	8
Total	951	1077	353	435	177	222	20	23	73	90

Table 7: Food import bills by food group and income class, gross, per capita, US\$/capita

	High Income		Upper Middle Income		Lower Middle Income		Low Income		IDA	
	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021
Animal and vegetable oils fats	42	57	10	14	8	13	4	5	6	9
Beverages	75	88	7	8	1	2	1	1	1	2
Cereals and cereal preparations	84	96	19	27	15	18	11	13	14	18
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	71	78	7	8	3	4	1	1	2	2
Dairy products and eggs	53	59	8	10	3	3	1	1	2	2
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	96	111	11	12	3	3	1	1	2	2
Meat and meat preparations	86	96	18	20	2	3	1	2	2	2
Miscellaneous food	53	59	10	11	3	4	3	4	4	4
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	25	32	23	30	4	5	0	0	2	3
Sugar, honey and preparations	22	25	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4
Vegetables and fruits	177	190	20	24	8	9	3	3	4	5
Total	786	890	137	168	54	68	29	35	44	55

The heavy focus on less nutritious, high-calorie food groups suggests that a possible FIFF should particularly incentivise imports of nutritious food. Such incentives have not yet been taken into account in the various proposals outlined below. They would require a deeper analysis of the import flows, the drivers behind changes in the composition of imports, and the possibility to influence the commodity composition under the FIFF.

4. Functioning of The Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF)

4.1 Examining financing options and quantifying financing needs

The rapidly rising cost of imported food could result in lower food availabilities and compromised access to food in poor and food import-dependent countries, eventually resulting in a further increase in the number of undernourished. The FAO information note has outlined the short- and medium-term consequences of higher food prices on the number of chronically undernourished people. It should suffice to note here that even a rather most price shock in the aftermath of the war in Ukraine could lift the number of undernourished by up to 15 million people. The assumed price changes in these counterfactual scenarios are small compared to the actual food price rises seen over the past two years.

It is therefore proposed to consider a food import financing facility that allows eligible-to-participate countries to offset some of the extra costs and cope with rapidly rising food import bills. Such a facility would be particularly important for low-income countries in the context of a possible continuation of the current upward trend in global food prices. Before presenting the possible financing envelopes – eligibility criteria, financing options and possible conditionalities need to be elaborated. Given the somewhat negative connotation with the term “conditionality” in the past, “soft conditionality” would be more politically appealing to subscribers to the FIFF, justified by the proposed flexibility in re-imbursing the facility.

Examining eligibility criteria

A stepwise process is proposed to identify eligibility and possible funding envelopes. In a first step, the list of eligible countries would be limited to net food importers. Net food exporters should actually benefit from higher prices, even if their consumers are likely to experience same price increases as those in net importing countries. However, as the facility is designed to focus on balance of payments constraints at the country level, it is assumed that net exporters have the requisite funding (e.g., from export revenues) to address the added food costs faced by their populations. In a second step, net food importing countries are ranked by their per capita income levels. Eligibility is limited to low-income and lower-middle income countries. IDA countries are included in the group of eligible countries, even if their per capita GNI levels are above the per capita GDP levels used to assign countries to the lower and lower-middle income country groups⁵. The intersection between net trade positions and income levels represents the countries eligible for FIFF funding. The resulting list of countries is finally ranked by the change in food imports per person between 2020 and 2021 (see Table 10).

Financing options, “soft” conditionality, loans vs grants

The final design for the practical implementation of the facility is likely to be determined by numerous factors that are yet to be examined. These factors pertain to the nature and the conditionality of the facility’s financing instruments; they span the entire spectrum of options, ranging from implementation based on a pure grant basis to loans with partial interest subsidies all

⁵ The lack of overlap between World Bank income groups and IDA eligibility stems from the fact that the former is based on GDP levels per capita which the latter depends mostly on GNI levels per capita. In addition, IDA eligibility is extended to special country criteria, which adds some small island economies. The result is that the list of IDA countries is not limited to the World Bank’s low-income group, but extends into the lower-middle and even into the upper-middle income category; IDA countries in the upper-middle income category include, inter alia, Samoa, Dominica, Saint Lucia and the Maldives.

the way to stringent repayment conditions. The scope of conditionality also includes different fungibility options, which can range from an untied, general balance of payment support to a financing that is tightly linked to food imports, their exact volumes and even their food group composition (ensuring nutritional balance). Conditionality could be designed as an “*automatic stabilizer*” in containing the funding needs of the facility. For example, linking eligibility to a commitment to devote a certain percentage of public expenditure to promote (sustainable) improved agricultural productivity that would help ensure lower food import requirements in the future and would cap future funding needs; it would promote domestic food availability and provide food access and support to the livelihoods of rural communities. The provision could also be linked to existing commitments to promote agriculture-led development as for instance laid out in the “Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods”⁶.

Agreeing on a given set of options will be subject to negotiation and available funding envelopes and have therefore been left out of this analysis. That said, the likely financing needs for the various options suggest that grant financing would require an initial endowment and annual replenishments that are likely to exceed the available funding envisaged, even if eligibility/access is limited to net food importers in the low income or the IDA category. Different funding options and eligibility criteria have been examined and are presented below.

4.2 Assessing the requisite financing volumes

Based on the eligibility criteria outlined above, a full compensation of the increase in the food import bill between 2020 and 2021 would require financing of USD 24.3 billion. Proportionately lower compensation rates would translate to proportionately lower funding needs, amounting to USD 12.2 billion, USD 6.1 billion and USD 2.4 billion at compensation rates of 50, 25, and 10 percent respectively. The results are summarized in table 8.

Table 8: Estimated financing needs for different scenarios, countries with rising FIBs only

Scenario/Assumption	Funding needed, USD billions	Actual costs at 4% discount on interest USD billion
100 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	24.3	0.97
50 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	12.2	0.49
25 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	6.1	0.24
10 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	2.4	0.10
Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 50 USD/cap	17.7	0.71
Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 100 USD/cap	10.6	0.42

In addition, a scenario was examined that assumes that increases in import bills above USD 50 and USD100 per person would be fully insured. This would require funding needs of about USD 17.7 and 10.6 billion, respectively. These funding option would not only alleviate the extra import costs above the various thresholds (USD50/person and USD100/person) and but also ensure that further rising food prices would not translate into additional increases in a country’s food import bill. While such an open-ended funding option provides an important cushion against future food prices increases, it

⁶ https://www.resakss.org/sites/default/files/Malabo%20Declaration%20on%20Agriculture_2014_11%2026-.pdf

would also amount to proportionately higher needs in financing costs of the facility, should food prices continue to rise.

The results presented in Table 8 are based on the set of countries that saw *increases* in their food import bills from 2020 to 2021. In addition to these countries, there is a group of low-income countries that experienced a *contraction* in import bills. This group of countries includes South Sudan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Togo.

Given the low per capita income levels prevailing in these countries, the contractions in their food import bills are not necessarily indicating lower import needs, but the inability to finance higher import volumes or costs to meet dietary needs. These countries and their funding requirements have therefore been presented in Table 8. The development of their food import bills deserves extra attention and further analysis; it would be particularly important to see whether lower food import bills reflect higher domestic production or a compromised ability to purchase food.

Assuming the same eligibility criteria as for countries with rising import bills (Table 7), the additional funding needs for these countries amounts to a total of USD 330 million. The details for alternative scenarios are presented in table 9.

Table 9: Estimated financing needs for different scenarios, countries with contracting FIBs only

Scenario/Assumption	Funding needed, USD billions	Actual costs at 4% discount on interest USD billion
100 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	0.33	0.013
50 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	0.17	0.007
25 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	0.08	0.003
10 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	0.03	0.001
Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 50 USD/cap	0.11	0.004
Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 100 USD/cap	0.11	0.004

Combining eligible countries with rising and contracting bills renders the overall FIFF envelopes as presented in table 10. For example, the FIFF volume would amount to a total of USD 24.6 billion, assuming a full coverage of the additional import costs. The amount would shrink with proportionately lower compensation rates. Assuming that the FIFF covers all import costs in excess USD 50 and USD 100 per person, the facility would need to have an initial volume of USD 17.9 billion and 10.7 billion, respectively. If food prices continue to rise, the overall envelope would continue to expand in parallel.



Table 10: Estimated financing needs for different scenarios, all eligible countries

Scenario/Assumption	Funding needed, USD billions	Actual costs at 4% discount on interest USD billion
100 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	24.6	0.99
50 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	12.3	0.49
25 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	6.2	0.25
10 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs	2.5	0.10
Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 50 USD/cap	17.9	0.71
Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 100 USD/cap	10.7	0.43

Table 11 provides an overview of prospective beneficiary countries, colour-coded along their respective income group (World Bank classification). The current eligibility criteria assign the majority of the beneficiaries to the low and lower-middle income class. Potential beneficiaries in the upper-middle income class are all IDA countries, whose GNI/PC levels are very low relative to their respective GDP/PC levels.

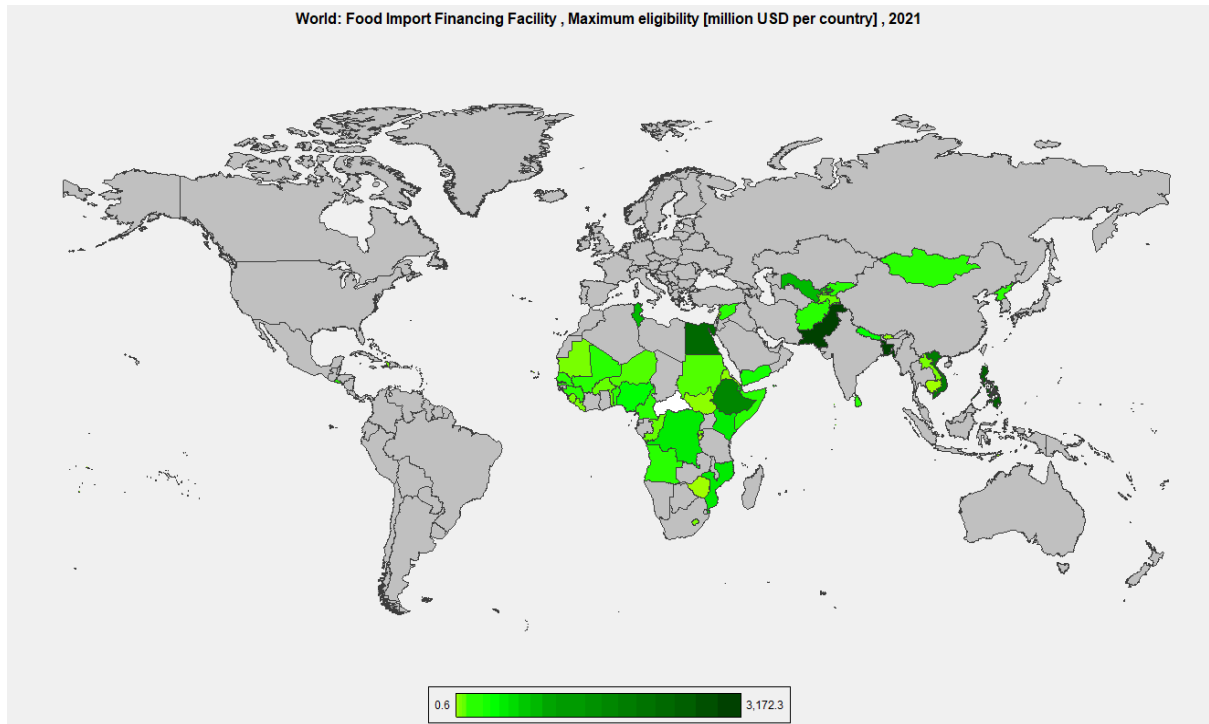
Table 11: Prospective beneficiary countries, grouped by income groups

Income Group	IFF eligible countries
Low	Mozambique, Syrian Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea, Gambia, Liberia, Somalia, Yemen, Mali, Eritrea, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Niger, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burkina Faso, Sudan, Burundi, Central African Republic, South Sudan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Togo
Lower-Middle	Djibouti, Tunisia, Samoa, Mongolia, Bhutan, El Salvador, Kyrgyzstan, Sao Tome and Principe, Lesotho, Uzbekistan, Philippines, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Bangladesh, Viet Nam, Timor-Leste, Benin, Senegal, Congo, Nepal, Pakistan, Comoros, Mauritania, Kenya, Sri Lanka*, Tajikistan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Angola, Cameroon, Haiti, Nigeria, Zimbabwe, Cambodia
Upper-Middle	Grenada, Tonga, Maldives, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Lebanon*

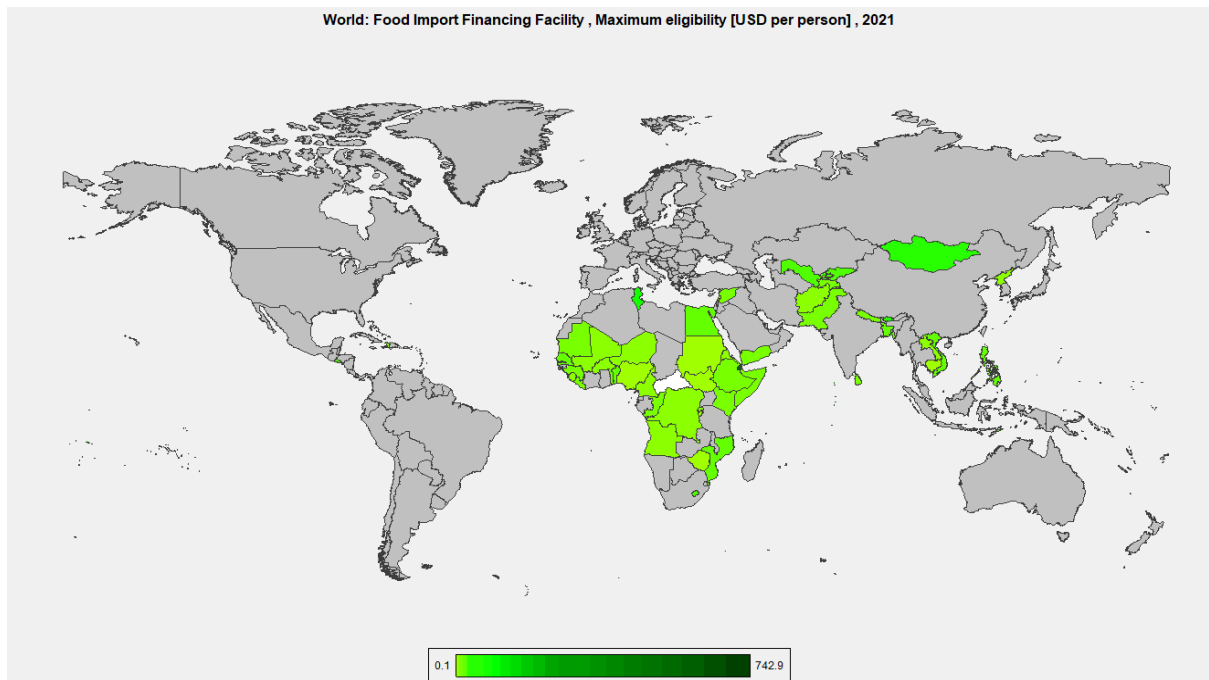
*** Lebanon and Sri Lanka have been included into the list of eligible countries on grounds of facing an acute Balance of Payment (BoP) crisis.**

As also represented in Map 1 the most eligible countries are in South Saharan Africa region, but there are also large net food importers with low income levels in Asia which are also affected by the current high price environment. At the same time the countries in Asia are very populous, which means that they will absorb large shares of the funding volume (Pakistan, Bangladesh, Vietnam and the Philippines). As a result, and as shown in Map 2, when we control on the per capita bases the focus on Asia disappears and it is now rather equally distributed across eligible countries.

Map 1: Eligible countries and maximum total credit volumes



Map 2: Eligible countries and max per capita credit volumes





4.3 Detailed eligibility profiles of all prospective beneficiaries.

Following the general overview of total funding needs and eligibility groups, a country profile has been developed for every prospective beneficiary. In addition to general variables, such as population sizes and GDP levels, the profiles bring together import bills in total and per capita as well as the estimated funding volumes for the various scenarios.

The countries are colour-coded by their assignment to World Bank income groups. Countries belonging to the low-income groups are colour-coded in **green**, those in the lower-middle income group in **yellow**, and those in the upper-middle income group in **amber**.

Afghanistan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
38 928	611	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	62	6
Food total, USD million	2 402	245
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
245	123	61
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
25	245	245

Burkina Faso		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
20 903	887	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	32	6
Food total, USD million	674	115
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
115	57	29
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
11	115	115



Burundi		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
11 891	272	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	6	2
Food total, USD million	69	21
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
21	10	5
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
2	0	0

Central African Republic		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
4 830	525	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	10	0
Food total, USD million	48	1
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
1	0	0
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
0	0	0

Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
25 779	618	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	2	-7
Food total, USD million	39	-182
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
182	91	45
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
18	182	182



Democratic Republic of the Congo		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
89 561	609	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	20	6
Food total, USD million	1 758	516
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
516	258	129
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
52	516	516

Eritrea		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
3 546	631	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	35	8
Food total, USD million	123	28
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
28	14	7
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
3	0	0

Ethiopia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
114 964	996	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	32	15
Food total, USD million	3 649	1 754
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
1 754	877	438
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
175	1 754	1 754



Gambia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
2 417	812	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	202	15
Food total, USD million	489	35
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
35	18	9
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
4	0	0

Guinea		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
13 133	1 230	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	81	15
Food total, USD million	1 063	197
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
197	99	49
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
20	197	197

Liberia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
5 058	724	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	81	14
Food total, USD million	410	69
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
69	35	17
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
7	69	0



Mali		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
20 251	920	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	42	9
Food total, USD million	855	191
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
191	95	48
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
19	191	191

Mozambique		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
Low Income	Y	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	71	19
Food total, USD million	2 204	584
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
584	292	146
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
58	584	584

Niger		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
24 207	595	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	20	6
Food total, USD million	491	146
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
146	73	36
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
15	146	146



Rwanda		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
12 952	859	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	22	7
Food total, USD million	279	92
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
92	46	23
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
9	92	0

Sierra Leone		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
7 977	521	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	50	7
Food total, USD million	401	53
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
53	27	13
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
5	53	0

Somalia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
15 893	487	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	94	13
Food total, USD million	1 493	202
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
202	101	50
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
20	202	202



South Sudan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
11 194	364	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	13	-4
Food total, USD million	140	-39
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
39	20	10
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
4	0	0

Sudan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
43 849	773	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	43	3
Food total, USD million	1 876	133
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
133	67	33
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
13	133	133

Syrian Arab Republic		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
17 501		Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	84	16
Food total, USD million	1 468	285
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
285	142	71
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
28	285	285



Togo		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
8 279	992	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	127	-13
Food total, USD million	1 052	-111
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
111	55	28
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
11	111	111

Yemen		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
29 826	712	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	119	11
Food total, USD million	3 547	332
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
332	166	83
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
33	332	332

Angola		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
32 866	2 331	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	54	8
Food total, USD million	1 789	250
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
250	125	63
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
25	250	250



Bangladesh		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
164 689	2 147	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	66	19
Food total, USD million	10 830	3 172
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
3 172	1 586	793
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
317	3 172	3 172

Benin		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
12 123	1 398	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	127	18
Food total, USD million	1 544	221
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
221	110	55
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
22	221	221

Bhutan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
772	3 185	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	219	46
Food total, USD million	169	35
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
35	18	9
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
4	0	0



Cabo Verde		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
556	3 455	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	405	23
Food total, USD million	225	13
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
13	6	3
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0

Cambodia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
16 719	1 654	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	75	1
Food total, USD million	1 252	12
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
12	6	3
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0

Cameroon		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
26 546	1 655	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	45	7
Food total, USD million	1 201	190
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
190	95	47
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
19	190	190



Comoros		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
870	1 406	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	96	13
Food total, USD million	84	11
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
11	6	3
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0

Congo		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
5 518	2 677	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	114	14
Food total, USD million	631	79
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
79	39	20
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
8	79	0

Djibouti		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
988	3 581	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	1 579	536
Food total, USD million	1 560	530
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
530	265	132
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
53	530	530



Egypt		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
102 334	3 926	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	200	22
Food total, USD million	20 459	2 225
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
2 225	1 112	556
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
222	2 225	2 225

El Salvador		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
6 486	4 345	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	384	39
Food total, USD million	2 488	255
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
255	127	64
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
25	255	255

Haiti		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
11 403	1 765	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	109	5
Food total, USD million	1 246	62
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
62	31	15
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
6	62	0



Kenya		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
53 771	2 205	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	62	10
Food total, USD million	3 346	563
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
563	281	141
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
56	563	563

Kyrgyzstan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
6 524	1 283	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	127	34
Food total, USD million	827	223
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
223	111	56
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
22	223	223

Lao People's Democratic Republic		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
7 276	2 514	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	91	9
Food total, USD million	663	64
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
64	32	16
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
6	64	0



Lesotho		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
2 142	1 181	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	173	31
Food total, USD million	370	66
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
66	33	16
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
7	66	0

Mauritania		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
4 650	2 153	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	200	11
Food total, USD million	928	53
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
53	27	13
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
5	53	0

Mongolia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
3 278	4 418	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	232	60
Food total, USD million	762	196
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
196	98	49
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
20	196	196



Nepal		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
29 137	1 164	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	62	14
Food total, USD million	1 808	398
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
398	199	99
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
40	398	398

Nigeria		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
206 140	2 089	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	47	2
Food total, USD million	9 672	440
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
440	220	110
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
44	440	440

Pakistan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
220 892	1 562	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	50	13
Food total, USD million	11 032	2 936
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
2 936	1 468	734
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
294	2 936	2 936



Philippines		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
109 581	3 572	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	132	24
Food total, USD million	14 473	2 594
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
2 594	1 297	648
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
259	2 594	2 594

Samoa		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
198	3 947	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	557	78
Food total, USD million	111	15
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
15	8	4
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
2	0	0

Sao Tome and Principe		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
219	2 331	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	204	34
Food total, USD million	45	7
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
7	4	2
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0



Senegal		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
16 744	1 607	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	121	17
Food total, USD million	2 026	291
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
291	146	73
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
29	291	291

Tajikistan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
9 538	878	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	73	10
Food total, USD million	693	97
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
97	48	24
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
10	97	0

Timor-Leste		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
1 318	1 758	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	139	18
Food total, USD million	184	24
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
24	12	6
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
2	0	0



Tunisia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
11 819	3 867	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	229	79
Food total, USD million	2 704	939
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
939	470	235
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
94	939	939

Uzbekistan		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
33 469	2 002	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	87	29
Food total, USD million	2 913	970
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
970	485	242
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
97	970	970

Viet Nam		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
97 339	3 725	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	228	19
Food total, USD million	22 180	1 863
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
1 863	932	466
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
186	1 863	1 863



Zimbabwe		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
14 863	2 102	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	72	1
Food total, USD million	1 068	19
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
19	9	5
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
2	0	0

Sri Lanka		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
21 413	3 743	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Lower Middle Income	N	N
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	123	10
Food total, USD million	2 643	224
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
224	112	56
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
22	224	224

Dominica		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
72	7 691	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	414	106
Food total, USD million	30	8
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
8	4	2
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0



Grenada		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
113	9 856	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	1 124	743
Food total, USD million	126	84
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
84	42	21
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
8	84	0

Maldives		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
541	13 190	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	644	213
Food total, USD million	348	115
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
115	58	29
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
12	115	115

Saint Lucia		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
184	9 755	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	480	120
Food total, USD million	88	22
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
22	11	6
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
2	0	0



Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
111	7 877	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	456	70
Food total, USD million	51	8
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
8	4	2
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0

Tonga		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
106	5 002	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	698	235
Food total, USD million	74	25
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
25	12	6
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
2	0	0

Lebanon		
Total Population, 1000	GDP per person, USD	Final FIFF Eligibility
6 825	4 003	Y
Income group	IDA Eligibility	Net Importer
Upper Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	2021	Change from 2020
Per person, USD	258	1
Food total, USD million	1 761	10
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
100% Compensation	50% Compensation	25% Compensation
10	5	3
10% Compensation	Compensation above USD50/pc	Compensation above USD100/pc
1	0	0

Annex: Food import bills by year, country and food group

In addition to the country profiles, this annex offers additional the country-specific details for the food import costs. Food import costs are broken down into annual levels and changes. In addition, cross-tabulations for food imports by the food group and individual country level are offered.

Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, Low income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Ethiopia	1.5	1.9	3.6	140%	93%	1
Yemen	3.2	3.2	3.5	10%	10%	1
Afghanistan	1.8	2.2	2.4	37%	11%	1
Mozambique	1.6	1.6	2.2	42%	36%	1
Sudan	1.5	1.7	1.9	26%	8%	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.1	1.2	1.8	66%	41%	1
Somalia	1.0	1.3	1.5	54%	16%	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	1.2	1.5	1%	24%	1
Guinea	0.7	0.9	1.1	42%	23%	1
Togo	0.9	1.2	1.1	14%	-10%	1
Madagascar	0.7	0.7	1.0	39%	46%	1
Mali	0.5	0.7	0.9	57%	29%	1
Burkina Faso	0.4	0.6	0.7	55%	21%	1
Niger	0.3	0.3	0.5	58%	42%	1
Gambia	0.4	0.5	0.5	19%	8%	1
Uganda	0.4	0.4	0.4	16%	5%	1
Liberia	0.3	0.3	0.4	43%	20%	1
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.3	0.4	27%	15%	1
Rwanda	0.2	0.2	0.3	73%	49%	1
Malawi	0.2	0.1	0.2	10%	27%	1
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	0.1	0.1	24%	14%	1
South Sudan	0.1	0.2	0.1	47%	-22%	1
Eritrea	0.1	0.1	0.1	14%	30%	1
Chad	0.1	0.1	0.1	18%	-14%	1
Burundi	0.1	0.0	0.1	19%	42%	1
Central African Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	24%	1%	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.6	0.2	0.0	-94%	-82%	1



Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, Lower-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
India	18.9	20.0	29.6	56%	48%	
Viet Nam	21.0	20.3	22.2	6%	9%	
Egypt	18.7	18.2	20.5	10%	12%	
Indonesia	14.7	14.5	18.3	24%	26%	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.8	9.9	16.8	91%	71%	
Philippines	12.2	11.9	14.5	19%	22%	
Pakistan	6.2	8.1	11.0	78%	36%	1
Bangladesh	6.8	7.7	10.8	60%	41%	1
Nigeria	4.4	9.2	9.7	121%	5%	1
Algeria	6.7	7.1	8.6	29%	21%	
Ukraine	5.7	6.3	7.5	32%	20%	
Morocco	5.1	6.1	7.2	41%	18%	
Kenya	2.7	2.8	3.3	23%	20%	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2.4	2.4	3.2	35%	33%	1
Uzbekistan	1.5	1.9	2.9	98%	50%	1
Tunisia	1.5	1.8	2.7	80%	53%	
Sri Lanka	2.2	2.4	2.6	18%	9%	
El Salvador	2.0	2.2	2.5	23%	11%	
Honduras	1.5	1.6	2.2	41%	39%	1
Senegal	1.6	1.7	2.0	23%	17%	1
Nepal	1.2	1.4	1.8	56%	28%	1
Angola	2.0	1.5	1.8	-10%	16%	
Ghana	2.0	1.6	1.8	-9%	12%	1
Djibouti	0.7	1.0	1.6	124%	51%	1
Benin	1.6	1.3	1.5	-1%	17%	1
Cambodia	2.0	1.2	1.3	-38%	1%	1
Haiti	1.0	1.2	1.2	21%	5%	1
United Republic of Tanzania	0.9	0.9	1.2	28%	33%	1
Cameroon	1.0	1.0	1.2	21%	19%	1
Zimbabwe	0.3	1.0	1.1	326%	2%	1
Nicaragua	0.9	1.0	1.0	15%	4%	1
Mauritania	0.8	0.9	0.9	23%	6%	1
Kyrgyzstan	0.7	0.6	0.8	13%	37%	1
Papua New Guinea	0.7	0.7	0.8	16%	18%	1
Mongolia	0.5	0.6	0.8	40%	35%	
Tajikistan	0.5	0.6	0.7	28%	16%	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.7	0.6	0.7	2%	11%	1
Zambia	0.5	0.5	0.7	21%	38%	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.7	0.7	0.6	-1%	-3%	
Congo	0.5	0.6	0.6	25%	14%	1
Lesotho	0.3	0.3	0.4	12%	22%	1
Eswatini	0.3	0.3	0.3	23%	29%	
Cabo Verde	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1%	6%	1
Timor-Leste	0.1	0.2	0.2	38%	15%	1
Belize	0.2	0.2	0.2	13%	10%	
Bhutan	0.1	0.1	0.2	84%	26%	1
Samoa	0.1	0.1	0.1	36%	16%	1
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	21%	10%	1
Comoros	0.1	0.1	0.1	15%	15%	1
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.1	63%	63%	1
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	0.0	0.0	17%	20%	1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.0	0.0	0.0	5%	6%	1
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	109%	70%	1



Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, Upper-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
China	140.5	162.8	204.5	46%	26%	
Mexico	25.2	23.8	32.5	29%	37%	
Russian Federation	28.0	27.6	31.4	12%	14%	
Malaysia	14.9	15.9	19.6	32%	23%	
Thailand	13.9	14.5	15.9	15%	10%	
Türkiye	12.1	12.8	15.3	26%	19%	
Brazil	9.9	9.9	12.0	21%	21%	
Romania	8.0	8.9	10.6	32%	19%	
Iraq	7.4	7.5	8.6	16%	14%	
Colombia	5.4	5.4	6.8	25%	26%	
South Africa	6.2	5.7	6.4	3%	12%	
Peru	4.0	4.2	5.2	31%	24%	
Argentina	3.3	3.8	4.8	48%	28%	
Jordan	4.2	4.2	4.8	13%	12%	
Bulgaria	3.7	4.1	4.7	27%	14%	
Kazakhstan	3.6	3.7	4.5	26%	23%	
Guatemala	2.9	3.0	4.0	36%	32%	
Dominican Republic	2.8	2.9	3.8	33%	31%	
Belarus	3.9	2.7	3.2	-17%	20%	
Libya	2.3	2.2	3.0	30%	37%	
Ecuador	1.9	2.0	2.6	37%	33%	
Serbia	1.8	2.1	2.5	40%	23%	
Costa Rica	1.8	1.9	2.3	26%	22%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.2	1.7	2.3	95%	33%	
Panama	2.0	2.0	2.1	5%	1%	
Azerbaijan	1.3	1.3	2.1	59%	56%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	1.7	2.0	13%	17%	
Lebanon	2.3	1.8	1.8	-23%	1%	
Georgia	1.2	1.2	1.4	11%	14%	
Albania	0.9	1.0	1.2	23%	20%	
Cuba	1.4	1.0	1.2	-15%	12%	
Mauritius	1.2	1.1	1.1	-11%	1%	
North Macedonia	0.9	0.9	1.1	17%	18%	
Namibia	0.9	0.8	1.0	11%	27%	
Republic of Moldova	0.7	0.7	0.9	37%	37%	
Jamaica	0.8	0.7	0.9	17%	33%	
Botswana	0.8	0.8	0.9	16%	17%	
Paraguay	0.7	0.7	0.8	12%	21%	
Armenia	0.7	0.6	0.8	21%	26%	
Montenegro	0.6	0.5	0.7	6%	27%	
Gabon	0.4	0.5	0.5	20%	2%	
Fiji	0.4	0.3	0.5	36%	49%	1
Guyana	0.2	0.2	0.4	137%	135%	1
Turkmenistan	0.3	0.3	0.4	55%	56%	
Maldives	0.3	0.2	0.3	4%	50%	1
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.2	0.3	14%	8%	
Suriname	0.2	0.2	0.2	-9%	16%	
Grenada	0.1	0.0	0.1	147%	195%	1
Saint Lucia	0.1	0.1	0.1	12%	34%	1
Tonga	0.1	0.0	0.1	43%	51%	1
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.1	80%	40%	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0	0.0	0.1	27%	18%	1
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	18%	4%	1
Dominica	0.0	0.0	0.0	25%	34%	1
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	205%	221%	1



Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, High income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
United States of America	146.4	150.1	177.1	21%	18%	
Germany	85.1	88.4	96.4	13%	9%	
Netherlands	62.7	65.2	73.5	17%	13%	
Japan	64.6	60.1	66.1	2%	10%	
France	56.5	56.5	64.5	14%	14%	
United Kingdom	57.9	59.4	59.3	2%	0%	
Italy	43.4	41.9	49.1	13%	17%	
Spain	36.9	35.7	42.8	16%	20%	
Belgium	35.2	35.9	42.2	20%	18%	
Canada	35.2	35.6	39.7	13%	12%	
Republic of Korea	29.2	29.1	35.3	21%	21%	
China, Hong Kong SAR	26.6	24.4	26.4	-1%	8%	
Poland	19.3	20.2	23.6	22%	17%	
Saudi Arabia	19.1	21.5	22.6	18%	5%	
Sweden	16.6	16.5	18.1	9%	10%	
United Arab Emirates	13.4	13.0	16.0	20%	23%	
Singapore	12.9	13.4	15.5	20%	15%	
China, Taiwan Province of	13.5	13.2	15.2	13%	16%	
Australia	14.3	14.4	15.0	5%	4%	
Austria	13.2	13.4	14.9	13%	11%	
Denmark	13.3	13.1	14.9	12%	13%	
Switzerland	11.3	12.2	13.8	22%	13%	
Portugal	12.2	11.8	13.6	12%	16%	
Czechia	9.2	9.2	10.5	14%	14%	
Chile	6.3	6.8	9.4	50%	39%	
Ireland	9.3	9.5	9.0	-3%	-5%	
Norway	7.3	7.7	8.7	18%	13%	
Greece	7.2	6.6	8.1	12%	22%	
Israel	6.3	6.5	7.9	25%	21%	
Hungary	5.5	5.6	6.5	19%	16%	
Finland	5.5	5.6	6.0	9%	6%	
Slovakia	4.9	5.0	5.8	18%	15%	
Lithuania	4.3	4.3	4.7	10%	9%	
New Zealand	4.1	4.1	4.6	10%	10%	
Croatia	3.3	3.1	3.8	15%	22%	
Latvia	3.1	3.4	3.7	19%	7%	
Kuwait	3.3	3.3	3.5	7%	5%	
Slovenia	2.8	2.8	3.3	18%	20%	
Qatar	3.3	3.2	3.1	-6%	-3%	
Luxembourg	2.4	2.4	2.7	12%	12%	
Oman	2.3	2.4	2.6	12%	8%	
China, Macao SAR	2.4	2.0	2.6	6%	30%	
Estonia	2.0	2.0	2.3	15%	19%	
Uruguay	1.8	1.6	2.0	11%	25%	
Bahrain	1.8	1.8	1.8	1%	-2%	
Cyprus	1.5	1.4	1.6	6%	18%	
Malta	0.8	0.7	0.9	2%	17%	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.7	0.8	15%	19%	
Iceland	0.7	0.6	0.8	9%	22%	
Brunei Darussalam	0.5	0.5	0.6	13%	10%	
Barbados	0.2	0.2	0.5	110%	120%	
Bahamas	0.4	0.4	0.4	4%	12%	
French Polynesia	0.3	0.3	0.4	5%	6%	
New Caledonia	0.3	0.3	0.3	6%	5%	
Andorra	0.3	0.3	0.3	-3%	11%	
Curacao	0.2	0.2	0.2	6%	17%	
Aruba	0.2	0.2	0.2	0%	29%	
Bermuda	0.1	0.2	0.2	65%	6%	
Faroe Islands	0.1	0.2	0.2	51%	18%	
Greenland	0.2	0.2	0.2	3%	0%	
Seychelles	0.2	0.2	0.2	2%	-11%	
Cayman Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	1%	10%	
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-6%	28%	
Gibraltar	0.1	0.1	0.1	13%	17%	
Guam	0.1	0.1	0.1	-11%	5%	
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.1	0.1	5%	27%	
British Virgin Islands	0.1	0.1	0.0	-34%	-10%	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4%	4%	
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2%	12%	
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	-37%	-4%	
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	96%	57%	
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	31%	34%	
Saint-Martin (French part)	0.0	0.0	0.0	20%	33%	
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7%	39%	



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Low income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Gambia	170	188	202	19%	8%	1
Togo	112	140	127	14%	-10%	1
Yemen	108	108	119	10%	10%	1
Somalia	61	81	94	54%	16%	1
Syrian Arab Republic	83	68	84	1%	24%	1
Liberia	57	67	81	43%	20%	1
Guinea	57	66	81	42%	23%	1
Guinea-Bissau	60	65	74	24%	14%	1
Mozambique	50	52	71	42%	36%	1
Afghanistan	45	55	62	37%	11%	1
Sierra Leone	39	44	50	27%	15%	1
Sudan	34	40	43	26%	8%	1
Mali	27	33	42	57%	29%	1
Madagascar	26	24	36	39%	46%	1
Eritrea	30	27	35	14%	30%	1
Burkina Faso	21	27	32	55%	21%	1
Ethiopia	13	16	31	142%	91%	1
Rwanda	12	14	22	73%	49%	1
Niger	13	14	20	58%	42%	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	14	20	66%	41%	1
South Sudan	9	16	13	47%	-22%	1
Central African Republic	8	10	10	24%	1%	1
Uganda	8	9	10	16%	5%	1
Malawi	8	7	9	10%	27%	1
Burundi	5	4	6	19%	42%	1
Chad	5	7	6	18%	-14%	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25	9	2	-94%	-82%	



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Lower-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Djibouti	705	1043	1579	124%	51%	1
Samoa	409	479	557	36%	16%	1
Belize	406	414	458	13%	10%	
Cabo Verde	409	381	405	-1%	6%	1
El Salvador	311	344	384	23%	11%	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	363	358	380	5%	6%	1
Kiribati	175	214	365	109%	70%	1
Eswatini	243	232	299	23%	29%	
Vanuatu	143	143	233	63%	63%	1
Mongolia	166	173	232	40%	35%	
Tunisia	127	149	229	80%	53%	
Viet Nam	215	209	228	6%	9%	
Honduras	156	158	221	41%	39%	1
Bhutan	119	173	219	84%	26%	1
Sao Tome and Principe	174	170	204	17%	20%	1
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	105	117	201	91%	71%	
Egypt	182	178	200	10%	12%	
Mauritania	163	188	200	23%	6%	1
Algeria	153	162	197	29%	21%	
Morocco	138	164	194	41%	18%	
Lesotho	154	142	173	12%	22%	1
Ukraine	131	144	172	32%	20%	
Nicaragua	132	145	151	15%	4%	1
Timor-Leste	101	121	139	38%	15%	1
Philippines	111	108	132	19%	22%	
Benin	129	109	127	-1%	17%	1
Kyrgyzstan	112	93	127	13%	37%	1
Solomon Islands	104	114	126	21%	10%	1
Sri Lanka	104	113	123	18%	9%	
Cote d'Ivoire	90	92	122	35%	33%	1
Senegal	98	104	121	23%	17%	1
Congo	91	100	114	25%	14%	1
Haiti	90	104	109	21%	5%	1
Comoros	84	84	96	15%	15%	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	89	82	91	2%	11%	1
Papua New Guinea	75	74	87	16%	18%	1
Uzbekistan	44	58	87	98%	50%	1
Cambodia	120	74	75	-38%	1%	1
Tajikistan	57	63	73	28%	16%	1
Zimbabwe	17	71	72	326%	2%	1
Indonesia	54	53	67	24%	26%	
Bangladesh	41	47	66	60%	41%	1
Kenya	51	52	62	23%	20%	1
Nepal	40	48	62	56%	28%	1
Ghana	63	51	57	-9%	12%	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	56	57	56	-1%	-3%	
Angola	60	47	54	-10%	16%	
Pakistan	28	37	50	78%	36%	1
Nigeria	21	45	47	121%	5%	1
Cameroon	37	38	45	21%	19%	1
Zambia	29	26	35	21%	38%	1
India	14	14	21	56%	48%	
United Republic of Tanzania	16	15	20	28%	33%	1



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Upper-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Grenada	454.4	381.2	1124.0	147%	195%	1
American Samoa	616.0	791.1	1110.6	80%	40%	
Montenegro	1007.5	838.9	1069.3	6%	27%	
Mauritius	976.5	859.0	869.4	-11%	1%	
Marshall Islands	616.1	702.7	727.8	18%	4%	1
Tonga	488.1	463.4	698.2	43%	51%	1
Bulgaria	529.7	590.1	673.9	27%	14%	
Maldives	617.8	430.1	643.5	4%	50%	1
Malaysia	460.7	492.1	606.8	32%	23%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	527.8	510.3	595.8	13%	17%	
Guyana	236.7	238.4	559.9	137%	135%	1
Romania	416.9	462.6	549.0	32%	19%	
Fiji	395.2	361.1	537.9	36%	49%	1
Tuvalu	171.5	162.6	522.7	205%	221%	1
North Macedonia	436.3	434.6	512.6	17%	18%	
Saint Lucia	426.9	359.1	479.6	12%	34%	1
Panama	455.9	471.2	477.7	5%	1%	
Jordan	411.4	415.9	466.2	13%	12%	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	358.8	386.2	455.8	27%	18%	1
Costa Rica	361.6	372.4	454.8	26%	22%	
Libya	337.2	320.0	438.3	30%	37%	
Dominica	331.3	308.4	414.1	25%	34%	1
Albania	325.9	336.1	402.0	23%	20%	
Botswana	331.3	326.5	382.9	16%	17%	
Namibia	343.7	299.7	380.6	11%	27%	
Dominican Republic	261.0	265.5	348.2	33%	31%	
Georgia	310.0	301.7	344.8	11%	14%	
Belarus	413.5	284.1	342.4	-17%	20%	
Suriname	366.6	288.1	334.0	-9%	16%	
Jamaica	262.2	231.1	308.0	17%	33%	
Serbia	207.1	236.2	289.7	40%	23%	
Armenia	228.3	219.2	277.2	21%	26%	
Lebanon	334.7	256.5	258.0	-23%	1%	
Mexico	195.5	184.4	252.1	29%	37%	
Kazakhstan	191.1	195.5	241.4	26%	23%	
Gabon	199.2	233.0	238.8	20%	2%	
Republic of Moldova	168.1	167.9	229.4	37%	37%	
Thailand	198.9	207.2	227.9	15%	10%	
Guatemala	163.5	168.6	221.8	36%	32%	
Russian Federation	191.7	189.1	215.0	12%	14%	
Iraq	182.8	186.8	212.9	16%	14%	
Azerbaijan	127.3	129.5	202.4	59%	56%	
Türkiye	143.6	152.0	181.3	26%	19%	
Equatorial Guinea	158.4	167.5	180.5	14%	8%	
Peru	120.8	127.1	158.1	31%	24%	
Ecuador	108.3	111.6	148.4	37%	33%	
China	97.6	113.1	142.1	46%	26%	
Colombia	106.6	105.4	133.1	25%	26%	
Paraguay	103.0	95.3	115.7	12%	21%	
South Africa	104.7	95.9	107.8	3%	12%	
Argentina	72.2	83.2	106.8	48%	28%	
Cuba	119.6	91.2	101.7	-15%	12%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	41.1	60.3	80.3	95%	33%	
Turkmenistan	46.5	46.2	71.9	55%	56%	
Brazil	46.7	46.8	56.4	21%	21%	



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, High income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Faroe Islands	2903.9	3712.6	4387.5	51%	18%	
Netherlands	3659.6	3804.4	4287.5	17%	13%	
Luxembourg	3820.2	3825.2	4271.2	12%	12%	
China, Macao SAR	3720.0	3033.2	3955.1	6%	30%	
Andorra	3961.0	3446.9	3823.3	-3%	11%	
Bermuda	2246.9	3478.9	3698.5	65%	6%	
Belgium	3038.1	3097.1	3643.5	20%	18%	
China, Hong Kong SAR	3547.5	3258.6	3516.4	-1%	8%	
Gibraltar	2770.6	2688.9	3140.6	13%	17%	
Greenland	2704.9	2796.3	2798.5	3%	0%	
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	2941.0	2160.7	2763.7	-6%	28%	
Singapore	2202.7	2296.0	2649.2	20%	15%	
Denmark	2288.4	2262.0	2564.7	12%	13%	
Iceland	2093.2	1881.1	2289.1	9%	22%	
Aruba	2163.8	1674.3	2157.8	0%	29%	
Malta	1905.4	1665.7	1951.9	2%	17%	
Latvia	1636.6	1807.4	1939.6	19%	7%	
Cayman Islands	1872.5	1724.8	1890.3	1%	10%	
Ireland	1892.6	1925.2	1826.7	-3%	-5%	
Sweden	1648.5	1634.1	1792.0	9%	10%	
Estonia	1533.6	1481.1	1761.1	15%	19%	
Lithuania	1562.5	1579.9	1719.1	10%	9%	
Austria	1467.8	1490.9	1656.4	13%	11%	
United Arab Emirates	1350.8	1318.6	1617.0	20%	23%	
Slovenia	1366.4	1346.6	1609.8	18%	20%	
Norway	1354.3	1418.7	1599.7	18%	13%	
Switzerland	1308.5	1413.6	1592.1	22%	13%	
Barbados	753.2	717.7	1582.2	110%	120%	
British Virgin Islands	2388.8	1751.1	1572.4	-34%	-10%	
Seychelles	1533.9	1753.1	1557.5	2%	-11%	
Curacao	1359.0	1235.0	1439.6	6%	17%	
Brunei Darussalam	1218.0	1247.6	1378.2	13%	10%	
Cyprus	1274.0	1140.8	1350.6	6%	18%	
Portugal	1194.9	1156.0	1337.1	12%	16%	
French Polynesia	1227.5	1213.8	1289.3	5%	6%	
Nauru	926.8	910.2	1218.6	31%	34%	
New Caledonia	1120.0	1138.3	1191.3	6%	5%	
Germany	1015.6	1055.6	1150.5	13%	9%	
Bahamas	1059.9	983.4	1105.8	4%	12%	
Finland	986.0	1014.0	1078.1	9%	6%	
Qatar	1134.4	1098.5	1066.4	-6%	-3%	
Slovakia	898.6	923.9	1062.4	18%	15%	
Canada	932.4	943.0	1052.7	13%	12%	
Bahrain	1043.2	1072.0	1050.7	1%	-2%	
France	865.5	865.8	987.8	14%	14%	
Czechia	857.9	859.6	978.1	14%	14%	
Palau	1504.9	993.1	948.7	-37%	-4%	
New Zealand	859.8	857.2	943.7	10%	10%	
Croatia	812.0	764.1	931.6	15%	22%	
Spain	790.2	763.6	914.7	16%	20%	
Israel	723.6	752.7	907.5	25%	21%	
United Kingdom	852.7	874.3	873.7	2%	0%	
Kuwait	762.1	781.1	818.3	7%	5%	
Italy	717.6	693.6	811.5	13%	17%	
Greece	689.4	635.1	773.9	12%	22%	
Antigua and Barbuda	673.0	552.6	703.6	5%	27%	
Republic of Korea	568.9	567.8	688.6	21%	21%	
Hungary	567.9	581.4	676.3	19%	16%	
Saudi Arabia	547.4	618.7	648.2	18%	5%	
China, Taiwan Province of	567.5	553.6	640.1	13%	16%	
Poland	509.6	533.0	623.2	22%	17%	
Trinidad and Tobago	525.9	507.1	602.5	15%	19%	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	621.5	577.0	599.5	-4%	4%	
Australia	559.3	565.6	588.1	5%	4%	
Uruguay	529.2	470.8	586.8	11%	25%	
United States of America	442.3	453.3	535.1	21%	18%	
Japan	511.1	475.6	523.0	2%	10%	
Oman	450.2	468.2	504.9	12%	8%	
Chile	328.0	353.9	493.3	50%	39%	
San Marino	237.3	296.4	465.7	96%	57%	
Guam	480.9	407.7	427.6	-11%	5%	
Northern Mariana Islands	362.7	316.3	355.6	-2%	12%	
Saint-Martin (French part)	203.2	184.3	244.3	20%	33%	
Monaco	42.1	28.2	39.3	-7%	39%	



Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, Low income												
	Animal and vegetable oils/fats	Beverages	Cereals and cereal preparations	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	Dairy products and eggs	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Meat and meat preparations	Miscellaneous food	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Sugar, honey and preparations	Vegetables and fruits	Total
Ethiopia	1.33	0.02	1.40	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.01	0.54	0.14	3.65
Yemen	0.33	0.06	1.71	0.11	0.26	0.07	0.18	0.26	0.01	0.23	0.32	3.55
Afghanistan	0.36	0.02	0.96	0.08	0.09	0.00	0.06	0.13	0.02	0.22	0.46	2.40
Mozambique	0.75	0.07	0.82	0.03	0.07	0.10	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.10	2.20
Sudan	0.25	0.00	0.66	0.08	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	0.64	0.09	1.88
Democratic Republic of the Congo	0.13	0.17	0.41	0.05	0.06	0.16	0.35	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.09	1.76
Somalia	0.12	0.00	0.44	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00	0.36	0.41	1.49
Syrian Arab Republic	0.20	0.03	0.38	0.16	0.10	0.02	0.03	0.10	0.03	0.17	0.27	1.47
Guinea	0.07	0.03	0.47	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.09	0.05	1.06
Togo	0.26	0.07	0.31	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.05	1.05
Madagascar	0.20	0.01	0.49	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.98
Mali	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.23	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.86
Burkina Faso	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.02	0.04	0.67
Niger	0.07	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.49
Gambia	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.49
Uganda	0.10	0.03	0.15	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.44
Liberia	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.41
Sierra Leone	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.02	0.03	0.40
Rwanda	0.04	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.28
Malawi	0.01	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.17
Guinea-Bissau	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.15
South Sudan	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.14
Eritrea	0.02	0.00	0.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.12
Chad	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.09
Burundi	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.07
Central African Republic	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04



Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, High income												
	Animal and vegetable oils/fats	Beverages	Cereals and cereal preparations	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	Dairy products and eggs	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Meat and meat preparations	Miscellaneous food	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Sugar, honey and preparations	Vegetables and fruits	Total
United States of America	9.9	29.9	13.0	15.8	3.0	28.9	13.3	11.4	1.4	6.0	44.6	177.1
Germany	4.9	7.7	8.4	10.8	10.3	6.0	8.5	4.9	6.3	2.2	26.5	96.4
Netherlands	9.1	4.8	7.4	7.5	5.6	5.3	6.2	4.2	4.4	1.3	17.7	73.5
Japan	1.7	3.3	9.2	3.2	2.2	14.7	14.3	2.2	4.1	1.1	10.2	66.1
France	2.7	4.7	5.5	8.0	5.3	9.0	6.8	3.9	1.9	1.3	15.4	64.5
United Kingdom	2.4	8.3	6.3	4.9	4.2	4.5	7.7	3.8	1.4	1.7	14.2	59.3
Italy	5.4	2.3	6.1	3.7	4.5	8.3	5.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	8.3	49.1
Spain	4.9	2.0	5.7	3.0	2.6	9.3	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.1	7.5	42.8
Belgium	3.6	3.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	2.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.1	8.7	42.2
Canada	1.1	4.9	4.3	3.9	0.9	3.5	3.3	3.9	0.7	1.4	11.7	39.7
Republic of Korea	2.2	1.3	6.1	1.6	1.5	6.3	6.5	3.0	1.1	1.4	4.2	35.3
China, Hong Kong SAR	0.3	3.3	1.3	0.8	1.5	4.0	5.6	2.2	0.1	0.3	7.0	26.4
Poland	1.8	1.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	3.3	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	5.3	23.6
Saudi Arabia	1.4	0.2	5.6	2.0	2.3	0.6	2.3	2.1	0.7	1.5	3.9	22.6
Sweden	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.3	5.7	1.4	1.1	0.2	0.4	2.9	18.1
United Arab Emirates	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.8	3.7	16.0
Singapore	2.9	3.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.9	15.5
China, Taiwan Province of	0.5	1.5	2.4	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.9	15.2
Australia	0.7	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.5	0.8	2.6	0.1	0.4	2.3	15.0
Austria	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.4	3.5	14.9
Denmark	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	4.0	1.8	0.9	0.2	0.4	2.2	14.9
Switzerland	0.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.3	3.2	13.8
Portugal	1.0	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.2	13.6
Czechia	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.3	10.5
Chile	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	1.0	9.4
Ireland	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.5	9.0
Norway	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	2.0	8.7
Greece	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	8.1
Israel	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.2	7.9
Hungary	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.2	6.5
Finland	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.4	6.0
Slovakia	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	5.8
Lithuania	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	4.7
New Zealand	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	4.6
Croatia	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.8
Latvia	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.7
Kuwait	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	3.5
Slovenia	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.3
Qatar	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	3.1
Luxembourg	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.7
Oman	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.6
China, Macao SAR	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6
Estonia	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.3
Uruguay	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	2.0
Bahrain	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.8
Cyprus	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6
Malta	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Iceland	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8
Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6
Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Bahamas	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4
French Polynesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
New Caledonia	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Andorra	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Curacao	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Aruba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Bermuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Faroe Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Greenland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Cayman Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gibraltar	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Guam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Antigua and Barbuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
British Virgin Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Saint-Martin (French part)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monaco		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Low income												
	Animal and vegetable oils fats	Beverages	Cereals and cereal preparations	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	Dairy products and eggs	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Meat and meat preparations	Miscellaneous food	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Sugar, honey and preparations	Vegetables and fruits	Total
Gambia	32.9	7.0	35.7	13.4	11.7	3.5	22.1	35.0	0.1	28.2	12.8	202.2
Togo	31.7	8.1	37.9	6.3	3.3	6.6	2.9	12.2	0.4	12.2	5.4	127.1
Yemen	11.1	1.9	57.4	3.7	8.6	2.3	6.2	8.9	0.3	7.7	10.8	118.9
Somalia	7.4	0.3	27.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.9	4.9	0.0	22.8	25.9	94.0
Syrian Arab Republic	11.4	1.7	21.5	9.1	5.7	1.1	1.4	5.4	1.6	9.5	15.3	83.9
Liberia	5.8	3.3	30.2	1.1	5.2	2.9	15.1	11.7	0.1	2.8	2.8	81.1
Guinea	5.2	2.3	35.6	2.5	1.3	4.3	6.0	12.4	0.0	7.2	4.1	80.9
Guinea-Bissau	2.9	15.9	25.7	1.6	4.2	2.5	2.6	12.0	0.2	1.1	5.4	74.0
Mozambique	23.9	2.4	26.3	0.9	2.3	3.3	2.6	3.4	1.3	0.8	3.3	70.5
Afghanistan	9.3	0.4	24.6	2.0	2.4	0.1	1.6	3.4	0.4	5.6	11.8	61.7
Sierra Leone	0.7	1.4	21.6	1.0	2.4	2.2	6.6	8.4	0.0	2.6	3.3	50.3
Sudan	5.7	0.1	15.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	2.7	0.1	14.6	2.1	42.8
Mali	4.4	2.4	9.9	2.4	2.1	3.3	0.6	11.5	1.3	0.6	3.7	42.2
Madagascar	7.2	0.2	17.5	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.1	3.9	0.8	35.5
Eritrea	6.2	0.0	24.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.6	0.3	34.6
Burkina Faso	3.2	5.4	7.9	1.8	1.9	4.4	0.1	4.8	0.1	0.9	1.7	32.2
Ethiopia	11.6	0.2	12.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	4.7	1.2	31.7
Rwanda	3.3	1.0	4.3	0.3	0.6	6.9	0.2	2.2	0.1	2.0	0.6	21.6
Niger	3.1	0.5	7.6	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	4.6	0.0	0.8	0.7	20.3
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.4	1.9	4.6	0.6	0.7	1.7	3.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.0	19.6
South Sudan	0.9	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.5	1.4	12.5
Central African Republic	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	9.9
Uganda	2.1	0.6	3.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	9.6
Malawi	0.3	1.1	3.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	8.8
Burundi	0.3	0.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.2	5.8
Chad	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.7
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	1.5



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Lower-middle income												
	Animal and vegetable oils/fats	Beverages	Cereals and cereal preparations	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	Dairy products and eggs	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Meat and meat preparations	Miscellaneous food	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Sugar, honey and preparations	Vegetables and fruits	Total
Djibouti	613.5	18.3	377.1	11.2	24.0	1.8	8.7	87.4	2.7	264.4	170.0	1578.8
Samoa	14.4	14.1	93.5	11.0	51.2	131.2	135.7	38.9	0.4	31.0	35.9	557.2
Belize	34.5	76.9	78.5	25.2	65.4	3.4	28.7	115.0	0.5	3.6	26.0	457.7
Cabo Verde	29.9	37.7	50.9	8.7	56.6	60.1	51.8	34.1	0.2	12.3	62.5	404.8
El Salvador	31.5	24.2	77.6	12.0	51.4	7.0	51.2	63.1	1.6	6.2	57.8	383.6
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3.6	42.0	74.4	5.0	24.9	50.8	122.5	30.5	0.0	10.5	16.0	380.2
Kiribati	7.9	22.3	97.1	6.9	27.6	28.1	94.3	27.7	0.1	35.9	17.1	365.1
Eswatini	15.8	37.9	105.2	15.9	26.3	6.0	12.8	21.8	0.9	14.4	42.3	299.2
Vanuatu	8.9	12.5	74.1	4.9	19.5	20.8	50.5	13.9	0.0	11.5	15.8	232.5
Mongolia	11.7	20.2	54.4	26.5	15.5	2.6	17.8	35.5	0.7	19.1	28.5	232.4
Tunisia	18.0	1.0	80.8	69.2	2.9	7.6	0.3	5.4	24.8	9.0	9.9	228.8
Viet Nam	13.1	11.7	46.4	9.0	8.7	19.7	17.1	18.0	14.8	8.4	60.9	227.9
Honduras	14.7	24.3	60.2	4.5	13.0	2.6	21.6	46.2	2.2	5.7	26.1	220.9
Bhutan	33.3	6.3	65.3	7.0	27.3	7.9	20.8	14.8	0.2	10.1	26.0	219.0
Sao Tome and Principe	16.8	44.9	52.1	2.0	15.0	1.3	30.3	11.5	0.1	8.6	21.2	203.9
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	34.7	0.2	99.9	8.1	1.7	0.4	3.0	2.7	29.4	9.5	11.0	200.5
Egypt	17.2	0.5	81.6	7.8	7.0	8.2	12.1	4.2	42.1	5.5	13.8	199.9
Mauritania	37.8	2.0	33.3	20.9	22.1	4.8	11.4	23.7	0.0	19.6	24.1	199.5
Algeria	25.0	0.8	79.0	6.4	29.8	2.0	0.6	9.2	13.1	18.7	12.4	197.1
Morocco	27.5	4.0	74.1	16.0	9.5	8.9	1.8	8.0	2.5	19.9	22.1	194.3
Lesotho	10.8	20.6	55.2	6.0	9.1	3.1	31.6	10.0	0.2	8.4	17.7	172.8
Ukraine	10.6	17.6	11.1	21.8	10.7	27.1	8.9	13.8	10.4	5.5	35.0	172.5
Nicaragua	14.6	10.5	56.9	3.5	7.2	2.1	11.6	30.7	0.4	4.5	9.4	151.4
Timor-Leste	11.0	14.9	51.5	3.4	12.4	4.9	20.7	6.4	0.5	6.8	7.0	139.4
Philippines	14.5	3.8	34.6	8.6	12.1	6.7	16.3	13.1	6.4	4.0	12.0	132.1
Benin	23.6	1.4	62.1	2.3	1.8	4.3	14.8	7.3	0.0	7.6	2.2	127.4
Kyrgyzstan	9.2	11.7	20.7	10.7	3.7	1.4	11.9	11.1	0.4	6.4	39.6	126.8
Solomon Islands	6.7	4.0	34.0	2.0	5.6	27.5	27.7	4.5	0.0	10.0	3.6	125.7
Sri Lanka	14.1	1.4	29.9	8.4	15.6	7.4	0.4	8.0	0.6	15.3	22.3	123.4
Cote d'Ivoire	2.8	6.2	46.1	1.6	7.4	32.8	6.1	7.3	0.3	5.4	6.1	122.3
Senegal	13.9	3.6	52.0	3.8	7.3	4.6	2.0	17.4	0.7	5.4	10.2	121.0
Congo	3.4	4.5	22.3	1.8	2.9	14.2	43.4	15.0	0.4	2.6	3.8	114.3
Haiti	16.0	5.3	40.2	0.5	2.1	4.0	14.0	12.7	0.0	9.2	5.4	109.3
Comoros	6.2	4.0	21.0	0.8	5.3	5.5	36.1	6.0	0.2	6.4	5.0	96.5
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.2	16.4	19.5	4.7	4.2	2.4	2.8	14.2	0.3	10.4	14.0	91.2
Papua New Guinea	6.8	2.1	27.6	2.0	3.5	6.1	17.9	13.5	0.0	4.8	3.0	87.4
Uzbekistan	12.7	2.1	25.7	6.1	2.2	0.7	6.0	8.5	2.0	13.9	7.2	87.0
Cambodia	1.1	20.2	17.7	2.3	5.2	4.4	3.7	11.9	0.6	4.0	3.8	74.9
Tajikistan	11.2	2.1	35.5	5.2	1.7	0.5	1.8	8.5	0.7	2.9	2.7	72.7
Zimbabwe	19.0	2.0	30.5	0.9	3.6	1.5	0.9	4.6	4.3	1.6	3.0	71.8
Indonesia	1.2	0.9	16.7	4.7	5.4	1.8	3.8	4.6	6.9	10.5	10.4	66.9
Bangladesh	14.2	0.0	20.6	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.2	1.6	8.5	5.5	9.6	65.8
Kenya	21.3	2.2	23.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.2	2.6	0.3	5.7	2.5	62.2
Nepal	1.4	0.7	26.0	3.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	3.9	7.0	4.1	15.1	62.1
Ghana	6.1	2.9	17.0	1.2	4.3	8.6	5.2	5.0	0.2	4.3	2.7	57.5
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.5	4.4	15.7	6.1	1.9	1.8	0.8	14.6	1.4	2.4	5.0	55.6
Angola	8.9	1.7	19.7	0.7	2.1	1.1	12.1	3.8	0.1	2.1	2.2	54.4
Pakistan	16.4	0.1	5.2	4.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	14.1	1.7	6.2	49.9
Nigeria	3.1	1.3	23.1	0.6	3.1	4.9	0.1	4.1	0.0	4.9	1.7	46.9
Cameroon	2.0	2.6	24.7	0.8	2.2	4.3	0.3	4.0	0.1	2.5	1.8	45.2
Zambia	9.6	2.9	4.1	1.0	1.7	7.3	2.0	3.5	0.2	0.9	2.2	35.4
India	13.1	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	5.6	21.5
United Republic of Tanzania	9.2	0.8	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	20.3



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, High income													
	Animal and vegetable oils/fats	Beverages	Cereals and cereal preparations	Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	Dairy products and eggs	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Meat and meat preparations	Miscellaneous food	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Sugar, honey and preparations	Vegetables and fruits	Total	
Faroe Islands	574	253	353	215	248	1448	509	297	4	85	403	4388	
Netherlands	532	280	433	437	327	308	359	246	259	74	1032	4287	
Luxembourg	41	890	425	368	739	240	452	236	48	47	785	4271	
China, Macao SAR	35	1419	271	96	266	393	595	463	4	65	349	3955	
Andorra	79	1045	295	201	338	264	630	413	0	72	486	3823	
Bermuda	58	795	347	157	317	269	663	317	2	79	695	3698	
Belgium	308	300	470	431	427	216	251	171	224	97	750	3644	
China, Hong Kong SAR	39	446	173	113	202	532	742	290	7	41	931	3516	
Gibraltar	40	556	292	175	297	172	545	331	1	304	428	3141	
Greenland	15	323	315	191	306	268	577	291	3	98	410	2798	
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	44	876	223	37	229	172	551	334	0	27	271	2764	
Singapore	496	555	167	170	219	204	216	220	15	64	323	2649	
Denmark	179	253	164	145	195	685	304	150	39	61	387	2565	
Iceland	184	307	294	198	43	394	117	233	10	58	452	2289	
Aruba	30	380	141	61	188	118	480	444	1	29	286	2158	
Malta	56	223	262	99	170	396	280	131	5	45	285	1952	
Latvia	88	476	266	174	142	145	146	100	54	43	304	1940	
Cayman Islands	9	523	140	72	123	82	462	88	11	24	357	1890	
Ireland	90	228	312	142	195	82	221	150	8	87	312	1827	
Sweden	117	165	103	123	129	560	139	113	17	37	289	1792	
Estonia	242	221	114	277	99	171	155	124	21	42	294	1761	
Lithuania	121	246	131	138	174	282	154	101	24	35	315	1719	
Austria	119	157	226	150	136	74	152	136	69	49	389	1656	
United Arab Emirates	86	100	185	149	145	65	213	131	87	79	377	1617	
Slovenia	72	112	269	144	120	84	168	152	20	61	408	1610	
Norway	279	212	155	114	44	132	54	124	74	48	364	1600	
Switzerland	62	273	166	221	95	110	118	129	13	40	365	1592	
Barbados	45	151	210	54	160	129	176	224	65	109	260	1582	
British Virgin Islands	12	431	115	31	98	99	236	193	127	63	167	1572	
Seychelles	105	133	170	39	120	534	194	78	1	16	168	1558	
Curacao	10	254	101	82	118	48	319	276	2	33	199	1440	
Brunei Darussalam	52	117	274	76	143	166	83	122	17	27	301	1378	
Cyprus	57	182	307	98	117	103	124	118	11	28	205	1351	
Portugal	96	55	193	75	81	287	149	55	105	30	212	1337	
French Polynesia	29	104	165	64	171	44	353	186	3	35	138	1289	
Nauru	11	135	102	24	135	46	466	103	0	29	168	1219	
New Caledonia	24	127	180	59	160	35	250	190	5	26	134	1191	
Germany	58	92	100	128	123	72	102	58	75	26	316	1150	
Bahamas	27	176	122	23	96	42	286	147	1	20	166	1106	
Finland	103	111	104	102	85	102	64	103	23	37	244	1078	
Qatar	46	39	172	88	105	52	185	85	2	24	269	1066	
Slovakia	58	92	107	130	112	36	172	108	21	26	202	1062	
Canada	30	129	115	104	25	93	89	104	18	36	311	1053	
Bahrain	45	52	138	62	193	37	172	87	3	33	228	1051	
France	42	72	84	122	81	137	104	60	30	19	236	988	
Czechia	41	79	92	100	91	49	143	100	37	28	218	978	
Palau	12	165	164	15	37	76	256	132	0	9	83	949	
New Zealand	61	120	133	91	55	54	64	142	6	83	135	944	
Croatia	47	75	112	97	92	66	136	87	13	31	175	932	
Spain	106	44	122	65	55	199	42	42	56	24	161	915	
Israel	44	73	202	75	31	99	106	60	40	39	140	907	
United Kingdom	36	123	92	72	61	66	113	55	21	25	209	874	
Kuwait	38	34	163	58	124	37	131	59	3	20	151	818	
Italy	90	38	100	61	75	137	89	32	30	22	138	812	
Greece	49	39	100	60	110	70	132	50	27	27	110	774	
Antigua and Barbuda	14	129	50	10	70	56	220	65	0	16	73	704	
Republic of Korea	43	25	119	32	30	123	126	59	22	28	82	689	
Hungary	43	43	85	65	67	17	90	75	45	25	120	676	
Saudi Arabia	39	7	160	57	65	17	67	61	20	42	111	648	
China, Taiwan Province of	22	64	102	26	36	89	76	58	70	16	80	640	
Poland	47	37	45	80	45	87	56	49	21	18	139	623	
Trinidad and Tobago	30	27	107	21	87	31	77	86	10	33	93	602	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13	69	74	6	66	55	182	57	2	20	56	599	
Australia	27	89	59	67	45	60	32	100	4	15	90	588	
Uruguay	40	27	82	41	10	21	76	25	196	22	47	587	
United States of America	30	90	39	48	9	87	40	34	4	18	135	535	
Japan	14	26	73	25	17	116	113	17	33	9	80	523	
Oman	58	8	121	25	98	7	58	33	1	13	83	505	
Chile	44	40	88	26	25	19	130	42	7	20	52	493	
San Marino	5	16	1	122	14	216	7	27		16	42	466	
Guam	5	119	64	9	29	63	49	42	0	9	38	428	
Northern Mariana Islands	6	76	63	5	35	35	56	34	0	6	40	356	
Saint-Martin (French part)	1	67	1	12	4		5	6		2	146	244	
Monaco		10	0	11	0	15		1		1	1	39	