



PRELIMINARY DOCUMENT FOR DISCUSSION

**Technical Background Document**

**A Global Food Import Financing Facility (FIFF):**

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

**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 conflict between Ukraine and the Russian Federation has only exacerbated matters in recent weeks. 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 fertilisers, 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, the paper defines eligibility criteria for countries that are in prospective need of a food import financing facility, and then determines the overall costs of the facility under different eligibility assumptions. The liquidity of the original IMF facility was in the realm of USD 15 billion. It is



expected that the requisite envelope would need to be stepped up to about USD 25 billion to ease food security in those countries most likely to be exposed. “Soft” conditionalities on reimbursing the facility are presented in the proposed facility, affording countries with sufficient flexibility to settle liabilities. Automatic stabilizers linked to conditionality could provide built-in incentives to step-up agricultural productivity in recipient countries and avoid open-ended funding liabilities for donors.

Once in operation, with safeguarding food security as the primary objective, the Facility could be extended to deal with supply-side shocks, namely, providing finance to countries burdened with the necessity to import elevated costs of agricultural inputs, namely fertilisers, seeds, and pesticides. Such financing could lead to a win-win situation with countries increasingly able to meet domestic food requirements in a sustainable manner with a lessened dependence on international food markets.

## 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 February 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 February 2022 (figure 1).

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

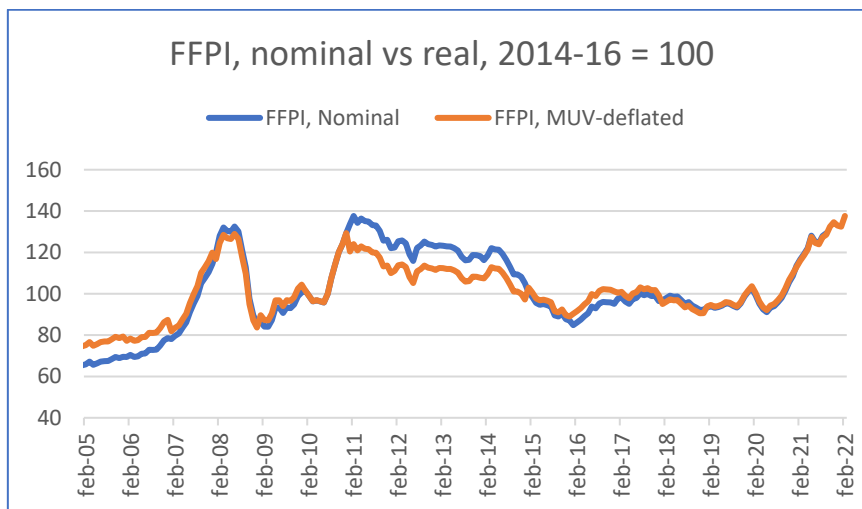
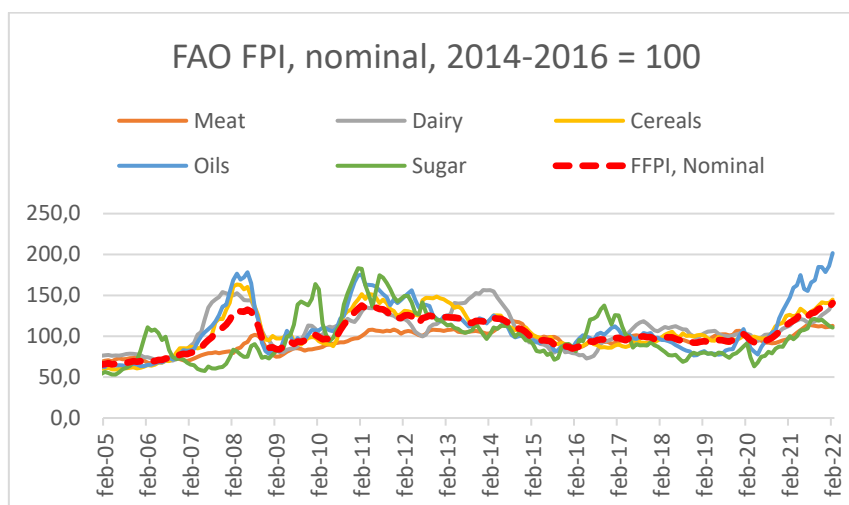


Figure 2: The FAO food price index, by commodity group



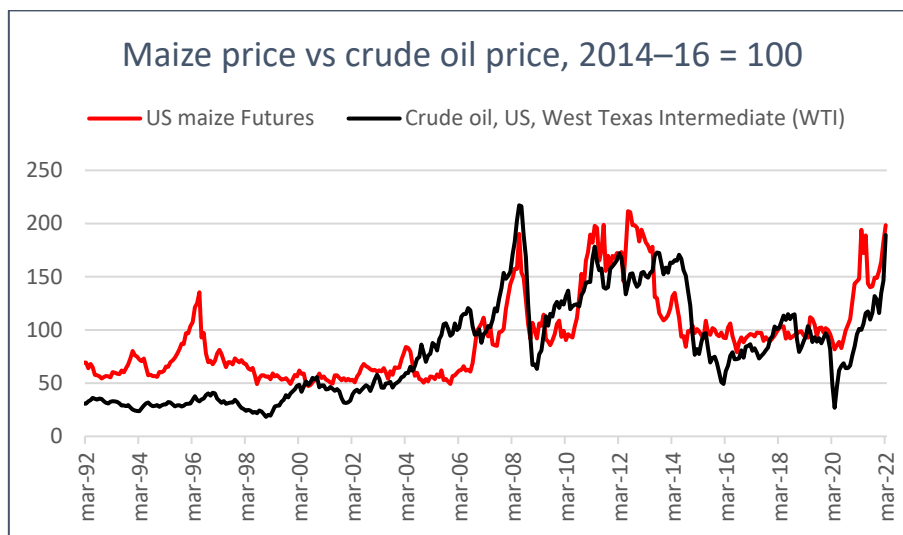


The conflict in Ukraine exerted an added supply shock to an already tight international food market and further boosted prices in the immediate aftermath of the invasion. Prices for some staple foods and feed items such as cereals (wheat) and vegetable oils (soybean) have risen to record or near-record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

**Food and energy markets are tightly linked**

The FAO information note<sup>1</sup> 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 of 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



<sup>1</sup> 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 2021 and 2020 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 shock<sup>2</sup> 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 1740 billion in 2021, which represents a 16 percent increase from 2019 and a 20 percent increase from 2020 (table 1). Low-income countries account for merely 1.7 percent of the total bill in 2021 (USD 29 billion), with IDA countries totalling an aggregate share of 5.1 percent (USD 89 billion). However, the import bills of the two country groups have risen rapidly over the past two years, expanding by 29 and 38 percent for low-income and IDA countries, respectively.

Table 1: Food import bills, by income groups, and changes

<b>Food import bills, gross, total, USD billions</b>					
	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021/2019</b>	<b>2021/2020</b>
<b>High Income</b>	942	953	1071	14%	12%
<b>Upper Middle Income</b>	344	370	455	32%	23%
<b>Lower Middle Income</b>	144	155	185	28%	19%
<b>Low Income</b>	23	24	29	29%	21%
<b>IDA</b>	64	75	89	38%	18%
<b>Total<sup>3</sup></b>	1453	1503	1740	20%	16%

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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 1 752 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 26 percent, while those of IDA countries have increased by as much 59 percent (table 2).

Table 2: Levels and changes of net food exports, 2019-2021

Food trade positions, net, total, USD billions					
	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	-80	-66	-53	-33%	-19%
Upper Middle Income	53	46	37	-30%	-21%
Lower Middle Income	21	18	28	32%	54%
Low Income	-13	-14	-16	26%	20%
IDA	-17	-26	-27	59%	5%

### 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 two years 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 85 billion in IDA countries, USD 49 billion were due to higher prices and freight costs, whereas only USD 32 billion reflected higher imported food volumes. Similarly, for low-income countries, higher costs account for USD 21 billion of the total expansion of USD 30 billion. Table 3 provides a decomposition<sup>4</sup> of the price and volume effects by income group.

Table 3: Decomposition of the changes in food import bills into price and volume effects

Decomposition of changes in FIBs, USD billion, 2021 over 2019					
	Price effect	Volume effect	Mixed effects	Total change	
High Income	83	34	0	117	
Upper Middle Income	10	3	0	14	
Lower Middle Income	3	2	0	5	
Low Income	21	8	1	30	
IDA	49	32	3	85	

### 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 45 per person in 2021 in low-income countries and USD 54 per person in IDA countries (table 4). While these import costs are a fraction of those faced by high-income

<sup>4</sup>  $\Delta FIB_{US} = \Delta Q \times P_{US,0}$  (volume effect)  
 $+ Q_0 \times \Delta P_{US}$  (price effect)  
 $+ [\Delta Q \times \Delta P_{US}]$  (mixed effect)



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 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

Food import bill, per capita, gross, USD/capita					
	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	775	785	881	14%	12%
Upper Middle Income	126	136	167	32%	23%
Lower Middle Income	46	49	59	28%	19%
Low Income	35	37	45	29%	21%
IDA	39	45	54	38%	18%

Table 5: Levels and changes of food imports per person, net, 2019-2021

Food trade positions, per capita, net, USD/capita					
	2019	2020	2021	2021/2019	2021/2020
High Income	-66	-54	-44	-33%	-19%
Upper Middle Income	19	17	13	-30%	-21%
Lower Middle Income	7	6	9	32%	54%
Low Income	-19	-21	-25	26%	20%
IDA	-10	-16	-16	59%	5%

### ***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 64 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

Food import bills, 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	68	26	40	23	35	4	5	11	16
Beverages	92	106	17	21	5	6	1	1	2	3
Cereals and cereal preparations	102	116	57	81	38	43	9	11	24	27
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	86	94	18	21	9	10	1	1	3	3
Dairy products and eggs	65	71	23	27	8	8	1	1	4	4
Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	116	132	29	31	9	9	1	1	4	4
Meat and meat preparations	105	115	46	51	7	9	1	1	3	4
Miscellaneous food	65	71	27	29	10	11	2	3	7	7
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	30	38	61	80	11	14	0	0	4	5
Sugar, honey and preparations	27	30	12	13	10	11	2	3	6	7
Vegetables and fruits	215	230	54	62	25	28	2	3	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1071</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>89</b>

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

Food import bills, per capita gross, USD/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	56	10	15	7	11	5	8	6	10
Beverages	75	87	6	8	2	2	1	1	1	2
Cereals and cereal preparations	84	95	21	30	12	14	14	17	15	16
Coffee, tea, cocoa, spices and products	71	77	7	8	3	3	1	1	2	2
Dairy products and eggs	53	58	8	10	2	3	1	1	2	2
Fish, crustaceans, and molluscs	95	109	10	11	3	3	1	1	2	2
Meat and meat preparations	86	95	17	19	2	3	2	2	2	2
Miscellaneous food	54	59	10	11	3	4	3	4	4	4
Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	25	31	22	29	4	5	0	1	2	3
Sugar, honey, and preparations	22	25	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4
Vegetables and fruits	177	189	20	23	8	9	4	4	5	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>881</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>54</b>

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 groups<sup>5</sup>. 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

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<sup>5</sup> 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”<sup>6</sup>.

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 21.6 billion. Proportionately lower compensation rates would translate to proportionately lower funding needs, amounting to USD 10.8 billion, USD 5.4 billion and USD 2.2 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
<b>100 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>50 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>25 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs</b>	<b>5.4</b>
<b>10 percent Compensation of the increased FIBs</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<b>Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 50 USD/cap</b>	<b>15.7</b>
<b>Compensation for all increases in the per capita FIBs above 100 USD/cap</b>	<b>9.0</b>

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 15.7 and 9 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 would also amount to proportionately higher needs in financing costs of the facility, should food prices continue to rise.

<sup>6</sup> [https://www.resakss.org/sites/default/files/Malabo%20Declaration%20on%20Agriculture\\_2014\\_11%202026-.pdf](https://www.resakss.org/sites/default/files/Malabo%20Declaration%20on%20Agriculture_2014_11%202026-.pdf)

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 the Central African Republic, 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 3.7 billion. 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
<b>100 percent Compensation of the decreased FIBs</b>	3.7
<b>50 percent Compensation of the decreased FIBs</b>	1.9
<b>25 percent Compensation of the decreased FIBs</b>	0.9
<b>10 percent Compensation of the decreased FIBs</b>	0.4
<b>Compensation for all increases in the PC FIBs above 50 USD/cap</b>	0.1
<b>Compensation for all increases in the PC FIBs above 100 USD/cap</b>	0.1

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 25.3 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 15.9 billion and 9.1 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
<b>100 percent Compensation, overall</b>	25.3
<b>50 percent Compensation, overall</b>	12.7
<b>25 percent Compensation, overall</b>	6.3
<b>10 percent Compensation, overall</b>	2.5
<b>Compensation for all increases in the PC FIBs above 50 USD/cap</b>	15.9
<b>Compensation for all increases in the PC FIBs above 100 USD/cap</b>	9.1

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

#### 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**. Within each income group, countries are ordered by the change in food imports per person in 2021 compared to 2020.

Mozambique		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
31255	449	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	69	17
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	2159	539
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
539	270	135
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
54	539	0



Benin		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
12123	1291	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	126	17
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1527	203
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
203	102	51
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
20	203	203

Gambia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
2417	770	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	203	15
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	490	36
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
36	18	9
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
4	36	36

Ethiopia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
114964	994	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	31	15
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	3613	1717
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
1717	859	429
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
172	0	0



Syrian Arab Republic		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
17501	1265	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	82	15
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1444	258
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
258	129	65
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
26	258	0

Guinea		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
13133	1102	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	80	14
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1053	187
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
187	94	47
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
19	187	0

Liberia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
5058	647	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	81	14
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	410	69
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
69	35	17
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
7	69	0



Congo		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
5518	2206	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	112	12
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	620	68
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
68	34	17
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
7	68	68

Nepal		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
29137	1178	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	60	12
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1752	354
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
354	177	88
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
35	354	0

Somalia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
15893	332	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	93	11
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1474	182
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
182	91	46
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
18	182	0





Guinea-Bissau		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
1968	790	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	76	10
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	149	21
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
21	10	5
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	21	0

Mali		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
20251	890	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	42	9
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	855	191
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
191	95	48
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
19	0	0

Yemen		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
29826	580	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	117	9
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	3 492	276
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
276	138	69
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
28	276	276



Eritrea		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
3546	588	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	36	9
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	126	31
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
31	16	8
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
3	0	0

Tajikistan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
9538	844	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	72	9
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	687	81
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
81	41	20
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
8	81	0

Rwanda		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
12952	816	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	21	6
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	271	84
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
84	42	21
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
8	0	0



Sierra Leone		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
7977	527	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	50	6
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	398	50
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
50	25	13
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
5	0	0

Niger		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
24207	568	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	21	6
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	497	151
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
151	75	38
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
15	0	0

Afghanistan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
38928	611	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	61	5
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	2366	209
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
209	105	52
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
21	209	0



Burkina Faso		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
20903	831	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	32	5
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	661	102
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
102	51	25
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
10	0	0

Haiti		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
11403	1235	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	108	4
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1230	41
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
41	20	10
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
4	41	41

Burundi		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
11891	256	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	6	2
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	73	24
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
24	12	6
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	0	0



Central African Republic		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
4830	494	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	10	0
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	47	-1
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
0.6	0.3	0.1
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
0.1	0	0

South Sudan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
11194	322	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	13	-4
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	140	-40
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
40	20	10
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
4	0	0

Democratic People's Republic of Korea		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
38928	618	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	1	-7
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	34	-186
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
186	93	47
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
19	0	0



Togo		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
8279	916	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Low Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	125	-15
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1037	-126
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
126	63	31
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
13	126	126

Djibouti		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
988	3482	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	1552	509
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 533	503
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
503	251	126
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
50	503	503

Tunisia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
11819	3295	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	232	83
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	2 745	980
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
980	490	245
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
98	980	980



Mongolia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
3278	3916	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	231	57
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	758	186
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
186	93	47
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
19	186	186

Bhutan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
772	3359	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	214	40
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	165	31
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
31	16	8
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
3	31	31

El Salvador		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
6486	3799	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	381	37
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	2 472	239
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
239	119	60
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
24	239	239



Sao Tome and Principe		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
219	2190	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	205	35
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	45	8
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
8	4	2
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
1	8	8

Kyrgyzstan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
6524	1189	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	124	28
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	806	183
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
183	91	46
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
18	183	183

Lesotho		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
2142	970	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	169	27
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	361	57
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
57	28	14
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
6	57	57





Uzbekistan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
33469	1767	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	84	24
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	2 810	795
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
795	397	199
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
79	795	0

Cabo Verde		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
556	3065	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	404	23
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	225	13
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
13	6	3
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
1	13	13

Philippines		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
109581	3323	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	131	23
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	14 384	2 505
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
2505	1253	626
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
251	2505	2505



Bangladesh		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
164689	1962	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	66	19
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	10 816	3 165
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
3165	1582	791
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
316	3165	0

Senegal		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
16744	1474	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	120	17
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	2 016	282
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
282	141	71
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
28	282	282

Viet Nam		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
97339	3523	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	224	16
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	21 834	1 514
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
1514	757	379
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
151	1514	1514



Egypt		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
102334	3601	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	193	15
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	19 800	1 566
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
1566	783	391
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
157	1566	1566

Pakistan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
220892	1255	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	50	13
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	10 944	2 847
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
2847	1424	712
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
285	0	0

Timor-Leste		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
1318	1348	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	133	12
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	175	15
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
15	8	4
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	15	15



Kenya		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
53771	2104	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	62	11
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	3 348	565
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
565	282	141
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
56	565	0

Comoros		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
870	1355	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	94	10
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	82	9
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
9	4	2
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
1	9	0

Lao People's Democratic Republic		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
7276	2587	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	90	8
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	657	57
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
57	28	14
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
6	57	0



Cameroon		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
26546	1505	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	45	7
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 194	183
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
183	91	46
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
18	0	0

Cambodia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
16719	1607	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	79	5
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 328	88
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
88	44	22
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
9	88	0

Democratic Republic of the Congo		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
89561	544	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	19	5
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 686	443
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
443	222	111
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
44	0	0



Angola		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
32866	1881	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	N	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	52	5
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 701	161
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
161	80	40
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
16	161	0

Mauritania		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
4650	1956	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	193	5
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	897	22
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
22	11	5
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	22	22

Sudan		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
43849	776	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	41	2
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 811	69
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
69	34	17
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
7	0	0



Zimbabwe		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
14863	1443	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	71	0
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	1 055	6
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
6	3	2
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
1	6	0

Nigeria		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
206140	2083	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Lower Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	28	-16
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	5 862	-3 370
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
3370	1685	843
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
337	0	0

Grenada		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
113	9130	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	1113	732
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	125	82
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
82	41	21
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
8	82	82



Tonga		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
106	4979	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	698	234
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	74	25
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
25	12	6
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	25	25

Maldives		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
541	9889	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	622	192
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	336	104
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
104	52	26
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
10	104	104

Dominica		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
72	7416	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	410	101
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	29	7
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
7	4	2
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
1	7	7





Saint Lucia		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
184	8935	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	472	95
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	87	17
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
17	9	4
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	17	17

Samoa		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
198	4090	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	561	82
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	111	16
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
16	8	4
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
2	16	16

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
<b>Total Population, 1000</b>	<b>GDP per person, USD</b>	<b>Final FIFF Eligibility</b>
111	7304	Y
<b>Income group</b>	<b>IDA Eligibility</b>	<b>Net Importer</b>
Upper Middle Income	Y	Y
Food import bills, gross		
	<b>2021</b>	<b>Change from 2020</b>
<b>Per person, USD</b>	454	67
<b>Food total, USD million</b>	50	7
Requisite compensatory funding for higher Food Import Bills, USD million		
<b>100% Compensation</b>	<b>50% Compensation</b>	<b>25% Compensation</b>
7	4	2
<b>10% Compensation</b>	<b>Compensation above USD50/pc</b>	<b>Compensation above USD100/pc</b>
1	7	7

**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	142%	91%	1
Yemen	3.2	3.2	3.5	8%	9%	1
Afghanistan	1.7	2.2	2.4	36%	10%	1
Mozambique	1.5	1.6	2.2	40%	33%	1
Nepal	1.2	1.4	1.8	52%	25%	1
Benin	1.5	1.3	1.5	1%	15%	1
Somalia	1.2	1.3	1.5	21%	14%	1
Syrian Arab Republic	1.5	1.2	1.4	-1%	22%	1
Haiti	1.0	1.2	1.2	20%	3%	1
United Republic of Tanzania	0.9	0.9	1.2	26%	30%	1
Guinea	0.7	0.9	1.1	41%	22%	1
Togo	0.9	1.2	1.0	13%	-11%	1
Madagascar	0.7	0.7	1.0	41%	47%	1
Mali	0.5	0.7	0.9	57%	29%	1
Tajikistan	0.5	0.6	0.7	27%	13%	1
Burkina Faso	0.4	0.6	0.7	52%	18%	1
Congo	0.5	0.6	0.6	24%	12%	1
Niger	0.3	0.3	0.5	60%	44%	1
Gambia	0.4	0.5	0.5	19%	8%	1
Uganda	0.4	0.4	0.4	13%	2%	1
Liberia	0.3	0.3	0.4	44%	20%	1
Sierra Leone	0.3	0.3	0.4	27%	14%	1
Rwanda	0.2	0.2	0.3	69%	45%	1
Malawi	0.2	0.1	0.2	12%	28%	1
Guinea-Bissau	0.1	0.1	0.1	27%	16%	1
South Sudan	0.1	0.2	0.1	44%	-22%	1
Eritrea	0.1	0.1	0.1	15%	33%	1
Chad	0.1	0.1	0.1	13%	-18%	1
Burundi	0.1	0.0	0.1	26%	49%	1
Central African Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	21%	-1%	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.6	0.2	0.0	-95%	-84%	



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	29.1	54%	45%	
Viet Nam	20.9	20.3	21.8	4%	7%	
Egypt	18.4	18.2	19.8	7%	9%	
Indonesia	14.7	14.5	18.2	24%	26%	
Philippines	12.2	11.9	14.4	18%	21%	
Pakistan	6.2	8.1	10.9	77%	35%	1
Bangladesh	6.8	7.7	10.8	60%	41%	1
Ukraine	5.7	6.3	7.4	28%	16%	
Morocco	5.0	6.1	7.0	40%	16%	
Nigeria	4.3	9.2	5.9	35%	-37%	1
Kenya	2.7	2.8	3.3	24%	20%	1
Cote d'Ivoire	2.4	2.4	3.1	32%	29%	1
Uzbekistan	1.5	2.0	2.8	91%	39%	1
Tunisia	1.5	1.8	2.7	84%	56%	
El Salvador	2.0	2.2	2.5	22%	11%	
Honduras	1.5	1.6	2.2	39%	37%	1
Senegal	1.6	1.7	2.0	24%	16%	1
Sudan	1.5	1.7	1.8	19%	4%	1
Ghana	1.9	1.6	1.8	-8%	13%	1
Angola	2.0	1.5	1.7	-14%	10%	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.1	1.2	1.7	59%	36%	1
Djibouti	0.8	1.0	1.5	95%	49%	1
Cambodia	2.0	1.2	1.3	-34%	7%	1
Cameroon	1.0	1.0	1.2	21%	18%	1
Zimbabwe	0.2	1.0	1.1	325%	1%	1
Nicaragua	0.9	1.0	1.0	16%	5%	1
Republic of Moldova	0.7	0.7	0.9	33%	29%	
Mauritania	0.8	0.9	0.9	19%	2%	1
Kyrgyzstan	0.7	0.6	0.8	10%	29%	1
Papua New Guinea	0.7	0.7	0.8	15%	17%	1
Mongolia	0.5	0.6	0.8	39%	33%	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.6	0.6	0.7	2%	9%	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.7	0.7	0.6	-2%	-4%	
Zambia	0.5	0.5	0.6	19%	35%	1
Lesotho	0.3	0.3	0.4	10%	19%	1
Eswatini	0.3	0.3	0.3	25%	29%	
Cabo Verde	0.2	0.2	0.2	-1%	6%	1
Timor-Leste	0.1	0.2	0.2	32%	10%	1
Bhutan	0.1	0.1	0.2	80%	23%	1
Solomon Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	20%	9%	1
Comoros	0.1	0.1	0.1	13%	12%	1
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.1	59%	58%	1
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	0.0	0.0	19%	21%	1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.0	0.0	0.0	7%	9%	1
Kiribati	0.0	0.0	0.0	113%	73%	1



Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, Upper-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
China	140.4	163.1	202.6	44%	24%	
Mexico	25.2	23.8	32.3	28%	36%	
Russian Federation	28.0	27.6	30.8	10%	12%	
Malaysia	14.8	15.9	19.5	32%	22%	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8.8	9.9	16.3	86%	66%	
Thailand	13.8	14.5	15.8	15%	9%	
Turkey	12.1	12.8	14.6	20%	14%	
Brazil	9.9	9.7	11.9	20%	22%	
Romania	8.0	8.9	10.5	31%	18%	
Algeria	6.6	7.1	8.6	30%	21%	
Iraq	7.3	7.5	8.4	15%	12%	
Colombia	5.4	5.4	6.6	22%	24%	
South Africa	6.2	5.7	6.4	4%	13%	
Peru	4.0	4.2	5.2	32%	23%	
Argentina	3.3	3.8	4.9	50%	30%	
Jordan	4.2	4.2	4.7	12%	10%	
Bulgaria	3.7	4.1	4.7	27%	14%	
Kazakhstan	3.6	3.7	4.4	23%	20%	
Guatemala	2.9	3.0	3.9	34%	30%	
Belarus	3.9	3.5	3.8	-3%	7%	
Dominican Republic	2.8	2.9	3.7	31%	28%	
Libya	2.3	2.2	2.9	27%	33%	
Sri Lanka	2.2	2.4	2.6	18%	9%	
Ecuador	1.9	2.0	2.6	37%	33%	
Serbia	1.8	2.1	2.5	36%	19%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	1.2	1.7	2.3	98%	35%	
Costa Rica	1.8	1.9	2.3	23%	19%	
Azerbaijan	1.3	1.3	2.0	54%	48%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	1.7	1.9	12%	16%	
Lebanon	2.3	1.8	1.7	-25%	-2%	
Georgia	1.2	1.2	1.3	7%	10%	
Cuba	1.3	1.0	1.2	-14%	12%	
Albania	0.9	1.0	1.1	22%	18%	
Mauritius	1.2	1.1	1.1	-11%	1%	
North Macedonia	0.9	0.9	1.1	17%	17%	
Namibia	0.9	0.8	1.0	11%	26%	
Jamaica	0.8	0.7	0.9	17%	33%	
Botswana	0.8	0.8	0.9	15%	17%	
Paraguay	0.7	0.7	0.8	9%	17%	
Armenia	0.7	0.7	0.8	13%	17%	
Montenegro	0.6	0.5	0.7	6%	27%	
Gabon	0.4	0.5	0.5	18%	0%	
Fiji	0.4	0.3	0.5	36%	49%	1
Guyana	0.2	0.2	0.4	133%	129%	1
Turkmenistan	0.3	0.3	0.4	40%	36%	
Maldives	0.3	0.2	0.3	1%	45%	1
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.2	0.3	15%	9%	
Suriname	0.2	0.2	0.2	-10%	15%	
Belize	0.2	0.2	0.2	14%	10%	
Grenada	0.1	0.0	0.1	145%	192%	1
Samoa	0.1	0.1	0.1	38%	17%	1
Saint Lucia	0.1	0.1	0.1	11%	25%	1
Tonga	0.1	0.0	0.1	43%	51%	1
American Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.1	81%	40%	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0	0.0	0.1	26%	17%	1
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	17%	2%	1
Dominica	0.0	0.0	0.0	24%	33%	1
Nauru	0.0	0.0	0.0	27%	29%	
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	208%	224%	1
Serbia and Montenegro	0.0	0.0	0.0	732%	41%	



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	176.3	20%	18%	
Germany	84.4	88.4	94.3	12%	7%	
Netherlands	62.2	65.2	73.0	17%	12%	
Japan	64.1	60.1	65.2	2%	8%	
France	56.2	56.5	64.0	14%	13%	
United Kingdom	57.5	59.4	61.3	7%	3%	
Italy	43.2	41.9	48.5	12%	16%	
Spain	36.7	35.6	42.1	15%	18%	
Belgium	34.9	35.7	41.9	20%	17%	
Canada	34.9	35.6	39.5	13%	11%	
Republic of Korea	29.2	29.1	34.9	20%	20%	
China, Hong Kong SAR	26.2	24.4	26.1	0%	7%	
Poland	19.2	20.2	23.4	21%	16%	
Saudi Arabia	18.9	21.5	22.4	19%	4%	
Sweden	16.6	16.5	17.9	8%	9%	
United Arab Emirates	13.4	13.0	15.6	17%	20%	
Singapore	12.8	13.4	15.2	19%	13%	
China, Taiwan Province of	13.4	13.2	15.1	13%	14%	
Australia	14.1	14.4	15.0	6%	4%	
Denmark	13.2	13.1	14.9	13%	14%	
Austria	13.2	13.4	14.8	12%	10%	
Switzerland	11.2	12.2	13.6	21%	12%	
Portugal	12.1	11.8	13.5	12%	15%	
Czechia	9.1	9.2	10.4	14%	13%	
Chile	6.3	6.8	9.3	48%	37%	
Ireland	9.3	9.5	8.8	-5%	-7%	
Norway	7.2	7.7	8.7	20%	13%	
Greece	7.2	6.6	8.0	11%	21%	
Israel	6.3	6.5	7.8	25%	20%	
Hungary	5.5	5.6	6.4	17%	14%	
Finland	5.4	5.6	5.9	9%	5%	
Slovakia	4.9	5.0	5.7	16%	12%	
Lithuania	4.2	4.3	4.6	10%	8%	
New Zealand	4.1	4.1	4.5	9%	9%	
Croatia	3.3	3.1	3.8	15%	22%	
Latvia	3.1	3.4	3.6	16%	5%	
Kuwait	3.2	3.3	3.5	7%	4%	
Slovenia	2.8	2.8	3.3	17%	19%	
Qatar	3.2	3.2	3.0	-6%	-4%	
Luxembourg	2.4	2.4	2.6	11%	10%	
Oman	2.3	2.4	2.5	11%	6%	
China, Macao SAR	2.4	2.0	2.5	2%	24%	
Estonia	2.0	2.0	2.3	13%	17%	
Uruguay	1.8	1.6	2.1	12%	25%	
Panama	2.0	2.0	2.0	1%	-3%	
Bahrain	1.8	1.8	1.8	0%	-4%	
Cyprus	1.5	1.4	1.6	4%	16%	
Malta	0.8	0.7	0.9	4%	18%	
Trinidad and Tobago	0.7	0.7	0.9	16%	20%	
Iceland	0.7	0.6	0.8	9%	20%	
Brunei Darussalam	0.5	0.5	0.6	15%	10%	
Barbados	0.2	0.2	0.5	125%	136%	
Bahamas	0.4	0.4	0.4	3%	9%	
French Polynesia	0.3	0.3	0.4	5%	6%	
New Caledonia	0.3	0.3	0.3	7%	4%	
Andorra	0.3	0.3	0.3	-7%	6%	
Curacao	0.2	0.2	0.2	5%	16%	
Aruba	0.2	0.2	0.2	0%	29%	
Bermuda	0.1	0.2	0.2	64%	6%	
Faroe Islands	0.1	0.2	0.2	55%	21%	
Greenland	0.2	0.2	0.2	7%	3%	
Seychelles	0.2	0.2	0.2	2%	-11%	
Cayman Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0%	8%	
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	0.1	0.1	0.1	-10%	22%	
Gibraltar	0.1	0.1	0.1	14%	17%	
Guam	0.1	0.1	0.1	-8%	8%	
Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.1	0.1	1%	22%	
British Virgin Islands	0.1	0.1	0.0	-34%	-10%	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6%	0%	
Northern Mariana Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2%	12%	
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	-35%	-3%	
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	99%	59%	
Saint-Martin (French part)	0.0	0.0	0.0	22%	34%	
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	2%	51%	
Guernsey	0.0	0.0	0.0	-100%		
Jersey	0.0	0.0	0.0		-100%	



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Low income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Gambia	170	188	203	19%	8%	1
Benin	125	109	126	1%	15%	1
Togo	111	140	125	13%	-11%	1
Yemen	108	108	117	8%	9%	1
Congo	91	100	112	24%	12%	1
Haiti	90	104	108	20%	3%	1
Somalia	77	81	93	21%	14%	1
Syrian Arab Republic	83	68	82	-1%	22%	1
Liberia	56	67	81	44%	20%	1
Guinea	57	66	80	41%	22%	1
Guinea-Bissau	60	65	76	27%	16%	1
Tajikistan	57	63	72	27%	13%	1
Mozambique	49	52	69	40%	33%	1
Afghanistan	45	55	61	36%	10%	1
Nepal	40	48	60	52%	25%	1
Sierra Leone	39	44	50	27%	14%	1
Mali	27	33	42	57%	29%	1
Madagascar	25	24	36	41%	47%	1
Eritrea	31	27	36	15%	33%	1
Burkina Faso	21	27	32	52%	18%	1
Ethiopia	13	16	31	142%	91%	1
Rwanda	12	14	21	69%	45%	1
Niger	13	14	21	60%	44%	1
United Republic of Tanzania	16	15	20	26%	30%	1
South Sudan	9	16	13	44%	-22%	1
Central African Republic	8	10	10	21%	-1%	1
Uganda	8	9	9	13%	2%	1
Malawi	8	7	9	12%	28%	1
Burundi	5	4	6	26%	49%	1
Chad	5	7	5	13%	-18%	1
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	25	9	1	-95%	-84%	



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Lower-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Cabo Verde	407	381	404	-1%	6%	1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	363	358	389	7%	9%	1
El Salvador	311	344	381	22%	11%	
Kiribati	174	214	371	113%	73%	1
Eswatini	239	232	298	25%	29%	
Tunisia	126	149	232	84%	56%	
Mongolia	166	174	231	39%	33%	
Vanuatu	143	143	227	59%	58%	1
Viet Nam	215	209	224	4%	7%	
Republic of Moldova	168	173	223	33%	29%	
Honduras	156	158	218	39%	37%	1
Bhutan	119	173	214	80%	23%	1
Sao Tome and Principe	173	170	205	19%	21%	1
Egypt	180	178	193	7%	9%	
Mauritania	162	188	193	19%	2%	1
Morocco	137	164	191	40%	16%	
Lesotho	153	142	169	10%	19%	1
Ukraine	131	145	168	28%	16%	
Nicaragua	132	145	152	16%	5%	1
Timor-Leste	101	121	133	32%	10%	1
Philippines	111	108	131	18%	21%	
Solomon Islands	104	114	124	20%	9%	1
Kyrgyzstan	112	96	124	10%	29%	1
Senegal	97	104	120	24%	16%	1
Cote d'Ivoire	90	92	118	32%	29%	1
Comoros	83	84	94	13%	12%	1
Lao People's Democratic Republic	88	82	90	2%	9%	1
Papua New Guinea	75	74	86	15%	17%	1
Uzbekistan	44	60	84	91%	39%	1
Cambodia	120	74	79	-34%	7%	1
Zimbabwe	17	71	71	325%	1%	1
Indonesia	54	53	67	24%	26%	
Bangladesh	41	46	66	60%	41%	1
Kenya	50	52	62	24%	20%	1
Ghana	63	51	58	-8%	13%	1
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	56	57	55	-2%	-4%	
Angola	60	47	52	-14%	10%	
Pakistan	28	37	50	77%	35%	1
Cameroon	37	38	45	21%	18%	1
Sudan	35	40	41	19%	4%	1
Zambia	29	26	35	19%	35%	1
Nigeria	21	45	28	35%	-37%	1
India	14	14	21	54%	45%	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	14	19	59%	36%	1



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Upper-middle income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Nauru	925.4	910.2	1171.0	27%	29%	
Grenada	454.1	381.3	1113.5	145%	192%	1
American Samoa	614.0	791.1	1109.8	81%	40%	
Montenegro	1005.0	838.9	1064.3	6%	27%	
Mauritius	967.6	859.0	863.6	-11%	1%	
Marshall Islands	614.6	702.8	717.5	17%	2%	1
Tonga	488.1	463.4	697.5	43%	51%	1
Bulgaria	528.8	590.2	669.9	27%	14%	
Maldives	613.3	430.2	621.8	1%	45%	1
Malaysia	456.4	492.3	601.9	32%	22%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	526.9	510.3	589.4	12%	16%	
Samoa	408.3	479.4	561.5	38%	17%	1
Guyana	234.3	238.5	547.1	133%	129%	1
Romania	416.0	462.5	545.1	31%	18%	
Fiji	394.5	361.1	537.8	36%	49%	1
Tuvalu	171.1	162.6	527.5	208%	224%	1
North Macedonia	435.6	434.6	508.6	17%	17%	
Saint Lucia	426.9	377.3	472.0	11%	25%	1
Jordan	407.7	416.0	457.3	12%	10%	
Belize	400.7	414.4	455.7	14%	10%	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	358.8	386.3	453.7	26%	17%	1
Costa Rica	361.5	372.4	444.0	23%	19%	
Libya	336.2	320.1	425.6	27%	33%	
Dominica	329.9	308.5	409.8	24%	33%	1
Belarus	413.5	375.6	401.3	-3%	7%	
Albania	325.4	336.2	397.3	22%	18%	
Botswana	331.1	326.5	381.9	15%	17%	
Namibia	340.7	299.7	377.0	11%	26%	
Dominican Republic	259.9	265.5	340.5	31%	28%	
Georgia	310.0	302.3	332.2	7%	10%	
Suriname	366.1	288.1	330.2	-10%	15%	
Jamaica	262.1	231.1	307.9	17%	33%	
Serbia	207.1	236.3	281.9	36%	19%	
Armenia	228.3	220.4	257.5	13%	17%	
Mexico	195.5	184.4	250.7	28%	36%	
Lebanon	333.7	256.5	250.6	-25%	-2%	
Kazakhstan	191.1	195.8	234.5	23%	20%	
Gabon	198.3	233.0	233.4	18%	0%	
Thailand	197.7	207.2	226.4	15%	9%	
Guatemala	163.5	168.6	219.8	34%	30%	
Russian Federation	191.7	189.2	211.3	10%	12%	
Iraq	181.4	186.8	209.5	15%	12%	
Algeria	150.9	162.3	196.4	30%	21%	
Azerbaijan	127.0	132.4	195.5	54%	48%	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	104.6	117.4	194.3	86%	66%	
Equatorial Guinea	158.3	167.5	182.2	15%	9%	
Turkey	143.6	152.0	172.8	20%	14%	
Peru	120.1	128.7	158.0	32%	23%	
Ecuador	108.3	111.7	148.7	37%	33%	
China	97.6	113.3	140.8	44%	24%	
Colombia	106.6	105.4	130.4	22%	24%	
Sri Lanka	103.8	113.0	122.7	18%	9%	
Paraguay	103.0	95.3	111.8	9%	17%	
South Africa	103.9	96.0	108.4	4%	13%	
Argentina	72.2	83.2	108.0	50%	30%	
Cuba	118.4	91.2	101.7	-14%	12%	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	41.0	60.3	81.3	98%	35%	
Turkmenistan	46.4	47.4	64.7	40%	36%	
Brazil	46.7	45.8	55.9	20%	22%	





Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, High income						
	2019	2020	2021	2021 over 2019	2021 over 2020	IDA2022
Faroe Islands	2899.7	3712.7	4507.6	55%	21%	
Netherlands	3629.5	3804.9	4262.2	17%	12%	
Luxembourg	3812.5	3824.7	4221.0	11%	10%	
China, Macao SAR	3682.2	3033.2	3773.2	2%	24%	
Bermuda	2244.9	3479.0	3692.1	64%	6%	
Andorra	3949.9	3447.0	3667.7	-7%	6%	
Belgium	3011.0	3080.6	3612.4	20%	17%	
China, Hong Kong SAR	3498.6	3258.7	3484.5	0%	7%	
Gibraltar	2762.1	2689.3	3153.3	14%		
Greenland	2700.7	2796.3	2881.8	7%	3%	
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	2937.5	2171.4	2656.1	-10%	22%	
Singapore	2190.1	2297.2	2596.3	19%	13%	
Denmark	2282.6	2264.3	2577.8	13%	14%	
Iceland	2073.5	1887.4	2266.5	9%	20%	
Aruba	2161.4	1677.4	2164.0	0%	29%	
Malta	1901.0	1665.8	1968.3	4%	18%	
Latvia	1635.2	1808.5	1891.6	16%	5%	
Cayman Islands	1871.1	1724.9	1869.8	0%	8%	
Ireland	1887.0	1924.0	1791.5	-5%	-7%	
Sweden	1644.5	1634.2	1776.6	8%	9%	
Estonia	1530.7	1481.4	1731.8	13%	17%	
Lithuania	1551.6	1583.2	1705.9	10%	8%	
Barbados	750.8	717.7	1690.6	125%	136%	
Austria	1463.4	1491.0	1643.0	12%	10%	
Norway	1334.9	1421.1	1604.9	20%	13%	
Slovenia	1362.6	1346.5	1595.9	17%	19%	
United Arab Emirates	1355.8	1318.9	1581.3	17%	20%	
Switzerland	1298.6	1413.6	1576.8	21%	12%	
British Virgin Islands	2387.5	1751.2	1568.5	-34%	-10%	
Seychelles	1530.2	1753.3	1555.1	2%	-11%	
Curacao	1357.0	1235.0	1426.6	5%	16%	
Brunei Darussalam	1201.1	1247.9	1376.4	15%	10%	
Portugal	1191.1	1156.4	1328.8	12%	15%	
Cyprus	1268.8	1140.8	1322.5	4%	16%	
French Polynesia	1225.3	1213.9	1281.8	5%	6%	
New Caledonia	1115.6	1138.4	1188.3	7%	4%	
Germany	1007.8	1055.5	1125.8	12%	7%	
Bahamas	1057.9	995.4	1086.0	3%	9%	
Finland	976.2	1014.0	1068.3	9%	5%	
Qatar	1124.4	1098.7	1055.6	-6%	-4%	
Canada	925.3	943.1	1045.8	13%	11%	
Slovakia	896.9	923.9	1037.0	16%	12%	
Bahrain	1031.6	1072.1	1028.5	0%	-4%	
France	861.3	865.8	980.7	14%	13%	
Czechia	853.9	859.6	973.9	14%	13%	
Palau	1477.4	993.2	965.5	-35%	-3%	
New Zealand	857.1	857.2	936.7	9%	9%	
Croatia	807.4	764.1	930.1	15%	22%	
Israel	725.3	753.2	905.1	25%	20%	
United Kingdom of Great Britain and No	847.2	874.6	903.4	7%	3%	
Spain	784.4	761.8	900.4	15%	18%	
Kuwait	758.2	781.1	813.2	7%	4%	
Italy	715.0	693.6	801.8	12%	16%	
Greece	687.9	635.2	766.8	11%	21%	
Republic of Korea	568.7	567.8	681.7	20%	20%	
Antigua and Barbuda	672.0	554.0	677.2	1%	22%	
Hungary	566.1	581.3	664.1	17%	14%	
Saudi Arabia	543.1	618.9	644.5	19%	4%	
China, Taiwan Province of	561.3	553.6	632.3	13%	14%	
Poland	508.3	533.1	617.4	21%	16%	
Trinidad and Tobago	525.5	507.6	609.1	16%	20%	
Uruguay	529.0	472.9	592.8	12%	25%	
Australia	553.4	565.6	587.6	6%	4%	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	621.1	587.4	586.9		0%	
United States of America	442.3	453.3	532.7	20%	18%	
Japan	506.8	475.6	515.7	2%	8%	
Oman	448.1	468.3	497.4	11%	6%	
Chile	327.9	354.2	486.4	48%	37%	
San Marino	237.5	296.8	473.3	99%	59%	
Panama	455.9	471.2	459.2	1%	-3%	
Guam	476.3	407.7	439.1	-8%	8%	
Northern Mariana Islands	359.6	316.3	353.5	-2%	12%	
Saint-Martin (French part)	202.3	184.3	246.1	22%	34%	
Monaco	42.1	28.2	42.7	2%	51%	



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	1.31	0.02	1.41	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.16	0.01	0.53	0.13	3.61
Yemen	0.33	0.06	1.67	0.11	0.25	0.07	0.19	0.26	0.01	0.22	0.32	3.49
Afghanistan	0.35	0.02	0.93	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.07	0.12	0.02	0.22	0.47	2.37
Mozambique	0.75	0.07	0.77	0.03	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.10	2.16
Nepal	0.04	0.02	0.70	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.11	0.20	0.12	0.44	1.75
Benin	0.28	0.02	0.73	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.09	0.03	1.53
Somalia	0.12	0.00	0.44	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.00	0.33	0.43	1.47
Syrian Arab Republic	0.20	0.03	0.37	0.16	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.09	0.03	0.17	0.26	1.44
Haiti	0.19	0.06	0.44	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.16	0.14	0.00	0.10	0.06	1.23
United Republic of Tanzania	0.53	0.05	0.34	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.12	0.03	1.18
Guinea	0.07	0.03	0.46	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.08	0.16	0.00	0.09	0.05	1.05
Togo	0.25	0.07	0.31	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.04	1.04
Madagascar	0.21	0.01	0.48	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.02	0.99
Mali	0.09	0.05	0.19	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.01	0.23	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.86
Tajikistan	0.11	0.02	0.33	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.07	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.69
Burkina Faso	0.07	0.11	0.16	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.66
Congo	0.02	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.02	0.08	0.23	0.08	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.62
Niger	0.08	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.11	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.50
Gambia	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.49
Uganda	0.10	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.42
Liberia	0.03	0.02	0.15	0.01	0.03	0.02	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	0.06	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	0.27
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	0.00	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	0.05	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	0.13
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	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03





Food import bills, gross total, USD billion, Upper-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
China	15.6	7.4	22.8	3.1	10.2	15.1	32.0	11.0	57.7	3.4	24.4	202.6
Mexico	1.9	0.9	8.8	1.1	2.3	1.1	5.6	1.9	4.7	0.8	3.2	32.3
Russian Federation	2.2	3.6	1.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.7	2.2	0.5	9.0	30.8
Malaysia	3.8	0.5	2.9	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	0.6	1.1	2.5	19.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2.9	0.0	8.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.5	0.8	0.9	16.3
Thailand	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.9	3.9	0.3	1.5	2.4	0.4	2.7	15.8
Turkey	2.3	0.4	4.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	2.7	0.2	2.0	14.6
Brazil	1.5	1.0	3.9	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	1.6	11.9
Romania	0.4	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.1	10.5
Algeria	1.1	0.0	3.5	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	8.6
Iraq	0.7	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	2.0	8.4
Colombia	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	6.6
South Africa	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.6	6.4
Peru	0.8	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	5.2
Argentina	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.8	0.1	0.6	4.9
Jordan	0.2	0.2	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	4.7
Bulgaria	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	4.7
Kazakhstan	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.9	4.4
Guatemala	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.9
Belarus	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	3.8
Dominican Republic	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	3.7
Libya	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	2.9
Sri Lanka	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	2.6
Ecuador	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.6
Serbia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.5
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.3
Costa Rica	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	2.3
Azerbaijan	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.9
Lebanon	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.7
Georgia	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.3
Cuba	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.2
Albania	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.1
Mauritius	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
North Macedonia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.1
Namibia	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.0
Jamaica	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Botswana	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9
Paraguay	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Armenia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.8
Montenegro	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
Gabon	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Fiji	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5
Guyana	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Suriname	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Belize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Grenada	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Samoa	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 Lucia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Tonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
American Samoa	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 Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Marshall 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
Dominica	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
Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Serbia and Montenegro				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	34.4	7.0	34.3	13.9	11.6	3.0	21.1	34.9	0.1	29.8	12.6	202.6
Benin	23.4	1.5	60.2	2.3	1.9	4.5	14.9	7.4	0.0	7.7	2.2	125.9
Togo	29.7	8.3	37.5	6.3	3.4	6.8	2.9	12.1	0.5	12.5	5.3	125.3
Yemen	10.9	1.9	56.1	3.6	8.5	2.4	6.3	8.8	0.3	7.5	10.8	117.1
Congo	3.3	4.6	22.2	1.7	3.0	13.8	42.0	14.9	0.4	2.7	3.8	112.4
Haiti	16.5	5.2	38.8	0.5	2.1	3.8	13.8	12.7	0.0	8.8	5.7	107.8
Somalia	7.6	0.3	27.8	1.0	2.3	0.5	1.0	4.8	0.0	20.6	26.8	92.8
Syrian Arab Republic	11.2	1.8	20.9	9.2	5.7	1.0	1.4	5.3	1.5	9.5	15.0	82.5
Liberia	6.3	3.4	28.8	1.1	5.4	3.0	15.3	12.0	0.1	2.8	2.8	81.1
Guinea	5.7	2.4	34.8	2.6	1.4	4.1	6.1	12.3	0.0	6.8	4.1	80.2
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	16.1	27.5	1.6	4.2	2.2	2.5	11.7	0.2	1.1	5.5	75.5
Tajikistan	11.5	2.1	34.9	4.8	1.7	0.5	1.7	7.9	0.7	3.5	2.7	72.0
Mozambique	24.0	2.3	24.8	1.0	2.2	3.4	2.6	3.5	1.4	0.8	3.2	69.1
Afghanistan	9.0	0.4	23.8	2.0	2.4	0.1	1.7	3.1	0.4	5.7	12.0	60.8
Nepal	1.5	0.7	24.0	3.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.9	6.9	4.2	15.2	60.1
Sierra Leone	0.8	1.4	21.0	1.0	2.5	2.2	6.8	8.1	0.0	2.8	3.3	49.9
Mali	4.5	2.4	9.6	2.3	2.1	3.4	0.6	11.5	1.4	0.5	3.7	42.2
Madagascar	7.7	0.2	17.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	4.0	0.8	35.8
Eritrea	5.9	0.0	25.7	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.3	35.5
Burkina Faso	3.3	5.2	7.8	1.8	1.9	4.4	0.1	4.7	0.1	0.7	1.7	31.6
Ethiopia	11.4	0.2	12.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.4	0.1	4.6	1.1	31.4
Rwanda	3.2	1.0	4.5	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.2	2.2	0.0	2.0	0.5	20.9
Niger	3.2	0.5	7.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	4.7	0.0	0.8	0.7	20.5
United Republic of Tanzania	8.8	0.8	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	19.8
South Sudan	0.9	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.5	1.5	12.5
Central African Republic	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	9.6
Uganda	2.1	0.6	2.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	9.3
Malawi	0.3	1.1	3.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	0.6	0.6	8.9
Burundi	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	6.1
Chad	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	5.5
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0		0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3



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
Cabo Verde	31.6	38.1	50.9	8.9	54.9	61.0	51.9	34.7	0.2	10.1	61.9	404.1
Micronesia (Federated States of)	3.6	43.5	77.2	4.7	25.8	51.4	125.4	30.5	0.0	10.3	16.6	388.9
El Salvador	31.9	24.2	75.4	11.9	51.1	7.0	51.0	63.5	1.6	6.1	57.4	381.0
Kiribati	7.6	22.8	95.4	6.7	28.5	28.6	96.5	28.4	0.1	38.7	17.8	371.1
Eswatini	15.3	37.7	105.6	16.0	26.2	6.1	12.5	21.7	0.8	14.5	42.2	298.4
Tunisia	18.0	1.0	80.5	74.0	2.7	7.9	0.3	5.2	24.0	8.8	9.7	232.2
Mongolia	11.7	20.7	54.4	25.8	17.9	2.6	17.2	34.6	0.7	17.8	27.7	231.1
Vanuatu	8.8	11.9	68.9	4.9	18.1	22.2	51.3	13.6	0.0	11.6	15.2	226.6
Viet Nam	12.5	11.0	46.2	8.7	8.5	19.2	17.1	17.6	14.4	8.4	60.6	224.3
Republic of Moldova	4.1	21.5	27.1	18.1	24.6	20.9	17.1	26.6	12.4	5.4	44.9	222.7
Honduras	12.0	24.3	60.3	4.5	12.7	2.6	21.1	46.6	2.1	5.7	25.7	217.5
Bhutan	33.1	6.3	63.8	7.0	26.8	6.9	19.6	14.5	0.2	10.0	25.5	213.7
Sao Tome and Principe	18.2	45.5	52.2	2.0	14.7	1.3	29.6	11.3	0.1	9.1	21.1	205.3
Egypt	16.7	0.5	80.4	7.8	7.0	8.0	12.1	4.3	39.3	4.6	13.0	193.5
Mauritania	36.0	2.0	32.5	21.3	22.3	4.7	10.7	24.2	0.0	15.8	23.5	192.9
Morocco	27.1	4.0	72.0	15.3	9.3	8.9	1.7	7.9	2.5	20.1	21.9	190.6
Lesotho	10.5	20.3	54.0	6.0	8.9	3.0	30.7	9.5	0.2	8.3	17.2	168.6
Ukraine	10.5	17.3	11.0	21.5	10.6	25.6	9.2	13.6	10.5	5.6	33.1	168.4
Nicaragua	14.5	10.4	57.3	3.5	7.2	2.2	11.7	30.8	0.4	4.5	9.6	152.3
Timor-Leste	10.1	14.4	47.3	2.9	11.9	4.8	20.6	6.0	0.5	7.1	7.1	132.8
Philippines	14.1	3.9	34.5	8.3	12.0	6.6	16.6	12.9	6.8	4.1	11.4	131.3
Solomon Islands	6.3	4.1	32.4	2.1	5.8	26.4	28.3	4.6	0.0	10.3	3.5	123.9
Kyrgyzstan	8.8	11.6	19.9	10.5	3.8	1.3	13.1	10.8	0.4	6.4	36.9	123.5
Senegal	13.6	3.6	51.7	3.9	7.2	4.7	2.0	17.6	0.7	5.6	9.9	120.4
Cote d'Ivoire	2.6	6.3	42.9	1.7	7.6	32.6	6.2	7.2	0.3	5.0	6.0	118.5
Comoros	4.8	3.8	21.9	0.7	5.3	5.2	35.7	5.5	0.2	5.9	4.8	93.9
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2.1	16.2	19.3	4.8	4.2	2.5	2.7	14.1	0.3	10.1	14.0	90.3
Papua New Guinea	6.7	2.0	26.9	2.0	3.4	5.7	18.0	13.7	0.0	4.9	3.0	86.4
Uzbekistan	12.7	2.1	24.8	5.8	2.2	0.6	5.5	7.4	2.0	14.5	6.3	84.0
Cambodia	1.3	21.6	17.3	2.5	5.2	4.6	5.0	12.4	0.6	4.8	4.0	79.4
Zimbabwe	18.5	1.9	31.0	0.9	3.6	1.4	0.9	4.4	3.8	1.5	3.0	71.0
Indonesia	1.2	0.8	17.0	4.6	5.2	1.7	3.8	4.6	7.0	10.7	10.0	66.6
Bangladesh	14.3	0.0	20.7	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.2	1.6	8.4	5.4	9.7	65.7
Kenya	20.9	2.1	23.8	1.4	1.8	0.9	0.2	2.7	0.3	5.7	2.5	62.3
Ghana	6.0	2.9	16.5	1.3	4.3	9.2	5.5	4.8	0.2	4.5	2.7	57.8
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	1.5	4.3	15.8	6.1	1.8	1.9	0.8	14.5	1.3	2.4	5.0	55.3
Angola	8.8	1.7	18.1	0.7	2.0	1.0	11.5	3.6	0.1	1.9	2.2	51.8
Pakistan	16.2	0.1	4.7	4.2	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.2	14.1	1.8	6.3	49.5
Cameroon	2.1	2.6	24.5	0.8	2.2	4.3	0.3	4.0	0.0	2.5	1.8	45.0
Sudan	5.9	0.1	13.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	2.8	0.1	14.3	2.1	41.3
Zambia	8.9	3.0	4.3	1.0	1.7	7.2	2.0	3.5	0.2	0.9	2.2	34.7
Nigeria	1.8	1.7	10.0	0.5	2.3	3.3	0.1	4.2	0.0	3.4	1.1	28.4
India	12.8	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	5.6	21.1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1.4	1.8	4.2	0.6	0.7	1.6	3.9	1.8	0.0	1.9	1.0	18.8



Food import bills, gross per capita, USD, Upper-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
Nauru	8.9	135.5	91.1	21.2	131.4	42.5	456.8	99.7	0.2	27.8	155.7	1171.0
Grenada	23.9	95.2	225.7	20.0	129.9	54.8	211.0	140.6	42.7	49.3	120.3	1113.5
American Samoa	18.9	62.7	132.3	5.1	52.7	662.5	126.0	13.4	0.0	18.8	17.4	1109.8
Montenegro	35.9	140.2	134.3	78.6	106.3	50.9	230.4	102.4	5.1	23.2	156.9	1064.3
Mauritius	45.6	33.1	205.4	36.9	92.0	190.0	60.5	61.6	2.7	56.5	79.4	863.6
Marshall Islands	8.3	71.0	140.9	21.2	49.4	89.5	214.2	59.8	0.2	7.5	55.3	717.5
Tonga	17.1	66.9	114.4	8.1	88.6	48.7	245.4	39.2	0.0	23.5	45.4	697.5
Bulgaria	48.8	61.9	54.6	80.6	55.8	26.5	79.7	49.6	69.6	29.1	113.8	669.9
Maldives	33.7	74.9	89.8	46.5	78.0	16.6	88.6	55.1	0.3	8.8	129.5	621.8
Malaysia	118.9	15.5	90.4	74.4	40.6	43.1	33.4	54.9	19.1	34.4	77.1	601.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.8	69.7	86.2	64.0	38.8	18.0	97.8	63.7	18.6	22.1	84.9	589.4
Samoa	14.8	14.6	94.4	10.8	50.7	131.9	138.0	39.5	0.4	30.4	36.0	561.5
Guyana	31.5	72.8	111.3	25.2	92.8	9.7	17.7	66.0	25.9	36.8	57.3	547.1
Romania	18.2	32.7	95.4	45.3	50.6	25.0	71.5	42.3	34.1	22.0	108.1	545.1
Fiji	47.4	23.2	121.5	23.3	67.0	63.7	43.2	48.1	4.5	13.5	82.4	537.8
Tuvalu	6.8	34.0	112.7	8.9	39.4	10.0	128.1	111.8	0.0	31.0	44.8	527.5
North Macedonia	38.4	36.7	62.2	53.2	45.4	17.0	92.5	56.8	9.5	28.0	69.0	508.6
Saint Lucia	10.7	40.9	64.4	7.3	45.8	32.7	141.9	55.3	2.5	14.7	55.9	472.0
Jordan	24.2	19.2	150.7	40.0	38.0	13.4	42.2	37.3	9.5	21.5	61.3	457.3
Belize	34.1	78.5	79.4	25.7	63.2	3.4	27.0	114.9	0.5	3.6	25.2	455.7
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	8.0	34.2	104.8	3.2	43.5	17.7	151.0	43.9	0.5	21.3	25.8	453.7
Costa Rica	18.9	31.4	125.4	19.3	14.5	28.8	35.5	50.2	39.7	11.3	69.0	444.0
Libya	24.2	10.1	136.7	35.2	65.7	13.8	37.5	33.0	2.1	11.7	55.5	425.6
Dominica	19.8	25.7	30.0	9.1	43.3	18.0	152.9	57.2	0.2	15.7	38.0	409.8
Belarus	23.0	32.7	38.0	41.0	7.9	58.2	20.3	33.0	40.7	8.0	98.4	401.3
Albania	19.6	58.2	76.5	31.4	20.1	54.6	32.9	33.2	0.9	17.2	52.7	397.3
Botswana	23.7	60.7	93.6	20.3	28.5	7.2	8.7	38.0	1.3	39.0	60.7	381.9
Namibia	21.0	65.8	75.0	16.6	23.2	30.7	37.7	28.1	0.4	38.1	40.3	377.0
Dominican Republic	36.4	35.2	73.7	9.5	31.2	31.4	33.8	33.5	12.7	6.0	37.0	340.5
Georgia	27.3	23.0	57.2	28.6	29.8	12.6	39.5	32.4	2.3	41.0	38.4	332.2
Suriname	32.5	54.5	32.8	11.6	30.8	12.8	46.7	44.9	0.9	23.1	39.5	330.2
Jamaica	15.1	13.9	74.1	4.2	27.5	31.6	35.8	53.4	0.4	16.6	35.5	307.9
Serbia	13.0	19.8	22.2	35.6	19.5	15.6	25.8	32.9	8.5	8.7	80.5	281.9
Armenia	15.6	18.1	43.1	31.9	21.2	5.6	32.2	23.0	2.1	18.1	46.4	257.5
Mexico	15.0	6.9	68.5	8.7	18.2	8.5	43.3	14.5	36.2	6.1	24.7	250.7
Lebanon	31.1	9.0	77.7	22.2	19.5	6.0	17.9	22.3	7.3	13.2	24.4	250.6
Kazakhstan	10.3	23.7	28.4	21.7	20.2	9.1	21.3	25.7	5.7	18.8	49.6	234.5
Gabon	4.8	15.1	53.8	3.0	15.2	24.2	75.5	24.4	0.8	2.1	14.4	233.4
Thailand	4.1	6.1	30.3	12.1	12.6	55.3	5.0	22.1	34.1	6.3	38.5	226.4
Guatemala	21.6	16.2	59.0	7.4	16.8	9.7	24.4	34.7	3.9	5.5	20.4	219.8
Russian Federation	15.1	25.0	6.8	22.6	20.8	18.3	11.4	11.9	14.7	3.3	61.4	211.3
Iraq	16.5	4.0	60.8	9.6	16.4	1.2	19.3	16.4	2.5	11.8	50.9	209.5
Algeria	24.8	0.8	79.7	6.4	29.4	2.0	0.7	9.4	13.0	18.0	12.0	196.4
Azerbaijan	18.4	8.5	48.3	17.2	16.7	4.4	10.6	17.7	5.3	18.9	29.4	195.5
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	34.4	0.2	95.1	8.0	1.5	0.4	2.7	2.6	29.4	9.2	10.9	194.3
Equatorial Guinea	14.3	49.4	21.9	1.9	9.5	11.1	45.8	12.6	0.0	5.7	10.0	182.2
Turkey	27.5	4.9	51.6	15.8	1.9	2.8	1.1	10.2	31.4	2.3	23.2	172.8
Peru	25.4	5.2	58.8	6.3	10.6	8.8	7.6	14.0	6.8	4.8	9.6	158.0
Ecuador	22.0	6.7	58.7	7.3	1.3	9.7	1.5	19.8	1.4	4.6	15.7	148.7
China	10.8	5.1	15.9	2.1	7.1	10.5	22.2	7.7	40.1	2.3	16.9	140.8
Colombia	15.3	6.7	49.0	6.3	4.0	10.7	9.1	9.0	5.5	3.4	11.4	130.4
Sri Lanka	14.9	1.4	28.5	8.5	16.2	7.4	0.4	7.8	0.5	15.0	22.1	122.7
Paraguay	3.6	32.6	24.5	7.0	4.9	2.0	2.5	16.7	2.9	3.3	11.9	111.8
South Africa	15.2	10.7	25.5	8.8	4.0	8.2	9.5	6.1	1.5	8.0	10.7	108.4
Argentina	3.8	2.3	2.6	9.1	0.6	4.8	3.3	5.5	61.2	1.1	13.6	108.0
Cuba	8.6	4.8	25.3	2.2	11.4	1.1	35.7	3.9	1.2	0.3	7.1	101.7
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	10.7	1.7	38.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	3.0	11.6	0.9	7.8	3.7	81.3
Turkmenistan	5.3	1.5	15.0	5.8	2.1	0.3	6.6	9.8	0.5	9.0	8.8	64.7
Brazil	7.0	4.5	18.3	2.8	2.8	5.6	1.9	2.8	2.3	0.5	7.4	55.9
Serbia and Montenegro				0.0				0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0





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 products	Fish, crustaceans and molluscs	Meat and meat preparations	Miscellaneous food	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits	Sugar, honey and preparations	Vegetables and fruits	Total
Faroe Islands	624	251	351	215	248	1516	510	301	4	85	401	4508
Netherlands	524	278	422	438	325	306	359	246	261	74	1029	4262
Luxembourg	43	878	424	366	719	233	441	234	51	46	787	4221
China, Macao SAR	35	1295	270	90	264	375	581	449	4	64	345	3773
Bermuda	59	800	345	155	316	262	661	320	2	81	691	3692
Andorra	77	1001	282	198	327	247	593	396	0	70	475	3668
Belgium	296	301	470	427	426	210	248	171	215	94	754	3612
China, Hong Kong SAR	39	448	168	107	203	523	751	287	8	40	911	3484
Gibraltar	40	558	289	169	298	171	542	326	1	327	431	3153
Greenland	15	333	325	193	314	291	591	299	3	100	418	2882
Saint Maarten (Dutch part)	44	862	212	35	219	150	517	330	0	29	257	2656
Singapore	483	550	164	164	216	195	215	215	14	62	319	2596
Denmark	184	250	165	140	195	686	309	158	42	60	390	2578
Iceland	160	303	293	200	43	398	116	233	10	58	451	2266
Aruba	30	387	144	62	182	118	470	458	0	29	284	2164
Malta	57	222	255	98	172	418	278	131	4	46	287	1968
Latvia	85	461	256	176	136	140	141	96	57	42	302	1892
Cayman Islands	9	531	137	75	118	81	448	86	12	24	349	1870
Ireland	88	227	302	136	191	81	219	144	7	88	307	1792
Sweden	114	164	102	120	129	555	138	112	17	36	289	1777
Estonia	219	220	113	277	99	169	155	124	22	42	293	1732
Lithuania	116	247	130	139	172	281	153	101	23	34	310	1706
Barbados	48	150	237	56	174	132	181	234	80	125	273	1691
Austria	120	157	222	150	135	71	151	136	65	49	387	1643
Norway	16	470	128	13	114	106	469	67	0	9	230	1623
Slovenia	279	209	155	115	45	137	54	125	71	49	365	1605
United Arab Emirates	71	112	266	140	119	83	165	152	20	60	408	1596
Switzerland	83	98	182	144	140	64	206	128	81	81	375	1581
British Virgin Islands	59	271	162	222	96	107	118	129	12	39	362	1577
Seychelles	12	427	116	31	93	97	225	193	139	66	167	1568
Curacao	105	135	172	37	117	547	182	75	1	17	167	1555
Brunei Darussalam	10	252	102	80	118	49	311	277	2	32	194	1427
Portugal	52	119	276	76	142	162	83	122	18	26	299	1376
Cyprus	95	55	189	74	81	286	146	55	105	31	212	1329
French Polynesia	53	183	302	94	115	100	122	115	11	28	199	1323
New Caledonia	29	103	164	65	173	42	348	183	2	34	138	1282
Germany	23	130	179	59	158	33	249	190	5	27	136	1188
Bahamas	55	90	99	128	120	70	97	56	73	26	311	1126
Finland	25	179	120	23	92	39	281	144	1	21	161	1086
Qatar	102	109	104	101	86	99	64	102	23	36	242	1068
Canada	44	40	169	88	106	50	177	85	2	23	271	1056
Slovakia	30	131	110	104	24	92	88	104	18	36	308	1046
Bahrain	56	95	106	119	109	33	168	105	20	25	200	1037
France	45	51	133	62	187	36	166	85	3	32	228	1029
Czechia	42	72	84	122	81	135	103	60	29	19	234	981
Palau	40	79	92	100	91	48	143	99	37	28	217	974
New Zealand	11	166	173	15	37	78	252	140	0	10	83	965
Croatia	60	118	132	91	55	55	64	141	6	83	133	937
Israel	47	76	111	96	92	66	134	87	13	32	176	930
United Kingdom	42	73	202	73	31	96	111	60	41	38	138	905
Spain	36	129	94	73	63	69	117	58	22	26	216	903
Kuwait	103	43	116	65	55	197	41	42	55	23	160	900
Italy	38	34	162	57	123	37	130	59	3	20	151	813
Greece	87	38	98	61	75	136	88	32	30	22	137	802
Republic of Korea	48	39	97	60	110	69	130	50	27	27	109	767
Antigua and Barbuda	43	25	116	31	29	120	127	59	21	27	82	682
Hungary	13	127	49	10	63	57	210	64	0	16	70	677
Saudi Arabia	42	43	81	64	66	17	89	75	44	25	118	664
China, Taiwan Province of	38	7	160	57	65	17	66	61	20	42	111	644
Poland	21	64	101	25	36	86	74	57	72	16	80	632
Trinidad and Tobago	46	36	45	80	45	85	55	49	20	18	138	617
Uruguay	30	27	113	21	87	31	78	84	10	36	93	609
Australia	40	26	82	42	10	21	73	25	206	22	46	593
Saint Kitts and Nevis	27	90	59	67	45	60	33	100	4	15	89	588
United States of America	12	68	74	6	63	54	173	60	1	21	54	587
Japan	30	91	39	47	9	86	40	34	4	18	134	533
Oman	14	26	72	25	17	112	112	17	32	8	80	516
Chile	55	7	119	26	97	7	57	32	1	13	83	497
San Marino	45	38	86	26	25	18	129	41	7	19	52	486
Panama	5	15	1	127	15	215	7	27		17	45	473
Guam	20	57	101	17	35	27	41	77	5	8	70	459
Northern Mariana Islands	6	119	61	9	30	63	50	42	0	22	37	439
Saint-Martin (French part)	0	261	2	2	3	1	0	3		138	20	429
Monaco	6	78	62	6	37	35	53	33	0	6	38	354
	1	71	1	12	4		6	6		2	144	246
		11	0	12	0	16		1		1	1	43