

## Appendix: Countries<sup>1</sup> and commodities

### Developing Countries

Africa, sub-Saharan	Latin America and Caribbean	Near East/North Africa	South Asia
Angola	Argentina	Afghanistan	Bangladesh
Benin	Bolivia	Algeria	India
Botswana	Brazil	Egypt	Maldives
Burkina Faso	Chile	Iran, Islamic Rep.	Nepal
Burundi	Colombia	Iraq	Pakistan
Cameroon	Costa Rica	Jordan	Sri Lanka
Central Afr. Rep.	Cuba	Lebanon	
Chad	Dominican Rep.	Libyan Arab Yam.	
Congo	Ecuador	Morocco	
Côte d'Ivoire	El Salvador	Saudi Arabia	
Dem. Rep. of Congo	Guatemala	Syrian Arab Rep.	
Eritrea	Guyana	Tunisia	
Ethiopia	Haiti	Turkey	<b>East Asia</b>
Gabon	Honduras	Yemen	
Gambia	Jamaica	Near East, other <sup>4</sup>	Cambodia
Ghana	Mexico		China
Guinea	Nicaragua		Dem. Rep. of Korea
Kenya	Panama		Indonesia
Lesotho	Paraguay		Lao
Liberia	Peru		Malaysia
Madagascar	Suriname		Mongolia
Malawi	Trinidad and Tobago		Myanmar
Mali	Uruguay		Philippines
Mauritania	Venezuela		Rep. of Korea
Mauritius	Latin America, other <sup>3</sup>		Thailand
Mozambique			Viet Nam
Namibia			East Asia, other <sup>5</sup>
Niger			
Nigeria			
Rwanda			
Senegal			
Sierra Leone			
Somalia			
Sudan			
Swaziland			
Togo			
Uganda			
United Rep. of Tanzania			
Zambia			
Zimbabwe			
sub-Saharan Africa, other <sup>2</sup>			

<sup>1</sup> Country groups marked with asterisk (\*) were treated in the analysis as one aggregate.

<sup>2</sup> Cape Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea Bissau, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles.

<sup>3</sup> Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Netherland Antilles, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent/Grenadines, Bermuda.

<sup>4</sup> Cyprus, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates.

<sup>5</sup> Brunei, Macau, Solomon Islands, Fiji, French Polynesia, New Caledonia, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, Kiribati.

## Industrial countries

European Union-15*	Other Industrial Countries
Austria	Iceland
Belgium	Malta
Denmark	Norway
Finland	Switzerland
France	Israel
Germany	Japan
Greece	South Africa
Ireland	Australia
Italy	New Zealand
Luxembourg	Canada
Netherlands	United States
Portugal	
Spain	
Sweden	
United Kingdom	

## Transition countries

Russian Federation

Countries in the European Union*	Central Asia*	Other Eastern Europe*
Czech Republic	Armenia	Albania
Estonia	Azerbaijan	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Hungary	Georgia	Bulgaria
Latvia	Kazakhstan	Croatia
Lithuania	Kyrgyzstan	Romania
Poland	Tajikistan	Moldova Republic
Slovakia	Turkmenistan	The Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia
Slovenia	Uzbekistan	Serbia and Montenegro
		Belarus
		Ukraine

## Commodities covered

Crops	Livestock
Wheat	Beef, veal and buffalo meat
Rice, paddy	Mutton, lamb and goat meat
Maize	Pig meat
Barley	Poultry meat
Millet	Milk and dairy products (in whole milk equivalent)
Sorghum	Eggs
Other cereals	
Potatoes	
Sweet potatoes and yams	
Cassava	
Other roots	
Plantains	
Sugar, raw <sup>1</sup>	
Pulses	
Vegetables	
Bananas	
Citrus fruit	
Other fruit	
Vegetable oil and oilseeds (in vegetable oil equivalent) <sup>2</sup>	
Cocoa beans	
Coffee	
Tea	
Tobacco	
Cotton lint	
Jute and hard fibres	
Rubber	

<sup>1</sup> Sugar production in the developing countries analyzed separately for sugar cane and sugar beet.

<sup>2</sup> Vegetable oil production in the developing countries analyzed separately for soybeans, groundnuts, sesame seed, coconuts, sunflower seed, palm oil/palm-kernel oil, rapeseed, all other oilseeds.

## Note on Commodities

All commodity data and projections in this report are expressed in terms of primary product equivalent unless stated otherwise. Historical commodity balances (Supply Utilization Accounts - SUAs) are available for about 160 primary and 170 processed crop and livestock commodities. To reduce this amount of information to manageable proportions, all the SUA data were converted to the commodity specification given above in the list of commodities, applying appropriate conversion factors (and ignoring joint products to avoid double counting: e.g. wheat flour is converted back into wheat while wheat bran is ignored). In this way, one Supply Utilization Account in homogeneous units is derived for each of the commodities of the study. Meat production refers to indigenous meat production, i.e. production from slaughtered animals plus the meat equivalent of live animal exports minus the meat equivalent of all live animal imports. Cereals demand and trade data include the grain equivalent of beer consumption and trade.

The commodities for which SUAs were constructed are the 26 crops and 6 the livestock products given in the list above. The production analysis for the developing countries was, however, carried out for 34 crops because sugar and vegetable oils are analyzed separately (for production analysis only) for the 10 crops shown in the footnote to the list.