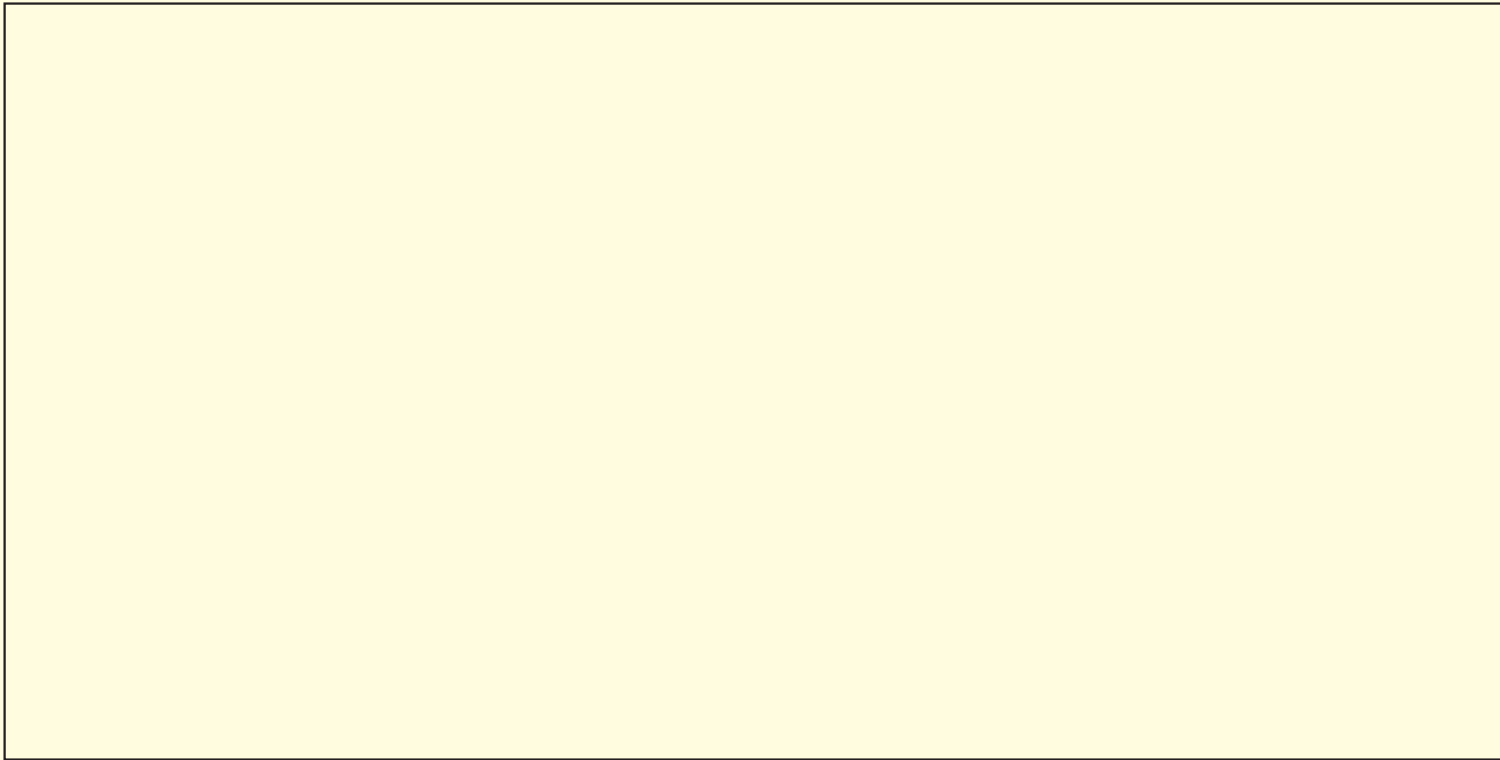


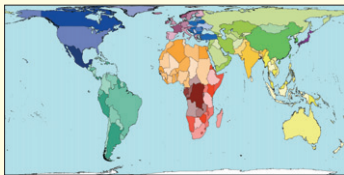
Cereal Imports



Four out of every five territories have net cereal imports. Exports and imports are measured by cost. Exports are valued when they leave a territory. Import cost equals the export cost plus the cost of transport between territories. Therefore total import costs are higher than total export costs.

African territories together receive more of the world share of net imports of cereals than they do for net imports of fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, groceries, or alcohol and cigarettes.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide net imports of cereals (in US\$) that are received there. Net imports are imports minus exports. When exports are larger than imports the territory is not shown.



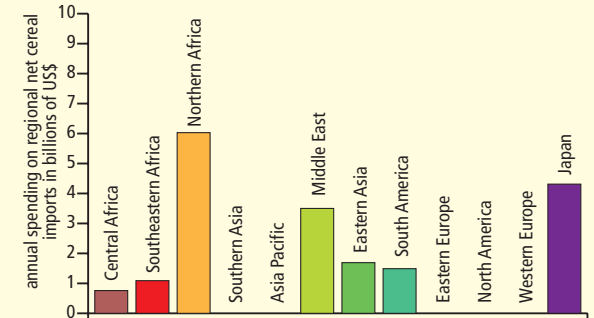
Land area

MOST AND LEAST US\$ OF NET CEREAL IMPORTS

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Andorra	166	148	United Republic of Tanzania	1.51
2	Brunei Darussalam	133	149	Suriname	1.43
3	Cyprus	125	150	Nepal	1.43
4	Luxembourg	119	151	Turkey	1.36
5	Malta	117	152	DPR Korea	1.21
6	Saint Lucia	115	153	Burundi	1.21
7	Tuvalu	112	154	Austria	1.11
8	United Arab Emirates	111	155	Mali	1.06
9	Greenland	109	156	Liberia	0.72
10	Iceland	109	157	Poland	0.64

annual US\$ worth of net cereal imports per person living in that territory*

REGIONAL NET CEREAL IMPORTS



- Technical notes**
- Data source: United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, 2002.
 - *There were no net cereal imports recorded for 43 territories.
 - Cereals include wheat, rice, barley and maize. This map shows both milled (flour) and unmilled cereals.
 - See website for further information.

“Maize was introduced in Africa by Portuguese explorers in the beginning of the 16th century. It has since become Africa’s second most important food crop, behind cassava ...”

Africancrops.net, 2006