LEAST-DEVELOPED AND LOW-INCOME FOOD DEFICIT COUNTRIES

This document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies.
1. The United Nations category of least developed countries (LDCs) includes “those low-income countries that are suffering from long-term handicaps to growth, in particular low levels of human resource development and/or severe structural weaknesses.” In 1997, 48 countries were classified by the United Nations General Assembly as LDCs, the same number as in 1996.

2. Low-income, food-deficit countries (LIFDCs) include all food-deficit (i.e. net importing basic foodstuffs) countries with per capita GNP in 1995 not exceeding the level used by the World Bank to determine eligibility for International Development Association (IDA) (soft loan) assistance. As of 1997 the list of LIFDCs excludes those countries that are known to have formally objected to the LIFDC status.

3. The total number of LIFDC countries has changed from 82 in 1996 (with a population of 3,405 million) to 87 countries in 1997 (with a population of 3,502 million).

4. Jordan, despite its external food-deficit position, has been dropped from the list, because it had a per capita income above the World Bank cut-off point for the first time in 1995.

5. The Republic of Moldova has again been excluded from the list, as it has formally expressed that wish, although statistically it continues to be low-income and to have an external deficit in the basic food commodities.

6. Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, Suriname and Tokelau have been included in the LIFDC list, because their level of per capita GNP was below the threshold level of 1,465 United States dollars in 1995 and because they have an external deficit in basic foodstuffs.
## LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES (LDCS) AS OF MAY 1997

### SOUTH AND EAST ASIA (12)
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- Kiribati
- Laos PDR
- Maldives
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (33)
- Angola
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome & Principe
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Uganda
- Zaire
- Zaire
- Zambia

### LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN (1)
- Haiti

### NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST (2)
- Afghanistan
- Yemen

**TOTAL 48**
LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
### SOUTH AND EAST ASIA (21)
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Cambodia
- China
- India
- Indonesia
- Kiribati
- Korea, DPR
- Lao, PDR
- Maldives
- Mongolia
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Papua New Guinea
- Philippines
- Samoa
- Solomon Islands
- Sri Lanka
- Tokelau
- Tuvalu
- Vanuatu

### LATIN AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN (9)
- Bolivia
- Cuba
- Dominican Republic
- Ecuador
- Guatemala
- Haiti
- Honduras
- Nicaragua
- Suriname

### NORTH AFRICA & MIDDLE EAST (6)
- Afghanistan
- Egypt
- Iran
- Morocco
- Syria
- Yemen

### SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA (41)
- Angola
- Benin
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Comoros
- Congo
- Cote d’Ivoire
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Eritrea
- Ethiopia
- Gambia
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Guinea-Bissau
- Kenya
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mauritania
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Rwanda
- Sao Tome & Principe
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Swaziland
- Tanzania
- Togo
- Zaire
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

### EUROPE & CIS (10)
Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Georgia
Kyrgyzstan
Macedonia, FYR
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan

**TOTAL 87**
LOW-INCOME FOOD-DEFICIT COUNTRIES