

SELECTED INDICATORS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 1999-2009



RAP PUBLICATION 2010/12

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BANGKOK
OCTOBER 2010

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ISBN 978-92-5-106661-4

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Map of Asia and the Pacific is used courtesy of The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin. The picture on the cover was taken by A. Kimoto. Tables were prepared by the FAO Statistics Division and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, on the basis of information available as of August 2010. Please note that growth rates take into consideration data that are not printed. Inquiries about the technical contents and comments about the profiles should be addressed to the Senior Statistician, FAO Regional office for Asia and the Pacific.

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FOREWORD

This document is the twenty-sixth issue of the publication *Selected indicators of food and agricultural development in the Asia-Pacific region*. It presents data on selected items for the years 1998-2008, except some tables that also provide information for 2009. Most tables show two types of information: annual figures for 1998, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 and the average annual growth rate for the period 1998-2008. The indicators are grouped under the following headings: Agricultural land and population, Agricultural inputs, Production indices, Staple food crops, Edible oil crops, Horticultural crops, Fibre crops, Other crops, Livestock, Agricultural trade, Fisheries, Forestry, Nutrition and Other indicators, including two tables reporting the status of organic farming and the production and trade of biofuels in the region. A section on country profiles precedes the tables.

The layout of the tables has been improved in order to make them more reader-friendly. Sub-regional totals have been highlighted and country rows have been shaded alternately to facilitate readability.

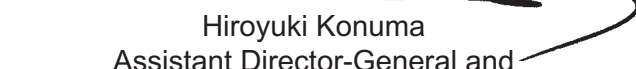
Member countries in the region are shown under two main groups: "Developing countries/transition economies" and "Developed countries". Sub-regional totals are also shown under the first group. Statistics obtained using data values from all of these member countries are labeled as "Asia-Pacific*". For comparison purposes, figures relating to "Rest of world" and "World" are also presented. Country data for Timor-Leste were reported as provincial data for Indonesia before 2000.

For almost all commodity tables, data are mainly retrieved from the FAO computerized data bases, especially FAOSTAT, on the basis of information available as of August 2010. Data given for 2009 was still incomplete and preliminary as of that date. These data are based on information supplied by member countries. Other sources of data are cited.

Many members have substantially revised statistics for earlier years or have provided estimates for 2008. Totals for these years may be under-estimates due to non-reporting or partial reporting. Such instances are identified by the superscripts used in the tables. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting these estimates.

To indicate the overall regional performance and also to highlight intercountry differences, growth rates shown in the present publication have been calculated using the semi-log regression (or exponential growth) covering all time points, which is more suitable than two-time points methods for ten-year periods.

Various units of FAO, especially the Statistics Division, particularly the Statistical Systems and Data Dissemination Team, substantially contributed to the preparation of this publication. This collaboration is duly acknowledged.



Hiroyuki Konuma
Assistant Director-General and
FAO Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

Bangkok, October 2010

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

*	Unofficial figure
A	May include official, semi-official or estimated data
F	FAO estimate
Fc	FAO Calculated
P	Partner data
T	Trend calculation
...	Data not available
MT	Metric ton
Ha	Hectare
Kg	Kilogram
kg/ha	Kilogram per hectare
CUM	Cubic meter

In most tables a blank space has the same meaning as the symbol (...) defined above.

Sub-regional totals refer only to countries in the table.

For crop yields and all sub-regional totals no (F) or (*) symbol is used as these are derived data.

To divide decimals from whole numbers, a full stop (.) is used.

Please note that **Asia-Pacific*** refers to countries in the table.

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Country Profiles

SOUTHEAST ASIA



Cambodia

Indonesia

Lao PDR

Malaysia

Myanmar

Philippines

Thailand



Timor-Leste

Viet Nam

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA



Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

India

Iran

Maldives

Nepal



Pakistan

Sri Lanka

CENTRAL ASIA



Kazakhstan

Uzbekistan

EAST ASIA



China

DPR Korea

Mongolia

Republic of
Korea

PACIFIC ISLANDS



Cook Islands

Fiji Islands

Kiribati

Marshall
Islands

Micronesia,
Fed. States of

Nauru

Niue



Palau

Papua New
Guinea

Samoa

Solomon
Islands

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES



Australia

Japan

New Zealand

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES

SOUTHEAST ASIA

CAMBODIA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 17 652 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23%
Population 2008	Total population: 14 562 thousand
	Agricultural population: 66.68%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$10 354.1 million
	GNI per capita: US\$640
	Agricultural GDP: 34.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$565.3 million
	Exports: US\$68.3 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 245 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 22%

Cambodia is located on mainland Southeast Asia between Thailand, Viet Nam and Lao PDR. Cambodia has a sea coast on the Gulf of Thailand. Natural resources are abundant in timber, gemstones, some iron ore, manganese and phosphate, and hydroelectric potential from the Mekong River. Agriculture dominates the Cambodian economy, contributing 34.6 percent GDP in 2008 and employing 66.7 percent of the workforce. The majority of farming households are engaged in rice production. Timber and rubber are important export commodities. Main agricultural products are rice, cassava, maize, vegetables, bananas and soybean. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 5.2 percent from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include cigarettes, refined sugar, barley beer, prepared food, and non alcoholic beverages. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 6.6 percent annually. Rubber is the major agricultural export followed by cigarettes, maize, soybeans, and palm oil.

INDONESIA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 181 157 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 20.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 227 345 thousand
	Agricultural population: 38.63%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$510 729.9 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 880
	Agricultural GDP: 14.4% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$8 632.9 million
	Exports: US\$17 678.7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 535 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 13%

Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, is located between the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. A large part of its land area is coastal lowlands; larger islands have interior mountains. The country has extensive natural resources, including abundant forest and oceanic resources, fertile land, and rich deposits of petroleum, natural gas, tin, nickel, timber, bauxite, copper, coal, gold and silver. Indonesia has a well-balanced economy in which all major sectors play an important role. Agriculture (including animal husbandry, fishing and forestry) is both an important source of export earnings and formal employment, and the means by which the majority of the Indonesian rural population subsists. About 42.8 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The agricultural sector contributed 14.4 percent of the total GDP in 2008. Main agricultural products are rice, sugar cane, cassava, coconuts, palm oil and maize. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 5.7 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include wheat, cotton lint, refined sugar, soybeans (including cakes), milled paddy rice, and dry skim milk. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 13.1 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by rubber, palm kernels, coffee, cocoa beans, and coconut oil.

LAO PDR



Land Use 2008	Total area: 23 080 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 5.8%
Population 2008	Total population: 6 205 thousand
	Agricultural population: 75.29%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$5 543.1 million
	GNI per capita: US\$760
	Agricultural GDP: 34.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$201.4 million
	Exports: US\$39.1 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 227 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 23%

Lao People's Democratic Republic is a mountainous, land-locked, small country heavily dependant economically on Thailand with an inadequate infrastructure and a largely unskilled workforce. The most valuable natural resources are forests and rivers which are useful for producing electricity; but some of the electricity produced is exported to Thailand and little is available outside of urban areas. Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) is the most important economic sector. Agriculture, mostly subsistence rice farming, employs an estimated 75.3 percent of the workforce and produces about 53.3 percent of GDP. Rice production dominates agriculture, accounting for 40 percent of land under cultivation. Tobacco and coffee are the most important non-rice cash crops. Other crops include maize, vegetables, sugar cane, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 11 percent from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include beverages, prepared food, coffee, food wastes, milled paddy rice, and refined sugar. Over the same period, agricultural exports have expanded 1 percent annually. Coffee is the major agricultural export followed by maize, sesame seed, prepared fruit, and barley beer.

MALAYSIA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 32 855 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 27 014 thousand
	Agricultural population: 13.02%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$221 772.8 million
	GNI per capita: US\$7 250
	Agricultural GDP: 10.2% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$8 932.2 million
	Exports: US\$17 672.6 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 908 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Malaysia consists of two separate parts divided by the South China Sea: Peninsular Malaysia on the Malay Peninsula; and East Malaysia, the northern part of the Island of Borneo. Both West and East Malaysia feature coastal plains rising to often densely forested hills and mountains. Natural resources are petroleum, liquefied natural gas (LNG), tin and minerals. The main agricultural products are palm oil, palm kernels, rice and natural rubber. Malaysia transformed itself from 1971 through the late 1990s from a producer of raw materials into an emerging multi-sector economy via the New Economic Plan (NEP). Manufacturing grew from 13.9 percent of GDP in 1970 to 48.1 percent in 2006, while agriculture and mining, which together had accounted for 42.7 percent of GDP in 1970, dropped to approximately 13.3 percent in 2008. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 8.2 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include cocoa beans, maize, sugar raw centrifugal, natural rubber, wheat, palm oil, and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 9 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by rubber, fatty acids oil, palm kernels and cocoa butter.

MYANMAR



Land Use 2008	Total area: 65 352 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 17.9%
Population 2008	Total population: 49 563 thousand
	Agricultural population: 67.77%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$686.2 million
	Exports: US\$470.7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 438 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 16%

Myanmar has borders on the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and is located between Bangladesh and Thailand. It has central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands. Natural resources are petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas and hydropower. Main agricultural products are rice, sugar cane, vegetables, dry beans and fresh fruits. According to official data, agriculture (including forestry and fishing) remains by far the biggest sector, accounting for 59.1 percent of current-price GDP in 2008, and employing close to 67.8 percent of the workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 6.2 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, prepared food, beverage, wheat, and coffee extracts. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 3.5 percent annually. Dry beans are the major agricultural export followed by sesame seeds, chick peas, maize, and dried fruit.

PHILIPPINES



Land Use 2008	Total area: 29 817 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 34.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 90 348 thousand
	Agricultural population: 34.72%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$166 909 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 890
	Agricultural GDP: 14.9% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$5 620.7 million
	Exports: US\$3 079.9 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 518 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 15%

The Philippines is one of the world's largest archipelagos; with more than 7 100 islands, it extends 1 900 km north to south and 1 100 km east to west. The land is mostly mountainous with coastal lowlands. The Philippines has extensive fishing resources (both marine and inland) and large deposits of mineral and energy resources, such as petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver and gold, and timber. Reflecting its varied resource endowments, physical and human, the economy is diversified. Rice and coconut production continue to dominate the agricultural sector. Other main agricultural products include sugar cane, rice, coconuts, bananas and maize. About 34.9 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The share of agriculture in total GDP has declined as the sector contributed only about 16.9 percent of the total GDP in 2008. Reflecting this trend, agricultural exports currently account for less than 6 percent of the country's foreign earnings. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 7.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Milled paddy rice is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat, cake of soya beans, dry skimmed milk, and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 6.6 percent. Bananas and coconut oil are the country's two major agricultural exports. The country also exports pineapples, prepared fruits, canned pineapples, and desiccated coconut.

THAILAND



Land Use 2008	Total area: 51 089 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 36.9%
Population 2008	Total population: 67 386 thousand
	Agricultural population: 42.66%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$272 428.5 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 670
	Agricultural GDP: 11.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$5 164.6 million
	Exports: US\$17 903.9 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 529 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 16%

Thailand consists of a densely populated central plain; northeastern plateau; mountain range in the west; and a southern isthmus that connects to Malaysia. Natural resources are tin, rubber, natural gas, tungsten, tantalum, timber, lead, fish, gypsum, lignite and fluorite. The Thai economy is export-dependent, with exports accounting for 60 percent of GDP. The agriculture sector accounted for 10.8 percent of GDP in 2008. Approximately 50.1 percent of Thailand's labour force is employed in agriculture. Rice, the dominant agricultural export crop, is irrigated in the Central Plains and in the basins of northern Thailand, but it is rain-fed elsewhere. Thailand remains the world's largest exporter of rice, and in 2007 sold over 9.2 million tonnes of milled paddy rice worth almost US\$3.5 billion. Other agricultural products are sugar cane, rice, cassava, maize, natural rubber, and pineapples. Other agricultural commodities produced in significant amounts include fish and fishery products. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 7.5 percent from 1997 to 2007. Soy beans (including cake of soya beans) is the agricultural import, followed by cotton lint, prepared food, wheat, and dry skimmed milk. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at an annual rate of 9.1 percent. Natural rubber and paddy rice are the country's two major agricultural export items. The country also exports canned chicken, prepared foods and refined sugar.

TIMOR-LESTE



Land Use 2008	Total area: 1 487 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 15.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 1 098 thousand
	Agricultural population: 79.96%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$497.9 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 460
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$30.2 million
	Exports: US\$3.2 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 016 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 31%

Timor-Leste is a small mountainous country that is classified among the poorest countries of the world and the poorest in Southeast Asia. Approximately 42 percent of the population of 1.1 million is considered to be below the national poverty line of US\$1.5 per day and 80 percent work in agriculture. GDP is expected to decline further, reflecting the continued effect of the reduced international presence and the adverse impact of the weather on agricultural output. The agricultural economy is dominated by low input/output subsistence agriculture. Important products are maize, cassava, roots and tubers, rice and sweet potatoes. Household food security is highly heterogeneous across districts and the country, although food insecurity is generally a more pronounced problem in rural upland areas. Main agricultural imports include milled paddy rice, refined sugar, dry beans, wheat flour, and prepared fruit. Coffee is the major agricultural export followed by copra, cocoa beans, and spices.

VIET NAM



Land Use 2008	Total area: 31 007 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 30.4%
Population 2008	Total population: 87 096 thousand
	Agricultural population: 64.02%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$90 645 million
	GNI per capita: US\$890
	Agricultural GDP: 22.1% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$4 553.6 million
	Exports: US\$5 636.9 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 769 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 11%

The terrain of Viet Nam varies from mountainous to coastal delta. Natural resources are coal, crude oil, zinc, copper, silver, gold, manganese and iron. Main agricultural products are rice, sugar cane, cassava, vegetables and maize. Measured by employment, Viet Nam is an agrarian society, with around 64 percent of the labour force working in agriculture. Since 1986, when the Sixth Party Congress approved a broad economic reform package called “Doi Moi” (renovation), Viet Nam became one of the fastest growing economies in the world, averaging around 7.2 percent annual GDP growth from 1997 to 2007. Simultaneously, agricultural production doubled, transforming Viet Nam from a net food importer to one of the world’s largest exporters of rice and of commodities such as coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and fisheries products. However, agriculture’s share of economic output declined, falling from 42 percent in 1989 to 20.3 percent in 2007 (as production in other sectors of the economy increased). Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 15.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include soya bean cake, palm oil, wheat, and cotton lint. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 8.5 percent annually. Coffee is the major agricultural export followed by milled paddy rice, cashew nuts, natural rubber, pepper and cassava dried.

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA

AFGHANISTAN



Land Use 2008	Total area: 65 223 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 12.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 27 208 thousand
	Agricultural population: 60.49%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$10 624.1 million
	GNI per capita: US\$370
	Agricultural GDP: 31.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$878.5 million
	Exports: US\$155.7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 1 992 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Afghanistan is a country of rugged mountains and arid plains, which become deserts in the southwest. It has a wealth of natural resources, including extensive deposits of natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromites as well as (semi)precious stones. Agricultural production is constrained by an almost total dependence on erratic winter snows and spring rains for water; irrigation is primitive. The main agriculture products are wheat, cow milk, vegetables and rice. The economy has traditionally been dominated by agriculture, which accounted for 31.6 percent of the GDP at current prices in 2008 and employed around 60.5 percent of the workforce in 2008. Relatively little use is made of machines, chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Years of fleeing left former cultivated lands uncultivated and yields have dropped, leading to persistent food shortages and increasing food imports. Four consecutive recent years of drought brought a food crisis to Afghanistan. Official statistics have been non-existent since the fall of the government in 1992. One of the largest sectors of the economy is opium poppy cultivation and processing, which together with a growing opium trade may account for one-third of the country's GDP. Dried figs, anise and badian, pistachios, raisins, and cotton lint are also exported.

BANGLADESH



Land Use 2008	Total area: 13 017 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 66.8%
Population 2008	Total population: 160 000 thousand
	Agricultural population: 47.29%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$79 554.4 million
	GNI per capita: US\$520
	Agricultural GDP: 19% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$3 951.3 million
	Exports: US\$339.5 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 250 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 27%

The land of Bangladesh is mostly flat, although there are some hilly areas in the northeastern and southeastern regions. Much of the land is intersected by the numerous waterways of the Ganges Delta and the Brahmaputra River. The annual flooding of the land provides rich alluvial soils. Natural resources are natural gas, fertile soil and water. Around 75 percent of the planted crop area is devoted to rice crops which can be harvested three times a year in many areas thanks to fertile soil and ample water supply. Other agriculture products are sugar cane, potatoes, goat milk, fresh vegetables and bananas. Bangladesh's predominantly agricultural economy accounted for 19 percent of the total GDP in 2008, depending heavily on an erratic monsoonal cycle with periodic flooding and drought. Most Bangladeshis, 47.3 percent of the total workforce, earn their living from agriculture. Population pressure continues to place a severe burden on productive capacity, creating a food deficit, especially of wheat. Foreign assistance and commercial imports fill the gap. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 8.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include cotton lint, palm oil, wheat, soya bean oil, sugar, and milled paddy rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 7.9 percent annually. Jute is the country's major agricultural export, followed by fresh vegetables, tobacco leaves, nuts and cotton waste.

BHUTAN



Land Use 2008	Total area: 3 839 400 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 4.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 687 thousand
	Agricultural population: 92.87%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$1 283.4 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 900
	Agricultural GDP: 18.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$12.8 million
	Exports: US\$7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Bhutan, one of the world's smallest and least developed countries, is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna; 84 percent of the total land is forest. Natural resources are timber, hydropower, gypsum, and calcium carbide. The economy is closely aligned with India through strong trade and monetary links and dependence on India's financial assistance. Although poor in terms of income per head, poverty is less evident than in most countries of similar income levels. The economy of Bhutan is based on agriculture, mainly subsistence farming, animal husbandry and forestry, providing the main livelihood to over 92.8 percent of the workforce and contributing 18.7 percent of GDP in 2008. However, the main growth in the sector is a result of forestry and cash-crop production. Increasing self-sufficiency is a major target of the Government. Main agricultural products are rice, maize, potatoes, cow milk, and oranges. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 4.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include milled paddy rice, barley beer and natural rubber. Over the same period, agricultural exports have decreased at 9 percent annually. Oranges are the country's major agricultural export followed by orange juice, non alcoholic beverages, and ice waters.

INDIA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 297 319 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 56.9%
Population 2008	Total population: 1 181 412 thousand
	Agricultural population: 49.31%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$1 159 170.8 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 040
	Agricultural GDP: 17.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$7 773.6 million
	Exports: US\$16 747.9 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 301 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 21%

The terrain of India varies from the Himalayas to flat river valleys. Natural resources are coal, iron ore, manganese, mica, bauxite, chromite, thorium, limestone, barite, titanium ore, diamonds and crude oil. About 55.4 percent of India's labour force works in agriculture which, with forestry and fishing, accounts for around 17.5 percent of GDP. However, the majority of landholdings are farmed at subsistence level, and many farming families live below the poverty line. India has some of the lowest human development indicators in the world, particularly in rural areas. At the other end of the scale, India also has a large number of highly qualified professionals, as well as several internationally established industrial groups. Main agriculture products are sugar cane, paddy rice, wheat, buffalo milk and cow milk. With the introduction of high-yield crop varieties and new fertilizing and irrigation techniques, the so-called Green Revolution, India has been self-sufficient in food since the mid-1970s. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, soya bean oil, dry peas, wheat, cashew nuts, and dry bean. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 10.9 percent annually. Milled paddy rice is the major agricultural export followed by cotton lint, soya bean cake, buffalo meat, sugar and maize.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)



Land Use 2008	Total area: 162 855 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 11.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 73 312 thousand
	Agricultural population: 22.43%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$286 057.9 million
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP: 10.2% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$4 202.6 million
	Exports: US\$1 235.4 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 3 042 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

The terrain of Iran mostly consists of desert and mountains. Natural resources are petroleum, natural gas and some mineral deposits. Main agriculture products are wheat, cow milk, sugar cane, sugarbeet, tomatoes, potatoes, watermelons, barley, grapes, and rice paddy. Historically an agricultural society, Iran achieved significant industrialization and economic modernization by the 1970s, but the economy slowed dramatically until after the end of the war with Iraq. The oil sector's share of GDP declined from 30-40 percent in the 1970s to 10-20 percent, mainly as a result of war damage to production facilities; oil revenue still provides a substantial portion of export earnings. State investment, large-scale irrigation schemes and wider production of export-based agricultural items such as dates, flowers and pistachios made agriculture Iran's fastest growing sector over much of the 1990s. Production was reduced significantly by severe drought from 1999-2001, leading to heavy losses in livestock and cereal production. After a strong recovery Iran appears within reach of food self-sufficiency. Agriculture remains one of the largest employers, accounting for about 22.5 percent of all jobs and 10.2 percent of GDP. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 2.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Maize is the main agricultural import, followed by soya bean oil, palm oil, milled paddy rice, sugar raw centrifugal, and soybeans. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 8.2 percent annually. Pistachios, raisins, dates, wheat, fruit juice, and spices are the main agricultural exports.

MALDIVES



Land Use 2008	Total area: 30 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 26.7%
Population 2008	Total population: 305 thousand
	Agricultural population: 20%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$1 261.3 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 640
	Agricultural GDP: 6.2% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$175 million
	Exports: US\$0 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 676 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 7%

The 1 190 islands of the Maldives are scattered over a vast area of the Indian Ocean (90 000 square kilometres), complicating transport, especially in rough seas, and making service delivery to the unevenly distributed and widely dispersed population living on 198 islands very expensive. Marine resources are the main natural endowment, with economic activities concentrated on fishing and tourism. There are no inland fisheries and no aquaculture in the Maldives. Fishing operations take place in offshore, coastal and reef waters. A small internal market (many island communities depend on a single source of income (fishing)), scarcity of jobs and very limited agricultural opportunities add to the complexity of development challenges. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 7.7 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include milled paddy rice, wheat flour, dry whole milk, cigarettes, and wine. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 22.4 percent annually. Hides is the major agricultural export followed by prepared food.

NEPAL



Land Use 2008	Total area: 14 335 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 17.3%
Population 2008	Total population: 28 810 thousand
	Agricultural population: 93.02%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$12 614.9 million
	GNI per capita: US\$400
	Agricultural GDP: 33.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$345 million
	Exports: US\$144.7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 349 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 16%

Nepal is located between China and India and has eight of the world's ten highest peaks. The mountains, hills and terai comprise 35 percent, 42 percent and 23 percent of the country's land area, respectively. Around 93 percent of the economically active population live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming. Agriculture accounts for about 33.7 percent of the total GDP. Timber is one of Nepal's main natural resources, but the area under forest has declined to under 25 percent over the past three decades due to overexploitation. The country's other natural resources include quartz, water, hydropower, lignite, copper, cobalt, and iron ore. The country's main agricultural production includes paddy rice, sugar cane, vegetables, potatoes, maize and wheat. The country's industrial activity mainly involves the processing of agricultural produce including jute, sugar cane, tobacco, and grain. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 3.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include milled paddy rice, cotton lint, mustard seed, and apples. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 10.2 percent annually. Nepal's main exports include hydrogenated oils, non-alcoholic beverages and tea.

PAKISTAN



Land Use 2008	Total area: 77 088 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 27.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 176 952 thousand
	Agricultural population: 43.6%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$164 539.2 million
	GNI per capita: US\$950
	Agricultural GDP: 20.4% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$3 722.9 million
	Exports: US\$2 025.2 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 251 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 26%

Pakistan is located in southern Asia and is bordered by India in the east, China in the northeast, Afghanistan in the north and northwest, Iran in the southwest and the Arabian Sea to the south. The size of the annual cotton crop, the bulk of it grown in Punjab province, is a crucial barometer of the health of the overall economy since it accounts for a sizeable share of export earnings. Natural resources are arable land, natural gas, limited petroleum, substantial hydropower potential, coal and iron ore. Main agriculture products are sugar cane, wheat, buffalo milk, cow milk, paddy rice, cottonseed and maize. In 2008, agriculture accounted for 20.4 percent of GDP and provided employment to 39.9 percent of the labour force. It supplies most of the country's food, but is also the source of raw materials for major domestic industries, especially for cotton products. Two fundamental problems that trouble the agricultural sector are: an excessive dependence on a cotton crop highly susceptible to adverse weather conditions and pest damage; and the food import bill, which is rising rapidly despite a steady increase in crop, livestock, and fruit production. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 6 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include palm oil, cotton lint, rapeseed, and refined sugar. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 7.8 percent annually. Milled paddy rice is the main export followed by wheat flour, wheat, and hydrogenated oils.

SRI LANKA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 6 271 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 35.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 20 061 thousand
	Agricultural population: 43.89%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$40 564.7 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 780
	Agricultural GDP: 13.4% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$1 601.1 million
	Exports: US\$1 202.2 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 392 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 19%

The terrain of Sri Lanka consists of coastal plains in the northern third of the country; with hills and mountains in south-central Sri Lanka which rise as high as 2 133 metres. Natural resources are limestone, graphite, mineral sands, gems and phosphate. Sri Lanka's economy is highly dependent on domestic trade. The main agriculture products are paddy rice, coconut, sugar cane, plantains, tea and cassava. The plantation sector produces the three main export crops—tea, rubber and coconut—of which only tea has the potential for any real increase in output. Sri Lanka is the world's leading tea exporter, and second only to the Philippines in the export of desiccated coconut and natural rubber. Paddy rice dominates the non-plantation agricultural sector and accounts for one-fifth of total agricultural output, rendering it an important determinant of agricultural growth. Although yields have improved continuously, high production costs are a drawback. Agriculture has lost its relative importance in the Sri Lankan economy in recent decades. It accounts for 13.4 percent of GDP and provides employment to 43.1 percent of the working population. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 6.2 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include wheat, palm oil, dry whole milk, sugar, and lentils. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 1.9 percent annually. Tea is the main export followed by hydrogenated oils, natural rubber, cinnamon and wheat flour.

CENTRAL ASIA

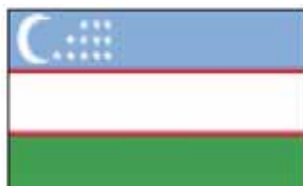
KAZAKHSTAN



Land Use 2008	Total area: 269 970 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 8.4%
Population 2008	Total population: 15 521 thousand
	Agricultural population: 16.25%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$133 441.6 million
	GNI per capita: US\$6 160
	Agricultural GDP: 5.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$2 266.7 million
	Exports: US\$2 147.6 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 3 359 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Kazakhstan borders many countries and has coastlines on the Aral Sea and the Caspian Sea. Its terrain extends east to west from the Caspian Sea to the Altay Mountains and north to south from the plains of Western Siberia to the oasis and desert of Central Asia. Oil, gas and mineral exports are key to its economic success and have attracted billions of US\$ in foreign investment since the early 1990s. Kazakhstan has significant deposits of coal, iron, copper, zinc, uranium and gold. Kazakhstan is the sixth-largest producer of grain in the world; livestock is another important agricultural commodity. Agricultural land occupies 22.8 million hectares while permanent pastures occupy more than 185 million hectares (68.6 percent of the total land area). Chief livestock products are dairy goods, leather, meat, and wool. The country's major agricultural products include wheat, cow milk, barley, potatoes, tomatoes and watermelons. Agriculture accounts for over 5.7 percent of the GDP and accommodates 14.5 percent of the whole workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 17 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include sugar, prepared food, chocolate products, sugar raw centrifugal, pastry, and barley beer. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 9.9 percent annually. Wheat exports are a major source of hard currency; other agricultural exports are wheat flour, cotton lint, barley and watermelons.

UZBEKISTAN



Land Use 2008	Total area: 42 540 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 10.9%
Population 2008	Total population: 27 191 thousand
	Agricultural population: 22.58%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$27 934 million
	GNI per capita: US\$910
	Agricultural GDP: 21.4% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$483.6 million
	Exports: US\$1 404.3 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 525 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 11%

The terrain of Uzbekistan consists of various regions: flat-to-rolling sandy desert with many dunes; broad, flat, intensely irrigated river valleys along Amu Darya and Syr Darya; a shrinking Aral Sea; and semiarid grasslands surrounded by mountainous Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan in the east. Uzbekistan was one of the poorest republics of the former Soviet Union. The economy is based primarily on agriculture and agricultural processing; much of its population is engaged in cotton farming in small rural communities. Uzbekistan is a major producer and the world's second largest exporter of cotton (roughly 70 percent of total agricultural exports). It is also a major producer of gold with the largest open-pit gold mine in the world and has substantial deposits of copper, strategic minerals, gas and oil. Annual real GDP growth in 1997–2007 was estimated at 5.6 percent. Agriculture and the agro-industrial sector contributed more than 21.4 percent to Uzbekistan's GDP in 2008. Uzbekistan also produces significant amounts of wheat, cow milk, cotton seed and tomatoes. Agricultural productivity is low, with many farmers focusing on producing fruits and vegetables on small plots of land. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 3.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include wheat flour, refined sugar, milled paddy rice, and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have also increased at 0.9 percent annually. Cotton lint is the main export followed by grapes, tomatoes, and fruit fresh.

EAST ASIA

CHINA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 932 748 900 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 13.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 1 344 919 thousand
	Agricultural population: 62%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$4 560 949.6 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 084.4
	Agricultural GDP: 12.1% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$59 236 million
	Exports: US\$32 161.4 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 974 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 10%

China is the world's fourth largest country; its terrain is mostly mountains, high plateaus and deserts in the west; and plains, deltas, and hills in the east. China is endowed with various natural resources including coal (the world's largest production volume), iron ore, petroleum, natural gas, mercury, tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, magnetite, aluminum, lead, zinc and uranium. In late 1978 the Chinese leadership began moving the economy from a sluggish, centrally planned economy to a more market-oriented system. In 2007, with its 1.33 billion people but a GDP of 3 206 billion, China stood as the third-largest economy in the world after the United States and Japan. Agriculture is the most important economic activity, providing a livelihood for over 62 percent of the labour force for the country with the world's largest population. Main agricultural products are rice, maize, vegetables, sugar cane and wheat. The country also produces pork and fish. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 13.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Soybeans are the main imported agricultural commodity, followed by palm oil, cotton lint, natural rubber and soybean oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown by 8.1 percent annually. Prepared food, apple juice, prepared fruit, prepared vegetables, maize, garlic, and chicken meat are the main agricultural exports.

DPR KOREA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 12 041 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 24.1%
Population 2008	Total population: 23 819 thousand
	Agricultural population: 24.56%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$610.1 million
	Exports: US\$7.7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 146 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 33%

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea occupies the northern half of the Korean peninsula; it borders China and Russian Federation to the north and the Republic of Korea across the demilitarized zone. Mountains, uplands and forests cover 75-80 percent of the total area, leaving barely less than 25 percent to cultivable plains and lowlands, mostly in the west, plus a strip along the eastern coast. DPR Korea is well endowed with a range of minerals: coal, lead, tungsten, zinc, graphite, magnesite, iron ore, copper, gold and pyrites. Agriculture cooperatives were created in the mid-1950s and with the use of modern technology doubled harvests between 1966 and 1984. Yields have since fallen. Only a few areas are suited to agriculture and the drive for food self-sufficiency in hilly terrain led to terracing and soil exhaustion. Since 1995, natural disasters have affected agriculture virtually every year with varying degrees of severity. Imports of much needed agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, pesticides, plastic sheeting, spare parts for machinery, tires for tractors and trucks, and fuel have been limited. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 1 percent from 1997 to 2007 while exports declined by 16 percent over the same period. Milled paddy rice is the main agricultural import, followed by soya bean cake, wheat flour, natural rubber, soya bean oil, and cotton lint. Dry beans, mushrooms and truffles are the main agricultural exports.

MONGOLIA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 155 356 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 0.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 2 641 thousand
	Agricultural population: 19.05%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$5 257.6 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 670
	Agricultural GDP: 21.1% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$250.1 million
	Exports: US\$232 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 254 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 26%

Almost 93 percent of Mongolia's area is pasture or desert wasteland of varying usefulness; and 6.5 percent is forested. Camels, horses, cattle, sheep and goats are raised in pasture lands. The severe continental climate restricts other agricultural activities. Water is scarce, and the growing season lasts no more than 100 days. Land quality is also adversely affected by desertification (which affects 30 percent of pasture), and by overgrazing (especially by goats). Mongolia is rich in minerals, with oil reserves and deposits of other ores such as coal, copper, molybdenum, iron, phosphates, tin, nickel, zinc, wolfram, fluorspar, gold and uranium. Rapid political changes in 1990–91 marked the beginning of efforts to develop a market economy, but these efforts were complicated and disrupted by the dissolution and continuing deterioration of the economy of the former Soviet Union. Mongolian agriculture, which traditionally relies on nomadic, livestock-based agriculture, accounts for 21.1 percent of 2008 GDP and sustains livelihood for about 19.1 percent of the workforce. GDP growth fell from 3.2 percent in 1999 to 1.3 percent in 2000 as a result of the loss of millions of livestock in bad weather and natural disasters. Main agricultural products are cow milk, potatoes, wheat, goat milk and sheep meat. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 12.3 percent from 1997 to 2007. Wheat flour, wheat, and cigarettes are the main imported agricultural commodities, followed by chocolate product, sugar, and prepared foods. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased by 4.1 percent annually. Combed hair, fine hair, horse meat, wool, and degreased cattle meat are the main agricultural exports.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 9 692 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 18%
Population 2008	Total population: 48 152 thousand
	Agricultural population: 5.21%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$929 120.9 million
	GNI per capita: US\$21 530
	Agricultural GDP: 2.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$14 894.7 million
	Exports: US\$2 586.8 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 3 074 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Approximately 70 percent of Korea's land area is mountainous and hilly with wide coastal plains in the west and south. Natural resources are limited and include coal, tungsten, iron ore, limestone, kaolinite and graphite. Main agricultural products are rice paddy, vegetables, cabbages, cow milk, dry onions, tangerines and watermelons. Until the late 1980s the manufacturing industry accounted for a rising share of GDP, for example, nearly one-third in 1988, compared with only one-quarter in 1973. There was a fall in the share of agriculture, forestry and fishing, from one-quarter to one-tenth, over the same 15-year period. Since 1988, the share of manufacturing in GDP has risen to 45 percent whereas that of agriculture has continued to fall to nearly 2.5 percent in 2008. Agriculture employs 5.9 percent of the workforce and over half of Korean farmers are engaged in rice cultivation. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 6.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Maize is the main agricultural import, followed by pork, wheat, soybeans, natural rubber, beef and veal, prepared food and soya bean cake. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased by 4.6 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, refined sugar, alcoholic beverages and pastry are the main agricultural exports.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS



Land Use 2008	Total area: 24 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 12.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 20 thousand
	Agricultural population: 30%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$26 million
	Exports: US\$1.2 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Cook Islands consists of two groups of islands (13 inhabited and two uninhabited) extending over 2 million square kilometres, about half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. The North Cook Islands are atolls while the South Cook Islands are volcanic and comparatively fertile. The waters surrounding the Cook Islands are believed to contain substantial reserves of manganese, cobalt and other metals. The islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965 residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. Economic development is hindered by the isolation of the country from foreign markets, the limited size of domestic markets, lack of natural resources, periodic devastation from natural disasters, and inadequate infrastructure. Key economic activities are tourism, pearl farming and the newly emerging fishing sector. Agriculture provides the economic base with major exports made up of copra and citrus fruit. Manufacturing activities are limited to fruit processing, clothing and handicrafts. The agriculture sector employed 25 percent of the workforce in 2008. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Prepared food is the country's main agricultural import, followed by chicken meat, barley beer, and beef preparations. Over the same period, agricultural exports (mainly fruit juices) have increased 21.8 percent annually.

FIJI ISLANDS



Land Use 2008	Total area: 1 827 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 13.8%
Population 2008	Total population: 844 thousand
	Agricultural population: 36.61%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$3 589.7 million
	GNI per capita: US\$4 010
	Agricultural GDP: 15.1% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$244.5 million
	Exports: US\$290.5 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 3 033 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

The Fiji Island group, located about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand, is an archipelago of 332 islands endowed with forest, mineral and fish resources. It is one of the most developed of the Pacific Island economies, but Fiji still has a large subsistence sector. Natural resources are timber, fish, gold, copper, offshore oil potential and hydropower. Sugar exports and a growing tourist industry (300 000 to 400 000 tourists annually) are the major sources of foreign exchange. Sugar processing makes up one-third of industrial activity. Agriculture (sugar cane, coconuts, taro, cassava and cow milk) and fishing remain important, accounting for about 20 percent of GDP in the 1990s, but declining to 15.1 percent by 2007. Sugar is still the most important crop, although its proportion of agricultural GDP fell from 46 percent in 1994 to 15.1 percent in 2007. Timber and fish (mainly tuna) have become increasingly important in recent years. Sugar, ice waters, and pastry are also exported. Other crops include taro, wheat flour, pineapples and other tropical fruits. Agricultural imports increased at an annual rate of 7.3 percent from 1997 to 2007 while agricultural exports grew 5.1 percent annually. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by sheep meat, dry whole milk, and husked rice.

KIRIBATI



Land Use 2008	Total area: 81 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 42%
Population 2008	Total population: 97 thousand
	Agricultural population: 22.68%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$136.6 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 040
	Agricultural GDP: 27.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$69.5 million
	Exports: US\$3.3 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 893 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Kiribati consists of three main island groups scattered over an expanse of ocean roughly halfway between Hawaii and Australia. The three main groupings are the Gilbert Islands, Phoenix Islands, and Line Islands. Kiribati has little or no soil, and rainfall is variable, giving only limited opportunities for agricultural development. The greatest development potential lies in the exploitation of marine resources within the 200-mile exclusive economic zone. Covering about 3 million square kilometres, it is one of the world's largest fishing zones. The per capita GDP of about US\$830 makes it one of the poorest countries in the world. Phosphates had been profitably exported from Banaban Island since the turn of the century, but the deposits were exhausted in 1979. The economy now relies heavily on income from abroad, from the sale of fishing licenses, development assistance, worker remittances and tourism. Given its limited domestic resources, the country depends on imports for most of its basic food needs as well as manufactured goods. Most islanders engage in subsistence activities ranging from fishing to the growing of food crops like bananas, breadfruit and papaya. Kiribati's principal trading partner is Australia. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 13.7 percent from 1997 to 2007. Coffee is the main agricultural import, in addition to palm oil, coffee roasted, and prepared beef. In the same period, agricultural exports grew 2.4 percent annually. The leading export is copra, which accounts for about two-thirds of export revenue. Other exports include coconuts.

MARSHALL ISLANDS



Land Use 2008	Total area: 18 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 55.6%
Population 2008	Total population: 61 thousand
	Agricultural population: 22.95%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$158.4 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 270
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$0 million
	Exports: US\$2.6 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Marshall Islands are comprised of 29 atolls and five major islands, which form two parallel groups—the “Ratak” (sunrise) chain and the “Ralik” (sunset) chain, containing 29 coral atolls, and a total of 1 152 islands and islets. Natural resources are marine resources, including mariculture and deep seabed minerals. The economy is heavily dependent on payments from the United States of America (more than 80 percent of government revenue) and foreign aid from a variety of sources. Declining tourism and income from the sale of fishery rights has held GDP growth to an average of 1% over the past decade. The main agriculture product is copra (dried coconut meat); taro and breadfruit are subsistence crops. Subsistence farming is the main economic activity. Soil quality is generally poor, but fruit and vegetables, coconuts, pandanus taro, and breadfruit are produced for local consumption. The country's export base is narrow, with copra and coconut accounting for the bulk of exports. A wide variety of goods, including foodstuffs, machinery, petroleum products, beverages and tobacco are imported.

MICRONESIA, FED. STATES OF



Land Use 2008	Total area: 70 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 27.9%
Population 2008	Total population: 110 thousand
	Agricultural population: 23.64%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$257.7 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 460
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$20.1 million
	Exports: US\$0.1 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) consists of 607 islands extending 1 800 miles across the archipelago of the Caroline Islands east of the Philippines. The four constituent island groups are Yap, Chuuk, Pohnpei and Kosrae. The economy is heavily dependent on foreign aid with the United States of America, accounting for most of the total official development assistance from all sources which total about US\$115 million a year. The fishing industry is highly important. Foreign commercial fishing fleets pay over US\$20 million annually for the right to operate in FSM territorial waters (nearly 30 percent of domestic budgetary revenue). The tourist industry is present but has been hampered by a lack of infrastructure. Farming is mainly subsistence, and its importance is declining. The principal crops are coconuts, cassava, fresh vegetables, sweet potatoes and bananas. Copra, sunflowers, and coconuts are the major exports. The main agriculture imports are coffee, palm oil, and prepared food.

NAURU



Land Use 2008	Total area: 2 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 20%
Population 2008	Total population: 10 thousand
	Agricultural population: 20%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$2.2 million
	Exports: n.a.
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Nauru is a small oval-shaped island in the western Pacific Ocean, located just 42 kilometres south of the Equator. It is one of three great phosphate rock islands in the Pacific Ocean and its economy depends almost entirely on declining phosphate deposits. The island is surrounded by a coral reef, exposed at low tide and dotted with pinnacles. The reef is bounded seaward by deep water, inside by a sandy beach. The only parts of the island suitable for agriculture are the narrow coastal strip and the area surrounding the inland Buada Lagoon. Coconut and pandanus palms grow around the lagoon. Nauru now lacks money to perform many of the basic functions of government. There is a small amount of agricultural production for domestic consumption but most food, like all other necessities, has to be imported. Owing to porous soil and uncertain rainfall, production is limited to small quantities grown by individuals for home consumption. A few food crops are grown on the inland plateau. Fishing is popular and provides a limited amount of food although commercial fishing is underdeveloped. The main agriculture imports are fresh vegetables, prepared food, pig meat, barley beer, wheat flour, and refined sugar.

NIUE



Land Use 2008	Total area: 26 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 15.4%
Population 2008	Total population: 2 thousand
	Agricultural population: 0%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$1.4 million
	Exports: US\$0.5 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Niue is one of world's largest coral islands and is located in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Tonga. Its terrain is steep limestone cliffs along the coast and central plateau. Main natural resources are fish and arable land. Niue is self-governing in free association with New Zealand since 1974. The economy suffers from the typical island problems of geographic isolation, few resources, and a small population. The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistence gardening, although some cash crops are grown for export. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 10.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. Chicken meat, pastry, and prepared food are the main agricultural imports, followed by prepared beef and non-alcoholic beverage. Agricultural exports are very limited (US\$530 000 in 2007) and consists mainly of fruit juices, bananas and natural honey.

PALAU



Land Use 2008	Total area: 46 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 6.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 20 thousand
	Agricultural population: 25%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$180.7 million
	GNI per capita: US\$8 630
	Agricultural GDP: 3.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: n.a.
	Exports: n.a.
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Republic of Palau consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines. The islands of Palau constitute part of the Caroline Islands chain. About 70 percent of the Palauan population lives in the capital city of Koror on Koror Island. Its terrain varies from the mountainous main island to smaller, reef-rimmed coral islands. Palau has among the highest living standards in the Pacific, with GDP per capita standing at around US\$8 200 in 2007. However, rapid population growth and a stagnant economy have seen per capita incomes fall over the last five years and income disparities widen. Tourism and the service sectors are Palau's main industries contributing almost 81 percent of GDP and employing about three-quarters of the workforce. Agriculture is mainly on a subsistence level employing 20 percent of the workforce and contributing only 3.5 percent to GDP in 2007. The principal crops are coconuts, root crops and bananas.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 45 286 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2%
Population 2008	Total population: 6 577 thousand
	Agricultural population: 73.91%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$8 239 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 040
	Agricultural GDP: 33.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$303.7 million
	Exports: US\$564.1 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 408 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a group of islands including the eastern half of the island of New Guinea. Its terrain is mostly mountainous, with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills; less than one-third of the total land area is suitable for cultivation. Forests and woodland cover almost two-thirds of PNG's land area. PNG has rich natural resources including gold, copper, silver, oil and natural gas. Mineral deposits, mostly copper and gold, account for nearly two-third of export earnings. The country is endowed with abundant forest and fishery resources. Agriculture is the country's important economic activity, providing a livelihood for 70.7 percent of the population and accounting for about 33.6 percent of the total GDP in 2008. Main agricultural products include bananas, fresh fruits, coconuts, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and palm oil. Agricultural imports have grown by 2.5 percent per annum from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include milled paddy rice, sheep meat, wheat, and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown by 0.3 percent annually. Palm oil, coffee and cocoa beans are the country's three major agricultural exports.

SAMOA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 283 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 22.3%
Population 2008	Total population: 179 thousand
	Agricultural population: 28.49%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$523.4 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 820
	Agricultural GDP: 10.8% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$49.1 million
	Exports: US\$4.4 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 878 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Samoa consists of the two large islands of Upolu and Savai'i and seven small islets and is located about halfway between Hawaii and New Zealand. Its terrain is mountainous with a narrow coastal plain. The economy is based on agriculture, with subsistence farming being the primary economic activity. The primary sector – agriculture, forestry and fishing – employs nearly one-third of the labour force and produces approximately 11.6 percent of GDP. A large percentage of the workforce engages in subsistence agriculture. The main food crops are coconuts, bananas, taro (coco yam), tropical fruits, pineapples and mangoes. Tourism is also significant. The government is seeking to improve productivity in agriculture through improved farming systems and by planting species such as hybrid coconuts. There has been a substantial expansion of the fishing industry in recent years but there has been a recent decline of fish stocks in the area. Fresh fish accounted for over half of total export earnings. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 10.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Coffee is the country's main imported agricultural commodity, followed by chicken meat, sheep meat, prepared food, and wheat flour. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 0.5 percent annually. Fruit juices, barley beer, coconuts, taro, and copra are the country's main agricultural exports.

SOLOMON ISLANDS



Land Use 2008	Total area: 2 799 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2.7%
Population 2008	Total population: 511 thousand
	Agricultural population: 68.49%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$644.9 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 010
	Agricultural GDP: 36% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$54.8 million
	Exports: US\$28.7 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 434 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 10%

The Solomon Islands form an archipelago in the Southwest Pacific about 1 900 kilometres northeast of Australia. The terrain ranges from ruggedly mountainous islands to low-lying coral atolls. The Solomon Islands stretch for over 1 450 kilometres southeast from Papua New Guinea across the Coral Sea to Vanuatu. Natural resources are forests, fish, agricultural land, marine products, and gold. Main agriculture products are coconuts, sweet potatoes, taro (coco yam), palm oil, yams and fresh fruits. About 68.6 percent of the islands' labour force is engaged in subsistence farming and fishing. Forests and woodland cover 75 percent of the total land area, which explains why the logging industry is the dominant sector within the economy. Coconut products are traditionally the main agricultural output. Other important cash crops and exports include copra and palm oil. Tourism, particularly diving, is an important service industry for the Solomon Islands. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 11.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. Milled paddy rice is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat, prepared food, and refined sugar. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined at 10 percent annually. Palm oil, copra, cocoa beans, and coconut oil are the main agricultural exports.

TONGA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 72 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 37.5%
Population 2008	Total population: 104 thousand
	Agricultural population: 27.88%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$278.2 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 690
	Agricultural GDP: 25.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$51.8 million
	Exports: US\$4.4 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Tonga is an oceanic archipelago about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. It has a small, open economy with a narrow export base in agricultural goods. Coconuts, pumpkins, cassava, sweet potatoes, fresh vegetables and yams are the main crops, and agricultural exports make up the bulk of total exports. The country must import a high proportion of its food, mainly from New Zealand. Tourism is the second largest source of hard currency earnings following remittances. The country remains dependent on external aid and remittances from Tongan communities overseas to offset its trade deficit. Agriculture accounted for around 25.6 percent of real GDP in 2008. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 7.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Sheep meat are the main agricultural imports, followed by chicken meat, cigarettes, and non-alcoholic beverage. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined at 1.4 percent annually. Pumpkins, yams, vegetables products, taro, and coconuts are the main agricultural exports.

TUVALU



Land Use 2008	Total area: 3 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 60%
Population 2008	Total population: 10 thousand
	Agricultural population: 30%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$3.4 million
	Exports: US\$0 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: n.a. kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Tuvalu consists of a densely populated, scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil, located about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia. The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence farming and fishing are the primary economic activities. Less than 1 000 tourists, on average, visit Tuvalu annually. The cash economy depends largely on remittances from citizens working abroad (many as merchant seamen) and government spending. Government finances are supported by foreign aid and the Tuvalu Trust Fund, a publicly owned investment vehicle established in 1987, with capital mainly provided by Australia (about one-third), the United Kingdom and New Zealand, with contributions from Japan and the Republic of Korea. Chicken meat is the country's main agricultural import followed by pastry, prepared beef, and refined sugar.

VANUATU



Land Use 2008	Total area: 1 219 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 11.9%
Population 2008	Total population: 234 thousand
	Agricultural population: 31.62%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$589.6 million
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP: 14.3% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$40.6 million
	Exports: US\$18.4 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 722 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 7%

Vanuatu is a "Y" shaped archipelago that comprises 80 islands northeast of Sydney, Australia and southwest of Honolulu. The two largest islands, Espiritu Santo (or Santo) and Malakula, account for nearly one-half of the total land area. They are volcanic, with sharp mountain peaks, plateaus and narrow coastal plains. Natural resources are forests, agricultural land and marine resources. Main agriculture products are coconuts, roots and tubers, bananas, fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, and cow milk. The economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture and services, mostly those associated with tourism and Vanuatu's status as an offshore financial centre. About 31.4 percent of the population is engaged in agricultural activities and most depends on subsistence agriculture, with the agricultural sector as a whole accounting generally for around 14.3 percent of real GDP in 2008. The services sector normally accounts for around two-thirds of GDP. Agricultural activities range from subsistence farming to smallholder farming of coconuts and other cash crops. Coconut oil is by far the most important cash crop (making up more than 50 percent of the country's exports), followed by timber, beef and cocoa. Kava root extract exports also have become important. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 6.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Milled paddy rice is the main agricultural import, followed by pastry, wheat flour, prepared foods, and cigarettes. Over the same period, agricultural exports have decreased at 1.3 percent annually. Coconut oil, copra, vegetables products, cocoa beans, and beef and veal are the main agricultural exports.

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA



Land Use 2008	Total area: 768 230 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 5.8%
Population 2008	Total population: 21 074 thousand
	Agricultural population: 4.02%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$1 015 217.3 million
	GNI per capita: US\$40 240
	Agricultural GDP: 2.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$7 757.7 million
	Exports: US\$23 642.5 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 3 186 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

Australia has an abundance of mineral resources and of land suitable for agriculture. Its terrain is varied, but generally low-lying. Urban centres occupy a relatively small proportion of the continent, and the population is concentrated in a narrow strip along the eastern seaboard. Around 5.8 percent of the land is arable or used for agricultural purposes, and 21.3 percent is occupied by forests. Australia has substantial reserves of economically important minerals: lead, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, ilmenite, rutite and zircon, and uranium reserves. At the beginning of the 1950s agriculture accounted for about 25 percent of Australia's GDP, but in 2008 agriculture (including forestry and fishing) accounted for only 2.5 percent of GDP. Although mining and agriculture are small in terms of Australia's GDP, they account for a large share of exports. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 10.5 percent from 1997 to 2007. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by alcoholic beverages, wine, barley beer, pastry, and cheese. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 4.5 percent annually. Wheat, beef and veal, barley, mutton and lamb, and cotton lint are the main agricultural exports.

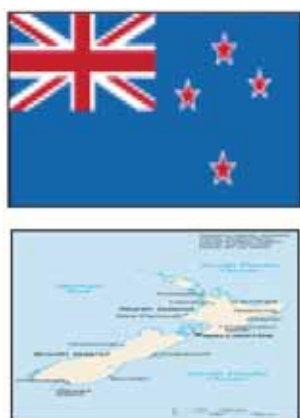
JAPAN



Land Use 2008	Total area: 36 450 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 12.7%
Population 2008	Total population: 127 293 thousand
	Agricultural population: 2.4%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$4 910 840 million
	GNI per capita: US\$38 130
	Agricultural GDP: 1.4% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$46 042.2 million
	Exports: US\$2 273.4 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 2 806 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

The Japanese archipelago, which includes some 7 000 islands, stretches for around 3 000 km from north to south through several climatic zones. Some 70 percent of Japan's landmass is mountainous terrain that is essentially uninhabitable, so the residual areas are used intensively. Japan has few natural resources and a negligible amount of mineral resources and fish. The main agriculture products are paddy rice, cow milk, sugar beets, fresh vegetables, potatoes, hen eggs and cabbages. Only 13 percent of Japan's land is suitable for cultivation. With per hectare crop yields among the highest in the world, Japan maintains an overall agricultural self-sufficiency rate of about 50 percent on fewer than 4.7 million cultivated hectares. Japan normally produces a slight surplus of rice but imports large quantities of wheat, sorghum and soybeans. Manufacturing has been the mainstay of Japan's economy since the 1960s and today accounts for just 28 percent of GDP. Although in economic terms agriculture is becoming less important (accounting for 1.4 percent of GDP in 2007 and employing 2.5 percent of the workforce), it remains influential in politics due to the electoral system. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 2.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Maize is the main agricultural import, followed by pork, cigarettes, beef and veal, and natural rubber. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased at 2.9 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, pastry, non-alcoholic beverage, and apples are the main agricultural exports.

NEW ZEALAND



Land Use 2008	Total area: 26 331 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2%
Population 2008	Total population: 4 230 thousand
	Agricultural population: 7.9%
GDP/GNI 2008	Total GDP: US\$129 940.3 million
	GNI per capita: US\$27 830
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2007	Imports: US\$2 597.9 million
	Exports: US\$13 481.9 million
Nutrition 2005-2007	Per capita DES: 3 150 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

New Zealand is comprised of two main islands (the North and South Islands) and smaller outlying islands in the southwest Pacific Ocean. New Zealand has a mild and temperate climate which is well suited to pastoral agriculture and horticulture (about half of the total land area), with an additional 31.2 percent covered by forest. Terrain is highly varied, from snowcapped mountains to lowland plains. Natural resources are timber, natural gas, iron, sand and coal. Agriculture products are cow milk, potatoes, Kiwi fruit, barley, apples, and wheat. New Zealand is heavily dependent on trade - particularly in agricultural products - to drive growth. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors employ nearly 8.1 percent of the workforce. Leading agricultural exports include meat, dairy products, forest products, fruits and vegetables, fish and wool. Grasslands farming is the basis of its agricultural system since around half of its total land area is used for pastoral farming. Wheat, barley and peas are the major arable crops and are grown mainly in the Canterbury region. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9.6 percent from 1997 to 2007 and reached US\$2.6 billion in 2007. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by wine, pastry, alcoholic beverages, wheat, and chocolate products. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased by 8.7 percent annually. Pastry, dry whole milk, sheep meat, beef and veal, and dry skimmed milk are the main agricultural exports.

