

# SELECTED INDICATORS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 1998-2008





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# SELECTED INDICATORS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 1998-2008



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
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OCTOBER 2009

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## FOREWORD

This document is the twenty-fifth 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 1997-2007, except some tables that also provide information for 2008. Most tables show two types of information: annual figures for 1997, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 and the average annual growth rate for the period 1997-2007. 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 a table reporting the status of organic farming and a new table showing production and trade of biofuels in the region. A section on country profiles precedes the tables.

Member countries in the region are shown under two groups: "Developing countries/transition economies" and "Developed countries". 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. Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan have been excluded as these countries are considered part of the Europe and Central Asia region since 2008.

For almost all commodity tables, data are mainly retrieved from the FAO computerized data bases, especially FAOSTAT, or from the FAO Yearbooks. These data are based on information supplied by member countries. Other sources of data are cited.

The previous edition of 'Selected Indicators 1996-2006' drew on data from a new FAOSTAT system which was under development at the time. The current edition reverts to the old FAOSTAT system and is consistent with earlier issues of this publication. In particular, it uses classifications and methodologies, including those used for the compilation of food balance sheets, which are consistent with earlier publications which we hope will meet the needs of our primary users.

Many members have substantially revised statistics for earlier years or have provided estimates for 2007. 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 least squares exponential growth method.

Various units of FAO, especially the Statistics Division, have cooperated with the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in the preparation of this publication. This collaboration is duly acknowledged.



He Changchui  
Assistant Director-General and  
FAO Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

Bangkok, October 2009

## SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

<b>*</b>	Unofficial figure
<b>F</b>	FAO estimate
<b>P</b>	Partner data
<b>T</b>	Trend calculation
<b>-</b>	Data not available
<b>MT</b>	Metric tonne
<b>Ha</b>	Hectare
<b>Kg</b>	Kilogram
<b>kg/ha</b>	Kilogram per hectare
<b>CUM</b>	Cubic metre

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

For crop yields and all subregional 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 (2007)	Total area (17 652 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (22.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (14 197) Agricultural population (67.7%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$8 350 million) GNI per capita (US\$600 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (31.9%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$565.4 million) Exports (US\$68.4 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 180 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (25%)

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 31.9 percent GDP in 2007 and employing 67.7 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 5.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include cigarettes, milled paddy rice, palm oil and cotton lint. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 4.3 percent annually. Rubber is the major agricultural export followed by maize, soybeans, tobacco and milled paddy rice.

#### INDONESIA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (181 157 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (20.7%)
Population (2006)	Total population (228 864 000) Agricultural population (40.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$432 817 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 010 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (13.8%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$8 633.0 million) Exports (US\$17 678.8 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 450 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (16%)

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 44.3 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The agricultural sector contributed 13.8 percent of the total GDP in 2007. Main agricultural products are rice, sugar cane, cassava, coconuts, palm oil and maize. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 6.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include wheat, cotton lint, soybeans (including cakes), dry skim milk, feed supplements and maize. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 11.2 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by rubber, palm kernels, cocoa beans, coffee and coconut oil.

## **LAO PDR**



Land Use (2007)	Total area (23 080 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (5.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (5 759 000) Agricultural population (75.4%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$4 108 million) GNI per capita (US\$750 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (41.8%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$201.4 million) Exports (US\$39.1 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 330 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (19%)

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 75.4 percent of the workforce and produces about 41.8 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, cassava, and sweet potatoes. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 8.7 percent from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include beverages, prepared food, milled paddy rice, dried fruit and sugar. Over the same period, agricultural exports have expanded 8.4 percent annually. Coffee is the major agricultural export followed by maize, buffalo and cattle.

## **MALAYSIA**



Land Use (2007)	Total area (32 855 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (23.1%)
Population (2006)	Total population (26 114 000) Agricultural population (13.8%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$186 719 million) GNI per capita (US\$6 970 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (10.2%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$8 932.3 million) Exports (US\$17 672.7 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 870 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 10.2 percent in 2007. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 7.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include oil palm, cocoa beans, maize, wheat, natural rubber, sugar and soya beans. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 9.2 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by rubber, fatty acids oil, palm kernels and cocoa butter.

## MYANMAR



Land Use (2007)	Total area (65 352 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (17.9%)
Population (2006)	Total population (48 379 000) Agricultural population (68.3%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (57.2% in 2001)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$686.2 million) Exports (US\$470.8 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 420 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (17%)

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 57.2 percent of current-price GDP in 2007, and employing close to 68.3 percent of the workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 7.2 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, cigarettes, prepared food, tobacco products, wheat and beverages. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 3.8 percent annually. Dry beans are the major agricultural export followed by sesame seeds, milled paddy rice, rubber, cattle and maize.

## PHILIPPINES



Land Use (2007)	Total area (29 817 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (33.5%)
Population (2006)	Total population (86 264 000) Agricultural population (35.8%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$144 062 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 890 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (14.1%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$5 620.7 million) Exports (US\$3 079.9 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 510 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 and maize. About 35.9 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The share of agriculture in total GDP has declined as the sector contributed only about 14.1 percent of the total GDP in 2007. 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 8.3 percent from 1997 to 2007. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by soybeans (including the cake of soya beans) and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 5.5 percent. Coconut oil and bananas are the country's two major agricultural exports. The country also exports desiccated coconut, cigarettes and canned pineapples.

## THAILAND



Land Use (2007)	Total area (51 089 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (37.1%)
Population (2006)	Total population (63 444 000) Agricultural population (44.2%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$245 351 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 840 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (11.4%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$5 164.6 million) Exports (US\$17 903.9 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 510 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (17%)

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 11.4 percent of GDP in 2007. Approximately 51.7 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, maize, cassava and natural rubber. Other agricultural commodities produced in significant amounts include fish and fishery products. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 5.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Cotton lint is the main agricultural import, followed by soybeans (including the cake of soya beans), dry skim milk and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at an annual rate of 7.5 percent. Natural rubber and paddy rice are the country's two major agricultural export items. The country also exports natural rubber, canned chicken, prepared foods and refined sugar.

## TIMOR-LESTE



Land Use (2007)	Total area (1 487 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (16.0%)
Population (2006)	Total population (1 114 000) Agricultural population (81.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$395 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 460 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$30.2 million) Exports (US\$3.2 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 160 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (23%)

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 81 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 dry skim milk, milled paddy rice, maize and macaroni. Coffee is the major agricultural export followed by copra, spices and cocoa beans.

## **VIET NAM**



Land Use (2007)	Total area (31 007 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (30.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (86 206 000) Agricultural population (64.9%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$68 643 million) GNI per capita (US\$890 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (20.3%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$4 553.6 million) Exports (US\$5 637.0 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 680 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (13%)

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 64.9 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 18.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include soya bean cake, cotton lint, cigarettes and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 9.5 percent annually. Milled paddy rice is the major agricultural export followed by coffee, natural rubber, cashew nuts, pepper and tea.

## (SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA)

### AFGHANISTAN



Land Use (2007)	Total area (65 223 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (13.3%)
Population (2006)	Total population (26 088 000) Agricultural population (64.9%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$7 308 million in 2005) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (36.1%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$878.6 million) Exports (US\$155.8 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 36.1 percent of the GDP at current prices in 2007 and employed around 64.9 percent of the workforce in 2006. Relatively little use is made of machines, chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Years of fighting 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. Fruit and nuts, wool, cotton, hides and pelts are also exported.

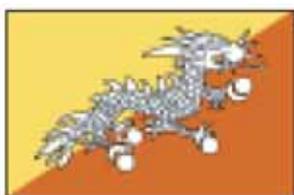
### BANGLADESH



Land Use (2007)	Total area (13 017 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (64.9%)
Population (2006)	Total population (155 991 000) Agricultural population (49.8%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$68 415 million) GNI per capita (US\$520 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (19.2%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$3 951.4 million) Exports (US\$339.6 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 240 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (26%)

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 garlic. Bangladesh's predominantly agricultural economy accounted for 19.2 percent of the total GDP in 2007, depending heavily on an erratic monsoonal cycle with periodic flooding and drought. Most Bangladeshis, 49.8 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 11.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include wheat, palm oil, rice, refined sugar, cotton lint and soya bean oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 8.6 percent annually. Jute is the country's major agricultural export, followed by tobacco leaves, fresh vegetables, tea and sugar.

## BHUTAN



Land Use (2007)	Total area (3 839 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (4.0%)
Population (2006)	Total population (649 000) Agricultural population (65.3%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$1 096 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 900 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (20.9%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$12.9 million) Exports (US\$7.0 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Prevalence of undernourishment (NA)

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 93.6 percent of the workforce and contributing 20.9 percent of GDP in 2007. 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 and cow milk. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 6.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include rice, barley beer and mustard seed oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have decreased at 9.3 percent annually. Non-alcoholic beverages are the country's major agricultural export followed by oranges, orange juice and wheat flour.

## INDIA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (297 319 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (57.0%)
Population (2006)	Total population (1 151 751 000) Agricultural population (50.8%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$1 176 890 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 070 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (18.1%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$7 773.6 million) Exports (US\$16 747.9 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 330 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (22%)

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 57 percent of India's labour force works in agriculture which, with forestry and fishing, accounts for around 18.1 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 11.7 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, soya bean oil, cashew nuts, cotton lint, sugar and pulses. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 11.5 percent annually. Milled paddy rice is the major agricultural export followed by soya bean cake, cashew nuts, tea and wheat.

## IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)



Land Use (2007)	Total area (162 855 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (11.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (70 270 000) Agricultural population (23.7%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$286 058 million) GNI per capita (US\$3 540 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (10.2%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$4 202.6 million) Exports (US\$1 235.4 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (3 100 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, potatoes, tomatoes, rice paddy, barley and grapes. 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 23.8 percent of all jobs and 10.2 percent of GDP. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 2.3 percent from 1997 to 2007. Soya bean oil is the main agricultural import, followed by maize, soya bean cake, rice and cigarettes. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 3.6 percent annually. Pistachios, raisins, spices and soya bean oil are the main agricultural exports.

## MALDIVES



Land Use (2007)	Total area (30 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (40.0%)
Population (2006)	Total population (300 000) Agricultural population (21.7%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$1 055 million) GNI per capita (US\$3 630 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$175 million) Exports (US\$0.0 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 650 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 8.3 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main agricultural imports include milled paddy rice, cigarettes, dry whole milk and wheat flour. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 22.3 percent annually. Fish meal is the major agricultural export followed by alcoholic beverages.

## NEPAL



Land Use (2007)	Total area (14 335 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (17.3%)
Population (2006)	Total population (27 641 000) Agricultural population (80.9%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$10 316 million) GNI per capita (US\$400 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (33.6%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$345.1 million) Exports (US\$144.7 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 420 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 92.9 percent of the economically active population live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming. Agriculture accounts for about 33.6 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 5.1 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include wool, tobacco and pulses. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 9.0 percent annually. Nepal's main exports include hydrogenated oils, non-alcoholic beverages and spices.

## PAKISTAN



Land Use (2007)	Total area (77 088 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (28.9%)
Population (2006)	Total population (160 943 000) Agricultural population (47.7%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$142 893 million) GNI per capita (US\$980 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (20.6%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$3 722.9 million) Exports (US\$2 025.2 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 330 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (23%)

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 and maize. In 2007, agriculture accounted for 20.6 percent of GDP and provided employment to 44 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 6.6 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include palm oil, cotton lint, tea and rapeseed. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 9.2 percent annually. Milled paddy rice is the main export followed by hydrogenated oils, cotton lint and molasses.

## SRI LANKA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (6 463 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (29.7%)
Population (2006)	Total population (19 207 000) Agricultural population (44.5%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$32 346 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 790 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (11.7%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$1 601.2 million) Exports (US\$1 202.3 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 350 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (21%)

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 onions. 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 11.7 percent of GDP and provides employment to 43.7 percent of the working population. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 6.5 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include wheat, dry whole milk, sugar, palm oil and soya bean cake. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 1.1 percent annually. Tea is the main export followed by natural rubber, cinnamon and desiccated coconut.

## (CENTRAL ASIA)



## KAZAKHSTAN

Land Use (2007)	Total area (269 970 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (8.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (15 314 000) Agricultural population (17.2%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$104 853 million) GNI per capita (US\$6 140 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (6.1%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$2 266.7 million) Exports (US\$2 147.6 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (3 190 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 6.1 percent of the GDP and accommodates 15.3 percent of the whole workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 14.3 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include sugar, prepared food chocolate products, pastry and tea. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 9.4 percent annually. Wheat exports are a major source of hard currency; other agricultural exports are cotton lint, barley and refined sugar.

## UZBEKISTAN



Land Use (2007)	Total area (42 540 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (10.9%)
Population (2006)	Total population (26 981 000) Agricultural population (23.8%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$22 308 million) GNI per capita (US\$910 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (23.3%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$483.7 million) Exports (US\$1 404.3 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 470 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (13%)

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 23.3 percent to Uzbekistan's GDP in 2007. 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 4.2 percent from 1997 to 2007. Main imported agricultural commodities include milled paddy rice, sugar, tea and buttermilk. Over the same period, agricultural exports have also declined at 3.2 percent annually. Cotton lint is the main export followed by grapes, wheat and tomatoes.

## (EAST ASIA)

### CHINA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (929 208 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (16.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (1 328 474 000) Agricultural population (63.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$3 205 507 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 770 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (11.1%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$59 236.1 million) Exports (US\$32 161.5 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 980 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 63.2 percent of the labour force for the country with the world's largest population. Main agricultural products are rice, maize, vegetables and sweet potatoes. The country also produces pork and fish. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 7.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Soybeans are the main imported agricultural commodity, followed by cotton lint, palm oil, wheat and soybean oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown by 5.3 percent annually. Prepared food, prepared fruit, prepared vegetables, chicken meat and tea are the main agricultural exports.

### DPR KOREA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (12 041 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (24.9%)
Population (2006)	Total population (23 708 000) Agricultural population (25.9%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$610.2 million) Exports (US\$7.8 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 160 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (32%)

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 2.8 percent from 1997 to 2007 while exports declined by 23.0 percent over the same period. Milled paddy rice is the main agricultural import, followed by soybean, wheat, soya bean cake and maize. Mushrooms, straw, nuts and raw silk are the main agricultural exports.

## MONGOLIA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (155 356 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (0.5%)
Population (2006)	Total population (2 605 000) Agricultural population (20.3%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$3 930 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 680 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (23.0%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$250.2 million) Exports (US\$232.0 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 210 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (29%)

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 1990-1991 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 23 percent of 2007 GDP and sustains livelihood for about 20.3 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 12.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Wheat flour, chocolate products and wheat are the main imported agricultural commodities, followed by prepared foods and cigarettes. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased by 7.2 percent annually. Fine goat hair, fine animal hair, combed hair, nuts and wool are the main agricultural exports.

## REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (9 692 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (18.4%)
Population (2006)	Total population (48 050 000) Agricultural population (6.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$969 795 million) GNI per capita (US\$21 530 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (3.0%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$14 894.8 million) Exports (US\$2 586.9 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (3 040 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, pig meat and tangerines. 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 3.0 percent in 2007. Agriculture employs 6.8 percent of the workforce and over half of Korean farmers are engaged in rice cultivation. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 4.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Maize is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat, soybeans, cotton lint, prepared food and cattle hides. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased by 3.6 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and vegetables are the main agricultural exports.

## (PACIFIC ISLANDS)

### COOK ISLANDS



Land Use (2007)	Total area (24 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (16.7% in 2007)
Population (2006)	Total population (14 000) Agricultural population (28.6%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$26.04 million) Exports (US\$1.27 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 40 percent of the workforce in 2007. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 6.4 percent from 1997 to 2007. Prepared food is the country's main agricultural import, followed by chicken meat and beef preparations. Over the same period, agricultural exports (mainly fruit juices) have increased 9.0 percent annually.

### FIJI ISLANDS



Land Use (2007)	Total area (1 827 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (13.8%)
Population (2006)	Total population (833 000) Agricultural population (37.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$3 431 million) GNI per capita (US\$3 930 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (15.1%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$244.58 million) Exports (US\$290.58 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (3 010 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 and cassava) 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. Breakfast cereals, ginger and coconut oil are also exported. Other crops include bananas, vegetables, pineapples and other tropical fruits. Agricultural imports increased at an annual rate of 5.8 percent from 1997 to 2007 while agricultural exports grew 4.2 percent annually. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by mutton and lamb, husked rice and dry whole milk.

## KIRIBATI



Land Use (2007)	Total area (81 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (45.7%)
Population (2006)	Total population (94 000) Agricultural population (24.5%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$78 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 000 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (3.4% in 2006)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$69.58 million) Exports (US\$3.40 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 840 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 18.7 percent from 1997 to 2007. Sugar is the main agricultural import, in addition to prepared beef, wheat flour and tobacco products. In the same period, agricultural exports grew 1.2 percent annually. The leading export is copra, which accounts for about two-thirds of export revenue. Other exports include seaweed and fish.

## MARSHALL ISLANDS



Land Use (2007)	Total area (18 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (55.6%)
Population (2006)	Total population (58 000) Agricultural population (24.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$149 million) GNI per capita (US\$3 270 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (10.4% in 2001)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (NA) Exports (NA)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 (2007)	Total area (70 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (29.3%)
Population (2006)	Total population (111 000) Agricultural population (24.3%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$236 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 340 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (NA) Exports (NA)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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. Fish, bananas and black pepper are the major exports. The main agriculture imports are chicken meat, milled paddy rice, prepared beef, barley beer and pig meat.

## NAURU



Land Use (2007)	Total area (2 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (0.0%)
Population (2006)	Total population (10 000) Agricultural population (20.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$2.25 million) Exports (NA)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 prepared beef, pig meat, sugar, wheat flour, barley beer, dry whole milk, mutton and lamb.

## NIUE



Land Use (2007)	Total area (26 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (23.1%)
Population (2006)	Total population (2 000) Agricultural population (0.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$1.47 million) Exports (US\$0.53 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 7.5 percent from 1997 to 2007. Chicken meat and pastry are the main agricultural imports, followed by prepared beef and barley beer. Agricultural exports are very limited (US\$530 000 in 2007) and consists mainly of coco yams, bananas and fruit juices.

## PALAU



Land Use (2007)	Total area (46 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (6.5%)
Population (2006)	Total population (20 000) Agricultural population (25.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$164 million) GNI per capita (US\$8 650 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (3.5%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (NA) Exports (NA)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 22.2 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 (2007)	Total area (45 286 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (1.9%)
Population (2006)	Total population (6 202 000) Agricultural population (74.2%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$6 259 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 010 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (35.5%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$303.78 million) Exports (US\$564.15 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 71.0 percent of the population and accounting for about 35.5 percent of the total GDP in 2007. Main agricultural products include bananas, fresh fruits, coconuts, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and palm oil. Agricultural imports have grown by 3.0 percent per annum from 1997 to 2007. The main agricultural imports include milled paddy rice, mutton and lamb, wheat and husked rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown by 0.6 percent annually. Palm oil, coffee and cocoa beans are the country's three major agricultural exports.

## SAMOA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (283 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (29.3%)
Population (2006)	Total population (185 000) Agricultural population (29.7%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$525 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 780 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (11.6%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$49.14 million) Exports (US\$4.4 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 820 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, prepared food, mutton and lamb, and wheat flour. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 5.7 percent annually. Prepared fruit, prepared food, coconut oil and fruit juices are the country's main agricultural exports.

## **SOLOMON ISLANDS**



Land Use (2007)	Total area (2 799 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (2.7%)
Population (2006)	Total population (484 000) Agricultural population (70.9%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$388 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 180 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (33.5%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$54.82 million) Exports (US\$28.7 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 460 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (9%)

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 (cocoyam), palm oil, yams and fresh fruits. About 70.7 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 9.8 percent from 1997 to 2007. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by tobacco products, sugar, wheat and wheat flour. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined at 8.0 percent annually. Palm oil, copra, coconut oil and cocoa beans are the main agricultural exports.

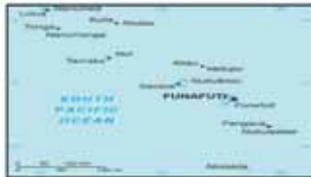
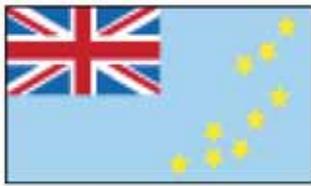
## **TONGA**



Land Use (2007)	Total area (72 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (37.5%)
Population (2006)	Total population (100 000) Agricultural population (30.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$253 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 560 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (27.5%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$51.84 million) Exports (US\$4.5 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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 27.5 percent of real GDP in 2007. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 8.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Mutton and lamb are the main agricultural imports, followed by wheat flour and chicken meat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined at 5.2 percent annually. Pumpkins, squash and gourds, and vanilla beans are the main agricultural exports.

## TUVALU



Land Use (2007)	Total area (3 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (66.7%)
Population (2006)	Total population (10 000) Agricultural population (30.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (NA)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$3.43 million) Exports (US\$0.0 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (NA) Proportion of undernourishment (NA)

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, rice and prepared beef. Copra and fish are the main agricultural exports.

## VANUATU



Land Use (2007)	Total area (1 219 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (8.6%)
Population (2006)	Total population (221 000) Agricultural population (33.0%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$452 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 330 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (14.7% in 2006)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$40.69 million) Exports (US\$18.5 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 740 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (6%)

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 33 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 14.7 percent of real GDP in 2006. 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 7.0 percent from 1997 to 2007. Milled paddy rice is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat flour, pastry, cigarettes and prepared foods. Over the same period, agricultural exports have decreased at 3.2 percent annually. Coconut oil, copra, beef and veal, and cocoa beans are the main agricultural exports.

## (DEVELOPED COUNTRIES)

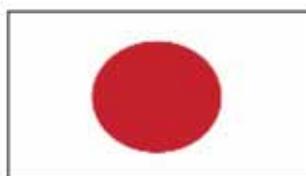
### AUSTRALIA



Land Use (2007)	Total area (768 230 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (5.8%)
Population (2006)	Total population (20 530 000) Agricultural population (4.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$820 974 million) GNI per capita (US\$40 350 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (2.4%)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$7 757.8 million) Exports (US\$23 642.5 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (3 070 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 2007 agriculture (including forestry and fishing) accounted for only 2.4 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 10.6 percent from 1997 to 2007. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by alcoholic beverages, pig meat and cheese. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 3.4 percent annually. Beef and veal, wheat, wine, wool, barley, mutton and lamb, and cotton lint are the main agricultural exports.

### JAPAN



Land Use (2007)	Total area (36 450 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (12.8%)
Population (2006)	Total population (127 953 000) Agricultural population (2.7%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$4 384 255 million) GNI per capita (US\$38 210 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (1.5% in 2006)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$46 042.3 million) Exports (US\$2 273.4 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	Per capita DES (2 740 kcal/day) Proportion of undernourishment (<5%)

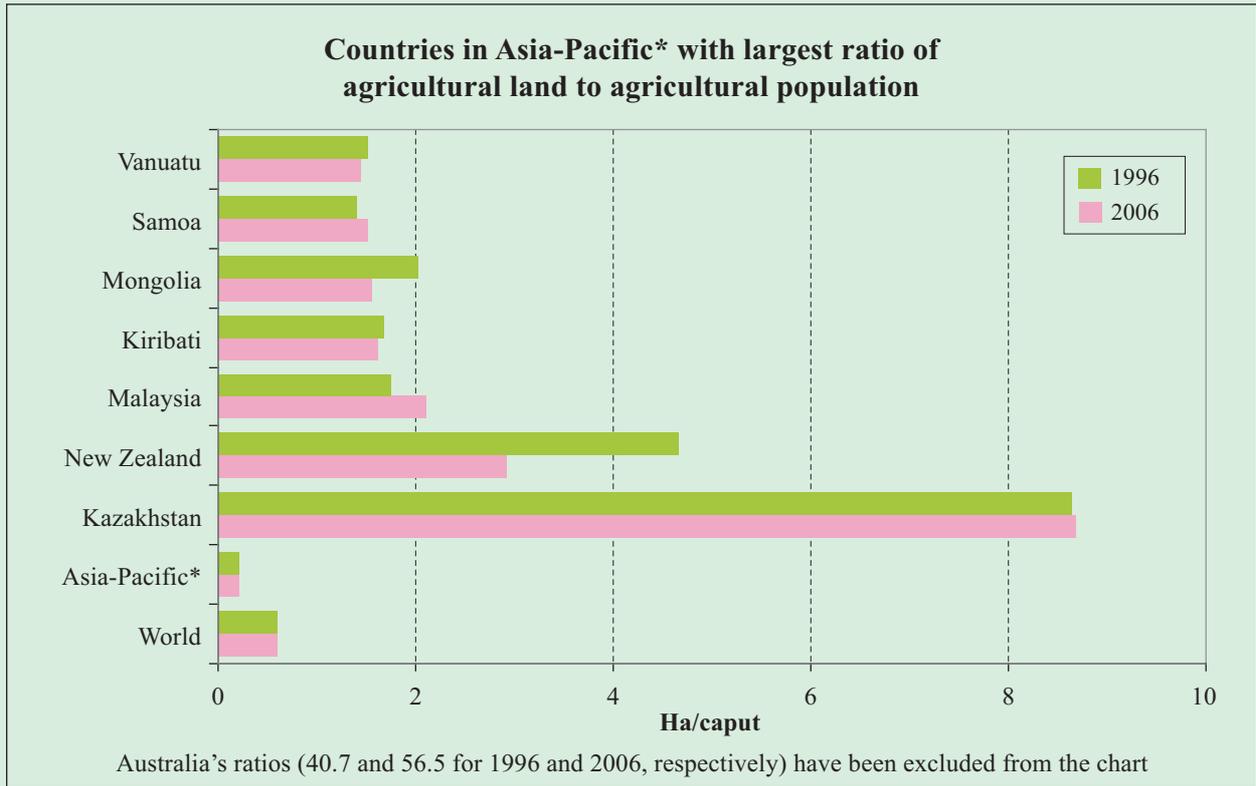
The Japanese archipelago, which includes some 7 000 islands, stretches for around 3 000 km from north to south through several climatic zones. Some 70 percent of Japan's landmass is mountainous terrain that is essentially uninhabitable, so the residual areas are used intensively. Japan has few natural 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 1.5 percent of GDP in 2006 and employing 2.8 percent of the workforce), it remains influential in politics due to the electoral system. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 1.9 percent from 1997 to 2007. Pork is the main agricultural import, followed by maize, cigarettes, beef and veal, soybeans and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports declined at 3.3 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, fruit seeds, wheat flour and pastry are the main agricultural exports.

## NEW ZEALAND



Land Use (2007)	Total area (26 771 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (3.5%)
Population (2006)	Total population (4 140 000) Agricultural population (8.1%)
GDP/GNI (2007)	Total GDP (US\$135 667 million) GNI per capita (US\$27 940 in 2008) Agricultural GDP (6.8% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2007)	Imports (US\$2 598.0 million) Exports (US\$13 481.9 million)
Nutrition (2004-2006)	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, cattle meat, sheep meat, potatoes and kiwi fruit. New Zealand is heavily dependent on trade – particularly in agricultural products – to drive growth. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors employ nearly 8.3 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 8.2 percent from 1997 to 2007 and reached US\$2.6 billion in 2007. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by wine, alcoholic beverages, pastry and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased by 6.7 percent annually. Mutton and lamb, dry whole milk, beef and veal, butter and cheese are the main agricultural exports.



## AGRICULTURAL LAND AND POPULATION





**Table 1. Land use 2007**

Unit: 1 000 ha

Country	Total Land Area	Arable and Permanent Crops Land	Permanent Pasture	Forests and Woodland	Other Land	Land Use Distribution (in %)			
						Arable & Permanent Crops Land	Permanent Pasture	Forests & Woodland	Other Land
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>									
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA</b>									
1 . Cambodia	17 652	3 955 F	1 500 F	10 009	2 188	22.4	8.5	56.7	12.4
2 . Indonesia	181 157	37 500 F	11 000 F	84 752	47 905	20.7	6.1	46.8	26.4
3 . Lao PDR	23 080	1 251 F	878 F	15 986	4 965	5.4	3.8	69.3	21.5
4 . Malaysia	32 855	7 585 F	285 F	20 610	4 375	23.1	0.9	62.7	13.3
5 . Myanmar	65 352	11 678	306	31 289	22 079	17.9	0.5	47.9	33.8
6 . Philippines	29 817	10 000 F	1 500 F	6 847	11 470	33.5	5.0	23.0	38.5
7 . Thailand	51 089	18 950 F	800 F	14 402	16 937	37.1	1.6	28.2	33.2
8 . Timor-Leste	1 487	238 F	150 F	776	323	16.0	10.1	52.2	21.7
9 . Viet Nam	31 007	9 430	642 F	13 413	7 522	30.4	2.1	43.3	24.3
<b>SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA</b>									
10 . Afghanistan	65 223	8 661 F	30 000	808	25 754	13.3	46.0	1.2	39.5
11 . Bangladesh	13 017	8 450 F	600 F	866	3 101	64.9	4.6	6.7	23.8
12 . Bhutan	3 839	155 F	407	3 217	61	4.0	10.6	83.8	1.6
13 . India	297 319	169 500 F	10 400 F	67 760	49 659	57.0	3.5	22.8	16.7
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	162 855	18 549	29 524	11 075	103 707	11.4	18.1	6.8	63.7
15 . Maldives	30	12 F	1 F	1	16	40.0	3.3	3.0	53.7
16 . Nepal	14 335	2 475	1 735 F	3 530	6 595	17.3	12.1	24.6	46.0
17 . Pakistan	77 088	22 300 F	5 000 F	1 816	47 972	28.9	6.5	2.4	62.2
18 . Sri Lanka	6 463	1 920 F	440 F	1 873	2 230	29.7	6.8	29.0	34.5
<b>CENTRAL ASIA</b>									
19 . Kazakhstan	269 970	22 800 F	185 098 F	3 326	58 746	8.4	68.6	1.2	21.8
20 . Uzbekistan	42 540	4 640 F	22 000 F	3 328	12 572	10.9	51.7	7.8	29.6
<b>EAST ASIA</b>									
21 . China	929 208	152 005	400 001	205 406	174 511	16.4	43.0	22.1	18.8
22 . DPR Korea	12 041	3 000 F	50 F	5 933	3 058	24.9	0.4	49.3	25.4
23 . Mongolia	155 356	853 F	115 143	10 087	29 273	0.5	74.1	6.5	18.8
24 . Rep. of Korea	9 692	1 782	58 F	6 251	1 601	18.4	0.6	64.5	16.5
<b>PACIFIC ISLANDS</b>									
25 . Cook Islands	24	4 F	0	16	5	16.7	0.0	64.6	18.8
26 . Fiji Islands	1 827	253 F	175 F	1 000	399	13.8	9.6	54.7	21.8
27 . Kiribati	81	37 F	0	2	42	45.7	0.0	2.7	51.6
28 . Marshall Islands	18	10 F	4 F	0	4	55.6	22.2	0.0	22.2
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	70	21 F	3 F	63	0	29.3	4.3	90.6	0.0
30 . Nauru	2	0	0	0	2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
31 . Niue	26	6 F	1 F	14	5	23.1	3.8	52.7	20.4
32 . Palau	46	3 F	3 F	41	0	6.5	6.5	88.3	0.0
33 . Papua New Guinea	45 286	850 F	190 F	29 159	15 087	1.9	0.4	64.4	33.3
34 . Samoa	283	83 F	3 F	171	26	29.3	1.1	60.4	9.2
35 . Solomon Islands	2 799	76 F	8 F	2 092	623	2.7	0.3	74.8	22.2
36 . Tonga	72	27 F	4 F	4	37	37.5	5.6	5.0	51.9
37 . Tuvalu	3	2 F	0	1	0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0
38 . Vanuatu	1 219	105 F	42 F	440	633	8.6	3.4	36.1	51.9
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2 544 228</b>	<b>519 166</b>	<b>817 951</b>	<b>556 364</b>	<b>653 480</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>32.1</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>25.7</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>									
39 . Australia	768 230	44 530	380 919	163 291	179 490	5.8	49.6	21.3	23.4
40 . Japan	36 450	4 650	0	24 865	6 935	12.8	0.0	68.2	19.0
41 . New Zealand	26 771	932	11 354	8 342	6 143	3.5	42.4	31.2	22.9
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>831 451</b>	<b>50 112</b>	<b>392 273</b>	<b>196 498</b>	<b>192 568</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>3 375 679</b>	<b>569 278</b>	<b>1 210 224</b>	<b>752 862</b>	<b>846 048</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>9 633 436</b>	<b>984 411</b>	<b>2 167 949</b>	<b>3 184 464</b>	<b>3 296 418</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>34.2</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>13 009 115</b>	<b>1 553 689</b>	<b>3 378 173</b>	<b>3 937 326</b>	<b>4 142 466</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>31.8</b>

**Table 2. Agricultural land\***

Unit: 1 000 ha

Country	Total Land Area		Agricultural Land		Agricultural Land as % of Total Land	
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>						
SOUTHEAST ASIA						
1 . Cambodia	17 652	17 652 F	3 830 F	3 955 F	21.7	22.4
2 . Indonesia	181 157	181 157	31 245 F	37 500 F	17.2	20.7
3 . Lao PDR	23 080	23 080	930 F	1 251 F	4.0	5.4
4 . Malaysia	32 855	32 855 F	7 605 F	7 585 F	23.1	23.1
5 . Myanmar	65 354 F	65 352	10 154	11 678	15.5	17.9
6 . Philippines	29 817	29 817 F	9 885 F	10 000 F	33.2	33.5
7 . Thailand	51 089	51 089 F	19 642 F	18 950 F	38.4	37.1
8 . Timor-Leste	1 487	1 487	193 F	238 F	13.0	16.0
9 . Viet Nam	32 549	31 007 F	7 202	9 430	22.1	30.4
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA						
10 . Afghanistan	65 223 F	65 223	8 160 F	8 661 F	12.5	13.3
11 . Bangladesh	13 017	13 017	8 241	8 450 F	63.3	64.9
12 . Bhutan	4 008	3 839	159 F	155 F	4.0	4.0
13 . India	297 319	297 319	170 018	169 500 F	57.2	57.0
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	162 855	162 855	17 832 F	18 549	10.9	11.4
15 . Maldives	30	30	8 F	12 F	26.7	40.0
16 . Nepal	14 300	14 335	2 404 F	2 475	16.8	17.3
17 . Pakistan	77 088	77 088	21 980	22 300 F	28.5	28.9
18 . Sri Lanka	6 463	6 463	1 888	1 920 F	29.2	29.7
CENTRAL ASIA						
19 . Kazakhstan	269 970	269 970 F	26 640 F	22 800 F	9.9	8.4
20 . Uzbekistan	42 540	42 540	4 840 F	4 640 F	11.4	10.9
EAST ASIA						
21 . China	929 207	929 208	134 506	152 005	14.5	16.4
22 . DPR Korea	12 041	12 041	2 700 F	3 000 F	22.4	24.9
23 . Mongolia	155 356 F	155 356 F	1 200 F	853 F	0.8	0.5
24 . Rep. of Korea	9 873	9 873	1 924	1 782	19.5	18.0
PACIFIC ISLANDS						
25 . Cook Islands	24	24	7 F	4 F	29.2	16.7
26 . Fiji Islands	1 827	1 827	265 F	253 F	14.5	13.8
27 . Kiribati	81	81 F	37 F	37 F	45.7	45.7
28 . Marshall Islands	18	18	9 F	10 F	50.0	55.6
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	70	70	22 F	21 F	30.7	29.3
30 . Nauru	2	2	-	-	-	-
31 . Niue	26	26	7 F	6 F	26.9	23.1
32 . Palau	46	46 F	3 F	3 F	6.5	6.5
33 . Papua New Guinea	45 286	45 286 F	787 F	850 F	1.7	1.9
34 . Samoa	283	283 F	90 F	83 F	31.8	29.3
35 . Solomon Islands	2 799	2 799 F	67 F	76 F	2.4	2.7
36 . Tonga	72	72 F	27 F	27 F	37.5	37.5
37 . Tuvalu	3	3	2 F	2 F	66.7	66.7
38 . Vanuatu	1 219	1 219 F	105 F	105 F	8.6	8.6
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2 546 086</b>	<b>2 544 409</b>	<b>494 614</b>	<b>519 166</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
39 . Australia	768 230	768 230	40 100	44 530 F	5.2	5.8
40 . Japan	36 450	36 450	4 949	4 650	13.6	12.8
41 . New Zealand	26 771	26 771	1 603 F	932	6.0	3.5
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>831 451</b>	<b>831 451</b>	<b>46 652</b>	<b>50 112</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>6.0</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>3 377 537</b>	<b>3 375 860</b>	<b>541 266</b>	<b>569 278</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.9</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>9 633 788</b>	<b>9 633 255</b>	<b>979 055</b>	<b>984 411</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>13 011 325</b>	<b>13 009 115</b>	<b>1 520 321</b>	<b>1 553 689</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.9</b>

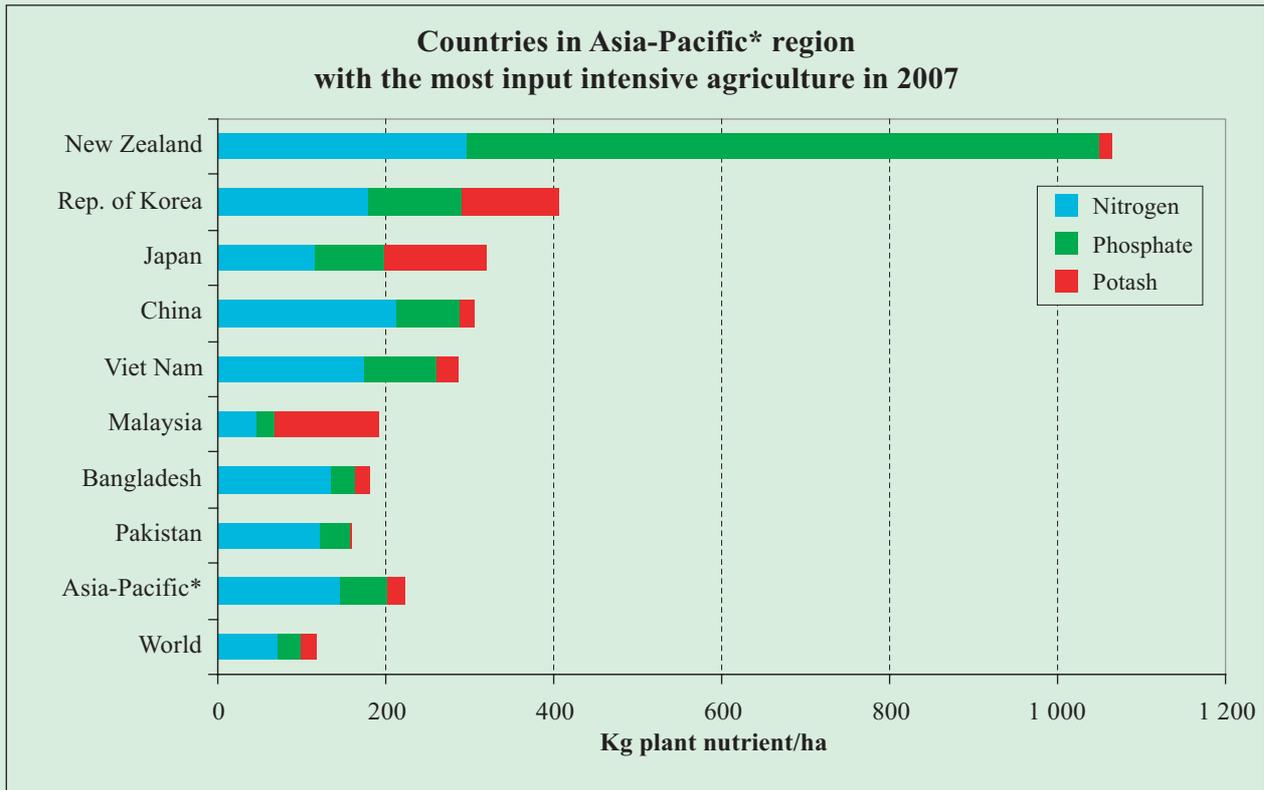
\* "Agricultural Land" as used in this publication refers to "Arable and Permanent Cropped Land", which excludes permanent meadows and pastures, fallow and resulting from shifting cultivation, and land under trees grown for food or timber. Double cropped are counted once.

**Table 3. Agricultural population**

Country	Total Population		Agricultural Population		% Agricultural Population to Total Population	
	1996	2006	1996	2006	1996	2006
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>						
SOUTHEAST ASIA						
1 . Cambodia	11 700	14 197	8 381	9 614	71.6	67.7
2 . Indonesia	200 271	228 864	93 746	91 878	46.8	40.1
3 . Lao PDR	4 808	5 759	3 708	4 345	77.1	75.4
4 . Malaysia	21 125	26 114	4 381	3 614	20.7	13.8
5 . Myanmar	43 713	48 379	31 234	33 040	71.5	68.3
6 . Philippines	70 081	86 264	29 306	30 852	41.8	35.8
7 . Thailand	58 175	63 444	30 342	28 047	52.2	44.2
8 . Timor-Leste	847	1 114	701	903	82.8	81.1
9 . Viet Nam	74 575	86 206	51 406	55 909	68.9	64.9
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA						
10 . Afghanistan	18 983	26 088	12 964	16 937	68.3	64.9
11 . Bangladesh	128 921	155 991	76 808	77 645	59.6	49.8
12 . Bhutan	509	649	334	424	65.6	65.3
13 . India	972 968	1 151 751	540 061	585 179	55.5	50.8
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	63 083	70 270	18 022	16 652	28.6	23.7
15 . Maldives	253	300	79	65	31.2	21.7
16 . Nepal	22 216	27 641	18 067	22 355	81.3	80.9
17 . Pakistan	131 001	160 943	69 202	76 810	52.8	47.7
18 . Sri Lanka	18 234	19 207	8 662	8 547	47.5	44.5
CENTRAL ASIA						
19 . Kazakhstan	15 704	15 314	3 371	2 627	21.5	17.2
20 . Uzbekistan	23 320	26 981	7 102	6 414	30.5	23.8
EAST ASIA						
21 . China	1 232 402	1 328 474	847 351	838 873	68.8	63.1
22 . DPR Korea	22 000	23 708	7 303	6 136	33.2	25.9
23 . Mongolia	2 409	2 605	655	528	27.2	20.3
24 . Rep. of Korea	45 405	48 050	5 116	2 864	11.3	6.0
PACIFIC ISLANDS						
25 . Cook Islands	18	14	7	4	38.9	28.6
26 . Fiji Islands	776	833	325	309	41.9	37.1
27 . Kiribati	78	94	22	23	28.2	24.5
28 . Marshall Islands	51	58	15	14	29.4	24.1
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	108	111	30	27	27.8	24.3
30 . Nauru	10	10	3	2	30.0	20.0
31 . Niue	2	2	1	0	50.0	0.0
32 . Palau	18	20	5	5	27.8	25.0
33 . Papua New Guinea	4 837	6 202	3 830	4 604	79.2	74.2
34 . Samoa	170	185	64	55	37.6	29.7
35 . Solomon Islands	372	484	277	343	74.5	70.9
36 . Tonga	98	100	37	30	37.8	30.0
37 . Tuvalu	10	10	4	3	40.0	30.0
38 . Vanuatu	176	221	70	73	39.8	33.0
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3 189 427</b>	<b>3 626 657</b>	<b>1 872 992</b>	<b>1 925 750</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
39 . Australia	18 291	20 530	898	851	4.9	4.1
40 . Japan	125 816	127 953	6 181	3 457	4.9	2.7
41 . New Zealand	3 715	4 140	344	335	9.3	8.1
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>147 822</b>	<b>152 623</b>	<b>7 423</b>	<b>4 643</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>3 337 249</b>	<b>3 779 280</b>	<b>1 880 415</b>	<b>1 930 393</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>51.1</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>2 464 319</b>	<b>2 813 619</b>	<b>660 339</b>	<b>687 390</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>24.4</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>5 801 568</b>	<b>6 592 899</b>	<b>2 540 754</b>	<b>2 617 783</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>39.7</b>

**Table 4. Agricultural land and population**

Country	Ratio of Agricultural Land to Agricultural Population Unit: ha/caput		Average Annual % change	
	1996	2006	Agricultural Land 1996-2006	Agricultural Population 1996-2006
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>				
SOUTHEAST ASIA				
1 . Cambodia	0.46	0.41	0.3	1.4
2 . Indonesia	0.33	0.41	1.9	-0.2
3 . Lao PDR	0.24	0.28	3.2	1.6
4 . Malaysia	1.74	2.10	0.0	-1.9
5 . Myanmar	0.32	0.34	1.1	0.6
6 . Philippines	0.33	0.32	0.3	0.5
7 . Thailand	0.66	0.67	-0.6	-0.8
8 . Timor-Leste	0.27	0.26	2.2	2.6
9 . Viet Nam	0.14	0.17	3.0	0.8
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA				
10 . Afghanistan	0.63	0.51	0.6	2.7
11 . Bangladesh	0.11	0.11	0.3	0.1
12 . Bhutan	0.48	0.36	-0.3	2.4
13 . India	0.31	0.29	0.0	0.8
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.02	1.10	-0.1	-0.8
15 . Maldives	0.10	0.18	4.1	-1.9
16 . Nepal	0.13	0.11	0.3	2.2
17 . Pakistan	0.31	0.29	0.2	1.0
18 . Sri Lanka	0.22	0.23	0.3	-0.1
CENTRAL ASIA				
19 . Kazakhstan	8.64	8.68	-2.4	-2.5
20 . Uzbekistan	0.68	0.73	-0.3	-1.0
EAST ASIA				
21 . China	0.16	0.18	1.1	-0.1
22 . DPR Korea	0.36	0.49	1.4	1.0
23 . Mongolia	2.02	1.55	-4.7	-1.2
24 . Rep. of Korea	0.38	0.63	-0.8	-12.7
PACIFIC ISLANDS				
25 . Cook Islands	1.00	1.00	-5.4	-5.4
26 . Fiji Islands	0.82	0.82	-0.5	-0.5
27 . Kiribati	1.68	1.61	0.0	0.4
28 . Marshall Islands	0.60	0.71	1.1	-0.7
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	0.72	0.76	-0.5	-1.0
30 . Nauru	0.00	0.00	0.0	-4.0
31 . Niue	6.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
32 . Palau	0.60	0.60	0.0	0.0
33 . Papua New Guinea	0.20	0.18	0.8	1.9
34 . Samoa	1.41	1.51	-0.8	-1.5
35 . Solomon Islands	0.24	0.22	1.1	2.2
36 . Tonga	0.78	0.87	-1.1	-2.1
37 . Tuvalu	0.50	0.67	0.0	-2.8
38 . Vanuatu	1.50	1.44	0.0	0.4
AVERAGE	0.95	0.81		
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>				
39 . Australia	40.65	56.48	2.8	-0.5
40 . Japan	0.81	1.35	-0.7	-5.6
41 . New Zealand	4.66	2.91	-4.9	-0.3
AVERAGE	15.37	20.25		
ASIA-PACIFIC*	0.22	0.22	0.5	0.3
REST OF WORLD	1.68	1.65	0.1	0.4
WORLD	0.60	0.59	0.2	0.3



## AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

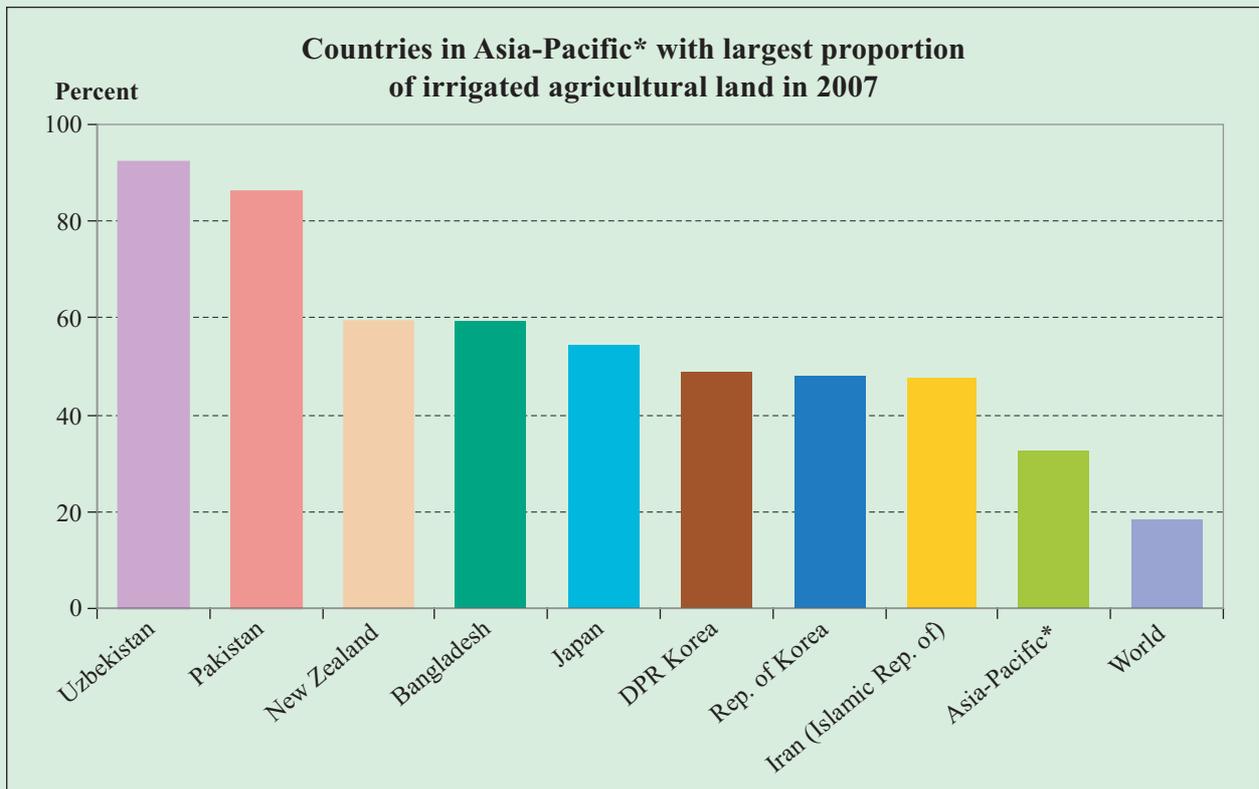




Table 5. Irrigation\*

Unit: 1 000 ha

Country	1997	2004	2005	2006	2007	Annual Growth Rate 1997-2007
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>						
SOUTHEAST ASIA						
1 . Cambodia	275 F	285 F	285 F	285 F	285 F	0.4
2 . Indonesia	4 430 F	4 500 F	4 500 F	4 500 F	4 500 F	0.2
3 . Lao PDR	164	300 F	300 F	300 F	300 F	6.2
4 . Malaysia	365 F	0.0				
5 . Myanmar	1 556	1 960	2 136	2 244	2 250	3.8
6 . Philippines	1 450 F	1 402	1 413	1 428	1 430 F	-0.1
7 . Thailand	4 749	4 986 E	4 986 F	4 986 F	4 986 F	0.5
8 . Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 . Viet Nam	3 000 F	0.0				
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA						
10 . Afghanistan	3 199	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	0.0
11 . Bangladesh	3 751 F	4 817	4 875	4 900 F	5 000 F	2.9
12 . Bhutan	40 F	0.0				
13 . India	55 049	57 300 F	57 300 F	57 300 F	57 300 F	0.4
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	7 329	8 436	8 574	8 715	8 856	1.9
15 . Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 . Nepal	1 135 F	1 168	1 168	1 168	1 168	0.3
17 . Pakistan	17 830	18 760	18 840	19 130	19 200 F	0.7
18 . Sri Lanka	570 F	0.0				
CENTRAL ASIA						
19 . Kazakhstan	3 556 F	0.0				
20 . Uzbekistan	4 281 F	0.0				
EAST ASIA						
21 . China	51 241 F	54 480	55 031	55 753	56 520	1.0
22 . DPR Korea	1 460 F	0.0				
23 . Mongolia	84 F	0.0				
24 . Rep. of Korea	882	870	867	859	855 F	-0.3
PACIFIC ISLANDS						
25 . Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 . Fiji Islands	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	0.0
27 . Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 . Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 . Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 . Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 . Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 . Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-
34 . Samoa	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 . Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 . Tonga	-	-	-	-	-	-
37 . Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 . Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>166 399</b>	<b>175 822</b>	<b>176 833</b>	<b>178 126</b>	<b>179 208</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
39 . Australia	2 380 F	2 402	2 405	2 546	2 550 F	0.7
40 . Japan	2 701 F	2 575	2 556	2 543	2 530	-0.7
41 . New Zealand	285 F	553	555	555 F	555 F	6.9
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>5 530</b>	<b>5 516</b>	<b>5 644</b>	<b>5 635</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>171 765</b>	<b>181 352</b>	<b>182 349</b>	<b>183 770</b>	<b>184 843</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>98 579</b>	<b>101 444</b>	<b>101 449</b>	<b>101 892</b>	<b>101 951</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>270 344</b>	<b>282 796</b>	<b>283 798</b>	<b>285 662</b>	<b>286 794</b>	<b>0.6</b>

\* refers to net irrigated area

**Table 6. Irrigated land as proportion of agricultural land**

Unit: 1 000 ha

Country	Agricultural Land		Irrigated Land		% Irrigated Land to Agricultural Land	
	1997	2007	1997	2007	1997	2007
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>						
SOUTHEAST ASIA						
1 . Cambodia	3 830 F	3 955 F	275 F	285 F	7.2	7.2
2 . Indonesia	31 245 F	37 500 F	4 430 F	4 500 F	14.2	12.0
3 . Lao PDR	930 F	1 251 F	164	300 F	17.6	24.0
4 . Malaysia	7 605 F	7 585 F	365 F	365 F	4.8	4.8
5 . Myanmar	10 154	11 678	1 556	2 250	15.3	19.3
6 . Philippines	9 885 F	10 000 F	1 450 F	1 430 F	14.7	14.3
7 . Thailand	19 642 F	18 950 F	4 749	4 986 F	24.2	26.3
8 . Timor-Leste	193 F	238 F	-	-		
9 . Viet Nam	7 202	9 430	3 000 F	3 000 F	41.7	31.8
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA						
10 . Afghanistan	8 160 F	8 661 F	3 199	3 199 F	39.2	36.9
11 . Bangladesh	8 241	8 450 F	3 751 F	5 000 F	45.5	59.2
12 . Bhutan	159 F	155 F	40 F	40 F	25.2	25.8
13 . India	170 018	169 500 F	55 049	57 300 F	32.4	33.8
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	17 832 F	18 549	7 329	8 856	41.1	47.7
15 . Maldives	8 F	12 F	-	-		
16 . Nepal	2 404 F	2 475	1 135 F	1 168	47.2	47.2
17 . Pakistan	21 980	22 300 F	17 830	19 200 F	81.1	86.1
18 . Sri Lanka	1 888	1 920 F	570 F	570 F	30.2	29.7
CENTRAL ASIA						
19 . Kazakhstan	26 640 F	22 800 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	13.3	15.6
20 . Uzbekistan	4 840 F	4 640 F	4 281 F	4 281 F	88.5	92.3
EAST ASIA						
21 . China	135 371	152 831	51 821 F	57 998	38.3	37.9
22 . DPR Korea	2 700 F	3 000 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	54.1	48.7
23 . Mongolia	1 200 F	853 F	84 F	84 F	7.0	9.8
24 . Rep. of Korea	1 924	1 782	882	855 F	45.8	48.0
PACIFIC ISLANDS						
25 . Cook Islands	7 F	4 F	-	-		
26 . Fiji Islands	265 F	253 F	3 F	3 F	1.1	1.2
27 . Kiribati	37 F	37 F	-	-		
28 . Marshall Islands	9 F	10 F	-	-		
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	22 F	21 F	-	-		
30 . Nauru	-	-	-	-		
31 . Niue	7 F	6 F	-	-		
32 . Palau	3 F	3 F	-	-		
33 . Papua New Guinea	787 F	850 F	-	-		
34 . Samoa	90 F	83 F	-	-		
35 . Solomon Islands	67 F	76 F	-	-		
36 . Tonga	27 F	27 F	-	-		
37 . Tuvalu	2 F	2 F	-	-		
38 . Vanuatu	105 F	105 F	-	-		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>495 479</b>	<b>519 992</b>	<b>166 979</b>	<b>180 686</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>34.7</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
39 . Australia	40 100	44 530 F	2 380 F	2 550 F	5.9	5.7
40 . Japan	4 949	4 650	2 701 F	2 530	54.6	54.4
41 . New Zealand	1 603 F	932	285 F	555 F	17.8	59.5
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>46 652</b>	<b>50 112</b>	<b>5 366</b>	<b>5 635</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.2</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>542 131</b>	<b>570 104</b>	<b>172 345</b>	<b>186 321</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>32.7</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>978 190</b>	<b>983 585</b>	<b>97 999</b>	<b>100 473</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>1 520 321</b>	<b>1 553 689</b>	<b>270 344</b>	<b>286 794</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>18.5</b>

**Table 7. Mineral fertilizers: consumption\***

Country	2002			2007			Annual growth rate 2002-2007		
	1 000 MT			1 000 MT			%		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>									
SOUTHEAST ASIA									
1. Cambodia	7.8 Fb	12.8 Fb	1.0 Fb	0.0 NV	0.0 NV	0.0 NV	-	-	-
2. Indonesia	2 533.1 Fb	327.3 Fb	304.7 Fb	2 460.7 Fb	435.6 Fb	835.6 Fb	-0.3	2.9	10.6
3. Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Malaysia	462.4 Fb	603.7 Fb	603.7 Fb	357.1 Fb	156.2 Fb	947.4 Fb	-2.6	-12.6	4.6
5. Myanmar	3.1 Fb	4.6 Fb	8.4 Fb	33.5 Fb	69.0 Fb	17.4 Fb	26.8	31.1	7.6
6. Philippines	445.2 Fb	227.1 Fb	49.9 Fb	534.9 Fb	120.4 Fb	65.0 Fb	1.9	-6.1	2.7
7. Thailand	1 018.8 Fb	408.2 Fb	273.8 Fb	1 232.6 Fb	477.7 Fb	70.2 Fb	1.9	1.6	-12.7
8. Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Viet Nam	1 150.3 Fb	511.5 Fb	351.0 Fb	1 639.5 Fb	827.1 Fb	232.6 Fb	3.6	4.9	-4.0
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA									
10. Afghanistan	23.4 Fb	2.7 Fb	2.7 Fb	17.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	-3.2	-	-
11. Bangladesh	1 079.1 Qm	321.8 Fb	156.0 Fb	1 131.4 Fb	256.1 Fb	136.8 Fb	0.5	-2.3	-1.3
12. Bhutan	0.0 NV	0.0 NV	0.0 NV	0.8 Qm	0.3 Qm	0.2 Qm	-	-	-
13. India	10 469.2 W	4 029.1 W	1 597.6 Qm	14 418.9 Qm	5 518.1 Qm	2 635.4 Qm	3.3	3.2	5.1
14. Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	835.0 Fb	330.1 Fb	96.9 Fb	884.7 Fb	435.1 Fb	115.8 Fb	0.6	2.8	1.8
15. Maldives	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	1.1	5.8	0.0
16. Nepal	37.3 Fb	18.3 Fb	0.0 Fb	13.6 Fb	7.0 Fb	19.5 Fb	-9.6	-9.1	-
17. Pakistan	2 385.0 Fb	647.4 Qm	10.7 Qm	2 713.3 Qm	816.0 Qm	43.9 Qm	1.3	2.3	15.2
18. Sri Lanka	188.3 Qm	35.2 Fb	61.6 Qm	161.6 Qm	51.1 Qm	77.6 Qm	-1.5	3.8	2.3
CENTRAL ASIA									
19. Kazakhstan	66.4 Fb	54.0 Fb	2.9 Fb	58.7 Fb	54.1 Fb	8.6 Fb	-1.2	0.0	11.5
20. Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ASIA									
21. China	29 041.8 Fb	10 037.5 Fb	5 110.4 Fb	32 382.3 Fb	11 839.3 Fb	2 342.5 Fb	1.1	1.7	-7.5
22. DPR Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23. Mongolia	4.4 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	6.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	3.0	-	-
24. Rep. of Korea	363.4 W	146.3 Qm	180.1 Qm	317.1 Qm	200.3 Qm	208.2 Qm	-1.4	3.2	1.5
PACIFIC ISLANDS									
25. Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Fiji Islands	9.4 Fb	2.7 Fb	0.1 Fb	4.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	-8.1	-40.1	-22.7
27. Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28. Marshall Islands	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 NV	0.0 NV	-	-	-
29. Micronesia, Fed States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33. Papua New Guinea	5.0 Fb	29.2 Fb	0.8 Fb	12.2 Fb	3.4 Fb	3.3 Fb	9.4	-19.3	15.7
34. Samoa	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	14.9	13.9	13.9
35. Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Tonga	0.0 NV	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.0 Fb	0.1 Fb	0.1 Fb	-	-	-
37. Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38. Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>50 128.6</b>	<b>17 749.6</b>	<b>8 812.4</b>	<b>58 380.0</b>	<b>21 266.8</b>	<b>7 760.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>									
39. Australia	972.3 Qm	1 077.4 Qm	215.6 Qm	793.9 Qm	820.3 Qm	209.1 Fb	-2.0	-2.7	-0.3
40. Japan	531.0 Fb	635.6 Fb	307.3 Fb	542.0 Fb	379.9 Fb	568.6 Fb	0.2	-5.0	6.3
41. New Zealand	308.1 Qm	402.4 Qm	163.7 Qm	277.5 Qm	701.5 Qm	14.4 Qm	-1.0	5.7	-21.6
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1 811.4</b>	<b>2 115.4</b>	<b>686.5</b>	<b>1 613.4</b>	<b>1 901.7</b>	<b>792.1</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>51 940.0</b>	<b>19 864.9</b>	<b>9 499.0</b>	<b>59 993.4</b>	<b>23 168.5</b>	<b>8 552.1</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>34 669.6</b>	<b>14 254.0</b>	<b>15 469.2</b>	<b>50 633.3</b>	<b>18 310.3</b>	<b>18 814.7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>86 609.6</b>	<b>34 118.9</b>	<b>24 968.2</b>	<b>110 626.7</b>	<b>41 478.9</b>	<b>27 366.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

\* NV = Not available; Qm = Official data (both reported and/or mirror); Fb = Data obtained as a balance; W = Data reported on country official publications or websites (official) or trade country files

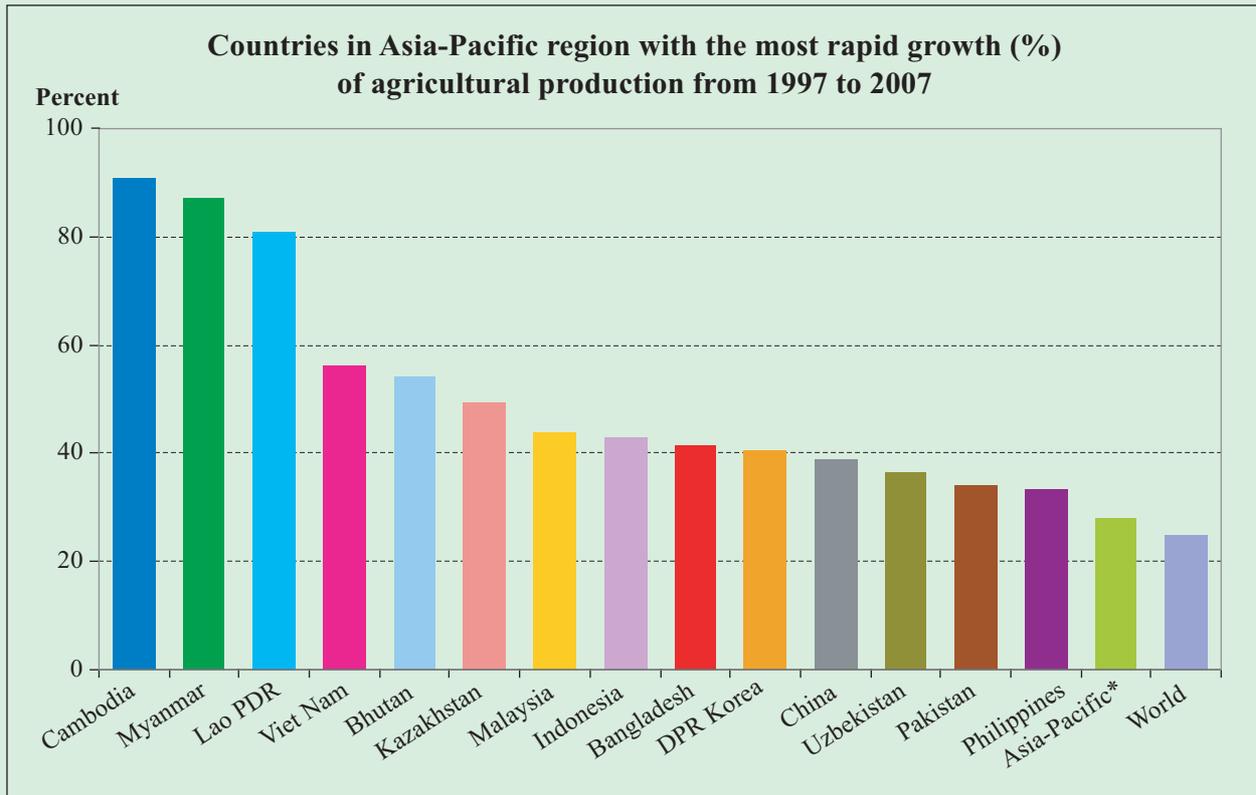
**Table 8. Mineral fertilizers: consumption per ha of agricultural land**

Country	2002			2007			Annual growth rate 2002-2007		
	kg plant nutrient/ha			kg plant nutrient/ha			%		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>									
SOUTHEAST ASIA									
1 . Cambodia	2.0	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
2 . Indonesia	76.1	9.8	9.2	65.6	11.6	22.3	-1.5	1.7	9.3
3 . Lao PDR	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 . Malaysia	61.0	79.6	79.6	47.1	20.6	124.9	-2.6	-12.6	4.6
5 . Myanmar	0.3	0.4	0.8	2.9	5.9	1.5	25.5	29.8	6.6
6 . Philippines	46.2	23.6	5.2	53.5	12.0	6.5	1.5	-6.5	2.3
7 . Thailand	53.9	21.6	14.5	65.0	25.2	3.7	1.9	1.6	-12.8
8 . Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 . Viet Nam	130.5	58.0	39.8	173.9	87.7	24.7	2.9	4.2	-4.7
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA									
10 . Afghanistan	3.1	0.4	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	-4.5	-	-
11 . Bangladesh	128.0	38.2	18.5	133.9	30.3	16.2	0.4	-2.3	-1.3
12 . Bhutan	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.6	1.1	-	-	-
13 . India	61.8	23.8	9.4	85.1	32.6	15.5	3.3	3.2	5.1
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	47.9	18.9	5.6	47.7	23.5	6.2	0.0	2.2	1.2
15 . Maldives	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.1	5.8	0.0
16 . Nepal	15.1	7.4	0.0	5.5	2.8	7.9	-9.6	-9.1	-
17 . Pakistan	107.1	29.1	0.5	121.7	36.6	2.0	1.3	2.3	15.2
18 . Sri Lanka	98.3	18.4	32.1	84.2	26.6	40.4	-1.5	3.8	2.3
CENTRAL ASIA									
19 . Kazakhstan	2.9	2.4	0.1	2.6	2.4	0.4	-1.2	0.0	11.5
20 . Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EAST ASIA									
21 . China	204.7	70.8	36.0	211.9	77.5	15.3	0.3	0.9	-8.2
22 . DPR Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 . Mongolia	4.9	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	-	-
24 . Rep. of Korea	195.1	78.6	96.7	177.9	112.4	116.9	-0.9	3.6	1.9
PACIFIC ISLANDS									
25 . Cook Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 . Fiji Islands	37.1	10.7	0.3	15.9	0.1	0.0	-8.1	-40.1	-22.7
27 . Kiribati	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28 . Marshall Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 . Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 . Niue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32 . Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 . Papua New Guinea	6.1	35.7	1.0	14.4	4.0	3.9	9.0	-19.6	15.3
34 . Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	14.9	13.9	13.9
35 . Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36 . Tonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.4	3.0	-	-	-
37 . Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38 . Vanuatu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>162.9</b>	<b>59.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-1.3</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>									
39 . Australia	20.2	22.4	4.5	17.8	18.4	4.7	-1.2	-1.9	0.5
40 . Japan	111.5	133.4	64.5	116.6	81.7	122.3	0.4	-4.8	6.6
41 . New Zealand	333.4	435.4	177.1	297.7	752.7	15.4	-1.1	5.6	-21.7
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>126.0</b>	<b>48.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Table 9. Agricultural tractors: number in use**

Country	1996	2003	2004	2005	2006	Annual Growth Rate 1996-2006
<b>DEVELOPING COUNTRIES/ TRANSITION ECONOMIES</b>						
SOUTHEAST ASIA						
1 . Cambodia	1 190	3 100 F	3 385 F	3 950	4 000 F	12.89 %
2 . Indonesia	5 139 F	4 100 F	4 500 F	4 700 F	5 000 F	-0.27 %
3 . Lao PDR	1 050 F	1 080 F	1 080 F	1 080 F	1 080 F	0.28 %
4 . Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 . Myanmar	8 036	10 605	11 000	11 000 F	11 000 F	3.19 %
6 . Philippines	50 500 F	63 000 F	63 000 F	63 000 F	63 000 F	2.24 %
7 . Thailand	183 704	355 000 F	363 000 F	371 000 F	379 000 F	7.51 %
8 . Timor-Leste	90 F	88 F	88 F	88 F	88 F	-0.22 %
9 . Viet Nam	109 501	163 000 F	163 000 F	163 000 F	163 000 F	4.06 %
SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA						
10 . Afghanistan	110 F	96	114	132	711	20.52 %
11 . Bangladesh	1 400 F	700 F	450	1 555	3 000	7.92 %
12 . Bhutan	106 F	115 F	100 F	100 F	100 F	-0.58 %
13 . India	1 502 000 F	2 532 900	2 633 000 F	2 735 000 F	2 835 000 F	6.56 %
14 . Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	228 800 F	257 098	249 637	287 365	265 000 F	1.48 %
15 . Maldives	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 . Nepal	5 600 F	0.00 %				
17 . Pakistan	320 417	363 462	401 663	420 702	439 741 F	3.22 %
18 . Sri Lanka	16 800 F	19 140 F	20 200 F	21 400 F	22 500 F	2.96 %
CENTRAL ASIA						
19 . Kazakhstan	142 383	48 520	47 445	45 043	45 000 F	-10.88 %
20 . Uzbekistan	170 000 F	0.00 %				
EAST ASIA						
21 . China	670 852	980 564 F	1 118 640	1 395 985	1 537 504	8.65 %
22 . DPR Korea	66 263 F	64 200 F	64 200 F	64 200 F	64 200 F	-0.32 %
23 . Mongolia	7 011	4 200	4 100 F	4 000 F	3 900	-5.70 %
24 . Rep. of Korea	113 287	211 576	219 664	227 873	236 707	7.65 %
PACIFIC ISLANDS						
25 . Cook Islands	150	165 F	165 F	165 F	165 F	0.96 %
26 . Fiji Islands	6 516 F	5 644 F	5 644 F	5 735 F	5 815 F	-1.13 %
27 . Kiribati	18 F	0.00 %				
28 . Marshall Islands	5 F	6 F	6 F	6 F	6 F	1.84 %
29 . Micronesia, Fed States of	5 F	5 F	5 F	5 F	5 F	0.00 %
30 . Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
31 . Niue	10 F	0.00 %				
32 . Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
33 . Papua New Guinea	1 150 F	1 195 F	1 200 F	1 200 F	1 200 F	0.43 %
34 . Samoa	76	94 F	94 F	95 F	95 F	2.26 %
35 . Solomon Islands	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	9 F	0.00 %
36 . Tonga	146	215	243	265 F	280 F	6.73 %
37 . Tuvalu	1 F	1 F	1 F	1 F	1 F	0.00 %
38 . Vanuatu	75 F	0.00 %				
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3 612 400</b>	<b>5 265 581</b>	<b>5 551 336</b>	<b>6 004 357</b>	<b>6 262 810</b>	<b>5.66 %</b>
<b>DEVELOPED COUNTRIES</b>						
39 . Australia	315 000 F	0.00 %				
40 . Japan	2 122 000 F	1 957 504 F	1 934 114 F	1 910 724	1 887 500 F	-1.16 %
41 . New Zealand	72 690 F	73 896 F	74 887 F	75 875 F	76 278 F	0.48 %
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2 509 690</b>	<b>2 346 400</b>	<b>2 324 001</b>	<b>2 301 599</b>	<b>2 278 778</b>	<b>-0.96 %</b>
<b>ASIA-PACIFIC*</b>	<b>6 122 090</b>	<b>7 611 981</b>	<b>7 875 337</b>	<b>8 305 956</b>	<b>8 541 588</b>	<b>3.39 %</b>
<b>REST OF WORLD</b>	<b>20 069 113</b>	<b>20 246 049</b>	<b>20 224 715</b>	<b>20 270 101</b>	<b>19 958 865</b>	<b>-0.06 %</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>26 191 203</b>	<b>27 858 030</b>	<b>28 100 052</b>	<b>28 576 057</b>	<b>28 500 453</b>	<b>0.85 %</b>





## PRODUCTION INDICES

