

SELECTED INDICATORS

OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 2000-2010



RAP PUBLICATION 2011/21

SELECTED INDICATORS OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION 2000-2010



**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC, BANGKOK
OCTOBER 2011**

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of FAO.

ISBN 978-92-5-107011-6

All rights reserved. FAO encourages reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Non-commercial uses will be authorized free of charge, upon request. Reproduction for resale or other commercial purposes, including educational purposes, may incur fees. Applications for permission to reproduce or disseminate FAO copyright materials and all other queries on rights and licenses, should be addressed by e-mail to copyright@fao.org or to the Chief, Publishing Policy and Support Branch, Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy.

© FAO 2011

Cover design: Chaval Sinthusing

Map of Asia and the Pacific is used courtesy of The General Libraries, The University of Texas at Austin. The pictures on the cover were taken by Assim Hafeez/FAO (cover) and by Danfung Dennis/FAO (back cover). Tables were prepared by the FAO Statistics Division and the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, on the basis of information available as of August 2011. Please note that growth rates take into consideration data that are not printed. Inquiries about the technical contents and comments about the profiles should be addressed to the Senior Statistician, FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific.

For copies, write to: Jairo Castaño
Senior Statistician
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Maliwan Mansion, 39 Phra Atit Road
Bangkok, 10200
Thailand
Tel: (+66) 2 697-4000
Fax: (+66) 2 697-4445
E-mail: Jairo.Castano@fao.org

The latest FAO food and agriculture statistics are available on the internet at: <http://www.faostat.fao.org>

FOREWORD

This document is the twenty-seventh 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 1999-2009, except for some tables that also provide information for 2010. Most tables show two types of information: annual figures for 1999, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the average annual growth rate for the period 1999-2009. The indicators are grouped under the following headings: Agricultural land and population, Agricultural inputs, Production indices, Staple food crops, Edible oil crops, Horticultural crops, Fibre crops, Other crops, Livestock, Agricultural trade, Fisheries, Forestry, Nutrition and Other indicators, including two tables reporting the status of organic farming and the production and trade of biofuels in the region. A section on country profiles precedes the tables.

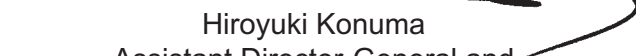
Member countries in the region are shown under two main groups: "Developing countries/transition economies" and "Developed countries". Subregional totals are also shown under the first group. Statistics obtained using data values from all of these member countries are labeled as "Asia-Pacific*". For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

For almost all commodity tables, data are mainly retrieved from the FAO computerized data bases, especially FAOSTAT, on the basis of information available as of August 2011. Data given for 2010 was still incomplete and preliminary as of that date. These data are based on information supplied by member countries. Other sources of data are cited.

Many members have substantially revised statistics for earlier years or have provided estimates for 2009. Totals for these years may be under-estimates due to non-reporting or partial reporting. Such instances are identified by the superscripts used in the tables. Caution should therefore be used when interpreting these estimates.

To indicate the overall regional performance and also to highlight intercountry differences, growth rates shown in the present publication have been calculated using the semi-log regression (or exponential growth) covering all time points.

Various units of FAO, especially the Statistics Division and in particular the Statistical Systems and Data Dissemination Team, substantially contributed to the preparation of this publication. Their collaboration is gratefully acknowledged.



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

Bangkok, October 2011

SYMBOLS USED IN THE TABLES

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

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

Subregional totals refer only to countries in the table.

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.

CONTENTS

Page

COUNTRY PROFILES

Developing Countries/Transition Economies

Southeast Asia	3
South and Southwest Asia	8
North and Central Asia	13
East Asia	15
Pacific Islands	17
Developed Countries	24

Table

AGRICULTURAL LAND AND POPULATION

1	Land use in 2009	29
2	Agricultural land	30
3	Agricultural population	31
4	Agricultural land and population	32

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

5	Irrigation	35
6	Irrigated land as proportion of agricultural land	36
7	Mineral fertilizers: consumption	37
8	Mineral fertilizers: consumption per ha of agricultural land	38
9	Agricultural tractors: number in use	39

PRODUCTION INDICES

10	Agricultural production indices	43
11	Food production indices	44

STAPLE FOOD CROPS

A. Cereals

12	Rice paddy: production	47
13	Rice paddy: yield	48
14	Rice paddy: area harvested	49
15	Wheat: production	50
16	Wheat: yield	51
17	Wheat: area harvested	52
18	Maize: production	53
19	Maize: yield	54
20	Maize: area harvested	55
21	Millet: production	56
22	Millet: yield	57
23	Millet: area harvested	58
24	Cereals: production	59
25	Cereals: yield	60
26	Cereals: area harvested	61

CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
B. Roots and Tubers	
27	Cassava: production 65
28	Cassava: yield 66
29	Cassava: area harvested 67
30	Sweet potatoes: production 68
31	Sweet potatoes: yield 69
32	Sweet potatoes: area harvested 70
33	Potatoes: production 71
34	Potatoes: yield 72
35	Potatoes: area harvested 73
36	Taro (cocoyam): production 74
37	Taro (cocoyam): yield 75
38	Taro (cocoyam): area harvested 76
39	Roots and tubers: production 77
40	Roots and tubers: yield 78
41	Roots and tubers: area harvested 79
C. Pulses	
42	Pulses: production 83
43	Pulses: yield 84
44	Pulses: area harvested 85
EDIBLE OIL CROPS	
45	Groundnuts in shell: production 89
46	Groundnuts in shell: yield 90
47	Groundnuts in shell: area harvested 91
48	Soybeans: production 92
49	Soybeans: yield 93
50	Soybeans: area harvested 94
51	Coconut: production 95
52	Palm oil: production 96
53	Oil crops (primary): production 97
HORTICULTURE CROPS	
54	Fruit total (excluding melons): production 101
55	Bananas: production 102
56	Citrus fruit total: production 103
57	Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas: production 104
58	Vegetables total (including melons): production 105
59	Cabbages and other brassicas: production 106
60	Cabbages and other brassicas: yield 107
61	Cabbages and other brassicas: area harvested 108
62	Tomatoes: production 109
63	Tomatoes: yield 110
64	Tomatoes: area harvested 111
65	Onions (dry): production 112
66	Onions (dry): yield 113
67	Onions (dry): area harvested 114

CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
FIBRE CROPS	
68	Jute and jute-like fibres: production 117
69	Jute and jute-like fibres: yield 118
70	Jute and jute-like fibres: area harvested 119
71	Seed cotton: production 120
72	Seed cotton: yield 121
73	Seed cotton: area harvested 122
74	Silk-worm cocoons, reelable: production 123
OTHER CROPS	
75	Rubber, gums, waxes: production 127
76	Sugar cane: production 128
77	Sugar cane: yield 129
78	Sugar cane: area harvested 130
79	Coffee (green): production 131
80	Coffee (green): yield 132
81	Coffee (green): area harvested 133
82	Tea: production 134
83	Tea: yield 135
84	Tea: area harvested 136
85	Cocoa beans: production 137
86	Cocoa beans: yield 138
87	Cocoa beans: area harvested 139
88	Chillies and peppers, green: production 140
89	Chillies and peppers, green: yield 141
90	Chillies and peppers, green: area harvested 142
LIVESTOCK	
91	Livestock production indices: total 145
92	Livestock production indices: per caput 146
93	Cattle: population 147
94	Buffaloes: population 148
95	Pigs: population 149
96	Sheep: population 150
97	Goats: population 151
98	Chickens: population 152
99	Ducks: population 153
100	Meat total: production 154
101	Cattle meat: production 155
102	Buffalo meat: production 156
103	Pig meat: production 157
104	Sheep meat: production 158
105	Goat meat: production 159
106	Chicken meat: production 160
107	Milk total: production 161
108	Cow milk: production 162
109	Buffalo milk: production 163
110	Hen eggs: production 164

CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
AGRICULTURAL TRADE	
111	Agricultural products: imports in value 167
112	Agricultural products: exports in value 168
113	Cereals: imports in volume 169
114	Cereals: exports in volume 170
115	Rice: imports in volume 171
116	Rice: exports in volume 172
117	Wheat + flour, wheat equivalent: imports in volume 173
118	Wheat + flour, wheat equivalent: exports in volume 174
119	Palm oil: imports in volume 175
120	Palm oil: exports in volume 176
121	Natural rubber: imports in volume 177
122	Natural rubber: exports in volume 178
123	Coffee (green + roast): imports in volume 179
124	Coffee (green + roast): exports in volume 180
125	Tea: imports in volume 181
126	Tea: exports in volume 182
127	Cotton lint: imports in volume 183
128	Cotton lint: exports in volume 184
129	Jute: imports in volume 185
130	Jute: exports in volume 186
131	Silk: imports in volume 187
132	Silk: exports in volume 188
FISHERIES	
133	Inland capture fisheries: production 191
134	Marine capture fisheries: production 192
135	Total capture fisheries: production 193
136	Aquaculture: production 194
137	Fish and fish products: imports and exports in volume 195
138	Fish and fish products: imports and exports in value 196
FORESTRY	
139	Roundwood: production 199
140	Wood fuel (including wood for charcoal): production 200
141	Industrial roundwood: production 201
142	Sawlogs and veneer logs: production 202
143	Sawnwood and sleepers: production 203
144	Wood-based panels: production 204
145	Wood pulp: production 205
146	Paper and paperboard: production 206
147	Forestry products: imports in value 207
148	Forestry products: exports in value 208

CONTENTS (continued)

	Page
NUTRITION	
149	Per person dietary energy supply (DES), number and proportion of undernourished population 211
150	Daily per capita energy intake from major food groups: vegetal and animal products 212
151	Daily per capita energy intake from major food groups: cereals, starchy roots and pulses 213
152	Daily per capita energy intake from major food groups: sugar and sweeteners, oilcrops, fruits and vegetables 214
153	Daily per capita energy intake from major food groups: vegetable oils, meat, milk-excluding butter and fish-seafood 215
154	Intake from major food groups as percentage of total energy supply: vegetal and animal products 216
155	Intake from major food groups as percentage of total energy supply: cereals, starchy roots and pulses 217
156	Intake from major food groups as percentage of total energy supply: sugar and sweeteners, oilcrops, fruits and vegetables 218
157	Intake from major food groups as percentage of total energy supply: vegetable oils, meat, milk-excluding butter and fish-seafood 219
158	Desirable dietary pattern (DDP) 220
159	Percentage of protein and fats from animal sources in total dietary energy supply 221
160	Yearly per capita consumption in kilogrammes from major food groups, 2007 222
161	Some population indicators affecting nutritional status 223
OTHER INDICATORS	
162	Number and area of agricultural holdings 227
163	Organic farming in Asia and the Pacific 2009 228
164	Population and agricultural labour force 229
165	Growth of GDP and agricultural GDP 230
166	Agriculture's share in GDP, growth rate of value added in agriculture and industry 231
167	GNI per caput, its growth, inflation and ODA receipts 232
168	Food consumption, food imports and food aid 233
169	Bioenergy production, consumption and trade 234

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

NORTH AND CENTRAL ASIA



Kazakhstan

Russian
Federation

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 2009	Total area: 17 652 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23%
Population 2010	Total population: 14 138 thousand
	Agricultural population: 65.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$10 458 million
	GNI per capita: US\$690
	Agricultural GDP: 35.3% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$908.0 million
	Exports: US\$70.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	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 35.3 percent GDP in 2009 and employing 65.9 percent of the workforce. The majority of farming households are engaged in rice production. Main agricultural products are paddy rice, cassava, cattle meat, pig meat, vegetables and maize. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 17.8 percent from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include cigarettes, refined sugar, barley beer, food wastes, beverages and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 9.8 percent annually. Maize is the major agricultural export followed by natural rubber, palm oil, soybeans, cigarettes and rice.

INDONESIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 181 157 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 239 871 thousand
	Agricultural population: 37.3%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$539 352 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 230
	Agricultural GDP: 15.8% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$9 310.2 million
	Exports: US\$21 233.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 550 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 15%

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 41.4 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The agricultural sector contributed 15.8 percent of the total GDP in 2009. Main agricultural products are paddy rice, palm oil, chicken meat, coconuts, rubber, cassava and maize. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9.8 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include wheat, cotton lint, soybeans (including cakes) and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 20.2 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by dry natural rubber, oil palm kernels, green coffee, cocoa beans and coconut (copra) oil.

LAO PDR



Land Use 2009	Total area: 23 080 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 6.4%
Population 2010	Total population: 6 201 thousand
	Agricultural population: 74.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$6 094 million
	GNI per capita: US\$890
	Agricultural GDP: 34.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$286.6 million
	Exports: US\$66.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 240 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 26%

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 74.9 percent of the workforce and produces about 34.7 percent of GDP. Rice production dominates agriculture, accounting for 40 percent of land under cultivation. Fresh vegetable is the most important non-rice cash crop. Other crops include tobacco, maize, cattle meat, pig meat, green coffee and buffalo meat. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 15.9 percent from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include beverages, prepared food, coffee extracts, refined sugar, food wastes and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have expanded 7.5 percent annually. Green coffee is the major agricultural export followed by maize, prepared fruit and sesame seed.

MALAYSIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 32 855 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 28 401 thousand
	Agricultural population: 12%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$193 093 million
	GNI per capita: US\$7 340
	Agricultural GDP: 9.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$10 792.8 million
	Exports: US\$18 433.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 890 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, chicken meat, palm kernels, natural rubber, paddy rice and hen eggs. 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 25.5 percent in 2009, while agriculture and mining, which together had accounted for 42.7 percent of GDP in 1970, dropped to approximately 9.5 percent in 2009. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 13.1 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include cocoa beans, natural rubber, maize, rice, palm oil and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 14.9 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export (world's largest exporter) followed by natural rubber, hydrogenated oil, fatty acids and palm kernel oil.

MYANMAR



Land Use 2009	Total area: 65 352 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 18.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 47 963 thousand
	Agricultural population: 67.1%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP %: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$714.5 million
	Exports: US\$842.6 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

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 paddy rice, chicken meat, dry beans, vegetables, sesame seed, pig meat and groundnuts. According to official data, agriculture (including forestry and fisheries) remains by far the biggest sector, accounting for 59.1 percent of current-price GDP in 2009, and employing close to 67.1 percent of the workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 9.4 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, prepared food, hydrogenated oils, non-alcoholic beverage and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 10.4 percent annually. Dry beans are the major agricultural export followed by sesame seeds, chick peas, maize and rice.

PHILIPPINES



Land Use 2009	Total area: 29 817 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 35%
Population 2010	Total population: 93 261 thousand
	Agricultural population: 33.5%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$168 334 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 860
	Agricultural GDP: 14.8% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 229.0 million
	Exports: US\$2 593.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 580 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 18%

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 fisheries 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 production continues to dominate the agricultural sector. Other main agricultural products include pig meat, coconuts, bananas, chicken meat, and vegetables. About 33.7 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The share of agriculture in total GDP has declined as the sector contributed only about 14.8 percent of the total GDP in 2009. 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 9.2 percent from 1999 to 2009. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by cake of soya beans, rice, prepared food, milk and tobacco. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 8.9 percent. Bananas and coconut oil are the country's two major agricultural exports. The country also exports pineapples, desiccated coconut, prepared fruits, and cigarettes.

THAILAND



Land Use 2009	Total area: 51 089 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 37.2%
Population 2010	Total population: 69 122 thousand
	Agricultural population: 41.1%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$263 710 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 780
	Agricultural GDP: 11.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 978.0 million
	Exports: US\$20 464.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 540 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 18%

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 11.6 percent of GDP in 2009. Approximately 48.5 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 2008 sold over 10.2 million tonnes of rice worth almost US\$6.1 billion. Other agricultural products are cassava, natural rubber, sugar cane, chicken meat, pig meat and mangoes. Other agricultural commodities produced in significant amounts include fish and fishery products. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 10.9 percent from 1999 to 2009. Soya beans (including cake) is the main agricultural import, followed by cotton lint, prepared food and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at an annual rate of 13.6 percent. Rice and natural rubber (world's largest exporter) are the country's two major agricultural export items. The country also exports canned chicken, prepared foods and sugar.

TIMOR-LESTE



Land Use 2009	Total area: 1 487 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 15.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 1 124 thousand
	Agricultural population: 79.96%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$598 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 020
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$70.0 million
	Exports: US\$8.5 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 020 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 28%

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 79.6 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 rice, green coffee, pig meat, maize and roots and tubers. 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 rice, prepared foods, chicken meat and wheat flour. Green coffee is the major agricultural export followed by cocoa beans, spices and copra.

VIET NAM



Land Use 2009	Total area: 31 007 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 31.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 87 848 thousand
	Agricultural population: 63.2%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$97 147 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 000
	Agricultural GDP: 20.9% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 984.5 million
	Exports: US\$5 733.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 780 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 17%

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 63.2 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 7.5 percent annual GDP growth from 1999 to 2009. Simultaneously, agricultural production doubled, transforming Viet Nam from a net food importer to one of the world’s largest producers of rice and of commodities such as pig meat, vegetables, green coffee, cashew nuts, cassava and chicken meat. However, agriculture’s share of economic output declined, falling from 42 percent in 1989 to 20.9 percent in 2009 (as production in other sectors of the economy increased). Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 19.3 percent from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include soya bean cake, palm oil, cotton lint, beverages, cigarettes and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 13.5 percent annually. Rice is the major agricultural export followed by green coffee (world’s second largest exporter), cashew nuts and natural rubber.

SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST ASIA

AFGHANISTAN



Land Use 2009	Total area: 65 223 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 12.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 31 412 thousand
	Agricultural population: 59.7%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$11 757 million
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP: 32.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$802.4 million
	Exports: US\$298.6 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Afghanistan is a country of rugged mountains and arid plains, which become deserts in the southwest. It has a wealth of natural resources, including extensive deposits of natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromites as well as (semi)precious stones. Agricultural production is constrained by an almost total dependence on erratic winter snows and spring rains for water; irrigation is primitive. The main agriculture products are wheat, cow milk, cattle meat, sheep meat, grapes and vegetables. The economy has traditionally been dominated by agriculture, which accounted for 32.5 percent of the GDP at current prices in 2009 and employed around 59.7 percent of the workforce in 2009. Relatively little use is made of machines, chemical fertilizers or pesticides. Years of fleeing left former cultivated lands uncultivated and yields have dropped, leading to persistent food shortages and increasing food imports. Four consecutive recent years of drought brought a food crisis to Afghanistan. Official statistics have been non-existent since the fall of the government in 1992. One of the largest sectors of the economy is opium poppy cultivation and processing, which together with a growing opium trade may account for one-third of the country's GDP. Main agricultural imports include wheat flour (world's largest importer), wheat, hydrogenated oil, palm oil and tea. Raisins, dried figs, pistachios and shelled almonds are the main agricultural also exports.

BANGLADESH



Land Use 2009	Total area: 13 017 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 65.7%
Population 2010	Total population: 148 692 thousand
	Agricultural population: 45.4%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$89 360 million
	GNI per capita: US\$580
	Agricultural GDP: 18.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$4 086.0 million
	Exports: US\$251.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 270 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 30%

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 potatoes, goat milk, cattle meat, dry chillies and peppers, goat meat and jute. Bangladesh's predominantly agricultural economy accounted for 18.7 percent of the total GDP in 2009, depending heavily on an erratic monsoonal cycle with periodic flooding and drought. Most Bangladeshis, 45.4 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 9.5 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, wheat, rice, cotton lint, sugar, soya bean oil and dry onions. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 12.6 percent annually. Jute is the country's major agricultural export (world's largest exporter), followed by tobacco, vegetables, tea and cotton waste.

BHUTAN



Land Use 2009	Total area: 3 839 400 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 726 thousand
	Agricultural population: 92.8%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$1 265 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 880
	Agricultural GDP: 17.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$13.6 million
	Exports: US\$2.2 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Bhutan, one of the world's smallest and least developed countries, is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna; 84 percent of the total land is forest. Natural resources are timber, hydropower, gypsum and calcium carbide. The economy is closely aligned with India through strong trade and monetary links and dependence on India's financial assistance. Although poor in terms of income per head, poverty is less evident than in most countries of similar income levels. The economy of Bhutan is based on agriculture, mainly subsistence farming, animal husbandry and forestry, providing the main livelihood to over 92.8 percent of the workforce and contributing 17.6 percent of GDP in 2009. 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 dry chillies and peppers, paddy rice, citrus fruits, cow milk and cattle meat. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 6.8 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include rice, barley beer, macaroni and natural rubber. Over the same period, agricultural exports have decreased at 18.7 percent annually. Oranges are the country's major agricultural export followed by orange juice and non-alcoholic beverages.

INDIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 297 319 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 57.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 1 224 614 thousand
	Agricultural population: 48.4%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$1 380 641 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 220
	Agricultural GDP: 17.8% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$12 819.2 million
	Exports: US\$15 660.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 360 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 20%

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 54.4 percent of India's labour force works in agriculture which, with forestry and fishing, accounts for around 17.8 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 buffalo milk, paddy rice, cow milk, wheat, sugar cane, vegetables and cotton lint. 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 13.4 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, dry peas, cashew nuts, soya bean oil, dry beans and cotton lint. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 16 percent annually. Rice is the major agricultural export (world's third largest exporter) followed by soya bean cake, buffalo meat, maize, cashew nuts, cotton lint (world's third largest exporter) and tobacco.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)



Land Use 2009	Total area: 162 855 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 11.7%
Population 2010	Total population: 73 974 thousand
	Agricultural population: 21.5%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$331 015 million
	GNI per capita: US\$4 530
	Agricultural GDP: 10.2% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$6 824.4 million
	Exports: US\$1 160.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 3 050 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 4%

The terrain of Iran mostly consists of desert and mountains. Natural resources are petroleum, natural gas and some mineral deposits. Main agriculture products are chicken meat, cow milk, tomatoes, grapes, wheat, apples, sheep meat and cattle meat. 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 21.6 percent of all jobs and 10.2 percent of GDP. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 10.1 percent from 1999 to 2009. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by rice, maize, palm oil, soya bean oil and barley. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 4.8 percent annually. Pistachios, raisins, spices, soya bean oil, dates and wheat are the main agricultural exports.

MALDIVES



Land Use 2009	Total area: 30 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.3%
Population 2010	Total population: 316 thousand
	Agricultural population: 18.4%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$1 319 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 860
	Agricultural GDP: 5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$190.7 million
	Exports: US\$0.0 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 550 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 8%

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 11.3 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main agricultural imports include rice, wheat flour, milk, cigarettes and wine. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 19.8 percent annually and remain limited. Prepared food is the major agricultural export followed by hides.

NEPAL



Land Use 2009	Total area: 14 335 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 17.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 29 959 thousand
	Agricultural population: 93%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$12 897 million
	GNI per capita: US\$400
	Agricultural GDP: 33.8% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$592.7 million
	Exports: US\$249.7 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 340 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 18%

Nepal is located between China and India and has eight of the world's ten highest peaks. The mountains, hills and terai comprise 35 percent, 42 percent and 23 percent of the country's land area, respectively. Around 93 percent of the economically active population live in rural areas and depend on subsistence farming. Agriculture accounts for about 33.8 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, buffalo milk, vegetables, potatoes, buffalo meat, wheat and maize. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 10.6 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main imported agricultural commodities include soya bean oil, palm oil, mustard seed, cotton lint and cake of soya beans. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 13.2 percent annually. Nepal's main exports include hydrogenated oil, short margarine, non-alcoholic beverages, lentils and tea.

PAKISTAN



Land Use 2009	Total area: 77 088 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 27.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 173 593 thousand
	Agricultural population: 42.7%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$161 990 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 000
	Agricultural GDP: 21.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$5 010.6 million
	Exports: US\$2 945.3 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 280 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 24%

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 buffalo milk, wheat, cotton lint, cow milk, paddy rice and cattle meat. In 2009, agriculture accounted for 21.6 percent of GDP and provided employment to 39.1 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 12.4 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main imported agricultural commodities include palm oil, cotton lint, wheat, rapeseed and tea. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 11.5 percent annually. Rice is the main agricultural export followed by hydrogenated oil, refined sugar, broken rice and cotton lint.

SRI LANKA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 6 271 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 34.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 20 860 thousand
	Agricultural population: 43.3%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$42 068 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 990
	Agricultural GDP: 12.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$1 392.6 million
	Exports: US\$1 907.6 million
Nutrition 2006-2009	Per capita DES: 2 370 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 20%

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 meters. 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, tea, coconut, chicken meat, plantains, pepper and natural rubber. Sri Lanka is the world's leading tea exporter, and second only to the Philippines in the export of desiccated coconut. 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 12.6 percent of GDP and provides employment to 42.5 percent of the working population. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9.6 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main imported agricultural commodities include wheat, milk, refined sugar, palm oil and lentils. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 7.3 percent annually. Tea is the main export followed by natural rubber, cinnamon, fibre crops, desiccated coconuts and wheat flour.

NORTH AND CENTRAL ASIA

KAZAKHSTAN



Land Use 2009	Total area: 269 970 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 8.7%
Population 2010	Total population: 16 026 thousand
	Agricultural population: 15.6%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$115 306 million
	GNI per capita: US\$6 840
	Agricultural GDP: 6.4% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$2 390.6 million
	Exports: US\$2 639.1 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 3 510 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 8%

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 23.5 million hectares while permanent pastures occupy more than 185 million hectares (68.5 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, cattle meat and potatoes. Agriculture accounts for over 6.4 percent of the GDP and accommodates 13.9 percent of the whole workforce. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 25 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main imported agricultural commodities include prepared food, sugar, chocolate products, sunflower oil and pastry. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 17.4 percent annually. Wheat exports are a major source of hard currency; other agricultural exports are wheat flour (world's largest exporter), barley and cotton lint.

RUSSIAN FEDERATION



Land Use 2009	Total area: 1 637 687 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 7.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 142 958 thousand
	Agricultural population: 8.1%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$1 221 991 million
	GNI per capita: US\$9 290
	Agricultural GDP: 4.7% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$26 680.5 million
	Exports: US\$7 520.1 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 3 320 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: <5%

The Russian Federation is located on Northern Asia, bordering the Arctic Ocean, between Europe and the North Pacific Ocean. At over 17 million square kilometres, Russia is the largest country in the world, covering more than one eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area. It extends across the whole of northern Asia and 40 percent of Europe, spanning nine time zones and incorporating a wide range of environments and landforms. Russia has the world's largest reserves of mineral and energy resources. It has the world's largest forest reserves and its lakes contain approximately one-quarter of the world's freshwater. Natural resources are petroleum, natural gas, timber, furs, precious and nonferrous metals. The Russian Federation has a strong production of wood fuel and industrial roundwood. Agricultural import shares in Russian Federation greatly outbalance shares of agricultural exports. About 8.1 percent of Russian Federation's labour force works in agriculture, contributing 4.7 percent of GDP in 2009. Main agricultural products are cow milk, wheat, cattle meat, potatoes, chicken meat and pig meat. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 16.5 percent from 1999 to 2009. Beef and veal and pig meat are the major agricultural imports followed by chicken meat, alcoholic beverage and cheese of cow milk. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 29.5 percent annually. Main agricultural exports include wheat, sunflower oil, prepared food, chocolate products and barley.

UZBEKISTAN



Land Use 2009	Total area: 42 540 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 10.9%
Population 2010	Total population: 27 445 thousand
	Agricultural population: 21.4%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$32 817 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 090
	Agricultural GDP: 19.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$825.4 million
	Exports: US\$594.5 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 560 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 19%

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 1999-2009 was estimated at 6.5 percent. Agriculture and the agro-industrial sector contributed more than 19.5 percent to Uzbekistan's GDP in 2009. Uzbekistan also produces significant amounts of cotton lint, cattle meat, cow milk, wheat and tomatoes. Agricultural productivity is low, with many farmers focusing on producing fruits and vegetables on small plots of land. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 9.7 percent from 1999 to 2009. Main imported agricultural commodities include wheat flour, wheat, refined sugar and tea. Over the same period, agricultural exports have also decreased at 0.3 percent annually. Cotton lint is the main export followed by grapes, fruits and raisins.

EAST ASIA

CHINA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 932 748 900 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 13.3%
Population 2010	Total population: 1 372 148 thousand
	Agricultural population: 60.8%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$5 222 276 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 808
	Agricultural GDP: 11.3% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$57 725.0 million
	Exports: US\$29 566.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 990 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 2010, with its 1.37 billion people but a GDP of 5 222 billion, China stood as the second-largest economy in the world after the United States. Agriculture is the most important economic activity, providing a livelihood for over 60.9 percent of the labour force for the country with the world's largest population. Main agricultural products are pig meat, rice, vegetables, hen eggs, wheat, chicken meat, cattle meat, cotton lint and asparagus. The country also produces pork and fish. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 18.5 percent from 1999 to 2009. China is the world's largest importer of soybeans and palm oil. China is also the world's second largest importer of natural rubber and the largest importer of cotton lint and soybean oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown by 10.8 percent annually. Prepared food, prepared fruit, apple juice, preserved vegetables, paste of tomatoes and dry beans are the main agricultural exports.

DPR KOREA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 12 041 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 23.7%
Population 2010	Total population: 24 346 thousand
	Agricultural population: 23.3%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$339.6 million
	Exports: US\$21.0 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 110 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 34%

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. Most agricultural products are paddy rice, vegetables, apples and pig meat. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 0.9 percent from 1999 to 2009 while exports declined by 5.9 percent over the same period. Maize is the main agricultural import, followed by cotton lint, refined sugar and soya bean oil. Nuts, raw silk, dry beans and cigarettes are the main agricultural exports.

MONGOLIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 155 356 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 0.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 2 756 thousand
	Agricultural population: 17.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$4 584 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 790
	Agricultural GDP: 23.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$307.6 million
	Exports: US\$80.2 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 240 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 27%

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 23.5 percent of 2009 GDP and sustains livelihood for about 17.9 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 sheep meat, cattle meat, cow milk, goat meat, horse meat and wool. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 16.7 percent from 1999 to 2009. Wheat and wheat flour are the main imported agricultural commodities, followed by chocolate products, prepared food and cigarettes. Over the same period, agricultural exports decreased by 1.9 percent annually. Fine hair, horse meat, combed hair, sugar confectionery and degressed wool are the main agricultural exports.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 9 710 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 18.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 48 148 thousand
	Agricultural population: 4.6%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$834 060 million
	GNI per capita: US\$19 830
	Agricultural GDP: 2.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$15 070.2 million
	Exports: US\$3 119.5 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	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 paddy rice, pig meat, vegetables, cow milk, chicken meat and cattle meat. 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 fisheries, from one-quarter to one-tenth, over the same 15-year period. Since 1988, the share of manufacturing in GDP has risen to 45 percent whereas that of agriculture has continued to fall to nearly 2.6 percent in 2009. Agriculture employs 5.2 percent of the workforce and over half of Korean farmers are engaged in rice cultivation. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 9 percent from 1999 to 2009. Maize is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat, natural rubber, pork and soya beans (including cake). Over the same period, agricultural exports increased by 7.6 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, alcoholic beverages, refined sugar, coffee extracts and pastry are the main agricultural exports.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

COOK ISLANDS



Land Use 2009	Total area: 24 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 12.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 20 thousand
	Agricultural population: 25%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$25.2 million
	Exports: US\$1.0 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Cook Islands consists of two groups of islands (13 inhabited and two uninhabited) extending over 2 million square kilometres, about half of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. The North Cook Islands are atolls while the South Cook Islands are volcanic and comparatively fertile. The waters surrounding the Cook Islands are believed to contain substantial reserves of manganese, cobalt and other metals. The islands became a British protectorate in 1888. By 1900, administrative control was transferred to New Zealand; in 1965 residents chose self-government in free association with New Zealand. Economic development is hindered by the isolation of the country from foreign markets, the limited size of domestic markets, lack of natural resources, periodic devastation from natural disasters, and inadequate infrastructure. Key economic activities are tourism, pearl farming and the newly emerging fishing sector. Agriculture provides the economic base with major exports made up of citrus fruit and copra. Manufacturing activities are limited to fruit processing, clothing and handicrafts. The agriculture sector employed 25 percent of the workforce in 2009. Agricultural imports have increased at an annual rate of 11.1 percent from 1999 to 2009. Prepared food is the country's main agricultural import, followed by chicken meat, alcoholic beverages, pastry and beef preparations. Over the same period, agricultural exports (mainly fruit juices) have increased 17.5 percent annually.

FIJI ISLANDS



Land Use 2009	Total area: 1 827 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 13.3%
Population 2010	Total population: 861 thousand
	Agricultural population: 35.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$2 825 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 830
	Agricultural GDP: 13.2% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$258.0 million
	Exports: US\$233.3 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 3 000 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, cattle meat, chicken meat, cow milk and coconuts) and fishing remain important, accounting for about 20 percent of GDP in the 1990s, but declining to 13.2 percent by 2009. Sugar cane is still the most important crop, although its proportion of agricultural GDP has fallen over the last years. Timber and fish (mainly tuna) have become increasingly important in recent years. Sugar and ice waters are also exported. Other products include pastry, taro and wheat flour. Agricultural imports increased at an annual rate of 11.9 percent from 1999 to 2009 while agricultural exports grew 7.1 percent annually. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by sugar, sheep meat, milk and husked rice.

KIRIBATI



Land Use 2009	Total area: 81 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 42%
Population 2010	Total population: 100 thousand
	Agricultural population: 23%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$128 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 830
	Agricultural GDP: 28.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$28.3 million
	Exports: US\$0.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 820 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 coconuts, vegetables, roots and tubers, pig meat and bananas. Kiribati's principal trading partner is Australia. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 17.4 percent from 1999 to 2009. Coffee is the main agricultural import, in addition to palm oil, wheat flour and sugar. In the same period, agricultural exports have decreased 11.3 percent annually. The leading export is coconuts, followed by coconut oil.

MARSHALL ISLANDS



Land Use 2009	Total area: 18 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 55.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 54 thousand
	Agricultural population: 22.2%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$153 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 050
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: n.a.
	Exports: n.a.
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Marshall Islands are comprised of 29 atolls and five major islands, which form two parallel groups—the “Ratak” (sunrise) chain and the “Ralik” (sunset) chain, containing 29 coral atolls and a total of 1 152 islands and islets. Natural resources are marine resources, including mariculture and deep seabed minerals. The economy is heavily dependent on payments from the United States of America (more than 80 percent of government revenue) and foreign aid from a variety of sources. Declining tourism and income from the sale of fishery rights has held GDP growth to an average of 1 percent over the past decade. The main agriculture product is coconuts; 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 2009	Total area: 70 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 27.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 111 thousand
	Agricultural population: 23.4%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$277 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 610
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$42.1 million
	Exports: US\$0.2 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

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

NAURU



Land Use 2009	Total area: 2 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 20%
Population 2010	Total population: 10 thousand
	Agricultural population: 20%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$2.2 million
	Exports: n.a.
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

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

NIUE



Land Use 2009	Total area: 26 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 15.4%
Population 2010	Total population: 1 thousand
	Agricultural population: 0%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$1.5 million
	Exports: US\$0.0 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Niue is one of world's largest coral islands and is located in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Tonga. Its terrain is steep limestone cliffs along the coast and central plateau. Main natural resources are fish and arable land. Niue is self-governing in free association with New Zealand since 1974. The economy suffers from the typical island problems of geographic isolation, few resources, and a small population. The agricultural sector consists mainly of subsistence gardening (taro, coconuts, pig meat and fruits), although some cash crops are grown for export. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 13.6 percent from 1999 to 2009. Prepared foods, pastry, and chicken meat are the main agricultural imports, followed by non-alcoholic beverage. Agricultural exports are very limited and consists mainly of fruit juices, bananas and coconuts.

PALAU



Land Use 2009	Total area: 46 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 6.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 20 thousand
	Agricultural population: 25%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$165 million
	GNI per capita: US\$6 220
	Agricultural GDP: 3.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: n.a.
	Exports: n.a.
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

The Republic of Palau consists of eight principal islands and more than 250 smaller ones lying roughly 500 miles southeast of the Philippines. The islands of Palau constitute part of the Caroline Islands chain. About 70 percent of the Palauan population lives in the capital city of Koror on Koror Island. Its terrain varies from the mountainous main island to smaller, reef-rimmed coral islands. Palau has among the highest living standards in the Pacific, with GDP per capita standing at around US\$8 269 in 2010. However, rapid population growth and a stagnant economy have seen per capita incomes fall over the last five years and income disparities widen. Tourism and the service sectors are Palau's main industries contributing almost 81 percent of GDP and employing about three-quarters of the workforce. Agriculture is mainly on a subsistence level employing 20 percent of the workforce and contributing only 3.5 percent to GDP in 2009. The principal crops are coconuts, root crops and bananas.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 45 286 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 6 858 thousand
	Agricultural population: 72.7%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$7 915 million
	GNI per capita: US\$1 180
	Agricultural GDP: 35.9% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$427.9 million
	Exports: US\$762.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Papua New Guinea (PNG) is a group of islands including the eastern half of the island of New Guinea. Its terrain is mostly mountainous, with coastal lowlands and rolling foothills; less than one-third of the total land area is suitable for cultivation. Forests and woodland cover almost two-thirds of PNG's land area. PNG has rich natural resources including gold, copper, silver, oil and natural gas. Mineral deposits, mostly copper and gold, account for nearly two-third of export earnings. The country is endowed with abundant forest and fishery resources. Agriculture is the country's important economic activity, providing a livelihood for 69.4 percent of the population and accounting for about 35.9 percent of the total GDP in 2009. Main agricultural products include game meat, fruits, bananas and palm oil. Agricultural imports have grown by 8.1 percent per annum from 1999 to 2009. The main agricultural imports include rice, wheat, sheep meat and prepared foods. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown by 9.7 percent annually. Palm oil, coffee green and cocoa beans are the country's three major agricultural exports, followed by coconut oil and palm kernel oil.

SAMOA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 283 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 22.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 183 thousand
	Agricultural population: 27.3%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$496 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 840
	Agricultural GDP: 11.9% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$70.7 million
	Exports: US\$4.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 890 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 4%

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 11.9 percent of GDP. A large percentage of the workforce engages in subsistence agriculture. The main food crops are coconuts, pig meat, bananas, cattle meat and taro (coco yam). 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 13.9 percent from 1999 to 2009. Chicken meat is the country's main imported agricultural commodity, followed by wheat flour, sheep meat, prepared food and coffee extracts. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 2.6 percent annually. Coconut oil, barley beer and fruit juice are the country's main agricultural exports.

SOLOMON ISLANDS



Land Use 2009	Total area: 2 799 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2.7%
Population 2010	Total population: 538 thousand
	Agricultural population: 67.7%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$601 million
	GNI per capita: US\$960
	Agricultural GDP: 38.9% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$45.8 million
	Exports: US\$42.4 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 400 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 12%

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, palm oil, sweet potatoes, yams and taro (coco yam). About 67.7 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 15.5 percent from 1999 to 2009. Rice is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat, prepared food, refined sugar and tobacco products. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 0.7 percent annually. Palm oil, copra, cocoa beans and coconut oil are the main agricultural exports.

TONGA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 72 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 37.5%
Population 2010	Total population: 104 thousand
	Agricultural population: 26.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$326 million
	GNI per capita: US\$3 350
	Agricultural GDP: 19.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$36.1 million
	Exports: US\$2.6 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Tonga is an oceanic archipelago about two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to New Zealand. It has a small, open economy with a narrow export base in agricultural goods. Coconuts, pumpkins, pig meat, and vegetables 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 19.6 percent of real GDP in 2009. Agricultural imports grew at an annual rate of 7.4 percent from 1999 to 2009. Sheep meat is the main agricultural import, followed by prepared food, chicken meat and wheat flour. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined at 7.7 percent annually. Pumpkins, coconuts and dry cassava are the main agricultural exports.

TUVALU



Land Use 2009	Total area: 3 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 60%
Population 2010	Total population: 10 thousand
	Agricultural population: 30%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: n.a.
	GNI per capita: n.a.
	Agricultural GDP%: n.a.
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$4.3 million
	Exports: US\$0.0 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: n.a.
	Proportion of undernourishment: n.a.

Tuvalu consists of a densely populated, scattered group of nine coral atolls with poor soil, located about one-half of the way from Hawaii to Australia. The country has no known mineral resources and few exports. Subsistence farming (coconuts, pig meat, vegetables and fruits) 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. Prepared beef is the country's main agricultural import followed by chicken meat, pastry, wheat flour and milk.

VANUATU



Land Use 2009	Total area: 1 219 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 11.9%
Population 2010	Total population: 240 thousand
	Agricultural population: 30.4%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$616 million
	GNI per capita: US\$2 620
	Agricultural GDP: 21.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$53.0 million
	Exports: US\$28.1 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 950 kcal/day
	Proportion of undernourishment: 8%

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. The economy is dominated by subsistence agriculture and services, mostly those associated with tourism and Vanuatu's status as an offshore financial centre. About 30.2 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 21.6 percent of real GDP in 2009. 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 is by far the most important cash crop (making up more than 50 percent of the country's exports), followed by cattle meat, roots and tubers, pig meat and vegetables. Kava root extract exports also have become important. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 12.2 percent from 1999 to 2009. Pastry is the main agricultural import, followed by wheat flour, cigarettes, chicken meat and alcoholic beverages. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 7.8 percent annually. Coconut oil, vegetables, beef and veal, cocoa beans and copra are the main agricultural exports.

DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

AUSTRALIA



Land Use 2009	Total area: 768 230 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 6.2%
Population 2010	Total population: 22 268 thousand
	Agricultural population: 3.9%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$924 843 million
	GNI per capita: US\$43 740
	Agricultural GDP: 2.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$8 339.5 million
	Exports: US\$21 857.2 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 3 220 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 6.2 percent of the land is arable or used for agricultural purposes, and 19.6 percent is occupied by forests. Australia has substantial reserves of economically important minerals: lead, iron ore, bauxite, zinc, ilmenite, rutile and zircon and uranium reserves. At the beginning of the 1950s agriculture accounted for about 25 percent of Australia's GDP, but in 2009 agriculture (including forestry and fishing) accounted for only 2.5 percent of GDP. The main agriculture products are cattle meat, wheat, cow milk, sheep meat, chicken meat and grapes. 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 13.1 percent from 1999 to 2009. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by wine, alcoholic beverages, cheese and chocolate products. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 5.5 percent annually. Beef and veal, wheat, wine, greasy wool, sheep meat and barley are the main agricultural exports.

JAPAN



Land Use 2009	Total area: 36 450 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 12.6%
Population 2010	Total population: 126 536 thousand
	Agricultural population: 2.1%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$5 032 983 million
	GNI per capita: US\$37 520
	Agricultural GDP: 1.5% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$50 468.0 million
	Exports: US\$3 028.8 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	Per capita DES: 2 800 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, hen eggs, cow milk, chicken meat, pig meat and cattle meat. 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 maize, wheat and soybeans. Manufacturing has been the mainstay of Japan's economy since the 1960s and in 2008 accounted for 19.9 percent of GDP. Although in economic terms agriculture is becoming less important (accounting for 1.5 percent of GDP in 2009 and employing 2.2 percent of the workforce), it remains influential in politics due to the electoral system. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 4.7 percent from 1999 to 2009. Japan is the world's largest importer of maize, pork, wheat and cigarettes. It also imports soybeans, natural rubber and beef and veal. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased at 5.2 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, pastry, non-alcoholic beverage, skin dry salt pigs and wheat flour are the main agricultural exports.

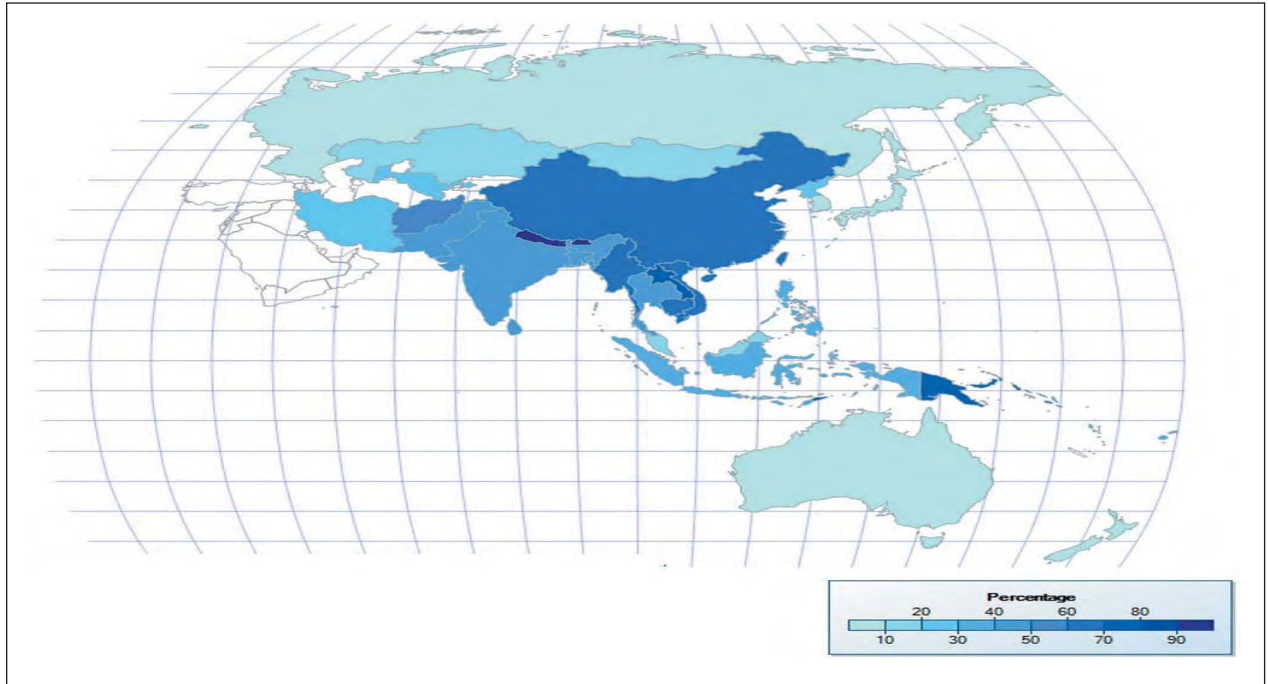
NEW ZEALAND



Land Use 2009	Total area: 26 331 000 ha
	Arable & perm. crops: 2.1%
Population 2010	Total population: 4 368 thousand
	Agricultural population: 7.7%
GDP/GNI 2009	Total GDP: US\$126 679 million
	GNI per capita: US\$29 050
	Agricultural GDP: 5.6% of total GDP
Agricultural Trade 2009	Imports: US\$2 696.8 million
	Exports: US\$13 089.9 million
Nutrition 2006-2008	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, greasy wool and kiwi. New Zealand is heavily dependent on trade – particularly in agricultural products – to drive growth. The agriculture, forestry and fishing sectors employ nearly 7.9 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 11.9 percent from 1999 to 2009 and reached US\$2.6 billion in 2009. Prepared food is the main agricultural import, followed by cake of palm kernel, wine, wheat, chocolate products, pastry and alcoholic beverages. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased by 10.9 percent annually. Milk, sheep meat, beef and veal, butter, cheese, kiwi and wine are the main agricultural exports.

Agricultural population as percentage of total population in 2010



AGRICULTURAL LAND AND POPULATION

Agricultural land as percentage of total land in 2009

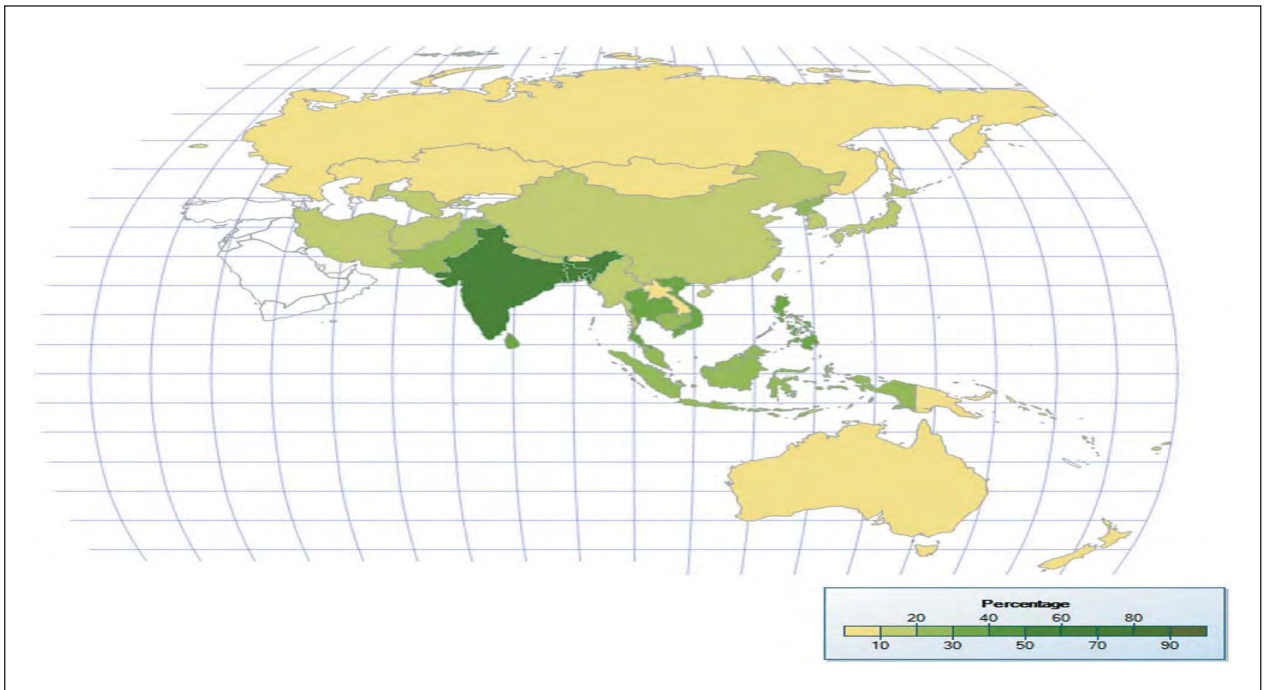


Table 1. Land use in 2009

Country	Total Land Area	Arable and Permanent Crops Land	Permanent Pasture	Forests and Woodland	Other Land	Land use distribution			
						Arable and Permanent Crops Land	Permanent Pasture	Forests and Woodland	Other Land
						1 000 ha			
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	4 185 282	621 488	909 501	1 383 009	1 271 308	14.8	21.7	33.0	30.4
Southeast Asia	433 496	107 143	17 061	214 767	94 526	24.7	3.9	49.5	21.8
1 Cambodia	17 652 F	4 055 F	1 500 F	10 221 F	1 876 F	23.0	8.5	57.9	10.6
2 Indonesia	181 157 F	42 600 F	11 000 F	95 117 F	32 440 F	23.5	6.1	52.5	17.9
3 Lao PDR	23 080 F	1 468 F	878 F	15 829 F	4 905 F	6.4	3.8	68.6	21.3
4 Malaysia	32 855 F	7 585 F	285 F	20 543 F	4 442 F	23.1	0.9	62.5	13.5
5 Myanmar	65 352 F	12 135 F	306	32 083 F	20 829 F	18.6	0.5	49.1	31.9
6 Philippines	29 817	10 450 F	1 500 F	7 610 F	10 257 F	35.0	5.0	25.5	34.4
7 Thailand	51 089 F	18 995 F	800 F	18 957 F	12 337 F	37.2	1.6	37.1	24.1
8 Timor-Leste	1 487 F	225 F	150 F	753 F	359 F	15.1	10.1	50.7	24.1
9 Viet Nam	31 007 F	9 630 F	642 F	13 653 F	7 082 F	31.1	2.1	44.0	22.8
South and Southwest Asia	639 977	231 150	78 042	92 638	238 147	36.1	12.2	14.5	37.2
10 Afghanistan	65 223 F	7 910	30 000	1 350 F	25 963 F	12.1	46.0	2.1	39.8
11 Bangladesh	13 017 F	8 549 F	600 F	1 445 F	2 423 F	65.7	4.6	11.1	18.6
12 Bhutan	3 839	100 F	407 F	3 238 F	94 F	2.6	10.6	84.3	2.5
13 India	297 319 F	169 623 F	10 340	68 289 F	49 067 F	57.1	3.5	23.0	16.5
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	162 855	18 991	29 524 F	11 075	103 265 F	11.7	18.1	6.8	63.4
15 Maldives	30	7 F	1 F	1 F	21 F	23.3	3.3	3.0	70.3
16 Nepal	14 335 F	2 520 F	1 730 F	3 636 F	6 449 F	17.6	12.1	25.4	45.0
17 Pakistan	77 088 F	21 280 F	5 000 F	1 730 F	49 078 F	27.6	6.5	2.2	63.7
18 Sri Lanka	6 271	2 170 F	440 F	1 875 F	1 786 F	34.6	7.0	29.9	28.5
North and Central Asia	1 950 197	151 672	299 020	815 624	683 881	7.8	15.3	41.8	35.1
19 Kazakhstan	269 970 F	23 480 F	185 000 F	3 315 F	58 175 F	8.7	68.5	1.2	21.5
20 Russian Federation	1 637 687 F	123 541 F	92 020 F	809 030 F	613 096 F	7.5	5.6	49.4	37.4
21 Uzbekistan	42 540 F	4 651 F	22 000 F	3 279 F	12 610 F	10.9	51.7	7.7	29.6
East Asia	1 109 856	129 933	514 947	227 098	237 877 F	11.7	46.4	20.5	21.4
22 China	932 749 F	124 320 F	400 001	204 097 F	204 331 F	13.3	42.9	21.9	21.9
23 DPR Korea	12 041 F	2 855 F	50 F	5 793 F	3 343 F	23.7	0.4	48.1	27.8
24 Mongolia	155 356 F	962 F	114 838 F	10 980 F	28 576 F	0.6	73.9	7.1	18.4
25 Rep. of Korea	9 710 F	1 796 F	58	6 229 F	1 627 F	18.5	0.6	64.1	16.8
Pacific Islands	51 756	1 590	431	32 882	16 877	3.1	0.8	63.5	32.6
26 Cook Islands	24	3 F	0	16 F	6 F	12.5	0.0	64.6	22.9
27 Fiji Islands	1 827 F	243 F	175 F	1 011 F	398 F	13.3	9.6	55.3	21.8
28 Kiribati	81 F	34 F	0	12 F	35 F	42.0	0.0	15.0	43.0
29 Marshall Islands	18	10 F	3 F	13 F	0*	55.6	16.7	70.2	0.0
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	70	19 F	3 F	64 F	0*	27.1	4.3	91.6	0.0
31 Nauru	2	0	0	0 F	2 F	20.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
32 Niue	26	4 F	1 F	19 F	2 F	15.4	3.8	71.9	8.8
33 Palau	46 F	3 F	2 F	40 F	1 F	6.5	4.3	87.6	1.5
34 Papua New Guinea	45 286 F	960 F	190 F	28 868 F	15 268 F	2.1	0.4	63.7	33.7
35 Samoa	283 F	64 F	3 F	171 F	45 F	22.6	1.1	60.4	15.9
36 Solomon Islands	2 799 F	76 F	8 F	2 219 F	496 F	2.7	0.3	79.3	17.7
37 Tonga	72	27 F	4 F	9 F	32 F	37.5	5.6	12.5	44.4
38 Tuvalu	3	2	0	1 F	0 F	60.0	0.0	33.3	6.7
39 Vanuatu	1 219 F	145 F	42 F	440 F	592 F	11.9	3.4	36.1	48.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	831 011	52 662	372 466	183 472	222 411	6.3	44.8	22.1	26.8
40 Australia	768 230	47 511 F	361 518 F	150 224 F	208 977 F	6.2	47.1	19.6	27.2
41 Japan	36 450 F	4 609	0	24 970 F	6 871 F	12.6	0.0	68.5	18.8
42 New Zealand	26 331	542	10 948	8 277 F	6 564 F	2.1	41.6	31.4	24.9
ASIA - PACIFIC	5 016 293	674 150	1 281 967	1 566 481	1 493 720	13.4	25.6	31.2	29.8
Rest of World	7 987 175	859 204	2 073 728	2 472 239	2 581 981	10.8	26.0	31.0	32.3
WORLD	13 003 468 A	1 533 354 A	3 355 694 A	4 038 719 A	4 075 700 A	11.8	25.8	31.1	31.3

* Due to the use of different data sources and overlaps in definitions and classifications, the sum of individual land use categories may exceed "total land area". Examples of such instances include forest and agriculture land with tree cover – such as rubber plantations, permanent tree crops, range land and agro-forestry and shifting cultivation areas.

Table 2. Agricultural land*

Country	Total Land Area		Agricultural Land*				Agricultural Land* as % of Total Land			
	1999	2009	1999	2007	2008	2009	1999	2007	2008	2009
	1 000 ha						%			
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	4 188 286	4 185 282	616 832	614 308	616 152	621 488	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8
Southeast Asia	435 040	433 496	92 691	103 032	105 078	107 143	21.3	23.7	24.2	24.7
1 Cambodia	17 652	17 652 F	3 840 F	3 955 F	4 055 F	4 055 F	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.0
2 Indonesia	181 157	181 157 F	32 746 F	40 000 F	41 000 F	42 600 F	18.1	22.1	22.6	23.5
3 Lao PDR	23 080	23 080 F	955 F	1 168 F	1 399 F	1 468 F	4.1	5.1	6.1	6.4
4 Malaysia	32 855	32 855 F	7 605 F	7 585 F	7 585 F	7 585 F	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1
5 Myanmar	65 354 F	65 352 F	10 285 F	11 678	11 972 F	12 135 F	15.7	17.9	18.3	18.6
6 Philippines	29 817	29 817 F	10 085 F	10 150 F	10 300 F	10 450 F	33.8	34.0	34.5	35.0
7 Thailand	51 089	51 089 F	19 217	18 850 F	18 933 F	18 995 F	37.6	36.9	37.1	37.2
8 Timor-Leste	1 487	1 487 F	187 F	225 F	235 F	225 F	12.6	15.1	15.8	15.1
9 Viet Nam	32 549	31 007 F	7 771 F	9 421	9 599	9 630 F	23.9	28.9	29.5	31.1
South and Southwest Asia	640 111	639 977	230 846	230 878	230 444	231 150	36.1	36.1	36.0	36.1
10 Afghanistan	65 223 F	65 223 F	7 753	7 910	7 910	7 910	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1
11 Bangladesh	13 017	13 017 F	8 886 F	8 668 F	8 382 F	8 549 F	68.3	66.6	64.4	65.7
12 Bhutan	4 008	3 839	159 F	155 F	95 F	100 F	4.0	3.9	2.4	2.6
13 India	297 319	297 319 F	170 152 F	169 284 F	169 320 F	169 623 F	57.2	56.9	56.9	57.1
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	162 855	162 855	17 687 F	18 549	18 770	18 991	10.9	11.4	11.5	11.7
15 Maldives	30	30	8 F	7 F	7 F	7 F	26.7	23.3	23.3	23.3
16 Nepal	14 300	14 335 F	2 416 F	2 475	2 475	2 520 F	16.9	17.3	17.3	17.6
17 Pakistan	77 088	77 088 F	21 880	21 880 F	21 280 F	21 280 F	28.4	28.4	27.6	27.6
18 Sri Lanka	6 271	6 271	1 905 F	1 950 F	2 205 F	2 170 F	30.4	31.1	35.2	34.6
North and Central Asia	1 951 361	1 950 197	153 706	150 808	150 862	151 672	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.8
19 Kazakhstan	269 970	269 970 F	22 053	22 800 F	22 800 F	23 480 F	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.7
20 Russian Federation	1 638 851	1 637 687 F	126 820	123 368	123 442	123 541 F	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5
21 Uzbekistan	42 540	42 540 F	4 833 F	4 640 F	4 620 F	4 651 F	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.9
East Asia	1 110 018	1 109 856	138 156	128 101	128 128	129 933	12.4	11.5	11.5	11.7
22 China	932 748	932 749 F	132 266 F	122 566 F	122 543 F	124 320 F	14.2	13.1	13.1	13.3
23 DPR Korea	12 041	12 041 F	2 800 F	2 900 F	2 900 F	2 855 F	23.3	24.1	24.1	23.7
24 Mongolia	155 356 F	155 356 F	1 191 F	853	938 F	962 F	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
25 Rep. of Korea	9 873	9 710 F	1 899	1 782	1 747 F	1 796 F	19.2	18.0	17.7	18.5
Pacific Islands	51 756	51 756	1 433	1 490	1 640	1 590	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.1
26 Cook Islands	24	24	7 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	29.2	12.5	12.5	12.5
27 Fiji Islands	1 827	1 827 F	253 F	253 F	253 F	243 F	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.3
28 Kiribati	81	81 F	34 F	34 F	34 F	34 F	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0
29 Marshall Islands	18	18	9 F	10 F	10 F	10 F	50.0	55.6	55.6	55.6
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	70	70	20 F	20 F	20 F	19 F	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.1
31 Nauru	2	2	0	0	0	0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
32 Niue	26	26	4 F	4 F	4 F	4 F	14.6	15.4	15.4	15.4
33 Palau	46	46 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
34 Papua New Guinea	45 286	45 286 F	813 F	850 F	1 000 F	960 F	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1
35 Samoa	283	283 F	61 F	63 F	63 F	64 F	21.6	22.3	22.3	22.6
36 Solomon Islands	2 799	2 799 F	69 F	76 F	77 F	76 F	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7
37 Tonga	72	72	27 F	27 F	26 F	27 F	37.5	37.5	36.1	37.5
38 Tuvalu	3	3	2	2	2	2	66.7	60.0	60.0	60.0
39 Vanuatu	1 219	1 219 F	131 F	145 F	145 F	145 F	10.7	11.9	11.9	11.9
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	831 011	831 011	52 269	49 680	49 524	52 662	6.3	6.0	6.0	6.3
40 Australia	768 230	768 230	45 800 F	44 530 F	44 374 F	47 511 F	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.2
41 Japan	36 450 F	36 450 F	4 866	4 650	4 628	4 609	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.6
42 New Zealand	26 331	26 331	1 603 F	500	522	542	6.1	1.9	2.0	2.1
ASIA - PACIFIC	5 019 297	5 016 293	669 101	663 988	665 676	674 150	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4
Rest of World	7 988 983	7 987 175	847 597	856 472	860 096	859 204	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.8
WORLD	13 008 279 A	13 003 468 A	1 516 698 A	1 520 460 A	1 525 771 A	1 533 354 A	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8

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

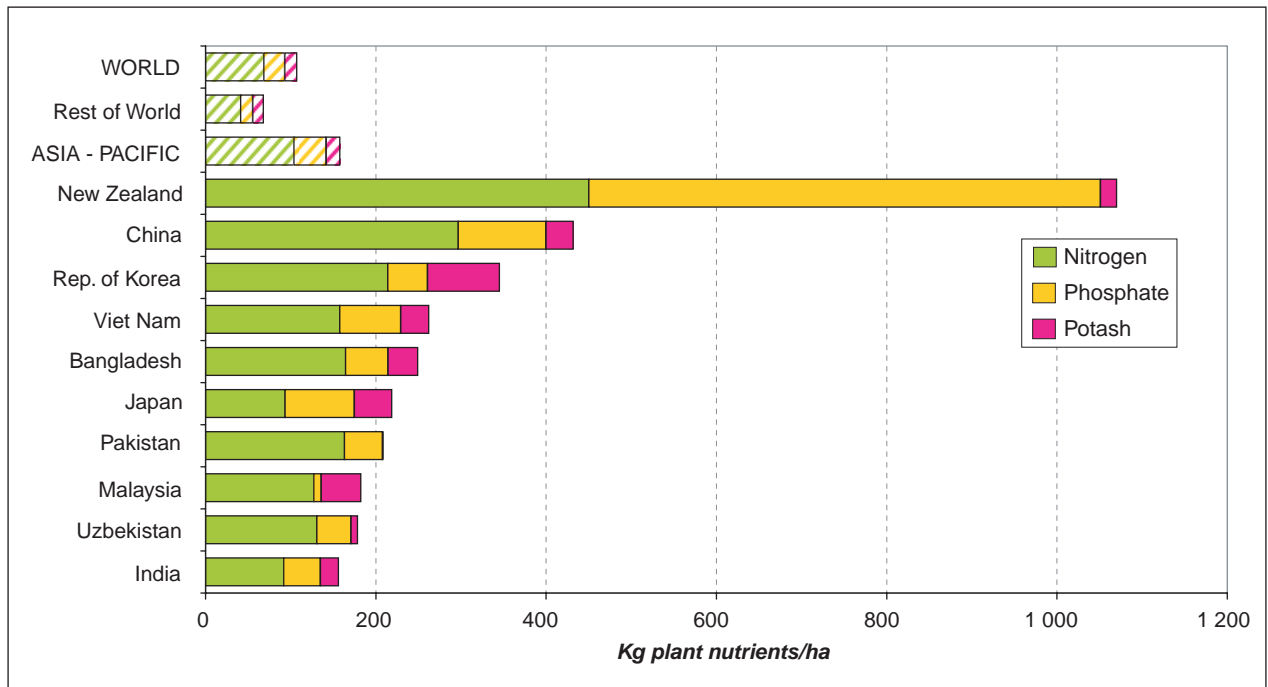
Table 3. Agricultural population

Country	Total Population		Agricultural Population		Agricultural Population to Total Population			
	2000	2010	2000	2010	2000	2008	2009	2010
	<i>Millions</i>				<i>%</i>			
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	3 543.2	3 935.0	1 926.9	1 930.0	54.4	50.1	49.6	49.0
Southeast Asia	519.6	587.9	257.7	255.2	49.6	44.6	44.0	43.4
1 Cambodia	12.447	14.138	8.702	9.311	69.9	66.7	66.3	65.9
2 Indonesia	213.395	239.871	93.918	89.554	44.0	38.6	38.0	37.3
3 Lao PDR	5.317	6.201	4.076	4.646	76.7	75.3	75.1	74.9
4 Malaysia	23.415	28.401	4.183	3.409	17.9	13.0	12.5	12.0
5 Myanmar	44.958	47.963	31.610	32.171	70.3	67.7	67.4	67.1
6 Philippines	77.310	93.261	30.520	31.263	39.5	34.7	34.1	33.5
7 Thailand	63.155	69.122	30.928	28.420	49.0	42.7	41.9	41.1
8 Timor-Leste	0.830	1.124	0.674	0.895	81.2	79.9	79.7	79.6
9 Viet Nam	78.758	87.848	53.049	55.489	67.4	64.0	63.6	63.2
South and Southwest Asia	1 460.200	1 704.146	762.934	806.214	52.2	48.3	47.8	47.3
10 Afghanistan	22.856	31.412	14.550	18.768	63.7	60.5	60.1	59.7
11 Bangladesh	129.592	148.692	71.073	67.445	54.8	47.2	46.3	45.4
12 Bhutan	0.571	0.726	0.529	0.674	92.6	93.0	92.9	92.8
13 India	1 053.898	1 224.614	559.446	592.277	53.1	49.3	48.8	48.4
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	65.342	73.974	17.361	15.929	26.6	22.4	22.0	21.5
15 Maldives	0.273	0.316	0.076	0.058	27.8	20.1	19.2	18.4
16 Nepal	24.401	29.959	22.743	27.847	93.2	93.0	93.0	93.0
17 Pakistan	144.522	173.593	68.479	74.189	47.4	43.7	43.2	42.7
18 Sri Lanka	18.745	20.860	8.677	9.027	46.3	43.9	43.6	43.3
North and Central Asia	186.491	186.429	25.229	19.892	13.5	11.2	10.9	10.7
19 Kazakhstan	14.957	16.026	2.910	2.502	19.5	16.3	15.9	15.6
20 Russian Federation	146.758	142.958	15.466	11.510	10.5	8.5	8.3	8.1
21 Uzbekistan	24.776	27.445	6.853	5.880	27.7	22.6	22.0	21.4
East Asia	1 369.561	1 447.434	875.984	842.854	64.0	59.4	58.8	58.2
22 China	1 298.268	1 372.148	864.486	834.491	66.6	62.0	61.4	60.8
23 DPR Korea	22.894	24.346	6.885	5.671	30.1	24.6	23.9	23.3
24 Mongolia	2.411	2.756	0.585	0.493	24.3	19.0	18.4	17.9
25 Rep. of Korea	45.988	48.184	4.028	2.199	8.8	5.2	4.9	4.6
Pacific Islands	7.361	9.110	5.065	5.887	68.8	65.6	65.1	64.6
26 Cook Islands	0.018	0.020	0.006	0.005	33.3	30.0	30.0	25.0
27 Fiji Islands	0.812	0.861	0.321	0.309	39.5	36.6	36.3	35.9
28 Kiribati	0.084	0.100	0.022	0.023	26.2	23.7	23.5	23.0
29 Marshall Islands	0.052	0.054	0.014	0.012	26.9	22.6	22.6	22.2
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.107	0.111	0.029	0.026	27.1	23.6	23.4	23.4
31 Nauru	0.010	0.010	0.003	0.002	30.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
32 Niue	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
33 Palau	0.019	0.020	0.005	0.005	26.3	25.0	25.0	25.0
34 Papua New Guinea	5.379	6.858	4.205	4.987	78.2	73.9	73.3	72.7
35 Samoa	0.177	0.183	0.061	0.050	34.5	28.6	28.0	27.3
36 Solomon Islands	0.409	0.538	0.293	0.364	71.6	68.6	68.1	67.7
37 Tonga	0.098	0.104	0.034	0.028	34.7	28.2	27.9	26.9
38 Tuvalu	0.009	0.010	0.003	0.003	33.3	30.0	30.0	30.0
39 Vanuatu	0.185	0.240	0.068	0.073	36.8	31.6	31.2	30.4
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	148.742	153.172	6.083	3.890	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.5
40 Australia	19.164	22.268	0.878	0.869	4.6	4.0	4.0	3.9
41 Japan	125.720	126.536	4.866	2.685	3.9	2.4	2.3	2.1
42 New Zealand	3.858	4.368	0.339	0.336	8.8	7.9	7.8	7.7
ASIA - PACIFIC	3 691.940	4 088.220	1 932.955	1 933.895	52.4	48.3	47.8	47.3
Rest of World	2 430.829	2 807.668	650.761	685.213	26.8	24.8	24.6	24.4
WORLD	6 122.769 A	6 895.888 A	2 583.716 A	2 619.108 A	42.2	38.8	38.4	38.0

Table 4. Agricultural land and population

Country	Ratio of Agricultural Land to Agricultural Population				Average Annual change %	
	1999	2007	2008	2009	Agricultural Land	Agricultural Population
	<i>Ha/caput</i>				1999-2009	1999-2009
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.08	0.05
Southeast Asia	0.36	0.40	0.41	0.42	1.46	-0.05
1 Cambodia	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.5	0.8
2 Indonesia	0.35	0.44	0.45	0.47	2.7	-0.4
3 Lao PDR	0.24	0.26	0.31	0.32	4.4	1.4
4 Malaysia	1.79	2.07	2.12	2.17	0.0	-2.0
5 Myanmar	0.33	0.37	0.37	0.38	1.7	0.2
6 Philippines	0.33	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.4	0.3
7 Thailand	0.62	0.64	0.65	0.66	-0.1	-0.8
8 Timor-Leste	0.28	0.26	0.27	0.26	1.9	2.7
9 Viet Nam	0.15	0.17	0.17	0.17	2.2	0.5
South and Southwest Asia	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.0	0.6
10 Afghanistan	0.54	0.45	0.44	0.43	0.2	2.6
11 Bangladesh	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.13	-0.4	-0.4
12 Bhutan	0.31	0.24	0.15	0.15	-4.5	2.6
13 India	0.31	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.0	0.6
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1.01	1.13	1.16	1.18	0.7	-0.8
15 Maldives	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	-1.3	-2.5
16 Nepal	0.11	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.4	2.1
17 Pakistan	0.32	0.30	0.29	0.29	-0.3	0.9
18 Sri Lanka	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.24	1.3	0.4
North and Central Asia	5.93	7.12	7.27	7.47	-0.1	-2.4
19 Kazakhstan	7.34	8.85	8.94	9.30	0.6	-1.7
20 Russian Federation	7.95	9.90	10.17	10.45	-0.3	-3.0
21 Uzbekistan	0.70	0.76	0.76	0.78	-0.4	-1.5
East Asia	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.15	-0.6	-0.3
22 China	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15	-0.6	-0.3
23 DPR Korea	0.40	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.2	-1.9
24 Mongolia	1.99	1.66	1.85	1.92	-2.1	-1.8
25 Rep. of Korea	0.45	0.67	0.70	0.77	-0.6	-5.8
Pacific Islands	0.29	0.26	0.29	0.27	1.0	1.6
26 Cook Islands	1.17	0.50	0.50	0.50	-8.1	0.0
27 Fiji Islands	0.79	0.82	0.82	0.79	-0.4	-0.4
28 Kiribati	1.55	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.0	0.4
29 Marshall Islands	0.64	0.77	0.83	0.83	1.1	-1.5
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.67	0.75	0.75	0.73	-0.3	-1.1
31 Nauru	0.13	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.0	-4.0
32 Niue	3.80	...	...	...	0.5	...
33 Palau	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.0	0.0
34 Papua New Guinea	0.20	0.18	0.21	0.20	1.7	1.8
35 Samoa	0.98	1.19	1.21	1.25	0.5	-1.9
36 Solomon Islands	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.21	1.0	2.2
37 Tonga	0.79	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.0	-1.6
38 Tuvalu	0.67	0.60	0.60	0.60	-1.0	0.0
39 Vanuatu	1.93	2.01	2.01	1.99	1.0	0.7
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	8.19	11.24	11.70	12.98	0.1	-4.4
40 Australia	51.81	51.66	51.30	54.80	0.4	-0.2
41 Japan	0.94	1.44	1.53	1.62	-0.5	-5.7
42 New Zealand	4.71	1.47	1.54	1.61	-10.3	-0.1
ASIA - PACIFIC	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.1	0.0
Rest of World	1.31	1.27	1.27	1.26	0.1	0.5
WORLD	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.59	0.1	0.2

Mineral fertilizers



Countries in the Asia-Pacific region with most input intensive agriculture in 2009

AGRICULTURAL INPUTS

Irrigated land as percentage of agricultural land in 2009

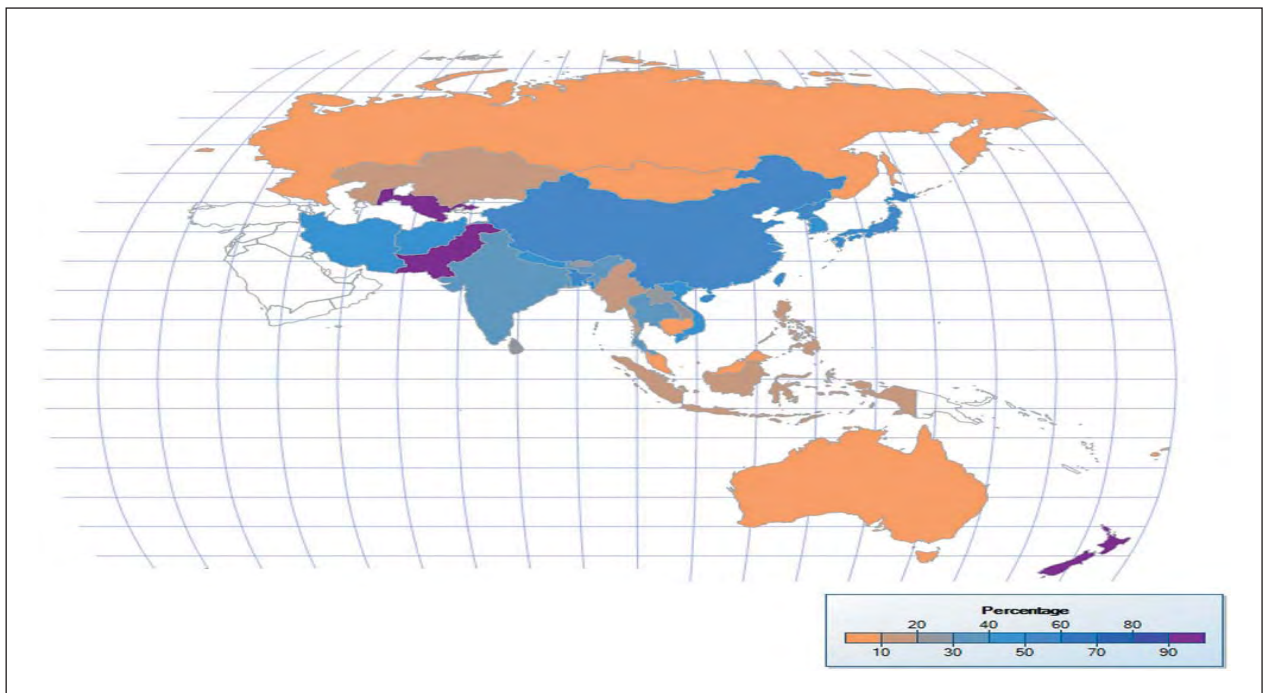


Table 5. Irrigation

Country	Area equipped for irrigation*						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	180 569	201 100	203 083	204 730	206 139	207 581	1.4
Southeast Asia	18 191	22 039	22 294	22 417	22 507	22 547	2.3
1 Cambodia	280 F	285 F	285 F	285 F	285 F	285 F	0.1
2 Indonesia	5 260 F	6 722 *	6 722 F	6 722 F	6 722 F	6 722 F	2.6
3 Lao PDR	250 F	310 *	310 F	310 F	310 F	310 F	1.3
4 Malaysia	365 F	365 F	365 F	365 F	365 F	365 F	0.0
5 Myanmar	1 692	2 136	2 244	2 250	2 255 F	2 275	2.8
6 Philippines	1 339	1 413	1 428	1 435	1 520	1 540	1.2
7 Thailand	5 475 F	6 187 F	6 305 F	6 415 *	6 415 F	6 415 F	1.7
8 Timor-Leste	30 F	35 F	35 F	35 F	35 F	35 F	1.2
9 Viet Nam	3 500 F	4 585 *	4 600 F	4 600 F	4 600 F	4 600 F	3.1
South and Southwest Asia	93 537	102 039	103 153	104 100	105 332	106 098	1.2
10 Afghanistan	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	0.0
11 Bangladesh	3 985	4 875	4 965 F	5 008 F	5 050 *	5 100 F	2.3
12 Bhutan	27 F	27 F	27 F	28 *	28 F	28 F	0.4
13 India	58 956 F	64 646 *	65 209 F	65 771 F	66 334 *	66 700 F	1.2
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	7 715 F	8 574	8 715	8 856	8 993	9 133	1.7
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	1 135 F	1 168	1 168	1 168	1 168	1 168 F	0.2
17 Pakistan	17 950	18 980	19 300 F	19 500 F	19 990 *	20 200 F	1.3
18 Sri Lanka	570 F	570 F	570 F	570 F	570 F	570 F	0.0
North and Central Asia	12 414	12 332	12 292	12 214	12 125	12 079	-0.2
19 Kazakhstan	3 556 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	0.0
20 Russian Federation	4 635 F	4 553	4 513	4 435	4 346	4 300 F	-0.7
21 Uzbekistan	4 223 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	0.0
East Asia	56 424	64 687	65 341	65 996	66 172	66 854	1.8
22 China	54 002 F	62 276 *	62 938 *	63 603 F	63 796	64 504	1.9
23 DPR Korea	1 460 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	0.0
24 Mongolia	84 F	84 F	84 F	84 F	84 F	84 F	0.0
25 Rep. of Korea	878	867	859	849	832	806	-0.7
Pacific Islands	3	3	3	3	3	3	0.0
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	0.0
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	5 195	5 634	5 526	5 699	5 685	5 675	0.7
40 Australia	2 251	2 545 F	2 550 F	2 550 F	2 550 F	2 550 F	0.9
41 Japan	2 659	2 556	2 543	2 530	2 516	2 506	-0.6
42 New Zealand	285 F	533	433	619	619	619	7.1
ASIA - PACIFIC	185 764	206 734	208 609	210 429	211 824	213 256	1.4
Rest of World	94 966	97 896	98 116	98 279	98 503	98 423	0.4
WORLD	280 729 A	304 629 A	306 725 A	308 708 A	310 327 A	311 679 A	1.1

* Refers to net irrigated area

Table 6. Irrigated land as proportion of agricultural land

Country	Agricultural land		Area equipped for irrigation				Irrigated land as % of Agricultural land			
	1999	2009	1999	2007	2008	2009	1999	2007	2008	2009
	1 000 ha						%			
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	616 832	621 488	180 569	204 730	206 139	207 581	29.3	43.7	43.8	33.4
Southeast Asia	92 691	107 143	18 191	22 417	22 507	22 547	19.6	22.4	22.1	21.0
1 Cambodia	3 840 F	4 055 F	280 F	285 F	285 F	285 F	7.3	7.4	7.2	7.0
2 Indonesia	32 746 F	42 600 F	5 260 F	6 722 F	6 722 F	6 722 F	16.1	17.6	17.1	15.8
3 Lao PDR	955 F	1 468 F	250 F	310 F	310 F	310 F	26.2	27.4	26.2	21.1
4 Malaysia	7 605 F	7 585 F	365 F	365 F	365 F	365 F	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
5 Myanmar	10 285	12 135 F	1 692	2 250	2 255 F	2 275	16.5	20.5	20.0	18.7
6 Philippines	10 085 F	10 450 F	1 339	1 435	1 520	1 540	13.3	14.6	15.2	14.7
7 Thailand	19 217 F	18 995 F	5 475 F	6 415 *	6 415 F	6 415 F	28.5	34.1	34.1	33.8
8 Timor-Leste	187 F	225 F	30 F	35 F	35 F	35 F	16.0	14.9	14.9	15.6
9 Viet Nam	7 771 F	9 630 F	3 500 F	4 600 F	4 600 F	4 600 F	45.0	48.9	48.7	47.8
South and Southwest Asia	230 846	231 150	93 537	104 100	105 332	106 098	40.5	45.1	45.5	45.9
10 Afghanistan	7 753	7 910	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	3 199 F	41.3	40.4	40.4	40.4
11 Bangladesh	8 886 F	8 549 F	3 985	5 008 F	5 050 *	5 100 F	44.8	57.5	58.2	59.7
12 Bhutan	159 F	100 F	27 F	28 *	28 F	28 F	17.0	18.1	18.1	28.0
13 India	170 152	169 623	58 956 F	65 771 F	66 334 *	66 700 F	34.6	38.8	39.1	39.3
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	17 687 F	18 991 F	7 715 F	8 856	8 993	9 133	43.6	48.9	49.1	48.1
15 Maldives	8 F	7 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	2 416 F	2 520 F	1 135 F	1 168	1 168	1 168 F	47.0	47.2	47.2	46.3
17 Pakistan	21 880 F	21 280 F	17 950	19 500 F	19 990 *	20 200 F	82.0	88.4	89.7	94.9
18 Sri Lanka	1 905 F	2 170 F	570 F	570 F	570 F	570 F	29.9	27.5	28.5	26.3
North and Central Asia	153 706	151 672	12 414	12 214	12 125	12 079	8.1	8.1	8.0	8.0
19 Kazakhstan	22 053	23 480 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	3 556 F	16.1	15.6	15.6	15.1
20 Russian Federation	126 820 F	123 541 F	4 635 F	4 435	4 346	4 300 F	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5
21 Uzbekistan	4 833 F	4 651 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	4 223 F	87.4	89.1	90.0	90.8
East Asia	138 156	129 933	56 424	65 996	66 172	66 854	40.8	48.3	48.5	51.5
22 China	132 266 F	124 320 F	54 002 F	63 603 F	63 796	64 504	40.8	48.6	48.7	51.9
23 DPR Korea	2 800 F	2 855 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	1 460 F	52.1	49.5	50.3	51.1
24 Mongolia	1 191	962 F	84 F	84 F	84 F	84 F	7.1	9.9	10.2	8.7
25 Rep. of Korea	1 899	1 796 F	878	849	832	806	46.2	46.5	46.2	44.9
Pacific Islands	1 433	1 590	3	3	3	3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
26 Cook Islands	7 F	3 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	253 F	243 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	3 F	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
28 Kiribati	34 F	34 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	9 F	10 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	20 F	19 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	0 F	0 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	4 F	4 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	3 F	3 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	813 F	960 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	61 F	64 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	69 F	76 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	27 F	27 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	2 F	2 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	131 F	145 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	52 269	52 662	5 195	5 699	5 685	5 675	9.9	10.4	10.7	10.8
40 Australia	45 800	47 511	2 251	2 550 F	2 550 F	2 550 F	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.4
41 Japan	4 866	4 609	2 659	2 530	2 516	2 506	54.6	53.9	53.9	54.4
42 New Zealand	1 603 F	542 F	285 F	619	619	619	17.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
ASIA - PACIFIC	669 101	674 150	185 764	210 429	211 824	213 256	27.8	40.2	40.4	31.6
Rest of World	847 597	859 204	94 966	98 279	98 503	98 423	11.2	9.8	9.8	11.5
WORLD	1 516 698 A	1 533 354 A	280 729 A	308 708 A	310 327 A	311 679 A	18.5	20.2	20.3	20.3

Table 7. Mineral fertilizers: consumption

Country	2003			2009			Average annual growth rate 2003-2009		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
	1 000 MT						%		
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	50 895.1	17 774.0	9 316.0	68 038.4	24 138.2	10 527.1	5.1	3.7	6.4
Southeast Asia	5 680.8	1 944.1	1 997.1	7 414.8	1 592.1	1 945.6	3.2	-2.6	2.5
1 Cambodia	5.2 F	8.2 F	0.9 F	19.3 F	7.8 F	0.7 F	21.7	-4.6	2.1
2 Indonesia	2 119.8	526.6	291.7	2 929.0	507.3	843.6 F	4.8	0.9	18.6
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	429.3 F	23.8 F	736.1 F	963.1 F	67.0 F	355.5 F	13.1	14.9	-6.3
5 Myanmar	68.8 F	23.7 F	9.0 F	50.7 F	4.5 F	4.4 F	-5.2	-18.4	-14.6
6 Philippines	572.6 F	208.7 F	77.4 F	443.1	60.9	254.6	-5.4	-14.1	20.0
7 Thailand	1 253.6 F	562.0 F	452.0 F	1 491.4 F	255.0 F	167.6 F	2.8	-8.4	-9.2
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	1 231.5 F	591.3 F	430.0 F	1 518.2 F	689.5 F	319.1 F	-0.5	0.1	-1.3
South and Southwest Asia	15 544.4	5 412.6	1 947.9	21 433.5	9 054.9	4 088.9	5.4	7.2	11.3
10 Afghanistan	20.3 F	5.1 F	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	951.3 F	200.3 F	167.1 F	1 404.8	429.2	298.2	6.0	-1.3	-4.3
12 Bhutan	0.8 F	0.2 F	0.1 F	1.6	0.5	0.3	7.1	12.2	11.2
13 India	11 077.9	4 131.9	1 597.4	15 582.6	7 281.7	3 628.5	6.1	9.1	13.3
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	850.1 F	349.1 F	101.2 F	786.6 F	343.0 F	69.2 F	-0.6	-2.2	-7.5
15 Maldives	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	52.8	75.2	82.2
16 Nepal	37.3 F	19.2 F	...	2.9 F	0.2 F	0.2 F	-36.2	-56.9	...
17 Pakistan	2 456.0	669.3	23.9	3 473.1	947.8	17.2	4.3	0.1	-3.2
18 Sri Lanka	150.7	37.5	58.1	181.7	52.5	75.3	3.4	10.1	7.0
North and Central Asia	865.9	317.5	198.9	1 874.0	606.2	308.2	17.0	13.2	8.6
19 Kazakhstan	19.6	14.1	0.0	29.5	26.1	1.0	3.6	7.8	25.1
20 Russian Federation	846.3	303.4	198.8	1 236.8	393.2	270.5	7.6	5.4	6.1
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	607.8	186.9	36.7	...	...	...
East Asia	28 790.1	10 017.8	5 171.4	37 294.4	12 883.3	4 172.8	5.0	2.3	7.2
22 China	28 450.2 F	9 798.4 F	4 949.0 F	36 902.1 F	12 799.6 F	4 021.1 F	5.0	2.5	8.3
23 DPR Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Mongolia	4.0 F	...	0.0 F	7.5 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	10.2	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	335.9	219.4	222.4	384.7 F	83.7 F	151.7 F	-0.7	-11.6	-5.7
Pacific Islands	13.8	81.9	0.6	21.8	1.7	11.6	3.6	-30.6	50.3
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	3.2 F	0.1 F	0.0 F	2.7 F	0.6 F	0.3 F	-3.1	29.2	25.1
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	6.9 F	81.1 F	0.6 F	19.0 F	1.0 F	11.1 F	10.4	-31.5	51.5
35 Samoa	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	8.0	-0.6	10.2
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	3.8 F	0.7 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.1 F	-60.1	-36.7	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 809.2	2 125.3	696.0	1 331.5	1 357.4	266.2	-5.9	-7.2	-13.9
40 Australia	918.6	1 078.2	214.2	656.5 F	656.9 F	52.1 F	-7.2	-9.7	-21.6
41 Japan	543.8 F	605.7 F	324.3 F	431.0 F	374.8 F	203.7 F	-4.0	-7.4	-5.9
42 New Zealand	346.9	441.4	157.5	244.0	325.6	10.5	-5.1	-1.6	-35.5
ASIA - PACIFIC	52 704.3	19 899.3	10 012.0	69 370.0	25 495.6	10 793.4	4.8	2.8	5.3
Rest of World	36 817.1	15 972.1	15 152.5	35 653.7	12 402.3	10 704.4	-0.2	-4.0	-4.6
WORLD	89 521.4 A	35 871.4 A	25 164.6 A	105 023.7 A	37 897.9 A	21 497.7 A	2.9	0.1	-0.5

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

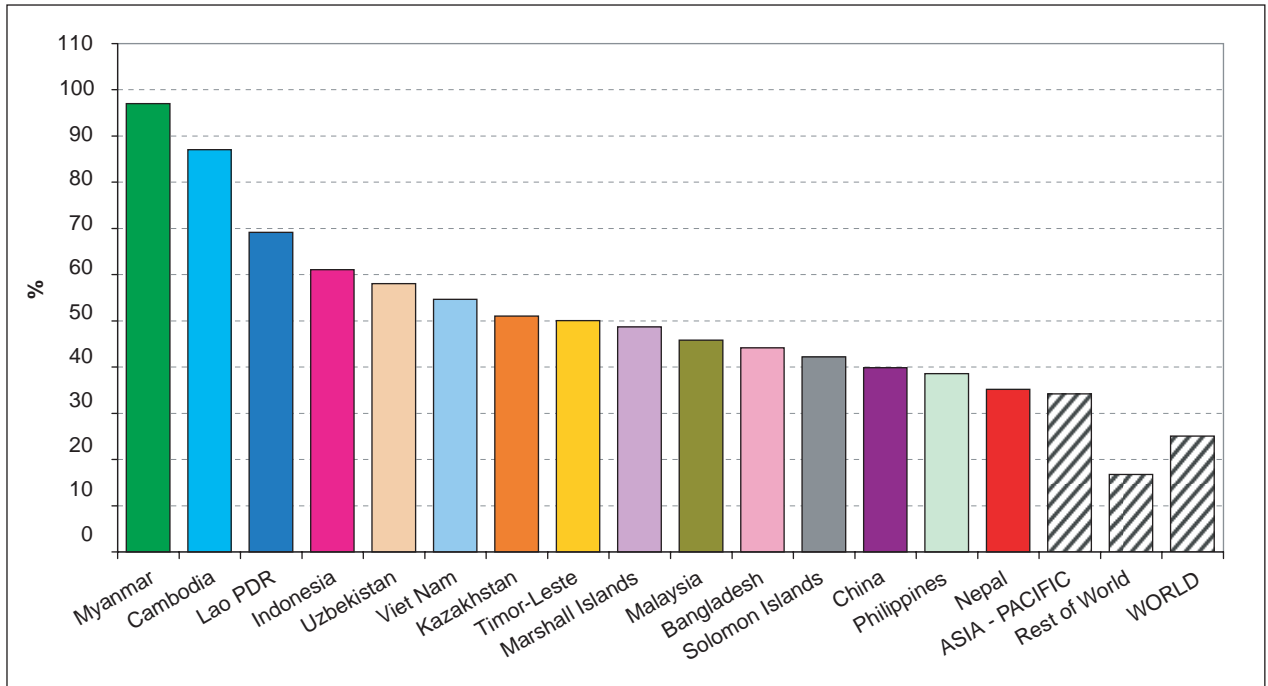
Country	2003			2009			Average annual growth rate 2003-2009		
	N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
	<i>Kg plant nutrient / ha</i>						<i>%</i>		
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	83.0	29.0	15.2	110	39.1	17.1	5.2	3.7	6.5
Southeast Asia	58.1	19.9	20.4	70	15.1	18.5	2.0	-3.7	1.4
1 Cambodia	1.4	2.1	0.2	4.8	1.9	0.2	20.5	-5.6	1.0
2 Indonesia	55.2	13.7	7.6	68.8	11.9	19.8	3.4	-0.4	17.1
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	56.6	3.1	97.0	127.0	8.8	46.9	13.1	14.9	-6.3
5 Myanmar	6.5	2.2	0.8	4.2	0.4	0.4	-7.4	-20.3	-16.6
6 Philippines	59.2	21.6	8.0	42.4	5.8	24.4	-6.6	-15.1	18.5
7 Thailand	66.8	30.0	24.1	78.5	13.4	8.8	2.6	-8.6	-9.4
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	138.4	66.5	48.3	157.7	71.6	33.1	-1.7	-1.1	-2.5
South and Southwest Asia	67.3	23.4	8.4	92.7	39.2	17.7	5.4	7.2	11.3
10 Afghanistan	2.6	0.6	...	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	109.0	22.9	19.1	164.3	50.2	34.9	6.5	-0.7	-3.8
12 Bhutan	5.3	1.2	0.9	16.1	4.7	3.1	15.7	21.2	20.1
13 India	65.2	24.3	9.4	91.9	42.9	21.4	6.1	9.2	13.3
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	48.1	19.8	5.7	41.4	18.1	3.6	-1.8	-3.4	-8.6
15 Maldives	1.0	0.5	0.5	20.0	17.6	18.1	68.7	93.4	101.2
16 Nepal	15.1	7.8	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.1	-36.3	-57.0	...
17 Pakistan	110.5	30.1	1.1	163.2	44.5	0.8	5.1	0.9	-2.5
18 Sri Lanka	78.1	19.4	30.1	83.7	24.2	34.7	1.2	7.7	4.7
North and Central Asia	5.7	2.1	1.3	12.4	4.0	2.0	17.0	13.3	8.7
19 Kazakhstan	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.0	3.2	7.4	24.6
20 Russian Federation	6.8	2.4	1.6	10.0	3.2	2.2	7.8	5.5	6.2
21 Uzbekistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	130.7	40.2	7.9	...	...	...
East Asia	219.4	76.4	39.4	293.5	101.4	32.8	6.3	3.6	8.6
22 China	221.4	76.3	38.5	296.8	103.0	32.3	6.4	3.8	9.7
23 DPR Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Mongolia	4.6	0.0	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.0	8.1	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	181.9	118.9	120.5	214.2	46.6	84.5	0.0	-10.9	-5.1
Pacific Islands	11.7	69.4	0.5	16.7	1.3	8.9	1.5	-32.0	47.2
26 Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.7	2.7	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	12.6	0.2	0.2	11.3	2.4	1.4	-2.7	29.8	25.6
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	8.3	98.3	0.7	19.8	1.1	11.6	7.2	-33.5	47.0
35 Samoa	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	7.5	-1.0	9.7
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	144.6	28.8	0.5	0.2	1.2	3.7	-60.3	-37.1	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	34.4	40.4	13.2	25.3	25.8	5.1	-5.1	-6.4	-13.1
40 Australia	19.4	22.8	4.5	13.8	13.8	1.1	-6.4	-8.9	-20.9
41 Japan	114.8	127.9	68.5	93.5	81.3	44.2	-3.5	-7.0	-5.5
42 New Zealand	738.0	939.2	335.2	450.2	600.8	19.3	-7.2	-3.7	-36.9
ASIA - PACIFIC	79.2	29.9	15.0	103.6	38.1	16.1	5.0	2.9	5.4
Rest of World	43.0	18.7	17.7	41.3	14.4	12.4	-0.4	-4.2	-4.7
WORLD	58.8	23.6	16.5	68.5	24.7	14.0	2.8	0.1	-0.5

Ratio for the year 2008 has been calculated using land data for 2007

Table 9. Agricultural tractors: number in use

Country	Agricultural Tractors						Average annual growth rate
	1998	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	1998-2008
	Number						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	4 697 682	2 632 884	2 926 383	3 207 822	3 117 021	3 683 955	-5.9
Southeast Asia	475 714	14 172	14 831	15 454	15 950	16 162	-38.8
1 Cambodia	1 540 F	3 857	4 166	4 247	4 475	4 611	11.7
2 Indonesia	4 656	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	9 803	10 315	10 665	11 207	11 475	11 551	1.5
6 Philippines	54 700 F	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	282 057	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	122 958	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and Southwest Asia	2 392 122	680 958	738 851	770 552	338 536	30 032	-29.1
10 Afghanistan	110 F	114	132	711	1 011 F	925 F	25.8
11 Bangladesh	1 200 F	450	1 555	3 000	...	...	...
12 Bhutan	112 F	123 F	126 F	129 F	132 F	136	1.8
13 India	1 797 000 F	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	230 000 *	249 637	287 365	298 000 F	308 422	...	...
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	21 700 F	28 971	28 971	28 971	28 971	28 971	2.3
17 Pakistan	342 000 F	401 663	420 702	439 741	...	...	...
18 Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North and Central Asia	920 957	577 764	524 449	483 315	445 889	364 356	-8.3
19 Kazakhstan	64 249	45 791	44 116	43 715	40 228	...	...
20 Russian Federation	856 708	531 973	480 333	439 600	405 661	364 356	-8.2
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	902 214	1 354 102	1 642 516	1 932 685	2 310 752	3 267 421	11.4
22 China	738 526	1 130 338	1 410 643	1 692 078	2 063 524	3 010 658	12.6
23 DPR Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Mongolia	5 800 F	4 100 F	4 000 F	3 900	3 566 F	3 232 F	-4.7
25 Rep. of Korea	157 888	219 664	227 873	236 707	243 662	253 531	4.3
Pacific Islands	6 675	5 888	5 736	5 816	5 894	5 984	-1.2
26 Cook Islands	165	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	6 298 F	5 644 F	5 735 F	5 815 F	5 893 F	5 983 F	-0.6
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	135 F	243	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	1 F	1	1	1	1	1	0.0
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2 120 000	1 934 114	1 910 724	...	...	...	...
40 Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Japan	2 120 000	1 934 114 F	1 910 724	...	...	...	...
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	6 817 682	4 566 998	4 837 107	3 207 822	3 117 021	3 683 955	-8.9
Rest of World	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WORLD	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

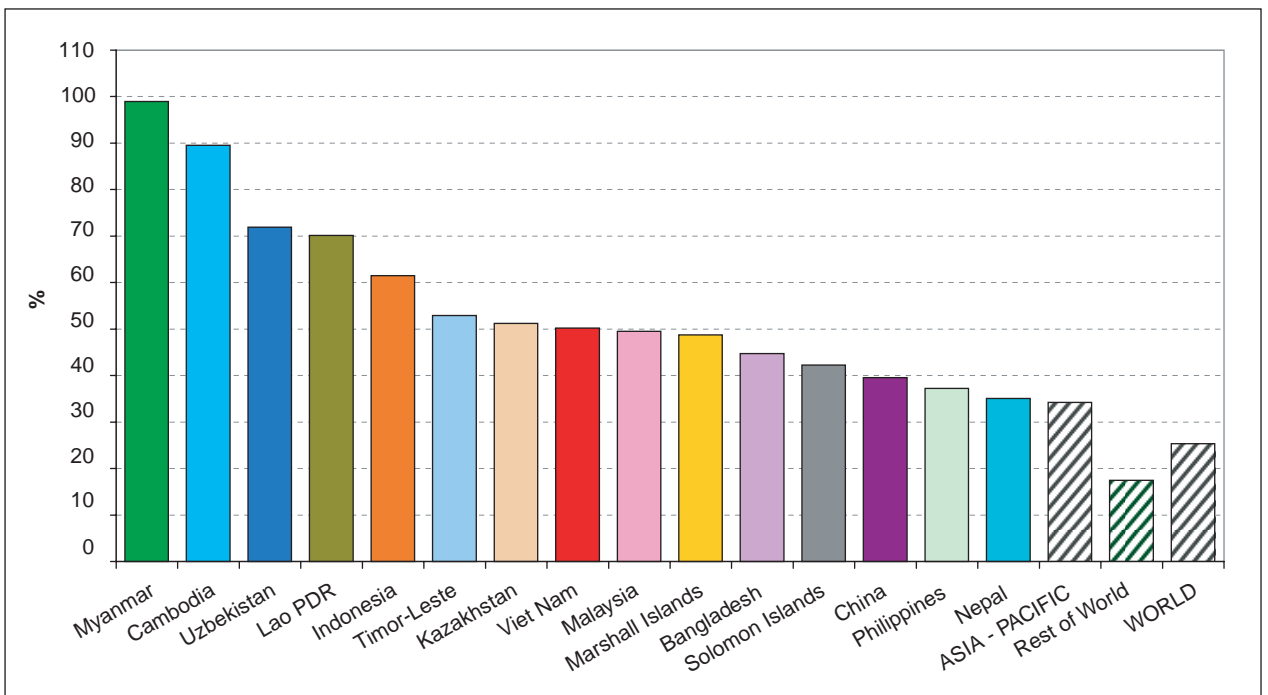
Agricultural production growth



Countries in the Asia-Pacific region with the most rapid growth (%) of agricultural production for the period 1999-2009

PRODUCTION INDICES

Food production growth



Countries in the Asia-Pacific region with the most rapid growth (%) of food production for the period 1999-2009

Table 10. Agricultural production indices

Country	Index						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	1999-2009
	2004-2006 = 100, gross production of agricultural products*						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	84	88	93	100	108	114	3.4
Southeast Asia	76	83	91	99	110	117	4.6
1 Cambodia	74	76	86	104	121	138	7.4
2 Indonesia	75	80	91	99	108	121	5.0
3 Lao PDR	75	87	91	100	110	127	4.6
4 Malaysia	75	82	90	100	105	109	4.3
5 Myanmar	63	73	83	99	117	125	7.7
6 Philippines	81	87	92	100	108	112	3.5
7 Thailand	84	91	98	98	111	112	2.8
8 Timor-Leste	84	93	98	98	101	126	2.9
9 Viet Nam	75	82	91	100	109	116	4.5
South and Southwest Asia	90	91	95	100	112	113	2.9
10 Afghanistan	101	85	98	106	107	115	1.9
11 Bangladesh	84	88	93	103	112	121	3.9
12 Bhutan	86	69	74	107	108	92	3.9
13 India	92	93	96	100	114	113	2.8
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	80	82	93	103	107	104	3.0
15 Maldives	97	93	98	80	99	97	0.4
16 Nepal	82	89	95	100	101	111	2.8
17 Pakistan	87	86	90	100	106	113	3.1
18 Sri Lanka	93	93	97	103	103	111	1.9
North and Central Asia	82	92	93	100	105	111	2.9
19 Kazakhstan	81	91	95	100	116	122	4.0
20 Russian Federation	83	94	94	100	103	108	2.4
21 Uzbekistan	76	79	85	100	109	120	5.2
East Asia	83	87	92	100	106	114	3.3
22 China	82	87	91	100	106	115	3.4
23 DPR Korea	86	94	99	101	92	101	1.4
24 Mongolia	148	112	90	97	106	147	-0.9
25 Rep. of Korea	103	104	98	100	101	108	0.3
Pacific Islands	90	91	94	100	106	106	2.1
26 Cook Islands	189	189	116	99	115	112	-6.2
27 Fiji Islands	102	93	91	99	94	85	-1.0
28 Kiribati	82	79	80	99	105	104	3.8
29 Marshall Islands	90	20	160	99	134	134	15.1
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	87	92	91	101	89	86	0.2
31 Nauru	98	93	91	101	95	97	0.3
32 Niue	95	95	94	102	93	98	0.5
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	89	91	95	100	108	108	2.3
35 Samoa	88	85	87	102	101	105	2.1
36 Solomon Islands	78	79	81	103	112	111	4.8
37 Tonga	97	97	96	99	101	108	1.1
38 Tuvalu	92	90	95	101	98	103	1.3
39 Vanuatu	96	92	88	99	102	101	1.4
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	102	104	102	104	98	100	-0.3
40 Australia	108	111	105	108	95	101	-0.9
41 Japan	104	102	99	101	100	98	-0.5
42 New Zealand	82	91	97	99	102	98	1.8
ASIA - PACIFIC	85	89	93	100	107	113	3.2
Rest of World	90	92	95	100	102	105	1.8
WORLD	87	90	94	100	105	109	2.4

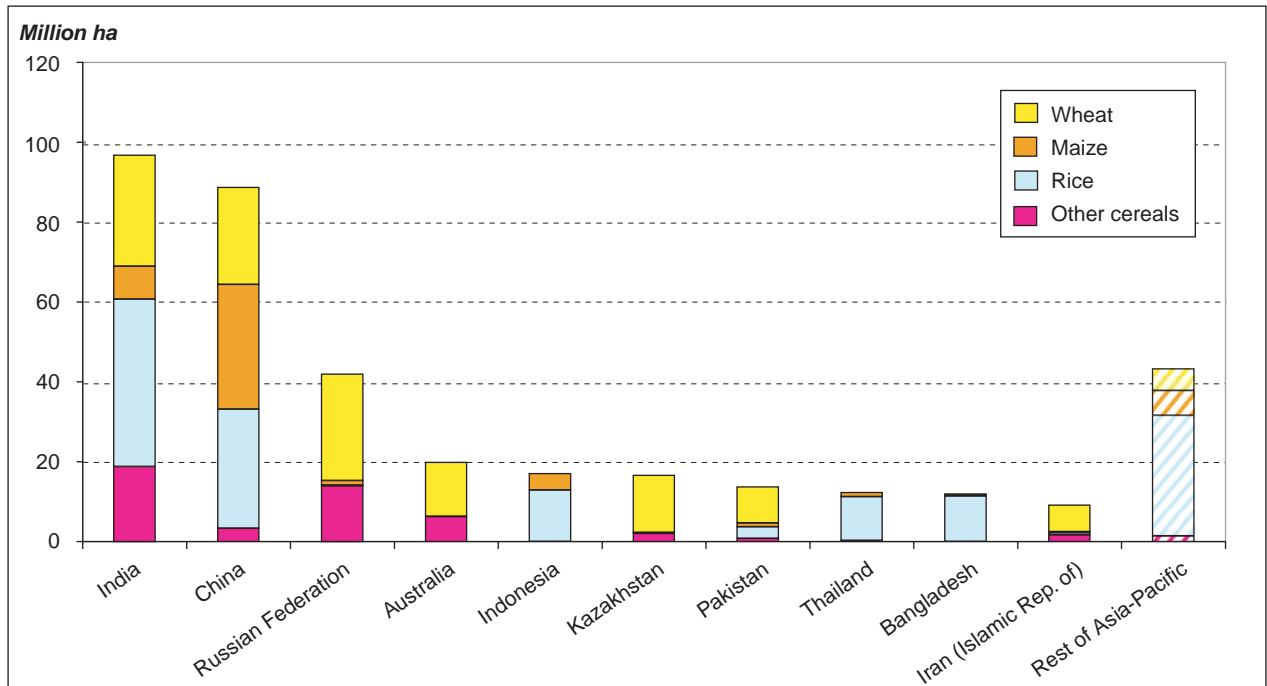
* Including all crops and livestock products except fodder crops

Table 11. Food production indices

Country	Index						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	1999-2009
	2004-2006 = 100, gross production of agricultural products*						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	84	88	93	100	108	115	3.3
Southeast Asia	77	83	92	99	110	118	4.5
1 Cambodia	72	75	85	104	121	137	7.6
2 Indonesia	75	80	91	100	108	121	4.9
3 Lao PDR	75	86	91	101	110	127	4.8
4 Malaysia	76	83	91	100	105	114	4.5
5 Myanmar	63	73	83	99	117	126	7.8
6 Philippines	82	88	93	100	108	112	3.4
7 Thailand	86	92	98	97	112	113	2.8
8 Timor-Leste	84	92	100	98	102	128	3.1
9 Viet Nam	76	83	92	100	107	114	4.2
South and Southwest Asia	90	92	96	101	112	113	2.8
10 Afghanistan	101	85	98	106	107	115	2.0
11 Bangladesh	84	87	93	103	113	121	3.9
12 Bhutan	86	69	74	107	108	92	3.9
13 India	93	95	97	100	113	113	2.6
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	80	82	93	103	108	104	3.1
15 Maldives	97	93	98	80	99	97	0.4
16 Nepal	82	89	95	100	101	111	2.8
17 Pakistan	87	86	92	101	108	115	3.2
18 Sri Lanka	93	93	98	103	103	113	2.1
North and Central Asia	82	92	94	99	105	112	3.0
19 Kazakhstan	82	92	95	100	117	124	4.0
20 Russian Federation	83	94	94	100	103	108	2.4
21 Uzbekistan	73	77	87	99	113	126	6.0
East Asia	83	88	92	100	105	115	3.3
22 China	82	87	92	100	106	115	3.4
23 DPR Korea	85	94	99	101	92	101	1.3
24 Mongolia	149	111	89	97	106	147	-0.9
25 Rep. of Korea	102	103	98	100	102	108	0.3
Pacific Islands	89	91	93	99	107	106	2.3
26 Cook Islands	189	189	116	99	115	112	-6.1
27 Fiji Islands	102	93	91	99	94	85	-1.0
28 Kiribati	82	79	80	99	105	104	3.8
29 Marshall Islands	90	20	160	99	134	134	15.1
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	87	92	91	101	89	86	0.2
31 Nauru	98	93	91	101	95	97	0.3
32 Niue	95	95	94	102	93	98	0.5
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	88	91	95	99	108	109	2.5
35 Samoa	88	85	87	102	102	105	2.2
36 Solomon Islands	78	79	81	103	112	111	4.8
37 Tonga	97	97	96	99	101	108	1.1
38 Tuvalu	92	90	95	101	98	103	1.3
39 Vanuatu	96	92	88	99	102	101	1.4
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	100	103	102	104	99	101	0.0
40 Australia	105	109	106	108	96	104	-0.4
41 Japan	104	102	99	101	100	98	-0.5
42 New Zealand	81	91	97	99	102	99	2.0
ASIA - PACIFIC	85	89	93	100	107	114	3.1
Rest of World	90	92	95	100	103	106	1.8
WORLD	88	90	94	100	105	110	2.4

* Including all products that are considered edible and contains nutrients.

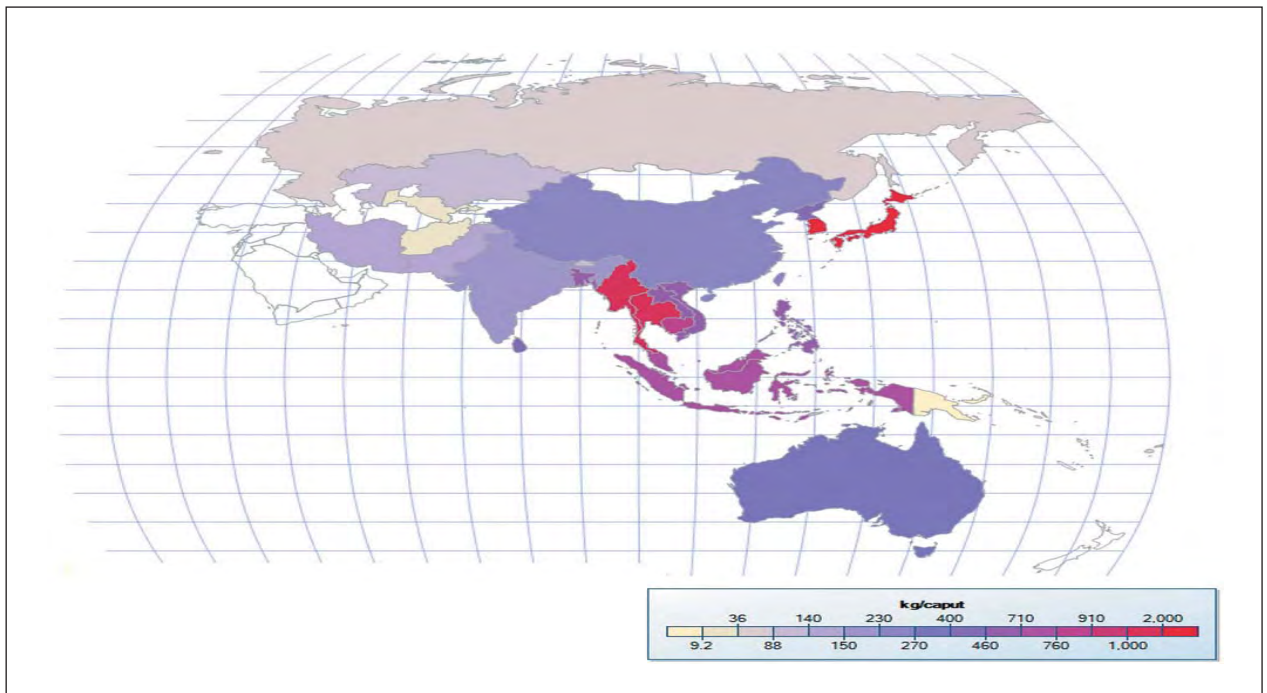
Cereals: area harvested



Countries in the Asia-Pacific region with largest area harvested in 2009

STAPLE FOOD CROPS: Cereals

Rice paddy: per caput production



Per caput production of the agricultural population in 2009

Table 12. Rice paddy: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	543 461.5	562 244.6	569 582.9	587 481.9	613 793.3	607 427.8	1.6
Southeast Asia	146 558.7	173 489.0	177 367.2	184 763.2	192 551.2	197 067.3	3.1
1 Cambodia	4 040.9	5 986.2	6 264.1	6 727.0	7 175.5	7 586.0 *	7.7
2 Indonesia	50 866.4	54 151.1	54 454.9	57 157.4	60 251.1	64 398.9	2.1
3 Lao PDR	2 102.8	2 568.0	2 663.7	2 710.1	2 927.1	3 144.8	3.6
4 Malaysia	2 036.6	2 314.0	2 187.0	2 375.0	2 353.0	2 510.0	1.7
5 Myanmar	20 126.0	27 683.0	30 924.0	31 451.0	32 573.0	32 682.0	5.7
6 Philippines	11 786.6	14 603.0	15 326.7	16 240.2	16 815.5	16 266.4	3.6
7 Thailand	24 172.0	30 291.9	29 641.9	32 099.4	31 650.6	31 462.9	2.8
8 Timor-Leste	33.6	58.9	55.4	60.4	80.3	120.8	8.1
9 Viet Nam	31 393.8	35 832.9	35 849.5	35 942.7	38 725.1	38 895.5	2.0
South and Southwest Asia	186 038.3	196 632.1	198 843.6	206 198.6	216 987.6	202 889.0	1.7
10 Afghanistan	280.0	485.0	540.0	552.0	612.0	645.0	10.4
11 Bangladesh	34 430.0	39 795.6	40 773.0	43 181.0	46 742.0	47 724.0	3.0
12 Bhutan	59.3 F	68.0	72.5	74.4	77.4	66.4	6.0
13 India	134 496.0	137 690.0	139 137.0	144 570.0	148 770.0	133 700.0	1.1
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2 348.2	2 736.8	2 612.2	2 664.2	2 184.0	2 253.4	0.7
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	3 834.3	4 289.8	4 209.3	3 680.8	4 299.3	4 523.7	0.6
17 Pakistan	7 733.4	8 320.8	8 157.6	8 345.1	10 428.0	10 324.5	4.2
18 Sri Lanka	2 857.1	3 246.0	3 342.0	3 131.0	3 875.0	3 652.0	3.0
North and Central Asia	1 064.1	1 030.9	1 189.7	1 196.6	1 103.4	1 414.4	3.7
19 Kazakhstan	199.3	284.6	288.8	294.4	254.7	307.0	4.5
20 Russian Federation	444.0	574.6	680.6	704.5	738.3	913.0	6.1
21 Uzbekistan	420.8	171.7	220.3	197.7	110.4	194.4	-2.0
East Asia	209 779.1	191 073.5	192 165.5	195 305.0	203 135.4	206 040.2	0.3
22 China	200 403.3	182 055.1	183 276.1	187 397.5	193 354.2	196 681.2	0.3
23 DPR Korea	2 343.0	2 583.4	2 478.5	1 869.5	2 862.0 *	2 336.0	2.0
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	7 032.8	6 435.0	6 411.0	6 038.0	6 919.3	7 023.0 *	-0.7
Pacific Islands	21.3	19.1	16.9	18.5	15.7	17.0	-1.3
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	17.3	15.2	12.7	14.8	11.6	11.6	-2.2
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.2 F	5.6
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	0.7 *	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	2.0
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	3.2	3.0 F	3.3	2.8	3.2 F	4.4 F	2.0
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	12 858.6	11 680.9	11 668.0	11 056.0	11 218.8	10 862.5	-1.7
40 Australia	1 389.8	338.9	973.0	163.0	190.0	270.0	-18.7
41 Japan	11 468.8	11 342.0	10 695.0	10 893.0	11 028.8	10 592.5 *	-0.7
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	556 320.1	573 925.5	581 250.9	598 537.9	625 012.1	618 290.3	1.5
Rest of World	54 628.0	60 466.8	59 839.1	57 964.8	64 128.2	66 950.1	2.3
WORLD	610 948.1 A	634 392.2 A	641 090.0 A	656 502.7 A	689 140.3 A	685 240.5 A	1.6

Table 13. Rice paddy: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	3 922	4 142	4 163	4 274	4 400	4 365	1.3
Southeast Asia	3 385	3 880	3 897	3 985	4 089	4 099	1.9
1 Cambodia	1 943	2 479	2 489	2 622	2 746	2 836	4.0
2 Indonesia	4 252	4 574	4 620	4 705	4 895	4 999	1.4
3 Lao PDR	2 930	3 489	3 348	3 469	3 547	3 603	1.9
4 Malaysia	2 941	3 422	3 391	3 528	3 587	3 733	2.1
5 Myanmar	3 240	3 749	3 830	3 926	4 032	4 085	2.4
6 Philippines	2 947	3 588	3 684	3 801	3 770	3 589	2.4
7 Thailand	2 424	2 963	2 916	3 009	2 963	2 870	1.9
8 Timor-Leste	2 649	1 472	1 231	1 511	1 759	3 097	-1.7
9 Viet Nam	4 102	4 889	4 894	4 987	5 223	5 228	2.5
South and Southwest Asia	3 022	3 273	3 300	3 433	3 550	3 417	1.7
10 Afghanistan	2 000	3 031	3 375	3 247	3 221	3 395	5.9
11 Bangladesh	3 214	3 781	3 854	4 083	4 144	4 203	2.6
12 Bhutan	1 864	2 690	2 746	2 704	3 998	2 799	7.1
13 India	2 978	3 154	3 176	3 292	3 417	3 195	1.5
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	3 999	4 357	4 143	4 326	4 145	4 206	0.6
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	2 472	2 782	2 717	2 557	2 775	2 907	0.7
17 Pakistan	3 074	3 174	3 161	3 318	3 520	3 581	1.9
18 Sri Lanka	3 281	3 547	3 671	3 834	3 680	3 737	1.2
North and Central Asia	2 677	3 761	3 908	3 997	4 073	4 459	5.4
19 Kazakhstan	2 807	3 352	3 297	3 368	3 374	3 541	2.1
20 Russian Federation	2 736	4 203	4 357	4 488	4 603	5 143	5.2
21 Uzbekistan	2 563	3 272	3 632	3 595	3 154	3 668	8.2
East Asia	6 303	6 228	6 251	6 359	6 553	6 567	0.5
22 China	6 334	6 253	6 276	6 422	6 556	6 582	0.5
23 DPR Korea	4 040	4 428	4 248	3 204	5 018	4 105	1.8
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	6 596	6 568	6 711	6 354	7 394	7 601	1.0
Pacific Islands	2 877	2 430	2 445	2 667	2 393	2 887	-0.5
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	2 763	2 373	2 315	2 670	2 284	2 871	0.0
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	796	938	870	1 111	1 284	1 328	4.6
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	2 050	2 254	2 339	2 168	2 062	2 168	0.3
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	4 500	3 000	3 375	3 001	3 174	3 265	-4.6
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	6 629	6 647	6 529	6 530	6 812	6 567	-0.1
40 Australia	9 162	6 617	9 828	8 150	9 500	9 000	0.1
41 Japan	6 414	6 648	6 336	6 511	6 779	6 522	0.1
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	3 960	4 174	4 194	4 301	4 429	4 391	1.3
Rest of World	3 349	3 467	3 581	3 643	3 861	3 826	1.4
WORLD	3 896	4 094	4 128	4 234	4 369	4 329	1.3

Table 14. Rice paddy: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	138 556.8	135 751.6	136 810.4	137 457.1	139 483.4	139 145.6	0.3
Southeast Asia	43 299.4	44 714.4	45 512.3	46 368.3	47 085.4	48 078.3	1.1
1 Cambodia	2 079.4	2 414.5	2 516.4	2 566.0	2 613.4	2 675.0 *	3.6
2 Indonesia	11 963.2	11 839.1	11 786.4	12 147.6	12 309.2	12 883.6	0.7
3 Lao PDR	717.6	736.0	795.5	781.2	825.4	872.9	1.6
4 Malaysia	692.4	676.2	645.0 *	673.2	656.1	672.3	-0.4
5 Myanmar	6 210.8	7 384.0	8 074.0	8 011.0	8 078.0	8 000.0 F	3.3
6 Philippines	3 999.8	4 070.4	4 159.9	4 272.9	4 460.0	4 532.3	1.1
7 Thailand	9 969.9	10 225.0	10 165.2	10 668.9	10 683.5	10 963.1	0.9
8 Timor-Leste	12.7	40.0 F	45.0 *	40.0 F	45.6	39.0	9.9
9 Viet Nam	7 653.6	7 329.2	7 324.8	7 207.4	7 414.3	7 440.1	-0.4
South and Southwest Asia	61 569.2	60 075.7	60 246.9	60 069.7	61 121.1	59 369.6	-0.1
10 Afghanistan	140.0	160.0	160.0	170.0	190.0	190.0	4.2
11 Bangladesh	10 713.0	10 524.1	10 579.0	10 575.0	11 280.0	11 354.0	0.4
12 Bhutan	31.8 F	25.3	26.4	27.5	19.4	23.7	-1.1
13 India	45 160.0	43 659.8	43 810.0	43 910.0	43 540.0	41 850.0	-0.4
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	587.2	628.1	630.6	615.9	526.9	535.8	0.1
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	1 551.0	1 541.7	1 549.5	1 439.5	1 549.3	1 555.9	-0.1
17 Pakistan	2 515.4	2 621.4	2 581.0	2 515.0	2 962.6	2 883.0	2.2
18 Sri Lanka	870.8	915.3	910.5	816.7	1 053.0	977.1	1.8
North and Central Asia	397.5	274.1	304.5	299.4	270.9	317.2	-1.6
19 Kazakhstan	71.0	84.9	87.6	87.4	75.5	86.7	2.3
20 Russian Federation	162.3	136.7	156.2	157.0	160.4	177.5	0.8
21 Uzbekistan	164.2	52.5	60.7	55.0 *	35.0 *	53.0 F	-9.5
East Asia	33 283.3	30 679.5	30 739.8	30 712.8	30 999.4	31 374.6	-0.3
22 China	31 637.1	29 116.4	29 201.2	29 179.1	29 493.3	29 881.6	-0.2
23 DPR Korea	580.0	583.4	583.4	583.4	570.4	569.0	0.2
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	1 066.2	979.7	955.2	950.3	935.8	924.0	-1.7
Pacific Islands	7.4	7.9	6.9	7.0	6.6	5.9	-0.8
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	6.3	6.4	5.5 F	5.6	5.1	4.1	-2.2
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.9
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	0.3 F	0.4 F	0.3 F	0.4 F	0.4 F	0.4 F	1.7
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	0.7	1.0 F	1.0 F	0.9	1.0 F	1.4 F	6.9
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 939.7	1 757.2	1 787.0	1 693.0	1 647.0	1 654.0	-1.5
40 Australia	151.7	51.2	99.0	20.0	20.0	30.0	-18.8
41 Japan	1 788.0	1 706.0	1 688.0	1 673.0	1 627.0	1 624.0	-0.8
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	140 496.5	137 508.8	138 597.4	139 150.1	141 130.4	140 799.6	0.3
Rest of World	16 310.4	17 438.7	16 710.3	15 909.7	16 609.0	17 500.5	0.8
WORLD	156 806.9 A	154 947.4 A	155 307.7 A	155 059.7 A	157 739.4 A	158 300.1 A	0.3

Table 15. Wheat: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	263 435.9	274 082.2	284 222.8	303 531.6	308 009.9	326 751.9	2.3
Southeast Asia	115.8	156.9	141.0	156.1	171.1	180.1	6.5
1 Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	115.0	156.0	140.0	155.0	170.0	179.0	6.5
6 Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	0.8 F	0.9 F	1.0 F	1.1 F	1.1 F	1.1 F	3.9
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and Southwest Asia	103 331.8	111 252.9	110 796.2	121 733.0	112 530.5	125 458.8	1.5
10 Afghanistan	2 499.0	4 266.0	3 363.0	4 484.0	2 623.0	5 064.0	9.1
11 Bangladesh	1 908.0	976.0	735.0	737.0	844.0	849.0	-10.0
12 Bhutan	20.0 *	11.3	9.1	8.9	5.8	4.5	-1.8
13 India	71 287.5	68 636.9	69 354.5	75 806.7	78 570.2	80 680.0	0.9
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	8 673.2	14 308.0	14 663.7	15 886.6	7 956.7	13 484.5	3.8
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	1 086.5	1 442.4	1 394.1	1 515.1	1 572.1	1 343.9	3.0
17 Pakistan	17 857.6	21 612.3	21 276.8	23 294.7	20 958.8	24 033.0	2.3
18 Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North and Central Asia	45 838.9	64 953.1	64 486.7	72 032.3	82 449.8	85 429.5	5.5
19 Kazakhstan	11 241.9	11 198.4	13 460.5	16 466.9	12 538.2	17 052.0	3.9
20 Russian Federation	30 995.2	47 697.5	44 926.9	49 368.0	63 765.1	61 739.8	5.8
21 Uzbekistan	3 601.8	6 057.2	6 099.3	6 197.4	6 146.5	6 637.7	6.9
East Asia	114 149.4	97 719.3	108 798.8	109 610.2	112 858.5	115 683.5	1.4
22 China	113 880.1	97 445.2	108 466.3	109 298.3	112 463.3	115 115.4	1.4
23 DPR Korea	97.0 *	193.0 *	199.0 *	195.0 *	175.0 *	169.0 *	9.5
24 Mongolia	166.7	73.4	127.8	109.6	209.8	388.1	4.1
25 Rep. of Korea	5.6	7.7	5.8	7.4	10.4	11.0 F	11.4
Pacific Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	25 660.1	26 366.6	11 920.6	14 823.9	22 644.8	22 733.7	-2.0
40 Australia	24 757.0	25 173.0	10 821.6	13 569.4	21 420.2	21 656.0	-2.2
41 Japan	583.1	874.7	837.2	910.1	881.2	674.2	2.3
42 New Zealand	320.0	318.9	261.8	344.4	343.4	403.5	0.8
ASIA - PACIFIC	289 096.0	300 448.9	296 143.4	318 355.5	330 654.7	349 485.6	2.0
Rest of World	298 522.6	326 418.3	306 748.5	294 255.9	352 415.5	336 128.8	1.1
WORLD	587 618.6 A	626 867.2 A	602 891.9 A	612 611.4 A	683 070.2 A	685 614.4 A	1.6

Table 16. Wheat: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	2 551	2 577	2 707	2 786	2 816	2 859	1.4
Southeast Asia	1 087	1 389	1 517	1 576	1 859	1 875	5.6
1 Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	1 092	1 393	1 522	1 582	1 868	1 884	5.5
6 Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	633	909	1 025	1 053	1 044	1 019	5.2
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and Southwest Asia	2 346	2 457	2 477	2 570	2 496	2 663	0.8
10 Afghanistan	1 233	1 822	1 376	1 818	1 226	1 967	6.1
11 Bangladesh	2 163	1 748	1 534	1 847	2 175	2 149	-1.3
12 Bhutan	1 538	1 275	1 348	1 292	1 766	1 437	2.9
13 India	2 590	2 602	2 619	2 708	2 802	2 907	0.5
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 830	2 058	2 365	2 200	1 515	2 029	1.3
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	1 696	2 134	2 074	2 156	2 225	1 934	2.1
17 Pakistan	2 170	2 586	2 519	2 716	2 451	2 657	1.6
18 Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North and Central Asia	1 532	1 712	1 774	1 917	2 043	2 012	2.7
19 Kazakhstan	1 287	948	1 135	1 298	971	1 190	0.2
20 Russian Federation	1 569	1 932	1 949	2 101	2 446	2 318	3.4
21 Uzbekistan	2 537	4 207	4 211	4 482	4 464	4 425	6.0
East Asia	3 912	4 244	4 569	4 582	4 733	4 699	2.7
22 China	3 947	4 275	4 593	4 608	4 762	4 739	2.7
23 DPR Korea	2 021	2 506	2 488	2 438	2 397	2 262	4.9
24 Mongolia	610	478	1 083	939	1 399	1 559	8.1
25 Rep. of Korea	3 670	3 206	3 343	3 813	4 064	3 667	2.4
Pacific Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2 043	2 075	989	1 156	1 643	1 651	-3.1
40 Australia	2 007	2 021	917	1 079	1 583	1 603	-3.3
41 Japan	3 454	4 097	3 835	4 340	4 220	3 237	0.6
42 New Zealand	6 061	8 092	6 896	8 497	8 112	7 488	2.3
ASIA - PACIFIC	2 496	2 524	2 530	2 614	2 685	2 729	1.1
Rest of World	3 061	3 242	3 236	3 100	3 538	3 445	1.3
WORLD	2 754	2 853	2 846	2 827	3 067	3 039	1.1

Table 17. Wheat: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	103 250.9	106 350.8	104 997.8	108 954.3	109 363.7	114 287.5	0.9
Southeast Asia	106.6	113.0	93.0	99.0	92.0	96.1	0.9
1 Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	105.3	112.0	92.0	98.0	91.0	95.0 F	0.9
6 Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	1.2 F	1.0 F	1.0 F	1.0 F	1.0 F	1.1 F	-1.2
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South and Southwest Asia	44 055.3	45 276.7	44 733.3	47 369.3	45 075.4	47 111.4	0.7
10 Afghanistan	2 027.0	2 342.0	2 444.0	2 466.0	2 139.0	2 575.0	2.8
11 Bangladesh	882.2	558.4	479.0	399.0	388.0	395.0	-8.8
12 Bhutan	13.0 *	8.9	6.8	6.9	3.3	3.1	-4.6
13 India	27 523.3	26 382.9	26 483.6	27 994.5	28 038.6	27 750.0	0.4
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	4 739.1	6 950.7	6 200.0	7 222.3	5 250.2	6 647.4	2.5
15 Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	640.8	675.8	672.0	702.7	706.5	695.0	0.9
17 Pakistan	8 229.9	8 358.0	8 447.9	8 578.0	8 549.8	9 046.0	0.7
18 Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North and Central Asia	29 911.4	37 935.5	36 358.8	37 566.3	40 353.6	42 462.3	2.7
19 Kazakhstan	8 736.3	11 813.2	11 861.2	12 683.0	12 906.3	14 329.4	3.7
20 Russian Federation	19 755.2	24 682.6	23 049.1	23 500.5	26 070.3	26 632.9	2.3
21 Uzbekistan	1 419.9	1 439.7	1 448.5	1 382.8	1 377.0 *	1 500.0 F	0.8
East Asia	29 177.7	23 025.6	23 812.8	23 919.6	23 842.6	24 617.7	-1.3
22 China	28 855.0	22 792.5	23 613.1	23 721.1	23 617.1	24 291.1	-1.3
23 DPR Korea	48.0 *	77.0 *	80.0 *	80.0 *	73.0 *	74.7 *	4.3
24 Mongolia	273.1	153.8	118.0	116.7	150.0	248.9	-3.6
25 Rep. of Korea	1.5	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.0 F	8.8
Pacific Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	12 559.6	12 708.9	12 054.2	12 828.5	13 781.3	13 769.2	1.1
40 Australia	12 338.0	12 456.0	11 797.9	12 578.3	13 530.2	13 507.0	1.1
41 Japan	168.8	213.5	218.3	209.7	208.8	208.3	1.7
42 New Zealand	52.8	39.4	38.0	40.5	42.3	53.9	-1.5
ASIA - PACIFIC	115 810.5	119 059.7	117 052.0	121 782.8	123 145.0	128 056.7	0.9
Rest of World	97 527.5	100 683.2	94 783.8	94 922.1	99 595.4	97 565.8	-0.1
WORLD	213 338.0 A	219 742.9 A	211 835.8 A	216 704.9 A	222 740.3 A	225 622.5 A	0.4

Table 18. Maize: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	167 543.8	194 554.7	208 024.4	217 261.4	238 575.7	232 133.5	4.8
Southeast Asia	20 490.8	27 198.8	27 257.8	30 593.0	34 909.4	36 830.3	6.1
1 Cambodia	95.3	247.8	376.9	523.0	611.9	924.0 *	21.6
2 Indonesia	9 204.0	12 523.9	11 609.5	13 287.5	16 323.9	17 629.7	6.5
3 Lao PDR	96.1	372.6	403.6	620.6	946.8	848.7	28.6
4 Malaysia	57.0 *	75.0 *	80.0 F	32.1	33.0	35.2	-6.2
5 Myanmar	344.0	904.0	1 016.0	1 128.0	1 185.0	1 226.0	14.4
6 Philippines	4 584.6	5 253.2	6 082.1	6 736.9	6 928.2	7 034.0	5.5
7 Thailand	4 286.2	3 943.1	3 716.2	3 890.2	4 249.4	4 616.1	-0.5
8 Timor-Leste	70.5 *	92.2	119.0	71.5	100.2	134.7	4.3
9 Viet Nam	1 753.1	3 787.1	3 854.5	4 303.2	4 531.2	4 381.8	10.5
South and Southwest Asia	16 008.7	22 337.9	23 093.8	28 145.1	28 787.3	24 735.5	6.2
10 Afghanistan	240.0	315.0	359.0	360.0	280.0	300.0	7.4
11 Bangladesh	4.0	356.3	521.5	902.2	1 346.5	729.6	68.9
12 Bhutan	70.0 *	94.0	80.1	84.7	69.3	61.2	3.5
13 India	11 509.6	14 709.9	15 097.0	18 955.4	19 730.0	16 680.0	5.1
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	1 155.7	1 995.3	2 166.1	2 361.3	1 777.5	1 642.7	6.6
15 Maldives	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	6.0
16 Nepal	1 345.9	1 716.0	1 734.4	1 819.9	1 878.7	1 930.7	3.6
17 Pakistan	1 652.0	3 109.6	3 088.0	3 605.0	3 593.0	3 261.5	10.0
18 Sri Lanka	31.5	41.8	47.5	56.4	112.3	129.8	15.4
North and Central Asia	1 434.7	3 807.2	4 118.2	4 424.7	7 330.2	4 665.2	16.3
19 Kazakhstan	197.6	432.1	413.6	421.2	420.2	471.0	6.7
20 Russian Federation	1 069.2	3 210.8	3 510.4	3 798.0	6 682.3	3 963.4	18.8
21 Uzbekistan	167.9	164.3	194.2	205.5	227.7	230.8	5.3
East Asia	129 601.5	141 201.9	153 546.1	154 089.4	167 536.3	165 889.6	4.2
22 China	128 287.2	139 498.5	151 731.4	152 418.9	166 032.1	164 107.6	4.2
23 DPR Korea	1 235.0	1 630.0 *	1 750.0 *	1 587.0 *	1 411.4	1 705.0	2.9
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	79.3	73.5	64.6	83.5	92.8	77.0 *	2.1
Pacific Islands	8.1	8.8	8.5	9.2	12.6	12.9	3.0
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	-2.2
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.8
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	6.5 F	7.0 F	6.7 F	8.0 F	11.1 F	11.4 F	3.8
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	0.8 F	1.0 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	-0.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	535.2	630.1	607.2	425.7	592.7	613.7	0.3
40 Australia	338.0	419.7	380.0	239.9	387.0	375.7	-0.7
41 Japan	0.2 F	0.2 F	0.1 F	0.2 F	0.2 F	0.2 F	-1.3
42 New Zealand	197.0	210.3	227.1	185.6	205.6	237.8	2.3
ASIA - PACIFIC	168 079.0	195 184.8	208 631.6	217 687.0	239 168.5	232 747.1	4.8
Rest of World	439 098.6	518 274.0	498 025.2	571 954.1	587 549.9	586 076.3	3.3
WORLD	607 177.6 A	713 458.7 A	706 656.7 A	789 641.1 A	826 718.3 A	818 823.4 A	3.7

Table 19. Maize: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	3 791	4 160	4 251	4 244	4 531	4 335	2.2
Southeast Asia	2 445	3 123	3 202	3 379	3 627	3 740	4.3
1 Cambodia	1 595	3 515	3 580	3 683	3 751	4 338	7.7
2 Indonesia	2 663	3 454	3 470	3 660	4 078	4 237	4.6
3 Lao PDR	2 360	4 332	4 201	4 684	4 900	4 823	9.1
4 Malaysia	2 111	3 000	3 355	4 855	5 219	5 550	9.0
5 Myanmar	1 690	2 829	3 107	3 270	3 386	3 554	8.2
6 Philippines	1 735	2 151	2 366	2 544	2 604	2 621	4.8
7 Thailand	3 552	3 829	3 956	3 930	4 075	4 178	1.4
8 Timor-Leste	1 300	1 590	1 676	1 128	1 261	1 888	0.6
9 Viet Nam	2 534	3 598	3 731	3 926	4 025	4 032	4.8
South and Southwest Asia	1 859	2 202	2 231	2 629	2 672	2 309	3.4
10 Afghanistan	1 500	1 207	2 620	2 628	2 044	2 143	4.5
11 Bangladesh	1 235	5 331	5 300	5 981	6 017	5 683	14.2
12 Bhutan	1 556	3 061	2 648	2 182	2 446	2 141	5.5
13 India	1 792	1 938	1 912	2 335	2 415	2 002	2.2
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	6 200	7 222	7 422	7 691	7 323	7 280	2.1
15 Maldives	...	2 083	4 200	4 231	4 185	3 464	...
16 Nepal	1 678	2 019	2 038	2 091	2 159	2 205	2.8
17 Pakistan	1 718	2 984	3 036	3 427	3 415	3 488	9.1
18 Sri Lanka	1 090	1 471	1 485	1 651	2 176	2 552	8.6
North and Central Asia	2 158	3 933	3 767	3 119	3 985	3 711	6.1
19 Kazakhstan	3 017	4 155	4 632	4 564	5 550	4 719	4.7
20 Russian Federation	1 971	3 866	3 615	2 930	3 859	3 532	7.0
21 Uzbekistan	2 951	4 887	5 916	6 850	7 116	6 594	10.3
East Asia	4 884	5 240	5 299	5 135	5 510	5 230	1.5
22 China	4 946	5 288	5 327	5 167	5 556	5 259	1.5
23 DPR Korea	2 148	2 964	3 653	3 200	2 805	3 390	3.4
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	3 940	4 841	4 730	4 918	5 054	5 133	2.9
Pacific Islands	2 444	2 376	2 415	2 479	2 634	2 761	0.4
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	1 810	2 068	1 916	608	604	583	-11.0
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	1 250	1 393	1 293	1 222	1 617	1 733	2.9
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	5 417	4 667	4 292	4 706	4 973	5 142	-1.4
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	500	551	536	552	547	565	1.7
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	6 258	6 873	6 341	6 455	6 863	7 119	1.5
40 Australia	5 121	5 798	5 000	4 910	5 691	5 817	1.0
41 Japan	2 400	2 516	2 194	2 627	2 759	2 538	0.5
42 New Zealand	10 131	10 931	11 534	10 900	11 233	11 033	1.0
ASIA - PACIFIC	3 796	4 165	4 255	4 247	4 535	4 340	2.2
Rest of World	4 724	5 153	5 015	5 340	5 436	5 582	1.8
WORLD	4 425	4 839	4 764	4 986	5 141	5 162	1.9

Table 20. Maize: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	44 193.8	46 768.8	48 935.7	51 194.4	52 649.4	53 545.3	2.6
Southeast Asia	8 382.1	8 709.1	8 512.2	9 054.2	9 625.1	9 847.9	1.7
1 Cambodia	59.7	70.5	105.3	142.0	163.1	213.0 *	12.9
2 Indonesia	3 456.4	3 626.0	3 345.8	3 630.3	4 003.3	4 160.7	1.8
3 Lao PDR	40.7	86.0	96.1	132.5	193.2	176.0	17.9
4 Malaysia	27.0 *	25.0 *	23.8 F	6.6	6.3	6.3	-14.0
5 Myanmar	203.5	319.5	327.0	345.0	350.0	345.0 F	5.7
6 Philippines	2 642.2	2 441.8	2 570.7	2 648.3	2 661.0	2 683.9	0.6
7 Thailand	1 206.6	1 029.7	939.4	990.0	1 042.8	1 104.9	-1.8
8 Timor-Leste	54.2	58.0 F	71.0 *	63.4 *	79.4	71.3	3.6
9 Viet Nam	691.8	1 052.6	1 033.1	1 096.1	1 125.9	1 086.8	5.4
South and Southwest Asia	8 609.6	10 143.4	10 351.5	10 707.6	10 775.6	10 714.0	2.7
10 Afghanistan	160.0	261.0	137.0	137.0	137.0	140.0	2.8
11 Bangladesh	3.2	66.8	98.4	150.8	223.8	128.4	47.9
12 Bhutan	45.0 *	30.7	30.2	38.8	28.3	28.6	-1.9
13 India	6 422.1	7 588.3	7 894.0	8 117.3	8 170.0	8 330.0	2.9
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	186.4	276.3	291.8	307.0	242.7	225.6	4.4
15 Maldives	...	0.0	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	...
16 Nepal	802.3	849.9	850.9	870.4	870.2	875.4	0.8
17 Pakistan	961.7	1 042.0	1 017.0	1 052.0	1 052.0	935.1	0.8
18 Sri Lanka	28.9	28.4	32.0	34.2	51.6	50.9	6.3
North and Central Asia	664.8	968.1	1 093.1	1 418.6	1 839.4	1 257.0	9.6
19 Kazakhstan	65.5	104.0	89.3	92.3	75.7	99.8	1.9
20 Russian Federation	542.4	830.5	971.0	1 296.3	1 731.7	1 122.2	11.1
21 Uzbekistan	56.9	33.6	32.8	30.0 *	32.0 *	35.0 F	-4.5
East Asia	26 534.0	26 944.4	28 975.3	30 010.4	30 404.5	31 721.7	2.6
22 China	25 938.9	26 379.3	28 482.7	29 497.4	29 883.0	31 203.7	2.7
23 DPR Korea	575.0	550.0 *	479.0 *	496.0 *	503.2	503.0	-0.5
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	20.1	15.2	13.7	17.0	18.4	15.0 *	-0.8
Pacific Islands	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	4.8	4.7	2.6
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	0.4 F	0.4 F	0.5 F	0.5 F	1.0 F	0.9 F	9.8
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	-2.0
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	1.2 F	1.5 F	1.6 F	1.7 F	2.2 F	2.2 F	5.3
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	1.7 F	1.8 F	1.4 F	1.5 F	1.5 F	1.5 F	-2.3
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	85.5	91.7	95.8	65.9	86.4	86.2	-1.1
40 Australia	66.0	72.4	76.0	48.9	68.0	64.6	-1.7
41 Japan	0.1	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	-1.8
42 New Zealand	19.4	19.2	19.7	17.0	18.3	21.6	1.2
ASIA - PACIFIC	44 279.3	46 860.4	49 031.4	51 260.4	52 735.8	53 631.5	2.6
Rest of World	92 941.0	100 568.3	99 309.4	107 098.0	108 078.8	104 997.3	1.4
WORLD	137 220.3 A	147 428.8 A	148 340.8 A	158 358.3 A	160 814.6 A	158 628.7 A	1.8

Table 21. Millet: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	12 730.9	13 630.0	13 660.4	15 539.0	14 306.3	11 224.8	0.0
Southeast Asia	170.6	213.8	209.9	192.6	196.7	186.7	2.0
1 Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	168.8	212.2 *	208.3 *	191.0 *	195.0 F	185.0 F	2.1
6 Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	1.8 F	1.6	1.6 F	1.6 F	1.7 F	1.7 F	-1.3
South and Southwest Asia	9 232.9	11 082.2	10 926.2	13 321.8	12 014.3	9 445.6	1.4
10 Afghanistan	19.0 F	22.0	12.0	15.0 F	22.0	19.0	-1.7
11 Bangladesh	55.0	17.2	14.2	20.2	13.4	12.4	-8.6
12 Bhutan	7.2 F	6.8	8.9	8.7	5.2	4.2	4.0
13 India	8 689.9	10 509.2	10 346.9	12 673.0	11 370.0	8 810.0	1.4
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	10.0 F	10.0	9.0	9.7 F	10.0	7.9 F	-0.7
15 Maldives	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
16 Nepal	291.4	289.8	290.9	284.8	291.1	292.7	0.4
17 Pakistan	155.6	220.8	238.0	305.0	296.1	292.9	5.6
18 Sri Lanka	4.9	6.5	6.3	5.5	6.5	6.5	3.9
North and Central Asia	972.1	485.9	637.3	454.6	745.4	304.7	-7.0
19 Kazakhstan	43.8	27.1	33.4	31.0	27.4	31.0	-7.2
20 Russian Federation	924.8	455.9	598.8	417.4	711.0	264.7	-7.2
21 Uzbekistan	3.5 *	3.0 *	5.0 *	6.2 *	7.0 *	9.0 *	14.6
East Asia	2 355.3	1 848.1	1 887.0	1 570.0	1 349.9	1 287.8	-5.4
22 China	2 318.6	1 785.8	1 820.7	1 507.6	1 287.6	1 225.6	-5.7
23 DPR Korea	35.0 F	60.0 F	64.0 *	61.0 *	61.0 F	61.0 F	4.1
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	1.6	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2 F	-2.9
Pacific Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	43.3	25.3	35.3	36.3	37.3	38.3	-4.3
40 Australia	43.0 F	25.0	35.0 *	36.0 *	37.0 *	38.0 F	-4.3
41 Japan	0.3	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	-0.5
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	12 774.2	13 655.4	13 695.7	15 575.2	14 343.5	11 263.1	0.0
Rest of World	14 541.9	17 302.9	18 136.1	18 101.4	20 606.6	15 439.3	3.0
WORLD	27 316.1 A	30 958.3 A	31 831.8 A	33 676.7 A	34 950.1 A	26 702.4 A	1.6

Table 22. Millet: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	831	938	954	1 108	993	888	1.6
Southeast Asia	673	839	873	937	952	891	3.8
1 Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	671	838	872	936	951	889	3.9
6 Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	947	1 000	1 005	1 025	1 072	1 074	0.9
South and Southwest Asia	730	855	869	1 061	937	833	2.2
10 Afghanistan	820	815	1 000	1 246	815	599	0.1
11 Bangladesh	751	677	691	771	341	381	-5.1
12 Bhutan	995	1 033	1 089	1 013	1 427	1 031	6.0
13 India	728	863	880	1 084	948	839	2.3
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	833	769	818	804	769	472	-3.1
15 Maldives	1 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	1 104	1 120	1 112	1 074	1 096	1 101	0.2
17 Pakistan	497	501	472	574	630	616	1.8
18 Sri Lanka	740	1 033	1 060	1 004	1 067	1 088	5.0
North and Central Asia	893	1 061	1 020	1 094	1 370	1 010	3.7
19 Kazakhstan	442	555	758	847	988	891	6.5
20 Russian Federation	936	1 120	1 034	1 109	1 384	1 005	3.4
21 Uzbekistan	2 333	1 196	2 500	2 480	2 787	2 571	3.0
East Asia	1 755	2 140	2 163	1 842	1 630	1 607	-0.2
22 China	1 744	2 102	2 121	1 796	1 580	1 555	-0.4
23 DPR Korea	3 162	5 000	5 333	5 083	5 083	5 083	3.7
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	966	1 176	1 202	1 179	1 188	1 200	0.6
Pacific Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 227	1 022	1 000	1 000	1 000	950	-4.0
40 Australia	1 229	1 020	1 000	1 000	1 000	950	-4.1
41 Japan	1 000	1 260	980	1 014	1 046	989	-0.1
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	832	938	955	1 107	993	888	1.6
Rest of World	702	827	833	839	915	735	2.1
WORLD	757	872	881	945	945	793	1.7

Table 23. Millet: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	15 325.3	14 533.8	14 313.0	14 029.4	14 400.6	12 645.2	-1.6
Southeast Asia	253.3	254.9	240.4	205.6	206.6	209.6	-1.8
1 Cambodia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Lao PDR	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Malaysia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Myanmar	251.4	253.3	238.8	204.0	205.0 F	208.0 F	-1.8
6 Philippines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Viet Nam	1.9 F	1.6	1.6 F	1.6 F	1.6 F	1.6 F	-2.2
South and Southwest Asia	12 641.6	12 957.1	12 575.3	12 555.9	12 821.7	11 332.6	-0.7
10 Afghanistan	23.1 F	27.0	12.0	12.0	27.0	31.7 F	-1.8
11 Bangladesh	73.2	25.3	20.5	26.1	39.1	32.6	-3.6
12 Bhutan	7.2 F	6.5	8.2	8.6	3.6	4.1	-2.0
13 India	11 942.4	12 179.4	11 752.0	11 695.5	11 997.6	10 500.0 *	-0.9
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	12.0 F	13.0	11.0 F	12.0	13.0	16.7 F	2.4
15 Maldives	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Nepal	264.0	258.8	261.7	265.2	265.5	265.9	0.1
17 Pakistan	313.0	440.7	504.0	531.0	469.7	475.7	3.8
18 Sri Lanka	6.7	6.3	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.9	-1.0
North and Central Asia	1 088.3	458.2	625.0	415.4	544.1	301.8	-10.4
19 Kazakhstan	99.2	48.8	44.1	36.6	27.7	34.8	-12.8
20 Russian Federation	987.6	406.9	578.9	376.3	513.9	263.5	-10.2
21 Uzbekistan	1.5 F	2.5 *	2.0 *	2.5 F	2.5 F	3.5 F	11.3
East Asia	1 342.1	863.6	872.3	852.5	828.2	801.2	-5.3
22 China	1 329.4	849.7	858.4	839.4	815.2	788.2	-5.3
23 DPR Korea	11.1 F	12.0 *	12.0 *	12.0 *	12.0 F	12.0 F	0.4
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0 F	-3.4
Pacific Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	35.3	24.8	35.3	36.3	37.3	40.3	-0.2
40 Australia	35.0 F	24.5	35.0 *	36.0 *	37.0 *	40.0	-0.2
41 Japan	0.3	0.2 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	-0.4
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	15 360.6	14 558.6	14 348.3	14 065.7	14 437.9	12 685.5	-1.6
Rest of World	20 711.1	20 926.4	21 764.1	21 582.5	22 531.4	21 006.8	0.9
WORLD	36 071.7 A	35 484.9 A	36 112.4 A	35 648.2 A	36 969.3 A	33 692.3 A	-0.2

Table 24. Cereals: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	1 034 117.4	1 092 368.2	1 125 193.4	1 172 791.5	1 230 551.5	1 229 411.4	2.2
Southeast Asia	167 553.2	201 354.2	205 179.5	215 922.6	228 046.4	234 483.1	3.5
1 Cambodia	4 136.2 A	6 234.0 A	6 641.1 A	7 250.0 A	7 787.3 A	8 510.0 A	8.4
2 Indonesia	60 070.4 A	66 675.0 A	66 064.4 A	70 444.9 A	76 575.0 A	82 028.6 A	2.9
3 Lao PDR	2 198.9 A	2 940.6 A	3 067.3 A	3 330.6 A	3 873.9 A	3 993.5 A	6.1
4 Malaysia	2 093.6 A	2 389.0 A	2 267.0 A	2 407.1 A	2 386.0 A	2 545.2 A	1.5
5 Myanmar	20 768.8 A	28 967.2 A	32 301.3 A	32 937.0 A	34 134.7 A	34 284.1 A	5.9
6 Philippines	16 371.4 A	19 856.3 A	21 409.0 A	22 977.3 A	23 744.0 A	23 300.7 A	4.1
7 Thailand	28 661.2 A	34 519.4 A	33 549.4 A	36 196.2 A	36 107.1 A	36 286.5 A	2.4
8 Timor-Leste	104.0 A	151.1 A	174.4 A	131.9 A	180.4 A	255.5 A	5.8
9 Viet Nam	33 148.7 A	39 621.6 A	39 705.6 A	40 247.5 A	43 258.0 A	43 279.0 A	2.7
South and Southwest Asia	327 454.3	353 238.6	356 140.7	381 660.0	381 611.7	375 668.1	1.8
10 Afghanistan	3 254.0 A	5 425.0 A	4 638.0 A	5 781.0 A	3 870.0 A	6 514.0 A	9.4
11 Bangladesh	36 403.0 A	41 146.7 A	42 044.7 A	44 841.3 A	48 946.8 A	49 315.8 A	2.8
12 Bhutan	165.5 A	192.8 A	184.8 A	191.0 A	166.0 A	143.4 A	4.3
13 India	236 205.7 A	239 997.4 A	242 785.6 A	260 485.9 A	267 562.2 A	248 810.0 A	1.2
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	14 186.1 A	21 906.8 A	22 407.0 A	24 025.8 A	13 475.5 A	20 834.7 A	3.5
15 Maldives	0.1 A	0.1 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	3.4
16 Nepal	6 589.9 A	7 767.5 A	7 656.6 A	7 329.0 A	8 069.2 A	8 114.1 A	1.7
17 Pakistan	27 756.4 A	33 507.8 A	33 027.9 A	35 812.8 A	35 527.8 A	38 147.5 A	3.3
18 Sri Lanka	2 893.6 A	3 294.5 A	3 396.0 A	3 193.1 A	3 994.0 A	3 788.4 A	3.2
North and Central Asia	72 404.8	96 834.6	99 588.1	107 046.7	128 690.7	123 731.5	4.3
19 Kazakhstan	14 248.4 A	13 740.1 A	16 461.1 A	20 090.0 A	15 592.9 A	20 785.1 A	3.5
20 Russian Federation	53 845.3 A	76 563.6 A	76 494.6 A	80 207.6 A	106 391.9 A	95 588.0 A	4.4
21 Uzbekistan	4 311.1 A	6 530.9 A	6 632.5 A	6 749.1 A	6 705.9 A	7 358.4 A	6.4
East Asia	466 672.3	440 908.1	464 255.1	468 131.4	492 170.9	495 495.3	1.6
22 China	455 192.4 A	429 370.2 A	452 794.5 A	457 812.3 A	480 053.1 A	483 267.5 A	1.6
23 DPR Korea	3 852.0 A	4 645.4 A	4 675.5 A	3 892.5 A	4 701.6 A	4 454.4 A	2.6
24 Mongolia	169.5 A	76.6 A	138.6 A	114.8 A	212.9 A	391.7 A	4.3
25 Rep. of Korea	7 458.4 A	6 815.9 A	6 646.5 A	6 311.8 A	7 203.4 A	7 381.7 A	-0.8
Pacific Islands	32.8	32.7	30.0	30.8	31.8	33.5	0.3
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	18.1 A	16.0 A	13.7 A	15.2 A	12.2 A	12.2 A	-2.2
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	3.4
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	10.6 A	12.6 A	12.1 A	11.9 A	15.4 A	15.7 A	2.9
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	3.2 A	3.0 A	3.3 A	2.8 A	3.2 A	4.4 A	2.0
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	0.8 A	1.0 A	0.8 A	0.8 A	0.8 A	0.8 A	-0.6
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	48 524.2	53 140.6	31 916.9	37 379.5	48 518.9	47 532.1	-1.0
40 Australia	35 368.8 A	39 839.6 A	19 369.2 A	24 427.8 A	35 368.5 A	34 943.4 A	-1.2
41 Japan	12 282.7 A	12 433.8 A	11 741.8 A	12 024.9 A	12 151.2 A	11 461.9 A	-0.5
42 New Zealand	872.7 A	867.2 A	805.9 A	926.9 A	999.3 A	1 126.8 A	1.4
ASIA - PACIFIC	1 082 641.6	1 145 508.8	1 157 110.3	1 210 171.1	1 279 070.4	1 276 943.5	2.1
Rest of World	1 002 289.4	1 122 494.9	1 078 614.2	1 143 564.5	1 244 775.0	1 216 672.4	2.2
WORLD	2 084 931.0 A	2 268 003.8 A	2 235 724.5 A	2 353 735.6 A	2 523 845.4 A	2 493 615.9 A	2.1

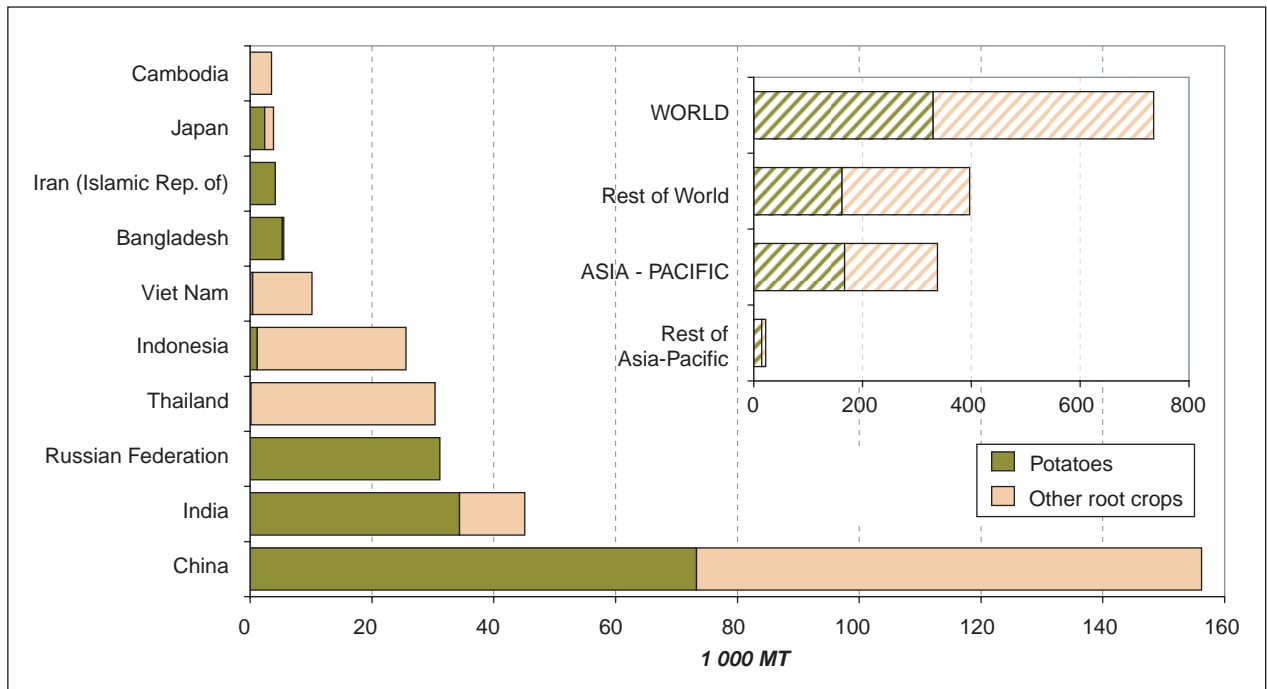
Table 25. Cereals: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	3 071	3 253	3 330	3 413	3 540	3 522	1.7
Southeast Asia	3 210	3 725	3 757	3 857	3 982	4 009	2.2
1 Cambodia	1 934	2 509	2 533	2 677	2 805	2 947	4.3
2 Indonesia	3 896	4 311	4 366	4 465	4 694	4 813	1.9
3 Lao PDR	2 900	3 577	3 440	3 645	3 803	3 808	2.8
4 Malaysia	2 910	3 407	3 389	3 541	3 602	3 750	2.3
5 Myanmar	3 049	3 577	3 685	3 790	3 898	3 949	2.7
6 Philippines	2 465	3 049	3 181	3 320	3 334	3 229	3.2
7 Thailand	2 537	3 003	2 964	3 046	3 021	2 951	1.6
8 Timor-Leste	1 556	1 542	1 503	1 276	1 443	2 316	0.5
9 Viet Nam	3 971	4 726	4 750	4 846	5 064	5 075	2.5
South and Southwest Asia	2 338	2 515	2 554	2 686	2 729	2 700	1.7
10 Afghanistan	1 286	1 790	1 552	1 914	1 418	2 031	6.1
11 Bangladesh	3 116	3 682	3 761	4 021	4 102	4 140	2.8
12 Bhutan	1 550	2 337	2 202	2 001	2 742	2 159	5.7
13 India	2 314	2 412	2 447	2 583	2 673	2 572	1.4
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	2 048	2 299	2 575	2 452	1 897	2 289	1.5
15 Maldives	2 592	1 324	2 286	2 306	2 333	2 042	-2.1
16 Nepal	2 003	2 317	2 279	2 218	2 361	2 374	1.3
17 Pakistan	2 218	2 616	2 554	2 744	2 654	2 790	2.3
18 Sri Lanka	3 192	3 467	3 580	3 728	3 595	3 664	1.3
North and Central Asia	1 457	1 712	1 771	1 879	2 093	2 055	3.0
19 Kazakhstan	1 304	997	1 170	1 327	1 012	1 254	0.3
20 Russian Federation	1 453	1 860	1 887	1 990	2 388	2 281	3.7
21 Uzbekistan	2 521	4 042	4 112	4 397	4 349	4 269	6.2
East Asia	4 923	5 204	5 297	5 290	5 533	5 432	1.5
22 China	4 947	5 226	5 313	5 320	5 548	5 450	1.5
23 DPR Korea	2 913	3 481	3 693	3 034	3 716	3 513	2.5
24 Mongolia	607	481	1 098	943	1 383	1 552	8.1
25 Rep. of Korea	6 367	6 376	6 401	6 109	7 073	7 238	0.9
Pacific Islands	2 775	2 564	2 578	2 648	2 572	2 896	0.1
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	2 705	2 359	2 283	2 500	2 009	2 458	-1.2
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	1 007	1 141	1 071	1 193	1 406	1 450	3.3
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	4 031	4 132	3 888	3 903	4 228	4 415	0.5
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	4 500	3 000	3 375	3 001	3 174	3 265	-4.6
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	500	551	536	552	547	565	1.7
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	2 561	2 504	1 558	1 704	2 117	2 170	-2.5
40 Australia	2 111	2 087	1 055	1 231	1 697	1 764	-3.0
41 Japan	5 999	6 154	5 853	6 062	6 263	5 920	0.0
42 New Zealand	6 169	7 478	7 112	7 916	7 380	6 924	1.9
ASIA - PACIFIC	3 044	3 208	3 229	3 311	3 452	3 442	1.5
Rest of World	3 182	3 370	3 350	3 455	3 665	3 707	1.6
WORLD	3 109	3 286	3 286	3 379	3 554	3 566	1.6

Table 26. Cereals: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	336 753.1	335 803.2	337 916.8	343 583.1	347 586.5	349 074.1	0.5
Southeast Asia	52 200.3	54 061.2	54 605.5	55 983.7	57 266.6	58 491.5	1.2
1 Cambodia	2 139.2 A	2 485.0 A	2 621.7 A	2 708.0 A	2 776.5 A	2 888.0 A	4.0
2 Indonesia	15 419.6 A	15 465.1 A	15 132.2 A	15 777.9 A	16 312.5 A	17 044.3 A	1.0
3 Lao PDR	758.3 A	822.0 A	891.6 A	913.7 A	1 018.6 A	1 048.9 A	3.2
4 Malaysia	719.4 A	701.2 A	668.8 A	679.8 A	662.4 A	678.6 A	-0.7
5 Myanmar	6 812.0 A	8 097.8 A	8 764.8 A	8 691.0 A	8 756.0 A	8 680.9 A	3.1
6 Philippines	6 642.2 A	6 512.3 A	6 730.7 A	6 921.3 A	7 121.1 A	7 216.3 A	0.9
7 Thailand	11 295.5 A	11 496.4 A	11 320.1 A	11 883.5 A	11 952.7 A	12 295.7 A	0.7
8 Timor-Leste	66.9 A	98.0 A	116.0 A	103.4 A	125.1 A	110.3 A	5.3
9 Viet Nam	8 347.3 A	8 383.4 A	8 359.5 A	8 305.1 A	8 541.8 A	8 528.5 A	0.2
South and Southwest Asia	140 048.2	140 448.1	139 429.5	142 113.1	139 853.4	139 151.4	0.1
10 Afghanistan	2 530.1 A	3 030.0 A	2 989.0 A	3 021.0 A	2 729.0 A	3 206.7 A	3.1
11 Bangladesh	11 681.0 A	11 176.4 A	11 178.0 A	11 152.1 A	11 931.7 A	11 910.7 A	0.0
12 Bhutan	106.7 A	82.5 A	83.9 A	95.5 A	60.5 A	66.4 A	-1.3
13 India	102 091.7 A	99 519.2 A	99 236.8 A	100 833.5 A	100 112.8 A	96 740.0 A	-0.2
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	6 927.6 A	9 527.3 A	8 700.9 A	9 799.1 A	7 103.0 A	9 101.1 A	2.0
15 Maldives	0.0 A	0.1 A	0.1 A	0.1 A	0.1 A	0.1 A	5.6
16 Nepal	3 289.9 A	3 352.7 A	3 360.3 A	3 304.3 A	3 417.5 A	3 418.0 A	0.3
17 Pakistan	12 514.6 A	12 809.8 A	12 931.8 A	13 051.0 A	13 387.9 A	13 674.2 A	1.0
18 Sri Lanka	906.5 A	950.2 A	948.7 A	856.5 A	1 110.9 A	1 034.1 A	1.9
North and Central Asia	49 707.4	56 550.6	56 222.3	56 978.7	61 495.9	60 201.2	1.3
19 Kazakhstan	10 928.0 A	13 775.2 A	14 068.6 A	15 134.7 A	15 403.8 A	16 575.0 A	3.2
20 Russian Federation	37 069.3 A	41 159.5 A	40 540.7 A	40 309.3 A	44 550.1 A	41 902.7 A	0.7
21 Uzbekistan	1 710.1 A	1 615.9 A	1 613.0 A	1 534.8 A	1 542.0 A	1 723.5 A	0.2
East Asia	94 785.3	84 730.6	87 647.9	88 496.0	88 958.3	91 218.5	0.1
22 China	92 012.3 A	82 167.8 A	85 217.3 A	86 057.9 A	86 520.7 A	88 678.2 A	0.1
23 DPR Korea	1 322.5 A	1 334.4 A	1 266.1 A	1 283.1 A	1 265.1 A	1 268.1 A	0.1
24 Mongolia	279.1 A	159.4 A	126.2 A	121.8 A	154.0 A	252.4 A	-3.6
25 Rep. of Korea	1 171.3 A	1 069.0 A	1 038.3 A	1 033.1 A	1 018.5 A	1 019.8 A	-1.7
Pacific Islands	11.8	12.8	11.6	11.6	12.4	11.6	0.2
26 Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Fiji Islands	6.7 A	6.8 A	6.0 A	6.1 A	6.1 A	5.0 A	-1.1
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.1 A	0.2 A	0.2 A	0.1 A	0.1 A	0.2 A	0.1
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	2.6 A	3.1 A	3.1 A	3.0 A	3.6 A	3.6 A	2.4
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	0.7 A	1.0 A	1.0 A	0.9 A	1.0 A	1.4 A	6.9
37 Tonga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	1.7 A	1.8 A	1.4 A	1.5 A	1.5 A	1.5 A	-2.3
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	18 943.7	21 222.7	20 487.7	21 938.8	22 923.5	21 907.0	1.6
40 Australia	16 754.7 A	19 086.4 A	18 368.1 A	19 838.2 A	20 847.8 A	19 808.2 A	1.8
41 Japan	2 047.5 A	2 020.3 A	2 006.3 A	1 983.6 A	1 940.3 A	1 936.1 A	-0.5
42 New Zealand	141.5 A	116.0 A	113.3 A	117.1 A	135.4 A	162.7 A	-0.5
ASIA - PACIFIC	355 696.8	357 025.9	358 404.4	365 522.0	370 510.1	370 981.1	0.5
Rest of World	314 961.5	333 105.7	321 972.3	330 962.1	339 601.0	328 208.5	0.6
WORLD	670 658.2 A	690 131.6 A	680 376.7 A	696 484.0 A	710 111.0 A	699 189.7 A	0.6

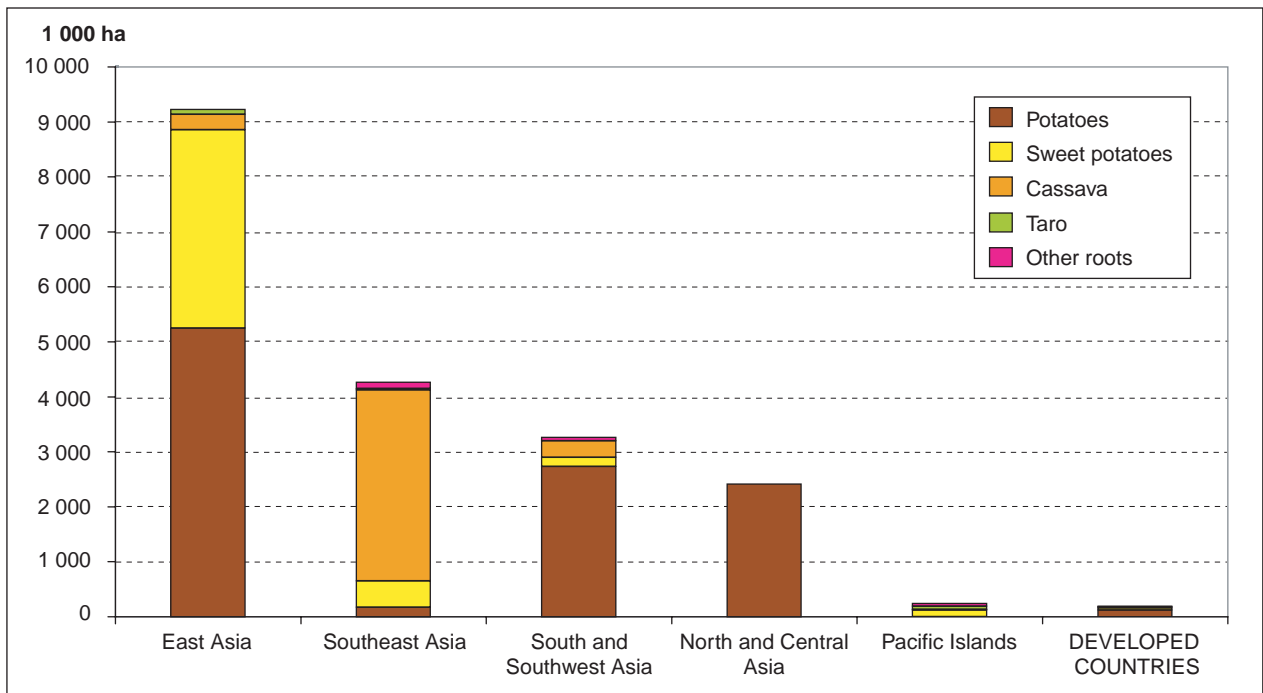
Roots and tubers: production



Major Producers in the Asia-Pacific region in 2009

STAPLE FOOD CROPS: Roots and Tubers

Roots and tubers: area harvested



Comparison of area harvested for roots and tubers in the Asia-Pacific region in 2009

Table 27. Cassava: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	47 509.1	57 771.8	67 754.5	73 233.4	76 746.5	81 777.9	5.6
Southeast Asia	37 469.7	45 856.5	55 147.2	60 187.2	62 829.0	67 209.6	6.1
1 Cambodia	228.5	535.6	2 182.0	2 215.0	3 676.2	3 497.0 *	45.1
2 Indonesia	16 438.1	19 321.2	19 986.6	19 988.1	21 593.1	22 039.1	3.2
3 Lao PDR	71.0 *	51.3	174.5	233.4	262.0	152.6	26.3
4 Malaysia	380.0 F	375.5 F	430.0 F	448.0 F	435.0 F	440.0 F	1.2
5 Myanmar	88.1	201.6	211.0	282.0	334.0	355.0 F	17.2
6 Philippines	1 890.3	1 677.6	1 756.9	1 871.1	1 941.6	2 043.7	1.2
7 Thailand	16 506.6	16 938.2	22 584.4	26 915.5	25 155.8	30 088.0	5.3
8 Timor-Leste	66.5	39.3	39.3	41.2	35.5	37.3	-4.7
9 Viet Nam	1 800.5	6 716.2	7 782.5	8 192.8	9 395.8	8 556.9	17.7
South and Southwest Asia	6 081.5	7 686.1	8 081.0	8 452.2	9 296.7	9 900.9	4.9
10 Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 India	5 830.0	7 462.8	7 854.9	8 232.3	9 056.0	9 623.0	5.1
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Maldives	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-30.8
16 Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Sri Lanka	251.5	223.2	226.1	219.9	240.7	277.9	0.2
North and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
19 Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	3 778.1	4 015.7	4 313.3	4 361.6	4 409.0	4 506.4	1.8
22 China	3 778.1 F	4 015.7 F	4 313.3 F	4 361.6 F	4 409.0 F	4 506.4 F	1.8
23 DPR Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Islands	179.7	213.6	213.0	232.4	211.7	161.1	1.1
26 Cook Islands	2.5 F	1.3 F	1.3 F	1.5 F	1.4 F	1.0 F	-7.2
27 Fiji Islands	26.2	59.6	50.0	61.4	55.8	42.3	7.4
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	12.6 F	14.7 F	14.3 F	12.0 F	10.9 F	8.3 F	-2.7
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	0.0 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	-1.7
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	120.0 *	125.0 F	135.0 F	145.0 F	131.8 F	100.0 F	0.1
35 Samoa	0.3 F	0.4 F	0.3 F	0.4 F	0.3 F	0.4 F	1.7
36 Solomon Islands	2.1 F	2.6 F	2.5 F	2.4 F	2.7 F	2.3 F	1.2
37 Tonga	16.0 F	9.9 F	9.5 F	9.7 F	8.8 F	6.7 F	-3.8
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
40 Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	47 509.1	57 771.8	67 754.5	73 233.4	76 746.5	81 777.9	5.6
Rest of World	122 502.5	149 837.3	155 415.1	152 614.8	156 612.9	152 018.0	2.6
WORLD	170 011.5 A	207 609.1 A	223 169.6 A	225 848.2 A	233 359.4 A	233 796.0 A	3.5

Table 28. Cassava: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	13 712	16 608	18 258	19 075	19 180	20 107	3.9
Southeast Asia	12 746	15 644	17 457	18 409	18 401	19 358	4.3
1 Cambodia	16 319	17 869	22 653	20 509	20 430	22 274	9.0
2 Indonesia	12 176	15 922	16 283	16 636	18 095	18 746	4.5
3 Lao PDR	13 654	7 583	10 337	21 191	17 470	14 707	8.2
4 Malaysia	10 000	9 610	10 488	11 947	10 482	10 476	0.3
5 Myanmar	11 394	12 730	13 188	13 429	13 360	13 396	2.8
6 Philippines	8 453	8 192	8 588	8 926	9 173	9 466	1.5
7 Thailand	15 493	17 180	21 091	22 922	21 255	22 678	3.6
8 Timor-Leste	6 444	3 929	3 644	3 688	4 039	4 145	-2.8
9 Viet Nam	7 988	15 784	16 377	16 534	16 908	16 818	7.6
South and Southwest Asia	22 290	28 661	30 133	30 397	31 628	32 582	3.7
10 Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 India	23 952	30 498	32 113	32 220	33 541	34 368	3.4
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Maldives	3 900	2 320	2 000	2 000	2 000	1 000	-9.9
16 Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Sri Lanka	8 546	9 519	9 596	9 749	10 056	11 640	2.7
North and Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	15 975	15 400	16 236	16 239	16 296	16 273	0.1
22 China	15 975	15 400	16 236	16 239	16 296	16 273	0.1
23 DPR Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Islands	11 451	11 644	11 834	10 061	9 464	11 155	-0.9
26 Cook Islands	16 340	25 863	26 143	25 000	23 500	27 973	4.2
27 Fiji Islands	13 082	16 134	20 842	9 598	9 020	10 623	-1.8
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	10 816	12 739	12 763	10 000	9 400	11 064	-0.7
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	6 857	9 429	7 857	5 000	3 750	5 667	-3.9
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	10 909	10 000	10 000	10 000	9 398	11 069	-0.7
35 Samoa	12 500	13 538	12 400	12 333	11 931	19 737	-0.4
36 Solomon Islands	16 154	17 120	17 207	17 772	16 286	17 938	0.9
37 Tonga	13 169	13 099	12 667	12 597	11 847	13 938	0.1
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	13 712	16 608	18 258	19 075	19 180	20 107	3.9
Rest of World	9 150	10 026	10 453	10 315	10 548	10 237	1.4
WORLD	10 088	11 269	12 012	12 120	12 380	12 359	2.2

Table 29. Cassava: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	3 464.8	3 478.6	3 710.9	3 839.3	4 001.3	4 067.2	1.7
Southeast Asia	2 939.7	2 931.3	3 159.0	3 269.5	3 414.5	3 472.0	1.8
1 Cambodia	14.0	30.0	96.3	108.0	179.9	157.0 *	33.2
2 Indonesia	1 350.0	1 213.5	1 227.5	1 201.5	1 193.3	1 175.7	-1.2
3 Lao PDR	5.2 F	6.8	16.9	11.0	15.0	10.4	16.7
4 Malaysia	38.0 F	39.1 F	41.0 F	37.5 F	41.5 F	42.0 F	0.9
5 Myanmar	7.7	15.8	16.0	21.0	25.0	26.5 F	14.0
6 Philippines	223.6	204.8	204.6	209.6	211.7	215.9	-0.3
7 Thailand	1 065.4	985.9	1 070.8	1 174.2	1 183.5	1 326.7	1.6
8 Timor-Leste	10.3	10.0 F	10.8 F	11.2 F	8.8 F	9.0 F	-1.9
9 Viet Nam	225.4	425.5	475.2	495.5	555.7	508.8	9.4
South and Southwest Asia	272.8	268.2	268.2	278.1	293.9	303.9	1.2
10 Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 India	243.4	244.7	244.6	255.5	270.0	280.0	1.6
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Maldives	0.0	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	-23.2
16 Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pakistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Sri Lanka	29.4	23.5	23.6	22.6	23.9	23.9	-2.5
North and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
19 Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	236.5	260.8	265.7	268.6	270.6	276.9	1.7
22 China	236.5 F	260.8 F	265.7 F	268.6 F	270.6 F	276.9 F	1.7
23 DPR Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pacific Islands	15.7	18.3	18.0	23.1	22.4	14.4	2.0
26 Cook Islands	0.2 F	0.1 F	0.0 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.0 F	-10.9
27 Fiji Islands	2.0 F	3.7 F	2.4 F	6.4	6.2	4.0	9.4
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	1.2 F	1.2 F	1.1 F	1.2 F	1.2 F	0.7 F	-2.0
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	2.3
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	11.0 *	12.5 F	13.5 F	14.5 F	14.0 F	9.0 F	0.8
35 Samoa	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	2.2
36 Solomon Islands	0.1 F	0.2 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.2 F	0.1 F	0.3
37 Tonga	1.2 *	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.8 F	0.7 F	0.5 F	-3.9
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
40 Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Japan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ASIA - PACIFIC	3 464.8	3 478.6	3 710.9	3 839.3	4 001.3	4 067.2	1.7
Rest of World	13 388.1	14 944.2	14 867.6	14 795.6	14 847.9	14 849.3	1.2
WORLD	16 852.8 A	18 422.8 A	18 578.5 A	18 634.9 A	18 849.3 A	18 916.6 A	1.3

Table 30. Sweet potatoes: production

Country	Production						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 MT						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	133 375.5	109 673.1	88 072.1	82 806.6	85 259.7	83 682.4	-5.0
Southeast Asia	4 150.2	4 149.7	4 147.4	4 176.6	4 040.6	4 096.0	-0.3
1 Cambodia	32.5	39.1	45.3	38.0	39.6	40.0 F	4.0
2 Indonesia	1 665.6	1 857.0	1 854.2	1 886.9	1 876.9	2 057.9	1.3
3 Lao PDR	80.6	129.9	109.7	126.5	126.0 F	127.7 F	2.8
4 Malaysia	25.0 F	27.0 F	28.4	29.6	18.2	18.8	0.5
5 Myanmar	30.6	52.0	56.0 F	57.0 F	58.0 F	58.8 F	4.2
6 Philippines	557.4	574.6	566.8	573.7	572.7	560.5	0.4
7 Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	14.0 F	26.9	26.0 F	27.3 F	23.5 F	24.7 F	3.5
9 Viet Nam	1 744.6	1 443.1	1 460.9	1 437.6	1 325.6	1 207.6	-3.1
South and Southwest Asia	1 596.3	1 542.2	1 425.9	1 431.1	1 463.6	1 484.3	-0.6
10 Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	383.0	311.4	307.7	304.1	307.2	305.0	-2.5
12 Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 India	1 152.4	1 179.4	1 066.5	1 067.2	1 094.0	1 120.0	-0.1
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Maldives	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-10.9
16 Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pakistan	9.3	10.1	10.0	10.6	9.8	12.0	2.1
18 Sri Lanka	51.6	41.2	41.6	49.2	52.5	47.3	-0.6
North and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
19 Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	127 061.8	103 381.2	81 837.4	76 522.4	79 162.3	77 472.6	-5.3
22 China	126 143.7	102 749.1	81 274.3	75 800.2	78 452.9	76 772.6	-5.4
23 DPR Korea	490.0 *	349.6 F	277.2 F	370.0 F	380.1	390.0	0.0
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	428.1	282.5	285.8	352.3	329.4	310.0 F	-1.1
Pacific Islands	567.2	600.0	661.5	676.6	593.3	629.5	1.2
26 Cook Islands	1.5 F	0.5 F	0.5 F	0.7 F	0.6 F	0.6 F	-8.3
27 Fiji Islands	5.2	4.6	4.7	2.3	4.6	4.9	-4.9
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	3.2 F	3.1 F	3.2 F	3.2 F	2.7 F	2.9 F	-1.1
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.3 F	0.2 F	0.2 F	-1.1
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	480.0 *	497.9 F	560.0 F	580.0 F	485.2 F	534.1 F	1.2
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	74.0 F	88.0 F	86.0 F	83.3 F	94.3 F	80.4 F	1.4
37 Tonga	3.1	5.7 F	6.8 F	6.8 F	5.7 F	6.3 F	2.7
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	1 047.0	1 112.5	1 050.7	1 032.7	1 062.6	1 080.9	-0.2
40 Australia	22.0 F	42.0 F	45.0 F	49.1	38.4	42.5	6.5
41 Japan	1 008.0	1 053.0	988.9	968.4	1 011.0	1 026.0	-0.4
42 New Zealand	17.0	17.5	16.8 F	15.2 F	13.2 F	12.4 F	-2.5
ASIA - PACIFIC	134 422.5	110 785.6	89 122.8	83 839.3	86 322.3	84 763.2	-5.0
Rest of World	12 617.7	16 849.8	17 524.0	17 140.7	18 280.1	17 534.7	3.7
WORLD	147 040.2 A	127 635.4 A	106 646.8 A	100 980.0 A	104 602.4 A	102 297.9 A	-3.9

Table 31. Sweet potatoes: yield

Country	Yield						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	Kg/ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	19 318	19 979	19 529	18 390	18 372	19 149	-0.1
Southeast Asia	6 822	7 934	8 063	8 154	8 202	8 550	2.3
1 Cambodia	3 488	4 616	4 844	3 918	4 805	4 706	2.8
2 Indonesia	9 670	10 413	10 527	10 664	10 774	11 192	1.6
3 Lao PDR	6 176	9 487	8 894	8 191	7 875	11 536	4.9
4 Malaysia	10 870	12 582	14 287	16 275	13 925	14 250	3.7
5 Myanmar	5 649	6 917	7 420	6 876	8 169	8 439	3.4
6 Philippines	4 211	4 763	4 770	4 879	4 917	4 900	1.6
7 Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	4 000	3 899	3 714	3 918	3 516	3 761	-0.9
9 Viet Nam	6 457	7 788	8 062	8 191	8 153	8 249	2.9
South and Southwest Asia	8 633	8 761	8 670	8 734	8 998	9 117	0.1
10 Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	9 279	8 870	9 025	9 048	9 729	9 623	0.3
12 Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 India	8 574	8 848	8 685	8 698	8 894	9 032	-0.1
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Maldives	1 655	1 143	941	276	929	240	-11.1
16 Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pakistan	11 234	11 258	11 851	11 445	11 148	11 425	0.7
18 Sri Lanka	6 158	6 221	6 259	7 528	7 368	7 878	2.4
North and Central Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	21 168	22 110	22 052	20 663	20 663	21 474	0.2
22 China	21 215	22 181	22 124	20 702	20 735	21 561	0.3
23 DPR Korea	13 425	13 348	13 308	17 798	13 574	13 448	1.3
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	21 288	16 447	17 149	16 701	16 932	17 222	-3.0
Pacific Islands	5 227	5 229	5 520	5 485	3 842	5 222	-1.1
26 Cook Islands	29 260	23 286	25 500	28 000	18 903	26 875	-2.9
27 Fiji Islands	10 952	6 335	6 332	1 506	1 274	1 410	-19.7
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	6 136	6 061	6 523	5 818	3 931	5 571	-2.3
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	18 286	17 929	16 375	17 333	11 421	15 933	-2.9
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	4 706	4 663	5 000	5 043	3 409	4 833	-0.9
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	14 231	14 194	14 333	14 778	13 518	14 841	0.0
37 Tonga	12 369	11 398	12 273	11 333	7 655	10 851	-2.6
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	22 613	25 568	24 099	23 805	24 574	25 003	0.3
40 Australia	27 500	33 600	32 143	34 624	26 653	25 080	-1.1
41 Japan	22 652	25 809	24 238	23 794	24 840	25 333	0.4
42 New Zealand	17 000	11 970	12 000	12 025	12 000	11 969	-3.6
ASIA - PACIFIC	19 339	20 023	19 573	18 442	18 429	19 206	-0.1
Rest of World	4 571	4 846	4 933	4 762	4 909	4 611	0.8
WORLD	15 141	14 166	13 157	12 396	12 442	12 451	-1.9

Table 32. Sweet potatoes: area harvested

Country	Area harvested						Average annual growth rate
	1999	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	1999-2009
	1 000 ha						%
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES / TRANSITION ECONOMIES	6 904.4	5 489.5	4 509.8	4 502.7	4 640.8	4 370.1	-4.9
Southeast Asia	608.4	523.0	514.4	512.2	492.6	479.1	-2.6
1 Cambodia	9.3	8.5	9.3	9.7	8.2	8.5 F	1.2
2 Indonesia	172.2	178.3	176.1	176.9	174.2	183.9	-0.3
3 Lao PDR	13.1	13.7	12.3	15.4	16.0 F	11.1 F	-2.0
4 Malaysia	2.3 F	2.1 F	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.3	-3.1
5 Myanmar	5.4	7.5 F	7.5 F	8.3 F	7.1 F	7.0 F	0.7
6 Philippines	132.3	120.6	118.8	117.6	116.5	114.4	-1.2
7 Thailand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Timor-Leste	3.5 F	6.9	7.0 F	7.0 F	6.7 F	6.6 F	4.4
9 Viet Nam	270.2	185.3	181.2	175.5	162.6	146.4	-5.8
South and Southwest Asia	184.9	176.0	164.5	163.9	162.6	162.8	-0.7
10 Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Bangladesh	41.3	35.1	34.1	33.6	31.6	31.7	-2.8
12 Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 India	134.4	133.3	122.8	122.7	123.0	124.0	0.0
14 Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Maldives	0.0	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.1 F	0.3
16 Nepal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Pakistan	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.3
18 Sri Lanka	8.4	6.6	6.7	6.5	7.1	6.0	-2.9
North and Central Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
19 Kazakhstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Russian Federation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Uzbekistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	6 002.6	4 675.7	3 711.1	3 703.3	3 831.1	3 607.7	-5.5
22 China	5 946.0	4 632.3	3 673.6	3 661.4	3 783.7	3 560.7	-5.6
23 DPR Korea	36.5 F	26.2 F	20.8 F	20.8 F	28.0 F	29.0 F	-1.3
24 Mongolia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Rep. of Korea	20.1	17.2	16.7	21.1	19.5	18.0 F	2.0
Pacific Islands	108.5	114.8	119.8	123.4	154.4	120.6	2.3
26 Cook Islands	0.1 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	-5.5
27 Fiji Islands	0.5	0.7 F	0.8 F	1.5	3.6	3.5 F	18.3
28 Kiribati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Marshall Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Micronesia, Fed. States of	0.5 F	0.5 F	0.5 F	0.6 F	0.7 F	0.5 F	1.2
31 Nauru	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Niue	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	0.0 F	1.9
33 Palau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Papua New Guinea	102.0 *	106.8 F	112.0 F	115.0 F	142.3 F	110.5 F	2.1
35 Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Solomon Islands	5.2 F	6.2 F	6.0 F	5.6 F	7.0 F	5.4 F	1.4
37 Tonga	0.2	0.5 F	0.6 F	0.6 F	0.7 F	0.6 F	5.5
38 Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	46.3	43.5	43.6	43.4	43.2	43.2	-0.5
40 Australia	0.8 F	1.3 F	1.4 F	1.4	1.4	1.7	7.7
41 Japan	44.5	40.8	40.8	40.7	40.7	40.5	-0.7
42 New Zealand	1.0	1.5	1.4 F	1.3	1.1 F	1.0	1.2
ASIA - PACIFIC	6 950.7	5 533.0	4 553.4	4 546.1	4 684.0	4 413.3	-4.9
Rest of World	2 760.5	3 477.1	3 552.2	3 599.8	3 723.4	3 802.8	2.9
WORLD	9 711.1 A	9 010.1 A	8 105.6 A	8 146.0 A	8 407.4 A	8 216.1 A	-2.0