

COUNTRY PROFILES

Participating Countries

BANGLADESH



Land Use (2002)	Total area (13 017 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (64.8%)
Population (2003)	Total population (146 736 000) Agricultural population (52.7%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$51 897 million) GNI per capita (US\$440) Agricultural GDP (21.8% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$1 825.8 million) Exports (US\$103.1 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 189 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (3.1%)

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. Main agriculture products are rice, jute, tea, sugar and wheat. Because of Bangladesh's fertile soil and normally ample water supply, rice can be grown and harvested three times a year in many areas. Bangladesh's predominantly agricultural economy accounted for 22.7 percent of the total GDP in 2002, depending heavily on an erratic monsoonal cycle with periodic flooding and drought. Most Bangladeshis, 54 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 9.9 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include wheat, paddy rice, cotton lint, palm oil and soya bean oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have decreased 2.3 percent annually. Jute is the country's major agricultural export followed by fresh vegetables, tea, tobacco leaves and nuts.

BHUTAN



Land Use (2002)	Total area (4 700 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (3.5%)
Population (2003)	Total population (2 257 000) Agricultural population (93.7%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$645 million) GNI per capita (US\$440) Agricultural GDP (33.2% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$22.7 million) Exports (US\$13.9 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (NA) Percent of animal products in DES (NA)

Bhutan, one of the world's smallest and least developed countries, is mostly mountainous with some fertile valleys and savanna; 66 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 and forestry, providing the main livelihood to almost 94 percent of the workforce and contributing 33.9 percent of GDP in 2002. Bhutan is largely an agrarian society; agriculture consists mainly of subsistence farming and animal husbandry. However, the main growth in the sector is a result of forestry and cash-crop production. Increasing self-sufficiency is a major target of the government. Main agricultural products are rice, corn, root crops, citrus, milk and eggs. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 1.3 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include paddy rice, barley beer and mustard seed oil. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 0.1 percent annually. Beverages are the country's major agricultural export followed by wheat flour, oranges, apples and potatoes.

CAMBODIA



Land Use (2002)	Total area (17 652 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (21.6%)
Population (2003)	Total population (14 144 000) Agricultural population (68.9%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$4 299 million) GNI per capita (US\$320) Agricultural GDP (34.5% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$279.7 million) Exports (US\$18.6 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 059 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (9.3%)

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 35.6 percent GDP in 2002 and employing 69 percent of the workforce. The majority of farming households are engaged in rice production. Timber and rubber are important export commodities. Main agricultural products are rice, rubber, corn, meat, vegetables, dairy products, sugar and flour. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 15.1 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include cigarettes, refined sugar, beverages, prepared food and milled paddy rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 0.6 percent annually. Rubber is the major agricultural export followed by paddy rice, cattle and hides and salted cattle.

CHINA



Land Use (2002)	Total area (932 742 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (16.5%)
Population (2003)	Total population (1 311 709 000) Agricultural population (64.9%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$1 237 145 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 290) Agricultural GDP (14.6% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$31 883.1 million) Exports (US\$20 459.1 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 958 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (20.2%)

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 2002, with its 1.3 billion people but a GDP of just US\$4 400 per capita, 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 66 percent of the labour force for the country with the world's largest population. Main agricultural products are rice, wheat, potatoes, sorghum, peanuts, tea, millet, barley, cotton and oilseed. The country also produces pork and fish. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 2.3 percent from 1993 to 2003. Soybeans are the main imported agricultural commodity, followed by palm oil, cotton lint and cattle hides. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined by 0.5 percent annually. Maize, prepared food, cigarettes, chicken meat, prepared fruits, tea and garlic are the main agricultural exports.

FIJI ISLANDS



Land Use (2002)	Total area (1 827 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (15.6%)
Population (2003)	Total population (839 000) Agricultural population (38.5%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (1 878 million US\$) GNI per capita (US\$2 690) Agricultural GDP (16.2% in 2002)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$158.2 million) Exports (US\$198.1 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 895 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (17.8%)

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 (sugarcane, livestock, forestry and subsistence farming) and fishing remain important, accounting for about 20 percent of GDP in the 1990s, but declining to 16.2 percent by 2002. Sugar is still the most important crop, although its proportion of agricultural GDP fell from 46 percent in 1994 to 29.8 percent in 2001. Timber and fish (mainly tuna) have become increasingly important in recent years. Copra, ginger and coconut oil are also exported. Other crops include bananas, rice and other cereals, vegetables, pineapples and other tropical fruits. Agricultural imports increased at an annual rate of 1.0 percent from 1993 to 2003 while agricultural exports decreased 2.5 percent annually. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by mutton and lamb, dry whole milk and soya bean oil. Sugar, water ice, roots and tubers are the agricultural exports.

INDIA



Land Use (2002)	Total area (297 319 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (57.2%)
Population (2003)	Total population (1 065 462 000) Agricultural population (52.2%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$598 966 million) GNI per capita (US\$620) Agricultural GDP (22.2% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$4 903.9 million) Exports (US\$6 504.4 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 420 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (7.9%)

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. Two-thirds of India's labour force works in agriculture which, with forestry and fishing, accounts for around 22.7 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 wheat, rice, coarse grains, oilseeds, sugar, cotton, jute and tea. 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 12.3 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, soya bean oil, cotton lint, cashew nuts and pulses. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 4.4 percent annually. Paddy rice is the major agricultural export followed by wheat, cashew nuts and tea.

INDONESIA



Land Use (2002)	Total area (181 157 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (18.6%)
Population (2003)	Total population (219 883 000) Agricultural population (42.1%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$208 311 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 140) Agricultural GDP (16.6% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$4 405.6 million) Exports (US\$6 992.1 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 912 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (4.3%)

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelago and is located between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. 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 47 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The agricultural sector contributed 17.5 percent of the total GDP in 2002. Main agricultural products are rice, cassava (tapioca), peanuts, rubber, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, copra, poultry, beef, pork and eggs. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 2.9 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include cotton lint, wheat, soybeans (including cakes), sugar and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 2.8 percent annually. Palm oil is the major agricultural export followed by rubber, cocoa beans and coconut oil.

IRAN (ISLAMIC REP. OF)



Land Use (2002)	Total area (163 620 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (10.4%)
Population (2003)	Total population (68 920 000) Agricultural population (25.0%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$107 522 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 300) Agricultural GDP (11.3% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$2 771.1 million) Exports (US\$1 463.5 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (3 075 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (9.6%)

The terrain of Iran mostly consists of desert and mountains. Natural resources are petroleum, natural gas and some mineral deposits. Main agriculture products are wheat, rice, other grains, sugar beets, fruits, nuts, cotton, dairy products, wool and caviar. Historically an agricultural society, Iran achieved significant industrialization and economic modernization by the 1970s, but the pace of growth 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 some 80 percent 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 26 percent of all jobs and 12 percent of GDP. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 0.5 percent from 1993 to 2003. Soya bean oil is the main agricultural import, followed by maize, paddy rice, cigarettes and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased at 2.8 percent annually. Pistachios, raisins, spices and tomato paste are the main agricultural exports.

LAO PDR



Land Use (2002)	Total area (23 080 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (4.3%)
Population (2003)	Total population (5 657 000) Agricultural population (76.0%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$2 036 million) GNI per capita (US\$390) Agricultural GDP (48.6% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$102.8 million) Exports (US\$14.5 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 285 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (6.9%)

Lao PDR is a mountainous, land-locked, small country heavily dependant economically on Thailand with an inadequate infrastructure and a largely unskilled work force. The most valuable natural resources are forests and rivers which are useful for producing electricity; about 80 percent of the electricity produced is exported to Thailand. Agriculture (including forestry and fishing) is the most important economic sector. Agriculture, mostly subsistence rice farming, employs an estimated 76 percent of the workforce and produces 51 percent of GDP. Rice production dominates agriculture accounting for 78 percent of land under cultivation. Tobacco and coffee are the most important non-rice cash crops. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 7.1 percent from 1993 to 2003. The main agricultural imports include beverages, tea, sugar and prepared food. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 10.5 percent annually. The major agricultural exports are coffee, buffalo and maize.

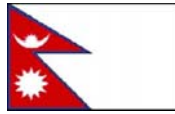
MYANMAR



Land Use (2002)	Total area (65 755 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (16.1%)
Population (2003)	Total population (49 485 000) Agricultural population (69.3%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (NA) GNI per capita (NA) Agricultural GDP (57.2% in 2001)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$332.6 million) Exports (US\$202.4 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 879 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (4.7%)

Myanmar has borders on the Andaman Sea and the Bay of Bengal and is located between Bangladesh and Thailand. It has central lowlands ringed by steep, rugged highlands. Natural resources are petroleum, timber, tin, antimony, zinc, copper, tungsten, lead, coal, some marble, limestone, precious stones, natural gas and hydropower. Main agricultural products are rice, pulses, beans, sesame, groundnuts, sugarcane, hardwood, fish, and fish products. According to official data, agriculture (including forestry and fishing) remains by far the biggest sector, accounting for 57.2 percent of current-price GDP in fiscal year 2001/02 (April-March), and employing close to 70 percent of the workforce in 2002. Agricultural imports have decreased at an annual rate of 0.6 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include palm oil, cigarettes, prepared food, whole milk, tobacco products and beverages. Over the same period, agricultural exports have declined 0.1 percent annually. Dry beans are the major agricultural export followed by sesame seeds, chick peas, paddy rice and maize.

NEPAL



Land Use (2002)	Total area (14 300 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (23%)
Population (2003)	Total population (25 164 000) Agricultural population (92.9%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$5 835 million) GNI per capita (US\$260) Agricultural GDP (40.6% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$241.8 million) Exports (US\$67.7 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 443 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (6.5%)

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 40 percent of the total GDP. Timber is one of Nepal's main natural resources, but the area under forest has declined 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 grains - mostly rice (56 percent of total cereal outputs in 2002/03), corn (21 percent), wheat (18 percent) -, sugarcane, root crops, milk and water buffalo meat. The country's industrial activity mainly involves the processing of agricultural produce including jute, sugarcane, tobacco and grain. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 5.4 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main imported agricultural commodities include wool, tobacco and pulses. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 7.3 percent annually. Although Nepal exports spices, lentils and sugar, it suffers from a chronic trade deficit.

PAKISTAN



Land Use (2002)	Total area (77 088 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (28.7%)
Population (2003)	Total population (153 578 000) Agricultural population (49.4%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$68 815 million) GNI per capita (US\$600) Agricultural GDP (23.3% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$1 769.8 million) Exports (US\$1 234.0 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 430 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (18.0%)

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 80 percent of export earnings. Natural resources are arable land, natural gas, limited petroleum, substantial hydropower potential, coal and iron ore. Main agriculture products are wheat, cotton, rice, sugarcane and tobacco. In 2002, agriculture accounted for 23.2 percent of GDP and provided employment to 46 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 decreased at an annual rate of 0.9 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main imported agricultural commodities include palm oil, cotton lint, tea and rapeseed. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 2.8 percent annually. Paddy rice is the main export followed by wheat, cotton lint and molasses.

PHILIPPINES



Land Use (2002)	Total area (29 817 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (35.9%)
Population (2003)	Total population (79 999 000) Agricultural population (37.5%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$80 574 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 170) Agricultural GDP (14.5% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$3 071.2 million) Exports (US\$1 865.2 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 375 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (15.1%)

The Philippines is one of the world's largest archipelagos; with more than 7 100 islands, it extends 1 900 km north to south and 1 100 km east to west. The land is mostly mountainous with coastal lowlands. The Philippines has extensive fishing resources (both marine and inland) and large deposits of mineral and energy resources, such as petroleum, nickel, cobalt, silver and gold, and timber. Reflecting its varied resource endowments, physical and human, the economy is diversified. Rice and coconut production continue to dominate the agricultural sector. Other main agricultural commodities include corn, sugarcane, bananas, pineapples and mangoes. About 38 percent of the workforce engages in agriculture. The share of agriculture in total GDP has declined as the sector contributed only about 14.7 percent of the total GDP in 2002. Reflecting this trend, agricultural exports currently account for less than 5 percent of the country's foreign earnings. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 4.6 percent from 1993 to 2003. Wheat is the main agricultural import, followed by cigarettes, soybeans (including the cake of soya beans) and rice. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 0.4 percent. Coconut oil and bananas are the country's two major agricultural exports. The country also exports other tropical fruits, such as pineapples, both fresh and processed, as well as coconuts, dry whole cow milk and sugar.

SRI LANKA



Land Use (2002)	Total area (6 463 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (29.6%)
Population (2003)	Total population (19 065 000) Agricultural population (45.4%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$18 514 million) GNI per capita (US\$1 010) Agricultural GDP (19.0% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$801.1 million) Exports (US\$953.5 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 388 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (6.8%)

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 rice, tea, rubber, coconut and spices. The plantation sector produces the three main export crops - tea, rubber and coconut - of which only tea has the potential for any real increase in output. Sri Lanka is the world's leading tea exporter, and second only to the Philippines in the export of desiccated coconut and natural rubber. Paddy rice dominates the non-plantation agricultural sector and accounts for one-fifth of total agricultural output, rendering it an important determinant of agricultural growth. Although yields have improved continuously, high production costs are a drawback. Agriculture has lost its relative importance to the Sri Lankan economy in recent decades. It accounts for 20.1 percent of GDP and provides employment to 45 percent of the working population. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 5.1 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main imported agricultural commodities include wheat, dry whole milk, sugar, palm oil and soya bean cake. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at 8.4 percent annually. Tea is the main export followed by cinnamon, natural rubber and tobacco leaves.

THAILAND



Land Use (2002)	Total area (51 089 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (37.9%)
Population (2003)	Total population (62 833 000) Agricultural population (46.6%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$143 163 million) GNI per capita (US\$2 540) Agricultural GDP (9.8% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$3 528.4 million) Exports (US\$10 355.9 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 453 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (12.0%)

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 9.4 percent of GDP in 2002. Approximately 55 percent of Thailand's labor 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 2003 sold 7.3 million tonnes (down from 7.7 million tonnes in 2001) worth US\$1.9 billion. Other agricultural products are tapioca, rubber, corn, sugarcane, coconuts and soybeans. Other agricultural commodities produced in significant amounts include fish and fishery products. Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 2.6 percent from 1993 to 2003. Cotton lint is the main agricultural import, followed by soybeans (including the cake of soya beans), cattle hides and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have grown at an annual rate of 1.8 percent. Natural rubber and paddy rice are the country's two major agricultural export items. The country also exports chicken meats and canned chicken, and raw and refined sugar.

VIET NAM



Land Use (2002)	Total area (32 549 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (27.3%)
Population (2003)	Total population (81 377 000) Agricultural population (66.1%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$39 157 million) GNI per capita (US\$550) Agricultural GDP (21.8% in 2003)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$1 448.8 million) Exports (US\$2 231.0 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 533 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (11.3%)

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, maize, sweet potato, peanut, soya bean, cotton, coffee and cashews. Measured by employment, Viet Nam is an agrarian society, with around 67 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 8 percent annual GDP growth from 1990 to 1997. Simultaneously, agricultural production doubled, transforming Viet Nam from a net food importer to one of the world's largest exporters of rice and of commodities such as coffee, tea, rubber, pepper and fisheries products. However, agriculture's share of economic output declined, falling from 42 percent in 1989 to 23.0 percent in 2002 (as production in other sectors of the economy increased). Agricultural imports have grown at an annual rate of 12.6 percent from 1993 to 2003. Main agricultural imports include soya bean cake, cigarettes and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports have increased 7.4 percent annually. Paddy rice is the major agricultural export followed by coffee, natural rubber, cashew nuts, pepper and tea.

JAPAN (Donor of the Project)



Land Use (2002)	Total area (36 450 000 ha) Arable & perm. crops (13.1%)
Population (2003)	Total population (127 654 000) Agricultural population (3.2%)
GDP/GNI (2004)	Total GDP (US\$3 978 782 million) GNI per capita (US\$37 180) Agricultural GDP (1.3% in 2002)
Agricultural Trade (2003)	Imports (US\$36 989.5 million) Exports (US\$1 695.0 million)
Nutrition (2000-2002)	Per caput DES (2 783 kcal/day) Percent of animal products in DES (20.5%)

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 rice, vegetables, fruit, milk, meat and silk. 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 5.6 million cultivated hectares. Japan normally produces a slight surplus of rice but imports large quantities of wheat, sorghum and soybeans. Manufacturing has been the mainstay of Japan's economy since the 1960s and today accounts for just over 20 percent of GDP. Although in economic terms agriculture is becoming less important (accounting for 1.4 percent of GDP in 2001 and employing 3.6 percent of the workforce), it remains influential in politics due to the electoral system. Agricultural imports have declined at an annual rate of 0.5 percent from 1993 to 2003. Pork is the main agricultural import, followed by maize, beef and veal, cigarettes, soybeans and wheat. Over the same period, agricultural exports increased at 1.4 percent annually. Prepared food, cigarettes, wheat flour and pastry are the main agricultural exports.