

Agricultural Imports 2005

	Agricultural Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports																Cereals Imports				Pulses Imports				Coffee Import Metric Tons 2001- 2003
	Percent of GDP From Agriculture								Percent Change Since 1990-92								1000 metric tons		1000 US\$		1000 metric tons		1000 US\$		
	1970	1980	1990	2000	1970	1980	1990	2000	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92							
	-72	-82	-92	-02	-72	-82	-92	-02	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92	2000-2002	90-92							
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	..	..	..	..	18	16	17	17	19,727	28	3,079,804	14	316	10	136,608	14	..				
Angola	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	7	515	59	72,187	14	32	0	12,324	-11	..	
Benin	22	27	42	26	35	34	36	36	152	-56	24,979	-70	1	722	225	183	..	..					
Botswana	..	..	..	15	28	12	5	3	144	25	55,336	49	8	310	5,938	266	1,036	..				
Burkina Faso	26	25	..	14	31	29	29	33	278	82	49,433	19	4	53	2,106	77	755	..							
Burundi	..	..	..	20	68	60	54	50	20	-19	6,694	6	2	..	288	..	..	..				
Cameroon	13	10	19	19	31	30	26	44	467	32	89,240	30	0	853	246	460	..	..					
Central African Rep	19	22	..	..	37	40	46	56	52	83	6,767	-6	0	..	124	236	..	..					
Chad	23	..	..	..	40	41	34	38	68	3	9,920	-9	0	..	0	..	12	..				
Congo	18	20	..	..	17	9	12	6	228	80	30,773	24	4	87	1,662	231	..	..					
Congo, Dem Rep	17	..	..	..	14	27	40	60	399	29	63,453	-25	25	..	11,975	..	..	..				
Côte d'Ivoire	17	20	..	21	31	26	33	25	1,035	71	175,684	15	1	-2	322	-29	..	..					
Equatorial Guinea	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	8	13	12	..	-100	0	-100	..	..					
Eritrea (g)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	15	276	..	6	..	2,750	..	..	..				
Ethiopia (g)	..	..	..	12	..	55	57	46	895	-4	149,376	1	10	-62	5,751	-34	..	..					
Gabon	14	18	..	19	15	6	8	7	156	108	24,657	20	0	-23	20	-20	..	..					
Gambia	29	27	..	35	35	36	28	31	104	8	18,455	-9	3	..	453	..	21	..							
Ghana	21	11	12	19	46	56	45	36	559	40	135,581	67	0	-92	25	-93	..	..					
Guinea	..	..	..	25	..	..	23	24	396	25	52,761	-5	5	..	1,586	..	..	..				
Guinea-Bissau	34	..	..	..	47	48	55	59	86	18	22,569	32	0	84	28	-43	3	..				
Kenya	..	9	14	15	33	33	28	18	914	87	173,501	113	17	28	11,140	249	..	..					
Lesotho	..	..	..	..	42	25	20	17	98	-60	21,490	8	2	-59	387	-79	210	..			
Liberia	18	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	188	20	32,560	-31	3	-21	1,633	11	..	..					
Madagascar	16	16	13	..	25	32	29	30	213	101	43,177	52	1	-62	203	-59	..	..					
Malawi	15	10	9	13	45	42	43	37	231	-29	30,763	-57	4	-57	1,795	-35	..	..					
Mali	31	20	26	..	64	46	46	38	142	47	22,199	24	1	..	346	..	1,132	..							
Mauritania	25	..	..	..	28	32	29	21	343	19	51,131	10	2	551	718	355	225	..				
Mozambique	..	..	..	15	..	35	34	26	629	-25	89,912	-32	0	-99	178	-99	555	..				
Namibia	..	..	..	16	..	11	11	11	152	-3	23,281	31	1	-86	413	-92	60	..				
Niger	16	20	..	45	64	44	38	39	322	131	52,923	57	0	-78	94	-67	839	..							
Nigeria	10	16	7	21	40	26	29	34	3,847	308	567,712	220	1	..	426	94	..	..					
Rwanda	..	..	..	22	61	42	33	41	38	111	13,828	86	21	..	9,048	465	..	..					
Senegal	33	27	32	28	23	19	19	18	1,097	84	189,757	43	1	98	521	7	2,414	..							
Sierra Leone	23	..	..	..	30	35	39	50	203	29	67,841	45	12	..	3,923	..	..	..				
Somalia	37	31	..	..	59	68	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
South Africa	..	6	11	6	7	6	4	4	1,978	-36	278,913	-19	58	-22	16,992	-19	21,247	..							
Sudan	24	24	14	21	44	35	..	40	1,247	29	239,048	79	33	-14	14,898	-26	12,057	..							
Tanzania, United Rep	..	11	..	17	..	..	..	47	45	559	208	107,151	195	17	..	8,461	..	..					
Togo	24	23	24	22	32	28	34	39	204	69	25,332	-8	0	28	7	-91	..	..					
Uganda	..	..	..	16	56	61	54	35	134	342	41,139	784	4	208	1,449	149	..	..					
Zambia	13	..	..	12	13	16	21	22	237	-39	42,226	-16	7	..	3,550	..	..	..				
Zimbabwe	..	..	10	9	19	17	13	18	386	-47	63,187	-42	10	194	5,059	258	..	..					
NORTH AMERICA	17	8	8	7	4	3	2	2	9,556	138	1,253,326	109	316	206	167,794	163	..	..					
Canada	10	9	8	7	4	4	3	..	4,183	471	443,937	201	81	204	40,612	115	197,288	..							
United States	19	10	8	6	4	3	2	2	5,368	64 h	968,778	116 h	234	207 h	127,097	184 h	#####	..							
C. AMERICA & CARIBBEAN	13	14	13	8	13	10	8	5	23,187	95	2,644,239	40	445	75	190,011	-12	..	..					
Belize	..	23	23	14	..	25	19	16	24	30	5,452	35	0	-42	367	-56	606	..							
Costa Rica	12	10	9	8	23	25	15	9	798	129	110,640	108	30	..	17,075	438	..	..					
Cuba	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..	7	1,674	4	287,303	-1	142	4	47,005	-18	..
Dominican Rep	15	19	..	13	22	19	14	11	1,411	91	139,499	40	16	-7	8,489	-18	..	..					
El Salvador	14	19	18	19	39	35	16	9	728	110	118,498	147	23	265	10,058	231	..	..					
Guatemala	12	9	13	15	28	25	26	23	1,050	171	135,131	116	8	57	3,054	2	..	..					
Haiti	26	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	603	71	109,665	20	25	27	11,672	29	..	
Honduras	11	11	13	18	32	23	22	15	472	151	72,795	139	7	237	2,611	141	..	..					
Jamaica	23	21	16	17	7	7	7	6	578	32	87,028	28	2	43	1,082	-16	..	..					
Mexico	11	17	14	7	12	9	7	4	14,697	125	1,698,581	85	164	356	72,369	-30	..	..					
Nicaragua	12	16	23	17	25	22	30	18	229	62	41,363	-1	5	18	2,082	-49	..	..					
Panama	12	10	12	13	..	8	9	6	380	106 i	53,473	106 i	9	81 i	5,134	31 i	..	..					
Trinidad and Tobago	11	14	19	9	5	2	2	2	244	9	44,509	-2	11	5	5,697	-33	..	..					
SOUTH AMERICA	15	13	12	10	13	10	9	8	19,398	46	2,971,430	53	533	41	186,478	27	..	..					
Argentina	14	9	8	7	10	7	7	7	20	-9	14,963	92	7	401	2,997	309	35,093	..							
Bolivia	22	19	13	15	21	19	17	15	449	18	66,052	16	4	0	1,023	-58	..	..					
Brazil	11	10	13	8	13	10	8	6	8,333	34	1,227,050	43	143	20	45,277	-8	..	..					
Chile	24	16	8	9	8	6	10	9	1,609	96	206,856	100	21	434	9,040	341	15,449	..							
Colombia	14	14	11	14	25	20	17	14	3,537	197	445,610	172	166	58	54,312	96	..	..					
Ecuador	10	9	9	11	23	13	13	10	747	82	105,621	36	28	365	7,970	297	..	..					
Guyana	17	12	8	16	20	23	39	31	55	0	10,011	18	5	21	2,381	-8	73	..							
Paraguay	18	12	11	15	33	27	26	21	47	44	16,869	436	0	257	211	..	..	..				
Peru	22	21	24	15	18	10	8	8	2,440	13	324,380	-17	50	56	17,890	8	..	..					
Suriname	..	..	11	19	7	9	10	11	40	-21	11,628	36	1	-71	533	-70	592	..					
Uruguay	21	10	11	16	19	12	9	7	242	23	38,162	63	4	8	1,949	18	2,952	..							
Venezuela	13	18	14	13	6	5	5	4	1,879	8	305,477	28	104	9	42,895	10	..	..					
OCEANIA	11	8	8	7	9	7	4	4	1,217	68	221,766	13	27	11	17,332	-12	..	..					
Australia	10	7	7	6	8	6	4	4	62	81	28,879	87	10	-37	8,429	-36	60,568	..							
Fiji	23	17	16	18	26	21	20	17	191	85	27,977	22	6	46	2,009	-17	587	..							
New Zealand	10	8	8	9	13	9	8	..	422	121 j	67,488	39 j	9	184 j	5,677	104 j	16,456	..							
Papua New Guinea	20	20	19	19	35	33	26	26	360	39	73,819	12	0	200	32	-13	..	..					
Solomon Islands	25	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	66	10,170	55	0	0	8	0	126	..	
DEVELOPING	22	14	13	9	5	4	3	2	101,775	0	14,792,594	-17	2,933	-26	1,124,889	-30	..	..					
DEVELOPING	19	..	12	9	21	16	15	12	163,960	30	24,837,971	24	6,075	139	1,870,858	57	..	..					

The data reported here are the annual averages, calculated by WRI, for the three years indicated.

a. Data for cereals and pulses imports include Taiwan. b. Data for cereals and pulses imports do not include Junholz and Mittelberg, which are included in the totals for Germany. c. Data for cereals and pulses imports include Monaco. d. Data for cereals and pulses imports include San Marino; the Holy See and the communes of Livigno are excluded. e. 1992 data for cereals and pulses imports refer only to trade with countries outside the Former Soviet Union. f. Data for cereals and pulses imports include Lie

VARIABLE DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY:

Due to volatility in agricultural markets and yields, the data are reported here as the average value for three years. These averages are calculated by WRI.

Agricultural Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports represents the value of the agricultural products imported as a percent of the total merchandise entering a given country's borders. WRI calculates Agricultural Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports as the sum of two datasets obtained from The World Bank - food products imports as a percentage of total merchandise imports and raw agricultural products imports as a percentage of total merchandise imports. The World Bank collects these data using customs receipts reports from country governments. Categorized according to Standard International Trade Classification (SITC), the World Bank defines agricultural raw materials as the commodities comprising SITC section 2 (crude materials except fuels), excluding divisions 22, 27 (crude fertilizers and minerals excluding coal, petroleum, and precious stones), and 28 (metalliferous ores and scrap). Included in section 2 are untreated hides, cork, wood, pulp and waste paper, and crude animal and vegetable products. The World Bank defines food products as the commodities of Sections 0 (food and animal), 1 (beverages and tobacco), and 4 (animal and vegetable oils and fats) as well as Division 22 (oil seeds, oil nuts, and oil kernels). Merchandise trade is generally categorized using Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Revision 1 standard, though most countries now report using later revisions of the SITC or the Harmonized System. Though concordance tables are used to convert data reported in one system of nomenclature to another, this may cause some discrepancies in data. The value of imports is recorded as the cost of the goods when purchased by the importing country, plus the cost of transport and insurance; cost, insurance, and freight (c.i.f.). For a full description of SITC classification see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cr/registry/reqcst.asp?CI=14>.

Percent of GDP from Agriculture measures the percent of total output of goods and services which are a result of value added by the agriculture sector. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 3. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry and fishing. These data are estimated by the World Bank.

Cereals Imports and **Pulses Imports** refer to the total amount of these commodities entering a country or region's borders for a given year. Cereals include wheat, barley, maize, rye, oats, millet, sorghum, rice, buckwheat, alpeste/canary seed, fonio, quinoa, triticale, wheat flour, and the cereal component of blended foods. Cereal crops harvested for hay; harvested green for food, feed or silage; or used for grazing are excluded. Mixed grains and buckwheat are included. Pulses include all kinds of dried (including split) leguminous vegetables, with the exception of vetches and lupins, which are considered feedstuff for animals. Values are presented here in both thousands of US dollars and thousands of metric tons. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) collects the most complete and reliable data on agricultural trade available. In general, trade data have been supplied by governments through magnetic tapes, national publications, and most frequently, FAO questionnaires. For European community countries, with the exception of Spain, data obtained from EUROSTAT have been used. Magnetic tapes containing trade data were also provided by the United Nations Statistical Division. To make the dataset as complete as possible, official trade data have sometimes been supplemented with data from unofficial sources. Use has also been made of trade information supplied by other national or international agencies or organizations. Percent change is calculated by WRI.

Coffee Imports is the total volume of coffee, in Green Bean Equivalent (GBE), imported annually from a country. Green Bean Equivalent (GBE) is used to convert roasted coffee into green bean weight, where 1 pound roasted coffee equals 1.19 pounds green coffee. WRI obtains the volume of coffee imported into a country from the International Coffee Organization (ICO) in units of 60 kilogram bags and converts them to metric tons. These data are for member and non-member countries. The ICO gathers data from member and

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non-member countries on imports, exports, and internal consumption by exporting countries. Estimates are provided by member countries for the current crop year and revised on a quarterly basis. After the end of the crop year, estimates are replaced by derived production. In the absence of member provided estimates, alternative sources are used. These sources may include the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), F.O. Licht and LMC International.

FREQUENCY OF UPDATE BY DATA PROVIDERS:

The World Bank updates its data on percent of merchandise trade and GDP from agriculture annually in April as a part of its *World Development Indicators* publication. Data on imports of cereals and pulses are updated annually by the FAO. Data on coffee imports are also updated annually by the ICO.

DATA RELIABILITY AND CAUTIONARY NOTES:

Agricultural Imports as a Percent of Total Merchandise Imports

Discrepancies in World Bank import data may occur for several reasons. There is no single source for this data and therefore no way to ensure that the data are fully consistent. Differences in collection methods--such as in timing, definitions in residence and ownership, and the exchange rate used to value transactions--contribute to net errors and omissions.

Percent of GDP from Agriculture

While the World Bank's data on agriculture as a percent of GDP is generally considered to be the most reliable estimates available, some inconsistencies may remain. Informal economic activities sometimes pose a measurement problem, especially in developing countries, where much economic activity may go unrecorded. Obtaining a complete picture of the economy requires estimating household outputs produced for local sale and home use, barter exchanges, and illicit or deliberately unreported activity. How consistent and complete such estimates will be depends on the skill and methods of the compiling statisticians and the resources available to them.

Cereals Imports and Pulses Imports

Agricultural data on trade reported to FAO are governed by established accounting practices and are therefore generally considered to be reliable. However, countries vary in the quality of data they have available to report. In addition, problems arise in compiling these data into internationally comparable agricultural statistics and in estimating data that are missing. Each variable in FAO's database can have as many as 30,000 data points associated with it for different countries and years. Officials need to ascertain, based on limited information, which one of various figures reported by various sources (national publications, FAO questionnaires, international publications, etc.) is the most recent or the most reliable. Variable definitions and coverage do not always conform to FAO recommendations, and therefore may not always be completely consistent across countries. In addition, numbers for recent years displayed by WRI may vary slightly from source data due to revisions by source of recent past data.

Coffee Imports

ICO data on coffee imports are provided by member countries and, at times, supplemented by information from various organizations and private companies. Because the data are taken from different types of sources, there may be some variation in their accuracy.

The country-level indices reported here may differ from other calculations of agricultural production due to varying concepts of production, coverage, weights, time reference of data, and methods of calculation.

For more information on agricultural systems and a more complete explanation of some of the indicators listed here, please consult the searchable database section of *EarthTrends: The Environmental Information Portal* (http://earthtrends.wri.org/searchable_db/) or: Wood, S. et al. *Pilot Analysis of Global Ecosystems: Agroecosystems*. WRI: Washington, DC, 2000.

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SOURCES:

Development Data Group, The World Bank *World Development Indicators 2004 online*. Available on-line at http://publications.worldbank.org/ecommerce/catalog/product?item_id=631625) Washington, D.C.: The World Bank, 2004.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), *FAOSTAT on-line statistical service*. Available on-line at <http://apps.fao.org>. FAO: Rome, 2004.

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