USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

**Date:** 6/23/2006

**GAIN Report Number:** IN6049

# India

# Grain and Feed

# Monthly Lock-up Report: July 2006

**Approved by:**
Chad R. Russell
U.S. Embassy, New Delhi

**Prepared by:**
A. Govindan

**Report Highlights:**
The monsoon progress so far remains behind schedule, with possible negative implications for grain production this year. The government recently made significant downward revisions in the production estimates of wheat and rice for 2004/05. The government thus far this year has floated three tenders for imports of wheat totaling 3.5 million tons. Additional wheat imports would be required to meet the public distribution system demand and to build up stocks. The government recently allowed private traders to import wheat at zero duty and temporarily lifted the import duty on pulses to bring down domestic prices.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Unscheduled Report
New Delhi [IN1]
[IN]

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### Monsoon progress tardy

Although the southwest monsoon arrived at the southern tip of India on May 26, 2006, almost a week ahead of the normal date, and advanced rapidly into most parts of peninsular and eastern India by June 6, its further progress was stalled by adverse climatic factors. The delay in the progress of the monsoon is causing concern among farmers and the government. Planting of most *kharif* (fall and early winter-harvested) crops, which mostly include rice, coarse grains, pulses, peanut, soybean, cotton, and sugarcane, begins with the onset of the monsoon. Initial planting reports available from the Ministry of Agriculture show a reduction in the planting of corn and oilseeds, and an increase in planting of most other crops.

With only one third of the total crop area under assured irrigation, Indian agriculture is largely dependent on rains of the southwest monsoon. The southwest monsoon provides 80 percent of India's annual precipitation and is critical to the development of India's major crops like rice, coarse grains, pulses, oilseeds, cotton, and sugarcane. It also impacts planting of *rabi* (winter) season crops like wheat, pulses, and rapeseed, by insuring adequate soil moisture at planting time in the fall. This year's monsoon is more crucial than usual as the government's grain reserves are also at their lowest level during the past twelve years (21.8 million tons on May 1, 2006, compared to 28.5 million tons a year ago).

### Grain Production Estimates Revised

The Indian government recently made significant downward revisions in the MY 2005/06 wheat production estimate from 74.1 to 68.6 million tons. The MY 2004/05 rice production estimate was also revised lower to 83.1 from the previous 87.1 million tons. Production of coarse cereals and pulses were also revised downward. The GOI currently estimates the MY 2006/07 wheat production at 71.5 million tons, and the MY 2005/06 rice production at 89.9 million tons. The revised estimates are available at: http://dacnet.nic.in/eands/advest/3-adv-est-2005-06.pdf. The PS&D tables are revised to reflect the revised government estimates.

### Wheat stocks plummet, procurement down

Government wheat stocks on April 1, 2006, plummeted to around 2 million tons, which was less than 50 percent of the required minimum buffer stock level of 4.0 million tons. Wheat procurement by the government under the price support operation declined sharply to 9.2 million tons in MY 2006/07, the lowest since 1996/97, compared with 14.8 million tons in MY 2005/06. This occurred mainly in response to higher open market prices vis-à-vis the government support price, and increased private sector participation in grain trading. Although the government tried to maximize procurement by announcing a one time bonus of rs. 500 ($11) per ton over and above the rs. 6,500 ($144) support price, it was too little too late. This has put the government in a dicey situation, as the total wheat available to supply the Public Distribution System (PDS) has slipped to an alarmingly low 11 million tons, against the normal requirement of around 16 million tons. If the minimum buffer stock requirement of 4 million tons is to be maintained as of April 1, 2007, the shortfall balloons to a colossal 9 million tons. In case of a monsoon failure this summer, things could get even worse, further jeopardizing the country's food security.

### Government floats a third wheat import tender

Early this year, the Indian government realized that an impending wheat shortage would occur, and decided to import 500,000 tons of wheat duty free. It was hoped that the import announcement would discourage the private trade from swooping up large supplies from the open market and thereby help the government to maximize procurement; this, however, proved to be untrue. The State Trading Corporation of India (STC), a government entity under the Ministry of Commerce, was given the responsibility of importing the wheat. However, unreasonable and unscientific tender terms, including zero tolerance for TCK, ergot, granary weevil, and numerous weed seeds, as well as fumigation by methyl bromide at the loading port (as required under the Agriculture Ministry's Plant Quarantine Order 2003) limited tender participation, with the Australian Wheat Board (AWB Ltd.) securing the tender. The AWB Ltd. was, however, unable to meet the shipping schedule, due to its difficulty in meeting India's stringent quality standards, and the shipping schedule has reportedly been reworked.

It soon became clear to the government that additional wheat imports were required to meet the likely shortages, and STC was asked to issue a tender for 3 million tons of wheat, duty free. The tender was issued on May 8 for opening on May 18. Although some relaxations were made in the quality norms as an "one time exemption," there were only six valid bids, but none for the entire quantity. Only 800,000 tons were awarded (500,000 tons to AWB Ltd and 300,000 tons Russian wheat to Agrico Trade& Finance).

The STC again issued a tender to import 2.2 million tons of wheat on behalf of the Indian government on June 10, 2006, with offers due on June 20. Although less stringent than the previous two tenders, some specifications still remain problematic for sourcing US wheat. The tender attracted eight bidders for an aggregate quantity of 3.0 million tons. Surprisingly, the AWB Ltd. did not participate in this tender. The bids remain valid until June 28, and an Indian government technical committee would evaluate the bids before finalizing contracts.

**Other Options to meet wheat shortage**

Other than imports, options available to the Indian government to meet the wheat shortage would be one or a combination of the following: a) cut the ration quota under the PDS and increase the price (although the government has recently made such a proposal, it was opposed by several state governments); b) substitute rice and coarse grains for wheat in the PDS (this would be constrained by inadequate rice and coarse grain stocks with the government and consumer acceptability); c) discourage private trade participation in wheat procurement and re-introduce stocks limits and price controls under the draconian Essential Commodities Act (goes against the pro-reform and market orientation policy of the government); d) permit private imports at lower or zero import duty (again constrained by unreasonable phytosanitary conditions); e) buy wheat from the domestic market at prevailing commercial rates (impractical this year as available quantities are limited). All these limitations could prompt the government to further relax tender norms for wheat imports to attract more bids at more competitive prices.

**Private sector wheat imports exempted from import duty**

Concerned over the rising prices of essential food items such as wheat and pulses, the government's Cabinet Committee on Prices (CCP), chaired by the Prime Minister, which met on June 22, 2006, decided to allow duty free imports of wheat by private traders and flour millers until the harvest of the next crop in April 2007, subject to existing phytosanitary restrictions. This is in addition to the planned duty free import of 3.5 million tons of wheat by the State Trading Corporation of India on government account for distribution through the public distribution system and for rebuilding stocks. The private imports of wheat currently attract a 50 percent duty.

**Rice Procurement a record …**

Government rice procurement in the MY 2005/06 (October/September) up to June 19, 2006, reached a record 26.1 million tons, compared with 24.7 million tons procured during the entire MY 2004/05. Apart from major rice surplus states of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Haryana, smaller surplus states like Chattisgarh, Orissa, and West Bengal have also made significant contributions to rice procurement this year.

**… but stocks still lower**

Despite the higher procurement, government rice stocks on May 1, 2006, were 12.8 million tons, compared with 13.0 million tons a year ago. Increased rice offtake through the PDS in lieu of wheat during the past several months was responsible for the decline in stocks. If this trend continues, stocks on July 1, 2006, are likely to fall below the required minimum buffer stock level of 9.8 million tons.

**Exports Remain strong**

According to preliminary official statistics, rice exports during the first three months of CY 2006 were 1.1 million tons. Indian white rice (25%) has reportedly become more competitive in recent months following a firming of Pakistani prices, a major competitor. Indian par-boiled rice is also more competitive vis-à-vis Thailand, the only competitor. Shipment data shows an increase in the loading of par-boiled rice from the Kakinada port in south India to African destinations. January – March 2006 rice exports, by type and by destination, are given in Table 8.

**Corn Prices surge**

Domestic corn prices have strengthened in recent months reaching around rs. 6,500 ($143) per ton in south India. Poultry farmers in Tamil Nadu have urged the government to ensure an adequate supply of corn at reasonable prices. Although the Agriculture Minister had earlier announced making available 500,000 tons of corn at subsidized prices to southern India in the wake of distress caused by avian influenza scare, the farmers have not yet received any corn. On March 1, 2006, the government had stocks of 735,000 tons of coarse grains, mostly corn, procured under its price support operation.

**Pulse Import Duty Abolished**

In a move to contain the rising prices of pulses (beans, peas, and lentils) in the domestic market, on June 8, 2006, the Indian government decided to exempt pulses from the currently applicable 10 percent import duty. The government notification is available at: http://www.cbec.gov.in/cae/customs/cs-act/notifications/notfns-2k6/cs57-2k6.htm
The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation (NAFED), a government entity, has recently floated a tender to import 5,000 tons of pulses (mung beans, black matpe, and pigeon peas of Myanmar origin) to increase domestic supplies. The tender document is available at: www.nafed-india.com/nafed_site/Admin/Tender/Tenders/pulses.doc. On June 22, 2006, the GOI also decided to ban exports of pulses from India to check price rise. Indian annually exports about 300,000 pulses, mostly lentils.

Pulses are a major source of protein in the Indian diet. Retail pulse prices have risen by 50 to 60 percent in the last three months, due to stagnant production, increasing consumption, and speculative activities by traders. Although pulses are imported mostly from Myanmar, Canada, Australia, France, and Turkey (around 1.6 million tons valued at $520 million in IFY 2005/06), imports from the United States (mostly dry peas) have also shown a significant increase last year, reaching a record $10.8 million in CY 2005. Imports from the United States during the first four months of CY 2006 are up 735% to $4.5 million. Higher domestic prices should provide a further boost to US dry pea exports to India, provided prices remain competitive vis-à-vis Canada.

**Table 1: Commodity, Wheat, PSD**

| **PSD Table** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country** | **India** | | | | | | |
| **Commodity** | **Wheat** | | | | (1000 HA) (1000 MT) | | |
| | 2004 | Revised | 2005 | Estimate | 2006 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 04/2004 | | 04/2005 | | 04/2006 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Harvested | 26620 | 26620 | 26500 | 26500 | 25000 | 26700 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 6900 | 6900 | 4100 | 4100 | 1800 | 2000 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 72060 | 72150 | 72000 | 68640 | 68000 | 71500 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports | 8 | 8 | 32 | 0 | 4500 | 4500 | (1000 MT) |
| Jul-Jun Imports | 14 | 14 | 500 | 100 | 4000 | 4400 | (1000 MT) |
| Jul-Jun Import U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **78968** | **79058** | **76132** | **72740** | **74300** | **78000** | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports | 2120 | 2120 | 500 | 740 | 500 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| Jul-Jun Exports | 1605 | 1605 | 500 | 800 | 500 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed Dom. Consumption | 500 | 500 | 500 | 300 | 500 | 300 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 72748 | 72838 | 73832 | 70000 | 70500 | 74800 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 4100 | 4100 | 1800 | 2000 | 3300 | 3000 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL DISTRIBUTION** | **78968** | **79058** | **76132** | **72740** | **74300** | **78000** | (1000 MT) |

**Table 2: Commodity, Rice, Milled, PSD**

| PSD Table | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country** | **India** | | | | | | |
| **Commodity** | **Rice, Milled** | | | | (1000 HA) (1000 MT) | | |
| | 2004 | Revised | 2005 | Estimate | 2006 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 10/2004 | | 10/2005 | | 10/2006 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Harvested | 42300 | 42300 | 43400 | 43400 | 44000 | 44000 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 10800 | 10800 | 8500 | 8500 | 9560 | 9560 | (1000 MT) |
| Milled Production | 83130 | 83130 | 89880 | 89880 | 91000 | 90000 | (1000 MT) |
| Rough Production | 124707 | 124707 | 134833 | 134833 | 136514 | 135014 | (1000 MT) |
| MILLING RATE (.9999) | 6666 | 6666 | 6666 | 6666 | 6666 | 6666 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Jan-Dec Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Jan-Dec Import U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **93930** | **93930** | **98380** | **98380** | **100560** | **99560** | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Exports | 4687 | 4687 | 3800 | 3800 | 4000 | 4000 | (1000 MT) |
| Jan-Dec Exports | 4687 | 4687 | 3800 | 3800 | 4000 | 4000 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 80743 | 80743 | 85020 | 85020 | 87000 | 86500 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 8500 | 8500 | 9560 | 9560 | 9560 | 9060 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL DISTRIBUTION** | **93930** | **93930** | **98380** | **98380** | **100560** | **99560** | (1000 MT) |

**Table 3: Commodity, Corn, PSD**

| **PSD Table** | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Country** | **India** | | | | | | |
| **Commodity** | **Corn** | | | | (1000 HA) (1000 MT) | | |
| | 2004 | Revised | 2005 | Estimate | 2006 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 11/2004 | | 11/2005 | | 11/2006 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Harvested | 7500 | 7500 | 7800 | 7800 | 7700 | 7700 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 476 | 483 | 309 | 333 | 749 | 583 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 14130 | 14180 | 14990 | 14890 | 14500 | 14500 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Imports | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Import U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **14609** | **14663** | **15299** | **15223** | **15249** | **15083** | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports | 400 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Exports | 449 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 200 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed Dom. Consumption | 6400 | 6400 | 5500 | 6000 | 5900 | 5500 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 13900 | 14130 | 14300 | 14390 | 14700 | 14500 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 309 | 333 | 749 | 583 | 349 | 383 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL DISTRIBUTION** | **14609** | **14663** | **15299** | **15223** | **15249** | **15083** | (1000 MT) |

**Table 4: Commodity, Sorghum, PSD**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSD Table** | | | | | | | |
| **Country** | **India** | | | | | | |
| **Commodity** | **Sorghum** | | | | (1000 HA) (1000 MT) | | |
| | 2004 | Revised | 2005 | Estimate | 2006 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 11/2004 | | 11/2005 | | 11/2006 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Harvested | 9100 | 9100 | 9000 | 9000 | 9100 | 9100 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 61 | 61 | 136 | 116 | 201 | 186 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 7650 | 7240 | 7790 | 7640 | 7800 | 7800 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Import U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **7711** | **7301** | **7926** | **7756** | **8001** | **7986** | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports | 25 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 30 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Exports | 24 | 25 | 25 | 30 | 25 | 30 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed Dom. Consumption | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1100 | 1200 | 1200 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 7550 | 7160 | 7700 | 7540 | 7700 | 7700 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 136 | 116 | 201 | 186 | 276 | 256 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL DISTRIBUTION** | **7711** | **7301** | **7926** | **7756** | **8001** | **7986** | (1000 MT) |

**Table 5: Commodity, Millet, PSD**

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PSD Table** | | | | | | | |
| **Country** | **India** | | | | | | |
| **Commodity** | **Millet** | | | | (1000 HA) (1000 MT) | | |
| | 2004 | Revised | 2005 | Estimate | 2006 | Forecast | UOM |
| | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | USDA Official [Old] | Post Estimate [New] | |
| **Market Year Begin** | | 11/2004 | | 11/2005 | | 11/2006 | MM/YYYY |
| Area Harvested | 9400 | 11000 | 10500 | 10500 | 11000 | 11000 | (1000 HA) |
| Beginning Stocks | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 200 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| Production | 11060 | 10840 | 9810 | 10860 | 10000 | 10000 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Import U.S. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL SUPPLY** | **11660** | **11440** | **10410** | **11460** | **10200** | **10200** | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Oct-Sep Exports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (1000 MT) |
| Feed Dom. Consumption | 800 | 800 | 900 | 900 | 800 | 800 | (1000 MT) |
| TOTAL Dom. Consumption | 11060 | 10840 | 10210 | 11260 | 10000 | 10000 | (1000 MT) |
| Ending Stocks | 600 | 600 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | (1000 MT) |
| **TOTAL DISTRIBUTION** | **11660** | **11440** | **10410** | **11460** | **10200** | **10200** | (1000 MT) |

**Table 6: Government Procurement, Stocks, and Offtake of Wheat (year ago) (million tons)**

| | Stocks | Procurement Cumulative | Imports | Offtake * |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Jan 1, 2005** | 8.9 (12.7) | | | 1.6 (1.8) |
| **Feb 1** | 7.3 (11.0) | | | 1.5 (1.8) |
| **Mar 1** | 5.8 (8.6) | 16.8 (15.8) **1/** | | 1.8 (2.0) |
| **Apr 1** | 4.1 (6.9) | | | 1.4 (1.3) |
| **May 1** | 15.0 (19.0) | | | 1.4 (1.2) |
| **Jun 1** | 16.1 (19.4) | | | 1.9 (1.4) |
| **Jul 1** | 14.5 (19.2) | | | 1.5 (1.7) |
| **Aug 1** | 13.0 (17.4) | | | 1.3 (1.6) |
| **Sep 1** | 11.6 (15.8) | | | 1.3 (1.8) |
| **Oct 1** | 10.3 (14.2) | | | 1.3 (1.4) |
| **Nov 1** | 9.1 (12.6) | | | 1.3 (1.4) |
| **Dec 1** | 7.6 (10.7) | | | 1.4 (1.5) |
| **Jan 1, 2006** | 6.2 (8.9) | | | 1.3 (1.6) |
| **Feb 1** | 4.7 (7.3) | | | 1.4 (1.5) |
| **Mar 1** | 3.2 (5.8) | 14.8 (16.8) **2/** | | 1.4 (1.8) |
| **Apr 1** | 2.0 (4.1) | | | |
| **May 1** | 9.0 (15.0) | 9.2 (14.8) **3/** | .09 | |

**1/** Cumulative procurement: April 1, 2004, to March 31, 2005
**2/** Cumulative procurement: April 1, 2005, to March 31, 2006
**3/** Cumulative procurement April 1, 2006 to June 19, 2006
***** Includes exports

**Table 7: Government Procurement, Stocks, and Offtake of Rice (year ago) (million tons)**

| | Stocks | Procurement Cumulative | Imports | Offtake * |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Jan 1, 2005** | 12.8 (11.7) | | | 1.9 (2.1) |
| **Feb 1** | 14.2 (12.4) | | | 2.2 (1.8) |
| **Mar 1** | 13.7 (13.6) | | | 2.6 (2.2) |
| **Apr 1** | 13.3 (13.1) | | | 2.0 (1.6) |
| **May 1** | 13.0 (12.7) | | | 2.0 (1.8) |
| **Jun 1** | 11.6 (12.3) | | | 2.3 (2.0) |
| **Jul 1** | 10.1 (10.8) | | | 2.1 (1.9) |
| **Aug 1** | 8.0 (9.1) | | | 2.1 (1.9) |
| **Sep 1** | 6.4 (7.1) | 24.7 (22.8) **1/** | | 2.1 (1.9) |
| **Oct 1** | 4.8 (6.1) | | | 1.9 (1.8) |
| **Nov 1** | 10.3 (11.0) | | | 1.5 (1.7) |
| **Dec 1** | 11.1 (11.1) | | | 2.1 (1.9) |
| **Jan 1, 2006** | 12.6 (12.8) | | | 1.9 (2.2) |
| **Feb 1** | 14.0 (14.2) | | | 1.7 (2.6) |
| **Mar 1** | 14.1 (13.7) | | | |
| **Apr 1** | 13.7 (13.3) | | | |
| **May 1** | 12.8 (13.0) | 26.1 (22.6) **2/** | | |

**1/** Cumulative procurement: October 1, 2004, to September 30, 2005
**2/** Cumulative procurement: October 1, 2005, to June 19, 2006
* Includes exports

**Table 8: Rice Exports Jan-Mar 2006**

| **Basmati Rice** | Jan'06 | Feb'06 | Mar'06 | Jan-Mar'06 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 344 | 442 | 667 | 1,453 |
| Bahrain | 400 | 129 | 483 | 1,012 |
| Bangladesh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Belgium | 3,577 | 4,812 | 3,465 | 11,854 |
| Cameroon | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| Canada | 1,339 | 1,090 | 1,106 | 3,535 |
| Congo | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Cote D' Ivorie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Djibouti | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| France | 817 | 984 | 544 | 2,345 |
| Germany | 742 | 954 | 1,395 | 3,091 |
| Guinea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 3,240 | 3,077 | 1,564 | 7,881 |
| Kenya | 283 | 163 | 0 | 446 |
| Kuwait | 4,768 | 10,851 | 8,213 | 23,832 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 51 | 51 |
| Malaysia | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Mauritius | 535 | 551 | 881 | 1,967 |
| Mozambique | 0 | 66 | 0 | 66 |
| Netherlands | 2,859 | 2,911 | 2,910 | 8,680 |
| Nigeria | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oman | 68 | 268 | 566 | 902 |
| Qatar | 452 | 303 | 657 | 1,412 |
| Saudi Arabia | 72,069 | 65,625 | 69,262 | 206,956 |
| Senegal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 162 | 95 | 113 | 370 |
| Somalia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South Africa | 39 | 2,053 | 368 | 2,460 |
| Sri Lanka | 3 | 120 | 20 | 143 |
| Sweden | 113 | 176 | 139 | 428 |
| UAE | 5,991 | 7,526 | 6,419 | 19,936 |
| UK | 3,335 | 6,209 | 9,662 | 19,206 |
| USA | 2,679 | 2,426 | 3,877 | 8,982 |
| Yemen | 4,257 | 1,339 | 11,314 | 16,910 |
| Other | 4,204 | 3,868 | 4,933 | 13,005 |
| **Total** | **112,278** | **116,078** | **128,613** | **356,969** |
| **Cumulative Total** | **112,278** | **228,356** | **356,969** | |

| **Non-basmati** | Jan'06 | Feb'06 | Mar'06 | Jan-Mar'06 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 181 | 173 | 121 | 475 |
| Bahrain | 525 | 445 | 522 | 1,492 |
| Bangladesh | 84,621 | 96,273 | 70,144 | 251,038 |
| Belgium | 0 | 120 | 28 | 148 |
| Cameroon | 0 | 4,242 | 0 | 4,242 |
| Canada | 249 | 211 | 230 | 690 |
| Congo | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cote D' Ivorie | 2,750 | 12,600 | 0 | 15,350 |
| Djibouti | 5,334 | 721 | 5,068 | 11,123 |
| France | 97 | 6 | 23 | 126 |
| Germany | 49 | 0 | 150 | 199 |
| Guinea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 7,500 | 750 | 0 | 8,250 |
| Kenya | 42 | 3 | 2,302 | 2,347 |
| Kuwait | 1,530 | 2,048 | 1,930 | 5,508 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Malaysia | 961 | 724 | 513 | 2,198 |
| Mauritius | 0 | 9 | 156 | 165 |
| Mozambique | 0 | 0 | 104 | 104 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 162 | 35 | 197 |
| Nigeria | 60,061 | 47,775 | 49,200 | 157,036 |
| Oman | 969 | 675 | 650 | 2,294 |
| Qatar | 220 | 428 | 334 | 982 |
| Saudi Arabia | 9,736 | 11,088 | 14,778 | 35,602 |
| Senegal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 2,498 | 1,654 | 2,069 | 6,221 |
| Somalia | 19,916 | 0 | 8,219 | 28,135 |
| South Africa | 13,455 | 20,173 | 15,638 | 49,266 |
| Sri Lanka | 91 | 22 | 54 | 167 |
| Sweden | 267 | 0 | 182 | 449 |
| UAE | 7,635 | 10,971 | 24,868 | 43,474 |
| UK | 33 | 578 | 222 | 833 |
| USA | 1,298 | 1,555 | 686 | 3,539 |
| Yemen | 726 | 1,716 | 5,725 | 8,167 |
| Other | 56,144 | 27,981 | 24,844 | 108,969 |
| **Total** | **276,888** | **243,103** | **228,798** | **748,789** |
| **Cumulative Total** | **276,888** | **519,991** | **748,789** | |

| **TOTAL** | Jan'06 | Feb'06 | Mar'06 | Jan-Mar'06 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australia | 525 | 615 | 788 | 1,928 |
| Bahrain | 925 | 574 | 1,005 | 2,504 |
| Bangladesh | 84,621 | 96,273 | 70,144 | 251,038 |
| Belgium | 3,577 | 4,932 | 3,493 | 12,002 |
| Cameroon | 0 | 4,282 | 0 | 4,282 |
| Canada | 1,588 | 1,301 | 1,336 | 4,225 |
| Congo | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Cote D' Ivorie | 2,750 | 12,600 | 0 | 15,350 |
| Djibouti | 5,336 | 721 | 5,068 | 11,125 |
| France | 914 | 990 | 567 | 2,471 |
| Germany | 791 | 954 | 1,545 | 3,290 |
| Guinea | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 10,740 | 3,827 | 1,564 | 16,131 |
| Kenya | 325 | 166 | 2,302 | 2,793 |
| Kuwait | 6,298 | 12,899 | 10,143 | 29,340 |
| Liberia | 0 | 0 | 54 | 54 |
| Malaysia | 961 | 724 | 515 | 2,200 |
| Mauritius | 535 | 560 | 1,037 | 2,132 |
| Mozambique | 0 | 66 | 104 | 170 |
| Netherlands | 2,859 | 3,073 | 2,945 | 8,877 |
| Nigeria | 60,061 | 47,775 | 49,200 | 157,036 |
| Oman | 1,037 | 943 | 1,216 | 3,196 |
| Qatar | 672 | 731 | 991 | 2,394 |
| Saudi Arabia | 81,805 | 76,713 | 84,040 | 242,558 |
| Senegal | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Singapore | 2,660 | 1,749 | 2,182 | 6,591 |
| Somalia | 19,916 | 0 | 8,219 | 28,135 |
| South Africa | 13,494 | 22,226 | 16,006 | 51,726 |
| Sri Lanka | 94 | 142 | 74 | 310 |
| Sweden | 380 | 176 | 321 | 877 |
| UAE | 13,626 | 18,497 | 31,287 | 63,410 |
| UK | 3,368 | 6,787 | 9,884 | 20,039 |
| USA | 3,977 | 3,981 | 4,563 | 12,521 |
| Yemen | 4,983 | 3,055 | 17,039 | 25,077 |
| Other | 60,348 | 31,849 | 29,777 | 121,974 |
| **Total** | **389,166** | **359,181** | **357,411** | **1,105,758** |
| **Cumulative** | **389,166** | **748,347** | **1,105,758** | |