USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network

Template Version 2.09

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 2/20/2004

GAIN Report Number: IN4014

India

Grain and Feed

Annual

2004

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Report Highlights:
Despite an estimated near record grain harvest in Crop Year 2003/04 (July/June), India's rice and wheat exports are likely to decline sharply due to a steep draw down in government-held stocks. The government discontinued new export allocations of subsidized wheat and rice in August 2003 and has not yet announced the modalities for the new export program. A record corn production in MY 2003/04 combined with high world prices enabled India to export limited quantities, mostly to South East Asian countries.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Unscheduled Report
New Delhi [IN1]
[IN]

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SECTION I – SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

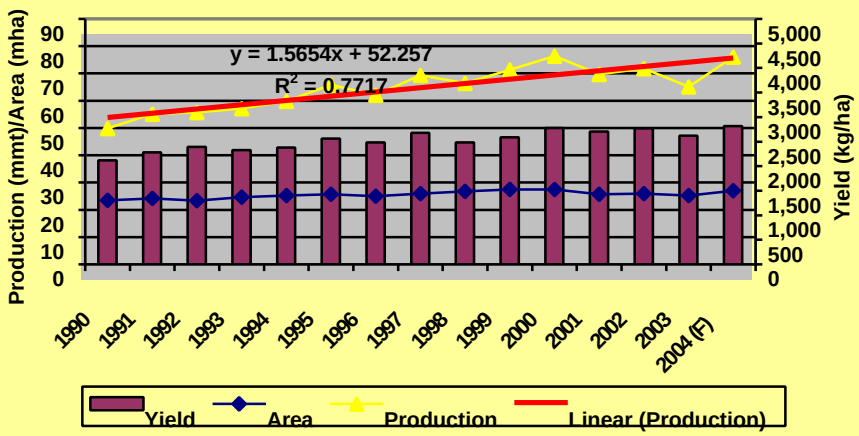
WHEAT

Production

India's 2004 wheat production is likely to reach a near record level of 76 million tons from 27.3 million hectares, up 16.7 percent from the 2003 drought-reduced 65.1 million tons (revised government estimate). Most of the increase is likely to be in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, where production plummeted last year owing to drought conditions. Production in the major surplus wheat growing states of Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh, where the crop is mostly irrigated, is likely to be more or less at the same level as last year or slightly better. Ideal planting and growth conditions characterized by ample subsoil moisture, normal winter rains, and prolonged cool weather, combined with adequate input supplies are likely to result in a record national per-hectare yield. The crop was generally free from pests and diseases. The government has recently revised last year's production estimate significantly downward to 65.1 million tons from its earlier estimate of 69.3 million tons based on final crop-cutting results received from various states. This was the lowest production in the past seven years, with the decline largely due to a steep decease in planted area and yields in non-irrigated states.

The quality of this year's crop is likely to be good due to an extended winter, which typically results in better grain formation. Indian wheat is largely soft/medium hard, medium protein, bread wheat. Exceptions are wheat grown in central and western India, which is typically hard with high protein and high gluten strength. India also produces around 1.5 million tons of durum wheat, mostly in central and western India, which is not segregated and marketed separately. Indian wheat breeders have developed several durum varieties with high yield potential and requiring minimal irrigation. An analysis of Indian wheat samples collected from various grain markets by the government's Directorate of Wheat Research showed that about 80 percent of Indian wheat falls under US Grade III.

Fig. 1 Wheat: Area, Production, and Yield



India's wheat production increased by 50 percent between 1990 and 2000, aided by a 17 percent increase in planted area and a 30 percent growth in yields. High yielding seeds, virtually free irrigation in major states, and the highly remunerative and guaranteed government support encouraged farmers to boost area and yields. However, after reaching a record production of 76.4 million tons in 2000, production was consistently below the trend

line (**Fig. 1**). Growing budget pressures, combined with increased emphasis on crop-diversification, could lead to reduced input subsidies and less generous price supports, constraining production growth.

Consumption

Wheat consumption in MY 2004/05 is expected grow along the trend to 73.5 million tons. The government, in its pre-election promises, recently announced plans to expand the highly subsidized grain distribution program for the "poorest-of-the-poor" (*Antyodaya Anna Yojana*) to cover an additional 5 million families to take the total families covered to 20 million. If implemented, this would result in a higher wheat offtake from government stocks and support higher consumption. The steep decline in government wheat stocks in general, and low quality wheat stocks in particular, combined with high open market prices for wheat vis-à-vis corn, would discourage animal feed consumption of wheat. A significant decline in wheat production in 2003 resulted in wheat consumption dipping by 3.5 million tons in MY 2003/04, despite higher releases from government stocks for drought relief and other programs. Domestic wheat prices were generally higher in MY 2003/04, reflecting reduced wheat availability in the open market.

Most domestic wheat consumption is in the form of homemade *chapatis* or *rotis* (unleavened flat bread) using custom milled *atta* (wholemeal flour), although usage of branded packaged *atta* marketed by large companies, including some multinationals, is increasing in cities. There are around 200 large flourmills in India, with a milling capacity of around 15 million tons, which manufacture mostly *maida* (flour), semolina, and residual flour to cater to institutional demand. Although the demand for specialty wheat flour for pizzas, burgers, and bakery products is rising due to a high growth of the fast food sector, the high import duty on wheat (50 percent) discourages imports of high quality wheat.

For the first time in several years, the government decided to hold the support price of wheat for MY 2004/05 unchanged at last year's rs. 6,300 ($138.5) per ton, in order to keep food subsidy under control and to encourage crop diversification. The sales prices of wheat by the government under various Public Distribution Schemes (PDS) are: rs. 6,100 ($134) per ton for the Above Poverty Line (APL) clientele, rs. 4,150 ($91) for the Below Poverty Line (BPL) clientele, and rs. 2,000 ($44) for the "poorest-of-the poor" clientele.

Trade

India's wheat exports in MY 2004/05 are forecast to decline sharply to 2 million tons from 5 million tons in MY 2003/04. On a July/June basis, exports are also forecast at 2 million tons in 2004/05, compared with 4 million tons in 2003/04. Declining government grain stocks forced the government to discontinue the export allocation of wheat in August 2003. The government also raised the sales price of wheat for exports for the January -March 2004 period by rs. 500 ($11) per ton to rs. 6,525 ($143.4) per ton for the 2003 crop and to rs. 6,225 ($136.8) per ton for the 2002 crop. The government, in its pre-election promises, announced that private trade would be permitted to procure wheat directly for exports and the government would reimburse the "WTO compatible" subsidies, including freight, port handling, and other costs. This reimbursement would be subject to documents proving the export of the grain. However, the modalities of this scheme and the amount of reimbursable subsidy were not spelled out, which has lead to confusion. As the national election is scheduled for mid-April, and the parliament remains dissolved, no decisions are likely until a new government takes office sometime in late April or early May. Nonetheless, if international wheat prices continue to remain high, it is possible that some of the large exporters might procure wheat at or near the support price of rs. 6,300 ($138.5) and export it. Without government subsidies, however, India's presence in the global wheat market

would diminish drastically, with only small exports to neighboring countries like Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, likely.

Of the 4 million tons of wheat exported in 2003/04 (July/June), almost 50 percent were to the South and South East Asian markets, where Indian wheat almost entirely displaced US SRW. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh have now emerged as a regular importer of Indian wheat, and may continue to remain so due to the low price and freight advantage.

Stocks

Government-held wheat stocks, a major determinant of the government's wheat trade decisions, plummeted to 12.7 million tons on January 1, 2004, from 28.8 million tons a year ago. Stocks are projected at 6.5 million tons on April 1, 2004, the lowest level since 1998. Despite a likely near-record wheat harvest this year, government wheat procurement is likely to increase only marginally from last year's 15.8 million tons, as most of the increase in production is likely to be in states like Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, where government procurement operations are limited, and because the private sector wheat purchases may increase. Estimates of private-held wheat stocks are not available, but such stocks at the end of the marketing year are typically estimated to be about two months worth of consumption. However, this year private stocks are expected to be below normal, as reflected by high open market prices. The PS&D table does not include private-held stocks.

Marketing

The 50 percent import duty, which took effect on December 1, 1999, combined with India's large build up of stocks, made imports infeasible. India emerged as a competitor for US wheat in South and South East Asia, due to high government export subsidies. The government justifies the subsidies by claiming they are WTO-compatible under Article 9.1 (d) and (e), along with Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture. Although the situation is changing due to domestic considerations, wheat imports in the near-term appear unlikely. However, slowing production growth, combined with increasing domestic demand fueled by massive population growth and higher per capita income, might make imports necessary in the long-run. Furthermore, the Indian wheat-based food industry is modernizing. The growing fast-food sector is generating demand for specialty flour for pizzas and burgers, which would necessitate access to varieties of wheat, which India does not produce.

Policy

Although the high level committee constituted by the government to formulate long-term grain policy submitted its report last year, the recommendations made in the report have not been fully implemented. The full report is available at the website: http://fcamin.nic.in/hlc_contents.htm. Although there was a proposal to involve the Food Corporation of India in exports of grains, this did not find favor with the government.

RICE

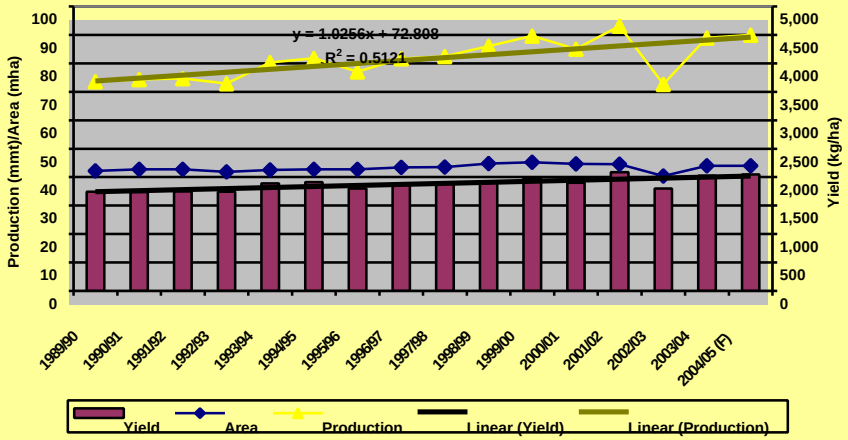
Production

Assuming the crucial south west monsoon rains remain normal this summer, Post forecasts 2004/05 rice production, harvested mostly in the fall and early winter, at 90 million tons from 44.5 million hectares, compared with this year's estimate of 89 million tons. However, a monsoon failure could bring this largely non-irrigated crop down by 10 million tons or more from the forecast level, while a well-distributed precipitation could take production up to 94 million tons.

The government's preliminary estimate placed 2003/04 *kharif* (fall and early winter harvested) rice production at 75.1 million tons, which, although significantly higher than the 2002/03 drought-reduced output, was 4.7 million tons below the record production of 79.8 million tons the year before. Even assuming a record *rabi* (summer harvested) crop of around 14 million tons (which in the past ranged between 10 and 13 million tons), total 2003/04 rice production is estimated at 89 million tons. Despite nationally well-distributed rains, some states like Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Karnataka complained about inadequate rains in some important growing regions. The government recently revised the 2002/03 rice production significantly downward to 72.7 million tons from its earlier estimate of 75.7 million tons, based on latest reports received from states. Most of the high value, aromatic, basmati rice is grown in Haryana and Punjab. Last year's high basmati prices encouraged increased planting this year, with production estimated at around 1.5 million tons.

Unlike wheat, 80 to 90 percent of India's rice crop is seeded during the monsoon season, and is predominantly rain fed (except for the major rice surplus states of Punjab, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh), and hence subject to wide year-to-year fluctuations (**Fig 2**). Use of high-yielding seed varieties is also largely confined to the irrigated states. Fertilizer application at the national level is not high, but is near optimum in these states. The use of hybrid seeds, despite its high potential yields, has not achieved wide acceptability among farmers due to quality concerns. Although efforts are underway to develop genetically modified varieties of rice (Golden rice and Bt), approval and commercialization of these are still years away. Some of the surplus rice growing states in the north are attempting to diversify the intensive rice/wheat rotation due to ecological and marketing concerns, but a significant shift is not imminent in the absence of a more profitable rotation.

Fig. 2 Rice: Area, Production, and Yield



Consumption

Rice consumption in MY 2004/05 is forecast to increase to 86.5 million tons, close to the trend level, and 3.0 percent higher than the estimated 2003/04 consumption. The government's recent decision to expand the *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (the highly subsidized grain distribution program for the "poorest-of-the-poor"), if implemented, and the rising per-capita income, would support higher consumption. Faced with large rice stocks, the government took several measures to boost domestic consumption, such as increasing the quantity of rice/wheat supplied to the "poorest-of-the-poor" from 25 kg per month to 35 kg per month per family at a highly subsidized price of rs. 3 per kg for rice and rs. 2 per kg for

wheat, and distributing significant quantities of rice and wheat for drought relief operations. Rice is supplied under the PDS at rs. 8,300 ($182.4) per metric ton for the APL clientele and rs. 5,650 ($124.2) per ton for the BPL clietele.

More than 4,000 varieties of rice are grown in India. For government procurement purposes, however, rice is classified into two categories: common (length to breadth ratio less than 2.5) and Grade A (length to breadth ratio more than 2.5). The paddy support price for MY 2003/04 was unchanged from the 2002/03 level at rs. 5,500 ($120.8) per ton for common varieties and rs. 5,800 ($127.5) per ton for Grade A. Historically, most government rice procurement came from millers who must sell the government a portion (ranging from 75 percent in Punjab and Haryana to 50 percent in Andhra Pradesh, and even lower in marginal surplus states) of their milled rice at established rates, called the “levy price,” which is linked to the support price of paddy and milling costs. But in recent years, most of the procurement by the government is in the form of paddy bought at the support price. Following a steep decline in production last year, government rice procurement declined sharply to 16.4 million tons in MY 2002/03 from 21.3 million tons in the previous marketing year. Procurement in MY 2003/04 is likely to increase to 18.5 million tons due to higher production.

Trade

Post forecasts CY 2005 rice exports at 2 million tons, unchanged from the CY 2004 export estimate. MY 2004/05 exports are also forecast at 2 million tons, down from 2.5 million tons in MY 2003/04, and the revised estimate of 5.4 million tons in MY 2002/03. The steep decline in exports follows the discontinuation in August 2003 of new allocations of subsidized rice for exports. Furthermore, the government increased the sales price of rice for exports for the January – March 2004 quarter by rs. 300 ($6.60) per metric ton to rs. 7,600 ($167) for the 2002 crop and rs. 7,525 ($165.4) for the 2001 crop.

Although exports were constrained by inconsistent government policies and infrastructure bottlenecks, such as the shortage of railcars, Indian rice exporters managed to export significant quantities of rice in CY 2002 and CY 2003. Major destinations for Indian non-basmati, white/parboiled rice, were Bangladesh, Indonesia, Philippines, Nigeria, South Africa, Ivory Coast, and other African countries. India also exports around 600,000 metric tons of basmati rice every year, mostly to Saudi Arabia and other Middle East Countries, Europe, and the United States.

The government began subsidizing exports of rice following a large build up in government-held stocks three years ago, which reached a record 26.5 million tons on November 1, 2002, resulting in serious storage problems. With the rice and wheat stocks down sharply, there are no domestic reasons for the government to export rice, particularly at highly subsidized prices. Although the government announced that it would reconsider exports in late January 2004, when a better picture of the stock situation would emerge, it is unlikely that any decision will be made until after the national elections in late April 2004. Even if the stock situation improves, concerns about the unpredictable monsoon this summer might prompt the government to be cautious and postpone any export decision until the fall, when a better picture about the 2004 crop is available.

Stocks

Government rice stocks dipped to 5.2 million tons on October 1, 2003, the lowest since 1989, from 15.8 million tons a year ago. The steep decline in stocks was the result of lower government rice procurement in MY 2002/03, combined with record offtake for domestic consumption (due to drought) and large (subsidized) exports. Government procurement

during MY 2003/04 is likely to be somewhat higher than last year's level at 18.5 million tons. With likely higher domestic offtake, there may be only a marginal increase in government stocks on October 1, 2004. The PS&D table includes estimated private held stocks.

Marketing

India is not an attractive market for US rice, as India is a "price-buyer" when imports are required. Although Indian low-quality white rice exports do not pose a challenge for US rice exports, Indian high quality basmati can challenge US rice in several markets, particularly in the European Union, because of the preferential duty structure for Indian basmati rice.

Policy

The Indian government discontinued allocation of rice for exports in August 2003. To preclude any rice imports, the government negotiated higher import duties (70 to 80 percent) under Article 28 of the WTO, which became effective April 1, 2000.

COARSE GRAINS

Production

Assuming a normal monsoon this summer, 2004/05 coarse grain production is forecast at 33 million tons from 30 million hectares, which includes 14.0 million tons of corn, 8.5 million tons of sorghum, 9 million tons of millet, and 1.5 million tons of barley. The monsoon rains will largely influence production this summer, as only 10 percent of the total coarse grain crop is irrigated. The prevailing high corn prices in the world market, combined with the increasing availability of hybrid seeds should encourage corn planting, particularly in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, both of which are major surplus corn growing states.

According to preliminary estimates, the *kharif* (fall harvested) coarse grain production in 2003/04 was a near-record 28 million tons, including 12.8 million tons of corn, thanks to well-distributed monsoon rains. Assuming a *rabi* output of 7 million tons, total 2003/04 coarse grain production is estimated at 35 million tons, including 14.8 million tons of corn (a record), 8 million tons of sorghum, 10.7 million tons of millet, and 1.5 million tons of barley.

Coarse grains are typically planted in non-irrigated areas and marginal lands during the monsoon season. As only 32 percent of the corn area, 6 percent of sorghum area, and 7 percent of the millet area is irrigated, production is erratic and highly dependent on timely rainfall. Investment in the seed industry has increased the availability of hybrid seeds.

Consumption

Coarse grain consumption is forecast to fall in MY 2004/05 following a significant increase in 2003/04 fueled by higher production. Food use accounts for a major share of coarse grain consumption, particularly in the case of sorghum and millet. In the case of corn, however, around 6.5 million tons (roughly 50 percent of total consumption) goes for feed use, primarily for poultry feed. Another 1 million tons of corn is used by the starch industry. Although the growth in the poultry industry has slowed in recent years, the industry is still expanding, thereby spurring feed demand for corn. The high tannin content in Indian sorghum restricts its use in the poultry rations, while its use in the production of alcohol and starch is reportedly increasing. Barley is mainly a food grain, although some better qualities are used in malting.

Trade

India's corn exports in MY 2004/05 are forecast at 200,000 metric tons, compared with estimated MY 2003/04 exports of 300,000 tons. Corn imports are unlikely in the near future, unless the import duty of 15 percent is abolished and the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) administration simplified.

A record corn production in MY 2003/04, high world corn prices, and India's proximity to major corn importing countries in South East Asia and the Middle East enabled Indian traders to strike export deals for roughly 300,000 tons of corn, at around $130 per ton (FOB). Unlike in the case of wheat and rice, corn exports are not government-subsidized and are fully market driven. India's ability to export corn in relatively small quantities was a selling factor. However, according to trade sources, India's potential to export corn is limited, at most 500,000 tons, as there is a problem in sourcing good quality corn and the domestic feed demand is also growing. Furthermore, the recent outbreak of avian influenza in several South East Asian countries, combined with high freight cost and shortage of vessels, has reduced export demand. Thus, India is unlikely to be a major player in the world corn market in the near future.

Marketing

The rapid growth of the poultry sector and the starch industry, combined with a slow growth in corn production, will create continued pressure from users for access to imported corn, especially in the next drought year. The main stumbling block is the 15 percent import duty. Unlike wheat and rice, the government does not typically maintain a buffer stock of coarse grains to keep prices in check.

Policy

The Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) notified TRQ modalities for corn imports (500,000 tons) for IFY 2003/04 on May 9, 2003. Various government entities designated by the government to receive quota allocation were required to apply to the Exim Facilitation Committee before June 1, 2003, and imports had to be completed before March 31, 2004. Although the government had notified the TRQ modalities much earlier in 2003, the window for applying for the TRQ remained limited to just three weeks. However, the DGFT later extended the application date for the corn TRQ for IFY to August 29, 2003.

PULSES

(Note: For a detailed report on Indian pulses and historical PS&D tables please for various pulses refer to: IN3054 and www.ers.usda.gov/publications/WRS03/may03/wrs0301/wrs0301.pdf)

Production

India's MY 2004/05 pulse production is forecast at a record 15 million tons, compared with the 2003/04 drought reduced output of 11.3 million tons, due to highly favorable growing conditions both during the *kharif* and the *rabi* season. The MY 2004/05 production forecast include 7 million tons of chickpeas, 1.1 million tons of lentils, 2.8 million tons of pigeon peas, 800,000 tons of dry peas, and 3.3 million tons of other pulses, which include *urd* (black matpe), mung beans, and other minor pulses.

India is the largest producer of pulses in the world. Pulses are grown in both the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, with the largest production occurring in the *rabi*. Most are grown under non-

irrigated conditions depending largely on monsoon and winter rains for growth, with virtually no input use. Limited varietal improvements, low resilience to moisture stress and pest infestation, and a lack of government support programs have contributed to varying production levels.

Consumption

Due to the anticipated record pulse production in MY 2004/05, pulse consumption is expected to recover from 2003/04 levels, and prices are likely to remain low. Pulses are an integral part of the Indian diet, providing much needed protein. Stagnant production, combined with a rising population, has caused per-capita availability of pulses to fall over time, despite high imports. Households substitute between pulses and other food groups based on relative prices and budget constraints.

Trade

Pulse imports are forecast to decline to 1.6 million tons in MY 2004/05 from the estimated 1.8 million tons in MY 2003/04. If the government does not amend its recently notified Plant Quarantine Order, 2003 (see Policy section), imports would be even lower. MY 2002/03 imports included 870,000 tons of dry peas, 260,000 tons of chickpeas, 67,000 tons of lentils, in addition to mung beans, pigeon peas, and other pulses. Major suppliers were Myanmar, Canada, and Australia. The US share was 9,000 tons, mostly peas and chickpeas, on account of uncompetitive prices. The import duty on pulses was doubled to 10 percent from 5 percent effective March 1, 2002.

Marketing

India used to be an important market for U.S. dry green peas. In recent years, however, bulk imports of lower-priced Canadian peas have taken over the import market. India's "price buyers" of pulses are unwilling to pay a significant premium for US quality, especially when lower-cost pulses are plentiful. Key to improving the US position in the Indian pulse market includes expanding US supplies and increasing price competitiveness. Without this, market promotion activities by US Dry Pea and Lentil Council would be ineffective.

Policy

India's recently notified Plant Quarantine Order, 2003, requires fumigation of imported pulses by Methyl Bromide at the port of loading and a statement to this effect on the Phyto certificate. This poses a serious problem for exports of pulses to India from the US (and several other countries), as Phosphine is the major fumigant used there. (see IN3126 & IN4012)

SECTION II – STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: Commodity, Wheat, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	**India**						
Commodity:	**Wheat**						
		2002		**2003**		**2004**	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		**Apr-02**		**Apr-03**		**Apr-04**	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	25,900	25,900	25,300	25,900	0	27,300	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	23,000	23,000	15,700	15,700	0	6,500	(1000 MT)
Production	71,810	71,810	69,300	65,100	0	76,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	34	34	50	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	19	19	50	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	10	10	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	94,844	**94,844**	85,050	**80,820**	0	**82,520**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	4,500	5,300	4,000	5,000	0	2,000	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	5,000	6,100	3,500	4,000	0	2,000	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	600	600	600	600	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	74,644	73,844	71,300	69,320	0	73,520	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	15,700	15,700	9,750	6,500	0	7,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	94,844	**94,844**	85,050	**80,820**	0	**82,520**	(1000 MT)

Table 2: Commodity, Wheat, Prices Table

Prices Table			
Country:	**India**		
Commodity:	**Wheat**		
Year:	2003		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2002	2003	% Change
Jan	6,350	6,450	1.6%
Feb	6,400	7,000	9.4%
Mar	6,350	6,980	9.9%
Apr	5,940	6,550	10.3%
May	6,250	6,850	9.6%
Jun	6,530	6,850	4.9%
Jul	6,150	6,850	11.4%
Aug	6,350	6,750	6.3%
Sep	6,400	6,870	7.3%
Oct	6,560	7,520	14.6%
Nov	6,650	7,530	13.2%
Dec	6,750	7,920	17.3%
Exchange Rate	45.5	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	17-Feb-04	(MM/DD/YY)	

Table 3: Commodity, Wheat, Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	**India**	Units:	Metric Tons
Commodity:	**Wheat**		
Time period:	**Jul-Jun**		**Jul-Feb**
Exports for	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Philippines	1,119,000	Indonesia	755,000
Bangladesh	1,000,000	UAE	567,450
Indonesia	742,000	Bangladesh	500,000
Yemen	720,000	Yemen	425,000
UAE	603,000	Sri Lanka	330,000
Sri Lanka	392,000	Sudan	210,000
Vietnam	293,000	Oman	190,000
Oman	204,000	Malaysia	135,000
Taiwan	201,000	Tanzania	115,000
Malaysia	159,000	Vietnam	135,000
Total for Others	5,433,000		3,362,450
Others not listed	700,000		650,000
Grand Total	6,133,000		4,012,450

Source: Private Trade

Table 4: Commodity, Rice Milled, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Rice, Milled						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Oct-02		Oct-03		Oct-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	40,000	40,400	44,000	44,000	0	44,500	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	24,480	24,480	12,000	11,000	0	12,500	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	75,700	75,700	89,000	89,000	0	90,000	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	113,561	113,561	133,513	133,513	0	135,014	(1000 MT)
Milling Rate(.9999)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	0	6,666	(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	100,180	**100,180**	101,000	**100,000**	0	**102,500**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	4,500	5,440	2,500	2,500	0	2,000	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	4,400	4,400	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	83,680	83,740	85,000	85,000	0	86,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	12,000	11,000	13,500	12,500	0	14,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	100,180	**100,180**	101,000	**100,000**	0	**102,500**	(1000 MT)

Table 5: Commodity, Rice Milled, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:	**India**		
Commodity:	**Rice, Milled**		
Year:	2003		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2002	2003	% Change
Jan	9,500	8,400	-11.6%
Feb	8,900	8,850	-0.6%
Mar	8,650	9,000	4.0%
Apr	8,700	9,000	3.4%
May	8,700	9,250	6.3%
Jun	9,500	8,850	-6.8%
Jul	9,200	8,800	-4.3%
Aug	8,900	9,000	1.1%
Sep	8,300	9,300	12.0%
Oct	8,750	9,600	9.7%
Nov	8,750	9,600	9.7%
Dec	8,500	9,750	14.7%
Exchange Rate	45.5	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	2/17/2004	(MM/DD/YY)	

Table 6: Commodity, Rice Milled, Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:	**India**	Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:	**Rice, Milled**		
Time period:	**Jan-Dec**		**Jan-Dec**
Exports for	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	34,000	U.S.	36,000
Others		Others	
Indonesia	1,160,000	Bangladesh	1,026,000
Philippines	650,000	Saudi Arabia	826,000
Nigeria	790,000	Nigeria	606,000
Saudi Arabia	600,000	South Africa	247,400
Bangladesh	340,000	West Africa	228,100
Ivory Coast	320,000	Mozambique	68,600
South Africa	300,000	Iran	92,000
UAE	100,000	Kuwait	48,000
Kuwait	75,000	Somalia	46,000
Iran	76,000	UAE	90,000
Total for Others	4,411,000		3,278,100
Others not listed	2,200,000		1,106,900
Grand Total	6,645,000		4,421,000

Source: Government and Private Trade

Table 7: Commodity, Corn, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Corn						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Nov-02		Nov-03		Nov-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	6,300	6,300	7,000	7,000	0	6,900	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	1,162	1,162	212	212	0	712	(1000 MT)
Production	11,100	11,100	14,000	14,800	0	14,000	(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	12,262	**12,262**	14,212	**15,012**	0	**14,712**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	50	50	250	300	0	200	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	50	50	250	300	0	200	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	5,200	5,200	6,400	6,400	0	6,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	12,000	12,000	13,400	14,000	0	14,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	212	212	562	712	0	512	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12,262	**12,262**	14,212	**15,012**	0	**14,712**	(1000 MT)

Table 8: Commodity, Sorghum, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Sorghum						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Nov-02		Nov-03		Nov-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	9,500	9,500	9,900	9,900	0	9,900	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	220	220	125	125	0	125	(1000 MT)
Production	7,060	7,060	8,000	8,000	0	8,500	(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	7,280	**7,280**	8,125	**8,125**	0	**8,625**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	5	5	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	5	5	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	7,150	7,150	8,000	8,000	0	8,475	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	125	125	125	125	0	150	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7,280	**7,280**	8,125	**8,125**	0	**8,625**	(1000 MT)

Table 9: Commodity, Millet, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Millet						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Nov-02		Nov-03		Nov-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	9,000	9,000	12,000	12,000	0	11,500	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	400	400	300	300	0	500	(1000 MT)
Production	6,000	6,000	10,000	10,700	0	9,000	(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	6,400	**6,400**	10,300	**11,000**	0	**9,500**	(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	700	700	900	900	0	900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	6,100	6,100	10,000	10,500	0	9,300	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	300	300	300	500	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6,400	**6,400**	10,300	**11,000**	0	**9,500**	(1000 MT)

Table 10: Commodity, Barley, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Barley						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Apr-02		Apr-03		Apr-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	750	750	750	750	0	760	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	24	24	24	24	0	24	(1000 MT)
Production	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	(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	1,524	**1,524**	1,524	**1,524**	0	**1,524**	(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	150	150	150	150	0	150	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,504	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	24	24	24	24	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,524	**1,524**	1,524	**1,524**	0	**1,524**	(1000 MT)

Table 11: Commodity, Garbanzos, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Garbanzos						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Apr-02		Apr-03		Apr-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	6,680	6,680	5,800	5,800	0	7,700	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	5,270	5,270	4,620	4,440	0	7,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	400	260	400	260	0	160	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	400	260	400	260	0	160	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	2	2	2	2	0	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	5,670	**5,530**	5,020	**4,700**	0	**7,160**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	5	5	5	5	0	10	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	5	5	5	5	0	10	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	5,665	5,525	5,015	4,695	0	7,150	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	5,670	**5,530**	5,020	**4,700**	0	**7,160**	(1000 MT)

Table 12: Commodity, Beans, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Beans						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Apr-02		Apr-03		Apr-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	13,050	13,050	14,230	13,000	0	13,800	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	6,320	6,320	5,490	5,100	0	6,100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	720	1,000	800	740	0	700	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	720	1,000	800	740	0	700	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	3	3	3	3	0	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	7,040	**7,320**	6,290	**5,840**	0	**6,800**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	25	25	30	30	0	20	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	25	25	30	30	0	20	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	7,015	7,295	6,260	5,810	0	6,780	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	7,040	**7,320**	6,290	**5,840**	0	**6,800**	(1000 MT)

Table 13: Commodity, Peas, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Peas						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Apr-02		Apr-03		Apr-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	570	570	580	580	0	580	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	700	700	750	800	0	800	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	700	870	750	750	0	700	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	700	870	750	750	0	700	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	6	6	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1400	**1570**	1500	**1550**	0	**1500**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1400	1570	1500	1550	0	1500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1400	**1570**	1500	**1550**	0	**1500**	(1000 MT)

Table 14: Commodity, Lentils, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Lentils						
		2002		2003		2004	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		Apr-02		Apr-03		Apr-04	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	1,400	1,400	1,390	1,390	0	1,450	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	900	900	950	950	0	1,100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	50	67	50	50	0	40	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	50	67	50	50	0	40	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	950	**967**	1,000	**1,000**	0	**1,140**	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	100	100	110	110	0	100	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	100	100	110	110	0	100	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	850	867	890	890	0	1,040	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	950	**967**	1,000	**1,000**	0	**1,140**	(1000 MT)