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Report Highlights:

Despite an anticipated 10 percent decline in wheat production, India's grain stocks (wheat/rice) continue to build and are projected to soon exceed 55 million tons.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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WHEAT

Production

India's wheat production is expected to decline by about 10 percent to 68 million tons in MY 2001/02 as drought in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat has led to a significant decline in seeded area. Lack of winter rains is also likely to affect yields in these states, where availability of irrigation is a limiting factor. The crop in the large surplus wheat growing states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is generally satisfactory, though unlikely to match last year's record output. While the season has been generally free from pests and diseases, fertilizer consumption has declined marginally due to drought conditions. February weather is critical as warmer than normal temperatures could further reduce yields and quality.

Last year's (2000) wheat production is now estimated at 75.6 million tons from 27.4 million hectares, a 6.7 percent gain over 1999's record output. Production set records in all major growing states except Bihar and Rajasthan, mainly due to an expanded area and higher yields aided by prolonged cool weather. The average yield of 2,755 kg/ha was three percent higher than the previous record set in 1997. The average yield in Punjab, the state with the largest surplus, reached a new high of 4,700 kg/ha, followed by Haryana at 4,167 kg/ha.

India's wheat production increased 50 percent in the last decade. Area rose about 16 percent, while yields gained 30 percent. Improved varieties, virtually free water and electricity (in several states), massive fertilizer subsidies, and highly remunerative price supports encouraged farmers to boost area and yields. The 4.2 percent average annual compound growth rate outpaced the 1.8 percent annual growth in population, averting the need for large government wheat imports and enabled India to become a net exporter, albeit at highly subsidized prices. In the coming years, population growth will necessitate production gains of 1.3-1.5 million tons per year. Although in the short-term this can come from record government stocks, in the long-term this will depend upon higher yields. Growing budget pressure could, however, result in reduced input subsidies and less generous support prices, constraining yield growth. Moreover, the intensive wheat/rice rotation in the major surplus states is intensifying weed problems and degrading soils, curbing prospects for long-term yield growth.

Consumption

Despite a record 2000 harvest, wheat consumption apparently declined in MY 2000/01 due to a substantial hike in the sales price which reduced offtake from government stocks. Consequently, government wheat stocks surged by more than 8 million tons (from 13.0 million tons on April 1, 2000 to a projected 20 million tons on April 1, 2001) against a production increase of 5 million tons. Although prices were later reduced marginally and a highly subsidized grain distribution program for the "poorest-of-the- poor" was announced by the Prime Minister in December (see IN1001), offtake remained sluggish. The decline in wheat consumption was, however, largely offset by higher rice consumption. Unless the government affects a significant reduction in the sales price of grain from stocks, and the feeding program for the desperately poor becomes fully operational, consumption will continue to flounder in MY 2001/02.

Although the government's support price for wheat in MY 2000/01 was just rs. 5,800 ($125/ton), total costs (including transportation, storage, administrative overhead) were $178/ton. The sales prices of wheat from government stocks to the public distribution system (PDS) are: rs. 8,300 ($178)/ton for above-poverty line (APL) families (the same as the economic cost) and rs. 4,150 ($89)/ton for below-poverty line (BPL) families. Meanwhile, the price to flour millers under the open market sales program ranges from rs. 6,500 ($140)/ton in the North to rs. 7,430 ($160)/ton in the South, close to the prevailing wholesale market prices.

Except for limited durum production (about 1 million tons), grown largely in central India and parts of Punjab, most Indian wheats are soft or medium hard, primarily suited for making homemade "chapatis" or "rotis" (unleavened flat bread), the most popular wheat-based product. Typically, consumers take their wheat to "chakkies" (small flour mills in the unorganized sector) where it is milled into atta (wholemeal flour) for making rotis. Although the flour milling capacity in the organized sector is about 15 million tons, only 8-9 million tons are milled, mostly to produce maida (all-purpose flour) and suji (semolina). Recently, however, demand for branded wholemeal flour milled and marketed by large flour mills has gained popularity due to its convenience. The growth in branded atta is likely to continue. Demand for speciality wheat flour is also likely to increase due to the growth of fast foods and increasing consumption of noodle and pasta products.

Trade

Following the imposition of a 50 percent import duty on December 1, 1999 private wheat imports ceased. There were no imports in MY 2000/01; imports are unlikely in MY 2001/02.

Burdened with mammoth stocks, in October 2000 the government of India decided to export government-held wheat at a subsidized rate of rs. 4,150 ($89)/ton (ex-Food Corporation of India warehouse), 30 percent below the support price and 50 percent below the GOI's acquisition cost -- apparently in violation of its WTO commitments. An export quota of 2 million tons was established for MY 2000/01 (April/March) and wheat is being made available to government parastatals (State Trading Corporation of India (STC), Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India (MMTC) and Project and Equipment Corporation (PEC) for export). The government decided against involving the private sector, fearing that some of the subsidized wheat would leak into domestic channels. Total wheat exports to date have totaled around 700,000 metric tons (mostly to Bangladesh, Indonesia, Middle East, and South Korea and Philippines for feed use). An additional 300,000 tons are likely through March. Although there was a proposal to export 350,000 tons of wheat to Iraq under a wheat-for-oil swap, Iraq's insistence on an official certification for Karnal bunt has allegedly stalled the deal. It is likely that the government will continue the subsidized export program in MY 2001/02 as government stocks are expected to rise even higher following procurement of the 2001 crop while the storage situation deteriorates even further.

US wheat, which had been shut out of the Indian market since 1997 on the basis of the GOI's specious SPS requirements, finally regained market access in October 1999. One 17 ton sample, however, was all the US wheat that could be imported before imposition of the 50 percent duty.

Stocks

Government wheat stocks are projected at more than 20 million tons when the MY 2000/01 season ends, 40 percent above last year's holdings and five times the desired level. The GOI's increases in farmer price supports (resulting in larger government procurement), higher sales prices of wheat/rice supplied through the PDS (resulting in low offtake), and weak world prices (limiting export opportunities) have created this massive buildup. By the end of this season's record or near-record procurement (forecast at 16 million), India's wheat stocks could swell to more than 35 million tons, 10 million tons more than US stocks and representing one-third of world stocks.

Marketing

While market access for US wheat has been restored, the imposition of a 50 percent duty which took effect December 1, 1999 makes near-term imports infeasible. Record crops and stocks make a reduction of that duty unlikely in the near-term. Subsidized Indian wheat has started posing some competition to US wheat in the Philippines, Indonesia and South Korea. They are also bidding on Sri Lankan tenders, though quality factors have kept them from gaining a foot hold in that market.

The Indian wheat-based food industry is modernizing. New products are being introduced and the fast food industry has generated demand for speciality flours for pizzas, burgers, cakes and rolls. The government's pre-December 1999 wheat import policy, which permitted duty-free imports by millers, was a catalyst in the development of the milling and bakery industry as it permitted the supply of various types of wheat to meet end-user needs. If modernization of the industry is to succeed, it will need to regain access to a variety of wheats.

Policy

Effective December 1, 1999 the government raised the import duty on wheat from zero to 50 percent and reduced the sales price of wheat to flour millers. In October last year, the GOI announced its intention to export two million tons of wheat at rs. 4,150 ($89)/metric ton (a 50 percent subsidy) through three government parastatals. Exports by the private trade are not permitted.

RICE

Production

The MY 2000/01 rice crop is estimated at 87 million tons (75 million tons kharif and 12 million tons rabi), 2.5 million tons below the record MY 1999/00 official production estimate of 89.5 million tons (76.7 million tons kharif and 12.8 million tons rabi). Erratic summer monsoon rains in Madhya Pradesh and Orissa resulted in somewhat lower production in these states. Rice production in Uttar Pradesh also is estimated to have declined by up to 1 million tons. This loss was offset by a larger kharif crop in Andhra Pradesh.

Planting conditions for the rabi rice (summer-harvested) were unfavorable due to lower water tables in reservoirs and tanks. This will likely reduce output. Prospects for MY 2001/02 will largely depend on the June-September monsoon, as irrigation is available to only 45 percent of the crop. There is likely to be a marginal shift from rice into cotton in Punjab due to higher returns from cotton and the state government's decision to encourage diversification. Assuming normal rains, Post forecasts MY 2001/02 rice production at 88 million tons from 44.5 million hectares.

Eighty to ninety percent of India's rice crop is seeded during the monsoon, and is predominantly rainfed, except for Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh, where it is largely irrigated. Use of high-yielding seed is also largely confined to these states. Fertilizer application on the national level is not high, but is near optimum in the rice surplus states. The use of hybrid seeds has not achieved wide acceptability. Efforts are underway to develop genetically modified varieties, but approval and commercialization of these is still years away. Rice acreage has stabilized in most states. Although the intensive rice/wheat rotation in north India is causing problems (salinity, difficult-to-control weeds, low water tables), a significant shift to less intensive crops is not imminent in the absence of a more profitable rotation. Most Indian basmati is grown in Haryana and Punjab. Annual production is about one million tons.

Consumption

Rice consumption is estimated to have climbed by 1.8 percent to 84 million tons in MY 2000/01, and is forecast to reach 85.5 million tons in MY 2001/02. Offtake from GOI stocks, however, fell by 2 million tons to10.3 million tons in CY 2000 following the steep price hike in April of last year. Rice is the staple food for the majority of Indians. In southern and eastern states it is the primary staple; in central and western India it occupies an important position alongside wheat and coarse grains. While Punjab and Haryana in the north of India are the largest surplus rice producers, their consumption of rice is negligible.

More than 4,000 varieties of rice are grown in India, and farmers generally adopt the varieties most favored by local consumers. For procurement purposes, however, the government divides rice into two categories: common (length to breadth ratio less than 2.5) and grade A (L/B more than 2.5). Support prices for paddy (unmilled rice) for MY 2000/01 are: rs. 5,100 ($110)/ton for common and rs. 5,400 ($116)/ton for grade A, an increase of rs. 200/ton over MY 1999/00 levels, but well below last year's rs. 500/ton price increase. Typically, most government rice

procurement comes from millers who must sell the GOI a portion (ranging from 75% in Punjab and Haryana to 50% in Andhra Pradesh and even lower in other marginal surplus states) of their milled rice at established rates, called the "levy price." Supported by high support/levy prices, MY 2000/01 procurement is likely to set a near record of 17 million tons, compared with 17.3 million tons last year, and the previous record of 14.3 in MY 1997/98. The sales price of rice from government stocks to the PDS was increased to the economic cost of rs.11,800 ($254)/mt in April last year for ABL families and rs. 5,900 ($127)/ton (50 percent of the economic cost) for BPL families. In July, prices were reduced slightly to rs. 11,300 and rs. 5,650/ton, respectively, for the ABL and BPL clientele, following a reassessment of the economic cost of the rice.

Trade

The Indian rice (non-basmati) export outlook for MY 2000/01 and CY 2001 remains clouded as Indian low-quality rice is much higher priced than that of Thai or Vietnamese origin ($200-220/mt f.o.b. for 25% brokens). The GOI, however, is considering exporting rice at subsidized prices through parastatals, as is occurring with wheat. If this happens, there is a likelihood of larger exports, particularly of low-quality rice, to Bangladesh and some African countries. Post forecasts CY 2001 rice exports at 1.3 million tons (including 600,000 tons of basmati rice).

Following the upward revisions in the support price of paddy, the GOI raised the levy prices payable to rice millers for rice delivered to the government by rs. 300/ton to rs. 9,537 ($205)/mt for grade A and rs. 9,036 ($194)/mt for common varieties in Punjab, making Indian rice prices less competitive in the world market. Apart from higher prices, the poor quality, infrastructure bottlenecks, and a steep decline in demand from Bangladesh (the main market for Indian low quality rice) have constrained rice exports. Unless Indian exports are subsidized heavily or world prices surge, export prospects for MY 2001/02 appear dim. Currently Post forecasts CY 2002 exports of 1.5 million tons.

Following the imposition of a hefty duty on rice (70 percent on semi-milled/wholly milled rice and 80 percent on brokens) in April of last year, private imports of low-quality cheap rice, mostly from Pakistan, ceased.

Stocks

Record rice procurement of 17.3 million tons in MY 1999/00, large procurements from this year's crop, and lower offtake, have raised government stocks (Jan 1) to 20.7 million tons, compared with 14.2 million tons a year ago. With heavy procurement likely during January-June, stocks are expected to surge to around 22 million tons by July 1, six million above the desired buffer stock level.

Marketing

With its preference for cheap, low-quality rice, India does not offer an attractive market for US rice. When necessary, India imports rice mainly from southeast Asia. As domestic prices decline, however, India's improving milling techniques could make it a competitor for US rice in countries such as South Africa, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia. Indian basmati rice poses serious

competition to US rice in several markets, particularly in the EU because of the preferential duty structure for Indian basmati.

Policy

In May 1997 the government liberalized imports of low-quality rice, permitting the private trade to import this rice freely. Previously, imports of all types of rice were "canalized" through the Food Corporation of India, a government run company. Although India's WTO bound import duty on all types of rice was zero, the GOI negotiated a higher duty (70-80%) with major trading partners. To stymie rice imports, the government imposed the higher duties effective April 1, 2000.

COARSE GRAINS

Production

Coarse grain production is likely to decline to an estimated 29 million tons in MY 2000/01 due largely to below normal and erratic rainfall in the major millet and sorghum growing regions of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. A decline in corn production in central and western India was largely offset by higher output in south India. As a result, MY 2000/01 corn production is estimated at 11.5 million tons, unchanged from MY 1999/00. Assuming a normal 2001 monsoon, MY 2001/02 coarse grain production is expected to rebound to a more normal level of 32.5 million tons (9.0 million sorghum, 10.0 million millet, 12.0 million corn, and 1.5 million barley).

Coarse grains are typically planted in non-irrigated areas and on marginal land, with limited use of inputs during the kharif (monsoon) season. However, barley, some corn and sorghum are grown during the winter season under irrigated conditions. Only 32 percent of corn area, 6 percent of sorghum area and 7 percent of the millet area are typically irrigated. Consequently, production is highly dependent on rainfall, and more erratic compared to wheat and rice. The Green Revolution, which started in the 1960s, focused largely on wheat and rice, resulting in a gradual shift in area from coarse grains toward wheat and rice. More recently there has been a shift in the coarse grain area towards more profitable oilseeds such as soybeans, a trend which is likely to be reversed due to declining oilseed prices following record vegetable oil imports. Furthermore, emerging poultry and dairy feed industries and a growing starch industry should create new market opportunities for coarse grains, particularly corn. Foreign investment in the seed industry has increased the use of hybrid seeds.

Consumption

Food use still accounts for a major share of coarse grain consumption. Future consumption growth, however, may be directed to feed and industrial purposes. Although growth in the poultry industry has slowed during the past year from earlier annual rates of 15 and 10 percent, the industry is still expanding, thereby spurring demand for corn. Sorghum and millet are consumed mostly as food, although some is used as animal feed. A major share of the barley crop is consumed as human food, with some good quality barley used for malting purposes.

Trade

Following a surge in domestic corn prices, Indian feed millers and the starch industry imported corn for the first time in several years starting in March 1999. MY 1998/99 imports were around 200,000 tons, roughly 45 percent of which was from the United States. Although imports continued in MY 1999/00 (mostly low-priced Chinese corn imported by the starch industry), a softening of local prices following the MY 1999/00 crop and the imposition of a 15 percent import duty on corn (after the establishment of a global tariff rate quota (TRQ) in June 2000) led to the cessation of imports. Unless production declines significantly this year and/or the import duty is withdrawn, corn imports appear unlikely in MY 2000/01. The GOI permits corn exports subject to a quota, which is 25,000 tons for IFY 2000/01 (Apr/Mar). Due to lower domestic

prices, some exports have taken place, mostly to Bangladesh.

Marketing

Rapid growth in the poultry sector and expansion of the starch industry, combined with relatively slow growth in corn and other coarse grain production, will cause continued pressure from corn users for access to imported corn. Unlike for wheat and rice, the GOI does not maintain a buffer stock of coarse grains to keep prices in check.

Policy

In 1997 the government substantially liberalized corn imports by allowing private sector feed producers to import corn without license but subject to the condition that imported corn must be used in the feed sector. In 1999, the starch industry also got special permission to import corn. Imports were subject to zero duty.

On June 12, 2000, however, the government established a global tariff rate quota (TRQ) for corn under which FY2000/01 (April/March) imports of up to 350,000 tons of corn are subject to a 15 percent tariff and imports above that level face a 50 percent tariff. Per the terms agreed to during WTO Article 28 negotiations, the TRQ is to be increased by 50,000 tons per annum.

The TRQ is administered by the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), Ministry of Commerce. While APEDA has laid down procedures for the issuing of Tariff Rate Quota Allocation Certificates (TRQACs), its lack of transparency and poor administration are said to be denying access to genuine users.

PULSES

Production

India's 2000/01 pulse production is likely to decline marginally from last year's level due to drought conditions at planting time and lack of winter rains in the major pulse (chickpea) growing states of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Haryana. According to official estimates, 1999/00 pulse production was 13.4 million tons, including 5.1 million tons of chickpeas. India is the largest producer of pulses in the world, and pulses form an integral part of the diet, providing much needed protein. Major pulses produced in India include chickpeas (gram), pigeon pea (tur or arhar), mung beans, urd (black matpe), masur (lentil), peas and various kinds of beans. Pulses are grown in both the kharif and rabi seasons, with the largest production occurring during rabi. Most are grown under non-irrigated conditions with no use of inputs.

Consumption

Per capita consumption of pulses has declined by 30 percent (from 50 grams/day to 35) in the last 20 years as production has failed to keep pace with population growth, despite the fact that India imports 700,000 - 800,000 tons of pulses annually. Due to the anticipated decline in winter pulse production, pulse prices are likely to remain firm in the coming months. Current Delhi wholesale prices per ton are: chick peas (desi) rs.17,100 ($367); imported chickpeas (Kabuli), large rs. 43,000 ($925); dry green peas, rs. 10,500 ($226); lentils, rs. 15,800 ($340); mung beans, rs. 22,500 ($484); black matpe rs. 22,000 ($473).

Trade

To augment domestic availability and keep consumer prices under control, the GOI allows private traders to import all types of pulses without restriction at a zero duty. 1999/00 (Apr/Mar) imports declined significantly to around 400,000 metric tons due to record domestic production. However, 2000/01 imports are estimated to be higher at around 600,000 tons. In view of lower 2000/01 pulse production, imports are likely to remain strong in 2001/02.

Imports in 1998/99, for which detailed data are available, included 257,000 tons of dried peas; 112,000 tons of chickpeas; 22,000 tons of lentils; 19,000 tons of kidney bens/pea beans and 220,000 tons of other pulses (mung bean, black matpe, etc.) for a total of 630,000 tons. Major suppliers were Canada (peas and chickpeas), Australia (peas, desi chickpeas), Turkey (lentil), Myanmar (mung beans, black matpe, pigeon pea). US exports of pulses to India are typically limited to 3,000 tons of dry green peas and small quantities of lentils and chickpeas. However, US exports in 2000/01 are likely to increase to around 15,000 metric tons due to larger exports of chickpeas.

Marketing

Previously, India was an important market for U.S. dry green peas. In recent years, however, bulk imports of lower quality Canadian peas have effectively taken over the import market. US peas are typically imported in containers making them costlier than Canadian peas. The U.S. Dry

Pea and Lentil Council is working to target food processors and upscale consumers who patronize India's fledgling supermarket industry. Larger opportunities, however, exist for new growers of lower-quality pulses (peas and chickpeas) in the North Dakota and Montana. For more information see **IN9008 (India: A $250 Million Pulse Market)** dated February 2, 1999.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Commodity, Wheat, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Wheat						
		1999		2000		2001	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/99		04/00		04/01	(MONTH /YEAR)
Area Harvested	27,400	27,400	26,740	27,434	0	24,500	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	11,081	11,081	13,461	13,461	0	20,000	(1000 MT)
Production	70,780	70,780	75,570	75,574	0	68,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1,050	1,050	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	1,000	1,000	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	82,911	82,911	89,081	89,035	0	88,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	200	200	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	200	200	1,000	1,300	0	700	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	350	350	500	500	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	69,250	69,250	71,500	68,035	0	68,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	13,461	13,461	16,581	20,000	0	18,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	82,911	82,911	89,081	89,035	0	88,000	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Wheat, Trade Matrix, Import

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:			
Time period:	Apr/Mar		
Imports for	1999		2000
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Australia	530,000		
France	350,000		
Bulgaria	340,000		
Turkey	194,000		
Ukraine	183,000		
Denmark	93,000		
Total for Others	1,690,000		0
Others not listed	0		0
Grand Total	1,690,000		0
Source:	Post Estimate		

Commodity, Wheat, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2000		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	6,800	6,950	2.2%
Feb	6,850	6,950	1.5%
Mar	6,800	6,930	1.9%
Apr	5,850	6,400	9.4%
May	6,300	6,400	1.6%
Jun	6,500	6,320	-2.8%
Jul	6,900	6,150	-10.9%
Aug	6,900	5,880	-14.8%
Sep	7,000	5,900	-15.7%
Oct	7,150	5,950	-16.8%
Nov	7,050	6,320	-10.4%
Dec	7,030	6,300	-10.4%
Exchange Rate	46.5	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	16-Feb-01	(MM/DD/YY)	

Commodity, Rice, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Rice, Milled						
		1999		2000		2001	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		10/1999		10/2000		10/2001	(MONTH /YEAR)
Area Harvested	44,500	44,970	44,600	44,600	0	44,500	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	12,000	12,000	17,630	17,630	0	19,330	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	89,480	89,480	88,500	87,000	0	88,000	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	134,233	134,233	132,763	130,513	0	132,013	(1000 MT)
Milling Rate(.9999)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	0	6,666	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	50	50	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Imports	50	50	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	101,530	101,530	106,180	104,630	0	107,330	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	1,400	1,700	1,300	1,300	0	1,500	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	0	1,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	82,500	82,200	84,000	84,000	0	85,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	17,630	17,630	20,880	19,330	0	20,330	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	101,530	101,530	106,180	104,630	0	107,330	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Rice, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2000		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	9,400	9,967	6.0%
Feb	9,830	9,938	1.1%
Mar	9,830	9,775	-0.6%
Apr	10,000	10,740	7.4%
May	10,100	11,175	10.6%
Jun	10,750	10,670	-0.7%
Jul	11,667	10,500	-10.0%
Aug	11,667	8,500	-27.1%
Sep	10,667	8,580	-19.6%
Oct	10,133	8,790	-13.3%
Nov	10,100	8,790	-13.0%
Dec	9,900	8,725	-11.9%
Exchange Rate	45.6	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	15-Feb-01	(MM/DD/YY)	

Commodity, Rice, Trade Matrix, Export

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Exports for	1999		2000
U.S.	12,972	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bangladesh	979,834		
Saudi Arabia	524,763		
South Africa	167,939		
Russia	185,888		
Nigeria	124,900		
UAE	72,568		
Sri Lanka	65,374		
UK	45,837		
Yemen Republic	38,243		
Kuwait	52,806		
Total for Others	2,258,152		0
Others not listed	300,000		
Grand Total	2,571,124		0

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, GOI.

Commodity, Corn, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Corn						
		1999		2000		2001	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/1999		11/2000		11/2001	(MONTH /YEAR)
Area Harvested	6,510	6,427	6,600	6,500	0	6,600	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	300	300	670	670	0	550	(1000 MT)
Production	11,470	11,470	12,000	11,500	0	12,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	250	250	350	100	0	200	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	250	250	400	100	0	200	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	12,020	12,020	13,020	12,270	0	12,750	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	5	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	0	5	20	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	4,550	4,550	4,700	4,700	0	4,800	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	11,350	11,350	12,000	11,700	0	12,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	670	670	1,015	550	0	750	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	12,020	12,020	13,020	12,270	0	12,750	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Corn, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2000		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	1999	2000	% Change
Jan	6,600	6,050	-8.3%
Feb	6,600	5,900	-10.6%
Mar	6,700	6,450	-3.7%
Apr	6,400	6,250	-2.3%
May	6,450	5,750	-10.9%
Jun	6,850	5,550	-19.0%
Jul	7,000	5,400	-22.9%
Aug	7,400	5,200	-29.7%
Sep	6,300	4,400	-30.2%
Oct	5,800	4,450	-23.3%
Nov	5,750	4,750	-17.4%
Dec	5,950	4,630	-22.2%
Exchange Rate	46.5	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	15-Feb-01	(MM/DD/YY)	

Commodity, Sorghum, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Sorghum						
		1999		2000		2001	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/1999		11/2000		11/2001	(MONTH /YEAR)
Area Harvested	10,520	10,400	10,300	10,300	0	10,300	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	120	120	120	120	0	120	(1000 MT)
Production	8,650	8,860	9,000	9,000	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	8,770	8,980	9,120	9,120	0	9,120	(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	1,800	1,800	2,000	1,900	0	2,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8,650	8,860	9,000	9,000	0	9,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	120	120	120	120	0	120	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8,770	8,980	9,120	9,120	0	9,120	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Millet, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Millet						
		1999		2000		2001	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/1999		11/2000		11/2001	(MONTH /YEAR)
Area Harvested	11,750	11,910	12,000	11,000	0	12,000	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	300	300	200	200	0	100	(1000 MT)
Production	8,810	8,680	9,000	8,500	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	9,110	8,980	9,200	8,700	0	9,100	(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	850	850	900	900	0	900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8,910	8,780	9,000	8,600	0	8,900	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	200	200	200	100	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	9,110	8,980	9,200	8,700	0	9,100	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Barley, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Barley						
		1999		2000		2001	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/1999		04/2000		04/2001	(MONTH /YEAR)
Area Harvested	783	783	750	728	0	750	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Production	1,470	1,470	1,500	1,460	0	1,400	(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	1,490	1,490	1,520	1,480	0	1,420	(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	120	120	150	120	0	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,470	1,470	1,500	1,460	0	1,400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,490	1,490	1,520	1,480	0	1,420	(1000 MT)