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India

Grain and Feed

Annual

2003

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Report Highlights:

A significant decline in India's 2003 wheat harvest on top of a sharp fall in the 2002 fall-harvested rice and coarse grain production, combined with infrastructural bottlenecks and declining government-held stocks are likely to retard India's wheat and rice exports in 2003.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
New Delhi [IN1], IN

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SECTION I - SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

WHEAT

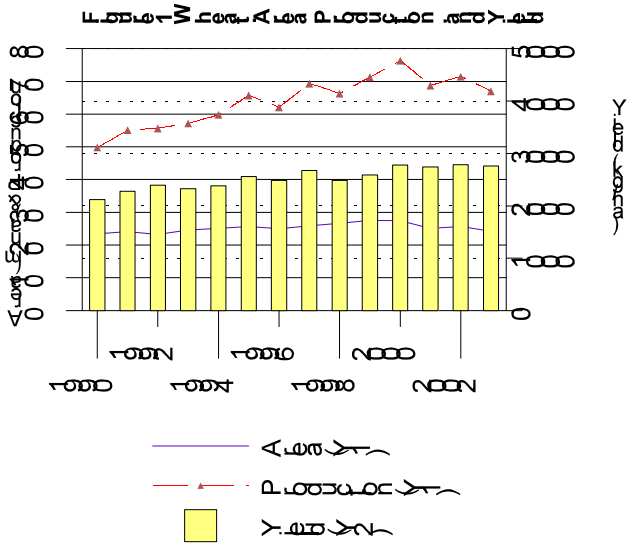
Production

India's 2003 wheat harvest is expected to decline by around 4.5 million tons (6 percent) to 67 million tons, the lowest level since 1998, and 9.4 million tons below the record 2000 harvest of 76.4 million tons. Most of the decline will be in the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, where high temperatures and poor subsoil moisture at planting and early growth stage, followed by freezing temperatures and cloudy weather in January clipped seeded area and reduced yield prospects. Irrigation potential was also crippled by low water tables in wells, reduced inflow into canals, and diversion of water for drinking purpose in Rajasthan, which is experiencing one of the worst droughts in several decades. In the major surplus wheat producing state of Punjab, wheat planted area declined marginally, as the state government made a concerted effort to shift some wheat area to other crops such as corn, pulses, and oilseeds. Seeded area declined marginally to around 9 million hectares in the largest wheat growing state of Uttar Pradesh, but production is expected to match last year's 25 million tons. In the states of Haryana and Bihar, wheat sown area remained largely unchanged and production is expected to be around the 2002 level.

The quality of this year's wheat crop will depend largely on weather from mid-February to harvest in April. A sudden rise in temperature in February accompanied by westerly winds would cause grain shriveling; rains at harvest time could reduce luster. There are no official classifications of Indian wheat, although some work is in progress to classify wheat based on geographical areas where it is grown. Indian wheat is largely soft/medium hard, medium protein, bread wheat. Exceptions are wheat grown in the central and western India, which is typically hard with high protein and high gluten strength. India also produces some durum wheat (approximately 1.5 million tons), mostly in central and western India, which is not segregated and marketed separately. An analysis of the Indian wheat samples collected from various grain markets by the government's Directorate of Wheat Research showed that an average of 80 percent of Indian wheat falls under US Grade III or below. The study also found that the quality could be upgraded with proper cleaning.

India's wheat production increased by 50 percent between 1990 and 2000 fueled by a 16 percent increase in planted area and a 30 percent gain in yields (**Figure 1**). Improved seed varieties, virtually free water and electricity in several states, and highly remunerative support prices encouraged farmers to boost area and yields. The 4.2 percent average annual output growth rate outpaced the 1.8 percent annual growth rate in population, averting the need for large government wheat imports, and enabling India to build huge stocks and become a wheat exporter, albeit at highly subsidized prices. Since 2000, the production growth has turned negative, which should be of concern to the government, considering the fact that population growth alone necessitates an increased demand of 1.3 to 1.5 million tons of wheat per year. Although the deficit will be met in the short-term by drawing on existing record government stocks, in the long-term this will have to come from higher production. Growing federal budget

pressures could, however, result in reduced input subsidies and less generous support prices, thereby constraining yield growth. There is also an increasing emphasis on crop diversification, particularly in the major wheat surplus state of Punjab, away from wheat and rice to oilseeds, pulses, and corn.



Consumption

Wheat consumption in MY 2003/04 is forecast to remain unchanged at 71 million tons, despite a significant decline in production, as the shortfall in production will be offset by likely higher releases from government-held stocks. There is a proposal to expand the government's highly subsidized grain distribution program for the "poorest-of-the-poor" (*Antyodaya Anna Yojana*), which, if implemented, would support consumption. Because of the prevailing high corn prices, the poultry industry in south India is demanding poor quality wheat held by the government for feed use, which could also support consumption.

Wheat consumption in MY 2002/03 increased significantly, fueled by larger releases from government-held stocks to flour millers, below poverty line (BPL) clientele of the Public Distribution System (PDS), and for drought relief operations. Domestic wheat prices have firmed up in recent months, reflecting a shortage of wheat in the market, which could result in increased demand for government-held wheat until the new wheat crop arrives in the market in mid-April.

Most domestic wheat consumption is in the form of home-made *chaptis* or *rotis* (unleavened flat bread). Typically consumers buy whole wheat, wash/clean it, and take it to *chakkies* (small grinding mills) in the neighborhood where it is milled to *atta* (wholemeal flour) for making *rotis*. There are around 200 large flour mills in India, with a milling capacity of around 15 million tons, which manufacture mostly flour, semolina, and residual flour to cater to the demand of bakeries, hotels, caterers, and households. With the recent high demand for branded wholemeal flour in metropolitan areas, some large companies, including some multinationals, have begun producing and marketing branded wholemeal flour in consumer packs of 5 and 10 kilograms. The trend is gradually spreading to semi-urban areas, and the growth in this segment

is likely to continue.

The baking industry, with an estimated annual turnover of $1.5 billion, is reportedly growing at 6.9 percent annually. There are around 85,000 bakeries in India with most of them in the small scale sector. Lower and middle income families in urban areas consume low cost bread (*pav*) manufactured by small bakeries. Packaged premium breads produced by large bakeries are popular with middle and upper income consumers in cities. The variety and availability of bread and other bakery products like biscuits, cookies, crackers, cakes, and pastries are also increasing, largely in cities. A few imported brands are being seen in some of the larger food stores since import restrictions were removed recently. Demand for speciality wheat flours is increasing due to the growth of fast food chains (particularly pizza and sandwich outlets)

The government has announced a support price of rs, 6,300 ($131.3) for the 2003 wheat crop. Although the support price for wheat for MY 2002/03 was rs. 6,200 ($129) per ton, the total cost to the government (including market fees, transportation, storage, and administrative overhead) was around $183 per ton. Sales price of wheat from government stocks to the PDS are: rs. 5,100 ($106.3) for the Above Poverty Line (APL) clientele, rs. 4,150 ($86.5) for the BPL clientele, rs. 2,000 ($41.7) for the "poorest-of-the-poor" customers. The government sales price of wheat to flour millers under the open market sales program was recently hiked to rs. 7,200 ($150) in northern states and rs. 7,900 ($164.6) in southern states. Rising procurement and storage cost are pushing food subsidy spending to record levels.

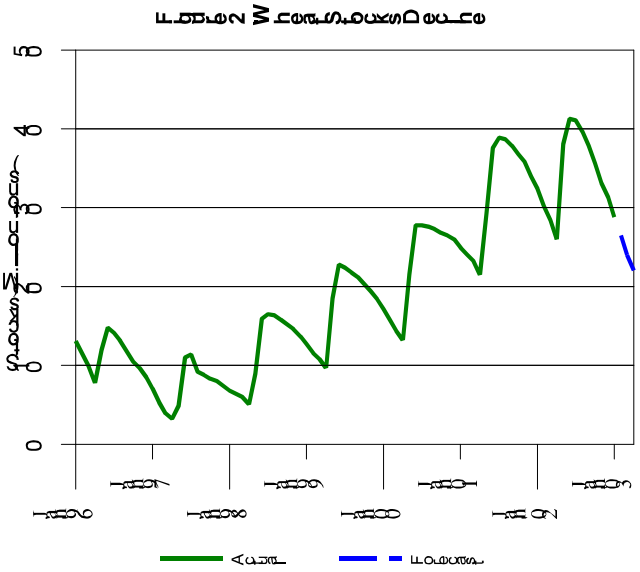
Trade

India's wheat exports in MY 2003/04 (Apr-Mar) are forecast to decline sharply to 3 million tons from an estimated 5 million tons exported in 2002/03 due to lower production, declining stocks, infrastructural bottlenecks, and unpredictable government policies. In recent months, exporters have been facing an acute shortage of railcars to move wheat from government warehouses in Punjab and Haryana, where most of the stocks are located, to export-ports resulting in high demurrage costs. This problem is likely to continue in view of the government's priority to move grains for domestic distribution and for drought relief operations. Due to unreliable supplies, several wheat importing countries might hesitate to import wheat from India this year. Furthermore, the GOI has stopped the allocation of the highly-subsidized luster-lost wheat for exports, the most sought after wheat by exporters, also tempering exports. Sale prices of wheat for exports were revised upward effective January 1 to $100.2 for old wheat and $103.1 for new wheat, making Indian wheat less competitive in the world market. Prices are likely to be further hiked in April. Although official estimates gauge government wheat stocks on January 1, 2003, at 28.8 million tons (down 3.6 million tons from Jan 1, 2002, stocks), trade sources are skeptical about the size and quality of these stocks. Furthermore, the sharp decline in wheat production this year and the severe drought conditions in several states are likely to result in lower procurement of wheat by the government and in larger domestic distribution. The only silver lining is the reported recent acceptance of a trial wheat shipment by Iraq, which could perhaps open up a new market for Indian wheat. However, most Indian exporters are not comfortable in trading with Iraq due to the possibility of Iraq rejecting wheat shipments on quality grounds after arrival and the possibility of a war.

Wheat exports during April 2002 to January 2003 were 4.4 million tons, with heavy exports (2 million tons) reported during the August - December period. However, due to a shortage of railcars and stoppage of luster lost wheat for exports, the tempo has slowed down. MY 2002/03 (Apr-Mar) exports are currently projected at 5.0 million tons compared with 3.1 million tons exported in MY 2001/02. Major destinations were South East Asian countries, the Middle East, and Bangladesh.

Stocks

Government-held wheat stocks are projected at around 22 million tons at the beginning of the 2003/04 marketing year on April 1, 2003, four million tons below the April 1, 2002, stocks (**Figure 2**). The stocks draw down was the result of large exports and a 1.6 million ton decline in government wheat procurement in MY 2002/23 to 19.0 million tons. Government-held wheat stocks are forecast to decline to 15 million tons by the end of the 2003/04 marketing year, due to likely lower government procurement and higher offtake. Estimates of private-held stocks are not available, but typically such stocks at the end-of the marketing year are estimated to be about two month's consumption requirement with little year-to-year variations. The PS&D table does not include private-held stocks.



Marketing

While market access for US wheat was restored in 1999, the imposition of a 50 percent duty which took effect on December1, 1999, makes near-term imports infeasible. Large government stocks, although declining, would make a reduction of that duty unlikely in the near-term. However, slowing production growth since 2000, combined with increasing domestic demand fueled by massive population growth (20 million every year) may make imports necessary in the future.

Subsidized Indian wheat is now posing competition to US wheat in South East Asian countries.

However, the Indian government will find it difficult to sustain such high export subsidies in the face of budget pressure and increasing international scrutiny whether these subsidies are WTO compliant.

The Indian wheat-based food industry is modernizing. New products are being introduced, and the growing fast food industry has generated demand for speciality flours for pizzas and burgers. If the modernization of the industry is to succeed, it will need access to varieties of wheat which India does not produce.

Policy

The government-constituted High Level Committee for formulating a long-term grain policy submitted its report a few months ago. The report contains both long and short-term recommendations for tackling the grain crisis. One of the major recommendations regarding grain exports is that the government's current export drive should be reassessed as soon as stocks come down to 17 million and 22 million tons of rice and wheat, respectively. The full report is available at the website: http://fcamin.nic.in/hlc_contents.htm

The Food Ministry has recently established an advisory committee to formulate a "clear and comprehensive policy for exports and imports of foodgrains". The seven-member committee, headed by the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India, will have representatives from the Ministries of Food, Commerce, and Railways. The Committee has been asked to submit its reports by the end of February 2003.

RICE

Production

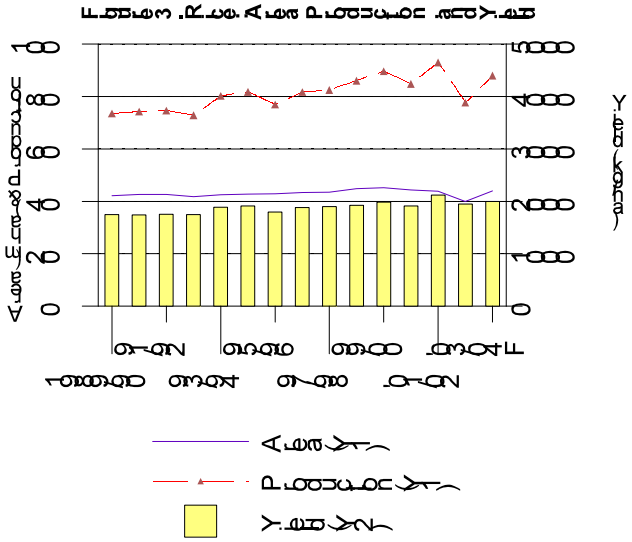
Assuming the crucial summer monsoon rains remain normal this year, Post forecasts 2003/04 rice production, harvested mostly in the fall and early winter of 2003, at 88 million tons, compared with the drought-ravaged 2002/03 output of 77.7 million tons and the 2001/02 record production of 93.1 million tons (revised GOI figure). However, a monsoon failure could bring production down by 10 million tons or more from the forecast level. An extremely favorable weather could take production up to 94 million tons.

Eighty to ninety percent of India's rice crop is seeded during the monsoon period (June - September), and is predominantly rainfed, except for a few states like Punjab and Haryana in the north and Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh in the south, where it is mostly irrigated. For the country as a whole, only about 50 percent of the rice area has assured irrigation, which again is dependent on rains for optimum availability. Use of high-yielding varieties is largely confined to irrigated areas. Although there is a thrust toward crop diversification, particularly in states like Punjab and Haryana, farmers are unwilling to shift from rice and wheat to other crops in the absence of adequate government incentives. Nonetheless, due to prevailing high cotton prices, there could be a marginal shift from rice to cotton in Punjab.

The 2002/03 rice production is currently estimated by the government at 77.7 million tons (67.41

million tons in the fall-harvest *kharif* season and 10.31 in the spring-harvested *rabi* season), down 16.5 percent from the revised record 2001/02 output of 93.1 million tons. The decline is due to inadequate monsoon rains in most rice growing states.

India's rice production recorded a 25 percent growth in the past decade, largely attributed to increased yields (**Figure 3**). Rice acreage has stabilized in most states, although year-to-year fluctuations take place depending upon the rainfall distribution. Although the intensive rice/wheat rotation is creating problems (higher soil salinity, weeds, falling water table) in the northern states, a significant change in the cropping pattern is not imminent in the absence of more profitable options. The use of hybrid seeds has not achieved wide acceptability. Efforts are underway to develop genetically modified rice varieties, but approval and commercialization of these are still years away. Basmati rice production is mostly confined to Haryana, Punjab, and parts of Uttar Pradesh, with annual production in the range of 1.0 to 1.2 million tons.



Consumption

Assuming the forecasted normal production in 2003/04, consumption is forecast to increase to 85.3 million tons, close to the trend level. Rice consumption in 2002/03 is estimated at 82.5 million tons vis-a-vis the high 2001/02 level of 87.3 million tons due to the sharp decline in production, although it was partly offset by higher distribution from government-stocks.

Faced with large rice stocks, the GOI took several measures to boost domestic consumption. These included lowering the sales price of rice to the APL clientele of the PDS to rs. 7,300 ($152) per ton from rs. 11,800 ($245.8) per ton, increasing the quantity of rice distributed to the BPL families from 25 kg to 35 kg per month at rs. 5,650 ($117.7) per ton, and introducing a highly subsidized grain distribution program to the poorest-of-the-poor (*Antyodaya Anna Yojana*) which provides 25 kgs of rice/wheat to the 10 million poorest households at rs. 3 per kg for rice and 2 per kg for wheat.

Although India grows several varieties of rice depending upon regional preferences, for government procurement purpose rice is classified into two categories: Common (length to

breadth ratio less than 2.5) and Grade A (ratio more than 2.5). Support prices for paddy (unmilled rice) for MY 2002/03 are rs. 5,500 ($114.6) for Common varieties and rs. 5,800 ($120.8) for Grade A, an increase of rs. 200 per ton over the 2001/02 level. Domestic rice procurement during the current 2002/03 marketing year is running 1.5 million tons behind last year's level reflecting lower production. Procurement for the entire 2002/03 marketing year is estimated at 19 million tons, 2.3 million tons below the record 2001/02 procurement of 21.3 million tons.

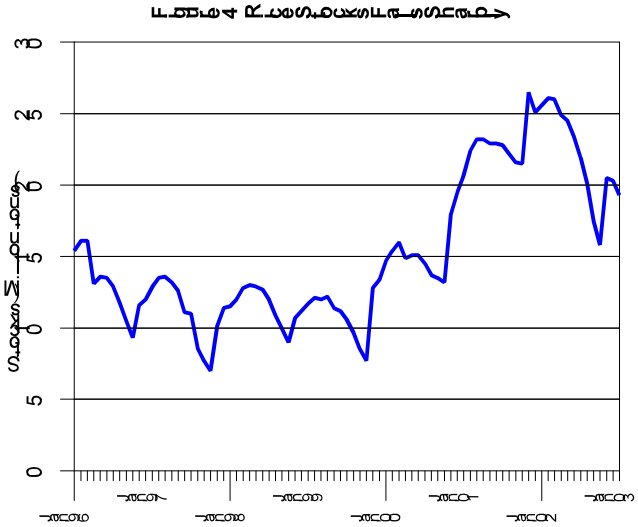
Trade

Post currently forecasts CY 2003 rice exports at 3.8 million tons. A steep decline in production, a sharp drop in government stocks, the shortage of rail cars to move rice from Punjab and Haryana (where most of the government rice stocks are located) to port cities, and the upward revision in the government export sales price for rice effective January 1, 2003, with a possible further hike in coming months, are factors likely to retard rice exports in CY 2003.

A highly subsidized government export program aimed at trimming government stocks, combined with crop failures in major rice consuming countries in South East Asia, enabled India to become the world's second largest exporter of rice in CY 2002 with total exports estimated at around 6.6 million tons, including 600,000 tons of basmati rice. In CY 2002, the government sold 6.6 million tons white/parboiled rice for exports at highly subsidized prices of around $123 for white rice and $130 for parboiled rice (almost 50 percent of the economic cost of $250 per ton). Although most of the export sales were exported, some quantities leaked into the domestic market and some were carried over to 2003. Although exports were constrained at various stages by inconsistent government policies and infrastructural bottlenecks such as the shortage of railcars and port congestion, Indian rice exporters nonetheless exported record quantities to African and South East Asian countries and to Bangladesh.

Stocks

Government stocks of rice declined sharply from 21.5 million tons on October 1, 2001 to 15.8 million tons on October 1, 2002 (**Figure 4**), despite a record procurement of 21.3 million tons in MY 2001/02. The draw down in stocks was due to the increased allocation for exports and for domestic distribution. With the anticipated sharp decline in domestic procurement and increased domestic demand, stocks are likely to fall further by the end of the 2002/03 marketing year to around 10 million tons, the lowest level since 1999. Although data for private trade-held stocks is not available, the PS&D table stocks includes Post estimates of such stocks, which on October 1, 2002 are estimated at 7.2 million tons.



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

Policy

Under the subsidized rice export program of the Indian government which started in April 2001, rice is made available to exporters at port cities at about 50 percent of the economic cost. Export sale prices effective January 1, 2003 per metric ton are: rs. 6,260 ($130.4) for white rice (old crop), rs. 6,510 ($135.6) for new crop. The sales price of parboiled rice is rs. 6,615 ($137.8) for old crop and rs. 6,865 ($143) for new crop.

COARSE GRAINS

Production

Assuming a normal monsoon, 2003/04 coarse grain production is forecast at 32 million tons, including 13 million tons of corn, 8.5 million tons of sorghum, 9 million tons of millet, and 1.5 million tons of barley. Production will largely depend on the monsoon rains this summer, as most coarse grain production takes place under non-irrigated conditions in the *kharif* season. Prevailing high domestic corn prices should support increased planting, particularly in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, which are the major commercial corn growing states.

Poor monsoon rains last summer caused a significant decline in the 2002/03 coarse grain production, currently estimated by the government at 25.1 million tons, the lowest in three decades, and 26 percent below the near record 2001/02 level of 34 million tons. Corn production declined to 10.57 million tons from a record 13.3 million tons in 2001/02. The decline in millet production was almost 47 percent at 6.0 million tons as the drought was more severe in the millet

growing regions of north western India. Sorghum production, which was not so badly affected by drought, declined marginally to 7.1 million tons.

Consumption

Coarse grain consumption is estimated to decline sharply in MY 2002/03 to 26.4 million tons following a sharp decline in production. However, this drop was partly offset by increased consumption of wheat. Food use still accounts for a major share of coarse grains consumption, particularly in the case of sorghum and millet. In the case of corn, however, 6 million tons (roughly 50 percent of total consumption) goes for feed use. Although growth in the poultry industry has slowed in recent years, the industry is still expanding, thereby spurring demand for corn. A sharp decline in corn production last fall caused prices to spike in recent months to around rs. 6,800 ($142) per metric ton. To meet the shortage of corn for feed use, the poultry industry is requesting the government to make available poor quality wheat from government stocks at subsidized rates. Sorghum and millet continue to be consumed mainly by humans, although some is used as feed. Barley is used for food, feed, and malting.

Trade

India did not import any corn in MY 2001/02 as the record production was adequate to meet domestic demand. In fact India exported 25,000 tons of corn this year, mostly to Bangladesh. Although domestic corn prices are firm due to lower production this year, the 15 percent import duty, under a 450,000 ton tariff rate quota, makes imports difficult. The poultry industry is currently lobbying for a reduction in corn import duty which, if successful, could result in some corn imports in MY 2002/03.

Marketing

A rapid growth in the poultry industry combined with a relatively slow growth in corn and other coarse grain production will likely cause continued pressure from corn users for access to imported corn. The government does not maintain a buffer stock of coarse grains to keep prices in check.

Policy

On June 12, 2000, the government established a global tariff rate quota (TRQ) for corn imports, under which FY 2000/01 (Apr-Mar) imports of up to 350,000 tons were subject to a 15 percent tariff, and imports above that level faced a 50 percent duty. Per terms agreed upon during WTO Article 28 negotiations in 1999, the TRQ was to be increased by 50,000 tons annually to a maximum of 500,000 tons. The TRQ is currently administered by the Exim Facilitation Committee (EFC) in the office of the Director General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). Per the notification issued by the DGFT on October 4, 2002, eligible entities for the allocation of the TRQ are government owned/controlled trading companies and organizations who will import on behalf of actual users. The time span provided for applying for the TRQ license was very short and the time provided for completing imports was also limited which, combined with the late notification of TRQ procedures, makes implementation of the TRQ highly restrictive.

PULSES

Production

India's MY 2003/04 (Apr-Mar) pulse production is forecast at 11.5 million tons, 1.7 million tons below the MY 2002/03 output of 13.2, but marginally higher than the 10.7 million tons in 2001/02. Most of the decline in 2003/04 will be in chickpea production to be harvested this spring, which is estimated at 4.4 million tons compared with 5.3 million tons last year. Production of other *rabi* season pulses such as lentils and peas is also likely to be somewhat lower due to moisture stress and freezing temperatures in early January in some growing areas.

India is the largest producer of pulses in the world. Pulses are an integral part of the Indian diet, providing the much needed protein. Major types of pulses grown are chickpeas, pigeon peas, mung beans, *urd* (black matpe), lentil, peas, and a variety of beans. Pulses are grown both in the *kharif* and *rabi* seasons, with the largest production occurring in the *rabi*.

Consumption

Despite the fact that India imports significant quantities of pulses, India's total and per capita pulse consumption is shrinking as production has failed to keep pace with population growth. Due to the anticipated significant decline in the *rabi* season pulse production this year, pulse prices are likely to remain strong in coming months. Current Delhi wholesale prices per metric ton are: chickpeas (desi) - rs. 15,150 ($316); green peas - rs. 16,500 ($344); yellow peas ($292); black matpe - rs. 15,000 ($314); mung bean - rs. 23,000 ($479); lentil - rs. 17,500 ($365); chickpeas kabuli - rs. 20,500 ($427).

Trade

Following the sharp decline in pulse production in MY 2001/02, India's pulse imports reached a record 2.32 million tons valued at $680 million, which included 850,000 tons of dry peas, 540,000 tons of chickpeas, and 87,000 tons of lentils. Major suppliers were Myanmar, Canada, and Australia. The U.S. share was a meager 0.6 percent (13,820 tons, mostly peas and chickpeas) due to uncompetitive prices. Imports are estimated to decline to around 1.8 million tons in MY 2002/03 because of somewhat higher production this year, but are likely to increase sharply in MY 2003/04. The import duty on pulses was doubled to 10 percent from 5 percent effective March 2002.

Marketing

The United States is not a major player in India's pulse import market as US pulses are relatively expensive compared with those from other exporting countries. India's price sensitive consumers are unwilling to pay a significant premium for US quality, especially when lower-cost pulses are plentiful from other countries. Another factor inhibiting market share is that most

types of pulses produced in United States (navy beans, black beans, pinto, with the exception of green and yellow peas) are relatively unknown in India. Keys to improving the US position in the Indian pulse market include expanding US supplies and increasing price competitiveness.

SECTION II - STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: Commodity, Wheat, PSD Table

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Wheat						
		2001		2002		2003	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/2001		04/2002		04/2003	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	25,068	25,068	26,200	25,680	0	24,200	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	21,500	21,500	26,000	26,000	0	22,000	(1000 MT)
Production	68,763	68,763	72,000	71,810	0	67,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	32	32	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	33	33	50	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	90,295	90,295	98,050	97,810	0	89,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	3,087	3,087	5,000	5,000	0	3,000	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	3,234	3,234	5,000	5,000	0	3,000	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	500	500	600	600	0	700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	61,208	61,208	65,050	70,810	0	71,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	26,000	26,000	28,000	22,000	0	15,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	90,295	90,295	98,050	97,810	0	89,000	(1000 MT)

Table 2: Commodity, Wheat, Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jul-Jun		Jul-Jan
Exports for	2001		2002
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Philippines	582,189	Philippines	936,019
Indonesia	443,840	Indonesia	516,450
UAE	402,858	Yemen	415,150
Yemen	323,107	UAE	329,700
Vietnam	315,935	Vitenam	193,500
South Korea	224,597	Sri Lanka	159,500
Bangladesh	191,002	Bangladesh	97,779
Malaysia	183,950	Oman	90,200
Sri Lanka	148,868	Taiwan	89,000
Oman	131,258	Singapore	77,300
Total for Others	2,947,604		2,904,598
Others not listed	286,000		546,690
Grand Total	3,233,604		3,451,288

Source: Private Trade

Table 3: Commodity, Wheat, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2002		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	6,200	6,350	2.4%
Feb	6,400	6,400	0.0%
Mar	6,250	6,350	1.6%
Apr	6,200	5,940	-4.2%
May	5,700	6,250	9.6%
Jun	5,700	6,530	14.6%
Jul	5,970	6,150	3.0%
Aug	6,190	6,350	2.6%
Sep	6,280	6,400	1.9%
Oct	6,390	6,560	2.7%
Nov	6,370	6,650	4.4%
Dec	6,350	6,750	6.3%
Exchange Rate	48	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	14-Feb-03	(MM/DD/YY)	

Table 4: Commodity, Rice Milled, PSD Table

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Rice, Milled						
		2001		2002		2003	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		10/2001		10/2002		10/2003	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	44,790	44,790	40,000	40,000	0	44,000	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	25,051	25,051	23,000	23,000	0	14,250	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	91,600	91,600	78,000	77,720	0	88,000	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	137,414	137,414	117,012	116,592	0	132,013	(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	116,651	116,651	101,000	100,720	0	102,250	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	6,300	6,300	4,250	4,000	0	3,000	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	6,600	6,600	4,000	3,800	0	3,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	87,351	87,351	82,500	82,470	0	85,250	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	23,000	23,000	14,250	14,250	0	14,000	(1000 MT)

Table 5: Commodity, Rice Milled, Export Trade Matrix

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		Jan-Dec
Exports for	2001		2002
U.S.	57,000	U.S.	34,000
Others		Others	
Saudi Arabia	640,000	Indonesia	1,160,000
Bangladesh	245,000	Philippines	650,000
Nigeria	228,000	Nigeria	790,000
South Africa	170,000	Saudi Arabia	600,000
UK	121,000	Bangladesh	340,000
Kuwait	94,000	Ivory Coast	320,000
UAE	55,000	South Africa	300,000
Singapore	21,000	UAE	100,000
Yemen	20,000	Kuwait	75,000
France	12,000	Iran	76,000
Total for Others	1,606,000		4,411,000
Others not listed	275,000		2,200,000
Grand Total	1,938,000		6,645,000

Table 6: Commodity, Rice Milled, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	2002		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	8,750	9,500	8.6%
Feb	8,650	8,900	2.9%
Mar	9,375	8,650	-7.7%
Apr	9,925	8,700	-12.3%
May	9,900	8,700	-12.1%
Jun	9,500	9,500	0.0%
Jul	9,400	9,200	-2.1%
Aug	9,250	8,900	-3.8%
Sep	9,450	8,300	-12.2%
Oct	9,350	8,750	-6.4%
Nov	9,350	8,750	-6.4%
Dec	9,600	8,500	-11.5%
Exchange Rate	48	(Local currency/US $)	
Date of Quote	14-Feb-03	(MM/DD/YY)	

Table 7: Commodity, Corn, PSD Table

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Corn						
		2001		2002		2003	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/2001		11/2002		11/2003	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	6,870	6,870	6,200	6,200	0	6,900	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	726	726	1,171	1,171	0	400	(1000 MT)
Production	13,510	13,510	11,000	10,570	0	13,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	10	10	300	300	0	100	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	10	10	300	300	0	100	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	50	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	14,246	14,246	12,471	12,041	0	13,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	25	25	50	10	0	25	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	25	25	50	10	0	25	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	6,300	6,300	5,200	5,600	0	6,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	13,050	13,050	12,000	11,631	0	12,975	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	1,171	1,171	421	400	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	14,246	14,246	12,471	12,041	0	13,500	(1000 MT)

Table 8: Commodity, Sorghum, PSD Table

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Sorghum						
		2001		2002		2003	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/2001		11/2002		11/2003	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	10,180	10,180	9,900	9,500	0	10,000	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	130	130	220	220	0	120	(1000 MT)
Production	8,390	8,390	8,000	7,060	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	8,520	8,520	8,220	7,280	0	8,620	(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	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,000	0	1,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8,300	8,300	8,100	7,160	0	8,470	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	220	220	120	120	0	150	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8,520	8,520	8,220	7,280	0	8,620	(1000 MT)

Table 9: Commodity, Millet, PSD Table

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Millet						
		2001		2002		2003	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/2001		11/2002		11/2003	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	12,000	12,000	12,000	9,000	0	11,000	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	200	200	400	200	0	100	(1000 MT)
Production	11,350	11,350	7,000	6,000	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	11,550	11,550	7,400	6,200	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	900	900	700	700	0	700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	11,150	11,150	7,200	6,100	0	9,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	400	400	200	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	11,550	11,550	7,400	6,200	0	9,100	(1000 MT)

Table 10: Commodity, Barley, PSD Table

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Barley						
		2001		2002		2003	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/2001		04/2002		04/2003	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	754	754	750	750	0	750	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	17	17	24	24	0	24	(1000 MT)
Production	1,432	1,432	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	1,449	1,449	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	1,425	1,425	1,500	1,500	0	1,504	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	24	24	24	24	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,449	1,449	1,524	1,524	0	1,524	(1000 MT)