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Grain and Feed

Annual Report

2000

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Report Highlights:

Bumper harvests, high procurement prices, low consumer incomes, and an inability to export its "surplus" on depressed world commodity markets have left India with record (and growing) stocks of foodgrains.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Table of Contents

WHEAT

Production

India's wheat production is likely to decline marginally to 70 million tons this year as drought in Rajasthan and Gujarat has led to an estimated four percent decrease in seeded area. The crop in the two largest surplus wheat growing states of Punjab and Haryana is reportedly satisfactory, but unlikely to match last year's record production. A promising outlook in most other states, particularly Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh (India's largest wheat producing state), is likely to partially offset the declining production in western India. Cool weather through mid-March is critical, however, as warmer than normal temperatures could slice yields and reduce quality.

Last year's (1999) wheat production was a record 70.8 million tons from 27.4 million hectares, a 6.7 percent increase over rain-marred 1998 output and 2 percent above the previous (1997) record. Output set records in all major producing states (except Uttar Pradesh), mainly due to expanded area. Average per hectare yield of 2,583 kgs fell 3.6 percent from the 1997 record of 2,679 kgs.

India's wheat production has increased steadily over the past decade, rising 40 percent between 1990 and 2000 (though growth in the second half slowed). Area increased about 10 percent during the 10-year period while yields rose 25 percent. The 3.4 percent average annual growth rate outpaced the annual 1.8 percent growth in population, obviating the need for large and frequent government wheat imports. In coming years, population growth alone will necessitate production gains of 1.3-1.5 million tons per year. This will have to come mostly from yield increases as the scope for expanding wheat area is very limited. Improved varieties, virtually free water and electricity (in several states), massive fertilizer subsidies, and lucrative price supports have enabled farmers to boost yields. Growing budget pressure could, however, result in reduced subsidies and less generous support prices, constraining yield growth. Moreover, the intensive wheat/rice rotation in major wheat surplus states is intensifying weed problems and degrading soils, curbing prospects for long-term yield growth.

Consumption

Wheat consumption has been increasing faster than population growth, replacing coarse grains and, to a lesser extent, rice. Continuing growth in the wheat-based food processing sector, the growing popularity of bread and bakery products as convenience foods, and expansion of usage in non-traditional areas have fueled consumption. Although consumption is estimated to have climbed 1.5 percent to 68.8 million tons in 1999/00, offtake from government stocks was low in the first half of the year as southern flour millers found it more economical to source their requirements through imports (in response to favorable international prices) and the government's sales price to the above-poverty-line (APL) clientele of the public distribution system (PDS) was unattractive. With the government's decision to impose a 50 percent import duty and to reduce the price of wheat offered to flour millers (from December 1, 1999) offtake has picked up.

To contain the food subsidy (likely to reach $2.3 billion in 1999/00), the GOI is contemplating further increases in the sales price of wheat to the PDS, and perhaps to flour millers, which could retard wheat consumption growth in MY 2000/01. Furthermore, in view of its large stocks, the government is unlikely to lower the import duty on wheat, thereby forcing Indian consumers to pay some of the world's highest prices for wheat and wheat products. Currently, the wholesale price of milling quality wheat in Delhi is around $160/ton. Although the government's support price for

MY 1999/00 was just rs. 5,500 ($127/ton), total cost (including transportation, storage, administrative overhead) is $186/ton. Sales price of wheat from government stocks to the PDS are: rs. 6,820 ($157)/ton for APL families and rs. 2,500 ($58)/ton for below-poverty line (BPL) families. The open market sales price to flour millers ranges from rs. 6,880 ($159) to rs. 7,050 ($163)/ton.

Except for limited durum production (about 1 million tons), 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 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, particularly in cities, due to its convenience. The growth in branded wheat 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

The likelihood of an excellent crop, combined with record Indian stocks, make imports unlikely in MY 2000/01. Indeed, the GOI is actively seeking export markets, although the high cost of Indian wheat vis-a-vis the world market make commercial exports impracticable unless they are heavily subsidized. (Recently 50,000 tons was reportedly sold to Nepal at a subsidized price, and some quantities have been offered to Russia, apparently under the long-standing ruble/rupee account.)

In MY 1999/00 there were no government imports of wheat. However, the competitiveness of world wheat supplies compared with Indian prices led to private imports of 1.7 million tons (mainly from Australia, France, Bulgaria, Turkey and Ukraine) before the 50 percent import duty was imposed December 1, 1999. MY 1998/99 saw 1.9 million tons of imports, 1.4 million by the government (from Australia) and 500,000 from the private sector, following permission to import directly or through one of three government parastatals.

US wheat, which had been shut out of the Indian market since 1997 on the basis of the GOI's specious SPS requirements (see marketing section), 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

By the end of this season's record or near-record procurement (forecast at 14.5 million), India's wheat stocks will be approaching 25 million tons, the most ever. To make room for the newly procured wheat, the GOI is disposing of, at throwaway prices, poor quality wheat and rice stored in government warehouses. Recently the Food Corporation of India floated a tender for sale of around 600,000 tons of substandard wheat, including 220,000 tons of wheat imported from Canada and Australia two years ago.

Wheat stocks are projected to be 13.5 million tons when MY 1999/00 ends March 31. This is 36 percent above last year's stocks (on the same date) and three times the desired level. The GOI's generous increases in domestic price supports (resulting in larger government procurements), combined with hikes in the sales price of wheat and rice

supplied through the PDS (resulting in poor offtake), plus the weakness of world prices (eliminating export opportunities) have brought about this massive government stocks build-up.

Marketing

Although India has been a traditional importer of US wheat, the US has been unable to compete in this market since 1997 due to quarantine and phytosanitary issues (see below). While market access for US wheat has now been restored, the imposition of a 50 percent import duty makes near-term imports infeasible. How long the government intends to sustain the import duty is unknown, but good crops and record stocks make a slackening of the import duty in the near-term (barring a monsoon failure) unlikely.

Access for US wheat, denied since 1997, was lifted late last year. On October 12, 1999, the GOI gazetted a Notification amending the Prevention of Food Adulteration (PFA) Rules, 1955. The amendment established a science-based tolerance for aflatoxin (30 ppb) and vomitoxin/DON (1,000 ppb) for foodgrains including wheat, replacing the earlier untestable tolerance limit (30 ppb for all mycotoxins). This amendment, combined with the progress achieved in resolving the Dwarf Bunt (TCK) quarantine issue, restored market access for US wheat.

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 liberalized wheat import policy, which permitted duty-free imports by millers, was a catalyst in the development of the milling and bakery industry as it insured a supply of the right types of wheat to meet end-user needs. If modernization of the industry is to succeed, it will continue to need access to a variety of wheats. Imposition of the 50 percent duty effective from December 1 came as a blow to the Indian milling and bakery industry, and will stifle its progress. Post, along with US Wheat Associates, is trying to convince government officials of the need for some quantities of special quality wheat at lower duties.

Policy

Indian flour millers were given permission to import wheat directly or through one of the three government parastatals in October 1998. In May, the government announced that traders would be allowed to export up to one million tons of open market wheat and that all restrictions on the export of wheat products would be lifted. Effective December 1, 1999 the government raised the duty on wheat from zero to 50 percent and reduced the sales price of wheat to flour millers.

RICE

Production

Despite record harvests in northern states (especially Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana), the 1999/00 rice crop is currently estimated at just 84.5 million tons, marginally up from our earlier estimate, but 1.5 million below record 1998/99 production. A devastating cyclone which hit the eastern coastal state of Orissa in November destroyed an estimated 2 million tons of maturing rice, dimming prospects for a new record. Prospects for the 2000/01 harvest will depend on the June-September monsoon as irrigation is available to only 45 percent of the crop. Assuming normal rains and no significant shift in planted area, we are forecasting 2000/01 rice production at 85 million tons from 44.6

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 in states mentioned above, is near optimum. Use of hybrid seeds has not achieved wide acceptability. Efforts are underway to develop genetically modified seeds (incorporating Bt), but it will be 4 -5 years before they are commercially available. Rice acreage has stabilized in most states, but in recent years there has been some shift from cotton to rice in Punjab and Haryana due to higher returns and an assured market. Although the intensive rice/wheat rotation in this region is causing problems (salinity, difficult-to-control weeds, low water table), a shift to less intensive crops is not imminent in the absence of a more profitable rotation. Most Indian basmati is grown in Harayana and Punjab; annual production is about 1 million tons.

Consumption

Consumption is estimated to have returned to its historic growth rate of 1.2-1.5 percent in MY 1999/00 following 1998/99's robust growth of 3.8 percent (stemming from the record crop and low prices). 2000/01 consumption is forecast to follow the trend line.

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 is negligible. Rice offtake from government stocks in CY 99 is estimated at 12 million tons, marginally higher than in 1998.

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 1999/00 are: rs. 4,900 ($113)/ton for Common and rs. 5,200 ($120)/ton for Grade A. Typically, most government rice procurement comes from millers who must sell the GOI a portion (ranges 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," which vary from state to state. This year's levy price for Grade A rice in Punjab is rs. 9,204 ($212)/ton, 10 percent higher than last year's. Supported by high support/levy prices, 1999/00 procurement is likely to set a new record of 14.5 million tons, compared with 11.7 million last year, and the previous record of 14.3 in 1997/98. The sales price of rice from government stocks to the PDS is rs. 9,050 ($209)/ton for ABL families and rs. 3,500 ($81)/ton for BPL. Both involve a consumer subsidy given the GOI's economic cost of rs.10,267 ($237)/ton.

Trade

High domestic prices, increased local freight costs, stronger competition from other exporters, and a steep decline in demand from Bangladesh (India's main market for low quality rice) led to a steep decline in CY 99 rice exports, which is likely to persist this year. We currently estimate MY 1999/00 and CY 00 exports at 1.5 million tons. Indian export quotations for white rice ($225-$240/ton) are 25 to 35 percent higher than prices quoted by competing suppliers such as Vietnam and Pakistan. Unless Indian prices decline substantially (unlikely due to high support price), or world prices surge, export prospects for 25 percent brokens, the major share of India's rice exports, appear dim.

The 11 percent increase in the minimum support price for paddy has resulted in a 10 percent increase in the levy price (purchase price of milled rice) paid to rice millers by the government which, combined with high freight costs, make any downward adjustment in f.o.b. prices very difficult. In the high quality (5% parboiled) market, Indian prices are also not competitive as Indian rice is typically discounted on the world market. Higher production and lower prices should, however, help India increase exports of basmati rice, albeit marginally, to around 550,000 tons.

The relatively high price of low-quality Indian rice vis-a-vis rice from other origins has resulted in some private imports. India's import policy permits imports of low quality rice (50 percent or more broken) by the private trade at zero duty. Although initial imports were from Thailand and Burma, more recently there has been a spurt from Pakistan creating some concern among Indian exporters and the government. According to the All India Rice Exporters' Association, rice import contracts have reached 60,000 tons, and the Association is demanding imposition of a 50 percent duty. The GOI's Minister for Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution recently stated that the government is keeping a "close watch" on rice imports, an indication that it will not hesitate to impose restrictions if imports suddenly increase, as happened with wheat. The talk of duties seems to have dampened sales. We estimate CY 2000 imports at 50,000 tons.

Stocks

Following excellent procurement from the 1999 crop, GOI rice stocks reached a comfortable 13.3 million tons on December 1 up nearly 20 percent from a year ago, but still well below record 1994 holdings of 16.4 million tons. With heavy procurement likely during December - April, however, stocks are expected to approach 16 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 product. When necessary, India imports rice mainly from southeast Asia. As domestic prices decline, however, India's improving milling techniques can make it a competitor for US rice in countries such as South Africa, Nigeria and Saudi Arabia.

Policy

In May 1997 the government liberalized imports of low-quality rice, permitting the private trade to import this rice duty free. 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 recently renegotiated for a higher duty (70-80%) with major trading partners.

COARSE GRAINS

Production

India grows several types of coarse grains, including sorghum, millets, corn and barley. These are staples for some rural and tribal populations, as well as being an important livestock feed ingredient. The GOI estimates that coarse grain production fell 7 percent to 29 million tons in 1999/00 due to below normal and erratic rainfall in the major millet and sorghum regions of western India. Despite flooding in Bihar, corn declined only marginally on account of better

growing conditions in southern states and some increase in planted area. There is likely to be some increase in rabi corn production in response to higher prices. Assuming a normal 2000 monsoon, 2000/01 coarse grain production is expected to rebound to about 32.0 million tons, including 9.5 of sorghum, 10.0 of millet, 11.0 of corn and 1.5 of barley.

Coarse grains are typically planted in non-irrigated areas and marginal lands during the kharif (monsoon) season. As only 32 percent of the corn area, 6 percent of the sorghum area and 7 percent of the millet area are irrigated, production is erratic and highly dependent on rainfall. The Green Revolution, which began in the mid-1960s, focused on wheat and rice, resulting in a gradual shift in the area under coarse grains to wheat and rice production. More recently there has been some shift in coarse grain areas towards more profitable oilseeds, such as soybeans.

Coarse grain production and area in recent years have averaged 31 million tons and 32 million hectares, respectively. Production growth prospects seem greatest for corn where yields, only 1780 kgs/ha, are well below those in other corn growing countries. The rapidly growing poultry and dairy sectors, as well as the starch industry, are creating new market opportunities for corn producers. At the same time, foreign investment in the seed industry has increased the use of hybrids.

Consumption

Food use still accounts for a major share of total coarse grain consumption. However, future consumption growth may be directed more towards feed and industrial purposes. Growth in the poultry industry slowed last year from earlier rates of 15 and 10 percent annually, but still is expanding at a much faster rate than the population. In the absence of a significant production increase, rising feed demand for corn pushed prices sharply higher last year, resulting in imports. Sorghum and millet continue to be consumed mainly by humans, although some is used as feed. Barley is also mainly a foodgrain, although some better qualities are used in malting.

Trade

India's feed and starch millers imported about 200,000 tons of corn last year, 85,000 tons of it from the US. It was the first commercial import of US corn into India ever. Other suppliers were China, Argentina and Myanmar. Imports were necessitated by high domestic prices vis-a-vis the world market, and are likely again this summer as local corn prices have started firming, with the Delhi wholesale price already at $136/ton.

Corn imports were highly restricted until 1997, when the GOI first permitted feed producers in the private sector to import corn without license, subject to the condition that it be used in the feed sector. Last year the starch industry also gained special permission to import corn.

Marketing

Rapid growth in the poultry sector and expansion of the starch industry, combined with relatively slow growth in the production of corn and other coarse grains, will create continued pressure from corn users for access to imported corn. Unlike wheat and rice, the GOI does not maintain a buffer stock of coarse grain to keep prices in check. Combined efforts of the US Grains Council and Foreign Agricultural Service finally resulted in last year's imports of corn.

PULSES

Production

India's 1999/00 pulse production is likely to fall about 8 percent due to drought at planting and lack of winter rains in the major pulse (chickpea) growing states of Rajasthan and Haryana. According to official estimates, 1ast year's pulse production was a record 14.8 million tons, including 6.7 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 are 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. This 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, small rs.12,900 ($297); imported chickpeas, large rs. 28,000 ($645); dry green peas, rs. 9,500 ($220); lentils, rs. 18,250 ($420); mung beans, rs. 18,600 ($430); black matpe rs. 20,000 ($461).

Trade

To augment domestic availabilities and keep consumer prices under control, the GOI allows private traders to import all types of pulses without restriction at a 5.5 percent duty. Last year's (1998/99) imports declined sharply to around 650,000 tons from record imports of around one million tons (valued at $300 million) in 1997/98. The 1997/98 imports included 390,000 tons of chick peas; 280,000 tons of peas; 172,000 tons of pigeon peas and 50,000 tons of mung beans. Major suppliers of pulses to India are Canada, Australia, Turkey, Myanmar, Iran and Syria. US exports of pulses to India are confined to 3,000 tons of dry green peas and small quantities of lentils and chickpeas. India exports some split pulses; 1998/99 exports were about 100,000 tons, compared with 168,000 tons in 1997/98.

Marketing

India was an important market for U.S. dry green peas. In recent years, however, bulk imports of lower quality Canadian peas have made significant inroads, reducing the US share considerably. US peas are typically imported in containers making them costlier than Canadian peas. U.S. Dry Pea and Lentil Council is working to target upscale consumers who patronize India's fledgling supermarket industry. Better opportunities may, however, exist for new growers of lower-quality pulses in the Dakotas 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						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/98		04/99		04/00	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	26,700	26,700	27,398	27,398	0	26,300	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	10,500	10,500	11,000	11,000	0	14,650	(1000 MT)
Production	66,350	66,350	70,780	70,780	0	70,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	1,900	1,900	1,700	1,700	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	1,100	1,600	1,550	1,550	0	0	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	78,750	78,750	83,480	83,480	0	84,650	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	0	50	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	0	0	50	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	200	200	300	300	0	500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	67,750	67,750	68,780	68,780	0	68,000	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	11,000	11,000	14,650	14,650	0	16,600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	78,750	78,750	83,480	83,480	0	84,650	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Rice, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Rice, Milled						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		10/1998		10/1999		10/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	44,600	44,600	44,800	44,800	0	44,600	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	10,500	10,500	12,000	12,000	0	13,000	(1000 MT)
Milled Production	86,000	86,000	83,500	84,500	0	85,000	(1000 MT)
Rough Production	129,013	129,013	125,263	126,763	0	127,513	(1000 MT)
Milling Rate(.9999)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	0	6,666	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	50	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Imports	0	0	50	50	0	50	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	96,500	96,500	95,550	96,550	0	98,050	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	3,500	3,500	1,500	1,500	0	1,700	(1000 MT)
Jan-Dec Exports	2,800	2,800	1,500	1,500	0	1,700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	81,000	81,000	81,550	82,050	0	83,350	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	12,000	12,000	12,500	13,000	0	13,000	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Corn, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Corn						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/1998		11/1999		11/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	5,980	5,980	6,300	6,300	0	6,400	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	200	200	100	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
Production	10,780	10,680	10,500	10,500	0	10,900	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	225	200	500	500	0	500	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Imports	225	200	500	500	0	500	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Import U.S.	85	85	250	250	0	300	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	11,205	11,080	11,100	11,100	0	11,500	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	0	30	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Oct-Sep Exports	0	30	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	4,200	4,200	4,500	4,500	0	4,800	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	11,105	10,950	11,000	11,000	0	11,400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	100	100	100	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	11,205	11,080	11,100	11,100	0	11,500	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Sorghum, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Sorghum						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/1998		11/1999		11/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	10,238	10,250	10,400	10,400	0	10,300	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	100	100	100	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
Production	8,525	8,710	8,000	8,000	0	9,500	(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	8,625	8,810	8,100	8,100	0	9,600	(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	1,800	1,800	0	2,000	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	8,525	8,710	8,000	8,000	0	9,400	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	100	100	100	100	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	8,625	8,810	8,100	8,100	0	9,600	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Millet, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Millet						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		11/1998		11/1999		11/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	12,790	12,790	12,500	12,500	0	12,600	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	200	200	100	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
Production	10,110	10,600	8,500	8,500	0	10,000	(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	10,310	10,800	8,600	8,600	0	10,100	(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	700	700	600	600	0	700	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	10,210	10,600	8,500	8,500	0	9,900	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	100	200	100	100	0	200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	10,310	10,800	8,600	8,600	0	10,100	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Barley, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Barley						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/1998		04/1999		04/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	854	757	783	783	0	750	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
Production	1,669	1,680	1,480	1,470	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	1,689	1,700	1,500	1,490	0	1,520	(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	100	100	0	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1,669	1,680	1,480	1,470	0	1,500	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	20	20	20	20	0	20	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1,689	1,700	1,500	1,490	0	1,520	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Garbanzo, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Garbanzos						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/1998		04/1999		04/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	7,625	7,540	7,500	8,350	0	7,500	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	6,203	6,130	6,500	6,680	0	6,200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	100	140	100	100	0	150	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	100	140	100	100	0	150	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	2	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	6,303	6,270	6,600	6,780	0	6,350	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	6,298	6,265	6,595	6,775	0	6,345	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6,303	6,270	6,600	6,780	0	6,350	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Bean, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Beans						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/1998		04/1999		04/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	14,009	13,700	14,200	14,040	0	13,800	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	5,696	5,440	6,500	6,600	0	6,200	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	350	250	300	220	0	250	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	350	250	300	220	0	250	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	2	0	2	2	0	5	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	6,046	5,690	6,800	6,820	0	6,450	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	10	10	10	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	10	10	10	10	0	10	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	6,036	5,680	6,790	6,810	0	6,440	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6,046	5,690	6,800	6,820	0	6,450	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Peas, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Peas						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/1998		04/1999		04/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	550	550	580	580	0	600	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	550	550	600	600	0	600	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	200	220	180	200	0	220	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	200	220	200	200	0	220	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	5	5	10	6	0	10	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	750	770	780	800	0	820	(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	750	770	780	800	0	820	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	750	770	780	800	0	820	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Lentil, PSD

PSD Table							
Country:	India						
Commodity:	Lentils						
		1998		1999		2000	UOM
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New	
Market Year Begin		04/1998		04/1999		04/2000	(MONTH/YEAR)
Area Harvested	1,100	1,050	1,100	1,100	0	1,100	(1000 Hectares)
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Production	900	850	900	900	0	870	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Imports	40	40	50	30	0	20	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Imports	40	40	50	30	0	20	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Import U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	940	890	950	930	0	890	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Mkt. Yr. Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Jul-Jun Exports	5	5	5	5	0	5	(1000 MT)
Feed Dom. Consumption	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	935	885	945	925	0	885	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	940	890	950	930	0	890	(1000 MT)

Commodity, Wheat, Trade Matrix, Import

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:			
Time period:	Apr/Mar		
Imports for	1998		1999
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Australia	1,400,000	Australia	530,000
		France	350,000
		Bulgaria	340,000
		Turkey	194,000
		Ukraine	183,000
		Denmark	93,000
Total for Others	1,400,000		1,690,000
Others not listed	500,000		0
Grand Total	1,900,000		1,690,000

Commodity, Rice, Trade Matrix, Export

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	Metric Ton
Commodity:			
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Exports for	1998		1999
U.S.	9,947	U.S.	
Others		Others	
Bangladesh *	2,500,000		
Saudi Arabia	482,183		
South Africa	495,775		
Ivory Coast	162,605		
Somalia	111,460		
Russsia	108,796		
Senegal	87,400		
UAE	88,635		
Nigeria	69,598		
Iran	42,394		
Total for Others	4,148,846		0
Others not listed	842,000		
Grand Total	5,000,793		0

* - Based on GOB Data as Indian official data do not capture actual volume

Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, GOI

Commodity, Wheat, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	1999		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	1998	1999	% Change
Jan	6,450	6,800	5.4%
Feb	5,550	6,850	23.4%
Mar	5,200	6,800	30.8%
Apr	5,250	5,850	11.4%
May	5,250	6,300	20.0%
Jun	5,750	6,500	13.0%
Jul	6,250	6,900	10.4%
Aug	6,300	6,900	9.5%
Sep	6,280	7,000	11.5%
Oct	6,650	7,150	7.5%
Nov	6,700	7,050	5.2%
Dec	6,900	7,030	1.9%
Exchange Rate	43.3	(Local currency/US $)	

Commodity, Rice, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	1999		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	1998	1999	% Change
Jan	9,750	9,400	-3.6%
Feb	9,750	9,850	1.0%
Mar	9,800	9,850	0.5%
Apr	10,250	10,000	-2.4%
May	9,750	10,250	5.1%
Jun	10,250	11,500	12.2%
Jul	10,850	12,000	10.6%
Aug	10,800	11,250	4.2%
Sep	11,500	10,500	-8.7%
Oct	10,500	10,150	-3.3%
Nov	9,600	10,000	4.2%
Dec	9,400	10,000	6.4%
Exchange Rate	43.3	(Local currency/US $)	

Commodity, Corn, Price Table

Prices Table			
Country:			
Commodity:			
Year:	1999		
Prices in (currency)	Rupees	per (uom)	Metric Ton
Year	1998	1999	% Change
Jan	4,750	6,600	38.9%
Feb	4,600	6,600	43.5%
Mar	4,350	6,700	54.0%
Apr	4,400	6,400	45.5%
May	4,650	6,450	38.7%
Jun	4,800	6,850	42.7%
Jul	5,150	7,000	35.9%
Aug	5,250	7,400	41.0%
Sep	6,000	6,300	5.0%
Oct	5,900	5,800	-1.7%
Nov	5,600	5,750	2.7%
Dec	5,600	5,950	6.2%
Exchange Rate	43.3	(Local currency/US $)	