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Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

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Report Highlights:

Based on the government's international procurement intentions, the 2022/23 wheat import forecast is increased from 2.0 to 2.5 million tons (MMT). Due to water shortages in key producing areas during the early planting season, the rice production forecast for 2022/23 (November-October) is reduced from 9.0 to 8.6 MMT. As a result of the strong pace of exports to date, the 2021/22 rice export is increased to a record 5.2 MMT.

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Wheat

Based on the Government of Pakistan's (GOP) first official assessment, the MY 2022/23 (May-April) wheat production forecast remains unchanged at 26.4 million metric tons (MMT), four percent less than last year. GOP will release a final production estimate later in 2022. While the 2022/23 crop is on par with historic yield trends, the output was short of the government's production target, which led to some concerns about supply shortages. Output was adversely impacted by early season fertilizer shortages and a heat wave in Punjab and Sindh in March, which was during a key maturation stage. The wheat crop is sown in October and November and harvested in April. The breakdown of wheat production by province is below:

Table1: Pakistan's MY 2022/2023 Wheat Production by Province

Province	Quantity (MMT)
Punjab	20.0
Sindh	3.8
KPK	1.4
Baluchistan	1.2
Total	26.4

Source: Agriculture Departments of Punjab, Sindh, KPK, and Baluchistan

Due to the desire to replenish strategic reserves, GOP has procured around 6.6 MMT of wheat from the domestic market, higher than the initial procurement target. Usually, GOP begins to release government-owned stocks to private millers in August. However, this year GOP procurement began earlier and was greater than usual, which caused increases in open market prices, resulting in the GOP responding by releasing wheat from their stocks on to the market several months earlier than in past years. GOP's early release of stocks this year has raised concerns that stocks will be depleted next Jan-Mar, when the market is usually most dependent on government intervention to provide supplies and quell prices. These market dynamics have also led GOP to decide to import wheat earlier than anticipated.

A high population growth rate, high inflation, and lack of affordability for milk, meat, and fruits has only increased the prominence of wheat-based products in the diet. Furthermore, GOP supports wheat use by offering subsidized flour at prices far below prevailing world market prices. As a result of the continued reliance on flour as a main source of calories in the traditional Pakistani diet, 2021/212 and 2022/23 consumption estimates are revised upward to 28.2 and 29.2 MMT, respectively.

GOP Begins International Buying Earlier than Anticipated

Based on GOP's international procurement actions to date, and a formal decision to import up to 3 MMT, the 2022/23 wheat import estimate is increased from 2.0 to 2.5 MMT. Trading Corporation of Pakistan (TCP), a state-owned enterprise within the Ministry of Commerce, purchased 500,000 tons at the end of May at \$515/ton; shipments under this tender are expected to begin arriving as early as late June. TCP issued another tender for 500,000 tons on June 21, seeking offers for August delivery, CIF Karachi. Several GOP officials have alluded to a government-to-government agreement to buy up to 2 million tons from Russia, but this has not been confirmed and would be separate from the purchases under the first two tenders.

The wheat export estimate for 2021/22 and 2022/23 is 600,000 tons. This export volume represents an estimate of the unofficial cross-border wheat/flour trade between Pakistan and Afghanistan. According to GOP's official data, Pakistan exports very little wheat/flour to Afghanistan.

Table 2: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Wheat		2020/2021	2021/2022		2022/2023		
Market Year Begins		May 2020		May 2021		May 2022	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	8805	8825	9168	9200	9000	9000	
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	991	991	3056	2854	4520	3654	
Production (1000 MT)	25248	24946	27464	27400	26400	26400	
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3617	3617	2200	2200	2000	2500	
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3617	3617	2200	2200	2000	2500	
Total Supply (1000 MT)	29856	29554	32720	32454	32920	32554	
MY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	500	600	300	600	
TY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	500	600	300	600	
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1000	1000	1200	1400	1200	1600	
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	25300	25200	26500	26800	26800	27600	
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	26300	26200	27700	28200	28000	29200	
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3056	2854	4520	3654	4620	2754	
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	29856	29554	32720	32454	32920	32554	
Yield (MT/HA)	2.8675	2.8267	2.9956	2.9783	2.9333	2.9333	

TY = Trade Year, for Wheat begins in July. TY 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023

Rice

Early Summer Water Shortages Delay Rice Planting in Sindh

Due to hot and dry conditions during seeding/transplanting, the MY 2022/23 (November-October) rice production forecast is reduced from 9.0 to 8.6 MMT. The onset of summer was early this year. High temperatures and no rainfall in April and May caused river inflows to be 45 percent less than normal, which resulted in lower irrigation water availability. The crop is sown in May and June. Water shortages in Sindh in May delayed rice planting in certain districts. Sindh province is chronically impacted by water shortages, but this year the water shortages were more pronounced. While also experiencing early summer water shortages, Punjab production areas were impacted less than Sindh.

Above Normal Monsoons Rains Predicted

Pakistan's Meteorological Department forecasts above normal precipitation during the monsoon season, which is expected to begin late June. Early monsoon rainfall is expected to be above normal over the central (Punjab) and southern parts (Sindh) of the country. These expectations for ample monsoon rains will be beneficial to the rice crop's development and should mitigate some of the negative impacts of the earlier season water shortages.

Rice Exports at Record Pace

Due to the rapid pace of exports during the first 7 months of the year, the 2021/22 rice export estimate is increased from 4.5 to record 5.2 MMT. Exports were around 3.2 MMT during the first seven months of the current marketing year, compared to 2.4 MMT exported in the corresponding period last year (Table 3). The 2022/23 rice export forecast is also increased accordingly. Consecutive good harvests resulting in an increased exportable surplus is driving this upward export trajectory. Steady devaluation of Pakistani Rupee against dollar is also making Pakistan's rice competitive in the world markets. Pakistan's basmati exports continue to face stiff competition from India.

Table 3: Pakistan Rice Exports (in metric tons)

Months	MY 20/21	MY 21/22
November	458,104	473,143
December	459,714	496,208
January	324,254	434,282
February	315,625	458,322
March	385,978	469,140
April	315,056	461,513
May	180,134	425,821
Total	2,438,865	3,218,429

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

China Emerging as a Major Market for Pakistani Rice

China is emerging as a major market for Pakistani rice. During the first three months of 2022, China imported 466,617 tons, a nine percent increase compared to corresponding period last year. In 2021, Pakistan exported about 973,000 tons of rice worth \$437 million to China. The Chinese government has approved fifty-three Pakistani rice export companies. Pakistani rice exports to China are mostly non-basmati, lower grade, higher broken rice categories destined for animal feed.

Other major export destinations include East Africa, Gulf region and EU.

Table 4: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Rice, Milled	2020/2021 Nov 2020		2021/2022 Nov 2021		2022/2023 Nov 2022	
Market Year Begins						
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3335	3381	3400	3400	3400	3400
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1149	1149	1899	1898	2154	1598
Milled Production (1000 MT)	8420	8419	8700	8900	8900	8600
Rough Production (1000 MT)	12631	12630	13051	13351	13351	12901
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7	7	5	0	7	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	7	7	5	0	7	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	9576	9575	10604	10798	11061	10198
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3877	3877	4350	5200	4600	5000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	3928	3928	4350	4500	4600	5000
Consumption/Residual (1000 MT)	3800	3800	4100	4000	4400	4100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1899	1898	2154	1598	2061	1098
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	9576	9575	10604	10798	11061	10198
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.7874	3.7356	3.8385	3.9268	3.9268	3.7944

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = January 2023 - December 2023

Attachments:

No Attachments