

# RICE

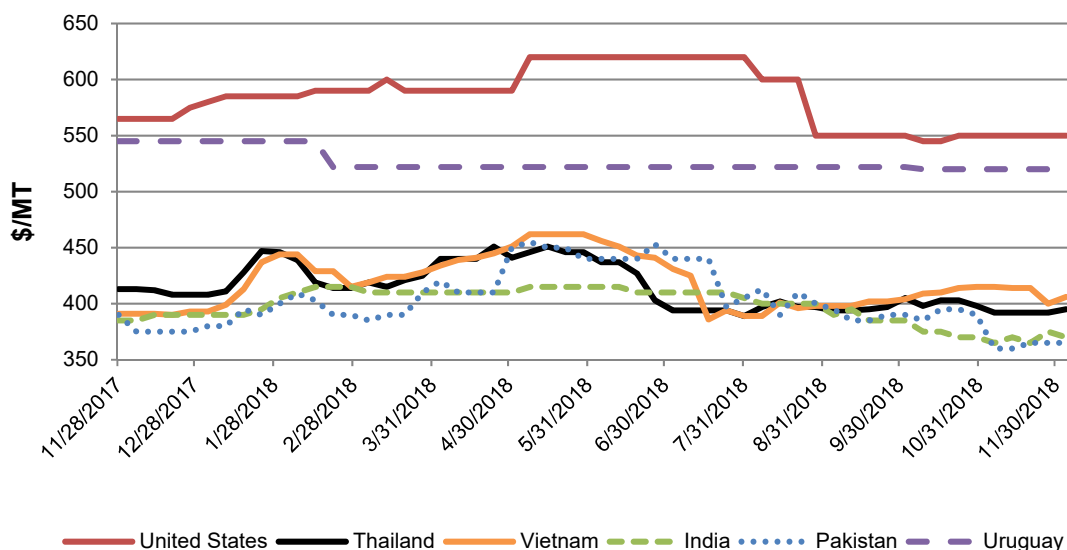
## OVERVIEW FOR 2018/19

Global rice production is raised as higher estimated production for Nigeria and Nepal is partially offset by lower production in Australia and Thailand. Global consumption and ending stocks are forecast higher, mainly due to changes in Nigeria. Trade is reduced on lower purchases by Indonesia and Nigeria.

## RICE PRICES

Global: Export quotes from the Western Hemisphere remained stable over the past month, with U.S. quotes at \$550/ton and Uruguay quotes at \$520/ton. Likewise, Asian suppliers were broadly steady. Vietnamese quotes slid slightly to \$406/ton and converged closer to Thai quotes at \$395. Pakistani quotes dropped to \$365/ton on new crop availability, whereas Indian quotes rose slightly from its 2-year low to \$370/ton.

**Weekly FOB Export Quotes: Last 12 Months**



\*Note on FOB prices: Thailand - 100B, India - 5%, Vietnam - 5%, Pakistan 5%, United States - #2/5 (long grain), Uruguay - 5%

## MARKET FEATURES

### Nigeria: A Significant Rice Importer

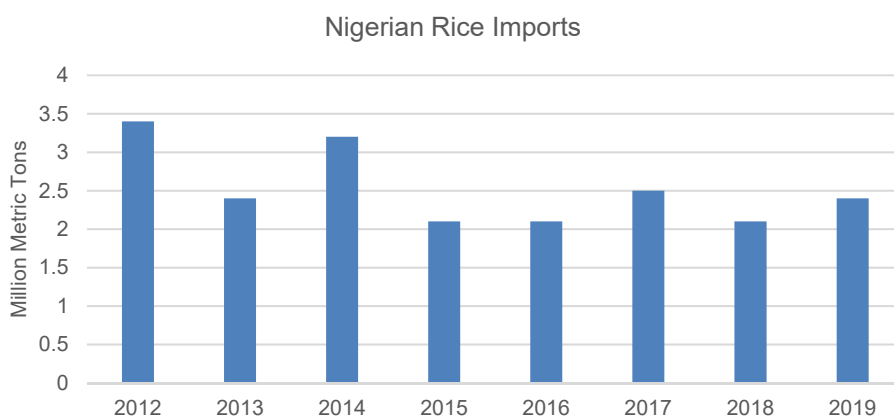
Over the past several years, the Nigerian government has been promoting the concept of greater self-sufficiency in rice by supporting the local production and aiming to curtail foreign trade.

Nigeria is the top rice producer in Africa. Recent public and private investments have resulted in the area expanding for the main season and dry-season crops, and yields have risen modestly. However, consumption has also been steadily expanding as well. The country has a high population growth rate and dietary patterns for the increasingly urban population shifting from traditional roots and tubers to include more grains such as rice.

The government has imposed various measures, from increased tariffs to restrictions on the use of foreign exchange to limitations on transport across land borders, in an attempt to reduce the quantity imported. These have been effective to some extent, with the direct importation of rice into Nigerian ports down sharply.

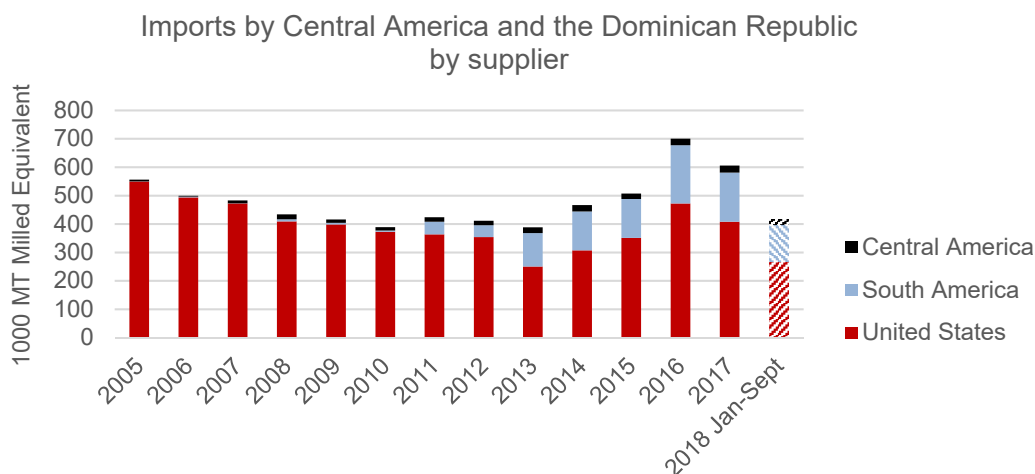
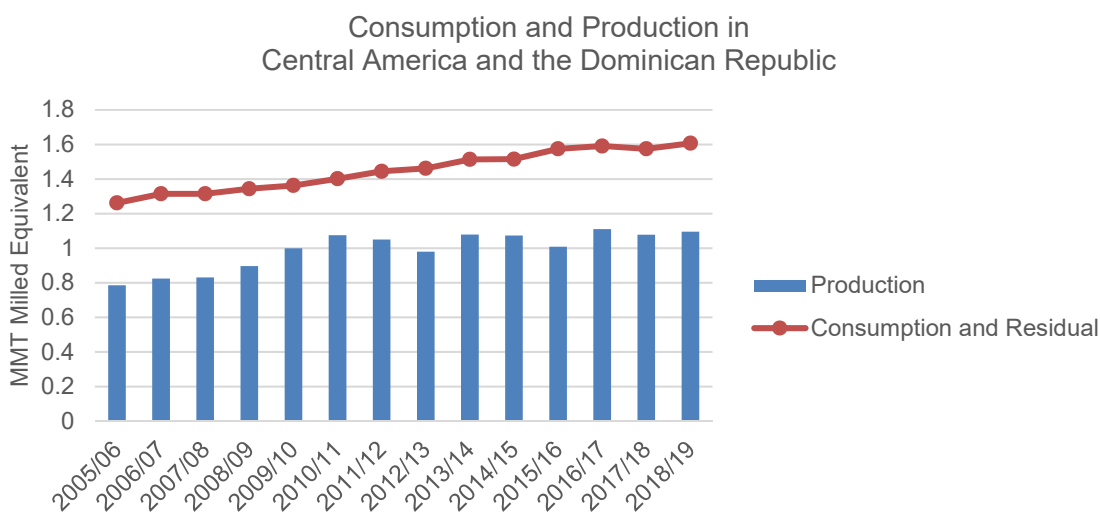
Meanwhile, less direct and more circuitous routes have augmented and sustained Nigeria's imports. The skyrocketing imports of parboiled rice into ports of nearby countries – where parboiled rice is not traditionally consumed – has pointed to the increasing role of transshipments in Nigerian rice importation. Markets in major cities offer ample amounts of imported Thai and Indian parboiled rice, whereas locally-produced rice is more limited, given high internal transportation costs to move production from the north into the southern port cities.

The USDA estimate for Nigeria's 2018 imports is revised down based on updated trade data, and the forecast for 2019 imports is also adjusted lower this month. Nonetheless, year-to-year import growth is still anticipated as consumption continues to climb.

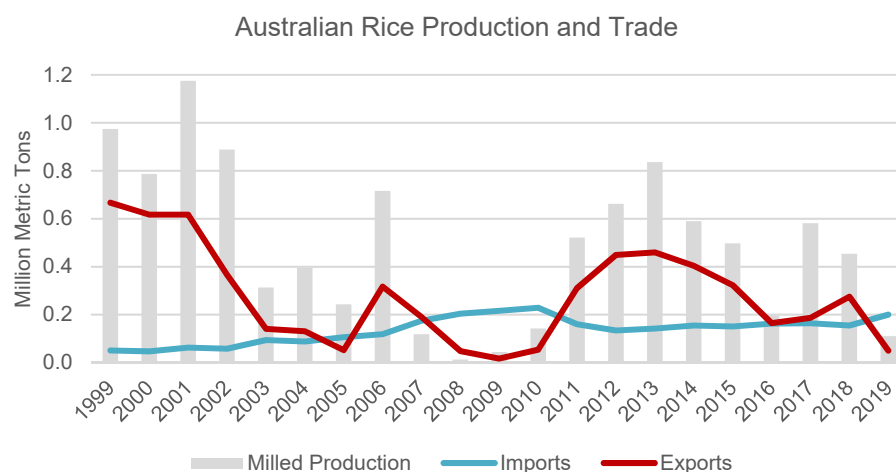


### U.S. Market Share in CAFTA-DR Slips Amid South American Competition

The Central American countries Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, as well as the Dominican Republic, comprise a steadily growing rice market that is the scene of intense competition among Western Hemisphere suppliers. Over the past decade, consumption in the region has risen and yet domestic production has seen noteworthy gains, especially in the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, and Honduras. As such, the imports for this region have experienced modest growth over the same period. The United States secured preferential access to these countries through the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) which entered into force in 2006 and 2007. The agreement involves diminishing tariffs and rising tariff-rate quotas (TRQs), however, to date not all of the TRQs are being filled consistently. Since CAFTA-DR implementation, the share of U.S. rice imported into the region has fallen. The nearly exclusive market share the United States once held has been eroded by two key players. First of all, the regional agreement has been successful in increasing trade among Central American countries and the Dominican Republic. Additionally, South American suppliers (especially Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina) have become more aggressive in meeting the high quality standards of this region.



## Australian Rice Exports to Slump to Lowest Level in a Decade



Amid an exceptionally dry planting period, Australia producers severely reduced rice planted area. The crop is set to only produce just over 100,000 tons milled rice when it is harvested in early 2019. As a result, Australia is forecast to see exports plummet over 80 percent to 50,000 tons and will become a net importer for only the fifth time on record. Australia's imports are largely Asian-supplied long-grain and are expected to edge up slightly and have a minor global market effect. However, this development will have a critical impact in the medium-grain market. Australia is typically a key supplier to Asia, Oceania, and the Mediterranean region. As traditional top exporter of medium-grain rice, the United States is likely to compensate for some of the Australian deficit. In addition, China has also begun to expand market share to medium-grain markets at very competitive prices.

### TRADE CHANGES IN 2019 (1,000 MT)

Country	Attribute	Previous	Current	Change	Reason
Indonesia	Imports	1,200	800	-400	Sufficient carryin stocks
Nigeria	Imports	3,000	2,400	-600	Higher estimated domestic production
Australia	Exports	260	50	-210	Significantly smaller crop
Thailand	Exports	11,000	10,300	-700	Lower production and reduced demand in key markets

### TRADE CHANGES IN 2018 (1,000 MT)

Country	Attribute	Previous	Current	Change	Reason
China	Imports	5,000	4,800	-200	Reduced purchases from neighboring countries
Nigeria	Imports	2,600	2,100	-500	Larger domestic production
Burma	Exports	3,000	2,800	-200	Pace of trade to date
Vietnam	Exports	7,000	6,700	-300	Reduced sales to nearby markets

# **ENDNOTES**

## **REGIONAL TABLES**

North America: Canada, Mexico, the United States

Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama

Caribbean: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French West Indies, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica and Dep, Leeward-Windward Islands, Martinique, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, Puerto Rico, Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, U.S. Virgin Islands

South America: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela

EU: Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

Other Europe: Albania, Azores, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Former Yugoslavia, Gibraltar, Iceland, Macedonia, Montenegro, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland

Former Soviet Union: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Middle East: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia

Sub-Saharan Africa: all African countries except North Africa

East Asia: China, Hong Kong, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, Macau, Mongolia, Taiwan

South Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives

Southeast Asia: Brunei, Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

Oceania: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea

## OTHER NOTES

**Local Marketing Years (LMY):** LMY refers to the 12-month period at the onset of the main harvest, when the crop is marketed (i.e., consumed, traded, or stored). The year first listed begins a country's LMY for that commodity (2016/17 starts in 2016); except for summer grains in certain Southern Hemisphere countries and for rice in selected countries, where the second year begins the LMY (2016/17 starts in 2017). Key exporter LMY's are:

Wheat	Corn	Barley	Sorghum
Argentina (Dec/Nov)	Argentina (Mar/Feb)	Australia (Nov/Oct)	Argentina (Mar/Feb)
Australia (Oct/Sep)	Brazil (Mar/Feb)	Canada (Aug/Jul)	Australia (Mar/Feb)
Canada (Aug/Jul)	China (Oct/Sep)	European Union (Jul/Jun)	United States (Sep/Aug)
China (Jul/Jun)	South Africa (May/Apr)	Russia (Jul/Jun)	
European Union (Jul/Jun)	United States (Sep/Aug)	Ukraine (Jul/Jun)	
India (Apr/Mar)		United States (Jun/May)	
Kazakhstan (Jul/Jun)			
Russia (Jul/Jun)			
Turkey (Jun/May)			
Ukraine (Jul/Jun)			
United States (Jun/May)			

For a complete list of local marketing years, please see the FAS website <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdAvailability.aspx>

**Stocks:** Unless otherwise stated, stock data are based on an aggregate of differing local marketing years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time.

**Consumption:** World totals for consumption reflect total utilization, including food, seed, industrial, feed, and waste; as well as differences in local marketing year imports and local marketing year exports. Consumption statistics for regions and individual countries, however, reflect food, seed, industrial, feed, and waste only.

**Trade:** All PSD tables are balanced on the different local marketing years. All trade tables contain Trade Year (TY) data which puts all countries on a uniform, 12-month period for analytical comparisons: wheat is July/June; coarse grains, corn, barley, sorghum, oats, and rye are Oct/Sept; and rice is calendar year.

**EU Consolidation:** The trade figures starting from 1999/00 represent the European Union (Croatia plus the former EU-27) and exclude all intra-trade. For the years 1960/61 through 1998/99, figures are the EU-15 and also exclude all intra-trade. EU-15 member states' data for grains are no longer maintained in the official USDA database. Data for the individual NMS-10, plus Bulgaria, Romania, and Croatia, exists only prior to 1999/00.

**Statistics:** (1) Wheat trade statistics include wheat, flour, and selected pasta products on a grain equivalent basis. (2) Rice trade statistics include rough, brown, milled, and broken on a milled equivalent basis. (3) Coarse grains statistics include corn, barley, sorghum, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grains but exclude trade in barley malt, millet, and mixed grains.

**Unaccounted:** This term includes grain in transit, reporting discrepancies in some countries, and trade to countries outside the USDA database.

The Global Commodity Analysis Division, Office of Global Analysis, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, Washington, DC 20250, prepared this circular. Information is gathered from official statistics of foreign governments and other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. agricultural attachés and Foreign Service officers, office research, and related information. Further information may be obtained by writing the Division or telephoning (202) 720-3448.

Note: The previous report in this series was [Grain: World Markets and Trade](#) November 2018. For further details on world grain production, please see [World Agricultural Production](#) December 2018. This circular is available in its entirety on the Internet via the Foreign Agricultural Service Home Page. The address is: <http://www.fas.usda.gov>

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# DATA TABLES

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**All Grain Summary Comparison**  
**Million Metric Tons**

Marketing Year	Wheat			Rice, Milled			Corn			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	
<b>Production</b>										
United States	(Jun-May)	62.8	47.3	51.3	7.1	5.7	6.9	384.8	371.0	371.5
Other		693.7	715.8	682.1	483.7	489.4	484.2	737.6	705.2	728.4
<b>World Total</b>		756.5	763.1	733.4	490.8	495.1	491.1	1,122.4	1,076.2	1,099.9
<b>Domestic Consumption</b>										
United States	(Jun-May)	31.9	29.3	31.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	313.8	313.8	319.5
Other		703.5	712.8	712.4	473.6	478.6	482.5	745.3	774.1	805.1
<b>World Total</b>		735.4	742.1	743.7	477.8	482.9	486.7	1,059.1	1,087.9	1,124.6
<b>Ending Stocks</b>										
United States	(Jun-May)	32.1	29.9	26.5	1.5	0.9	1.4	58.3	54.4	45.2
Other		228.9	250.0	241.6	147.9	160.8	161.9	291.9	285.8	263.6
<b>World Total</b>		261.0	279.9	268.1	149.4	161.7	163.3	350.2	340.2	308.8
<b>TY Imports</b>										
United States	(Jun-May)	3.3	4.4	3.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.8	1.2
Other		175.6	174.0	171.9	44.4	44.6	44.3	137.9	149.6	158.6
<b>World Total</b>		178.9	178.4	175.7	45.2	45.5	45.2	139.4	150.4	159.8
<b>TY Exports</b>										
United States	(Jun-May)	29.3	23.1	29.0	3.3	2.9	3.2	55.6	63.6	62.0
Other		153.0	159.5	149.4	44.8	45.3	45.1	86.1	87.4	101.2
<b>World Total</b>		182.3	182.6	178.4	48.1	48.2	48.3	141.7	151.0	163.2

Note: Consumption in this table has not been adjusted for differences in marketing year imports and exports and therefore differs from global totals shown elsewhere. Marketing years for U.S. grains are: Wheat (Jun-May), Rice (Aug-Jul), Corn (Sep-Aug). 'Marketing Year' column is germane for U.S. wheat only.

**World Rice Trade**  
**January/December Year, Thousand Metric Tons**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 Nov	2018/19 Dec
<b>TY Exports</b>						
Argentina	310	527	392	350	380	380
Brazil	895	641	594	1,050	850	850
Burma	1,735	1,300	3,350	2,800	3,000	3,000
Cambodia	1,150	1,050	1,150	1,250	1,300	1,300
China	262	368	1,173	1,700	1,900	1,900
European Union	251	270	369	350	350	350
Guyana	486	431	455	480	500	500
India	11,046	10,040	12,560	12,500	12,500	12,500
Pakistan	4,000	4,100	3,642	4,300	4,250	4,250
Paraguay	371	557	500	625	650	650
Russia	163	198	175	140	160	160
South Africa	120	145	109	120	150	150
Thailand	9,779	9,867	11,615	10,700	11,000	10,300
Uruguay	718	996	1,051	900	800	800
Vietnam	6,606	5,088	6,488	6,700	7,000	7,000
Others	1,471	1,274	1,140	1,348	1,227	1,017
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,363</b>	<b>36,852</b>	<b>44,763</b>	<b>45,313</b>	<b>46,017</b>	<b>45,107</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>3,200</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>42,744</b>	<b>40,207</b>	<b>48,112</b>	<b>48,213</b>	<b>49,217</b>	<b>48,307</b>
<b>TY Imports</b>						
Bangladesh	598	35	2,348	1,400	600	600
Benin	400	450	525	550	650	650
Brazil	363	786	754	650	650	650
Burkina	350	420	500	550	600	600
Cameroon	500	500	600	650	700	700
China	5,150	4,600	5,900	4,800	5,000	5,000
Cote d'Ivoire	1,150	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,450
European Union	1,786	1,816	1,985	2,000	2,050	2,000
Ghana	580	700	650	700	680	680
Guinea	420	650	700	775	800	800
Indonesia	1,350	1,050	350	2,150	1,200	800
Iran	1,300	1,100	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,400
Iraq	1,000	930	1,060	1,150	1,300	1,300
Japan	688	685	679	685	685	685
Kenya	450	500	675	700	750	750
Malaysia	1,051	823	900	900	1,000	1,000
Mexico	719	731	910	850	880	880
Mozambique	575	625	710	725	750	750
Nepal	530	530	535	650	600	600
Nigeria	2,100	2,100	2,500	2,100	3,000	2,400
Philippines	2,000	800	1,200	1,900	1,800	1,800
Saudi Arabia	1,601	1,260	1,195	1,250	1,300	1,300
Senegal	990	980	1,100	1,150	1,250	1,250
South Africa	912	954	1,054	1,000	1,000	1,000
United Arab Emirates	580	670	750	825	900	900
Others	12,240	11,894	13,972	13,794	14,380	14,350
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>39,383</b>	<b>36,889</b>	<b>44,402</b>	<b>44,604</b>	<b>45,375</b>	<b>44,295</b>
<b>Unaccounted</b>	<b>2,604</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>2,754</b>	<b>2,967</b>	<b>3,112</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>900</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>42,744</b>	<b>40,207</b>	<b>48,112</b>	<b>48,213</b>	<b>49,217</b>	<b>48,307</b>

TY=Trade Year, see Endnotes. Note about dates: 2017/18 is calendar year 2018, 2016/17 is calendar year 2017, and so on.

**World Rice Production, Consumption, and Stocks**  
**Local Marketing Years, Thousand Metric Tons**

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19 Nov	2018/19 Dec
<b>Milled Production</b>						
Bangladesh	34,500	34,500	34,578	32,650	34,500	34,500
Brazil	8,465	7,210	8,383	8,208	8,160	8,160
Burma	12,600	12,160	12,650	13,200	13,120	13,120
Cambodia	4,925	4,931	5,256	5,399	5,500	5,500
China	146,726	148,499	147,766	148,873	143,582	143,582
India	105,482	104,408	109,698	112,910	111,000	111,000
Indonesia	35,560	36,200	36,858	37,000	37,300	37,300
Japan	8,079	7,876	7,929	7,787	7,700	7,700
Korea, South	4,241	4,327	4,197	3,972	3,875	3,868
Nepal	3,190	2,863	3,480	3,310	3,330	3,530
Nigeria	3,782	3,941	4,410	4,662	3,780	4,788
Pakistan	7,003	6,802	6,849	7,450	7,400	7,400
Philippines	11,914	11,008	11,686	12,235	12,150	12,150
Thailand	18,750	15,800	19,200	20,370	21,200	20,700
Vietnam	28,166	27,584	27,400	28,471	29,069	29,069
Others	41,672	41,977	43,363	42,910	42,101	41,841
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>475,055</b>	<b>470,086</b>	<b>483,703</b>	<b>489,407</b>	<b>483,767</b>	<b>484,208</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>7,106</b>	<b>6,133</b>	<b>7,117</b>	<b>5,659</b>	<b>6,931</b>	<b>6,931</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>482,161</b>	<b>476,219</b>	<b>490,820</b>	<b>495,066</b>	<b>490,698</b>	<b>491,139</b>
<b>Consumption and Residual</b>						
Bangladesh	35,100	35,100	35,000	35,200	35,200	35,200
Brazil	7,925	7,900	8,000	8,000	8,025	8,025
Burma	10,500	10,400	10,000	10,100	10,100	10,200
Cambodia	3,900	3,900	4,000	4,100	4,200	4,200
China	141,000	141,028	141,761	142,487	142,782	142,782
Egypt	4,000	3,900	4,300	4,200	4,100	4,100
India	98,244	93,568	95,776	98,660	100,000	100,000
Indonesia	38,300	37,850	37,800	38,000	38,300	38,100
Japan	8,830	8,806	8,730	8,655	8,600	8,600
Korea, South	4,197	4,212	4,651	4,883	4,673	4,673
Nepal	3,770	3,353	4,010	3,965	3,930	4,130
Nigeria	6,100	6,400	6,700	7,100	6,900	7,400
Philippines	13,000	12,900	12,900	13,250	13,500	13,500
Thailand	10,000	9,100	12,000	11,000	10,200	10,500
Vietnam	22,000	22,500	22,000	22,000	22,100	22,200
Others	61,526	62,283	65,944	66,984	68,967	68,882
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>470,498</b>	<b>465,230</b>	<b>479,536</b>	<b>478,538</b>	<b>484,163</b>	<b>485,337</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>4,284</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>4,230</b>	<b>4,279</b>	<b>4,223</b>	<b>4,223</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>474,782</b>	<b>468,810</b>	<b>483,766</b>	<b>482,817</b>	<b>488,386</b>	<b>489,560</b>
<b>Ending Stocks</b>						
Bangladesh	1,592	1,205	854	1,500	1,600	1,600
China	76,000	88,000	98,500	109,000	113,000	113,000
India	17,800	18,400	20,550	22,600	21,100	21,100
Indonesia	4,111	3,509	2,915	4,063	4,111	4,061
Japan	2,821	2,552	2,410	2,167	1,882	1,882
Philippines	2,409	2,117	2,003	2,288	2,738	2,738
Thailand	11,270	8,403	4,238	3,158	3,238	3,308
Others	17,408	16,711	16,494	15,966	13,869	14,162
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>133,411</b>	<b>140,897</b>	<b>147,964</b>	<b>160,742</b>	<b>161,538</b>	<b>161,851</b>
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,552</b>	<b>1,475</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>1,403</b>
<b>World Total</b>	<b>134,963</b>	<b>142,372</b>	<b>149,426</b>	<b>161,675</b>	<b>163,020</b>	<b>163,254</b>

Note: All data are reported on a milled basis.

## Regional Rice Imports, Production, Consumption, and Stocks

Thousand Metric Tons

	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	Nov 2018/19	Dec 2018/19
<b>TY Imports</b>						
North America	1,838	1,854	2,061	2,075	2,135	2,160
Caribbean	1,154	1,109	1,153	1,180	1,265	1,215
South America	1,686	2,015	1,888	1,899	1,830	1,830
Other Europe	128	138	124	130	130	130
Former Soviet Union - 12	572	452	539	560	605	585
Middle East	6,464	5,683	6,390	6,485	6,935	6,935
North Africa	396	483	459	515	850	850
Sub-Saharan Africa	11,313	12,179	14,619	14,480	15,880	15,280
East Asia	6,686	6,097	7,518	6,450	6,640	6,640
South Asia	1,693	945	4,007	2,775	1,900	1,900
Southeast Asia	5,677	3,933	3,676	6,105	5,160	4,760
European Union	1,786	1,816	1,985	2,000	2,050	2,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,140</b>	<b>37,656</b>	<b>45,189</b>	<b>45,459</b>	<b>46,250</b>	<b>45,195</b>
<b>Production</b>						
North America	7,285	6,289	7,292	5,842	7,109	7,109
Caribbean	979	865	974	921	1,019	969
South America	16,783	15,633	16,673	16,895	16,434	16,454
European Union - 28	1,954	2,050	2,087	2,000	1,964	1,994
Former Soviet Union - 12	1,180	1,257	1,259	1,225	1,197	1,237
Middle East	2,245	2,392	2,284	2,446	2,283	2,283
North Africa	4,553	4,044	4,837	4,340	2,842	2,842
Sub-Saharan Africa	15,246	16,114	17,594	17,515	17,418	18,426
East Asia	161,882	163,098	162,710	163,343	157,895	157,888
South Asia	153,259	152,213	156,964	158,893	159,186	159,386
Southeast Asia	115,591	111,409	116,821	120,496	122,210	121,710
<b>Total</b>	<b>482,161</b>	<b>476,219</b>	<b>490,820</b>	<b>495,066</b>	<b>490,698</b>	<b>491,139</b>
<b>Domestic Consumption</b>						
North America	5,517	4,807	5,499	5,561	5,535	5,535
Central America	1,196	1,275	1,296	1,300	1,342	1,342
Caribbean	2,029	1,975	2,064	1,951	2,218	2,118
South America	14,928	14,937	14,961	15,192	15,229	15,249
European Union - 28	3,400	3,550	3,600	3,700	3,750	3,750
Former Soviet Union - 12	1,503	1,498	1,551	1,595	1,619	1,619
Middle East	9,000	8,449	8,788	8,985	9,125	9,125
North Africa	4,407	4,279	4,724	4,680	4,592	4,592
Sub-Saharan Africa	27,017	28,066	30,859	31,910	32,844	33,354
East Asia	157,296	156,852	158,370	159,173	159,280	159,280
South Asia	143,183	138,767	141,637	144,575	146,005	146,205
Southeast Asia	102,642	101,770	103,895	103,676	103,681	103,981
<b>Total</b>	<b>472,676</b>	<b>466,780</b>	<b>477,802</b>	<b>482,863</b>	<b>485,800</b>	<b>486,715</b>
<b>Ending Stocks</b>						
North America	1,717	1,602	1,634	1,123	1,700	1,621
Central America	219	313	346	279	304	304
Caribbean	223	231	284	337	378	378
South America	2,211	1,640	1,760	1,851	1,616	1,591
European Union - 28	1,151	1,183	1,192	1,142	1,056	1,036
Middle East	1,742	1,214	1,133	1,024	1,057	1,057
North Africa	924	924	1,426	1,551	631	631
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,317	2,847	3,212	2,887	2,424	2,694
East Asia	80,483	92,626	103,034	112,775	116,057	116,050
South Asia	21,531	21,576	23,202	25,791	24,322	24,322
Southeast Asia	21,035	17,980	11,826	12,574	13,241	13,361
Oceania	223	77	208	177	97	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>134,963</b>	<b>142,372</b>	<b>149,426</b>	<b>161,675</b>	<b>163,020</b>	<b>163,254</b>

NOTES: Regional definitions appear on last page of this circular. Imports are reported on a trade year basis. All other data are reported using local marketing years.