
# *MAY 2003*

## *Volume VI - Issue No. 2*

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***FAO Rice Market Monitor***
Basic Foodstuffs Service
Commodities and Trade Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**Contact or enquiries**

Facsimile: ++(39-06) 570-54495
Telephone: ++(39-06) 570-54136
E-mail: Concepcion.Calpe@fao.org

Also available on the Internet at the following address:
http://www.fao.org/es/ESC/esce/escb/rice/monitore/ricemone.htm

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- With the 2002 paddy season virtually concluded, this issue of the FAO Rice Market Monitor reviews the major developments that have influenced the international rice market during the year.

- On the supply side, adverse weather conditions was a dominant factor which curbed production in most continents, but especially in Asia, large parts of Africa and Oceania. In particular, irregular and scarce monsoon rains and weak post-monsoon rains were responsible for poor crops in India, while the recurrence of an El Niño event depressed output in several countries, although its effects were generally milder than in 1997. At the same time, a number of governments, in particular in China, reduced their support to production in response to the depressed international market conditions that have prevailed since 1999. As a result, Chinese producers tended to move away from double to single rice crop cultivation, while shifting to more remunerative products. The coincidence of a contraction in the two major producers, namely China and India, made the fall in global paddy output particularly pronounced. If confirmed, the 2002 season would end with a decline of 3 percent from the previous year, to 579 million tonnes.

- Probably the most outstanding feature of the rice economy this year was the strong expansion of international **trade**, which reached a record of 28.1 million tonnes. Much of this growth was facilitated by the drawdown of large supplies from stocks by India, which released them on the world market at highly competitive prices, resorting to the WTO exemptions for developing countries on the use of subsidies on storage, transportation and processing. Such policies allowed the country to bolster India's shipments by 240 percent to an all time high of 6.6 million tonnes, but displaced some exports from Thailand and Vietnam, which recorded a contraction in overall sales. Other exporters facing supply constraints also underwent a decline, in particular Australia, but also Argentina and Uruguay, while Egypt lost some ground following a withdrawal of export subsidies. On the other hand, exports by China, Myanmar and the United States rose.

- Although China was foreseen to provide a major boost to world **import** demand upon joining the WTO and opening import quotas in 2002, such expectations did not materialize. Instead, much of the increase in global imports was on account of several of the major importers, including Indonesia, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Philippines. Rice flows into Africa also rose strongly, reflecting growing domestic demand in Nigeria, Ghana, Senegal and South Africa, while civil conflict depressed deliveries to Côte d'Ivoire.

- For the third consecutive season, there was a decline in world ending rice inventories. Overall, FAO estimates that the volume of stocks carried over at the close of the marketing years ending in 2003 fell to 122 million tonnes, 28 million tonnes below their opening levels. The bulk of the contraction was in China, where supplies had to be released from inventories to meet consumption requirements, in the light of the continuing slide in production. A draw down from inventories was also estimated for a number of exporting countries, including India, Myanmar, Thailand and the United States. Closing stocks also tended to be reduced in importing countries, with the main exception of Indonesia,.

- International rice prices continued to slide in 2002, according to the FAO Total Price Index (1998-00=100). However, this fall was rather modest, if compared with the losses witnessed in 2001 and in 2000, possibly indicating that prices have bottomed out and might revert to a positive trend during 2003. World rice prices in 2002 also held remarkably well taking into consideration the large extra supplies that were put on the international market by India, a reflection of a relatively firm import demand.

# RICE SITUATION UPDATE AS OF 20 MAY 2003

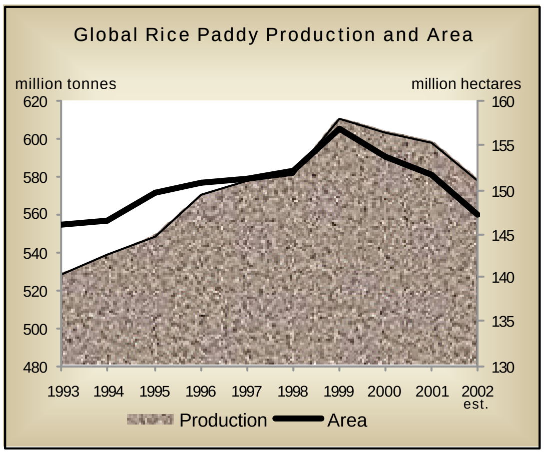
## 2002 FROM A RICE PERSPECTIVE

This May 2003 issue of the FAO Rice Market Monitor reviews the major developments that have dominated the world rice economy in 2002.

## PRODUCTION

Although a number countries in the northern hemisphere are still in the process of harvesting their second or third paddy crops, the 2002 paddy season is practically over and latest estimates put world production at 579 million tonnes, from an area of 147 million hectares, and average yields of 3.9 tonnes per hectare.

If the latest figures are confirmed, world paddy output would have fallen by 3 percent from the 2001 season to what would be the lowest level since 1997. The setback reflects to a large extent adverse weather conditions that affected a large number of countries in Asia, but also in large parts of Africa and in Oceania. The global contraction was particularly accentuated because of the coincidence of a shortfall in China (mainland) and India, the two largest producing countries.




### *I.1 ASIA*

Among Asian countries, **China** experienced a 3 million tonnes fall, despite improved growing conditions. The dip was mainly prompted by the policies implemented since 2000, ahead of the country's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), which triggered a cultivation shift out of rice, especially in the Southern provinces of Guangdong and Hunan. **India's** 17 percent production slide, on the other hand, was mainly a reflection of an abnormal monsoon season that saw 15 provinces adversely affected by drought. Among the other leading producers, the situation was mixed. Drought and floods depressed production in **Cambodia,** with output falling by 19 percent to the lowest since 1998. Unfavourable weather also affected the main crop in the North-eastern region of **Thailand**, contributing to a 2 percent contraction in the country's output. In **Nepal**, heavy monsoon rains in the North-eastern district also depressed production. Unfavourable growing conditions in the **Republic of Korea**, from cool temperatures at the early stage of crop development to typhoon Rusa that caused flooding, resulted in an 11 percent drop in output. On the other hand, policy measures aimed at cutting surpluses lay behind a two percent drop in **Japan**.

Nonetheless, there were several instances of positive performance in the region. For example, high domestic prices in **Bangladesh** stimulated output to a record level. In **Myanmar**, output rose by 4 percent, notwithstanding adverse weather conditions, ranging from drought to excessive rains and flooding. Although **Indonesia** failed to reach an ambitious growth target because of adverse weather conditions and rising production costs, it eventually managed to gather 1 million tonnes or 2 percent more than the previous season. In **Pakistan,** favourable monsoon rains brought relief to the drought that gripped the country since 2000, allowing a partial recovery of 9 percent. Likewise, the return to a more normal rainfall pattern helped raise production by 36 percent in the **Islamic Republic of Iran**. Despite original fears of a recurring El Niño, the **Philippines** also achieved a moderate increase, as the weather anomaly was milder than anticipated. In addition, strong government support in promoting the planting of high yielding rice varieties helped lift yields and output. In **Sri Lanka**, the pacification of the country facilitated the achievement of a 6 percent expansion. Production in **Vietnam** also rose by about 7 percent, despite poor growing conditions that affected the Summer crop, as good rainfall boosted the winter/spring and the 10th month crops.

### *I.2 AFRICA*

Unlike for Asia, aggregate paddy production in Africa expanded by 4 percent in 2002. However, the bulk of the increase was concentrated in **Egypt**, where high returns in 2001 stimulated an expansion in plantings, which together with excellent growing conditions boosted output by 16 percent. Official estimates from governments also pointed to some expansion in rice production in **Benin, Chad, Malawi** and **Rwanda** and to a decline in the **Democratic Republic of Congo,** following a late start of the rainy season and persistent civil conflict, in **Morocco,** due to a sharp contraction in plantings and in **Senegal**, where the crop was seriously impaired by drought. Official figures set paddy production in **Madagascar** and **Mozambique** close to the 2001 outcome. On the other hand, FAO estimates showed a decline in the **Cote d'Ivoire**, reflecting the civil strife which disrupted the sector during much of 2002 and the associated departure of migrant labour that plays an important role in rice production activities. By contrast, some expansion has been foreseen for **Guinea** and **Nigeria**, reflecting strong domestic demand as well as the incipient diffusion of improved, Nerica rice varieties.

### *I.3 LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN*

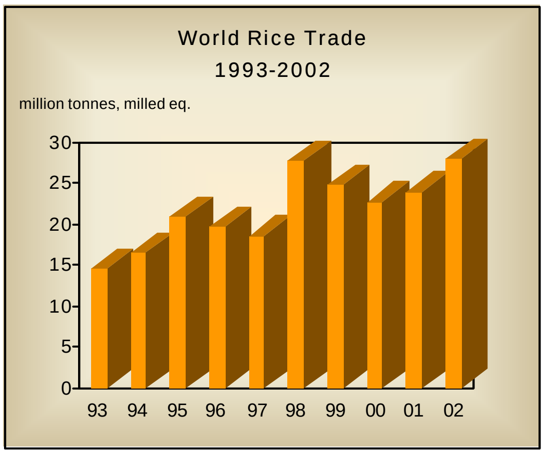
Paddy production in Latin America and the Caribbean stagnated in 2002. The sector shrank in Central America, mainly on account of a drop in **Mexico** and **Costa Rica**, where rising input costs depressed plantings, while government support continued to boost production in the **Dominican Republic** and **Panama**. Official estimates also put production in **Cuba** 9 percent higher than last year, reflecting gains by private farms and cooperatives that compensated for a decline in output by state farms, which account for about one quarter of production. There was a retrenchment from paddy production also in the southern part of the continent. In particular, output dropped in **Argentina** and in **Uruguay**, owing to the uncertainty resulting from the financial crisis facing those countries. **Bolivia** also cut plantings and production in reaction to low prices and to an el-Niño related drought. On the other hand, better yields following the adoption of new varieties stimulated a 2 percent growth in **Brazil** despite adverse weather at the onset of the season which depressed planting. Some gain was also recorded by **Colombia, Ecuador** and **Peru.**

### *1.4 OTHER COUNTRIES*

In the rest of the world, production in the **United States** fell somewhat from the record achieved in 2001, as a result of a cut in the area planted with long rice varieties. Some decline was also experienced by the **Russian Federation**, where strong import competition depressed prices, resulting in a reduced area. By contrast, production was slightly up in the **European Union** (EU), supported by generally favourable growing conditions. Most of the increase in output was concentrated in Greece and Italy, while there was a contraction in France, Portugal and especially Spain. In Oceania, **Australia** reaped a crop of almost 1.3 million tonnes, far smaller than the record 1.8 million tonnes gathered in 2001, reflecting reduced water availability for irrigation, which constrained plantings, as well as lower yields. Among other producers, **Kazakhstan** maintained production around the same level as in the previous year, while a strong recovery was witnessed in **Uzbekistan**, following improved water availability.

## II. INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN RICE[1]

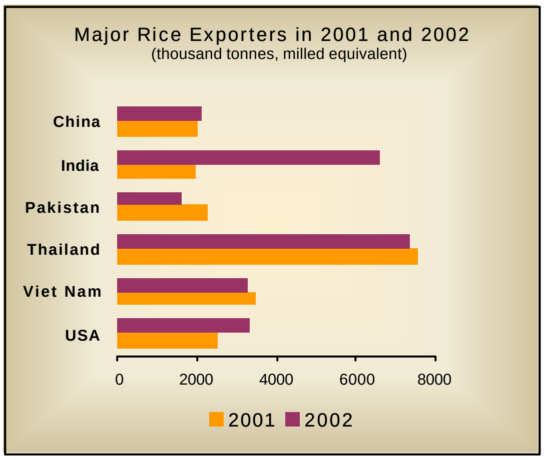
Last year was exceptional for rice trade, which soared to an historical high of 28.1 million tonnes, well above the previous record of 27.5 million tonnes achieved in 1998, and 4 million tonnes more than in 2001. Despite the increase, trade in rice still accounts for a relatively small share of production, of about 7 percent.




[1] Trade in a given year is strongly influenced in Southern Hemisphere countries by the size of their crops harvested in that same year, while in the Northern Hemisphere it is mainly determined by the size of the crops gathered in the previous year.

### *II.1* Exports

Much of the growth in 2002 was fuelled by the release by **India** of large supplies onto the international market. Indeed, subsidized sales by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) of rice destined for exports put the country in a highly competitive position, as prices were well below those offered elsewhere. To do this, the country allegedly resorted to the WTO exemptions for developing countries on the use of storage, transportation and processing subsidies. As a result, the country managed to export some 6.6 million tonnes, an increase of 240 percent from the previous year, hereby placing itself as the second largest world exporter. **Thailand** remained the leading world rice supplier, with shipments at 7.3 million tonnes. However, large government procurement purchases to sustain domestic prices meant that the country lost some of its competitive edge, which triggered a 3 percent contraction in the volume of exports compared with 2001. Reduced availabilities from the disappointing 2001 season in **Vietnam** resulted in relatively firm domestic prices, which also constrained the country's ability to export. As a result, in the face of strong competition from India, shipments from Vietnam dropped by 7 percent to the lowest level since 1996. Similarly, the 2001 crop shortfall in **Pakistan** had a depressing effect on sales in 2002, with these falling by 29 percent. Food aid shipments, on the other hand, boosted exports from **Japan** and the **Republic of Korea**. Against earlier expectations, **Mainland China** managed to increase its exports by 7 percent to 2.0 million tonnes, as domestic prices remained low notwithstanding the sharp contraction in output experienced since 2000. A strong increase was also registered in **Myanmar**.




Outside of the Asian region, **Egypt**'s export performance was far less buoyant than in 2001, when the Government granted some subsidies to exporters, which contributed to record sales of 700 000 tonnes. The discontinuation of such subsidies in 2002 combined with reduced supplies from a smaller 2001 harvest had the effect to bring shipments down to a more normal level of 400 000 tonnes in 2002. Poor crops in 2002 depressed sales by **Argentina** and **Uruguay** and led to a 50 percent contraction in **Australia's**. By contrast, low sale prices boosted exports by the **United States** by 30 percent to 3.3 million tonnes, the best outcome ever. Of these, about 400 000 tonnes, were shipped as food aid, some 200 000 tonnes more than in 2001. Shipments from **Guyana**, which are mainly destined to the European Union, also rose, following a good harvest.

### *II.2* Imports

Much of the expansion in global rice imports was a reflection of larger deliveries to Asian countries, although there was also a sizeable increase in flows to Africa. **Indonesia** more than doubled its purchases to 3.5 million tonnes, confirming its position as the leading rice buyer. The rise reflected strong domestic demand and competitive import prices. Larger imports were also made by **Bangladesh**, following a rather disappointing 2001 season output and the very attractive prices of rice in neighbouring India, which had eventually prompted the Government to introduce some restrictions on imports from this country. Likewise, the **Islamic Republic of Iran** stepped up its purchases in the face of the 2001 production shortfall. Shipments to **the Philippines** also rose, mainly in anticipation of possible shortages arising from the recurrence of an El Niño event. The opening of a preferential access quota by the **Chinese Republic of Taiwan**, following its accession to WTO, also boosted deliveries there. By contrast, imports into **mainland China** fell, challenging predictions of the country turning into a major importer once a WTO member. While some have attributed the lack of response by the private sector to the opening of low tariff quotas in 2002 to administrative constraints, this reaction seems consistent with the relatively low domestic prices which have continued to prevail, which did not make imports attractive.

Aggregate rice imports by African countries, based principally on FAO estimates, surpassed the 8 million tonnes threshold in 2002 for the first time. Currently reckoned at 8.4 million tonnes, they increased by 8 percent over the previous year, driven mainly by rises in **Cameroon**, **Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria** and **South Africa**, where consumers are increasingly turning to rice as a basic staple food. On the other hand, shipments to the **Cote d'Ivoire** dropped in the face of internal conflict that hindered the passage of goods from ports to inland areas.

Imports into **Latin America and the Caribbean** rose by a modest 2 percent to 2.7 million tonnes. The growth was fuelled by rising purchases by countries in Central America and the Caribbean, especially **Costa Rica, Cuba and Mexico**. By contrast, imports by countries in the southern part of the continent tended to fall, reflecting low purchases by **Brazil** and **Colombia**, following a rise in production, but also in **Peru,** where a price band import mechanism was introduced in mid 2001, resulting in much higher applied duties. Among the other major importers, **the United States** maintained its purchases at little more than 400 000 tonnes, more than half in the form of long grain milled rice, while those by the **EU** dropped by 5 percent.

## III. STOCKS

Aggregate stocks at the close of the marketing seasons ending in 2003 are estimated to have fallen by some 28 million tonnes, to 122 million tonnes. Despite the decline, they continued to account for a relatively high share of global consumption, at 32 percent, although substantially lower than the 41 percent prevailing in 2000.

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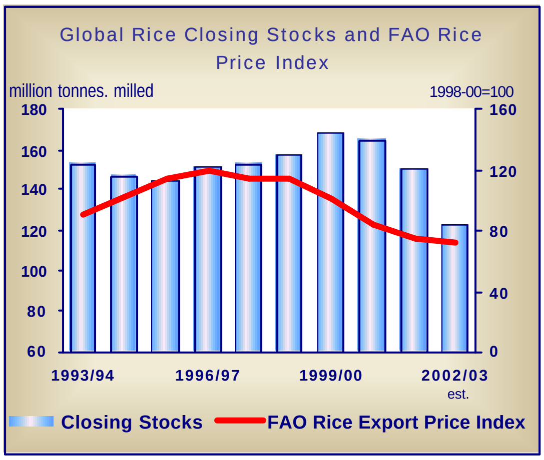



The bulk of the contraction was in Asia and in particular in mainland **China**, where the drop in production rendered a drawdown from rice inventories necessary to bridge the gap with consumption for the second year in a row. The estimate of the reduction there was of the order of 15 million tonnes, which succeeded to a 14 million tonne cut in the preceding season. Unlike then, however, other countries, drew from their stock pile to meet their requirements over the 2002 season. This was especially the case of **India**, where the cut in inventories is estimated to have reached some 12 million tonnes, as a consequence of the production shortfall and the surge in exports. While stock changes in the rest of the world were reckoned to be much smaller in magnitude, most of them were negative, including in major exporting countries such as **Myanmar**, **Pakistan**, **Thailand**, the **United States**. **Vietnam** was an exception, as it is estimated to have ended the season with an increase of about 400 000 tonnes, a reflection of its modest export performance in 2002. Among importers, **Indonesia** is estimated to have rebuilt its inventories somewhat, owing to the surge in imports, while **Brazil, Cote d'Ivoire** and **Nigeria** were assessed to have reduced them below their opening levels.

# IV. INTERNATIONAL PRICES

International rice prices have continued to slide in 2002, with the FAO Total Price Index (1998-00=100) averaging 72 over the year, down from 74 in 2001. However, this 2 points fall was rather modest, if compared with the loss of 10 points in 2001 and of 17 points in 2000, possibly indicating that prices have bottomed out and might revert to a positive trend during 2003, as already witnessed during the first four months. World rice prices in 2002 also held remarkably well, taking into consideration the large extra supplies that were put on the international market by India.

| FAO Rice Price Indices | | All | Indica | | Japonica | Aromatic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | High | Low | | |
| | | 1998-2000 = 100 | | | | |
| **1998** | | **115** | **117** | **115** | **113** | **113** |
| **1999** | | **101** | **99** | **101** | **105** | **98** |
| **2000** | | **84** | **84** | **83** | **83** | **89** |
| **2001** | | **74** | **74** | **74** | **76** | **69** |
| **2002** | | **72** | **73** | **75** | **67** | **74** |
| **2002** | April | 69 | 71 | 73 | 64 | 69 |
| | May | 72 | 73 | 75 | 67 | 71 |
| | June | 72 | 74 | 77 | 64 | 75 |
| | July | 73 | 74 | 77 | 68 | 78 |
| | August | 73 | 73 | 75 | 67 | 80 |
| | September | 73 | 74 | 76 | 67 | 83 |
| | October | 74 | 74 | 77 | 69 | 80 |
| | November | 73 | 73 | 77 | 68 | 76 |
| | December | 72 | 72 | 75 | 67 | 75 |
| **2003** | January | 73 | 72 | 75 | 67 | 83 |
| | February | 72 | 72 | 75 | 66 | 85 |
| | March | 73 | 73 | 75 | 66 | 91 |
| | April | 77 | 76 | 77 | 73 | 90 |
| **2002** | Jan.-Apr. | 70 | 72 | 73 | 68 | 68 |
| **2003** | Jan.-Apr. | 74 | 73 | 76 | 68 | 87 |

***Source** : FAO*

*N.B. - The FAO Rice Price Index is based on 16 rice export quotations. "Quality" is defined by the percentage of broken kernels, with high (low) quality referring to rice with less (equal to or more) than 20 percent brokens. The Sub-Index for Aromatic Rice follows movements in prices of Basmati and Fragrant rice.*

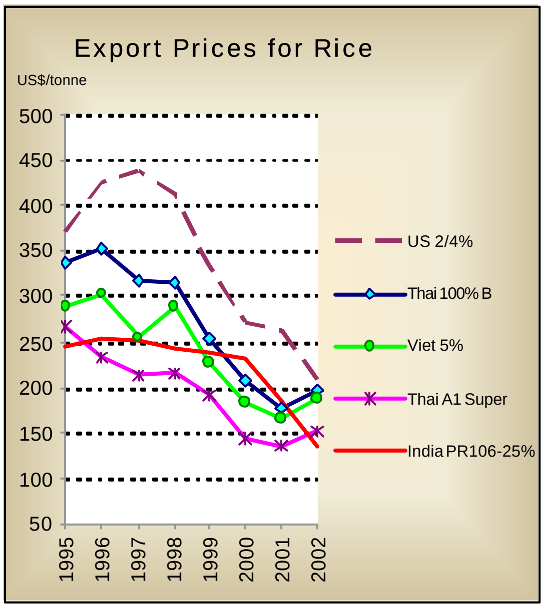
## EXPORT PRICES FOR RICE

| | Thai 100% B 1/ | U.S. 2/4% Long grain | Viet 5% | Thai 25% | India 25% | Viet 25% | Pak 25% | Thai A1 Super 2/ | U.S. 2/4% Medium Grain 3/ | Pak Basmati 4/ | Thai Fragrant 100% |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *US $/tonne, f.o.b.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| **1998** | **315** | **413** | **288** | **258** | **243** | **255** | **241** | **215** | **412** | **492** | **460** |
| **1999** | **253** | **333** | **228** | **215** | **237** | **204** | **206** | **192** | **405** | **486** | **397** |
| **2000** | **207** | **271** | **183** | **172** | **232** | **159** | **163** | **143** | **289** | **418** | **428** |
| **2001** | **177** | **264** | **166** | **153** | **185** | **148** | **148** | **135** | **256** | **332** | **275** |
| **2002** | **197** | **207** | **187** | **171** | **135** | **168** | **159** | **151** | **219** | **366** | **306** |
| **2002** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 197 | 199 | 184 | 167 | 129 | 166 | 152 | 149 | 206 | 358 | 271 |
| May | 204 | 201 | 191 | 174 | 132 | 173 | 163 | 149 | 206 | 362 | 285 |
| June | 210 | 202 | 191 | 178 | 133 | 168 | 175 | 152 | 208 | 371 | 326 |
| July | 204 | 203 | 191 | 177 | 135 | 166 | 174 | 154 | 231 | 377 | 362 |
| August | 195 | 210 | 191 | 170 | 137 | 168 | 166 | 149 | 231 | 390 | 344 |
| September | 191 | 215 | 191 | 170 | 138 | 171 | 160 | 152 | 213 | 396 | 353 |
| October | 193 | 215 | 186 | 174 | 138 | 170 | 165 | 161 | 231 | 397 | 325 |
| November | 190 | 215 | 188 | 171 | 143 | 172 | 156 | 157 | 221 | 348 | 313 |
| December | 193 | 215 | 181 | 172 | 150 | 164 | 153 | 151 | 209 | 341 | 308 |
| **2003** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 203 | 204 | 172 | 177 | 150 | 161 | 156 | 151 | 213 | 369 | 337 |
| February | 201 | 200 | 171 | 176 | 150 | 161 | 160 | 149 | 197 | 369 | 355 |
| March | 198 | 212 | 173 | 172 | 150 | 162 | 162 | 144 | 204 | 369 | 438 |
| April | 198 | 251 | 175 | 171 | 155 | 163 | 175 | 140 | 249 | 336 | 442 |
| **2002** Jan.-Apr. | 197 | 203 | 184 | 168 | 130 | 167 | 150 | 148 | 218 | 353 | 265 |
| **2003** Jan.-Apr. | 200 | 217 | 173 | 174 | 151 | 162 | 163 | 146 | 216 | 361 | 393 |

**Sources**: Jackson Son & Co. (London) Ltd. and other public sources.

1/ White rice, 100% second grade, f.o.b. Bangkok. 2/ White brokens rice. 3/ F.A.S. basis. 4/ Basmati ordinary, f.o.b. Karachi.

The sub-index of High Quality Indica rice lost only 1 point from the 2001 level. However, there were large divergences in the movements of the different prices that compose that index. On the one hand, Thailand prices strengthened compared with 2001, a reflection of the active support policy conducted by the Government through large procurement purchases. Supply constraints also bolstered prices of rice from Pakistan and Vietnam. In sharp contrast, prices of rice exported by the United States weakened considerably from the previous year levels.




The sub-index of Low Quality Indica rice strengthened by one point one average in 2002 from the previous year, again because of a firming of prices in Pakistan, Thailand and Vietnam, which offset a decline in prices of Indian rice.

Finally, the index of prices of Aromatic rice staged a partial recovery from the depressed 2001 levels, sustained by increases in Thailand's fragrant rice and Pakistan Basmati rice. On the other hand, India's Basmati rice prices tended to weaken.

## WORLD PADDY PRODUCTION

| | 2000 | 2001 (estimated) | 2002 (forecast) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *million tonnes* | |
| **WORLD** | **603.3** | **598.6** | **578.7** |
| Developing countries | 578.0 | 572.2 | 553.0 |
| Developed countries | 25.3 | 26.4 | 25.7 |
| **ASIA** | **549.6** | **544.4** | **524.4** |
| Bangladesh | 37.6 | 36.4 | 39.5 |
| Cambodia | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.7 |
| China 1/ | 189.8 | 179.3 | 176.5 |
| India | 131.5 | 139.6 | 115.4 |
| Indonesia | 51.9 | 50.5 | 51.4 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Japan | 11.9 | 11.3 | 11.1 |
| Korea Rep. of | 7.2 | 7.5 | 6.7 |
| Myanmar | 21.3 | 21.9 | 22.8 |
| Pakistan | 7.2 | 5.8 | 6.3 |
| Philippines | 12.5 | 13.1 | 13.2 |
| Sri Lanka | 2.9 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Thailand | 25.8 | 26.5 | 25.9 |
| Viet Nam | 32.5 | 32.0 | 34.1 |
| **AFRICA** | **17.4** | **17.3** | **17.9** |
| **North Africa** | **6.0** | **5.3** | **6.1** |
| Egypt | 6.0 | 5.2 | 6.0 |
| **Sub-Saharan Africa** | **11.4** | **12.0** | **11.9** |
| Western Africa | 7.2 | 7.6 | 7.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Guinea | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Mali | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Nigeria | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 |
| Central Africa | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Eastern Africa | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Tanzania | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Southern Africa | 2.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Madagascar | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 |
| Mozambique | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **CENTRAL AMERICA** | **2.5** | **2.3** | **2.3** |
| Mexico | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | **20.8** | **19.9** | **19.8** |
| Argentina | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 |
| Brazil | 11.4 | 10.4 | 10.6 |
| Colombia | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | **8.7** | **9.8** | **9.6** |
| United States | 8.7 | 9.8 | 9.6 |
| **EUROPE** | **3.2** | **3.2** | **3.2** |
| EC 2/ | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| **OCEANIA** | **1.1** | **1.8** | **1.3** |
| Australia | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.3 |

## WORLD IMPORTS OF RICE

| | 2001 | 2002 (estimated) | 2003 3/ (forecast) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *million tonnes, milled* | |
| **WORLD** | **24.1** | **28.1** | **27.1** |
| Developing countries | 20.2 | 24.1 | 23.2 |
| Developed countries | 3.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| **ASIA** | **10.7** | **14.2** | **13.3** |
| Bangladesh | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| China 1/ | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Indonesia | 1.5 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Iran, Islamic Rep. of | 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| Japan | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Malaysia | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 |
| Philippines | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Saudi Arabia | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Sri Lanka | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| **AFRICA** | **7.8** | **8.4** | **7.8** |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Nigeria | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Senegal | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| South Africa | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | **1.0** | **0.8** | **1.4** |
| Brazil | 0.7 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Peru | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| **NORTH & C. AMERICA** | **2.3** | **2.6** | **2.6** |
| Mexico | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| **EUROPE** | **1.6** | **1.7** | **1.6** |
| EC 2/ | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| **OCEANIA** | **0.4** | **0.4** | **0.4** |

## WORLD EXPORTS OF RICE

| | 2001 | 2002 (estimated) | 2003 3/ (forecast) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | *million tonnes, milled* | |
| **WORLD** | **24.1** | **28.1** | **27.1** |
| Developing countries | 20.2 | 23.9 | 22.5 |
| Developed countries | 4.0 | 4.2 | 4.6 |
| **ASIA** | **18.5** | **22.5** | **21.2** |
| China 1/ | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| India | 1.9 | 6.6 | 4.0 |
| Myanmar | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| Pakistan | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| Thailand | 7.5 | 7.3 | 7.5 |
| Viet Nam | 3.5 | 3.2 | 3.9 |
| **AFRICA** | **0.7** | **0.4** | **0.6** |
| Egypt | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 |
| **SOUTH AMERICA** | **1.5** | **1.2** | **1.2** |
| Argentina | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| Uruguay | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| **NORTH AMERICA** | **2.6** | **3.3** | **3.6** |
| United States | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| **EUROPE** | **0.2** | **0.3** | **0.3** |
| EC 2/ | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| **OCEANIA** | **0.6** | **0.4** | **0.2** |
| Australia | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 |

**FOOTNOTES:**
Totals computed from unrounded data.
1/ Including Taiwan Province.
2/ Fifteen member countries.
3/ Tentative.

## RICE : Estimated Supplies and Utilization in the Main Exporting Countries. (National Crop Years)

| | UNITED STATES (Aug./Jul.) | | | THAILAND 2/ (Nov./Oct.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 prelim. | 2002/2003 f'cast | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 prelim. | 2002/2003 f'cast |
| | *(......... thousand tonnes ...........)* | | | *(......... thousand tonnes ...........)* | | |
| Open. Stocks | 867 | 887 | 1219 | 1660 | 1800 | 2500 |
| Production 1/ | 5941 | 6737 | 6507 | 17109 | 17558 | 17170 |
| Imports | 339 | 413 | 401 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Tot. Supply | 7147 | 8037 | 8127 | 18769 | 19359 | 19671 |
| Domestic Use | 3671 | 3873 | 3834 | 9448 | 9532 | 9771 |
| Exports | 2589 | 2945 | 3609 | 7521 | 7327 | 7500 |
| Clos. Stocks | 887 | 1219 | 684 | 1800 | 2500 | 2400 |

| | CHINA 2/ 3/ (Oct./Sep.) | | | PAKISTAN 2/ (Nov./Oct.) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 prelim. | 2002/2003 f'cast | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 prelim. | 2002/2003 f'cast |
| | *(......... thousand tonnes ...........)* | | | *(......... thousand tonnes ...........)* | | |
| Open. Stocks | 113002 | 106490 | 92920 | 1080 | 970 | 550 |
| Production 1/ | 130109 | 122901 | 120981 | 4802 | 3882 | 4228 |
| Imports | 275 | 376 | 400 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tot. Supply | 243386 | 229767 | 214301 | 5882 | 4852 | 4778 |
| Domestic Use | 134892 | 134779 | 134001 | 2650 | 2699 | 2778 |
| Exports | 2004 | 2068 | 2100 | 2262 | 1603 | 1900 |
| Clos. Stocks | 106490 | 92920 | 78200 | 970 | 550 | 100 |

| | VIET NAM 2/ (Nov./Oct.) | | | TOTAL | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 prelim. | 2002/2003 f'cast | 2000/2001 | 2001/2002 prelim. | 2002/2003 f'cast |
| | *(......... thousand tonnes ...........)* | | | *(.......... million tonnes ............)* | | |
| Open. Stocks | 3100 | 4020 | 4500 | 119.7 | 114.2 | 101.7 |
| Production 1/ | 21698 | 21324 | 22720 | 179.7 | 172.4 | 171.6 |
| Imports | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Tot. Supply | 24800 | 25346 | 27222 | 300.0 | 287.4 | 274.1 |
| Domestic Use | 17311 | 17606 | 18422 | 168.0 | 168.5 | 168.8 |
| Exports | 3469 | 3240 | 3900 | 17.8 | 17.2 | 19.0 |
| Clos. Stocks | 4020 | 4500 | 4900 | 114.2 | 101.7 | 86.3 |

**Footnotes:**
Totals computed from unrounded data.
For the forecast year figures refer to export availabilities and import requirements.
1/ Milled basis.
2/ Rice trade data refers to the calendar year of the second year shown.
3/ Including Taiwan province.