

Rice

Rice trade is projected to grow 1.4 percent annually during 1995-2005, with growth strengthening beyond 2000 after contracting slightly between 1995 and 2000. Anticipated growth is faster than in the 1980's, but slower than in the 1970's and 1990's. World rice trade is projected at 18.6 million tons by calendar year 2001 and 21.1 million tons by 2006. Trade is expected to continue to consist predominantly of long-grain—or indica—varieties, despite anticipated gains in medium-grain (japonica) rice imports by Japan and South Korea under the UR-GATT agreement. Nominal prices are expected to rise throughout the projection period, while real prices continue to fall, although less rapidly than in the past. Global medium-grain prices are expected to rise relative to long-grain prices due to limited world exportable supplies of high-quality japonica rice and growing import demand.

Foreign production is forecast to rise gradually, growing about 1.3 percent per year. Growth in the 1990's is expected to slow relative to the 1970's and 1980's when irrigation expanded rapidly in Asia and Green Revolution technology was being widely adopted. Slower production growth stems primarily from a projected slowdown in yield increases. Global acreage growth is expected to remain negligible, as it has since 1975.

Foreign consumption also is projected to rise less than 1.2 percent per year, markedly slower than during the 1980's. Consumption in higher income Asian countries has been declining (and is expected to continue to decline)

as larger portions of the population earn middle class incomes and per capita consumption of rice declines in favor of other foods, such as wheat products and meat. Per capita rice use in other countries, including China and India, is projected to reach the stage where it flattens or declines during the coming decade, as consumers shift primarily from lower-quality to higher-quality rice varieties, and some begin to diversify their diets in response to rising incomes. These developments are expected to offset consumption gains in other regions, primarily the lower income rice-producing countries and high-income nonproducing countries, where per capita rice consumption is still rising.

The U.S. share of the world rice export market between 1990 and 1995 varied from 14 to 18 percent. It is projected to average just above 12 percent during 1996-99 and then decline gradually to a little less than 10 percent by 2005 and 2006. Minimal U.S. production gains, strong domestic use, and high export prices relative to international competitors are expected to limit the volume of U.S. rice exports. Total U.S. exports are projected at 2 million tons in 2005, with total imports at 0.6 million tons, leaving net U.S. exports of 1.4 million tons.

As a major exporter of medium-grain rice, the United States will benefit significantly from the UR-GATT agreement. But, despite significant market access gains in East Asian medium-grain markets under the UR-GATT agreement, total U.S. rice exports are not projected to expand in the baseline. The extent of U.S. gains in the international medium-grain market depends on U.S.

Figure 7

Rice: Historical and projected world area and yield

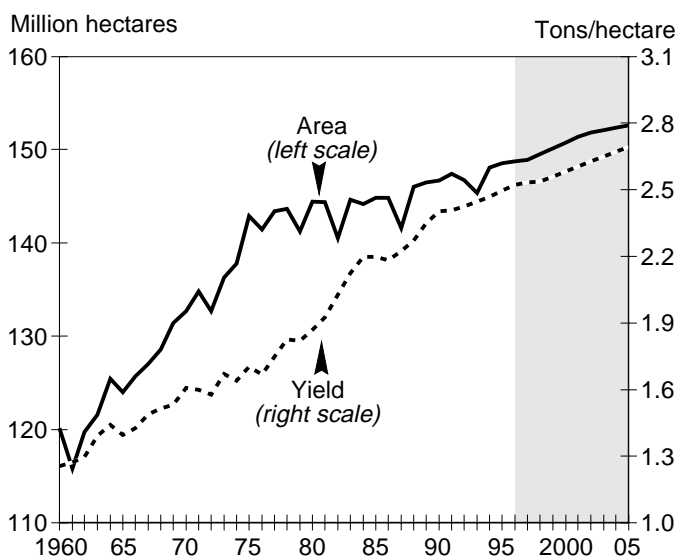


Figure 8

Rice: Historical and projected world supply and use

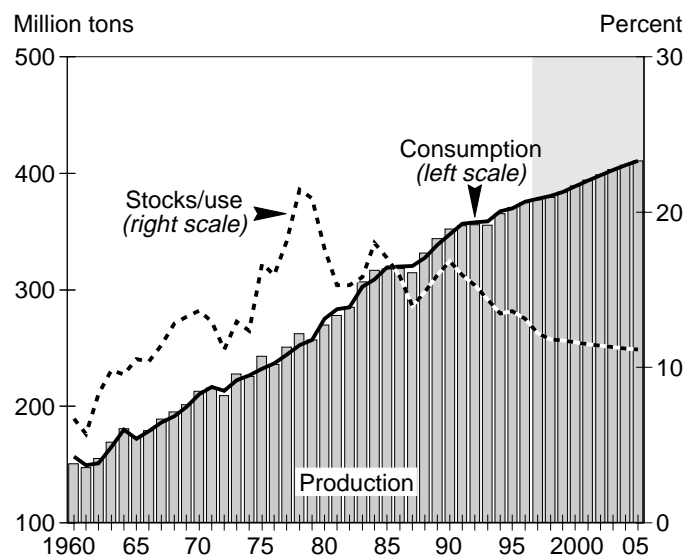
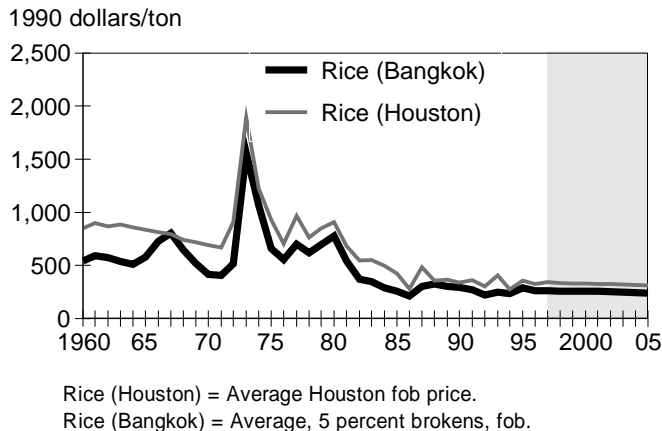


Figure 9

Rice: Historical and projected real prices

capacity to expand production and exports on a sustainable basis. California, the most efficient U.S. producer of japonica rice, faces environmental and resource—especially water—restrictions on expanding acreage and yields. The outlook for a widening long-grain export price premium implies that the United States will lose some of its long-grain exports in the more “price-sensitive” markets. Further, under fixed budget levels, higher domestic prices imply lower program-assisted exports.

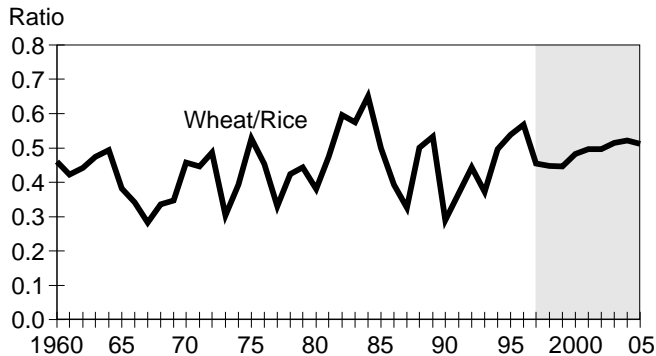
Historically, rice trade and prices have exhibited greater volatility than those of other grains. This volatility stems from the dependence of many large producers and traders, including Burma, India, Thailand, and Vietnam, on rainfall during the Asian monsoon season, and from the fact that only a small share (less than 5 percent) of world rice production is traded each year. These factors will continue to affect the world rice market during 1995-2005, with the potential to create dramatic annual swings in trade and prices that could deviate significantly from the trends projected in this baseline.

Highlights for Major Importers

Rice import growth will be fueled by the needs of China, Indonesia, the Middle East, and Central America and the Caribbean. Indonesia is expected to be a steady net rice importer, but its imports are projected to decrease over time as consumption growth slows and yields continue to rise. China is also projected to be a net importer of rice. Developing countries, particularly in Asia, will continue to account for the bulk of the gains in import demand.

Indonesia. Rice imports by Indonesia are expected to slip after 1997 until 2000, then roughly flatten through 2005, as rice area and yields continue to expand and the

Figure 10

Rice: Historical and projected price ratios

country again—as in the 1980’s—moves toward achieving more stable domestic rice supplies. But, area growth will eventually slow, reflecting the increasingly higher costs of expanding irrigated riceland on islands off the producing island of Java. Consumption is projected to exceed production and grow at a slightly faster pace than output, nudging the production shortfall up slowly again in 2005. Imports in 2002 are projected to have gradually slipped from calendar year 1997’s 1.5 million tons to below 500,000 tons, and remain between 450,000 and 550,000 through calendar year 2005.

Indonesian rice trade has historically been volatile, ranging from the world’s leading importer during the 1970’s, to near-self-sufficiency in the mid- and late 1980’s, and back to a major importer in recent years. Significant imports are projected to continue, but the outlook is heavily dependent on government trade and production policies, and the progress of developing irrigated rice areas off Java.

China. China is projected to continue to be an annual net rice importer with net imports of 1-1.2 million tons through 2005. Rice area is forecast to continue to fall, as demand growth slows, prices for competing crops rise, and other uses absorb more agricultural land. Southern China’s lower-quality indica rice will likely account for much of the area decline because imports from Vietnam and Thailand are an attractive source of rice in this region. At the same time, demand will likely strengthen for higher-quality japonica rice produced in northern China, even as rice land in this region is also pressured by competing uses. Demand for japonica is expected to be driven by increased quality consciousness among higher income consumers in China and the lucrative Japanese and Korean export markets.

China's future rice trade will be affected by policy and technology factors. The extent to which China becomes a net importer of low-cost Southeast Asian rice depends on whether future policies are guided by the goals self-sufficiency or comparative advantage. Further, because of China's size and the fact that its rice trade is a very small portion of its production or consumption, small adjustments in supply or demand projections can yield globally significant changes in trade.

Philippines and Malaysia. Other Asian countries are projected to account for the bulk of the gains in developing-country rice imports during the next decade. A severe 1995 food shortage and skyrocketing prices in the Philippines led to the formulation of new policies to stabilize food prices and reduce supply fluctuations. At 5 percent of domestic rice consumption, imports will be allowed to rise as long as they do not adversely affect domestic producers. Philippine's imports are projected to triple between calendar years 1997 and 2005, matching the 900,000 tons imported in 1996. Malaysia's rice imports are projected to rise marginally from 1998 to 2005, as continued small declines in rice area are more than offset by rising yields resulting from the adoption of more efficient production systems and higher yielding varieties. Potential import gains are likely to be limited as diet diversification leads to declining per capita rice use.

Japan and South Korea. Under the terms of the UR-GATT agreement, minimum access in the high-valued japonica markets of Japan and South Korea will grow from an initial 565,000 tons in calendar year 1996 to just over 1 million tons by 2005, straining the world's japonica supplies. Judging from Japan's experience in 1994—when the country imported 2 million tons for emergency use—there is very limited consumer acceptance of long-grain rice varieties as a substitute for food use in these countries, so most of these imports will come from the major japonica exporters—the United States, Australia, and China.

Middle East. Already large, Middle Eastern import demand is projected to grow steadily, driven by strong per capita income growth, rising populations, and stable or rising per capita rice consumption. Future income growth in most Middle Eastern countries is expected to be faster than during the 1980's and early 1990's. Imports are projected to rise about 1 million tons over the period from 3.3 million in 1997 to 4.3 million tons by calendar year 2005.

Central America and the Caribbean. Central American and Caribbean consumption growth is expected to outpace the region's slipping production, resulting in modest annual import gains through 2005. Imports are projected to rise from 0.9 million tons in 1997 to 1.3 million tons in calendar 2005.

Brazil. Brazil's imports are projected to rise moderately, reaching almost 1.5 million tons by 2005. Growth in domestic production is expected to offset some of the gains in consumption driven by population growth and an improving economy. But because of the high costs of producing rice in Brazil with MERCOSUR in effect—making it more efficient to import rice from Argentina and Uruguay than to produce it in Brazil—Brazil's imports are projected to increase each year.

Sub-Saharan African and Other Former Soviet Union. Relatively high prices are expected to dampen growth of commercial rice sales to developing countries with limited resources, preventing conversion of all of their potential demand growth into actual imports. Limited import growth by Sub-Saharan African countries, as well as the central Asian republics of the FSU, stem largely from limited financing available for commercial imports. Growth in consumption and imports in these and other low-income countries often depends on availability of credit or food aid, particularly from the United States. Given the outlook for U.S. rice to command an increasing price premium in the world market, U.S. market share in these regions' rice trade could decline further if the availability of U.S. credit and food aid is less than assumed.

Canada and Europe. Total import demand for rice in Canada, the EU, Other Western Europe, and Eastern Europe is projected to expand from a low of about 850,000 in 1998 to almost 1.1 million tons by 2005; a slow, but steady, annual rate of growth.

Highlights for Major Exporters

Exports from many of the major rice producers are projected to increase as demand for rice rises and nominal prices strengthen. Thailand is projected to remain the world's largest exporter, but with export growth—projected around 2 percent a year—slower than in the 1980's. India is expected to eventually recover from its recent drop in exports from its peak of 4.2 million tons achieved in 1995, with exports starting to expanding again by 1999, and then reaching nearly 3.3 million tons by 2005. India is projected to rank number 3, after Thailand and Vietnam

from 1998 to 2004, and then overtake Vietnam as number 2 after 2004. Vietnam also is expected to remain a large exporter—ranking number 2 from 1997 through 2004—but exports are projected to dip below those of India after calendar 2004. Burma is projected to expand exports after 1997—and except for 2000—through 2005. Similarly, Pakistan is projected to generally expand exports after 1998, rising from 1.5 million in 1999 to over 1.6 million by 2005. Both countries will slip slightly in importance as India's importance rises. Only Australia, China, and the United States are likely to be viable longrun sources of japonica rice to meet Japanese and South Korean import requirements under the UR agreement.

Thailand. Thailand's production growth is expected to exceed consumption growth, enabling exports to rise. While rice area is projected down slightly, yield growth is projected to rise—the result of improved technology and use of additional inputs. Per capita rice consumption is projected to decline slowly as consumer preferences begin shifting toward other grains and meats. Thai exports are projected to keep pace with gains in world trade, keeping Thailand's share of world trade around one-third.

India. India has been a net exporter of rice most years since the mid-1970's, with exports exceeding a million tons in several years when domestic and world market conditions permitted. India's annual rice exports are projected at 2.6 million tons in 2.4 million tons in 1998, rising to 3.2 million tons, or 17 percent of world exports, by 2005. Exports in most years are expected to remain below the high levels achieved in 1995 and 1996, when abnormally high stocks and a tight world market pushed up exports. Although exports of basmati rice (an aromatic variety), which formerly accounted for about half of India's rice exports, will continue, non-basmati varieties are expected to account for most of India's export gains through 2005.

India's ability to supply the projected level of exports is dependent on two key factors. First, government policy must be consistently supportive of an export orientation by maintaining producer incentives and promoting improved quality standards and grading. Second, it is uncertain how rice consumption will respond to the relatively high sustained growth in incomes that is projected for India during 1995–2005, and the extent to which the government will distribute public rice stocks at subsidized prices to moderate domestic prices.

Burma. Burma's second-crop rice harvest, primarily destined for export markets, has been revived and exports have increased in recent years. Because rice is an important foreign exchange earner for the country, the government is likely to continue to encourage increased rice output and to adopt policies to support increasing yields. But it is expected that rice will be exported only after domestic needs are filled. Exports are projected to expand to 1.5 million tons by 2005—up from just 300,000 in 1996—with most of the gains occurring between 1999 and 2005.

Burma's agricultural policy is not market-oriented and future developments are highly dependent on domestic policy developments. While it is assumed that policies will continue to promote both expanded production of the irrigated second-crop, and hence rice exports, actual policies could result in rice exports that are significantly higher or lower than projected.

Pakistan. Pakistan continues to promote rice exports which are projected to rise to over 1.6 million tons by 2005 from 1.4 million in 1997. Rice production increases are primarily in response to population growth, and higher yields account for most of the expanded output. However, yield growth is expected to be slowed by the expansion of area devoted to growing the higher priced, but lower yielding, basmati rice, as well as a leveling off in the fertilizer response of the higher yielding varieties introduced during the Green Revolution of the 1960's and 1970's.

Vietnam. In Vietnam, growth in exportable supplies is expected to be limited by rising consumption generated by population and income growth and by a government-imposed export quota, despite projected gains in production. Land available for further increases in rice cultivation is limited, and yield increases will have to be brought about by greater cropping intensity or the use of higher yielding varieties. Rice exports are projected to gradually increase to almost 3.1 million tons by 2005 from 2.6 million in 1998.

Higher production is expected to generate more exports by South American countries, particularly after the year 2000. However, most of these exports are for intra-Latin American trade, going to Brazil, Peru, and Mexico from Uruguay, Argentina, Paraguay, and other producers. Guyana is the principal exception, exporting rice to Central America, the Caribbean, and the EU.

Australia. In Australia, increases in exportable supplies of japonica rice are expected to be determined by increases in yields. But, production already is near capacity because of limited water availability, and yields are already high, so at best only very slow growth in production is expected. Domestic demand also is rising with the increasing numbers of immigrants from Asia living in Australia. As a result, Australia likely will be forced to shift exports away from some existing markets in order to respond to the high prices offered by Japan.

China. Despite the poor acceptance of China's japonica rice by the Japanese in 1993/94, China is still expected to be a small, but important supplier of japonica rice to Japan and South Korea. China's disadvantages in this market are numerous, including inadequate infrastructure for reliable delivery and poor-quality processing. However, its advantage is the proximity of north China's production to the Japanese and South Korean markets.

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		-----			Kgs.	-- 1,000 tons --	
World										
1992	146,750	2.42	355,779	12,633	14,670	357,843	357,843	65.7	0	54,737
1993	145,364	2.45	355,566	15,221	15,763	358,248	358,248	64.8	0	51,513
1994	148,088	2.47	365,281	17,930	21,351	363,863	363,863	64.8	0	49,510
1995	148,580	2.50	370,756	18,550	19,065	369,365	369,365	64.9	0	50,386
1996	148,734	2.52	374,874	16,708	17,784	374,825	374,825	64.9	0	49,359
1992-96 avg.	147,503	2.47	364,451	16,208	17,727	364,829	364,829	65.0	0	51,101
1998	149,543	2.54	379,354	18,025	18,005	380,515	380,515	64.1	0	44,942
1999	150,133	2.56	384,021	18,189	18,198	383,880	383,880	63.9	0	45,074
2000	150,750	2.58	389,080	18,564	18,570	388,963	388,963	63.9	0	45,185
2001	151,389	2.60	394,184	19,062	19,112	394,003	394,003	63.9	0	45,316
2002	151,803	2.63	398,637	19,590	19,569	398,506	398,506	63.8	0	45,467
2003	152,117	2.65	403,098	20,114	20,134	402,943	402,943	63.7	0	45,602
2004	152,372	2.67	407,156	20,565	20,565	407,049	407,049	63.6	0	45,709
2005	152,645	2.69	410,967	21,093	21,122	410,846	410,846	63.4	0	45,800
United States										
1992	1,267	4.50	5,704	194	2,558	2,964	2,964	11.5	0	1,252
1993	1,146	4.57	5,240	219	2,523	3,323	3,323	12.7	0	865
1994	1,342	4.95	6,648	223	3,341	3,344	3,344	12.7	0	1,051
1995	1,252	4.50	5,631	236	2,689	3,418	3,418	12.9	0	811
1996	1,133	4.94	5,595	286	2,482	3,408	3,408	12.7	0	802
1992-96 avg.	1,228	4.69	5,764	232	2,719	3,291	3,291	12.5	0	956
1998	1,146	4.65	5,327	271	2,035	3,559	3,559	13.1	0	783
1999	1,152	4.67	5,380	285	2,031	3,625	3,625	13.2	0	792
2000	1,158	4.69	5,433	299	2,031	3,692	3,692	13.3	0	801
2001	1,164	4.71	5,487	314	2,031	3,760	3,760	13.4	0	811
2002	1,170	4.74	5,541	330	2,031	3,829	3,829	13.6	0	820
2003	1,176	4.76	5,595	346	2,031	3,900	3,900	13.7	0	830
2004	1,182	4.78	5,650	364	2,031	3,972	3,972	13.9	0	840
2005	1,188	4.80	5,705	382	2,030	4,046	4,046	14.0	0	851
Algeria										
1992	1	1.00	1	45	0	46	46	1.7	0	0
1993	1	1.00	1	104	0	75	75	2.7	0	30
1994	1	1.00	1	26	0	57	57	2.0	0	0
1995	1	1.00	1	25	0	26	26	0.9	0	0
1996	1	1.00	1	40	0	41	41	1.4	0	0
1992-96 avg.	1	1.00	1	48	0	49	49	1.7	0	6
1998	1	1.00	1	45	0	46	46	1.5	0	0
1999	1	1.00	1	46	0	47	47	1.5	0	0
2000	1	1.00	1	47	0	48	48	1.5	0	0
2001	1	1.00	1	48	0	49	49	1.5	0	0
2002	1	1.00	1	49	0	50	50	1.5	0	0
2003	1	1.00	1	51	0	52	52	1.5	0	0
2004	1	1.00	1	52	0	53	53	1.5	0	0
2005	1	1.00	1	53	0	54	54	1.5	0	0
Argentina										
1992	140	2.84	398	1	276	175	175	5.2	0	41
1993	140	2.79	390	6	215	180	180	5.3	0	42
1994	180	3.36	605	2	350	185	185	5.4	0	114
1995	182	3.13	570	3	395	195	195	5.6	0	97
1996	215	3.26	700	1	550	210	210	6.0	0	38
1992-96 avg.	171	3.11	533	3	357	189	189	5.5	0	66
1998	208	3.44	715	0	494	216	216	6.0	0	66
1999	209	3.51	734	0	511	221	221	6.1	0	68
2000	215	3.59	771	0	544	224	223	6.1	0	71
2001	217	3.67	798	0	568	227	227	6.2	0	73
2002	219	3.75	819	0	586	231	231	6.2	0	75
2003	221	3.82	846	0	606	237	237	6.3	0	78
2004	223	3.90	869	0	623	244	244	6.4	0	80
2005	224	3.98	889	0	639	248	248	6.4	0	82

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Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						----- 1,000 tons -----	----- 1,000 tons -----	Kgs. -----		
1,000 ha	Tons/ha	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Australia										
1992	125	5.46	683	26	525	265	265	15.0	0	198
1993	132	5.86	774	32	600	281	281	15.7	0	123
1994	128	6.35	813	30	600	275	275	16.2	0	91
1995	149	4.56	680	30	475	270	270	17.0	0	56
1996	165	6.36	1,050	40	800	280	280	17.6	0	66
1992-96 avg.	140	5.72	800	32	600	274	274	16.3	0	107
1998	155	6.03	935	39	607	364	364	19.4	0	61
1999	156	6.06	943	39	597	382	382	20.2	0	64
2000	156	6.11	951	39	608	382	382	20.0	0	64
2001	157	6.13	962	39	619	382	382	19.9	0	64
2002	158	6.15	972	39	624	386	386	19.9	0	65
2003	159	6.18	981	39	628	391	391	20.0	0	66
2004	159	6.20	988	39	628	398	398	20.2	0	67
2005	160	6.22	997	39	630	405	405	20.4	0	68
Bangladesh										
1992	10,160	1.81	18,340	10	0	18,586	18,586	159.7	0	443
1993	9,980	1.81	18,041	100	0	18,300	18,300	154.4	0	284
1994	9,922	1.70	16,833	813	0	17,780	17,780	147.2	0	150
1995	9,941	1.78	17,687	1,575	0	18,337	18,337	149.0	0	1,075
1996	10,000	1.85	18,500	200	0	18,600	18,600	148.4	0	1,175
1992-96 avg.	10,001	1.79	17,880	540	0	18,321	18,321	151.7	0	625
1998	9,886	1.84	18,158	439	0	18,595	18,595	143.2	0	936
1999	9,925	1.85	18,386	450	0	18,839	18,839	142.6	0	933
2000	10,010	1.87	18,704	450	0	19,150	19,150	142.6	0	937
2001	10,077	1.88	18,984	452	0	19,432	19,432	142.4	0	941
2002	10,103	1.90	19,185	449	0	19,630	19,630	141.6	0	945
2003	10,107	1.91	19,342	447	0	19,786	19,786	140.5	0	948
2004	10,110	1.93	19,496	457	0	19,950	19,950	139.6	0	951
2005	10,125	1.94	19,674	464	0	20,135	20,135	138.8	0	954
Brazil										
1992	4,384	1.54	6,733	716	0	7,750	7,750	49.5	0	820
1993	4,390	1.63	7,150	975	0	7,850	7,850	49.8	0	1,095
1994	4,242	1.74	7,402	680	0	7,900	7,900	50.4	0	1,277
1995	3,880	1.76	6,834	800	0	7,925	7,925	50.4	0	986
1996	3,700	1.68	6,200	1,200	0	7,900	7,900	49.8	0	486
1992-96 avg.	4,119	1.67	6,864	874	0	7,865	7,865	50.0	0	933
1998	4,224	1.69	7,151	1,361	0	8,502	8,502	50.6	0	1,052
1999	4,236	1.71	7,255	1,365	0	8,614	8,614	50.8	0	1,058
2000	4,150	1.75	7,262	1,388	0	8,652	8,652	50.6	0	1,056
2001	4,135	1.78	7,350	1,395	0	8,742	8,742	50.7	0	1,059
2002	4,093	1.81	7,407	1,413	0	8,818	8,818	50.7	0	1,061
2003	4,071	1.84	7,485	1,430	0	8,912	8,912	50.8	0	1,064
2004	4,037	1.87	7,549	1,460	0	9,005	9,005	50.9	0	1,068
2005	4,016	1.90	7,623	1,483	0	9,102	9,102	51.0	0	1,072
Burma										
1992	4,855	1.60	7,772	0	223	8,050	8,050	185.1	0	856
1993	5,443	1.61	8,750	0	619	8,300	8,300	187.4	0	687
1994	5,517	1.68	9,280	0	645	8,700	8,700	192.8	0	622
1995	5,700	1.75	10,000	0	265	9,600	9,600	208.8	0	757
1996	5,700	1.63	9,300	0	150	9,400	9,400	200.8	0	507
1992-96 avg.	5,443	1.66	9,020	0	380	8,810	8,810	195.0	0	686
1998	5,762	1.84	10,574	0	809	9,888	9,888	203.8	0	989
1999	5,814	1.86	10,831	0	750	10,064	10,064	203.8	0	1,006
2000	5,871	1.89	11,103	0	804	10,277	10,277	204.5	0	1,028
2001	5,938	1.92	11,411	0	935	10,458	10,458	204.6	0	1,046
2002	6,011	1.95	11,738	0	1,068	10,651	10,651	204.8	0	1,065
2003	6,077	1.98	12,045	0	1,189	10,837	10,837	205.0	0	1,084
2004	6,164	2.01	12,385	0	1,341	11,025	11,025	205.1	0	1,103
2005	6,250	2.04	12,720	0	1,480	11,221	11,221	205.3	0	1,122

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
	1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		----- Kgs. -----			-- 1,000 tons --		
Canada										
1992	0	0.00	0	182	0	182	182	6.5	0	0
1993	0	0.00	0	190	0	190	190	6.7	0	0
1994	0	0.00	0	214	0	214	214	7.5	0	0
1995	0	0.00	0	210	0	210	210	7.3	0	0
1996	0	0.00	0	215	0	215	215	7.4	0	0
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	202	0	202	202	7.1	0	0
1998	0	0.00	0	222	0	222	222	7.5	0	0
1999	0	0.00	0	226	0	226	226	7.5	0	0
2000	0	0.00	0	230	0	230	230	7.6	0	0
2001	0	0.00	0	233	0	233	233	7.6	0	0
2002	0	0.00	0	237	0	237	237	7.7	0	0
2003	0	0.00	0	241	0	241	241	7.8	0	0
2004	0	0.00	0	244	0	244	244	7.8	0	0
2005	0	0.00	0	247	0	247	247	7.8	0	0
Central America & Caribbean										
1992	515	2.03	1,046	737	5	1,802	1,802	27.4	0	173
1993	470	2.07	975	630	10	1,606	1,606	24.0	0	162
1994	482	1.98	956	795	0	1,740	1,740	25.6	0	173
1995	489	2.05	1,001	974	0	1,927	1,927	27.9	0	221
1996	488	2.01	981	885	0	1,865	1,865	26.6	0	222
1992-96 avg.	489	2.03	992	804	3	1,788	1,788	26.3	0	190
1998	482	2.00	964	1,004	0	1,961	1,961	27.1	0	205
1999	483	2.00	966	1,042	0	2,004	2,004	27.3	0	210
2000	484	2.00	966	1,075	0	2,037	2,037	27.3	0	213
2001	484	2.00	966	1,124	0	2,085	2,085	27.5	0	218
2002	484	2.00	966	1,169	0	2,130	2,130	27.7	0	223
2003	484	2.00	966	1,214	0	2,175	2,175	27.9	0	228
2004	483	1.99	964	1,265	0	2,224	2,224	28.1	0	233
2005	483	2.00	963	1,306	0	2,265	2,265	28.2	0	237
Central & Eastern Europe										
1992	35	1.77	62	213	6	269	269	2.2	0	1
1993	30	1.67	50	169	0	219	219	1.8	0	1
1994	26	1.85	48	179	0	227	227	1.9	0	1
1995	19	2.37	45	141	0	186	186	1.5	0	1
1996	23	1.83	42	145	0	187	187	1.6	0	1
1992-96 avg.	27	1.86	49	169	1	218	218	1.8	0	1
1998	22	2.02	44	169	0	213	213	1.8	0	10
1999	22	2.01	44	173	0	217	217	1.8	0	10
2000	22	2.00	44	177	0	221	221	1.8	0	10
2001	22	2.00	44	183	0	227	227	1.9	0	10
2002	22	1.99	44	188	0	232	232	1.9	0	10
2003	22	1.98	44	194	0	238	238	2.0	0	10
2004	22	1.97	43	199	0	242	242	2.0	0	10
2005	22	1.95	43	205	0	248	248	2.0	0	10
China										
1992	32,090	4.06	130,354	112	1,374	127,000	127,000	108.2	0	29,602
1993	30,360	4.10	124,390	700	1,519	128,000	128,000	107.9	0	25,173
1994	30,171	4.08	123,151	1,964	32	129,000	129,000	107.7	0	21,256
1995	30,700	4.22	129,650	850	300	130,000	130,000	107.4	0	21,456
1996	30,700	4.30	132,000	800	750	132,000	132,000	108.1	0	21,506
1992-96 avg.	30,804	4.15	127,909	885	795	129,200	129,200	107.9	0	23,799
1998	30,948	4.27	132,158	1,262	185	133,136	133,136	107.1	0	20,741
1999	30,926	4.30	132,956	1,300	206	133,927	133,927	106.8	0	20,864
2000	30,893	4.33	133,785	1,336	225	134,765	134,765	106.7	0	20,995
2001	30,802	4.37	134,524	1,395	245	135,552	135,552	106.5	0	21,117
2002	30,655	4.41	135,129	1,429	266	136,192	136,192	106.3	0	21,217
2003	30,446	4.45	135,622	1,464	291	136,714	136,714	106.0	0	21,298
2004	30,217	4.50	136,019	1,502	320	137,135	137,135	105.6	0	21,364
2005	29,980	4.55	136,309	1,547	364	137,444	137,444	105.2	0	21,412

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		
Czech Republic										
1992	0	0.00	0	47	0	47	47	4.6	0	1
1993	0	0.00	0	47	0	47	47	4.6	0	1
1994	0	0.00	0	5	0	5	5	0.5	0	1
1995	0	0.00	0	11	0	11	11	1.1	0	1
1996	0	0.00	0	10	0	10	10	1.0	0	1
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	24	0	24	24	2.3	0	1
1998	0	0.00	0	10	0	10	10	1.0	0	8
1999	0	0.00	0	11	0	11	11	1.1	0	8
2000	0	0.00	0	11	0	11	11	1.1	0	8
2001	0	0.00	0	11	0	11	11	1.1	0	8
2002	0	0.00	0	11	0	11	11	1.1	0	8
2003	0	0.00	0	12	0	12	12	1.1	0	8
2004	0	0.00	0	12	0	12	12	1.1	0	8
2005	0	0.00	0	13	0	13	13	1.2	0	8
EU-15										
1992	364	3.84	1,397	363	124	1,710	1,710	4.6	0	259
1993	346	3.69	1,278	245	0	1,581	1,581	4.3	0	201
1994	363	3.59	1,304	726	276	1,725	1,725	4.6	0	230
1995	357	3.43	1,225	750	139	1,894	1,894	5.1	0	172
1996	407	3.89	1,582	650	350	1,825	1,825	4.9	0	229
1992-96 avg.	367	3.69	1,357	547	178	1,747	1,747	4.7	0	218
1998	391	3.93	1,538	450	179	1,952	1,952	5.2	0	92
1999	423	3.97	1,678	485	202	1,989	1,989	5.2	0	64
2000	434	4.00	1,739	497	220	2,028	2,028	5.3	0	52
2001	440	4.04	1,778	510	235	2,056	2,056	5.4	0	50
2002	447	4.08	1,823	523	256	2,083	2,083	5.4	0	57
2003	455	4.11	1,871	536	280	2,109	2,109	5.5	0	75
2004	463	4.15	1,920	549	304	2,137	2,137	5.6	0	103
2005	472	4.18	1,976	563	336	2,164	2,164	5.6	0	142
Egypt										
1992	510	4.76	2,427	0	133	2,291	2,291	38.2	0	203
1993	538	4.72	2,540	0	262	2,378	2,378	38.9	0	103
1994	575	4.92	2,830	0	150	2,500	2,500	40.1	0	283
1995	420	5.00	2,100	0	75	2,075	2,075	32.6	0	233
1996	420	5.95	2,500	0	150	2,300	2,300	37.0	0	283
1992-96 avg.	493	5.03	2,479	0	154	2,309	2,309	37.4	0	221
1998	503	5.05	2,540	3	0	2,532	2,532	37.7	0	228
1999	509	5.08	2,586	0	18	2,565	2,565	37.5	0	231
2000	516	5.11	2,636	0	15	2,617	2,617	37.4	0	235
2001	522	5.14	2,686	20	0	2,698	2,698	38.1	0	243
2002	529	5.17	2,736	38	0	2,768	2,768	38.4	0	249
2003	536	5.20	2,788	46	0	2,828	2,828	38.6	0	255
2004	543	5.23	2,841	40	0	2,876	2,876	38.7	0	259
2005	550	5.27	2,897	52	0	2,944	2,944	38.8	0	265
Former Soviet Union										
1992	616	1.99	1,225	266	25	1,466	1,466	5.0	0	0
1993	617	2.05	1,265	81	93	1,243	1,243	4.3	0	0
1994	536	1.86	998	215	91	1,122	1,122	3.8	0	0
1995	509	1.83	930	440	35	1,245	1,245	4.3	0	90
1996	540	1.63	880	395	50	1,225	1,225	4.2	0	90
1992-96 avg.	564	1.88	1,060	279	59	1,260	1,260	4.3	0	36
1998	543	1.79	973	250	0	1,223	1,223	4.2	0	0
1999	539	1.80	973	264	0	1,237	1,237	4.2	0	0
2000	532	1.82	968	270	0	1,238	1,238	4.2	0	0
2001	527	1.83	966	284	0	1,250	1,250	4.2	0	0
2002	524	1.85	970	288	0	1,258	1,258	4.2	0	0
2003	519	1.86	967	294	0	1,261	1,261	4.2	0	0
2004	515	1.88	968	301	0	1,269	1,269	4.2	0	0
2005	513	1.90	973	299	0	1,272	1,272	4.2	0	0

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		
Hong Kong										
1992	0	0.00	0	398	0	398	398	2.2	0	0
1993	0	0.00	0	285	0	285	285	1.8	0	0
1994	0	0.00	0	277	0	277	277	1.8	0	0
1995	0	0.00	0	275	0	275	275	1.5	0	0
1996	0	0.00	0	275	0	275	275	1.6	0	0
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	302	0	302	302	1.8	0	0
1998	0	0.00	0	370	0	370	370	1.8	0	0
1999	0	0.00	0	374	0	374	374	1.8	0	0
2000	0	0.00	0	377	0	377	377	1.8	0	0
2001	0	0.00	0	381	0	381	381	1.9	0	0
2002	0	0.00	0	384	0	384	384	1.9	0	0
2003	0	0.00	0	387	0	387	387	2.0	0	0
2004	0	0.00	0	391	0	391	391	2.0	0	0
2005	0	0.00	0	394	0	394	394	2.0	0	0
Hungary										
1992	7	1.43	10	10	0	20	20	2.0	0	0
1993	7	1.43	10	8	0	18	18	1.8	0	0
1994	10	1.50	15	35	0	50	50	5.0	0	0
1995	5	2.00	10	20	0	30	30	3.0	0	0
1996	5	2.00	10	20	0	30	30	3.0	0	0
1992-96 avg.	7	1.62	11	19	0	30	30	2.9	0	0
1998	5	1.97	10	21	0	31	31	3.1	0	0
1999	5	1.95	10	22	0	32	32	3.2	0	0
2000	5	1.93	10	22	0	32	32	3.2	0	0
2001	5	1.90	10	23	0	33	33	3.3	0	0
2002	5	1.88	9	24	0	33	33	3.4	0	0
2003	5	1.86	9	25	0	34	34	3.5	0	0
2004	5	1.84	9	26	0	35	35	3.6	0	0
2005	5	1.81	9	27	0	36	36	3.8	0	0
India										
1992	41,775	1.74	72,868	160	560	75,368	75,368	83.3	0	10,600
1993	42,034	1.91	80,300	0	625	76,045	76,045	82.6	0	14,230
1994	42,500	1.91	81,160	0	4,201	77,106	77,106	82.3	0	14,083
1995	42,300	1.88	79,460	0	3,250	78,210	78,210	82.1	0	12,083
1996	42,700	1.87	80,000	0	1,500	79,500	79,500	82.2	0	11,083
1992-96 avg.	42,262	1.86	78,758	32	2,027	77,246	77,246	82.5	0	12,416
1998	42,488	1.88	80,006	0	2,621	78,366	78,366	78.5	0	8,219
1999	42,555	1.91	81,090	0	2,598	78,473	78,473	77.5	0	8,238
2000	42,801	1.93	82,801	0	2,550	80,233	80,233	78.1	0	8,256
2001	43,099	1.96	84,672	0	2,692	81,962	81,962	78.6	0	8,274
2002	43,289	1.99	86,157	0	2,831	83,309	83,309	78.8	0	8,291
2003	43,483	2.02	87,858	0	2,993	84,847	84,847	79.2	0	8,309
2004	43,674	2.05	89,368	0	3,096	86,255	86,255	79.5	0	8,326
2005	43,870	2.07	90,698	0	3,205	87,475	87,475	79.5	0	8,344
Indonesia										
1992	11,012	2.84	31,318	22	469	31,344	31,344	159.0	0	1,592
1993	10,735	2.82	30,315	1,120	225	32,277	32,277	161.1	0	525
1994	11,439	2.83	32,333	3,000	0	34,000	34,000	167.1	0	1,858
1995	11,400	2.87	32,700	1,250	0	33,250	33,250	160.9	0	2,558
1996	11,600	2.89	33,500	1,000	0	35,000	35,000	166.8	0	2,058
1992-96 avg.	11,237	2.85	32,033	1,278	139	33,174	33,174	163.0	0	1,718
1998	11,765	3.00	35,349	1,052	0	36,376	36,376	168.3	0	1,377
1999	11,846	3.03	35,907	890	0	36,790	36,790	167.8	0	1,384
2000	11,929	3.06	36,450	886	0	37,324	37,324	167.8	0	1,396
2001	11,998	3.08	36,924	799	0	37,717	37,717	167.2	0	1,402
2002	12,064	3.10	37,366	795	0	38,153	38,153	166.8	0	1,410
2003	12,126	3.12	37,788	791	0	38,572	38,572	166.4	0	1,417
2004	12,186	3.13	38,190	794	0	38,977	38,977	165.9	0	1,424
2005	12,246	3.15	38,581	805	0	39,380	39,380	165.5	0	1,430

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		
Iran										
1992	600	2.50	1,500	1,161	0	2,600	2,600	41.9	0	324
1993	600	2.83	1,700	645	0	2,550	2,550	40.4	0	119
1994	620	2.90	1,800	1,633	0	2,750	2,750	42.6	0	802
1995	620	2.90	1,800	1,400	0	3,100	3,100	46.9	0	902
1996	650	2.92	1,900	1,000	0	3,100	3,100	45.9	0	702
1992-96 avg.	618	2.82	1,740	1,168	0	2,820	2,820	43.5	0	570
1998	679	2.99	2,031	1,092	0	3,084	3,084	43.8	0	959
1999	692	3.02	2,090	1,089	0	3,124	3,124	43.5	0	1,014
2000	698	3.05	2,130	1,132	0	3,239	3,239	44.0	0	1,037
2001	704	3.08	2,170	1,201	0	3,367	3,367	44.8	0	1,041
2002	710	3.11	2,211	1,314	0	3,510	3,510	45.7	0	1,056
2003	716	3.14	2,252	1,364	0	3,577	3,577	45.6	0	1,095
2004	723	3.18	2,295	1,417	0	3,682	3,682	45.9	0	1,125
2005	729	3.21	2,338	1,491	0	3,811	3,811	46.6	0	1,143
Iraq										
1992	95	1.37	130	647	0	750	750	39.1	0	52
1993	100	1.50	150	64	0	266	266	13.4	0	0
1994	150	1.67	250	92	0	342	342	16.6	0	0
1995	150	1.33	200	250	0	450	450	21.0	0	0
1996	175	1.43	250	750	0	900	900	40.5	0	100
1992-96 avg.	134	1.46	196	361	0	542	542	26.1	0	30
1998	171	1.57	268	450	0	724	724	30.3	0	37
1999	176	1.62	285	463	0	756	756	30.6	0	29
2000	181	1.68	303	484	0	790	790	30.8	0	27
2001	186	1.74	323	507	0	824	824	31.1	0	32
2002	191	1.80	344	530	0	860	860	31.3	0	46
2003	196	1.86	364	554	0	905	905	31.9	0	59
2004	200	1.90	380	583	0	952	952	32.4	0	70
2005	205	1.92	393	635	0	1,004	1,004	33.1	0	94
Japan										
1992	2,106	4.57	9,621	18	0	9,500	9,500	76.2	0	379
1993	2,139	3.33	7,129	2,623	0	9,400	9,400	75.2	0	731
1994	2,212	4.93	10,903	9	410	9,350	9,350	74.7	0	1,883
1995	2,118	4.62	9,781	450	200	9,300	9,300	74.1	0	2,614
1996	1,977	4.76	9,413	600	300	9,250	9,250	73.6	0	3,077
1992-96 avg.	2,110	4.44	9,369	740	182	9,360	9,360	74.8	0	1,737
1998	1,890	4.49	8,487	607	90	9,244	9,244	73.2	0	2,824
1999	1,860	4.52	8,405	683	90	9,238	9,238	73.0	0	2,584
2000	1,832	4.54	8,322	758	90	9,230	9,230	72.8	0	2,344
2001	1,820	4.57	8,315	758	90	9,223	9,223	72.6	0	2,104
2002	1,808	4.59	8,305	758	90	9,213	9,213	72.3	0	1,864
2003	1,795	4.62	8,293	758	90	9,201	9,201	72.2	0	1,624
2004	1,782	4.64	8,276	758	90	9,184	9,184	71.9	0	1,384
2005	1,768	4.67	8,256	758	90	9,164	9,164	71.7	0	1,144
Malaysia										
1992	660	1.80	1,190	468	0	1,585	1,585	1.1	0	298
1993	668	1.95	1,300	385	0	1,650	1,650	1.2	0	333
1994	665	1.99	1,325	317	0	1,700	1,700	1.2	0	275
1995	663	2.01	1,330	437	0	1,750	1,750	1.1	0	292
1996	660	2.00	1,320	550	0	1,825	1,825	1.1	0	337
1992-96 avg.	663	1.95	1,293	431	0	1,702	1,702	1.1	0	307
1998	648	2.02	1,308	461	0	1,769	1,769	1.1	0	298
1999	648	2.03	1,313	469	0	1,780	1,780	1.1	0	300
2000	645	2.03	1,313	476	0	1,788	1,788	1.1	0	301
2001	644	2.04	1,316	485	0	1,799	1,799	1.1	0	303
2002	642	2.05	1,317	494	0	1,809	1,809	1.1	0	305
2003	640	2.06	1,317	502	0	1,818	1,818	1.1	0	306
2004	637	2.07	1,317	510	0	1,826	1,826	1.1	0	308
2005	634	2.08	1,316	517	0	1,832	1,832	1.1	0	309

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		
Mexico										
1992	70	2.86	200	275	0	480	480	5.3	0	166
1993	50	2.80	140	250	0	485	485	5.3	0	71
1994	91	2.82	257	245	0	500	500	5.3	0	73
1995	75	2.40	180	300	0	490	490	5.1	0	63
1996	75	2.40	180	350	0	525	525	5.4	0	68
1992-96 avg.	72	2.65	191	284	0	496	496	5.3	0	88
1998	82	2.45	201	361	0	561	561	5.5	0	93
1999	87	2.47	214	356	0	568	568	5.5	0	94
2000	91	2.49	226	358	0	582	582	5.6	0	97
2001	95	2.50	238	360	0	596	596	5.6	0	99
2002	99	2.52	249	364	0	611	611	5.6	0	101
2003	103	2.53	260	368	0	626	626	5.7	0	104
2004	107	2.54	271	375	0	643	643	5.8	0	107
2005	110	2.56	282	381	0	660	660	5.8	0	110
Pakistan										
1992	1,974	1.58	3,116	0	918	2,250	2,250	18.6	0	861
1993	2,188	1.83	3,995	0	1,232	2,300	2,300	18.6	0	1,324
1994	2,107	1.64	3,447	0	1,660	2,400	2,400	19.0	0	711
1995	2,162	1.82	3,936	0	1,634	2,500	2,500	19.3	0	513
1996	2,230	1.91	4,260	0	1,750	2,500	2,500	18.9	0	523
1992-96 avg.	2,132	1.76	3,751	0	1,439	2,390	2,390	18.9	0	786
1998	2,107	1.90	4,006	0	1,469	2,530	2,530	18.3	0	665
1999	2,124	1.92	4,076	0	1,518	2,552	2,552	18.1	0	671
2000	2,131	1.93	4,121	0	1,528	2,584	2,584	17.9	0	680
2001	2,133	1.96	4,171	0	1,503	2,651	2,651	18.0	0	697
2002	2,136	1.98	4,222	0	1,524	2,688	2,688	17.9	0	707
2003	2,148	1.99	4,281	0	1,545	2,726	2,726	17.8	0	717
2004	2,154	2.01	4,324	0	1,552	2,762	2,762	17.7	0	727
2005	2,163	2.02	4,374	0	1,576	2,791	2,791	17.5	0	734
Philippines										
1992	3,237	1.91	6,190	0	0	6,350	6,350	91.2	0	1,334
1993	3,445	1.87	6,450	215	0	6,725	6,725	94.4	0	1,274
1994	3,668	1.86	6,809	0	0	7,142	7,142	98.0	0	941
1995	3,924	1.85	7,263	975	0	7,500	7,500	100.7	0	1,679
1996	4,000	1.88	7,500	700	0	7,950	7,950	104.5	0	1,929
1992-96 avg.	3,655	1.87	6,842	378	0	7,133	7,133	97.7	0	1,431
1998	3,895	1.91	7,428	744	0	8,156	8,156	102.8	0	1,305
1999	3,933	1.94	7,625	747	0	8,342	8,342	103.0	0	1,335
2000	3,943	1.96	7,744	705	0	8,435	8,435	102.1	0	1,349
2001	3,948	1.98	7,831	766	0	8,574	8,574	101.8	0	1,372
2002	3,951	2.01	7,939	831	0	8,743	8,743	101.9	0	1,399
2003	3,968	2.03	8,063	905	0	8,937	8,937	102.2	0	1,430
2004	3,975	2.05	8,167	938	0	9,082	9,082	102.0	0	1,453
2005	3,981	2.08	8,279	978	0	9,233	9,233	101.8	0	1,477
Poland										
1992	0	0.00	0	36	0	36	36	0.9	0	0
1993	0	0.00	0	25	0	25	25	0.6	0	0
1994	0	0.00	0	67	0	67	67	1.7	0	0
1995	0	0.00	0	50	0	50	50	1.3	0	0
1996	0	0.00	0	40	0	40	40	1.0	0	0
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	44	0	44	44	1.1	0	0
1998	0	0.00	0	51	0	51	51	1.3	0	2
1999	0	0.00	0	52	0	52	52	1.3	0	2
2000	0	0.00	0	53	0	53	53	1.4	0	2
2001	0	0.00	0	55	0	55	55	1.4	0	2
2002	0	0.00	0	57	0	57	57	1.4	0	2
2003	0	0.00	0	59	0	59	59	1.5	0	2
2004	0	0.00	0	60	0	60	60	1.5	0	2
2005	0	0.00	0	62	0	62	62	1.6	0	2

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		
Russia										
1992	265	1.85	491	127	25	593	593	4.0	0	0
1993	260	1.92	500	48	93	455	455	3.1	0	0
1994	190	1.84	350	125	91	384	384	2.6	0	0
1995	171	1.75	300	350	35	525	525	3.3	0	90
1996	200	1.25	250	300	50	500	500	3.4	0	90
1992-96 avg.	217	1.74	378	190	59	491	491	3.3	0	36
1998	200	1.51	303	105	0	408	408	2.8	0	0
1999	199	1.52	303	105	0	408	408	2.8	0	0
2000	195	1.54	299	107	0	406	406	2.7	0	0
2001	191	1.55	296	112	0	408	408	2.8	0	0
2002	189	1.56	296	112	0	408	408	2.8	0	0
2003	186	1.58	293	113	0	406	406	2.7	0	0
2004	184	1.59	292	114	0	406	406	2.7	0	0
2005	183	1.60	293	112	0	405	405	2.7	0	0
Saudi Arabia										
1992	0	0.00	0	760	15	745	745	42.8	0	0
1993	0	0.00	0	859	30	750	750	41.5	0	79
1994	0	0.00	0	698	20	675	675	36.0	0	82
1995	0	0.00	0	615	0	615	615	31.7	0	82
1996	0	0.00	0	750	40	700	700	34.8	0	92
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	736	21	697	697	37.4	0	67
1998	0	0.00	0	731	7	715	715	33.3	0	92
1999	0	0.00	0	753	7	740	740	33.3	0	97
2000	0	0.00	0	779	7	767	767	33.3	0	102
2001	0	0.00	0	807	7	794	794	33.3	0	108
2002	0	0.00	0	841	7	823	823	33.4	0	119
2003	0	0.00	0	862	7	851	851	33.4	0	123
2004	0	0.00	0	893	7	882	882	33.5	0	128
2005	0	0.00	0	923	7	913	913	33.5	0	131
Slovakia										
1992	0	0.00	0	17	0	17	17	3.2	0	0
1993	0	0.00	0	10	0	10	10	1.9	0	0
1994	0	0.00	0	5	0	5	5	0.9	0	0
1995	0	0.00	0	10	0	10	10	1.9	0	0
1996	0	0.00	0	15	0	15	15	2.8	0	0
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	11	0	11	11	2.1	0	0
1998	0	0.00	0	16	0	16	16	2.9	0	0
1999	0	0.00	0	16	0	16	16	2.9	0	0
2000	0	0.00	0	17	0	17	17	3.1	0	0
2001	0	0.00	0	18	0	18	18	3.3	0	0
2002	0	0.00	0	18	0	18	18	3.2	0	0
2003	0	0.00	0	19	0	19	19	3.4	0	0
2004	0	0.00	0	20	0	20	20	3.6	0	0
2005	0	0.00	0	21	0	21	21	3.7	0	0
South Africa										
1992	0	0.00	0	360	0	360	360	9.1	0	10
1993	0	0.00	0	431	0	396	396	9.8	0	45
1994	0	0.00	0	402	0	400	400	9.8	0	47
1995	0	0.00	0	634	0	500	500	12.0	0	181
1996	0	0.00	0	600	0	600	600	14.1	0	181
1992-96 avg.	0	0.00	0	485	0	451	451	11.0	0	93
1998	0	0.00	0	531	0	525	525	12.0	0	133
1999	0	0.00	0	534	0	533	533	12.0	0	134
2000	0	0.00	0	542	0	540	540	12.0	0	137
2001	0	0.00	0	554	0	552	552	12.1	0	139
2002	0	0.00	0	563	0	561	561	12.1	0	142
2003	0	0.00	0	571	0	569	569	12.2	0	144
2004	0	0.00	0	582	0	580	580	12.3	0	146
2005	0	0.00	0	591	0	589	589	12.4	0	149

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Ending stocks	
						Total	Food	Food/cap		Feed
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	-----		1,000 tons
South Korea										
1992	1,157	4.61	5,331	1	2	5,400	5,400	122.5	0	1,939
1993	1,136	4.18	4,750	4	0	5,300	5,300	119.0	0	1,393
1994	1,102	4.59	5,060	3	150	5,300	5,300	117.7	0	1,006
1995	1,056	4.45	4,694	115	0	5,200	5,200	114.3	0	615
1996	1,050	5.07	5,320	77	0	5,100	5,100	111.0	0	912
1992-96 avg.	1,100	4.57	5,031	40	30	5,260	5,260	116.9	0	1,173
1998	1,029	4.72	4,854	241	0	5,096	5,096	108.7	0	816
1999	1,020	4.76	4,860	261	0	5,077	5,077	107.2	0	860
2000	1,005	4.81	4,837	269	0	5,062	5,062	105.9	0	904
2001	991	4.86	4,815	277	0	5,047	5,047	104.6	0	949
2002	976	4.91	4,791	284	0	5,029	5,029	103.3	0	995
2003	962	4.96	4,770	290	0	5,013	5,013	102.1	0	1,042
2004	953	5.01	4,772	271	0	4,996	4,996	101.0	0	1,089
2005	943	5.06	4,771	251	0	4,973	4,973	99.7	0	1,138
Sub-Saharan Africa										
1992	6,281	1.23	7,754	2,928	0	10,450	10,450	20.6	0	951
1993	6,249	1.09	6,782	2,558	0	9,623	9,623	18.5	0	668
1994	6,797	0.99	6,712	2,357	0	9,153	9,153	17.1	0	584
1995	6,810	1.00	6,831	3,220	110	9,841	9,841	17.9	0	684
1996	6,661	1.00	6,641	2,470	0	9,245	9,245	16.3	0	550
1992-96 avg.	6,560	1.06	6,944	2,707	22	9,662	9,662	18.1	0	687
1998	6,990	1.09	7,627	3,015	0	10,617	10,617	17.8	0	654
1999	7,180	1.11	7,971	2,860	0	10,819	10,819	17.7	0	666
2000	7,338	1.13	8,269	2,861	0	11,112	11,112	17.7	0	684
2001	7,476	1.14	8,508	2,824	0	11,320	11,320	17.6	0	696
2002	7,631	1.15	8,772	2,761	0	11,521	11,521	17.4	0	708
2003	7,731	1.16	8,975	2,798	0	11,759	11,759	17.4	0	722
2004	7,844	1.17	9,198	2,784	0	11,969	11,969	17.3	0	735
2005	7,947	1.18	9,411	2,815	0	12,211	12,211	17.2	0	750
Taiwan										
1992	397	3.77	1,498	3	188	1,500	1,500	71.8	0	404
1993	403	4.06	1,636	4	101	1,475	1,475	70.0	0	468
1994	366	4.13	1,511	3	117	1,450	1,450	68.2	0	415
1995	363	4.18	1,517	5	189	1,450	1,450	67.5	0	298
1996	353	3.97	1,400	5	150	1,450	1,450	67.0	0	103
1992-96 avg.	376	4.02	1,512	4	149	1,465	1,465	68.9	0	338
1998	363	4.13	1,500	5	74	1,432	1,432	65.0	0	229
1999	362	4.13	1,496	5	64	1,424	1,424	64.1	0	242
2000	362	4.13	1,494	5	70	1,416	1,416	63.2	0	255
2001	362	4.12	1,492	5	62	1,408	1,408	62.4	0	282
2002	361	4.12	1,488	5	56	1,399	1,399	61.5	0	320
2003	361	4.12	1,486	5	90	1,392	1,392	60.7	0	329
2004	361	4.12	1,484	5	97	1,384	1,384	59.9	0	337
2005	360	4.11	1,480	5	105	1,376	1,376	59.1	0	341
Thailand										
1992	9,160	1.44	13,145	0	4,798	8,500	8,500	149.2	0	976
1993	8,676	1.46	12,672	0	4,738	8,500	8,500	147.5	0	410
1994	9,196	1.54	14,124	0	5,931	8,400	8,400	144.2	0	203
1995	9,250	1.56	14,400	0	5,251	8,600	8,600	146.1	0	752
1996	9,200	1.51	13,900	0	5,000	8,600	8,600	144.7	0	1,052
1992-96 avg.	9,096	1.50	13,648	0	5,144	8,520	8,520	146.3	0	679
1998	9,277	1.57	14,535	0	5,923	8,604	8,604	142.0	0	871
1999	9,269	1.58	14,683	0	5,988	8,686	8,686	142.0	0	880
2000	9,258	1.60	14,827	0	6,172	8,658	8,658	140.3	0	877
2001	9,240	1.62	14,957	0	6,290	8,666	8,666	139.2	0	878
2002	9,231	1.64	15,104	0	6,391	8,709	8,709	138.7	0	882
2003	9,228	1.65	15,258	0	6,517	8,738	8,738	138.1	0	885
2004	9,217	1.67	15,399	0	6,638	8,759	8,759	137.3	0	887
2005	9,205	1.69	15,539	0	6,786	8,753	8,753	136.2	0	887

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Feed	Ending stocks
						Total	Food	Food/cap		
						1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----		
Turkey										
1992	65	2.23	145	285	2	365	365	6.2	0	96
1993	45	3.24	146	243	1	380	380	6.3	0	104
1994	46	3.26	150	450	2	495	495	8.1	0	207
1995	70	3.21	225	350	0	525	525	8.4	0	257
1996	90	3.11	280	250	0	550	550	8.7	0	237
1992-96 avg.	63	2.99	189	316	1	463	463	7.5	0	180
1998	90	3.03	272	307	1	553	553	8.4	0	175
1999	91	3.11	282	306	1	573	573	8.6	0	189
2000	92	3.17	293	313	1	595	595	8.8	0	199
2001	94	3.23	304	326	1	616	616	9.0	0	212
2002	96	3.30	315	334	1	638	638	9.2	0	223
2003	97	3.36	327	344	1	661	661	9.3	0	232
2004	99	3.43	340	356	1	684	684	9.6	0	242
2005	101	3.50	353	367	1	708	708	9.7	0	253
Ukraine										
1992	24	2.50	60	20	0	80	80	1.6	0	0
1993	24	2.92	70	10	0	70	70	1.4	0	0
1994	25	2.80	70	54	0	124	124	2.4	0	0
1995	22	2.36	52	40	0	92	92	1.8	0	0
1996	23	2.30	53	50	0	103	103	2.0	0	0
1992-96 avg.	24	2.58	61	35	0	94	94	1.8	0	0
1998	25	2.80	70	23	0	93	93	1.8	0	0
1999	25	2.80	70	24	0	94	94	1.9	0	0
2000	25	2.81	69	25	0	94	94	1.9	0	0
2001	24	2.82	68	26	0	94	94	1.9	0	0
2002	24	2.82	68	26	0	94	94	1.9	0	0
2003	24	2.83	67	26	0	93	93	1.9	0	0
2004	24	2.84	67	26	0	93	93	1.9	0	0
2005	24	2.85	67	25	0	92	92	1.8	0	0
Vietnam										
1992	6,623	2.21	14,649	0	1,765	12,884	12,884	183.2	0	0
1993	6,559	2.45	16,039	0	2,222	13,817	13,817	192.9	0	0
1994	6,768	2.40	16,257	10	2,308	13,959	13,959	191.7	0	0
1995	7,187	2.45	17,600	0	3,100	14,500	14,500	196.0	0	0
1996	6,900	2.46	17,000	0	2,750	14,250	14,250	189.7	0	0
1992-96 avg.	6,807	2.40	16,309	2	2,429	13,882	13,882	190.7	0	0
1998	6,881	2.59	17,821	0	2,674	15,147	15,147	195.9	0	0
1999	6,936	2.62	18,157	0	2,773	15,384	15,384	196.4	0	0
2000	6,999	2.64	18,507	0	2,853	15,654	15,654	197.2	0	0
2001	7,077	2.67	18,894	0	2,978	15,916	15,916	198.0	0	0
2002	7,128	2.69	19,200	0	2,975	16,225	16,225	199.3	0	0
2003	7,170	2.72	19,480	0	2,997	16,483	16,483	200.0	0	0
2004	7,184	2.74	19,681	0	2,964	16,717	16,717	200.3	0	0
2005	7,201	2.76	19,883	0	2,991	16,892	16,892	202.4	0	0
Other Asia & Oceania										
1992	5,081	1.46	7,430	977	0	8,335	8,335	74.5	0	369
1993	5,254	1.42	7,467	828	0	8,245	8,245	71.5	0	419
1994	5,311	1.52	8,074	1,318	85	9,413	9,413	79.4	0	313
1995	5,321	1.58	8,389	1,060	100	9,609	9,609	79.1	0	153
1996	5,343	1.60	8,524	1,185	100	9,509	9,509	76.3	0	253
1992-96 avg.	5,262	1.52	7,977	1,074	57	9,022	9,022	76.2	0	301
1998	5,223	1.51	7,911	1,129	87	8,949	8,949	68.5	0	255
1999	5,231	1.53	7,997	1,232	88	9,136	9,136	68.5	0	260
2000	5,237	1.54	8,076	1,282	88	9,266	9,266	68.1	0	264
2001	5,240	1.55	8,146	1,433	87	9,486	9,486	68.4	0	270
2002	5,244	1.57	8,215	1,523	87	9,646	9,646	68.2	0	275
2003	5,250	1.58	8,285	1,585	87	9,779	9,779	67.9	0	278
2004	5,254	1.59	8,349	1,633	86	9,893	9,893	67.4	0	282
2005	5,259	1.60	8,414	1,681	86	10,006	10,006	66.9	0	285

Continued—

Table 9—Rice supply and use projections—cont'd

	Area	Yield	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption			Ending stocks	
						Total	Food	Food/cap		Feed
						Kgs.		-- 1,000 tons --		
1,000 ha	Tons/ha	----- 1,000 tons -----								
Other Central & Eastern Europe										
1992	28	1.86	52	103	6	149	149	2.6	0	0
1993	23	1.74	40	79	0	119	119	2.1	0	0
1994	16	2.06	33	67	0	100	100	1.8	0	0
1995	14	2.50	35	50	0	85	85	1.5	0	0
1996	18	1.78	32	60	0	92	92	1.6	0	0
1992-96 avg.	20	1.94	38	72	1	109	109	1.9	0	0
1998	17	2.03	35	71	0	106	106	1.9	0	0
1999	17	2.03	35	72	0	107	107	1.9	0	0
2000	17	2.03	35	74	0	109	109	1.9	0	0
2001	17	2.02	34	76	0	110	110	2.0	0	0
2002	17	2.02	34	78	0	112	112	2.0	0	0
2003	17	2.01	34	79	0	113	113	2.0	0	0
2004	17	2.01	34	81	0	115	115	2.0	0	0
2005	17	2.00	34	82	0	116	116	2.1	0	0
Other Former Soviet Union										
1992	327	2.06	674	119	0	793	793	8.6	0	0
1993	333	2.09	695	23	0	718	718	7.7	0	0
1994	321	1.80	578	36	0	614	614	6.6	0	0
1995	316	1.83	578	50	0	628	628	6.6	0	0
1996	317	1.82	577	45	0	622	622	6.6	0	0
1992-96 avg.	323	1.92	620	55	0	675	675	7.2	0	0
1998	318	1.89	600	122	0	722	722	7.5	0	0
1999	316	1.90	599	135	0	734	734	7.6	0	0
2000	313	1.92	600	138	0	738	738	7.6	0	0
2001	312	1.93	602	146	0	748	748	7.6	0	0
2002	311	1.95	605	150	0	755	755	7.6	0	0
2003	309	1.96	607	155	0	762	762	7.6	0	0
2004	308	1.98	609	161	0	770	770	7.6	0	0
2005	307	2.00	613	162	0	775	775	7.5	0	0
Other N. Africa and Middle East										
1992	8	3.75	30	742	0	766	766	8.7	0	11
1993	5	5.00	25	823	0	801	801	8.8	0	58
1994	8	5.00	40	688	0	735	735	7.9	0	51
1995	6	3.33	20	616	0	653	653	6.8	0	34
1996	8	5.00	40	667	0	712	712	7.2	0	29
1992-96 avg.	7	4.43	31	707	0	733	733	7.9	0	37
1998	6	4.44	29	782	0	810	810	7.8	0	30
1999	6	4.45	29	805	0	833	833	7.8	0	30
2000	6	4.44	28	824	0	852	852	7.8	0	31
2001	6	4.44	28	845	0	873	873	7.8	0	32
2002	6	4.44	28	865	0	893	893	7.8	0	33
2003	6	4.45	28	885	0	913	913	7.7	0	33
2004	6	4.45	28	907	0	935	935	7.7	0	34
2005	6	4.45	28	924	0	952	952	7.7	0	35
Other South America										
1992	1,387	2.54	3,522	522	704	3,337	3,337	31.5	0	511
1993	1,485	2.51	3,726	395	779	3,367	3,367	31.2	0	480
1994	1,557	2.70	4,200	539	982	3,518	3,518	32.0	0	717
1995	1,506	2.71	4,076	513	958	3,685	3,685	32.9	0	660
1996	1,570	2.62	4,115	565	912	3,770	3,770	33.1	0	657
1992-96 avg.	1,501	2.62	3,928	507	867	3,535	3,535	32.2	0	605
1998	1,694	2.66	4,506	485	750	4,225	4,225	35.9	0	659
1999	1,726	2.69	4,651	540	756	4,423	4,423	37.0	0	671
2000	1,757	2.73	4,790	632	764	4,646	4,646	38.2	0	683
2001	1,784	2.76	4,923	663	769	4,810	4,810	39.0	0	691
2002	1,814	2.79	5,064	717	776	4,997	4,997	39.9	0	698
2003	1,848	2.82	5,220	770	783	5,199	5,199	40.9	0	706
2004	1,878	2.86	5,363	822	788	5,391	5,391	41.8	0	712
2005	1,911	2.89	5,520	861	797	5,579	5,579	42.7	0	717