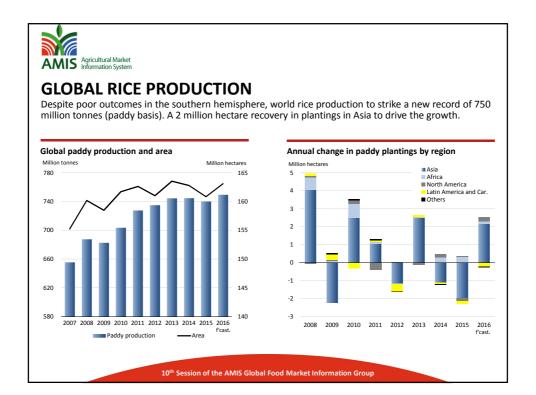
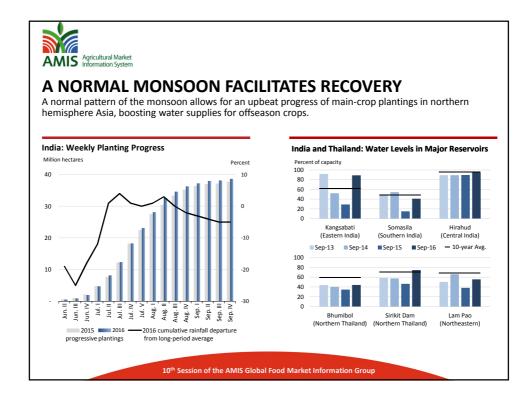


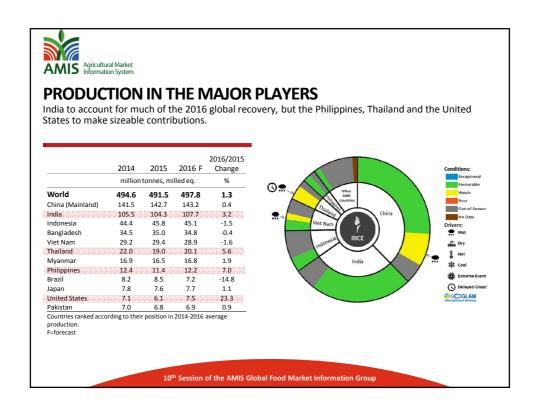
# Rice: World market situation and 2016/17 outlook

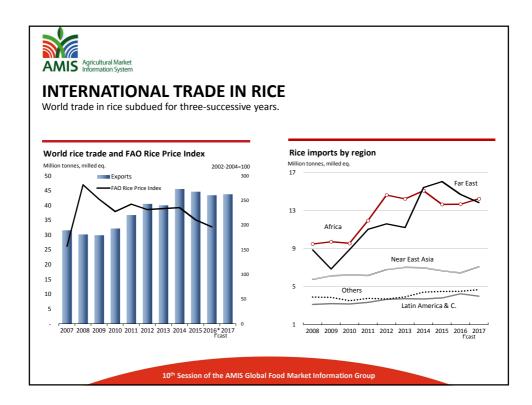
TENTH SESSION OF THE AMIS GLOBAL FOOD MARKET INFORMATION GROUP

FAO, Rome 6-7 October 2016







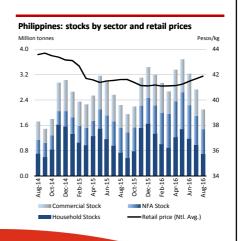




## RICE IMPORTS

Sufficient local availabilities and reduced price pressure lower imports by the Far East. Currency factors and restrictive policies hinder growth elsewhere.

|                     | 2015    | 2016 F | 2017 F | 2017/2016<br>Change |
|---------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------------------|
|                     | million | %      |        |                     |
| World               | 44.6    | 43.5   | 43.8   | 0.7                 |
| China (mainland)    | 6.6     | 6.3    | 6.3    | 0.0                 |
| Nigeria             | 2.2     | 2.3    | 2.5    | 8.7                 |
| EU                  | 1.8     | 1.9    | 1.9    | 2.7                 |
| Philippines         | 2.0     | 1.3    | 1.2    | -7.7                |
| Saudi Arabia        | 1.6     | 1.4    | 1.6    | 10.7                |
| Indonesia           | 1.3     | 1.8    | 1.0    | -44,4               |
| Côte d'Ivoire       | 1.3     | 1.4    | 1.3    | -3.7                |
| Senegal             | 1.4     | 1.2    | 1.1    | -4.3                |
| Malaysia            | 1.1     | 1.2    | 1.2    | 0.0                 |
| Iraq                | 1.0     | 1.0    | 1.1    | 15.8                |
| Iran, Islam. Rep of | 0.8     | 1.1    | 1.1    | 4.8                 |
| Others              | 23.5    | 22.9   | 23.6   | 3.0                 |

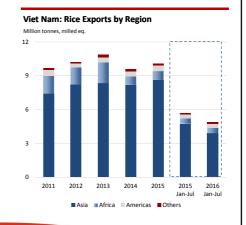




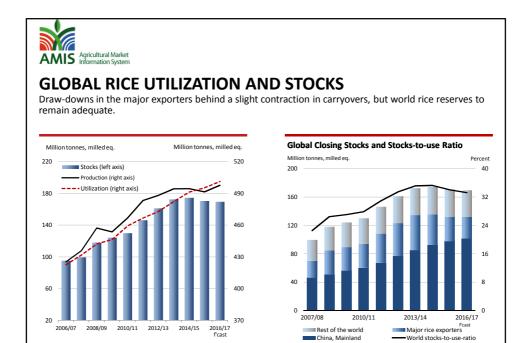
## RICE EXPORTS

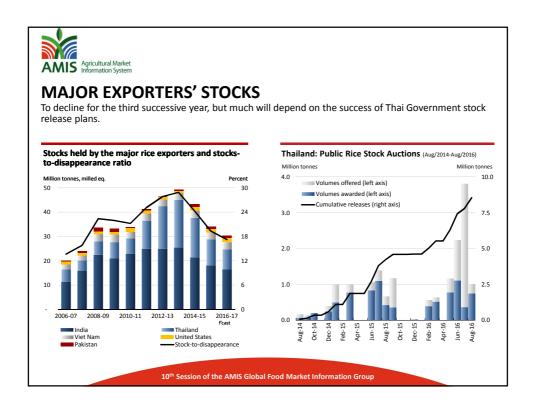
Improved availabilities to allow India to retain its position as the leading global supplier of rice for the sixth successive year, while exports by Viet Nam are reduced to six-year lows.

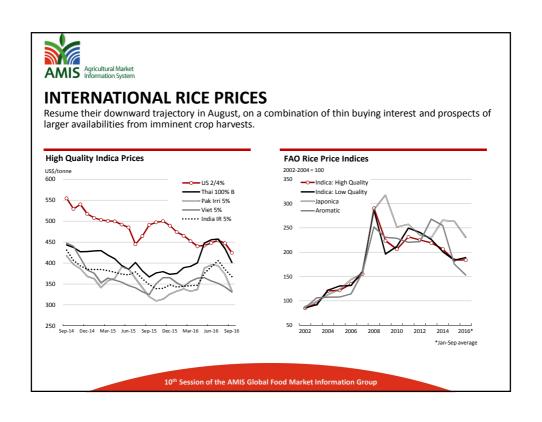
|               | 2015    | 2016 F                     | 2017 F | 2017/2016<br>Change |  |  |
|---------------|---------|----------------------------|--------|---------------------|--|--|
|               | million | million tonnes, milled eq. |        |                     |  |  |
| World         | 44.6    | 43.5                       | 43.8   | 0.7                 |  |  |
| India         | 11.1    | 10.0                       | 10.7   | 7.0                 |  |  |
| Thailand      | 9.8     | 9.9                        | 9.5    | -4.0                |  |  |
| Viet Nam      | 8.4     | 7.5                        | 7.6    | 1.3                 |  |  |
| Pakistan      | 4.1     | 4.4                        | 4.5    | 2.3                 |  |  |
| United States | 3.4     | 3.5                        | 3.7    | 5.8                 |  |  |
| Myanmar       | 1.7     | 1.6                        | 1.5    | -6.3                |  |  |
| Cambodia      | 1.2     | 1.3                        | 1.3    | 4.0                 |  |  |
| Brazil        | 0.9     | 0.8                        | 0.7    | -13.3               |  |  |
| Uruguay       | 0.7     | 0.9                        | 0.9    | -5.6                |  |  |
| Guyana        | 0.5     | 0.5                        | 0.5    | -4.0                |  |  |
| Others        | 2.8     | 3.2                        | 3.0    | -5.6                |  |  |



10<sup>th</sup> Session of the AMIS Global Food Market Information Group









# **UNCERTAINTIES**

### Weather

 Although we have passed the most critical stage of the season, weather events (such as La Niña, storms, etc.) could still affect the outcome of 2016 secondary crops in the northern hemisphere and of 2017 main-crops in the southern hemisphere

### Policies

- In major exporters: public stocks releases in Thailand and India
- In major importing countries: China (border protection), Indonesia, Nigeria (self-sufficiency) and the Philippines (tariffication?)

# Macro-economic factors

- Exchange rates
- Oil prices, etc.
- Developments in other cereal markets

