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Report Highlights:

Governments' support for inputs and rice production have lifted area harvested and yields, boosting production across much of the region. Marketing year (MY) 2024/25 area harvested for rice in Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is projected up 1.7 percent year-over-year. Regional MY 2024/25 milled production is forecast 3.2 percent higher. Despite greater production, regional imports are projected to increase 1.8 percent in MY 2024/25. Rice consumption is forecast 3 percent higher on greater supplies and relative affordability as price inflation continues to impact alternative cereals. The MY 2024/25 regional area harvested, production, trade, and consumption forecasts are on trend with estimates for MY 2023/24, continuing in the same trajectory year-on-year.

I. Executive Summary

In marketing year (MY) 2024/25, area harvested for rice in Senegal, Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali is projected up 1.7 percent to 3.64 million hectares (Mha) year-over-year on expectations of improved access to agricultural equipment, subsidized inputs, and greater access to financing. MY 2023/24 area is up 2 percent to 3.6 Mha compared to the previous year, as the governments incentivized production in Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso, offsetting a 3.2-percent drop in Senegal due to pest pressure and unavailability of funds for inputs.

MY 2024/25 milled production for the region is forecast at 5.6 million metric tons (MMT), 3.2 percent higher than the prior year assuming average rainfall and low pest pressure. In MY 2023/24, regional milled production is estimated at 5.4 MMT, up 7 percent year-over-year as government increased support to rice producers in Guinea, Mali, and Burkina Faso offset a 4.8-percent drop in Senegal due to lower rough production.

Rice import levels are projected to increase nearly 2 percent to 3.5 MMT in MY 2024/25 over the prior year on population growth and higher demand. In MY 2023/24, regional imports are up marginally (less than one percent) to 3.5 MMT year-over-year, despite great domestic production in Mali, Guinea, and Burkina Faso.

Consumption in MY 2024/25 is forecast at nearly 8.7 MMT, up 3 percent compared to the prior year with increased production bringing more rice into the market, coupled with price inflation for the other cereals such as wheat, corn, and millet.

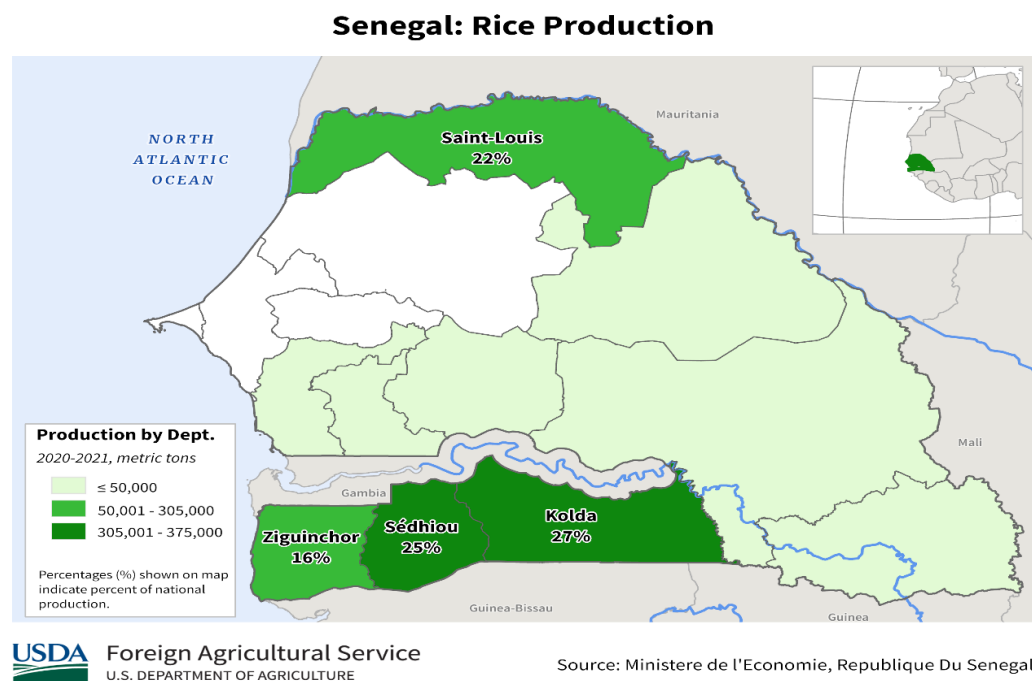
II. Senegal Production

Senegal rice production for MY 2024/25 is forecast 4.4 percent higher compared to MY 2023/24 on average rainfall, increased access to inputs, and low pest pressure. MY 2024/25 area harvested is projected up 5.5 percent compared to the previous year on increased access to certified seeds, fertilizers, and agricultural equipment.

Following a large volume of defaulted loans that had been distributed in the MY 2022/23 season, financial institutions in the Senegal River Valley (SRV) had less available funding for the MY 2023/24 campaign. MY 2023/24 area is estimated down 4.8 percent year-over-year due to the lack of financing and pest pressure from rice eating birds in certain production areas of the Delta and the middle valley in the northern part of the country. Rough production is estimated down 4.8 percent year-over-year due the lack of financing for seeds and other inputs in the SRV. In addition, the winter season set in early in the Dagana area, which had a negative impact on the off-season rice which was near maturity.

In the Casamance growing region, other factors that lowered production included less abundant rainfall and pest pressure from armyworms and stem-borers in several municipalities, though no serious damage was observed. The 2023/24 rice seed subsidy was estimated at 16,000 MT, compared to 12,565 MT during the previous campaign; this led to a 6-percent increase of paddy production.

Figure 1 : Rice Production Zones



Consumption

MY 2024/25 consumption levels are projected to increase nearly 2 percent on greater availability from higher production. MY 2023/24 consumption was raised 2.2 percent year-on-year on population growth and the removal of the custom duties for rice.

Rice is a staple grain in Senegal. Per capita, average annual consumption is estimated at 116 kg with an average daily consumption of nearly 320 g, making Senegal one of the largest consumers of rice in West Africa. However, with limited arable land and a rapidly increasing population, national production covers just 35 percent of Senegal’s consumption needs.

Rice consumption levels are expected to increase because of the relatively high prices of other local cereals, up for millet (+65 percent), sorghum (+44 percent) and corn (+38 percent) in MY 2023/24 year-over-year according to the Ministry of Agriculture’s Directorate of Analysis, Forecasting, and Agricultural Statistics (DAPSA). These price increases are expected to continue in the forecast year on inflation driven by cost increases for transportation and fuel.

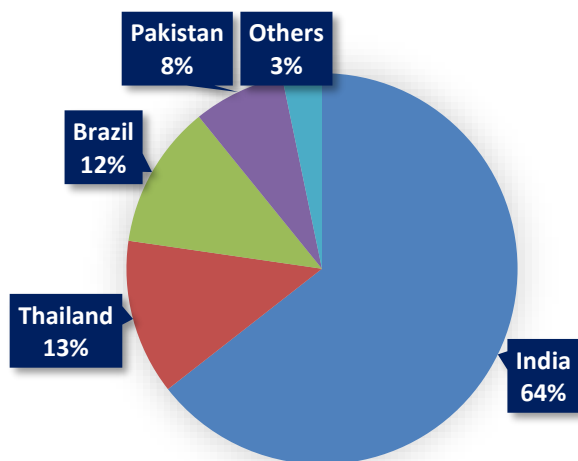
Trade

Senegal generally imports around 60 percent of its rice needs, mainly consisting of broken rice from India, Thailand, Brazil, and Pakistan. MY 2024/25 imports are forecast to increase 7.1 percent from the prior year on expected higher demand and population growth. MY2023/24 imports are down 6.6 percent year-over-year, as India—typically the top supplier—imposed a 20 percent export tax on white rice amid concerns over supply shortage in September 2022; thus far India has only accounted for 15 percent of Senegal’s rice imports in MY2023/24.

Rice export levels in MY 2024/25 are projected up 25 percent from the previous year due to growing demand from Mali. In MY 2023/24 exports fell 33.3 percent on tighter supplies.

In MY 2023/24, prices for imported and local rice were up 7.3 and 6.3 percent, respectively, compared to the prior year, based on India's decision to limit exports to meet its own needs and price surges for fuel and fertilizer.

Figure 2. Rice Suppliers to Senegal in MY 2022/23



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Stocks

MY 2024/25 ending stocks are lowered 10.6 percent year-on-year on higher consumption and export levels. In MY 2023/24, stocks are estimated to decline 20.3 percent on lower supplies.

Stocks are privately held by farmers, traders, and institutions, as the government does not keep any stocks.

Policy

To further encourage producers to engage in rice growing and with the goal of increasing producers' income by 20 percent, Senegal established a subsidy of 32 CFA francs (nearly \$0.05)¹ per kilo of paddy rice in November 2022. However, there were reported delays in the payment of the subsidy which contributed to the problem of loan defaults. Nonetheless, since India announced it would suspend exports of broken rice in July 2023, the Senegalese authorities have rolled out additional initiatives aimed to limit dependency on imports by developing more domestic production. These initiatives include increased seed production, greater availability of equipment, the construction of warehouses and

¹ A rate of \$1= 600 CFA francs will be used throughout this report.

drying areas, and land planning and development for targeted rice production regions such as Sedhiou, Thiès, Fatick, Kaolack, Kolda, and the SRV.

To support the purchasing power of consumers, in 2022 the Government of Senegal eliminated the value-added tax (VAT) on imported rice and reduced customs duties from 12.7 percent to 2.7 percent on imported, broken, and unscented rice—a 30 FCFA/kg (\$0.05) drop. The duties that remain must be maintained as shares that go to the budget of institutions such as the Senegalese Shippers' Council (COSEC), the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Production, Supply and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Senegal	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	372	372	370	360	0	380
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	556	556	595	592	0	472
Milled Production (1000 MT)	959	956	952	910	0	950
Rough Production (1000 MT)	1410	1406	1400	1338	0	1397
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6800	6800	6800	6800	0	6800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1400	1500	1350	1400	0	1500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1300	1400	1400	1300	0	1400
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2915	3012	2897	2902	0	2922
MY Exports (1000 MT)	70	120	50	80	0	100
TY Exports (1000 MT)	80	120	50	80	0	100
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	2250	2300	2300	2350	0	2400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	595	592	547	472	0	422
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2915	3012	2897	2902	0	2922
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.7903	3.7796	3.7838	3.7167	0	3.6763

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

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

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

III. Guinea, Burkina Faso, and Mali

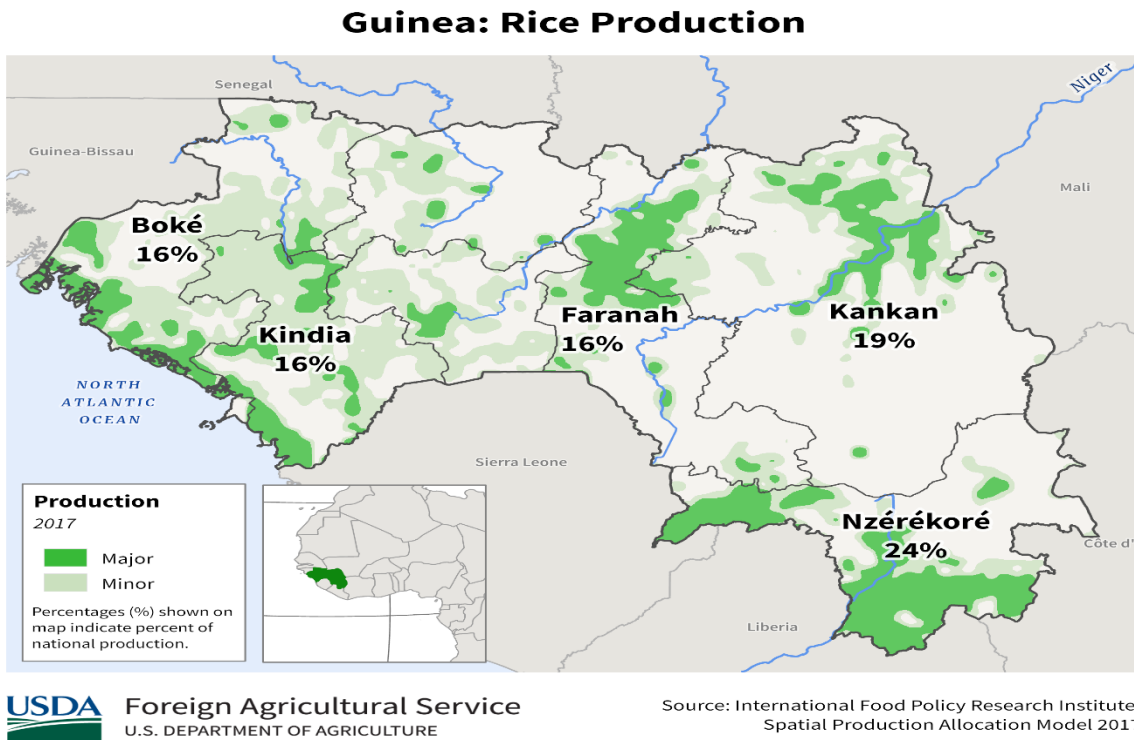
Guinea

Production

Marketing year (MY) 2024/2025 area is projected up 9.5 percent compared to the previous year based on increased subsidized inputs and agricultural equipment. MY 2023/24 area harvested is estimated up 2.9 percent from the previous year due to increased access to inputs.

MY 2024/2025 rough production is forecast higher nearly 2 percent compared to MY 2023/24 assuming average rainfall and low levels of pest. Despite some dry spells and fire in Kankan and Faranah, MY 2023/24 rough production is estimated 11.9 percent higher compared to the previous year on the \$220 million investment from Guinea's transitional government to boost agricultural production.

Figure 3: Rice Production Zones



Through the *Société guinéenne pour la coopération dans le développement agricole (SIGUICODA)*, the transitional government made the following equipment and inputs available to all crop producers, including rice producers: 180 tractors, 276 combine harvesters, nearly 29,000 MT of fertilizers (Urea/NKP), 49,000 liters of herbicides, and more than 6,000 small equipment and tools such as parboilers, cereal mills, tillers, etc. During the same year, the transitional government provided incentives to women and youth to engage in agriculture and livestock farming. Incentives include provision of equipment, rice seed distribution, bank loans, and a fertilizer subsidy. This led to a 9.3-

percent yield increase in MY 2023/24 which was estimated 1.7 kg/Ha. With that boost to area and yield, Guinea was the second largest rice producer in West Africa behind Nigeria in MY 2023/24.

Consumption

MY 2024/25 consumption levels are estimated 1.4 percent higher compared to MY 2023/24 on population growth and greater domestic demand.

Rice, the main staple in Guinea, is consumed at almost every meal. There are three main types of rice in Guinea: parboiled local rice, imported white rice, and local white rice. Parboiling is an operation which consists of pre-cooking previously hydrated paddy rice.

Imported rice is mainly consumed in Conakry and in the mining zones. Outside of these areas, most consumers prefer local parboiled rice for its culinary traditions, taste, and higher nutritional values over the white rice imported mainly from India, Thailand, Pakistan, the United States, and Myanmar.

Trade

Despite remarkable investment in the rice sector, the Guinean market remains dependent on imported rice. MY 2024/25 imports are projected to decline less than one percent compared to MY 2023/24 on a slight increase in production. Likewise, MY 2023/24 imports fell marginally year-over-year on greater availability of domestic rice.

MY 2024/25 exports are projected 12 percent higher as compared to 2023/24 on greater demand from Mali. Post contacts reported that some traders from neighboring countries are able to take advantage of depreciations in Guinean currency to purchase rice at a discount for resale in their respective markets. MY 2023/24 exports are raised 39 percent year-on-year on higher demand from neighboring countries.

Stocks

Post forecasts that importers' hedging against the possible continuation of Indian export restrictions will hold 31.7 percent greater ending stocks in MY 2023/24. The elevated level of stocks is projected to continue in MY 2024/25 at 673,000 MT.

Stocks are held by the private sector that maintains a minimal amount per year. According to some sources, the World Food Program also holds some stocks for their school feeding program.

Policy

On July 18, 2023, the Guinean transitional government suspended exports of more than a dozen agricultural products, including rice, for six months to preserve stocks. The government manages the trade policy for rice, subsidizing imports, implementing temporary export bans, and fixing local prices.

Since December 2019, Guinea has been applying the ECOWAS common external tariff (CET), which sets the custom duty for milled rice at 10 percent. Additional taxes such as statistical fees of 1.0 percent, and a solidarity community levy of 1.5 percent also apply to milled rice.

Production, Supply and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Guinea	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1650	2020	1650	2080	0	2100
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	373	373	438	488	0	643
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1665	2000	1650	2270	0	2320
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2523	3030	2500	3439	0	3515
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	955	895	850	885	0	880
TY Imports (1000 MT)	870	895	850	885	0	880
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2993	3268	2938	3643	0	3843
MY Exports (1000 MT)	80	180	80	250	0	280
TY Exports (1000 MT)	80	180	80	250	0	280
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	2475	2600	2500	2750	0	2890
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	438	488	358	643	0	673
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2993	3268	2938	3643	0	3843
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	1.5291	1.5	1.5152	1.6534	0	1.6738
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025						

Burkina Faso

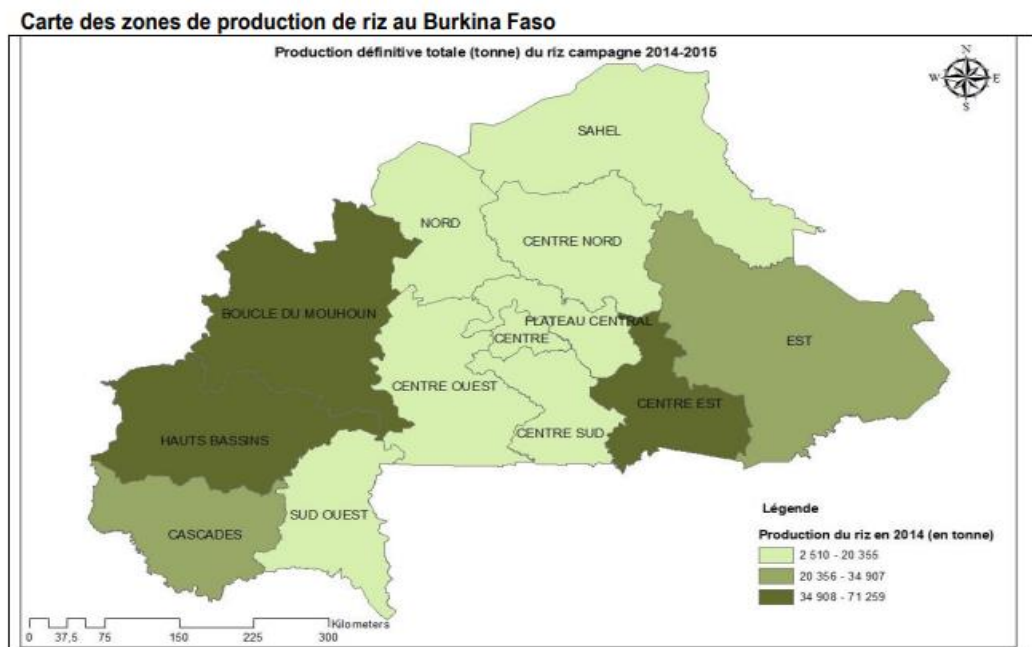
Production

MY 2024/25 area harvested is projected 4 percent higher year-on-year on average rainfall and an increase in subsidized inputs. MY 2024/25 rough production is projected 5.6 percent higher compared to the previous year on increased access to certified seeds, fertilizer, and agricultural equipment. In MY 2023/24, increased government support and subsidized inputs increased year-over-year area, up 2.3 percent, and yields, which pushed MY 2023/24 rough production up nearly 12.9 percent.

However, the 2023/24 agricultural campaign took place in a national context marked by persistent insecurity, flooding, and the long rain breaks recorded in July and September in certain production areas as well as high levels of conflict in northern and eastern Burkina Faso, including blockades of entire communes by non-state armed groups.

To counter this and support greater food sovereignty, the transitional government of Burkina Faso through the Ministry of Agriculture and its partners have adopted an Operational Plan (2023-2025) to support producers to increase agricultural production, including rice.

Figure 4: Rice Production Zones



Source : DGESS/MAHRASA,2014

Consumption

MY 2024/25 rice consumption levels are projected nearly 2 percent higher compared to MY 2023/24 on population growth and growing demand. The diversification and innovations of rice-based dishes are increasing in the Burkinabe diet, making rice the most consumed cereal in major cities in the country.

According to contacts in Burkina Faso, rice is now consumed twice a day by many households. Demand for rice is mainly due to population growth and urbanization. The behavior of most Burkinabe consumers is primarily oriented by prices rather than by quality, and imported rice is generally price competitive. Consumers also express preference for imported rice for its better quality, better distribution channels, better swelling rate and color, etc.

Trade

MY 2024/25 rice imports are projected to drop 6.2 percent on higher production. MY 2023/24 rice imports are raised 14.4 percent compared to the previous year on insufficient production and higher demand due to population growth, urbanization, and growing preference for imported rice over local rice. Top rice exporter to Burkina Faso is India, which accounts for 82 percent of the rice imports.

Global supply disruptions caused by the conflict in Ukraine and the rising costs of trade logistics led to price volatility. In MY 2023/24, year-on-year prices for cash crops in lower supply, such as cowpeas and peanuts, soared 18 and 45 percent, respectively. However, the average prices of white corn, local millet, and white sorghum declined 19, 14, and 11 percent year-on-year, respectively, according to the Burkinabe Ministry of Agriculture.

During the month of April 2023, the price of a 50 kg bag of local rice fell 6.8 percent on higher domestic supplies while the price of imported rice showed a marginal increase of 0.1 percent. These two varieties were traded on average at 20,600 CFA francs (nearly \$34) for local rice and 21,667 CFA francs (nearly \$36) for imported rice. Compared to the same month in 2022, the price of a 50kg bag of local rice fell 3.1 percent while the 50 kg bag of imported rice rose 2.9 percent due to cross-border and internal trade flow disruptions. These price fluctuations did not impact rice imports as people in Burkina Faso tend to consume imported rice over local cereal-based dishes.

Stocks

MY 2024/25 ending stocks are forecast 52,000 MT and MY 2023/24 ending stocks are estimated at 57,000 MT. In Burkina Faso, the National Society for the Management of Food Security Stock (SONAGESS) manages the stocks by purchasing rice for the reconstitution of national security stockpiles.

Policy

On August 11, 2023, the transitional government of Burkina Faso provided special export authorizations for cereals such as millet, corn, sorghum, and cowpea exclusively to Niger, out of solidarity with the Nigerien people following the coup d'état and the subsequent sanctions placed by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA).

Since January 1, 2015, ECOWAS member countries, including Burkina Faso, have implemented a common external tariff (CET) which set specific rates for different product categories. According to contacts, the transitional government is implementing the CET rate of 12.5 percent for imported milled rice.

Production, Supply and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Burkina Faso	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	220	220	220	225	0	235
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	23	23	173	12	0	57
Milled Production (1000 MT)	286	285	293	327	0	345
Rough Production (1000 MT)	440	438	451	503	0	531
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	864	685	800	800	0	750
TY Imports (1000 MT)	767	685	900	800	0	750
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1173	993	1266	1139	0	1152
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	2	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	2	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	1000	981	1100	1080	0	1100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	173	12	166	57	0	52
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1173	993	1266	1139	0	1152
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2	1.9909	2.05	2.2356	0	2.2596
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025						

Mali

Production

MY 2024/25 area harvested is projected 1.1 percent higher than the previous year on increased access to subsidized inputs and improved security situation. MY 2024/25 rough production is forecast up 3.6 percent on average rainfall and low pest pressure. MY 2023/2024 rough production is estimated 4.6 percent higher year-on-year on government increased support to farmers. MY 2023/24 area was estimated to increase nearly 2 percent compared to the previous year on better security situation in the country which allowed some farmers to regain their land.

The rainfall of the 2023/24 agricultural campaign was marked by an early start and a late end with long rainfall breaks, particularly during the months of June and July. These pockets of drought, which coincided with the peak planting period, delayed planting and crop development.

In addition, there were poor macro-economic conditions which limit access to agricultural inputs such as the deficit in the supply of mineral fertilizers which was primarily due to high prices. Thus, the quantities of subsidized fertilizers distributed to rice producers were insufficient which affected the yields of irrigated rice but offset by yields of rain-fed rice production. As a result, MY 2023/24 yield increased 2.5 percent year-on year and is projected higher 3.8 percent in the forecast year on effective fertilizer distribution mechanisms to producers.

Consumption

For MY 2024/25 consumption levels are forecast up 3.4 percent year-on-year on population growth. MY 2023/24 national consumption increased 2.2 percent compared to the previous year on sufficient supplies and changes in eating habits in both urban and rural areas. Per capita rice consumption was estimated 99.5 kg in 2023.

According to the National Institute of Statistics of Mali (INSAT), annual rice per capita consumption has increased by more than 600 percent over the last 50 years, making rice one of the most consumed staples, along with millet and sorghum. The typical Malian consumer has a preference for the Gambiaka variety because of its good taste and culinary values. The Gambiaka variety is generally available on the market, but remains largely uncompetitive with a lot of impurities, a high rate of broken rice, and higher prices. When locally produced rice is homogeneous, without impurities, and well packaged, consumers prefer it over imported rice.

Trade

MY 2024/25 projected imports are up 5 percent compared to MY 2023/24 year based on population growth and demand.

In September 2022 and July 2023, India banned broken rice exports and imposed a 20 percent export tax on white rice shipment and a floor price of \$950 applies to each ton of basmati rice sold abroad. Despite this ban, India indicated that it had granted export permits of two separate shipments of 240,000 MT and 50,000 MT of rice to Mali through the National Cooperative Exports Ltd, a government export body which was set up under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act of 2002 to export agriculture products. However, these volumes are expected to be delivered in 2024.

Prices of rice remain above average due to the global economic situation marked by inflation and by the effects of insecurity and ECOWAS sanctions against Niger. In October 2023, the price of one kilogram of rice was 375 FCFA (\$0.62) compared to as low as 300 FCFA (\$0.5) during the same period in the previous year.

Stocks

MY 2024/25 stock levels are forecast up 11.5 percent year-on-year on strong demand from traders seeking to replenish their stocks and waiting for more profitable prices on the markets. MY 2023/24 stock levels increased 20.7 percent compared to a year earlier on slightly larger supplies.

The transitional government of Mali's stocks are managed by the Office of Agricultural Products of Mali (OPAM) whose mission is to maintain a National Food Security Stock. However, most stocks are held by the private sector, institutions, and producer cooperatives as well as wealthy households in the western Sahel regions of Kayes and Koulikoro as part of the reconstitution of their family stocks. Annually, demand for rice gradually increases starting from around March due to the depletion of stocks of small producers and households who have experienced a drop in their production, particularly in insecure areas.

Policy

Since January 1, 2015, ECOWAS member countries, including Mali, have implemented a common external tariff (CET) which set specific rates for different product categories. According to contacts, the transitional government of Mali is implementing the CET rate of 12.5 percent for imported milled rice.

The importation of rice is governed by Decree 505/PR-M of October 2000, regulating foreign trade, and inter-ministerial decree No. 9-0788/MEIC-MF-SG of April 2009, which sets out the terms of application of this decree. Through the Ministry of Commerce, the transitional government has set a number of requirements to better control legal imports of rice. These include the following documents:

- Import intention request form;
- Copy of the certificate of registration in the Trade Registry;
- Copy of the tax identification card;
- Copy of the import-export license;
- Receipt from the Mali Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Rice imports are regulated according to national production. Rice import requirements throughout the year are estimated at the start of the marketing year. When the supply of rice on the market is too low during specific periods (Ramadan, for example), the transitional government may decide to grant customs duties and Value Added Tax (VAT) exemptions to importers on the basis of certain criteria, so that market supply is not disrupted and prices remain stable.

Since December 6, 2021, the transitional government of Mali has banned local cereal exports of millet, sorghum, corn, and local rice and the authorized commercial imports with 50 percent tax reduction when the volume exceeds 300,000 MT.

Production, Supply and Distribution Table

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Mali	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	900	900	920	920	0	930
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	141	141	139	130	0	157
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1873	1859	1820	1950	0	2020
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2882	2860	2800	3000	0	3108
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	325	400	400	400	0	420
TY Imports (1000 MT)	400	400	400	400	0	420
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1	26	0	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2339	2400	2359	2480	0	2597
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	3	0	2
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	3	0	2
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	2200	2270	2250	2320	0	2420
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	139	130	109	157	0	175
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2339	2400	2359	2480	0	2597
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.2022	3.1778	3.0435	3.2609	0	3.3419

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

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

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

Attachments:

No Attachments