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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Memorandum

The World Rice Shortage

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
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INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

THE WORLD RICE SHORTAGE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. A growing world rice shortage boosted export prices by more than 35% between February and November 1972 and has dimmed short-term economic prospects in a number of Asian countries. World production of rice declined about 4% over the past two crop years and may fall another 3%-5% in the current crop year because of:

- unfavorable weather (India, Thailand, the Philippines, and Brazil),
- disruptions of war (Bangladesh, Cambodia, and South Vietnam),
- government pricing policies (Burma and Indonesia), and
- deliberate government cutbacks (the United States and Japan).

2. An estimated 7.4 million metric tons of rice will be exported in 1972, compared with 7.7 million tons in 1971. Countries that normally export, such as Cambodia, have had to import rice, while traditional importers such as Indonesia are seeking additional amounts. Domestic shortages prompted traditional exporters – Thailand, Burma, and Brazil – to delay exports until the 1972 fall harvest began. As a result, unfulfilled requests for imports in 1972 have exceeded one-half million tons. The shortage has forced the United States to redirect some committed PL-480 supplies to fill more urgent needs in South and Southeast Asia.

Note: This memorandum was prepared by the Office of Economic Research and coordinated within the Directorate of Intelligence.

3. The rice shortage is likely to worsen in the late spring of 1973, when supplies from previous poor crops will be drawn down as much as three months before the major fall harvests. Supplies in most exporting countries – the United States, Thailand, Burma, Italy, Australia, and Brazil – are expected to be lower in 1973 compared with 1972 by as much as 1.3 million tons because of smaller crops, lower carryover stocks, and rising domestic requirements. A simultaneous shortage of wheat – due in large part to the disastrous harvest in the USSR in 1972 – limits one major avenue of relief for the time being. Furthermore, the output of grain in the People's Republic of China (PRC), a potential supplier of additional rice, declined in 1972.

4. The growing world rice shortage and higher rice prices are adding another burden to some hard-pressed poor nations of the Third World, notably India, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and the Philippines. Increased domestic inflation will erode the already low standard of living of the urban poor. Higher import prices will further burden the balance of payments.

DISCUSSION

Introduction

5. A number of countries in Asia, where most of the world's rice is grown and consumed, have been unsuccessfully seeking large additional quantities of rice to feed their growing populations and to curb sharply rising domestic prices. The tightness in the world rice market is the result of the decline in world output over the past two years and the unfavorable prospects for current crops. This memorandum deals with recent trends in rice production, exports, and export prices and with prospects for 1973. A substantial amount of numerical data is presented in text and Appendix tables.

Recent Production Trends

6. World rice production, excluding the PRC and North Vietnam,[1] declined for two successive years following a bumper crop in 1969/70 (see Table 1). The downtrend reflected cutbacks in production by some surplus countries and poor growing weather, crop disease, war, and bureaucratic pricing problems in a number of major rice-producing countries.

1. A reliable time series is not available for the PRC and North Vietnam. The PRC produced an estimated 105 million to 110 million tons of paddy in crop year 1971/72. (Crop years begin 1 August of the first stated year.)

Table 1

World Paddy Rice Production[a]

Crop Year[b]	*Million Metric Tons*
1962/63	161.9
1963/64	172.0
1964/65	177.4
1965/66	164.6
1966/67	167.0
1967/68	185.2
1968/69	194.3
1969/70	200.3
1970/71	196.0
1971/72[c]	192.4

a. The data do not include production in the People's Republic of China – which produced an estimated 105 million to 110 million tons in 1971/72 – and North Vietnam. The ratio of milled rice to paddy rice averages about two-thirds. In contrast to production data, trade data for rice are always given in terms of milled rice.

b. Beginning 1 August of first stated year.

c. Preliminary.

Decline in the Last Two Years

7. Two major surplus countries, the United States and Japan, began to slash output in 1969/70 as a reaction to excess stocks. Production in both countries had increased rapidly through 1968/69 with the use of the new high-yielding seeds, the stimulus of high support prices, and increased acreage allotments. At the same time, Asian countries had cut back imports as they had likewise been expanding their production with favorable weather and the new seeds. Stocks in the United States more than doubled. The US government, under its price support and acreage control program, thereupon reduced acreage by 10% in 1969 and by 15% in 1970. As a result, production declined by nearly 20% in two years (see Table 2). An additional 10% reduction in acreage was announced in August 1971 to apply to the 1972 crop. This further reduction was rescinded when it became clear that some Asian countries would need more imports in 1972/73.

8. Japan, which had been a net rice importer through 1968, found that 6 million tons of stocks had accumulated by 1969. Tokyo moved to reduce these stocks by promoting the production of alternative crops and by using 1 million to 2 million tons of rice annually for feed, new industrial

Table 2

Indexes of Paddy Rice Production, by Country[a]

	1968/69 = 100			Paddy Production 1971/72 (Million Metric Tons)
	1969/70	*1970/71*	*1971/72*	
Major exporters				
Burma	100	101	100	8.0
Cambodia	115	115	82	2.7
Egypt	100	96	96	2.5
Japan	97	85	72	13.6
Pakistan	117	107	107	3.2
Thailand	108	110	115	14.2
United States	87	81	81	3.8
Other major producers				
Bangladesh	107	98	88	15.0
Brazil	96	94	76	5.1
India	102	107	108	64.5
Indonesia	107	121	125	19.0
Philippines	118	120	114	5.0
South Korea	128	130	135	5.8
South Vietnam	116	130	143	6.3

a. For crop years, beginning 1 August of first stated year. For more detailed data, see Table 9 in the Appendix.

uses, and exports on long-term credit. Production dropped by 28% in three years and stocks by 70%. The Japanese government now considers stocks to be at the minimum level for domestic needs.

9. Rice output in some other major producing countries declined from other causes following a peak in 1969/70. Bangladesh was hit by serious cyclones in the last half of 1970 and by civil war in 1971, which destroyed crops and interrupted rice planting and harvesting. Open warfare disrupted agriculture in Cambodia beginning in the spring of 1970. A virus rice disease swept through the major Philippine rice areas in 1971/72. Furthermore, several Asian countries have longstanding domestic policies aimed at holding down the price of rice to the consumer. While concentrating on consumer prices, some governments have failed to give adequate incentives to rice producers, for example, through subsidies or favorable producer prices. These shortsighted policies have helped depress output in Burma, Indonesia, Cambodia, and the Philippines.

Gloomy Prospects

10. Production is expected to decline still further in the crop year 1972/73, primarily because of an erratic monsoon in Asia. Sparse and late rains this summer (1972) damaged and delayed the major rice crop currently being harvested throughout Asia. Brazil, another major producer, has been suffering from drought. As a result, world paddy production in 1972/73 is likely to fall between 182 million and 186 million tons, or be down by 3%-5% from 1971/72. Although the full impact will not be known until the harvest is completed in the next few months, the major rice crop in India is expected to be down by 7%-15% from last year, in Thailand by 12%-25%, in Burma by 10%-25%, and in Indonesia by 5%-10%. In addition, floods and storms in the Philippines and Bangladesh have destroyed crops, preventing production from increasing above last year's low levels. In Cambodia, both the war and bad weather may reduce output as much as 25%, following a similar drop in 1971/72. Stepped-up Communist activity in the Mekong Delta and poor rainfall are expected to reduce South Vietnamese rice output by 5%. Moreover, Burma and Indonesia have bungled rice collections despite increasing requirements for rice in the government distribution system.

11. The Green Revolution has had a limited impact on rice production in most less developed countries of Asia because of inadequate irrigation and problems with the quality of the new high-yielding seeds. For the 1972/73 crop, an estimated 15% of the total rice acreage in Asia's less developed countries has been planted with the new seeds, compared with about 10% three years earlier. Unlike the new varieties of wheat, which have about doubled average yields in India and Pakistan, the new rice varieties in most areas are not yet well adapted to local conditions. Rice yields have increased substantially in some areas where the new seeds have been used on well-irrigated land. But only a small share of the rice area in Asian countries has adequate water control. During the recent drought, yields of the new seeds in some areas reportedly were lower than yields of domestic varieties.

12. In general, the new seeds have been disease-prone; plant disease has had a marked effect on output in the Philippines and some effect in India and Bangladesh. Thailand has not adopted the new varieties, preferring to concentrate on its traditional high-quality domestic strains.

Rice Exports and World Prices

13. The bulk of the rice produced in the world is consumed domestically; only about 5% enters international trade. Therefore, even minor shifts in production may seriously affect world rice trade. Even

though each country attempts to overcome a crop shortfall by belt-tightening, drawing down domestic stocks, and switching to other foodgrains, a greater demand for imports normally occurs when production declines. At the same time, surplus countries react to production declines by reducing supplies available for export, and if exportable stocks have also been drawn down, world prices can rise sharply. All these elements were present in 1972, as the international rice market shifted from a condition of readily available supplies to a condition of shortage.

Large Stocks

14. In 1970 and 1971, surplus stocks in exporting countries depressed world prices and resulted in larger exports. Exports increased by about 12% in 1970 compared with 1969 and made another small gain in 1971 (see Table 3). All major suppliers pushed exports, some offering excellent credit terms to reduce their high stock levels. Export prices declined to a low point in April 1971, about 40% below the level of two years earlier (see Table 4).[2] A number of Asian countries took advantage of the low prices in 1970 and 1971 to raise domestic consumption and to substitute rice for less preferred grains.

Table 3

World Milled Rice Exports[a]

	Thousand Metric Tons
1963	7,366
1964	7,687
1965	8,054
1966	7,609
1967	7,097
1968	6,491
1969	6,771
1970	7,561
1971	7,747
1972[b]	7,400

a. Including the People's Republic of China. For more detailed data, see Table 10 in the Appendix.
b. Estimated.

2. For Tables 4 through 11, see the Appendix.

15. The increased exports in 1970 and 1971 originated primarily in Asian countries, notably Thailand, followed by Japan and Burma (see Table 5). South Korea and the Philippines greatly increased their imports in this period (see Table 6). The United States, which had been the major world exporter since 1966, withheld some concessionary exports in order to avoid infringing extensively in the traditional markets of Thailand and Burma. In turn, those countries slashed prices and cut into US commercial sales. At the same time, China maintained a high volume of rice exports, and Japan, with aggressive salesmanship and soft credit terms, more than doubled its sales.

16. South Korea, which had been increasing its rice imports steadily since 1965, imported more than 1 million tons in 1971. Indonesian imports declined in 1971 after reaching a peak of more than 950,000 tons in 1970. Meanwhile the Philippines, which had been essentially self-sufficient for three years, had to import more than 400,000 tons in 1971.

Exhaustion of Stocks

17. Rice exports are expected to decline from 7.7 million tons to an estimated 7.4 million tons in 1972, mainly because stocks in exporting countries were practically exhausted during the first half of 1972. In the Northern Hemisphere, stocks are normally at their seasonal low from June or July until the new harvest begins – in August in the United States and a month or more later in Asian countries. This year's harvest outside the United States will be not only smaller but also later than normal. Burma, Thailand, and Brazil restricted exports in mid-1972 because of domestic shortages. Japan had reduced its stocks to desired levels by mid-1972, and declined further requests for exports. In October 1972 the Pakistan government had only about 100,000 tons of poor-quality rice available for export before the end of the year. On 1 August the US carryover was down substantially, and much of it had already been committed.

18. The decline in rice available for exports left unfilled demand for 1972 at more than 500,000 tons. Since mid-1972 a number of Asian countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nepal, Cambodia, South Vietnam, Laos, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka, have appealed for more rice imports to fill urgent domestic needs. Most of the requests have been directed to the United States, Thailand, and Japan. In response, Washington redistributed some supplies already allocated to South Korea under PL-480 and has urged Japan and Thailand to release some stocks reserved for domestic use. Some of Indonesia's requirements have been met by re-exports from European countries and by a promise in November of 100,000 tons from the PRC.

19. Export prices for rice have spurted in response to these developments. By 13 November 1972 the price of first-quality Thai white rice had increased by 37% compared with the end of February (see Table 4). Prices are still considerably below 1967 prices, which reflected the 1965-66 drought in Asia (see Table 7). Since 1963, world rice prices generally have varied inversely with the volume of rice exported but with greater amplitude.

Prospects for 1973

20. The world rice situation may ease temporarily because the new US crop is now available for export, and harvests are under way in Asian countries. Nonetheless, the deficit in the world rice supply in 1973 probably will be larger than in 1972. Carryover stocks have already been drawn down to a minimum in most countries, and world production in 1972/73 may decline by 6 million to 10 million tons. A shortage could develop in the late spring of 1973, when the current crop is used up, and could last until the next major harvest in the fall. Consequently, the need for imports will increase in 1973 while the supplies available for export will be smaller, possibly down by as much as 1.3 million tons, or nearly 20% compared with 1972. The largest decline in exports may occur in Thailand, which will probably have only 1 million to 1.3 million tons for export in 1973 compared with about 1.8 million tons in 1972. Exportable supplies in the United States are expected to be 1.4 million to 1.8 million tons, compared with nearly 1.9 million tons in 1972. To offset these declines, Egypt may be able to increase its rice exports but only by using old and poor-quality rice suitable mainly for animal feed.

21. Next year's rice situation would be eased considerably if the PRC decided to increase rice exports, as it did in 1966 and 1967, when world rice prices were unusually high. At that time, the PRC exported more than 1 million tons annually, compared with exports of 600,000 to 800,000 tons during 1963-65, and accounted for about 15% of world exports. The PRC is having a poor agricultural year in 1972, with Premier Chou En-lai anticipating a 4% cut in grain production, this in a situation of growing population and austere food rations. Nonetheless, Peking could be tempted by high rice prices to boost rice exports by a substantial amount in order to earn additional foreign exchange.

22. The expected gap in rice supplies during 1973 can be only partly bridged by current efforts of several Asian countries to expand secondary crops in the winter season. India, for example, has initiated emergency programs to expand production of rice, wheat, and coarse grains during the winter. Such efforts are not likely to make a significant contribution to total annual output, however, because of insufficient rainfall during the winter and shortages of inputs such as fertilizer. Moreover, the low moisture

content of the soil and reduced water supplies for irrigation after the poor monsoon actually may result in smaller-than-normal winter crop production.

23. US supplies of exportable wheat, while limited at present, may help supplement rice supplies in 1973. The early summer harvest in the United States is expected to rebuild supplies of hard winter wheat, which have been drawn down sharply as a result of massive Soviet imports in 1972. Wheat supplies from other countries, however, will continue to be limited. Canada has uncommitted wheat in storage at present, but until mid-1973 exports will be limited by transport capacity to contracts already signed. In the Southern Hemisphere, Australia and Argentina are expecting smaller-than-average crops in December 1972, and most of their exportable supplies are already committed.

Some Economic Implications

24. A decline in the output of rice in less developed countries of Asia is a serious brake on economic growth. Rice is the major crop in many of the basically agrarian economies such as India, Bangladesh, Burma, Indonesia, and Cambodia. Population in these areas has been growing at 2.5% to 3% per year, and rice production must therefore grow steadily in order merely to maintain, even more to improve, the already inadequate diet. The necessity to import rice (or the failure to export rice) directly reduces the ability of these countries to sustain the momentum of their economic development programs. In several of the affected countries, economic growth in 1972 will not even offset population growth.

25. The recent declines in rice production dash any immediate hopes for self-sufficiency in foodgrains in several Asian countries, most notably India. Demand for rice in India increases by about 3% annually, mainly because of the growth in population but also because of the substitution of rice in the diet for coarse grains and roots as income rises. In mid-1971, rice production had increased by an average of 4% for the previous three years, and, in December 1971, New Delhi went so far as to announce that it was halting concessionary foodgrain imports. In November 1972, however, New Delhi was again shopping abroad for foodgrains, mainly wheat, to replenish dwindling domestic stocks.

26. The rice shortages of 1972 have already fanned inflation in major rice-consuming countries. Inflation and food shortages have compounded existing economic and political problems:

a. In Bangladesh, rice prices in September 1972 were 61% higher than a year earlier (see Table 8).

b. In India, rice prices in early October reportedly were the highest ever recorded. Inflation has increased unrest especially in India's urban labor force, with adverse effects on already lagging industrial output.

c. In Burma, poor government distribution and increased rice hoarding has caused open-market rice prices to double since early 1972. Shortages finally led to looting of rice warehouses and mills near Rangoon in September.

d. In Indonesia, Jakarta has issued urgent requests since September for rice imports to control domestic prices, which the government fears will get out of hand this winter and jeopardize Indonesia's economic and political stability.

e. Abnormal rises in rice prices have also taken place during recent months in the Philippines, South Vietnam, Laos, Thailand, and Nepal.

27. Because of higher world rice prices, exporting countries such as Thailand, Burma, and Pakistan probably will earn as much foreign exchange from rice exports in 1973 as in 1972, even with a lower export volume. On the other hand, India, Bangladesh, Cambodia, the Philippines, and Indonesia will be hard pressed for cash if they must import rice on commercial terms. Consequently, all will be shopping for concessionary terms and will generally be willing to accept wheat and other grains in place of rice. The possibility of shortages in the world wheat market as well, however, leaves next year's foodgrain situation in those countries more precarious than usual. The demands of the poor nations for grants, credits, and emergency supplies of rice and other foodstuffs will be mounting in intensity.

APPENDIX

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 4

World Milled Rice Export Prices[a]

US Dollars per Metric Ton

	1969	*1970*	*1971*	*1972*
Jan	181.20	154.20	139.20	133.81
Feb	178.80	151.20	125.10	129.50
Mar	185.28	143.04	115.20	130.50
Apr	183.60	139.20	112.80	131.05
May	190.80	139.20	123.84	135.35
Jun	197.76	141.60	127.20	135.35
Jul	193.60	142.80	129.00	147.35
Aug	188.40	145.68	131.52	171.00
Sep	186.68	142.20	136.20	166.20
Oct	185.40	142.50	133.80	170.90
Nov	186.00	141.60	130.80	176.80[b]
Dec	178.56	138.00	127.80	

a. Prices relate to first-quality Thai white rice (5% brokens), which is traditionally used to indicate world price trends. The data are for the end of the month. The prices are f.o.b. Bangkok.
b. 13 November 1972.

Table 5

Milled Rice Exports, by Major Exporter

Thousand Metric Tons

	1969	*1970*	*1971*
Thailand	999	1,062	1,576
United States	1,850	1,740	1,415
Burma	541	719	800
Japan	341	630	750
China	726	935	745
Egypt	770	654	515
Pakistan[a]	427	482	467
Italy	179	347	438
Brazil	60	95	129

a. Including sales to the former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

Table 6

Milled Rice Imports, by Major Importer[a]

Thousand Metric Tons

	1969	*1970*	*1971*
South Korea	631	750	1,007
Indonesia	604	956	510
Bangladesh	324	568	440
Philippines	0	0	437
Hong Kong	347	345	370
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	309	543	340
Singapore	236	276	273
India	487	206	240
South Vietnam	326	559	137

a. For more detailed data, see Table 11.

Table 7

Indexes of World Rice Exports and Prices

1963 = 100

	Export Volume	*Average Price*
1963	100	100
1964	104	95
1965	109	95
1966	103	115
1967	96	154
1968	88	141
1969	92	130
1970	103	99
1971	105	89
1972	100[a]	104[b]

a. Estimated for the whole of 1972.
b. January-October average.

Table 8

Indexes of Domestic Rice Prices, by Selected Country[a]

September 1971 = 100

	Bangladesh	*India*	*Indonesia*	*South Vietnam*
1971				
Sep	100	100	100	100
Oct	105	98	101	102
Nov	104	95	105	115
Dec	104	92	106	123
1972				
Jan	108	93	115	121
Feb	111	94	115	129
Mar	118	95	110	132
Apr	124	98	107	135
May	133	101	105	138
Jun	128	103	105	137
Jul	131	108	109	140
Aug	144	113	113	154
Sep	161	114	124	156

a. Indexes based on retail prices in the capital city, except in the case of India, for which average wholesale nationwide prices are used.

Table 9

Paddy Rice Production, by Country[a]

Million Metric Tons

	1962/63	*1963/64*	*1964/65*	*1965/66*	*1966/67*	*1967/68*	*1968/69*	*1969/70*	*1970/71*	*1971/72*[b]
World Total[c]	**161.9**	**172.0**	**177.4**	**164.6**	**167.0**	**185.2**	**194.1**	**200.3**	**196.0**	**192.4**
Western Hemisphere	11.5	11.7	12.5	14.2	13.0	14.4	15.0	14.6	14.1	12.9
Brazil	5.6	5.7	6.3	7.5	5.8	6.8	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.1
United States	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8
Other	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.0
Africa, Europe, and Oceania	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.4	8.0	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.3	10.5
Australia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Egypt	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5
Italy	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.9
Malagasy Republic	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Other	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.1	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9
Asia[c]	142.9	152.5	156.9	143.0	146.0	161.1	169.2	175.3	171.6	169.0
Bangladesh	13.3	15.9	15.7	15.7	14.4	16.8	17.0	18.2	16.7	15.0
Burma	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.0	6.6	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0
Cambodia	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.8	3.8	2.7
India	49.8	55.5	58.6	46.0	45.7	56.4	59.6	60.6	63.7	64.5
Indonesia	13.3	11.9	12.7	13.2	14.0	13.7	15.2	16.2	18.4	19.0
Japan	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.1	16.6	18.8	18.8	18.2	15.9	13.6
Pakistan	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2
Philippines	4.0	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.0
South Korea	4.1	5.1	5.3	4.7	5.3	4.9	4.3	5.5	5.6	5.8
South Vietnam	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.7	6.3
Taiwan	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.7
Thailand	9.3	10.0	9.6	9.2	13.5	11.2	12.4	13.4	13.7	14.2
Other	13.1	13.6	13.4	13.9	14.0	14.3	15.5	14.6	8.6	9.0

a. For crop years, beginning 1 August of first stated year.
b. Preliminary.
c. Including the Middle East but excluding the PRC and North Vietnam. Reliable data for the PRC are not available on an annual basis. Production is estimated at 90 million to 95 million tons of paddy rice in 1962/63 and 105 million to 110 million tons in 1971/72.

Table 10

Exports of Milled Rice, by Country

Thousand Metric Tons

	1963	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*[a]
World total	**7,366**	**7,687**	**8,054**	**7,609**	**7,097**	**6,491**	**6,771**	**7,561**	**7,747**
Western Hemisphere	1,375	1,489	1,955	1,942	2,101	2,250	2,194	2,119	1,897
Brazil	0	12	236	289	32	142	60	95	129
United States	1,200	1,330	1,531	1,349	1,801	1,847	1,850	1,740	1,415
Other	175	147	188	304	268	261	284	284	353
Africa, Europe, and Oceania	780	886	677	686	954	1,174	1,266	1,353	1,305
Australia	64	88	64	84	99	97	117	111	186
Egypt	380	527	330	347	435	570	770	654	515
Italy	147	69	103	81	156	185	179	347	438
Malagasy Republic	28	28	11	20	40	69	52	68	38
Other	161	174	169	154	224	252	148	173	128
Asia	5,211	5,312	5,422	4,981	4,042	3,067	3,311	4,089	4,545
Burma	1,707	1,411	1,348	1,100	531	352	541	719	800
Cambodia	378	488	471	165	203	190	110	170	40
China[b]	627	805	738	1,200	1,149	886	726	935	745
Japan	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	Negl.	341	630	750
Pakistan[c]	321	269	282	467	391	308	427	482	467
Thailand	1,418	1,911	1,906	1,508	1,449	1,038	999	1,062	1,576
Other	760	428	677	541	319	293	167	91	167

a. Preliminary.

b. Excluding shipments to North Vietnam.

c. Including sales to the former East Pakistan, now Bangladesh.

Table 11

Imports of Milled Rice, by Country

Thousand Metric Tons

	1963	*1964*	*1965*	*1966*	*1967*	*1968*	*1969*	*1970*	*1971*[a]
World total	**6,680**	**7,662**	**7,945**	**7,912**	**7,270**	**6,623**	**6,686**	**7,565**	**7,700**
Western Hemisphere	389	539	631	540	387	378	427	402	450
Africa, Europe, and Oceania	1,700	1,954	1,951	2,142	1,967	1,959	1,961	1,898	1,900
Asia	4,591	5,169	5,363	5,230	4,916	4,286	4,298	5,265	5,350
Bangladesh[b]	445	224	207	397	462	264	324	568	440
Hong Kong	412	410	370	367	421	314	347	345	370
India	481	633	726	784	455	446	487	206	240
Indonesia	487	949	211	303	306	441	604	956	510
Japan	222	415	967	812	509	271	56	19	Negl.
Malaysia, West	405	415	299	243	301	244	230	272	145
Philippines	256	300	570	108	289	Negl.	0	0	437
Singapore	440	270	291	262	256	286	236	276	273
South Korea	117	Negl.	Negl.	18	139	247	631	750	1,007
South Vietnam	0	0	130	475	750	678	326	559	137
Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	403	658	642	693	355	370	309	543	340
Other	923	895	950	768	673	725	748	771	1,451

a. Preliminary.
b. Including shipments from West Pakistan.