

Domestic Market Highlights:

- Markets remained rangebound throughout the day in most of the markets amid varied demand and supply.
- As per trade sources, the unseasonal rainfall that occurred during March and April resulted in significant losses for farmers, with thousands of acres of paddy and mango crops being destroyed. Many farmers had made substantial investments and are now facing difficulties in repaying their debts. Furthermore, during the paddy procurement process, the storage of paddy in open areas led to complete damage and in certain instances, germination of the wet paddy.
- As per trade sources, there is subdued demand in markets of Rajasthan amid local payment issues which has resulted in bearish sentiments in market. It is expected that mid-May onwards, demand for seed might start for Kharif paddy sowing.
- According to trade sources, arrivals from summer crop of Chhattisgarh has started coming into the markets.
- According to trade sources, India's 5% broken parboiled rice rates have declined to \$378-\$382 per tonne this week, falling from last week's rate of \$382-\$388, the lowest since January 13, 2023, due to sluggish demand.
- As per trade sources, there has been a surge of more than 25 USD per tonne in the prices of Indian non-basmati white (raw) rice for export during the past two weeks, primarily driven by limited domestic supplies and a rising demand from international markets. On the other hand, parboiled (boiled) rice prices have witnessed a decline of 5 USD per tonne. Despite this trend, Indian white rice remains competitive, with a lead of 20-30 USD over its closest rival in the global market. In terms of parboiled rice, the Indian variety is currently at least 100 USD per tonne more affordable compared to its competitors.
- During the week under review, market remained rangebound. Paddy from Raichur, Karnataka is being transported to various markets in Western India, Central India, and other states, amid lackluster demand for exports. A significant quantity of paddy and rice is being sourced from Andhra Pradesh and delivered to Maharashtra. It is anticipated that the arrival of summer paddy from Maharashtra will commence after first week of May.
- As per trade sources, the recent heavy rains and hailstorms have caused significant damage to standing crops across Nizamabad, Suryapet, and Adilabad districts, affecting thousands of acres. The inclement

weather has persisted for the last two days, with all 29 mandals in Nizamabad district experiencing rainfall. As a result, paddy brought to the procurement centres has been soaked in rainwater, causing great distress to farmers. Approximately 30,000 metric tonnes of paddy have been impacted by the rains. The corporation has assured farmers that the damaged paddy stocks will be purchased once permission is obtained from higher officials. As of Monday, standing crops on 3,500 acres have been damaged in Nizamabad district, while horticulture crops on 5,000 acres and paddy on over 25,000 acres have been affected in Suryapet district.

- The government has recently announced the removal of the 20% export duty on rice of “seed quality in the husk”, following a thorough review of rice stocks. This exemption has been implemented as of April 11th, and aims to facilitate trade in the rice sector.
- As of 15th March, 2023, the GOI has granted approval for the provision of fortified rice via the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), as well as in other government welfare schemes in all states and union territories (UTs) by 2024, in a phased approach. During Phase I, states/UTs have procured roughly 17.51 LMT of fortified rice for distribution under ICDS and PM POSHAN. The implementation of Phase II is ongoing, and as of February 2023, 92.77 LMT of fortified rice has been procured for distribution under TPDS in Aspirational and High Burden Districts. Additionally, states/UTs have procured about 27.46 LMT of fortified rice for ICDS and PM-POSHAN.
- According to trade sources, the forthcoming rabi crop of the current KMS 2022-23 is expected to yield 106 LMT rice, which will be procured from 11 states that produce rabi crop rice. The states have been advised to increase their milling capacity to ensure that the milling of one season is completed before the start of the next season, thus preventing the recycling of rice.
- As per trade sources, a Saudi Arabian importer company has given HAFED export orders for 85,000 metric tonnes (MT) of basmati rice, valued at Rs 850 crore. A 33,000 MT order has been completed, and the other orders are being carried out. HAFED is now taking part in a GULFOOD 2023, the largest food and beverage expo in the world, by setting up its display stall there for the first time.
- According to trade sources, as the largest exporter of white rice in the world attempts to control local prices, India has no plans to lift restriction on broken rice exports or reduce a 20% levy on such shipments. The export restrictions imposed by India will make consumers pay more for rice, which has recently become more expensive, particularly in Asia and Africa. Another reason behind this decision is that the El Nino weather phenomena may affect this year's monsoon rains so it would be

risky not to keep rice stock in hand amid limited wheat stocks.

- As per the 2nd advance estimates of production of major agricultural crops released by the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare on 14th February, 2023, the production office in India has revised to 130.83 MMT up from the target of 130.5 MMT. Rabi production estimate is revised upward to 22.76 MMT from the target of 18.5 MMT due to increased acreage in key rabi paddy growing states whereas Kharif rice production went down from the target of 112 MMT to 108.07 MMT due to unfavourable weather condition in Kharif season 2022-23.

Domestic Market Outlook (Non-Basmati):

- As per prevailing market fundamentals, arrivals of non-basmati have almost come to an end so, it is expected that domestic prices would improve in near term.

International Market Highlights

- As per trade sources, Thailand's 5% broken rice prices have surged to \$490-\$495 per tonne, reaching their highest level since February 3. This marks a significant increase from the previous week's rate of \$480 per tonne, which can be attributed to various factors, including exchange rate fluctuations, increased orders from Indonesia, and a dwindling supply. Indonesia purchased around 500,000 tonnes of rice, which helped boost prices.
- Thailand's rice exports for first quarter of 2023 stood at 2.06 million tonnes, indicating an impressive 18.48% increase from the same period in the previous year.
- Meanwhile, Vietnam's 5% broken rice was offered at \$495-\$500 per tonne on Thursday, remaining unchanged from the previous week, when prices matched the levels last observed in April 2021. Nevertheless, supplies are expected to become thinner as the main harvest of the year has already ended, although traders have raised their purchases from farmers in anticipation of higher demand from foreign markets.
- In 2023, Vietnam's rice exports as of April 15 totaled 2.37 million tonnes, indicating a notable 33.7% increase from the previous year.
- Bangladesh has advised to harvest paddy rapidly in wetland areas in the northeastern part of the country due to the likelihood of flash floods caused by heavy rains anticipated in neighboring India's Meghalaya state.
- The National Food Authority (NFA), the state grains agency of the Philippines, has submitted a proposal to import 330,000 tonnes of rice to address an anticipated deficit in the country's buffer stock.

As of the end of the year, the Philippines is projected to have 1.69 million tonnes of rice inventory, which is equivalent to 45 days of buffer stocks, only half of the ideal 90-day stock needed for price stabilization. However, due to budgetary constraints, the NFA expects its buffer stocks to decrease to less than 500,000 sacks of rice by July 2023, equivalent to less than a day of public consumption. To address this shortfall, the NFA is seeking a government-to-government arrangement for the rice importation, as the current regulations only permit private traders to import rice, with the NFA's function being limited to emergency buffer stocking. The Philippines is one of the largest buyers of rice in the world, primarily importing from Vietnam, its Southeast Asian neighbor, and also purchasing from Thailand, India, and other Asian producers.

- During the January-March period, Vietnam successfully exported 1.85 million tonnes of rice, reflecting a significant increase of 23.4% compared to the corresponding period last year. Notably, the Philippines and China continued to be the major importers of Vietnamese rice in the first quarter, showcasing the sustained demand from these key markets.
- The Indian Government has granted special consideration for the export of 3.5 lakh tonnes (lt) of broken rice to Gambia and Senegal. The Commerce Ministry has authorized the export of 1 lakh tonnes of broken rice to Gambia and 2.5 lakh tonnes to Senegal. Furthermore, the Ministry has permitted the shipment of 9,990 tonnes of broken rice to Djibouti and Ethiopia.
- According to WASDE Report of March,2023, the global outlook for 2022/23 indicates a significant increase in supplies, consumption, trade, and ending stocks. The projected supplies have been raised by 7.0 million tons to a total of 693.3 million, with India's production alone accounting for the entire increase. The country's production has been raised to a record 132.0 million tons, based on the Second Advanced Estimate by the Government of India and the expectation of further increase in the final estimate, given the recent trend. The global consumption for 2022/23 is expected to reach a record high of 520.0 million tons, with an increase of 2.8 million tons, primarily due to India. The global trade for rice is projected to increase by 0.9 million tons to reach 54.9 million, with India's exports surpassing reductions in Uruguay and the United States. The estimated global ending stocks have been raised by 4.2 million tons to 173.3 million, with China and India contributing to 81 percent of the total rice stocks worldwide.

TODAY

State/Centre	Variety	Prices (Rs/Qtl)	Change
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		03-May-23	02-May-23	
Delhi (Naya Bazar)	1121 Paddy	4600	4600	Unch
	1509 Paddy	4000	4000	Unch
	DB Paddy	4200	4200	Unch
	Traditional Basmati Paddy	4900	4900	Unch
	Basmati Rice Common (Raw Wand)	10300	10300	Unch
	1121 Raw Wand	9800	9800	Unch
	1121 White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	8300	8300	Unch
	1121 Steam Wand	9500	9500	Unch
	1121 Golden Parboiled (Sella) Wand	8800	8800	Unch
	1509 Steam Wand	9200	9200	Unch
	1509 White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	7900	7900	Unch
	Sugandha Steam	7800	7800	Unch
	Sarbati Raw Wand	6900	6900	Unch
	Sarbati White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	6000	6000	Unch
	Parmal Raw	4600	4600	Unch
	Parmal Steam Wand	4400	4400	Unch
	Parmal White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	4400	4400	Unch
	DB(Duplicate Basmati) (Pusa) Raw Wand	9700	9700	Unch
Punjab (Amritsar)	1121 Paddy	5000	5000	Unch
	1509 Paddy	4600	4600	Unch
	Traditional Basmati Paddy	5600	5600	Unch
	Basmati Rice Common (Raw Wand)	10400	10400	Unch
	1121 Steam Wand	9940	9940	Unch
	1121 White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	8300	8500	-200
	1509 Steam Wand	9350	9200	150
	1509 White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	7850	8000	-150
	Sarbati Raw Wand	6750	6900	-150
	Sarbati Steam Wand	6550	6700	-150
	Sarbati White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	5950	6050	-100
	Parmal Steam Wand	4400	4500	-100
	PR-47 Govt. Quality	3050	3050	Unch
Haryana (Karnal)	1121 Paddy	5000	5000	Unch
	1509 Paddy	4600	4600	Unch
	Basmati Paddy 31no.	5800	5800	Unch
	Basmati Rice Common (Raw Wand)	10400	10400	Unch
	1121 Steam	9400	9500	-100
	1121 White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	8300	8300	Unch
	1509 White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	7850	7900	-50

	Sarbati Steam	6550	6550	Unch
	Sarbati White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	5950	6000	-50
	DB(Duplicate Basmati) Steam	9250	9250	Unch
	DB(Duplicate Basmati) White Parboiled	8950	8950	Unch
	Parmal Raw	4600	4600	Unch
	Parmal Steam Wand	4400	4400	Unch
	Parmal White Parboiled (Sella) Wand	4350	4400	-50
	IR-08	3050	3050	Unch
West Bengal (Kolkata)	Swarna White Parboiled 5% Silky Sortex	2800	2800	Unch
	Swarna White Parboiled 100% Silky Sortex	2820	2820	Unch
	IR-36 White Parboiled 5% Silky Sortex	3100	3100	Unch
	IR-64 White Parboiled 25% Silky Sortex	3450	3450	Unch
	Miniket 5% Broken	4200	4200	Unch
	Gobind Bhog	6400	6400	Unch
Andhra Pradesh (Kurnool)	Sona Fine	4400	4400	Unch
Andhra Pradesh (Machilipatnam)	BPT Steam	4500	4500	Unch
Chhattisgarh (Bhatapara)	HMT	4700	4700	Unch
	JSR (Jai Shri Ram)	5000	5000	Unch
	Vishnu Bhog	7200	7200	Unch
	Dugraj	NA	NA	-
	Swarna	2750	2750	Unch
Chhattisgarh (Rajim)	Swarna 5% Broken	2750	2750	Unch
	BPT Steam	4300	4300	Unch
	BPT White Parboiled	3300	3300	Unch
Maharashtra (Nagpur)	HMT Raw	4600	4600	Unch
	JSR (Jai Shri Ram) Best	5300	5300	Unch
	Chinnor Best	5050	5050	Unch
	BPT	3900	3900	Unch
	Rupali	4100	4100	Unch
Maharashtra (Gondia)	IR-36 White Parboiled (Sella)	2650	2650	Unch
	HMT RAW	4550	4550	Unch
	BPT White Parboiled (Sella)	3850	3850	Unch
Karnatka (Raichur)	Sona Steam	4100	4100	Unch
	Sona Raw	5300	5300	Unch
	Ganga Kaveri	5300	5300	Unch
	HMT	4800	4800	Unch
Telangna (Nizamabad)	BPT Steam	4500	4500	Unch
	BPT raw	5200	5200	Unch
	kolam Steam Sortex	5600	5600	Unch

	JSR (Jai Shree Ram) kolam	4500	4500	Unch
	IR-64	2300	2300	Unch
	Kinki	2400	2400	Unch
Telangana (Hyderabad)	IR-64-Bold Sortex	2600	2600	Unch
	Sona Masuti Steam	4800	4800	Unch
	IR-Silki Sortex	2500	2500	Unch
Uttrakhand (Uddhamsingh Nagar)	Organic Basmati	10900	10900	Unch
	Dehraduni Basmati	10400	10400	Unch
	1121 Steam	9600	9600	Unch
	1509 Steam	9300	9300	Unch
	Sugandha White Parboiled (Sella)	6900	6900	Unch
	Parmal White Parboiled (Sella)	4500	4500	Unch
	Sharbati Steam	6800	6800	Unch
Gujarat (Ahmedabad)	IR-08 Jaya Sortex	3000	3000	Unch
	Parmal Sortex	3000	2900	100
	Kolam Sortex	3200	3300	-100

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