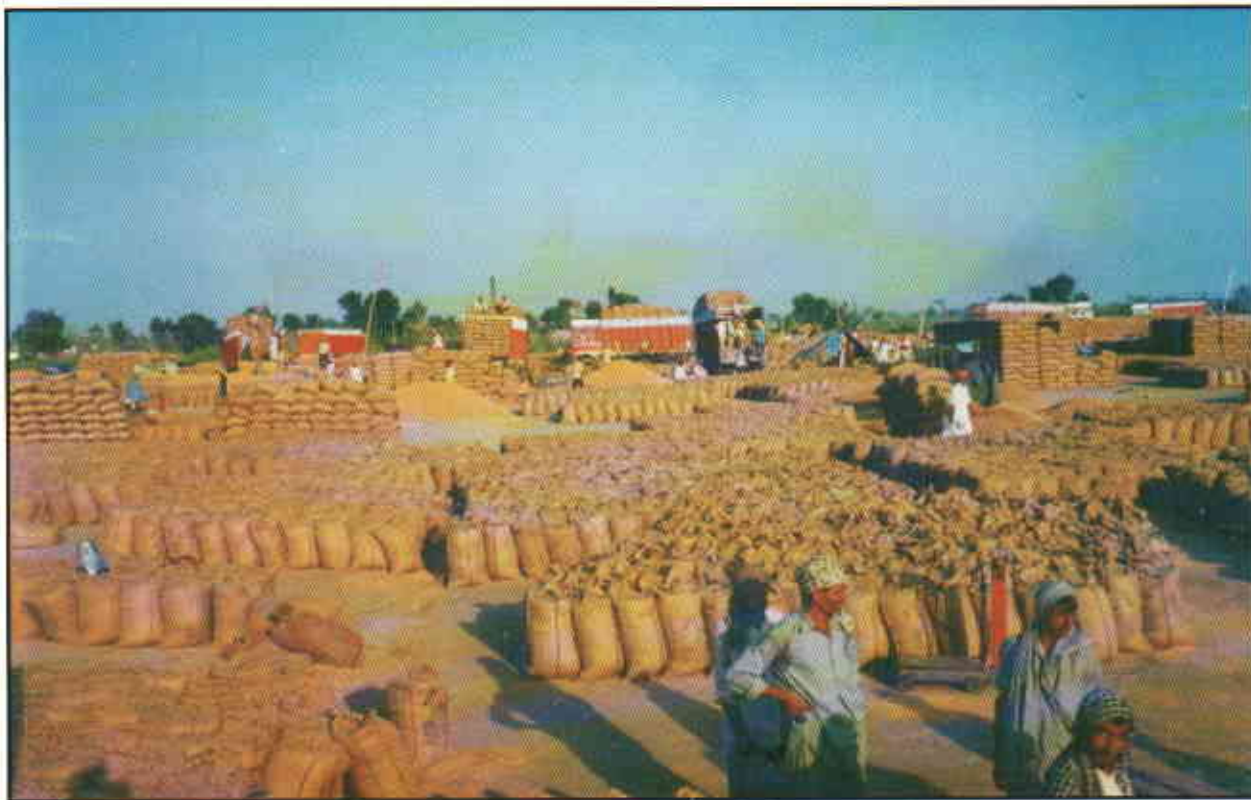


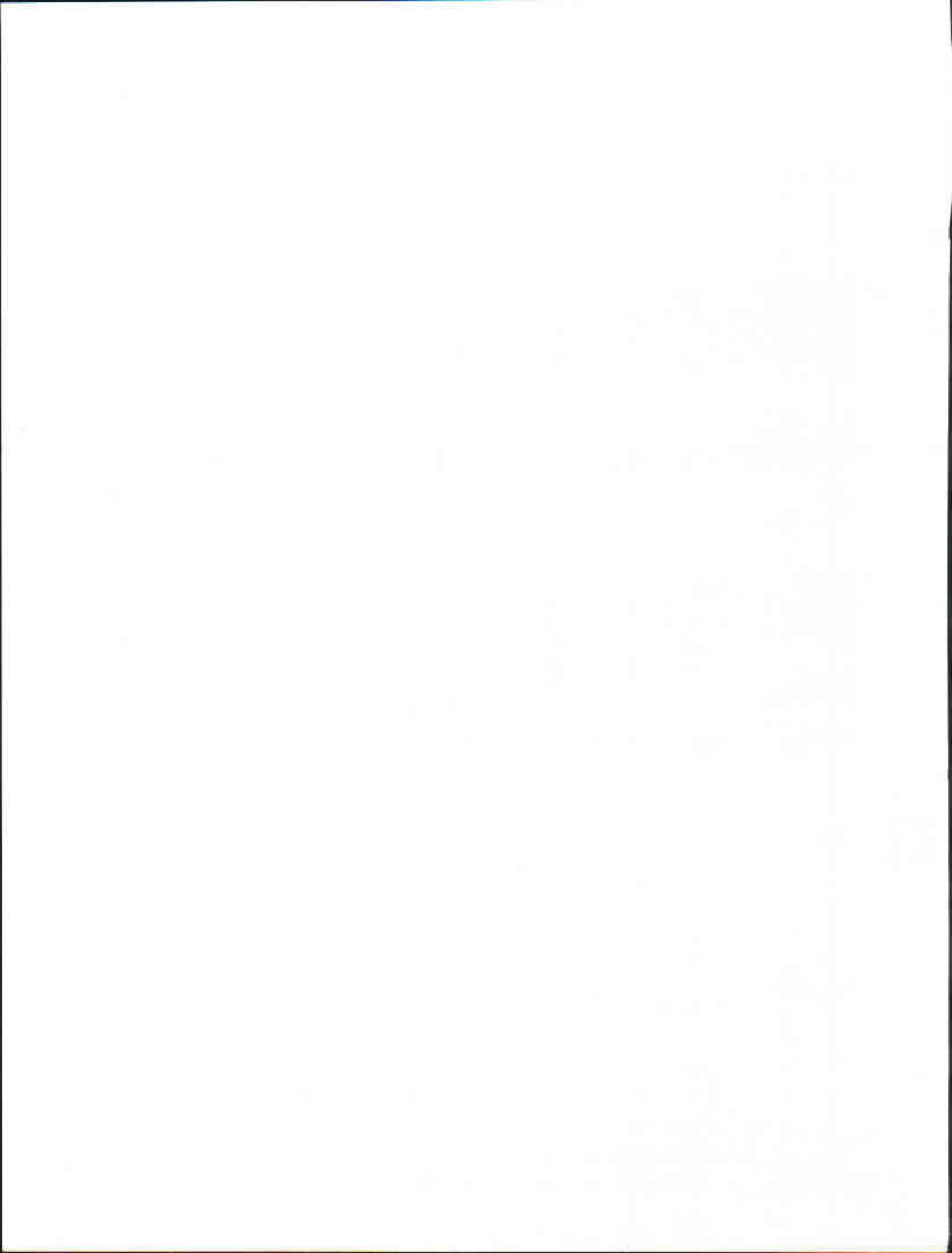
# Rice Production Marketing And Export



**Report Produced under the Project  
Agriculture Marketing Information Service  
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**DIRECTORATE OF AGRICULTURE  
(ECONOMICS & MARKETING) PUNJAB**

**21-Davis Road, Lahore Ph: # 9200756  
Fax: # 9203927 Website: [www.punjabagmarket.info](http://www.punjabagmarket.info)**



## Foreword


Improved Agricultural Marketing Information system is key to the development of Pakistan's Agrarian Economy. Fully cognizant of the fact, Government of the Punjab in Agriculture Department is implementing a Programme for improvement of Agricultural Marketing Information System to facilitate Agribusiness with special emphasis on exports. The objectives are as follows:

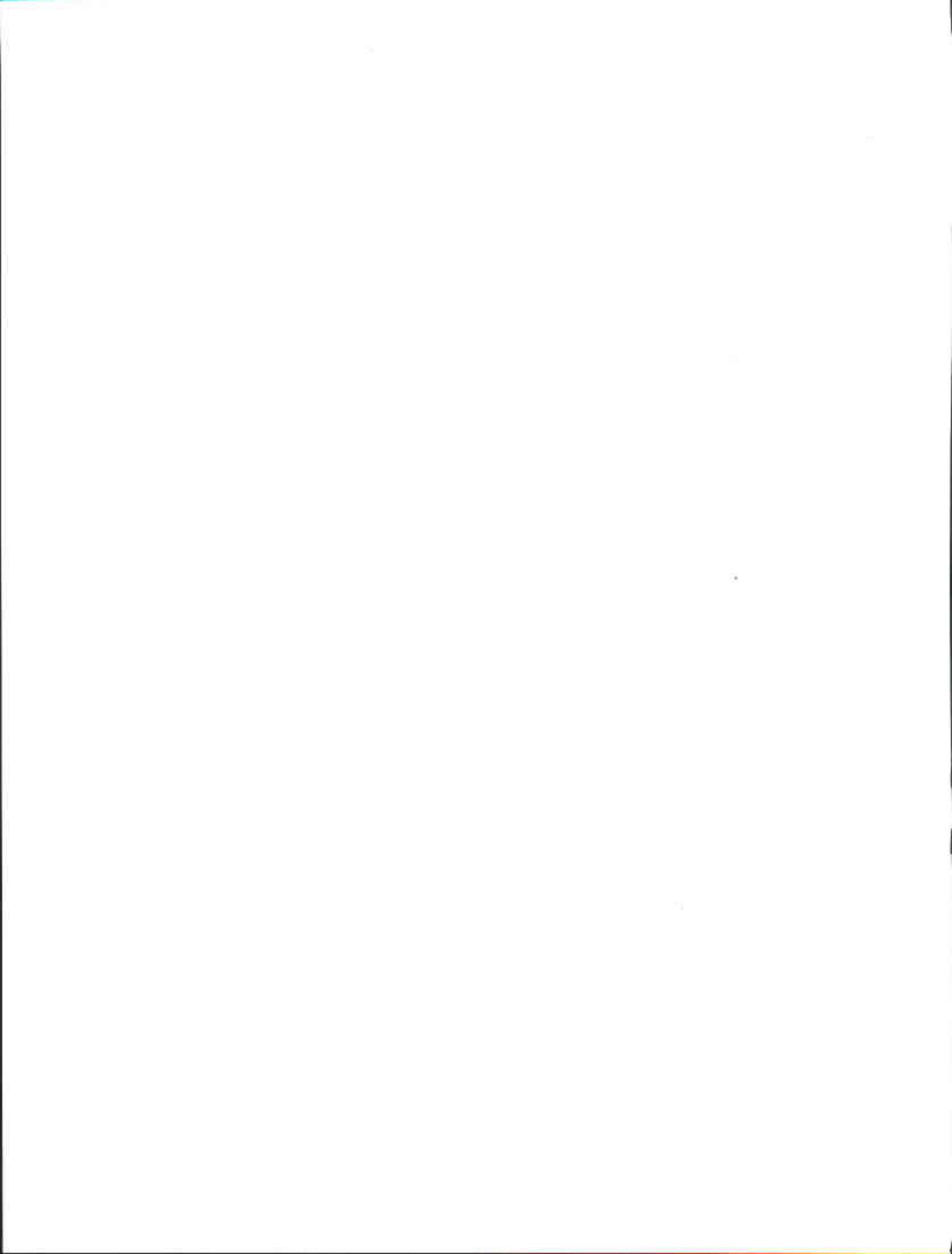
- **Collection of data on domestic production to monitor the crop situation to find out estimation Marketable and Exportable Surplus.**
- **To collect information on International Production and Trade.**
- **To provide Information to the policy maker to facilitate export of Agriculture Crop/Produce to find out potential export markets to accelerate export.**
- **Maintenance of database on vital information regarding domestic and International Production, Trade, Consumption needs and quarantine requirements/ standards of Agriculture Crop.**
- **To discuss the WTO issues and Constraints under its regime.**

This report relate to Rice crop through a planned effort, keeping in view the above objective. Available information is updated, further required data has been collected and processed.

The information collected has been compiled into a booklet form to be used as reference/benchmark by all the stakeholders' viz. producers, processors, traders and exporters to enable them to plan an effective role in the World's production, productivity and export. The efforts made by Miss. Shakera subhani Agricultural Officer Headquarter office & Mr. Muhammad Irfan Bhatti analyses and composition to compile the information is highly acknowledged.

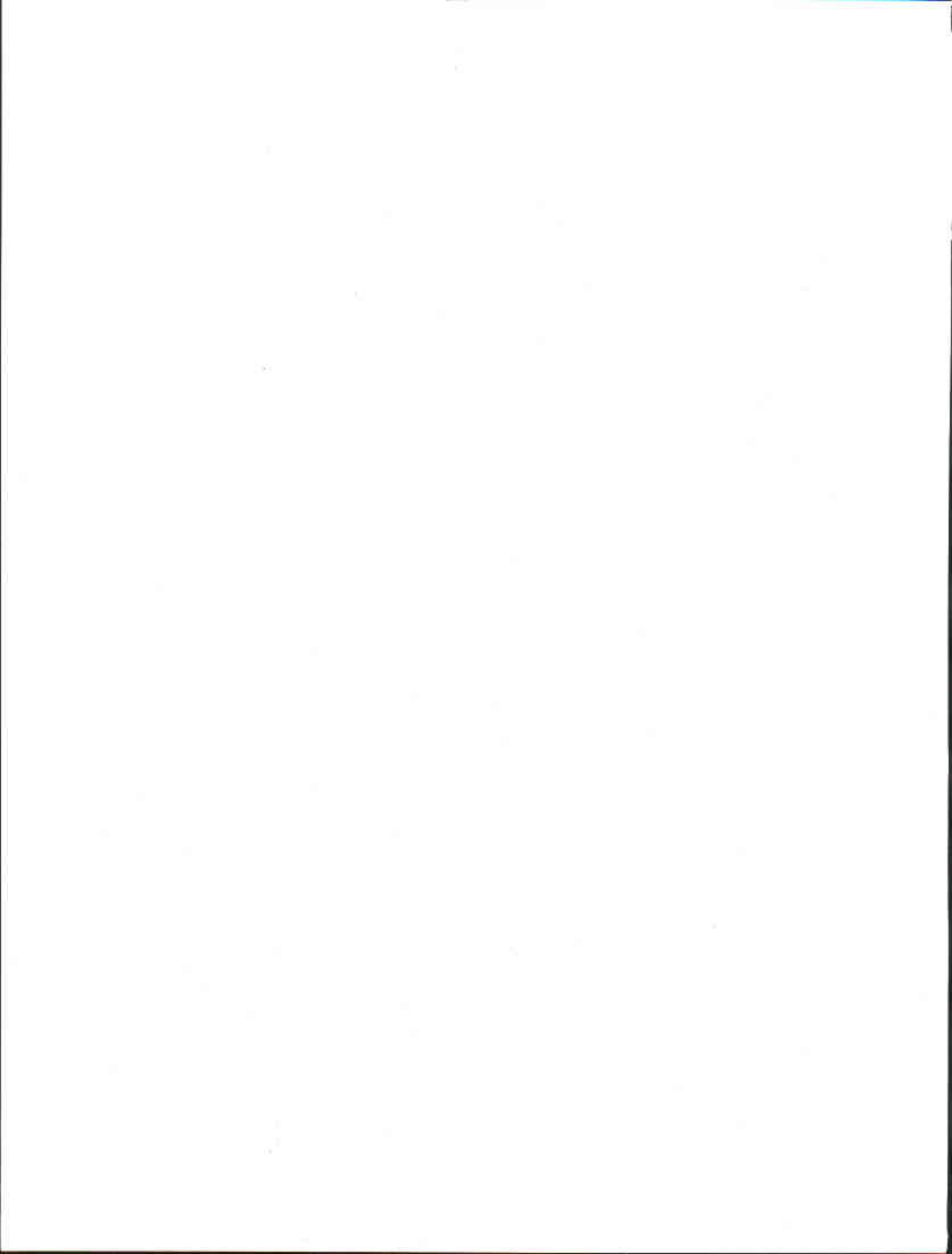
To update the information is regular activities. All the stakeholders can obtain the latest information from the Directorate through toll free telephone Number (0800-51111). Any suggestion for improving the format and the content of this publication would be welcome.

  
(Dr. Muhammad Rafiq-ur-Rehman)  
DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE  
(ECONOMICS & MARKETING)  
PUNJAB, LAHORE.



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# RICE PRODUCTION, MARKETING AND EXPORT

## INTRODUCTION

Rice refers to two species (*Oryza sativa* and *Oryza glaberrima*) of grass, native to tropical and subtropical southeastern Asia and to Africa, which together provide more than one fifth of the calories consumed by humans. Rice is an annual plant, growing to 1-1.8 m tall, occasionally more, with long slender leaves 50–100 cm long and 2–2.5 cm broad. The small wind-pollinated flowers are produced in a branched arching to pendulous inflorescence 30–50 cm long. The seed is a grain (caryopsis) 5–12 mm long and 2–3 mm thick. The word *rice* derives from the Tamil word *arisi*.

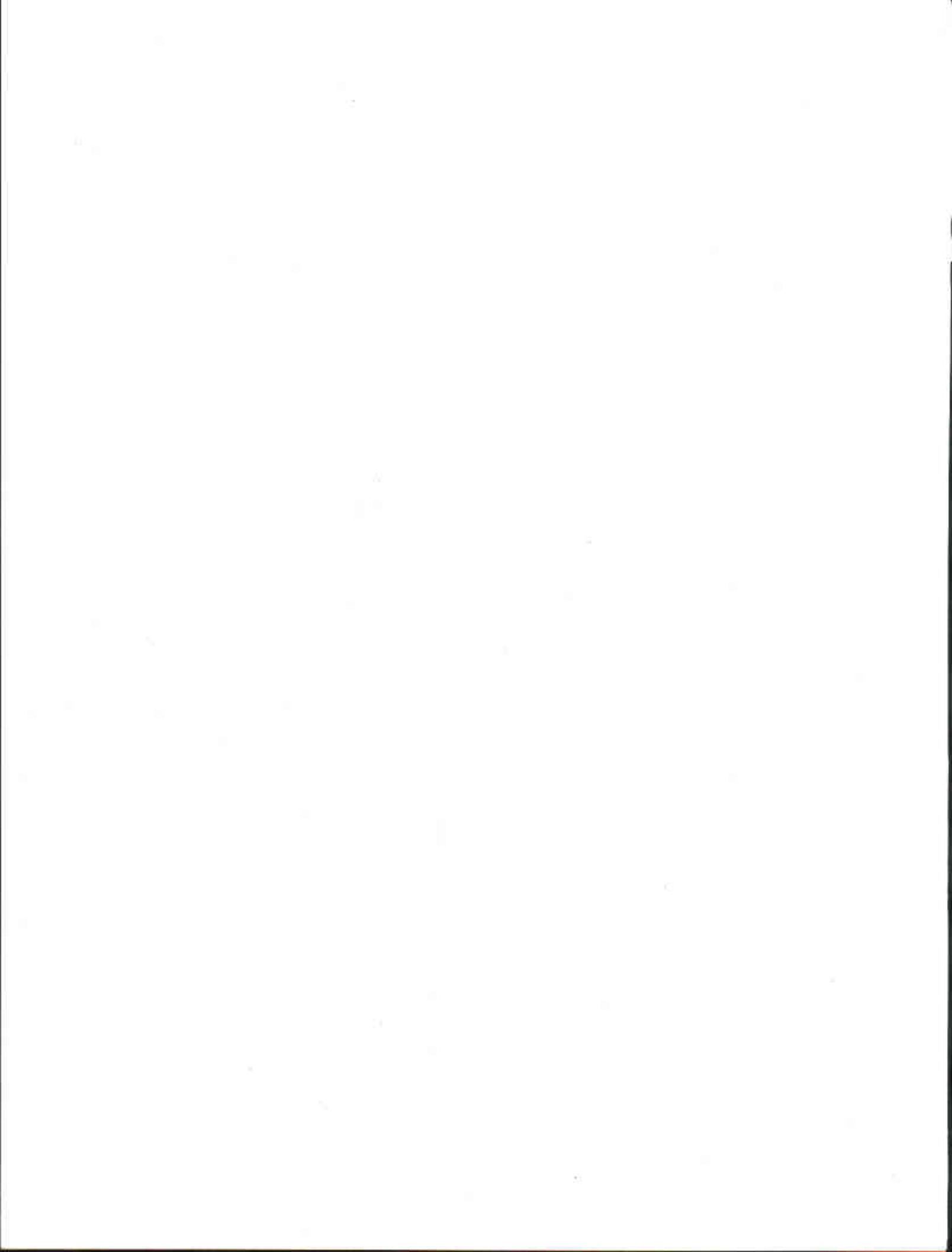
Rice is a dietary staple of more than half of the world's human population (most of Asia and Latin America), making it the most consumed cereal grain. Rice cultivation is well suited to countries and regions with low labour costs and high rainfall, as it is very labour-intensive to cultivate and requires plenty of water for irrigation. However, it can be grown practically anywhere, even on steep hillsides. Rice is the world's third largest crop, behind maize (corn) and wheat. Although its species are native to South Asia and certain parts of Africa, centuries of trade and exportation has made it commonplace in many cultures.

Rice is often grown in paddies—shallow puddles take advantage of the rice plant's tolerance to water: the water in the paddies prevents weeds from outgrowing the crop. Once the rice has established dominance of the field, the water can be drained in preparation for harvest. Paddies increase productivity, although rice can also be grown on dry land (including on terraced hillsides) with the help of chemical weed controls.

In some instances, a deepwater strain of rice often called *floating rice* is grown. This can develop elongated stems capable of coping with water depths exceeding 2 meters (6 feet).

Rice paddies are an important habitat for birds such as herons and warblers, and a wide range of amphibians and snakes. They perform a useful function in controlling insect pests by providing useful habitats for those who prey on them.

Whether it is grown in paddies or on dry land, rice requires a great amount of water compared to other food crops. Rice growing is a controversial practice in some areas, particularly in the United States and Australia, where rice farmers use 7% of the nation's



water to generate just 0.02% of GDP. However, in nations that have a periodical rain season and typhoons, rice paddies serve to keep the water supply steady and prevent floods from reaching a dangerous level

Many historians believe that rice was grown as far back as 5000 years B.C. To identify when humans first realised that the rice plant is a source of food and started cultivating it is impossible. The first recorded mention of rice originates in China 2400 B.C. Sheng Nung, the Chinese emperor, realised how important rice was to his people and as a result established annual rice ceremonies. Today the Chinese celebrate rice by the dedication of one of the days in the New Year.

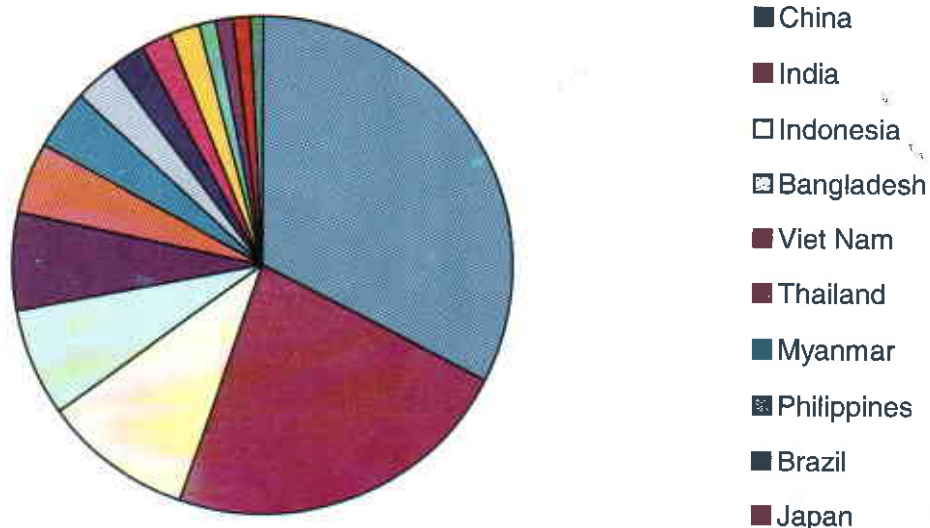
### WORLD RICE PRODUCTION

Rice is most important crop in world. There are 119 rice producing countries. China has major contribution to world rice production during 2005-06. She produced 184,254,000 Mt rice which is 30.01 percent of world production. Pakistan's share of world rice production is 1.20 percent and it stands at number 12 with other rice producing countries. The Production of other countries is 422,455,985 Mt, as shown below:

#### Major Rice Producing Countries

Sr. No.	Country	Production(mt)	% share
1	China	184,254,000	30.01
2	India	129,000,000	21.01
3	Indonesia	53,984,592	8.79
4	Bangladesh	40,054,000	6.52
5	Viet Nam	36,341,000	5.92
6	Thailand	27,000,000	4.40
7	Myanmar	22,000,000	3.58
8	Philippines	14,800,000	2.41
9	Brazil	13,140,900	2.14
10	Japan	10,989,000	1.79
11	United States of America	10,012,190	1.63
12	<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>7,351,000</b>	<b>1.20</b>
13	Korea, Republic of	6,418,000	1.05
14	Egypt	6,200,000	1.01
15	Cambodia	4,200,000	0.68
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>564,744,682</b>	<b>92.13</b>
<b>Other countries</b>		<b>48,316,303</b>	<b>7.87</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>614,060,985</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: FAO



**Chart of world Rice production**

**World Rice Production Trend**

The world rice production increased during last five years as shown below

(Million Tonnes)

Year	World	Pakistan	% share
2000-01	598.03	5.82	0.99
2001-02	578.09	6.72	1.06
2002-03	583.02	7.27	1.25
2003-04	606.65	7.53	1.24
2004-05	614.65	7.35	1.2

Source: FAO

**World Rice Yield**

The world average yield of rice during 2005-06 was 40.51 kg. per acre whereas Pakistan stands at Sr. No. 62 in rice producing countries having average yield of 29.75 kg per acre as shown below;

**World Rice Yield during 2005-06**

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Yield 40 Kg. Per Acre</b>
1	Egypt	96.50
2	Australia	87.01
3	United Stats of America	74.87
4	<b>Morocco</b>	74.34
5	Greece	73.35
6	Spain	73.14
7	Uruguay	68.50
8	<b>Peru</b>	67.93
9	El Salvador	67.21
10	Turkey	66.39
11	Korea, Republic of	66.26
12	Japan	66.18
13	Argentina	64.14
14	China	63.62
15	Italy	62.43
62	Pakistan	29.75
<b>World Average Yield</b>		<b>40.51</b>

**Source: FAO**