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United States
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of Agriculture

RCS-2004

November 2004

A Report from the Economic Research Service

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Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook

Nathan Childs

Abstract

U.S. rice supplies in 2004/05 are projected at a record 265.8 million hundredweight (cwt) (rough basis), as a bumper crop more than offsets a smaller carryin and weaker imports. Total U.S. rice use is projected at 224 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier. With total supplies exceeding total use, U.S. ending stocks are projected to increase 77 percent. Little change is projected in the U.S. season-average farm price as higher world prices offset the record U.S. supplies and larger socks.

World rice production is projected at 398.3 million tons (milled basis) in 2004/05, up 2 percent from a year earlier, but still below record. Despite increased production, global supplies are projected to decline for the third consecutive year. World rice consumption is projected at a near-record 412.4 million tons. With consumption exceeding production, global ending stocks are projected to drop 17 percent to the lowest level since 1983/84. Global rice trade in 2005 is projected to decline for the third consecutive year.

Keywords: Rice, production, imports, use, consumption, exports, stocks, food aid, global, trade.

Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook. Market and Trade Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 2004, RCS-2004.

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Rice Conversions
1 cwt = 100 pounds = 2.22 bushels = .0453 metric ton
1 metric ton = 2,204.6 pounds = 22.046 cwt = 48.992 bushels
1 cwt rough rice = .032 metric ton milled
1 metric ton milled = 31 cwt rough

Excel spreadsheet versions of the tables printed herein can be downloaded from the ERS website at
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/so/view.asp?f=field/rcs-bb/

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released November 30, 2004. The *Rice Outlook* and the text of the *Rice Yearbook* may be accessed electronically. For details, call ERS Customer Service (202) 694-5050.

Summary

Bumper Crop, Record Supplies Projected for 2004/05 U.S. Rice Market

U.S. rice supplies are projected to increase 10 percent in 2004/05 to a record 265.8 million hundredweight (cwt) (rough basis), as a record harvest more than offsets a smaller carryin and a decline in imports. Long grain supplies are projected at 187.5 million cwt, up 7 percent from a year earlier. Combined medium/short grain supplies are projected at 77.4 million cwt, an increase of 17 percent and the largest since 1983/84.

At 23.7 million cwt, beginning stocks of all rice are nearly 12 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1999/2000. Arkansas accounts for the bulk of the decline in beginning stocks in 2004/05. Imports are projected at 14.5 million cwt, 7 percent smaller than the year-earlier record. Medium/short grain accounts for all of the projected decline in 2004/05 U.S. rice imports.

The 2004/05 (August-July) U.S. rice crop is forecast at a record 227.65 million cwt (rough basis), up 14 percent from a year earlier, a result of both increased plantings and a record yield. At 3.36 million acres, rice plantings are up more than 11 percent from a year earlier and are the largest since 1999/2000. The average yield is projected at 6,828 pounds per acre, up 3 percent from a year earlier and the fifth consecutive year of a record U.S. average field yield. Production is projected to be larger in 2004/05 for all three classes of U.S. rice—long, medium, and short grain.

Rice acreage is projected larger in 2004/05 in all reporting U.S. rice growing States except Mississippi where area is virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Arkansas, California, and Louisiana account for the bulk of this year's 11-percent increase in total rice harvested area, with California's plantings one of the highest on record. Strong prices at planting were behind the 2004 U.S. rice area expansion. Field yields are projected higher for all reporting States in 2004 except Louisiana and Texas, with record yields projected for Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri. Rice production is projected larger this year in all reported States, with record crops projected for Arkansas and California. These two States account for the bulk of the projected increase in U.S. rice production in 2004.

The 2004/05 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at $7.00 to $7.50 per cwt, compared with $7.49 a year earlier. The 2003/04 SAFP was up 67 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 1998/99. The price strength in 2003/04 was the result of a 9-percent decrease in U.S. supplies and slightly higher global trading prices. In 2004/05, downward price pressure from a bumper crop and record U.S. supplies will be somewhat offset by another year of stronger global trading prices. In 2004/05, the combination of tighter world rice supplies and higher prices for Thailand's intervention purchases of rough rice from its growers are expected to push global trading prices higher than a year earlier.

U.S. 2004/05 Ending Stocks Projected To Be the Largest Since 1986/87

Total U.S. rice use in 2004/05 is projected at 224 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier and the second highest on record. Domestic use (consumption plus the residual which includes unreported losses in handling, processing, and marketing and any statistical errors) accounts for the bulk of the increase. Total domestic and residual use is projected to increase more than 4 percent to 119 million cwt. Although still increasing, the rate of growth in domestic consumption of rice (food uses, beer, and pet food) has slowed since the mid-1990s. Since 2001/02, growth in consumption has averaged less than 2 percent a year, down from 5 percent in the 1980s and 4 percent in the 1990s.

U.S. rice exports in 2004/05 are projected at 105 million cwt (rough-equivalent of both rough and milled rice exports), up 1 percent from a year earlier. Exports are second only to the record 124.6 million cwt shipped in 2002/03. Record U.S. supplies and a much smaller price difference over Asian competitors are behind projections for increased U.S. rice exports in 2004/05. By type of rice, U.S. rough rice exports are projected to decline while combined milled and brown rice exports are projected to increase. By class, a fractional decline in long grain exports is projected to be more than offset by stronger medium/short grain exports.

U.S. rough rice exports for 2004/05 are projected at 32 million cwt, down 7 percent from a year earlier and more than 25 percent below the 2002/03 record. Brazil accounts for most of the expected decline in U.S. rough rice exports in 2004/05. Combined milled and brown rice exports (on a rough basis) are projected at 73 million cwt in 2004/05, up more than 5 percent from a year earlier. A big boost in U.S. supplies, a much smaller price difference over Asian competitors, and a decline in exportable supplies in several major Asian rice exporting countries—as well as in Australia—are behind the projected increase in U.S. milled rice exports.

U.S. ending stocks of all rice for 2004/05 are projected at 41.8 million cwt, up 77 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1986/87. A 10-percent boost in total supplies is projected to more than offset a 3-percent increase in total use. A carryover of this magnitude will keep U.S. rice prices under substantial downward pressure for the remainder of the 2004/05 market year. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 18.7 percent, up from 10.9 percent a year earlier and the highest since 1992/93.

Long grain accounts for the bulk of the build-up in U.S. ending stocks. Long grain ending stocks are projected to increase 127 percent to 23.4 million cwt, the largest since 2001/02. The long grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 14.3 percent, up from 6.3 percent a year earlier. For medium/short rice, ending stocks for 2004/05 are projected at 17.4 million cwt, up 41 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1986/87. The resulting medium/short grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 26 percent, up from 23 percent a year earlier and the largest since 1992/93.

Tighter World Rice Supplies Push Global Trading Prices Higher in 2004/05

Global trading prices have increased 7 percent since the start of the 2004/05 market year in August and are the highest since March. In mid-November 2004, Thailand's 100 percent Grade B (FOB vessel, Bangkok) was quoted at $262 per ton, up $12-$15 from a month earlier and $26 higher than prices quoted in June. The price increases this fall are due to tight exportable supplies in Asia and higher prices for Thailand's intervention purchases of rough rice from its growers. Thailand began its intervention purchases of its 2004 main-crop on November 1, and purchases will continue through February when the main-crop harvest is over. Quotes for Vietnam's rice have recently increased as well, a result of tight supplies and a full commitment to buyers of its 2004 export quota.

From late 2000 through 2003 Thailand's export prices were the lowest since the early 1970s. Not until China made large purchases of non-fragrant rice in early 2004 did global prices begin to rise. Prices declined during the spring as China delayed delivery of the purchased rice and renegotiated some contracts to stipulate a lower price. However, by mid-October 2004 trading prices began to rise on tighter global exportable supplies and announced higher prices for Thailand's intervention purchases of rough rice.

World rice production is projected at 398.3 million tons (milled basis) in 2004/05, up 2 percent from a year earlier, but still 3 percent below the 1999/2000 record of 408.7 million tons. China accounts for the largest share of the 2004/05 global production expansion. Despite the larger production, global rice supplies are projected to decline 3 percent in 2004/05, the third consecutive year of smaller global rice supplies.

Global area harvested is projected at 149.7 million hectares, virtually unchanged from a year earlier, but 5.5 million hectares below the 1999/2000 record. Larger plantings in China are nearly offset by smaller plantings in South Asia and South America. At 3.96 tons per hectare, the average global rough rice yield is projected to be 2 percent above a year earlier and the highest on record. Despite this year's projected record average field yield, yield growth since 1999/2000 has been negligible.

Among the major rice exporters, production is projected to be higher in 2004/05 in China, the United States, and Pakistan. In contrast, production is projected to decline in Thailand, Vietnam, and India. Among the top Asian rice importers—Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Bangladesh—only the Philippines is projected to increase production in 2004/05, with a record rice crop forecast. For major non-Asian rice importers, record crops are projected in 2004/05 for Nigeria and Iran. Although Brazil's 2004/05 production is projected to drop 9 percent from the year-earlier record, supplies are projected to be the highest on record.

World rice consumption is projected at 412.4 million tons in 2004/05, fractionally below the year-earlier record. India accounts for most of the decrease. In addition, rice consumption is projected to slightly decline in 2004/05 in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—a long term trend in all three

countries, a result of income-driven diet diversification. In contrast, record levels of consumption—including the residual, or unreported losses in processing and handling—are projected for China, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, and Brazil. Both Latin America (including Brazil) and Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to consume record amounts of rice in 2004/05 as well.

With consumption exceeding production in 2004/05 by 14.1 million tons, global ending stocks are projected to drop nearly 17 percent to 71.4 million tons. This is the fourth consecutive year of declining global ending stocks and the lowest ending stocks since 1983/84. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 17.3 percent, down from 20.7 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 1976/77. China accounts for the largest share of this year's expected reduction in global ending stocks. China's ending stocks have declined each year since 1999/2000 and are projected to be the lowest in more than 20 years in 2004/05.

Global Rice Trade Is Projected To Decline 4 Percent in 2005

Global rice trade in 2005 is projected to decline 4 percent from a year earlier, the third consecutive year of declining global rice trade. Rice trade would be the smallest since 2000 and 12 percent below the 2002 record of 27.8 million tons. Declining Asian imports have accounted for the bulk of the weaker global rice trade since 2004. Record and near-record crops in major importing countries account for the decline in Asian rice imports. In 2005, weaker imports by China, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa are projected to more than offset larger imports by Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey.

Among the top six rice exporting countries—Thailand, Vietnam, India, China, the United States, and Pakistan—only the United States and Pakistan are projected to increase shipments in 2005. Thailand's exports are projected to drop sharply from the 2004 record. India and Vietnam are projected to export less rice in 2005 as well. Among the medium-sized exporters, Argentina, Australia, Burma, and Uruguay are projected to expand exports in 2005.

Global rice trade in 2004 is forecast at 25.4 million tons, down almost 8 percent from 2003. In 2004, weaker imports by Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Turkey more than offset greater imports by China, markets in the Caribbean, Iraq, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Sri Lanka. On the export side, big declines in exports from India, China, and the United States more than offset record exports from Thailand and larger shipments from Vietnam.

Bumper Crop, Record U.S. Supplies Projected for 2004/05

U.S. rice supplies are projected to increase 10 percent to a record 265.8 million hundredweight (cwt) in 2004/05, as record production more than offsets a smaller carryin and a decline in imports. At 23.7 million cwt, beginning stocks are nearly 12 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1999/2000. The total rice harvest of 227.65 million cwt is 14 percent larger than a year earlier, a result of both increased plantings and a record yield. At 14.5 million cwt, imports are 7 percent smaller than the year-earlier record. Long grain supplies, projected at 187.5 million cwt, are up 7 percent. Combined medium/short grain supplies are projected to increase 17 percent to 77.4 million cwt, the largest since 1983/84.

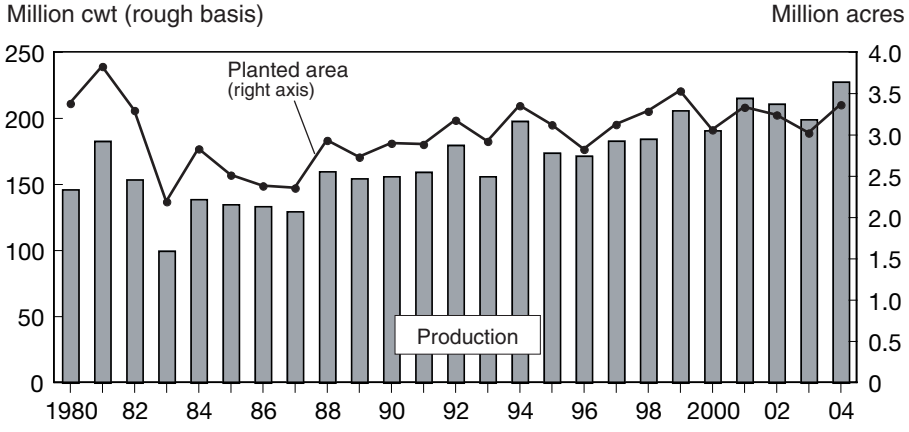
U.S. 2004 Rice Crop Projected At a Record 227.7 Million Cwt

The 2004/05 (August-July) U.S. rice crop is forecast at a record 227.65 million cwt (rough basis), up 14 percent from a year earlier, a result of both increased plantings and a record yield. At 3.36 million acres, rice plantings are up more than 11 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1999/2000. The average yield, projected at 6,828 pounds per acre, is up 3 percent from a year earlier and is the fifth consecutive year of a record U.S. average field yield.

Long grain accounts for the largest share of this year's increase in rice production. U.S. long grain production is projected at 166.9 million cwt, up 12 percent from a year earlier and the second highest on record. Nearly all U.S. long grain rice is grown in the South. Medium grain production is projected at 57.4 million cwt, an increase of 21 percent from a year earlier, with California—where most of the U.S. medium grain crop is grown—

Figure 1

U.S. 2004 rough rice production is projected at a record 227.7 million cwt



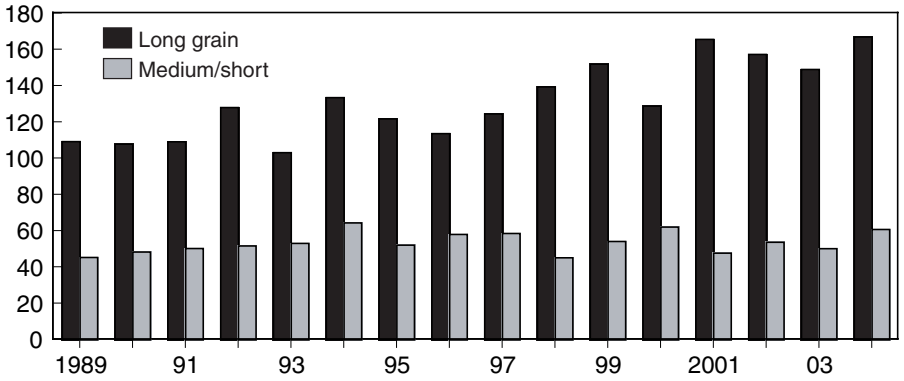
2004 projected.

Source: USDA, NASS.

Figure 2

Production is projected higher for both long and medium/short grain in 2004

Million cwt (rough basis)



2004 projected.

Source: USDA, NASS.

accounting for nearly all of the increase. Short grain production, accounting for 1-2 percent of the total U.S. rice crop, is projected at 3.39 million cwt, up 25 percent from 2003/04. California produces nearly all U.S. short grain rice, and much of this crop is exported to Japan.

Strong prices at planting—especially for California medium grain rice—and generally good weather across most producing regions in the United States were responsible for the 342,000-acre increase in U.S. rice plantings in 2004/05. In 2003/04, a 9-percent decrease in total rice supplies—a result of a smaller crop and big decline in beginning stocks—boosted U.S. prices substantially, driving the 2004 area expansion.

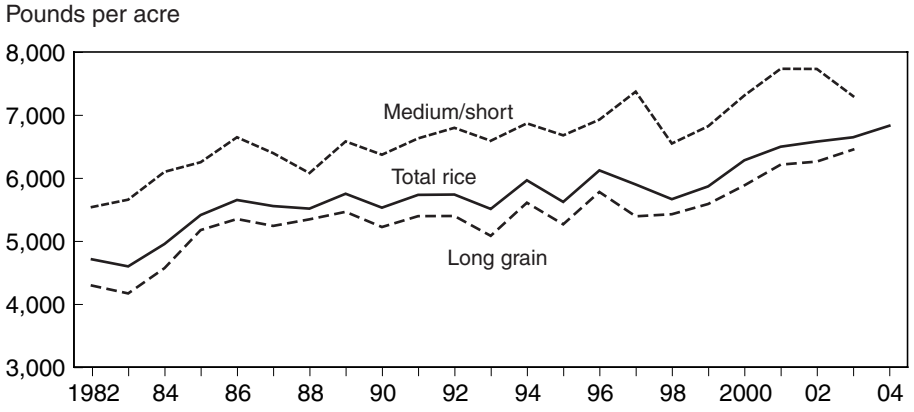
U.S. Average Field Yield Projected At Record 6,828 Pounds Per Acre

In early November, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecasted average field yields for 2004/05 at a record 6,828 pounds per acre, up 183 pounds from a year earlier and the fifth consecutive year of a record average yield. Expanded plantings of new, higher yielding long grain varieties in the South, plus generally favorable weather across most U.S. rice growing regions—especially the Mississippi Delta and California—during critical growing months are behind the 2004 record U.S. yield.

Annual yield growth has averaged about 2 percent since 2000/01, after being virtually stagnant from 1988/89 to 1999/2000. Several new higher-yielding varieties have been released for commercial use in the South over the past half-decade. These new long grain varieties include: *Cocodrie, Wells, Francis, Priscilla, Lagrue,* and *Arhent*. More recently, herbicide-resistant Clearfield varieties have been released in the South as an effective means to fight red rice problems. Red rice is weed that competes with rice for sunshine and nutrients. Except for the *Clearfield* varieties, most herbicides that kill red rice will kill the commercially planted rice as well.

Figure 3

The average U.S. rough rice yield been a record high each year since 2000



2004 average yield projected. 2004 long and combined medium/short grain yields not available.

Source: USDA, NASS.

Field yields are projected higher this year for all reporting States except Louisiana and Texas, with record yields projected for Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri. The Arkansas average field yield is projected at 6,800 pounds per acre, up 3 percent from last year. Mississippi's average yield is forecast at 6,900 pounds, an increase of almost 2 percent from 2003. At 6,400 pounds per acre, Missouri's rice yield is up 4 percent from a year earlier. California's 2004 field yield is estimated at 8,400 pounds per acre, an increase of 10 percent from a year earlier and the highest in a decade. Fields yields in California are projected to fractionally below the record 8,500 pounds per acre achieved in 1991, 1992, and 1994.

For Louisiana, field yields for 2004 are forecast at 5,350 pounds per acre, down 9 percent from the year earlier record and the lowest since 2000. The average yield in Texas is forecast at 6,600 pounds per acre, although unchanged from 2003, the yield is 500 pounds below the 2002 record. Both Louisiana and Texas experienced severe rain and wind at planting this year that adversely affected field yields.

Rice Production Projected To Increase In 2004 in All Reporting States

Rice acreage is projected larger in 2004/05 in all reporting U.S. rice growing States except Mississippi where area is virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Arkansas, California, and Louisiana account for the bulk of this year's 11-percent increase in total rice harvested area, with California's plantings one of the highest on record.

In Arkansas—the largest rice growing State in the United States—harvested area is projected at 1.56 million acres, up 105,000 acres from a year earlier. Area is still below the 1999 record of 1.63 million acres. California's harvested area is projected at 600,000 acres, an increase of 93,000 acres from a year earlier. In Louisiana, harvested area increased 80,000 acres to 530,000 acres. Despite the 18-percent increase, harvested acreage in

Louisiana remains below levels reported in 2001 and 2002. In 2003, extremely low prices led to a 16-percent reduction in Louisiana rice acreage to 450,000 acres, the smallest since 1987.

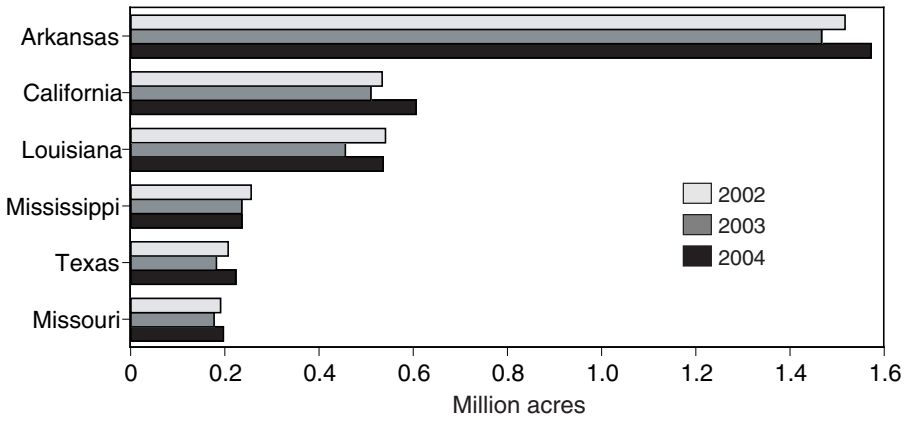
At 217,000 acres, harvested area in Texas is up 21 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1999. Despite the increase, rice acreage in Texas remains below the record of almost 600,000 acres reported in 1968. Missouri's rice acreage is projected at 194,000 acres, an increase of 23,000 acres from a year earlier and the second highest on record. High soybean prices at planting and some red rice problems in major growing areas keep Missouri's rice acreage below the 2002 record of 206,000 acres. In contrast, Mississippi's rice acreage declined 1,000 acres to 233,000 acres in 2004. High soybean prices at planting kept rice acreage virtually flat in Mississippi in 2004.

Rice production is projected larger this year in all reported States, with record crops projected for Arkansas and California. Arkansas and California account for the bulk of the projected increase in U.S. rice production in 2004. Production increases in other States are much smaller. The 2004 Arkansas crop is projected to increase 11 percent to a record 106.1 million cwt, a result of both the larger plantings and a record yield. California's rice crop is projected at a record 50.4 million cwt, up 31 percent from a year earlier, a result of both increased plantings and a record yield. California's rice crop was impacted by adverse weather in 2003—a cold, wet spring followed by an extremely hot summer—that cut production 10 percent from a year earlier.

Louisiana's rice production is projected at 28.4 million cwt, an increase of more than 7 percent from a year earlier, a result of an 18-percent increase in acreage. In Mississippi, rice production is projected at 16.1 million cwt, up 1 percent from a year earlier, a result of a record yield. At a record 12.4 million cwt, Missouri's rice production is more than 18 percent larger than a year earlier and just fractionally below the 2001 record. Expanded plantings are responsible for most of the increase this year.

Figure 4

Planted acreage increased in 2004 in all reported States except Mississippi

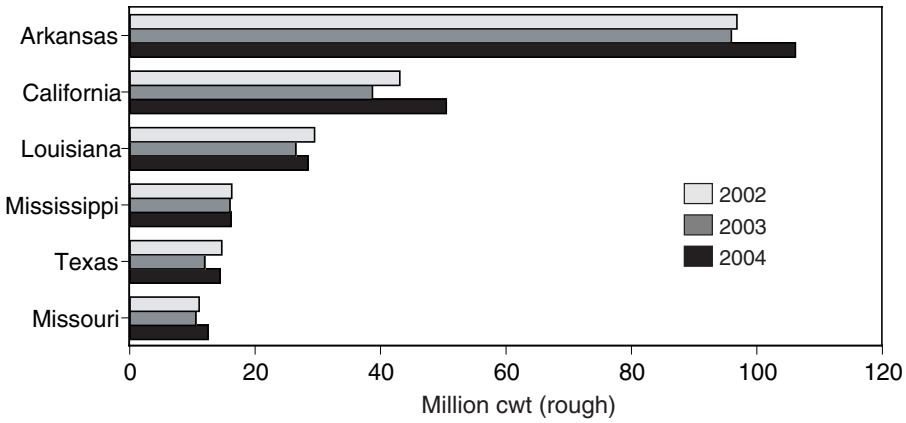


These six States account for 99 percent of U.S. rice acreage. 2004 preliminary.

Source: USDA, NASS.

Figure 5

All reported rice producing States harvested larger crops in 2004



These six States account for more than 99 percent of U.S. rice production. 2004 forecast.
Source: USDA, NASS.

Total U.S. Rice Supplies Projected To Increase to a Record 265.8 Million Cwt

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2004/05 are projected at a record 265.8 million cwt, up 10 percent from a year earlier. A record harvest more than offset a smaller carryin and a projected decrease in imports. Based on data from NASS reported in the August 2004 *Rice Stocks*, beginning stocks for 2004/05 are estimated at 23.7 million cwt, down almost 12 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1999/2000. Arkansas accounted for the bulk of the decline in beginning stocks in 2004/05. In contrast, beginning stocks in California on August 1 were up 22 percent from a year earlier, despite the substantial decline in production in 2003.

U.S. rice imports for 2004/05 are projected at 14.5 million cwt, down 7 percent from the year earlier record and first decline since 1999/2000. Combined medium/short grain rice accounts for all of the expected decline in 2004/05 U.S. rice imports. Puerto Rico—the largest U.S. territory—purchases the bulk of U.S. medium/short grain imports. China supplied nearly all of this rice in 2003/04 when it sold about 114,000 tons of medium/short grain rice to Puerto Rico. In 2002/03 China and Australia together shipped a total of 77,500 tons of medium/short grain rice to Puerto Rico, about evenly split between the two exporters. In 2001/02 Australia shipped more than 62,000 tons of medium/short grain rice to Puerto Rico. Neither China nor Australia supplied much rice to the United States or its territories prior to 2001/02. Italy regularly exports small quantities of Arborio rice—a high-quality medium/grain specialty rice—to the United States. Egypt ships extremely small amounts of its high-quality medium/short grain rice to the United States as well.

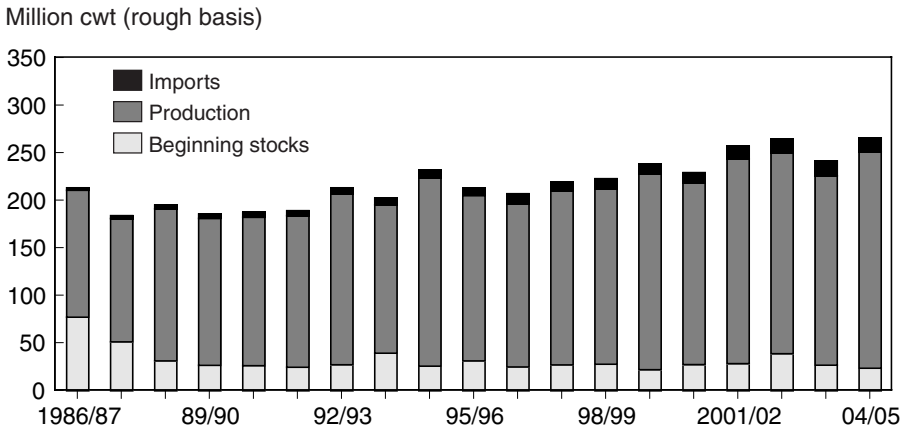
Excluding the medium/short grain shipments, nearly all U.S. rice imports are specific aromatic (or fragrant) varieties not currently grown in the United States. Nearly all are long grain varieties. More than 80 percent of U.S. long grain imports come from Thailand—mostly jasmine rice—and the bulk of the remainder is basmati rice from India and Pakistan. U.S. rice

breeders are currently trying to develop substitutes for these specific Asian aromatic varieties.

Total U.S. rice imports have increased sharply since 1980/81 and have more than doubled since 1993/94. Imports now account for 12-14 percent of total domestic use (excluding seed use) of rice. Much of this growth has been driven by increases in the Asian-American population over the past 25 years. USDA's long-term baseline forecast for rice projects imports to continue to increase at a faster pace than domestic consumption, thus accounting for a growing share of the U.S. market.

Figure 6

Total U.S. rice supplies are projected at a record 265.8 million cwt in 2004/05

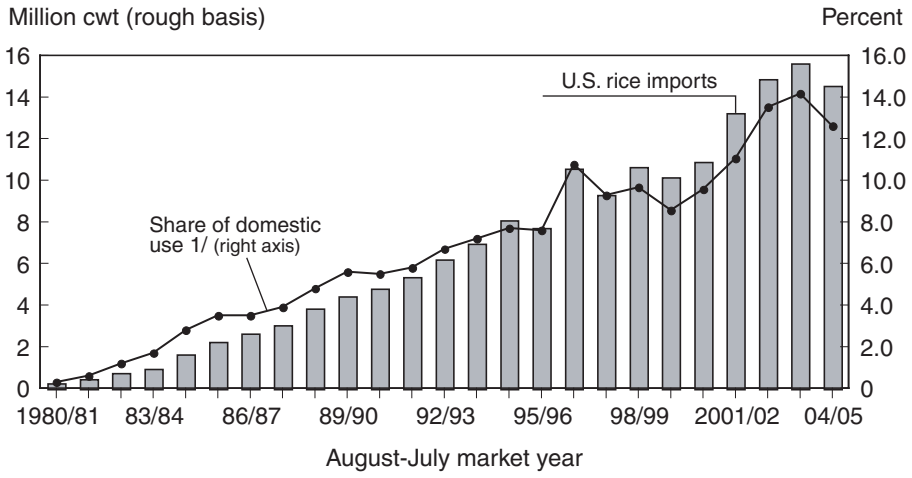


2004/05 forecast.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Figure 7

U.S. rice imports are projected to decline 7 percent in 2004/05



1/ Does not include seed use.
2004/05 projected.

Source: USDA, ERS.

Total supply of long grain rice—the dominant class of rice grown in the United States—is projected to increase more than 7 percent in 2004/05 to 187.5 million cwt. A larger crop and record imports are projected to more than offset a big decline in carryin. Long grain imports are projected at a record 10.25 million cwt, an increase of almost 5 percent from 2003/04. The 166.9-million-cwt long grain crop is 17.9 million cwt larger than a year earlier and the second largest on record. In contrast, data from the August 2004 *Rice Stocks* report indicated long grain stocks at the beginning of the 2004/05 market year at 10.3 million cwt, more than 34 percent below a year earlier.

For medium/short grain rice, supplies in 2004/05 are projected to increase 17 percent to 77.4 million cwt, the largest since 1983/84. A larger crop and a big increase in beginning stocks more than offset the decline in imports. Data from the August 2004 *Rice Stocks* report indicate beginning stocks of medium/short grain rice at 12.4 million cwt, up 33 percent from a year earlier. At 60.8 million cwt, the combined medium/short grain crop is 21 percent above a year earlier and the largest since 2000/01. In contrast, imports of medium/short grain rice are projected to decline nearly 27 percent from the year-earlier record to 4.25 million cwt. Reduced shipments from China to Puerto Rico are expected to account for nearly all of the decline in U.S. medium/short grain imports.

U.S. 2004/05 Ending Stocks Projected To Be the Highest Since 1986/87

Total U.S. rice use in 2004/05 is projected at 224 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier and the second highest on record. Domestic use (including the residual or unreported losses and statistical errors) accounts for the bulk of the increase. Total domestic and residual use is projected to increase more than 4 percent to 119 million cwt. U.S. exports are projected at 105 million cwt, up 1 percent from a year earlier and the second highest on record. A 7-percent decline in rough rice exports is projected to be offset by increased exports of milled and brown rice. Medium/short grain accounts for all of the increase in total use. Combined medium/short grain total use is projected to increase 12 percent to 60 million cwt. Total long grain use is projected at 164 million cwt, virtually unchanged from 2003/04. Ending stocks of total rice are projected at 41.7 million cwt, an increase of 77 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1986/87. Long grain accounts for the bulk of the increase in ending stocks.

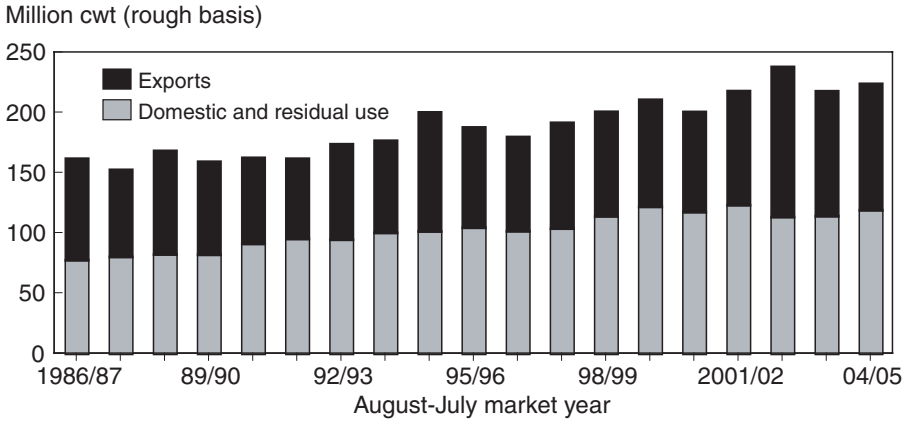
Total Rice Use in 2004/05 Is Projected To Increase 3 Percent

Total rice use—*domestic and residual* plus *exports*—in 2004/05 is projected at 224 million cwt, up 6.2 million cwt from a year earlier and the second highest on record. Domestic and residual use accounts for most of the projected increase. Total domestic use—including the residual, or unreported losses in transporting, processing, and marketing plus any statistical errors—is projected to increase more than 4 percent to 119 million cwt in 2004/05. *Food, industrial, and residual* is projected at 115 million cwt, up nearly 5 percent from 2003/04. *Seed use* is projected to decline more than 3 percent to 4 million cwt.

Annual rice consumption in the United States increased sharply from the late 1970s through the mid-1990s. From 1980/81 through 1995/96, growth

Figure 8

Total U.S. rice use in 2004/05 is projected to be the second highest on record

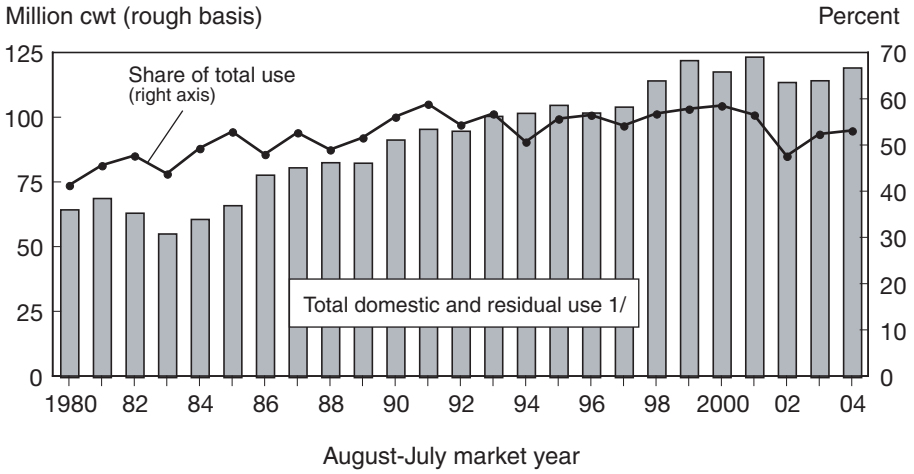


2004/05 forecast.

Source: USDA, ERS.

Figure 9

Growth in domestic use of rice has slowed since the 1980s and early 1990s



1/ Includes imports and seed use. 2004/05 projections.

Source: USDA, ERS.

in total U.S. rice consumption (including consumption by U.S. territories but excluding seed use) averaged almost 5 percent a year. A big increase in the Asian-American and Hispanic-American populations, introduction of several new rice-based food products, and marketing efforts by the rice industry were behind much of this growth. Although still increasing, the rate of growth has slowed since the mid-1990s. From 1995/96 through 2000/01, growth in U.S. rice consumption averaged about 3 percent a year. Since 2001/02, annual growth has averaged less than 2 percent a year.

Fewer meals fixed at home, and a premium on meal preparation time, have contributed to the slowing of the growth in U.S. rice consumption that began nearly a decade ago. More recently, a shift to protein diets and away from carbohydrates—such as bread, rice, and pasta—by some consumers also contributed to the weaker expansion in rice consumption.

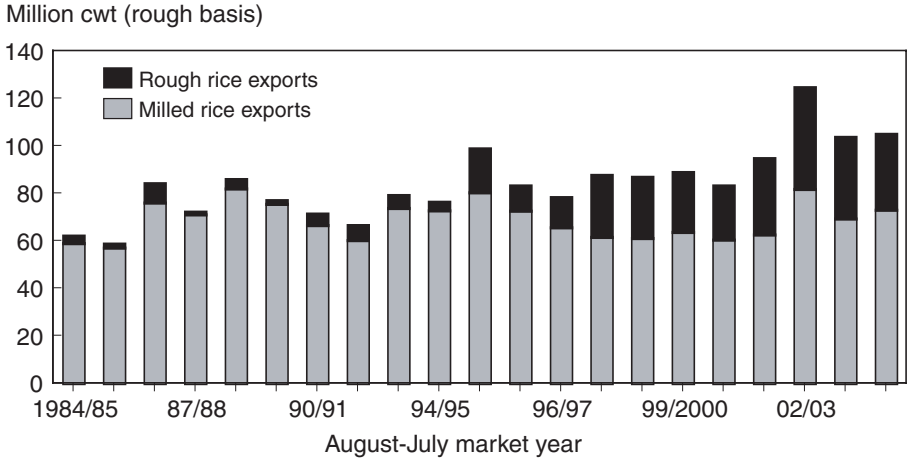
Per capita rice consumption—including direct food use, processed foods, pet foods, and beer—has nearly doubled since the early 1980s and is currently estimated at almost 27 pounds (not including U.S. territories). Since 2000/01, per capita consumption has grown about one-third pound a year, down from a half pound a year in the 1990s and nearly a pound a year in the 1980s.

U.S. Rough Rice Exports Projected To Decline in 2004/05…

U.S. rice exports in 2004/05 are projected at 105 million cwt (rough equivalent of both rough and milled rice exports), up 1 percent from a year earlier. Exports are second only to the record 124.6 million cwt shipped in 2002/03. In 2002/03, Brazil imported almost 328,000 tons of U.S. rice, almost all long grain rough rice. Record U.S. supplies and a much smaller price difference over Asian competitors are behind expectations of increased U.S. rice exports in 2004/05. By type of rice, U.S. rough rice exports are projected to

Figure 10

Total U.S. rice exports in 2004/05 are projected to be the second highest on record



2004/05 projected.

Source: USDA, NASS.

decline while combined milled and brown rice exports are projected to increase in 2004/05. By class, a fractional decline in long grain exports is projected to be offset by stronger medium/short grain exports.

U.S. rough rice exports for 2004/05 are projected at 32 million cwt, down 7 percent from a year earlier and more than 25 percent below the 2002/03 record. Brazil accounts for most of the expected decline in U.S. rough rice exports in 2004/05. Brazil imported 214,600 tons of U.S. rough rice in 2003/04 and imported more than 325,000 tons in 2002/03, all southern long grain in both years. The United States is not expected to ship much rice to Brazil in 2004/05, a result of ample supplies within the MERCOSUR trading region. It is unlikely that the United States can fully offset the loss of rough rice shipments to Brazil with greater shipments to its core rough rice markets of Mexico and Central America.

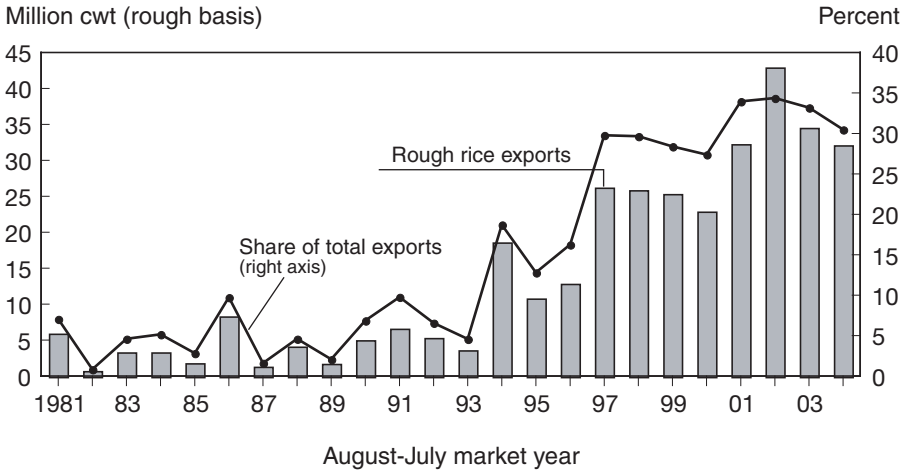
Southern long grain accounts for the bulk of U.S. rough rice exports, with most of this rice going to Latin America, with Mexico and Central America the largest buyers. Shipments to these two regular buyers typically increase each year. The United States supplies nearly all rice imports to both Mexico and Central America. These two importers typically buy very small amounts of U.S. milled rice as well as U.S. rough rice.

In addition, when rice supplies are tight in South America, Brazil will typically import substantial amounts of U.S. southern long grain rough rice. Brazil will then exit the U.S. market when rice supplies are plentiful in South America. Some of the Andean countries will also import large amounts of U.S. rice, nearly all southern long grain rough rice, when South American supplies are tight. Like Brazil, the Andean countries buy very little U.S. rice in years of strong South American harvests.

Since 2001/02, Cuba has imported significant amounts of U.S. rice as well, often taking rough rice. However, in 2003/04 Cuba's imports from the Unite States were mostly milled rice. Price competitiveness of U.S. rice, the level

Figure 11

U.S. rough rice exports are projected to drop 7 percent in 2004/05



Sources: 1981/82 to 2003/04, Bureau of the Census; 2004/05 USDA projections.

of Cuba's rice needs, and Cuba's ability to finance purchases of U.S. rice are major factors behind Cuba's decisions to purchases U.S. rice. The European Union—mostly Spain and Italy—typically import small amounts of U.S. rough rice each year, mostly long grain.

Turkey is the only other large market for U.S. rough rice. Turkey typically imports California medium grain rice but will take southern medium grain if California supplies are tight. Turkey's imports of U.S. rice declined sharply in 2003/04 when Turkey instituted a ban on imports in September 2003. In the summer of 2004 Turkey replaced the outright ban on imports with an "absorption policy" whereby for every ton of rice imported one ton of rice had to be purchased from domestic stocks. This restriction is expected to remain in effect through December 2004.

The Unite States is the only major rice exporter that allows rough rice exports. Rough rice has become a much larger share of U.S. exports over the past 15 years, and now accounts for more than a third of total exports (on a rough basis). U.S. rough rice exports have expanded substantially since 1990/91, when many Latin American countries began to open their markets to imported rice and reduced government support to their producers. Most countries in Latin America prefer to import rough rice instead of milled rice to keep their mills operating at full capacity (lowest per-unit cost) and to avoid competition with domestic milled rice. Many Latin American countries have rice milling capacity that exceeds current rough rice production levels. To encourage rough rice imports, most countries in the region maintain a lower tariff on rough rice imports than on milled rice imports.

Prior to 1990/91, rough rice accounted for a very small share of U.S. rice exports, with the EU accounting for most of the purchases. Occasionally South America—mostly Brazil—imported larger quantities of U.S. rough rice when regional supplies were tight.

While none of the large Asian exporting countries allows rough rice exports, a few smaller exporters do. Argentina, Uruguay, and Guyana typically ship some rough rice within Latin America, and Australia has, in some years, shipped rough rice to Turkey.

…While Milled Rice Exports Are Projected To Increase

Combined milled and brown rice exports (on a rough basis) are projected at 73 million cwt in 2004/05, up more than 5 percent from a year earlier. A big boost in U.S. supplies, a much smaller price difference over Asian competitors, and a decline in exportable supplies in several Asian exporting countries—as well as in Australia—are behind the projected increase in U.S. milled rice exports.

The price difference over similar grades of rice from Thailand—a major competitor of the United States in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of the Middle East—has declined from about $180 per ton in June to less than $70 by mid-November. U.S. rice has historically been competitive with Thailand's rice when the premium did not exceed $50 per ton. Among major competitors, China, India, and Australia all had relatively tight exportable supplies going into the 2004/05 market year. In calendar year 2005, Thailand will face tighter supplies due to record shipments in 2004. Supply constraints will limit Vietnam's exports in 2005 as well.

Northeast Asia and the EU are the top export markets for U.S. milled rice (including brown rice). Nearly all U.S. shipments to Northeast Asia—Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—are purchased as part of the importers' World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments. The United States is likely to increase exports and raise its market share in this region in 2004/05. Its main competitors—China and Australia—have tight exportable supplies, especially Australia. None of the three Northeast Asian importers is expected to purchase more than their minimum WTO import requirements.

The EU purchases mostly brown rice from the United States that is fully milled in Europe. The EU also purchases much smaller quantities of fully milled rice from the United States, mostly under a tariff-rate quota (TRQ) to compensate suppliers for the accession of Finland, Austria, and Sweden into the EU in 1995. The EU changed its rice policy on September 1, 2004. It eliminated using a "margin of preference" for calculating duties on imported brown and milled rice and instead will assess fixed duties on all forms of imported rice. Both India and Pakistan—who export mostly basmati brown rice to the EU—were granted duty abatements under the new policy. It is not clear yet how this new policy will affect EU import levels or U.S. competitiveness in the market.

The Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa are also major markets for U.S. milled rice. Over the past decade, the United States has lost substantial market share in this region—especially in Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa—to Asian suppliers. Thailand and India have substantially increased market share in these two countries, mostly due to lower prices. Both countries purchase high-quality parboiled rice, all long grain. The

United States is expected to be more price competitive in these two high-quality markets in 2004/05.

The Caribbean—mostly Haiti—is another major market for U.S. milled rice. The Dominican Republic and Jamaica are also important markets for the United States in this region. Cuba sometimes imports U.S. milled rice, although more often purchases rough rice. U.S. shipments to the Caribbean increased 28 percent in 2004/05, and were the highest on record. The region experienced weather-related production difficulties in 2003/04, necessitating large imports. Despite a locational advantage for the United States, Thailand has successfully competed in the Caribbean when the U.S. price difference is wide. South American exporters often ship small amounts of rice into the Caribbean as well.

The United States is the largest supplier of rice to Canada, accounting for more than two-thirds of Canada's annual rice imports, all milled or brown rice. Aromatic rice accounts for the bulk of Canada's imports of Asian rice. In some years, Southeast Asia—primarily the Philippines and Indonesia—imports U.S. milled rice. These shipments are almost all non-commercial sales, including Title I of the PL 480 Program. The United States occasionally ships some milled rice—nearly all food aid—to Central Asia as well. Eastern Europe and non-EU Western Europe import small amounts of U.S. milled rice also. These two regions are relatively minor rice consumers and are expected to have little impact on global or U.S. export levels.

Although a relatively small import market, this year Oceania has substantially increased its purchases of U.S. rice, nearly all medium/short grain milled rice. Australia has typically supplied this market, with the United States shipping very small amounts to the region. However, Australia's rice supplies are extremely tight after consecutive weak harvests since 2002/03. This is the main factor behind the strong growth in U.S. sales and shipments to this small import market in 2004/05. Top buyers in Oceania include Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, and Samoa.

U.S. Medium Grain Exports Are Projected To Increase in 2004/05

Medium/short grain accounts for all of the projected increase in total rice use in 2004/05. Total use of medium/short grain rice is projected at 60 million cwt, up 12 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1996/97. Both exports and domestic use are projected higher in 2004/05.

Domestic use of medium/short grain rice—including the residual—is projected to increase 14 percent to 35 million cwt in 2004/05. It is expected that some industrial and processed food users will switch to medium/short grain rice from long grain as medium/short grain prices drop substantially in 2004/05. Substitution among classes of rice for direct food use (also called table rice) is unlikely. In addition, the California rice industry is expected to re-take some of the Puerto Rican market lost to China, a result of lower U.S. rice prices and very high Asian freight rates.

Medium/short grain exports in 2004/05 are projected to increase 9 percent from a year earlier to a near-record 25 million cwt. Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, and Turkey are expected to account for the bulk of U.S. medium grain exports in 2004/05. Jordan and Oceania are expected to import smaller amounts. Tight supplies in Australia—a major competitor of the United States in the global medium/short grain market, lower U.S. prices, and much larger U.S. supplies are behind the expectation of stronger U.S. shipments in 2004/05.

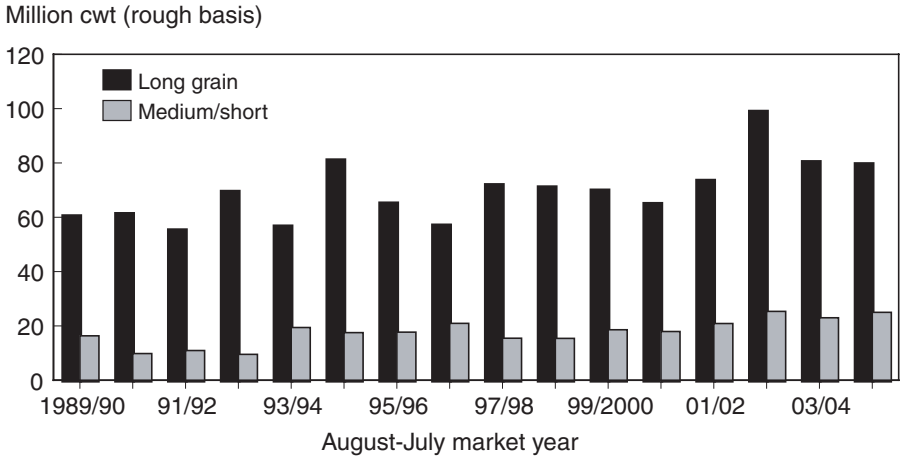
Japan, Turkey, and Jordan have been major buyers of U.S. medium/short grain rice each year since at least the mid-1990s. South Korea returned as a buyer of U.S. rice in 2001 and Taiwan began buying U.S. rice in 2002. Except for Japan's 1994 emergency imports, all rice imports by the three Northeast Asian countries have been part of their WTO commitments. Japan and South Korea began importing rice under the WTO in 1995. Taiwan began importing under the WTO in 2002.

Japan is the largest global importer of medium/short grain rice and the biggest market for U.S. medium/short grain rice. In fact, more than half of California's annual rice exports typically go to Japan. The United States supplies about half of Japan's annual rice imports. China, Australia, and Thailand supply most of the rest. Virtually all of Japan's rice imports are purchased under a tariff-rate quota agreed to under the WTO. Extremely high tariffs on any over-quota rice imports virtually preclude any above quota purchases. Japan's WTO rice imports are not scheduled to increase beyond the current level of 682,000 tons (milled basis) until another WTO agreement is reached.

Similar to Japan, both South Korea's and Taiwan's rice imports are solely the result of agreements under the WTO. South Korea's minimum access imports increased annually from 51,000 tons (milled basis) in 1995 to 205,000 tons in 2004. South Korea's minimum access imports will remain at the 2004 level until a new agreement is reached. Taiwan agreed to a

Figure 12

U.S. medium/short grain exports are projected to increase 9 percent in 2004/05



Sources: 1989/90 to 2003/04, Bureau of the Census; 2004/05 USDA projections.

minimum access import level for rice in 2002 of 127,400 tons (milled basis) as a requirement for joining the WTO. In 2003, Taiwan imported about the same amount of rice as a year earlier, this time as part of a TRQ. Taiwan will likely take the same amount of rice in 2004. Taiwan and South Korea's future import requirements are being negotiated.

Turkey has been a major market for U.S. medium grain rice since the mid-1980s. Over the last decade, Turkey has shifted from being mostly a milled rice market for the United States to being nearly a total rough rice market. Turkey is currently protecting its producers—who just harvested a record crop—from imported rice. Jordan, a market for U.S. rice for nearly 25 years, is the smallest of the regular commercial markets for U.S. medium grain rice. Jordan imports nearly all milled rice. The country does not grow rice.

The United States will likely pick up sales in 2004/05 to various countries in Oceania, a region typically supplied by Australia. As of mid-November, U.S. sales and shipments to the region—a very minor global importer of rice—were up considerably from a year earlier. Central Asia has occasionally imported medium grain U.S. rice, virtually all under U.S. food aid programs. In both 2001/02 and 2002/03, Uzbekistan imported 55,000-60,000 tons of U.S. medium rice. None was shipped in 2004/05. Uzbekistan is unlikely to purchase any U.S. rice in commercial markets.

Total long grain use is projected at 164 million cwt, virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Stronger domestic use (including the residual) is expected to be offset by a fractional drop in exports. Total domestic use (including residual) of long grain rice is projected at 84 million cwt, up almost 1 percent from a year earlier. In contrast, long grain exports are projected to decline 1 percent to 80 million cwt in 2004/05. A decline in U.S. long grain rough rice exports is projected to more than offset increased shipments of U.S. long grain milled rice. Expectations that Brazil will not purchase significant amounts of U.S. rice in 2004/05 are behind the projected decline in U.S. rough rice exports.

Record U.S. supplies and a much smaller price difference over Thailand are behind expectations of expanded exports of U.S. long grain milled rice in 2004/05. The United States is expected to pick up market share in 2004/05 in price-sensitive markets like the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa. Saudi Arabia, Ghana, and Cote d'Ivoire are major commercial markets for U.S. long grain milled rice in these two regions. Thailand and India are major U.S. competitors.

The largest market for U.S. long grain milled rice (including brown rice) is the EU. It is unclear at this time how the EU's new rice policy will affect U.S. competitiveness in this market. Haiti and Canada are two other major markets for U.S. long grain milled rice. Several smaller Caribbean markets also take U.S. long grain milled rice. Rough rice shipments to Latin America—mostly Mexico and Central America—account for the remaining exports of U.S. long grain rice. The U.S. faces little competition from Asian suppliers in the rough rice market.

U.S. 2004/05 Ending Stocks Projected To Be the Largest Since 1986/87

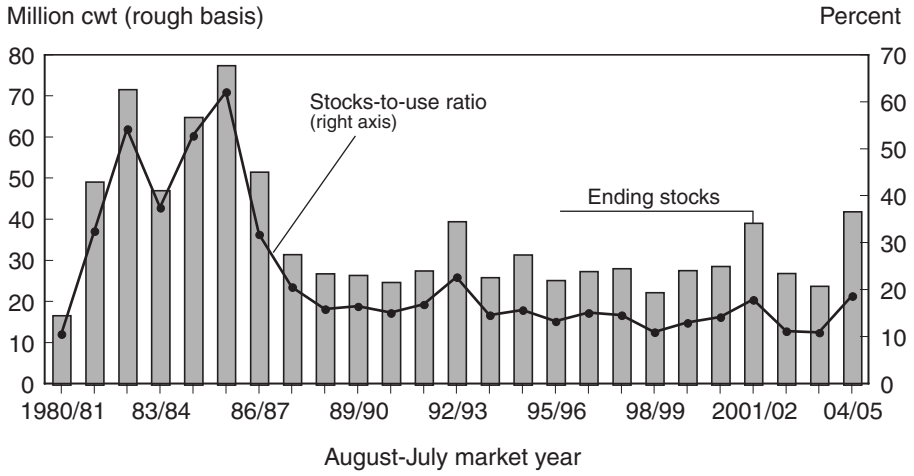
U.S. ending stocks of all rice for 2004/05 are projected at 41.8 million cwt, up 77 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1986/87. A 3-percent increase in total use was more than offset by a 10-percent boost in total supplies. A carryover of this magnitude will keep U.S. rice prices under substantial downward pressure for the remainder of the 2004/05 market year. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 18.7 percent, up from 10.9 percent a year earlier and the highest since 1992/93.

Long grain accounts for the bulk of the build-up in U.S. ending stocks. Long grain ending stocks are projected to increase 127 percent to 23.4 million cwt, the largest since 2001/02. The combination of a more than 7-percent increase in total supplies and near-steady total use was responsible for the build-up in stocks. The long grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 14.3 percent, up from 6.3 percent a year earlier.

For medium/short rice, ending stocks for 2004/05 are projected at 17.4 million cwt, up 41 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1986/87. A 17-percent increase in medium/short grain supplies more than offset a 12-percent rise in total medium/short use. This level of carryover will keep U.S. medium/short grain prices under substantial downward pressure throughout the 2004/05 market year. The resulting medium/short grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 26 percent, up from 23 percent a year earlier and the largest since 1992/93.

Figure 13

U.S. ending stocks are projected to increase 77 percent in 2004/05

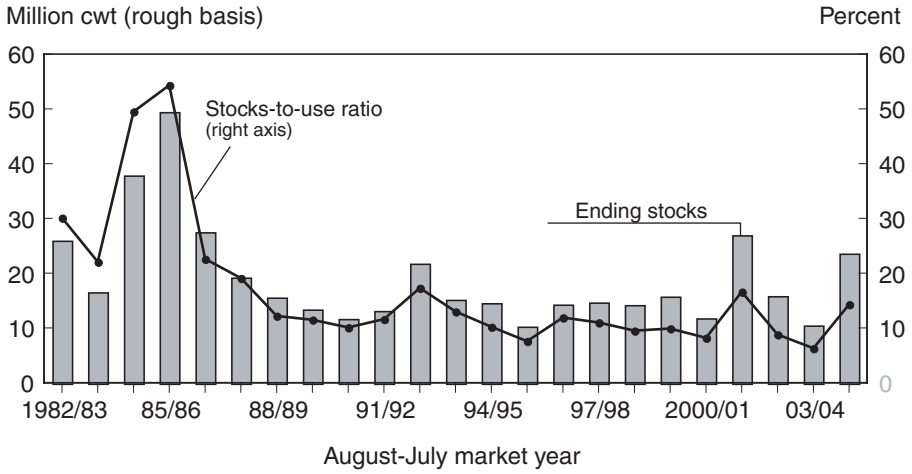


2004/05 forecast.

Sources: USDA, NASS and WAOB.

Figure 14

U.S. long grain ending stocks are projected to climb 127 percent in 2004/05

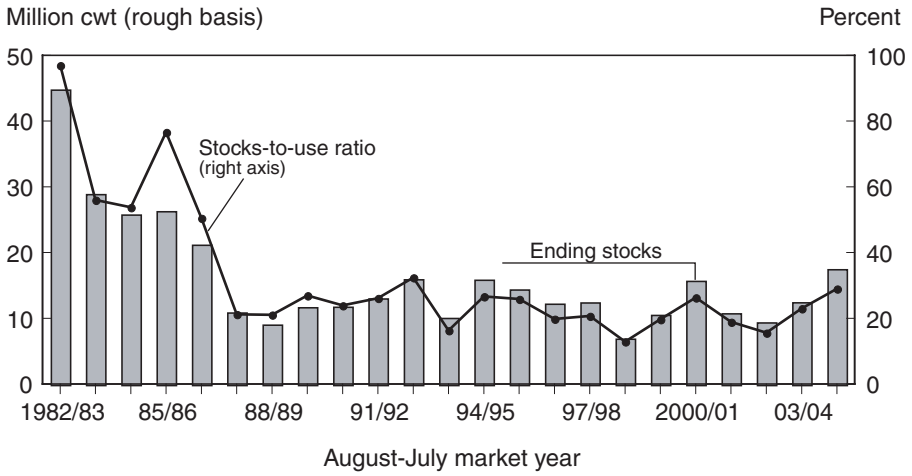


2004/05 forecast.

Sources: USDA, NASS and WAOB.

Figure 15

Medium/short grain ending stocks are projected to increase 41 percent in 2004/05



2004/05 projected.

Sources: USDA, ERS and WAOB.

U.S. Rice Market Faces Record Supplies and Higher Global Prices

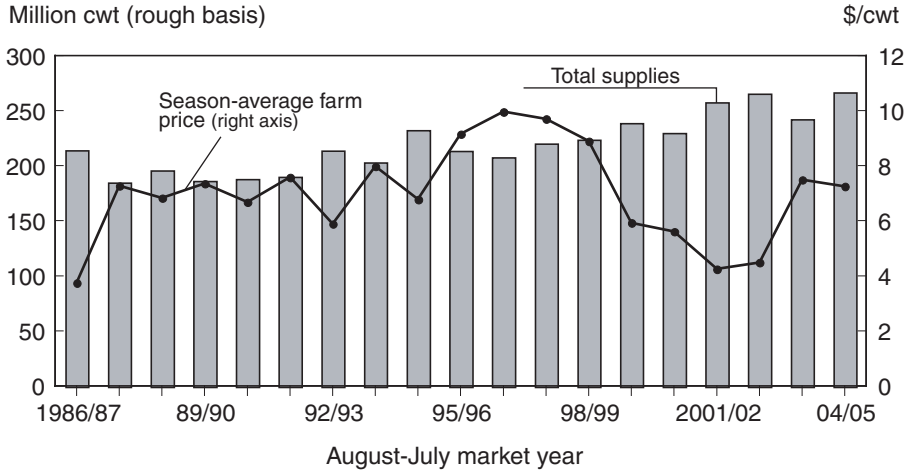
The U.S. season-average farm price for 2004/05 is projected at $7.00-$7.50 per cwt, compared with $7.49 a year earlier. Monthly reported rough rice cash prices began to decline in September after increasing each month since March as U.S. supplies tightened and farmers held off marketing the 2004 crop. Through mid-October, monthly weighted cash prices for 2004/05 averaged $8.45 per cwt. Prices are expected to drop during the remainder of the marketing year, a result of a bumper U.S. harvest and record domestic supplies. However, the U.S. price decline will be tempered by stronger world prices, a result of tighter global supplies and higher prices for intervention purchases of rough rice by the Government of Thailand. Total U.S. food aid purchases (including Title I sales) in fiscal 2004 are estimated at 223,300 tons, down from 309,500 tons a year earlier.

U.S. 2004/05 Season-Average Farm Price Projected at $7.00 to $7.50 Per Cwt

The 2004/05 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at $7.00 to $7.50 per cwt, compared with $7.49 a year earlier. The 2003/04 SAFP was up 67 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 1998/99. The bullish prices in 2003/04 were primarily due to a 9-percent drop in U.S. supplies and slightly higher global trading prices. In 2004/05, U.S. prices will be under downward pressure from a bumper crop and record U.S. supplies. However, these bearish factors will be partially offset by stronger global trading prices—a result of tighter world supplies and higher prices for this year's intervention purchases of rough rice by the Government of Thailand. Through mid-October 2004, the weighted-average of U.S. monthly reported cash prices—including remaining 2003-crop sales—was $8.45 per cwt, well

Figure 16

Little change is projected in the season-average farm price in 2004/05



2004/05 farm price mid-point of $7.00-$7.50 per cwt projection range.

Sources: 1986/87 to 2003/04 NASS/USDA; 2004/05 USDA projections.

above the projected SAFP for 2004/05, indicating U.S. prices will drop during the remainder of the market year.

Average U.S. monthly reported cash prices for rough rice increased from March 2004 through August, as supplies of 2003-crop tightened and, by late summer, farmers held off selling the 2004-crop rice. In October 2004, USDA estimated the mid-month average cash price at $8.24 per cwt, down from $8.38 in September and $8.85 in August. Despite the recent declines, U.S. monthly cash prices have been above a year earlier every month since December 2002. Two consecutive years—2002/03 and 2003/04—of declining U.S. production, plus higher global prices—especially in 2004, were behind the nearly 2-year rise in U.S. prices.

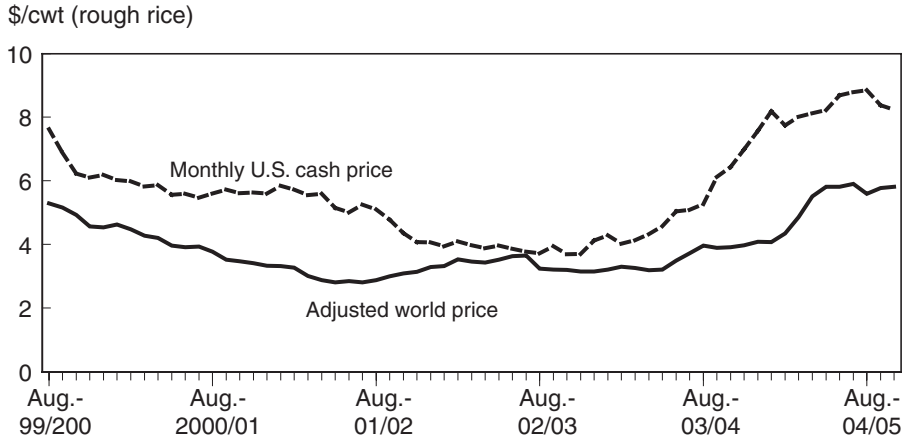
Price quotes for U.S. long grain rough rice are down from quotes in June 2004, a result of a record long grain harvest this year. Based on data from the weekly *Creed Rice Market Report*, average quotes for long grain rice increased from about $6.25 per cwt at the start of the 2003/04 market year in August, to $10.50-$10.75 by early June 2004. By July, few supplies of 2003 long grain rice remained in farmers' hands, and there was little selling by farmers of any available rice. Early-season quotes for 2004-long grain rice in Texas and Louisiana—which begin the U.S. harvest in mid-July—were around $8 per cwt in late July. In late September, first quotes for 2004-crop long grain rice in the Delta—which reaches peak harvest in September—were $6.75-$7.00 per cwt.

By mid-November, with the southern harvest over, rough rice prices in Texas and Louisiana had dropped to $7.65-$7.75 per cwt, while in the Delta prices were quoted at $6.75 per cwt. In both regions prices dropped only slightly during the harvest period. Rising world prices, and a reluctance of farmers to sell, limited the decline in U.S. prices in the fall of 2004 despite near-record long grain production.

There have been few reported price quotes for 2004-crop California medium grain rough rice. Nearly all of the California crop is sold under a "pooling"

Figure 17

U.S. monthly rough rice prices have declined since September



Sources: Monthly cash prices, NASS/USDA. Adjusted World Price (AWP), simple average of weekly AWP reported by FSA/USDA, FAS/USDA, WAOB/USDA.

method of marketing. Under a pooling method of marketing, where rice is co-mingled within the same variety, rough rice prices are determined by the prices for milled rice. Thus, actual rough rice prices are not determined until after the end of the market year when all of the milled rice has been sold. Producers typically receive a partial payment up front, followed by subsequent payments over the next year.

In 2003/04, farm prices for California medium grain rose sharply, reaching $12.75 per cwt by March 2004, the highest in a decade. The high prices were primarily due to a 10-percent drop in California production in 2003/04. California prices dropped slightly in April and May on indications of a big area expansion in California in 2004 and a slowdown in export sales of California rice, especially to Turkey which had placed a ban on imported rice. More information on California rough rice prices in 2004/05 will become available when Japan makes its substantial WTO purchases later this fall. Indications from early 2004/05 sales to Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea are for a significant price decline in 2004/05.

In the South, medium grain prices were quoted around $6.75 per cwt in mid-November, down from about $9.00 a year earlier, a result of the record medium grain harvest in California. More than 80 percent of the U.S. medium grain crop is grown in California. Southern growers did not expand medium grain acreage in 2004, despite high prices in 2003/04. Much of the southern medium grain crop is used in processed foods and for industrial uses such as beer. Processors of some products—such as beer and pet food—can substitute between long and medium grain rice based on relative prices. Little southern medium grain rice is typically exported. However, some importers—such as Turkey—will take southern medium grain rice when California supplies are tight.

Marketing Loan Gains for 2004/05 Averaged $.70 Per Cwt Through Mid-November

U.S. producers are eligible for marketing loan benefits when foreign prices (represented by USDA's weekly adjusted world price) fall below the loan rate for rough rice. Loan rates vary by class of rice—long, medium, and short grain—with an all-rice average loan rate fixed at $6.50 per cwt. The adjusted world price is also reported by class. The payment rate is the difference between the adjusted world price (reported by USDA every Tuesday) and the loan rate. Since the spring of 1999 world prices have remained below the loan rate, making U.S. rice producers eligible for marketing loan benefits.

Through mid-November 2004, the 2004/05 payment rate for all rice has averaged $.70 per cwt (simple weekly average), down from a $2.60-weighted-average in 2003/04 and the lowest since July 1999. World prices have risen sharply, especially since early 2004, substantially reducing the payment rate. Much stronger imports by China, plus a general tightening of global exportable supplies, have been major factors boosting international prices in 2004.

From August 1995 until late March 1999, the adjusted world price exceeded the loan rate, thus marketing loan payments were not available. Payment rates

were less than 25 cents per cwt from the spring of 1999 until the start of the 1999/2000 market year. Declining world prices caused payment rates to rise during 1999/2000 and by mid-March 2000 exceeded $2 per cwt for all three classes of rice—long, medium, and short. For market year 1999/2000, the average payment rate weighted by marketings was $1.94 per cwt.

Payment rates continued to rise throughout 2000/01 as the adjusted world price declined. From May through July 2001, the adjusted world price for all three classes of rice averaged $2.82 per cwt, the lowest on record. The average payment rate during these 3 months by class was $3.69 for long grain, $3.67 for medium, and $3.55 for short grain. This is the highest payment rate for long grain rice since the summer of 1987 and the highest payment rate on record for medium and short grain rice. The payment rate (weighted by marketings) averaged $3.12 per cwt for the 2000/01 August-July market year.

Despite a slight strengthening of the adjusted world price in 2001/02, the weighted-average payment rate actually rose 26 cents to $3.38 per cwt for 2001/02. For 2002/03, the average payment rate dropped fractionally to $3.33 per cwt. The average adjusted world price in 2002/03 was $3.28 per cwt, 5 cents below a year earlier.

The payment rate has been declining since early May 2003 when world prices started increasing, primarily due to tighter global export supplies, especially in India where a weak monsoon severely cut 2002/03 production. China's supply situation was tightening as well, as production had contracted a fifth consecutive year. From a payment rate of $3.43 per cwt in early May 2003, the rate had declined to $2.54 by the start of the 2003/04 market year in August. The rate was nearly stable until last December when world prices started moving higher and the payment rate began dropping again.

By mid-March 2004, the weekly rate was below $2 per cwt for the first time since February 2000. In early 2004, China began to purchase non-fragrant milled white rice in the global market for the first time since the mid-1990s, a major factor driving global prices higher last winter and spring. By early May 2004, the average payment rate was less than $1 per cwt, the lowest since July 1999. For market year 2003/04, the weighted-average payment rate was $2.52 per cwt.

In October 2004, global prices increased in anticipation of Thailand's 2004 main-crop rough rice intervention purchases. By mid-November, the payment rate was less than 50 cents per cwt. Thailand announced it would purchase up to 9 million tons of rough rice from its growers between November and the end of February. The purchase prices are higher than a year earlier. The objective of Thailand's intervention purchases is to support rice prices.

U.S. Food Aid Purchases for Rice Declined 28 Percent in FY 2004

Total U.S. food aid purchases for rice for fiscal 2004 (October 2003 to September 2004) are estimated at 223,300 tons, down 86,200 tons from a year earlier. In both the text and tables of this report, U.S. food aid

purchases are assigned appropriate October-September fiscal years based on the fiscal year in which the rice was purchased for donation. Shipment dates may not necessarily fall within the same fiscal year as the rice was purchased. Food aid accounted for 6 percent of total U.S. rice exports in fiscal 2004, down from 7 percent a year earlier. In fiscal 2003, total U.S. food aid purchases (including Title I sales) totaled 309,500 tons, down from 355,900 tons a year earlier.

U.S. rice is shipped under four food aid programs: PL 480 (Title I and Title II), Section 416(b) surplus removal, Food for Progress, and Food for Education. In fiscal 2004, total purchases under PL 480 Title I (concessional sales) totaled 58,200 tons, down from 117,800 tons a year earlier. The Philippines was the only Title I recipient in fiscal 2004, purchasing 58,200 tons. Total purchases under PL 480 Title II, or food donations, accounted for 71,200 tons in fiscal 2004, down from 144,700 tons in fiscal 2003. Indonesia was the largest recipient of Title II donations in fiscal 2004, taking 15,180 tons. Other recipients of Title II donations in fiscal 2004 receiving at least 3,000 tons were: Benin, Burkina Faso, Guatemala, Madagascar, Mozambique, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sri Lanka, and the United Arab Emirates.

In addition, about 64,500 tons of rice was purchased in fiscal 2004 under the Food for Progress program, up from 46,900 tons in fiscal 2003. At 15,000 tons, Indonesia was the largest recipient in fiscal 2004. Cote d'Ivoire ranked second receiving 12,000 tons. Nigeria, Senegal, and Cameroon each received 10,000-11,000 tons. There were no Section 416(b) allocations or purchases in fiscal 2004. Finally, purchases under the Food for Education program totaled 29,400 tons in fiscal 2004. Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mozambique, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Guatemala, and Cameroon accounted for most of the purchases in fiscal 2004.

In fiscal 2003, Title I purchases for rice totaled 117,800 tons, down 68,000 tons from a year earlier. The Philippines accounted for all of the Title I sales in fiscal 2003. In addition, about 144,700 tons of rice was purchased in fiscal 2003 under PL 480 Title II, up 89,300 tons from a year earlier. Major recipients of Title II purchases in fiscal 2003 were Indonesia (54,600 tons), Iraq (47,300 tons), Honduras (8,160 tons), Benin (8,110 tons), North Korea (5,000 tons) and Niger (4,580 tons).

U.S. rice purchased under the Food for Progress program totaled 46,900 tons in fiscal 2003, up from 27,400 tons a year earlier. Cameroon was the largest recipient, receiving 21,000 tons. Uzbekistan ranked second, receiving 10,000 tons. Although 23,700 tons of rice was programmed in fiscal 2003 under the Food for Education program, no purchases under this program occurred between October 2002 and September 2003. Nearly all of this rice was purchased under the Food for Education program in early fiscal 2004. There were no Section 416(b) allocations or purchases in fiscal 2003, compared with 56,000 tons purchased in fiscal 2002.

U.S. Season-Average Farm Prices Climbed 67 Percent on Smaller Supplies

U.S. rice supplies contracted 9 percent to 241.5 million cwt (rough basis) in 2003/04, as a big drop in beginning stocks and a smaller crop more than offset record imports. Both long and combined medium/short supplies were smaller than a year earlier. On the use side, a 17-percent drop in exports from the year-earlier record and fractional growth in domestic and residual use were responsible for a 9-percent drop in total U.S. rice use to 217.8 million cwt in 2003/04. Ending stocks declined 12 percent to 23.7 million cwt, the smallest since 1998/99. The combination of tighter supplies and a smaller carryover were largely responsible for a 67-percent boost in the U.S. season-average farm price to $7.49 per cwt, the highest since 1998/99. Global trading prices strengthened in 2003/04 as well—a result of tighter world supplies—also supporting U.S. prices.

Weaker Plantings Pulled U.S. 2003 Rice Crop Down 6 Percent to 199 Million Cwt

The 2003/04 U.S. rice crop is estimated at 199.2 million cwt, down 11.8 million cwt from a year earlier and the second consecutive year of declining U.S. production. The smaller crop was the result of a 7-percent decrease in plantings to 3.02 million acres. The 2003/04 area contraction was primarily due to weak prices and low price expectations at planting for both long and medium grain rice—a result of generally weak global trading prices and record total U.S. supplies in 2002/03.

The average yield—6,645 pounds per acre—was up 67 pounds from a year earlier and was the highest to date. This was the fourth consecutive year of a record yield. Generally favorable growing conditions in most of the South and continued adoption of new, higher-yielding southern long grain varieties were behind the record U.S. field yield in 2003.

Both long and medium grain acreage contracted in 2003. Long grain plantings declined 8 percent to 2.33 million acres. Virtually all long grain rice is grown in the South and plantings declined in every reporting State in the region. Plantings of medium grain rice dropped 4 percent to 647,000 acres. California—where more than 70 percent of the U.S. medium grain acreage is located—accounted for all of the medium grain area contraction. Medium grain plantings actually rose slightly in the South. In contrast, plantings of short grain rice—which accounts for just 1-2 percent of U.S. rice production—were estimated at 43,000 acres, up 16,000 acres from 2002/03. California produces almost all of the U.S. short grain crop.

Production declined for both long and medium grain rice in 2003. Long grain production is estimated to have been 149 million cwt, a drop of 5 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2000. An 8-percent decrease in long grain area more than offset a record yield. Medium grain production declined 9 percent from a year earlier to 47.4 million cwt, a

result of both smaller plantings and a weaker yield. California accounted for all of the decline in medium grain production in 2003. In contrast, the U.S. short grain crop is estimated to have increased 78 percent to 2.71 million cwt, a result of both a higher yield and expanded plantings. Much of the U.S. short grain crop is exported to Japan.

Rice acreage declined in 2003 in all reporting States, with Louisiana accounting for the largest share of the 218,000-acre reduction in total planted area. At 455,000 acres, Louisiana's rice acreage was nearly 16 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1987. In Arkansas, the largest rice producing State, 2003 rice plantings of 1.47 million acres were down 3 percent from a year earlier. Mississippi's rice plantings of 235,000 acres were 8 percent below 2002. In Texas, rice plantings declined 25,000 acres to 181,000, the smallest since the 1930s. Missouri's rice area declined 7 percent from a year earlier to 176,000 acres. In California, rice plantings declined almost 5 percent to 509,000 acres.

Low prices at planting and some weather problems in parts of Arkansas and Missouri were behind the smaller rice acreage in 2003 in the South. In California, severe weather problems at planting and some selling of water rights accounted for the smaller rice acreage in 2003. California experienced an extremely cold, wet spring in 2003 that delayed plantings and reduced rice acreage.

Yields were higher in 2003 than a year earlier in all States except California and Texas where yields declined. Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri all reported record yields in 2003. In the South, generally favorable weather conditions across most of the region during critical growing stages and the increased adoption of new, high-yielding long grain varieties were the main factors behind the strong yields in 2003.

Mississippi's 2003 yield was estimated at 6,800 pounds per acre, an increase of 400 pounds from a year earlier. At 6,590 pounds per acre, field yields in Arkansas were up 150 pounds from 2002. Missouri's yield was estimated at 6,130 pounds per acre, up 80 pounds from a year earlier. In Louisiana, yields were estimated at 5,870 pounds per acre, an increase of 370 pounds. In contrast, field yields in Texas were 6,600 pounds per acre, a drop of 500 pounds from 2002. Texas experienced some hurricane damage late in the season. Finally, California's yields were estimated at 7,620 pounds per acre, a drop of 520 pounds from a year earlier and the lowest since 1999. In addition to the cold, wet spring, California had an extremely hot summer that further reduced yields.

Rice production declined in 2003 in all reported States, with California accounting for the bulk of the 11.8-million-cwt reduction. At 38.6 million cwt, rice production in California was down nearly 4.4 million cwt from a year earlier. In Louisiana, production was estimated at 26.4 million cwt, a decline of 3 million cwt from 2002/03. The Texas crop—estimated at 11.9 million cwt—was down 2.7 million cwt from a year earlier and was the smallest since 1961. The Arkansas crop was estimated at 95.9 million cwt, down nearly 900,000 cwt from 2002. Missouri's crop was estimated at 10.5 million cwt, a drop of 527,000 cwt. Finally, 2003 rice production in Mississippi was estimated at 15.9 million cwt, 280,000 cwt below a year earlier.

Total Supplies Dropped 9 Percent in 2003/04 On Smaller Carryin and a Weaker Crop

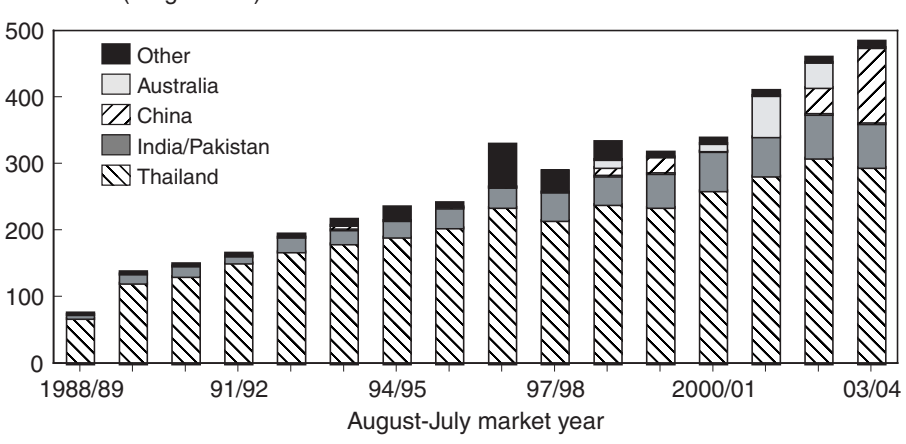
Total U.S. rice supplies for 2003/04 are estimated at 241.5 million cwt, down 9 percent from a year earlier. A big decline in beginning stocks and weaker production more than offset record imports in 2003/04. Beginning stocks are estimated at 26.8 million cwt, a 31-percent drop from a year earlier. Arkansas accounted for more than half the 12.2-million-cwt decline in beginning stocks. Beginning stocks were smaller in 2003/04 for both long and combined medium/short grain rice. The 2003/04 crop of 199.2 million cwt was down 6 percent from a year earlier. Both long and combined medium/short grain production were smaller in 2003.

The United States imported a record 15.6 million cwt of rice in 2003/04, an increase of 5 percent from a year earlier. Medium/short grain accounted for all of the increase in U.S. rice imports in 2003/04. Puerto Rico—the largest U.S. territory—was responsible for the bulk of U.S. medium/short grain imports. In 2003/04 China supplied 114,000 tons of medium/short grain rice to Puerto Rico. In 2002/03, China and Australia together shipped more than 77,000 tons of medium/short grain rice to Puerto Rico, about evenly split between the two exporters. Prior to 2001/02, the U.S. supplied nearly all of the rice to this market. Long grain imports dropped slightly in 2003/04. Nearly all long grain rice imports are fragrant rices from Thailand, India, and Pakistan.

By class, total long grain supplies dropped 10 percent to 174.5 million cwt in 2003/04. Beginning stocks, production, and imports were all down from a year earlier. At 15.7 million cwt, long grain beginning stocks were almost 42 percent below a year earlier. The 2003 long grain crop of 149 million cwt was down 8.2 million cwt from 2002. Long grain imports declined more than 2 percent in 2003/04 from the earlier record to 9.8 million cwt. Thailand—which supplies about 80 percent of U.S. long grain imports—accounted for nearly all of the annual decline.

Figure 18

China and Australia accounted for most of the recent growth in U.S. rice imports



Sources: 1988/89-2002/03, Bureau of the Census; 2003/04 USDA projection.

For combined medium/short grain rice, total supplies declined 4 percent in 2003/04 to 66 million cwt, the smallest since 1999/2000. A smaller carryin and weaker crop more than offset record imports. At 9.3 million cwt, beginning stocks of medium/short grain rice were 13 percent below a year earlier. Combined medium/short grain production of 50.1 million cwt in 2003 was down almost 7 percent from a year earlier. California accounted for nearly all of the decline in medium/short grain production. Imports of medium/short grain rice were a record 5.8 million cwt in 2003/04, up 21 percent from a year earlier. Shipments from China to Puerto Rico accounted for nearly all of the increase in medium/short grain imports.

U.S. Exports Declined 17 Percent To 103.7 Million Cwt in 2003/04

Total use for 2003/04 is estimated at 217.8 million cwt, down 8 percent from the year-earlier record. A fractional increase in total *domestic and residual use* was more than offset by a big decline in exports. At 114.1 million cwt, total domestic and residual use was up less than 1 percent from a year earlier but well below the 2001/02 record of 123.3 million cwt. *Food, industrial, and residual use* was estimated at 110 million cwt, fractionally above a year earlier but below the 2001/02 record. The residual term includes unreported losses in transporting, processing, handling, and marketing as well as any statistical errors in other sections of the rice balance sheet, such as in production, stocks, and trade estimates. The residual is impossible to measure and can vary substantially from year-to-year. *Seed use* for planting the 2004 crop was calculated at 4.15 million cwt, an increase of 11 percent from a year earlier.

Total U.S. rice exports in 2003/04 are estimated at 103.7 million cwt, down 17 percent from the earlier record but were the second highest to date. Both rough and milled rice exports were smaller than a year earlier. By class, exports were lower in 2003/04 for both long and medium/short grain, with long grain accounting for 89 percent of the 21-million-cwt decline in total exports. Higher U.S. prices, a much wider price difference over Thailand, and smaller U.S. supplies were behind the weaker total U.S. exports in 2003/04.

U.S. rough rice exports in 2003/04 are estimated at 34.4 million cwt, down almost 20 percent from the earlier record. Weaker shipments to Brazil—a seasonal buyer of U.S. rice—as well as smaller shipments to the regular core markets of Mexico and Central America accounted for most of the decline in U.S. rough rice exports. In addition, Turkey—the only significant market for U.S. medium/short grain rough rice—reduced U.S. imports sharply in 2003/04, a result of an import ban instituted early in the 2003/04 market year.

A record crop accounted for the 112,000-ton reduction in Brazil's 2003/04 rough rice imports from the United States to 211,000 tons. Higher U.S. prices were behind a 53,200-ton cut in Mexico's rough imports to 674,000 tons and a 37,000-ton reduction in Central America's rough rice imports to 511,300 tons. Turkey reduced imports of U.S. rough rice 138,600 tons to

42,708 tons. In contrast, Cuba boosted imports of U.S. rough rice—all long grain—19,000 tons to 56,000 tons.

Combined milled and brown rice exports (on a rough-equivalent basis) declined 15 percent to 69.3 million cwt in 2003/04. The United States faced stiff competition in several price-sensitive markets—primarily the Middle East, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Western Europe—from Asian suppliers. In 2003/04, the price difference between U.S. southern long grain milled rice and Thailand's 100 percent Grade B averaged $154 per ton (simple average of weekly price differences), up from just $39 a year earlier.

In 2003/04, U.S. milled and brown rice exports (product-weight basis) to the EU dropped 150,531 tons to 252,000 tons. The Netherlands and the United Kingdom accounted for most of the decline. Both India and Pakistan increased shipments—mostly basmati brown rice—to the EU in 2003/04. Both exporters have tariff preferences over the United States in the EU. Iraq did not purchase or receive any U.S. rice in 2003/04, down from almost 47,000 tons in 2002/03, all shipped as food aid. Saudi Arabia cut U.S. imports about 12,000 tons to 89,000 tons in 2003/04. India and Thailand have increased market shares in this high-quality long grain market.

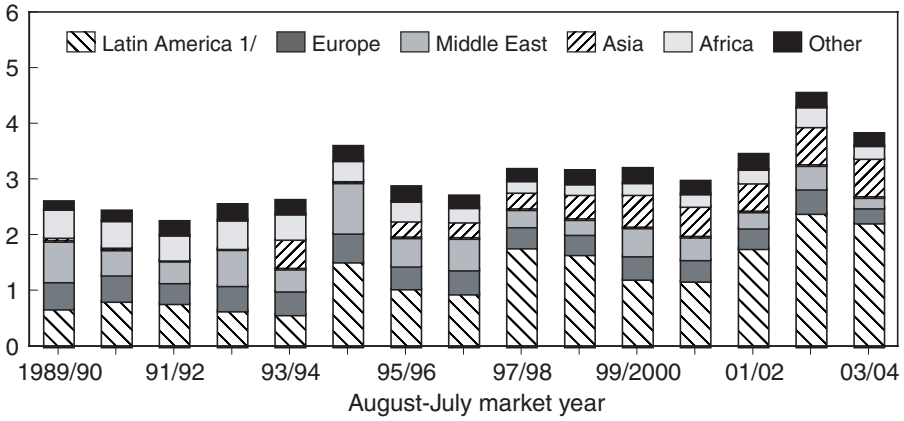
Finally, U.S. milled and brown rice exports to Sub-Saharan Africa dropped 113,500 tons to 225,400 tons in 2003/04. South Africa, Ghana, and Cote d'Ivoire account for most of the decline. Much higher U.S. prices were responsible for most of the decline in U.S. sales to this region. In addition, higher prices reduce the quantity purchased under any given food aid dollar allocations. In South Africa, the only substantial high-quality rice market in Sub-Saharan Africa, the United States lost substantial market share over the past decade to Thailand and India. Lower prices and institutional factors are the primary reasons for the loss in U.S. market share.

By class, 2003/04 long grain exports dropped 19 percent to 80.7 million cwt, with the weaker rough rice sales to Latin America accounting for much

Figure 19

Latin America is the largest market for U.S. rice exports

Million tons (product weight)



1/ Includes Mexico.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

of the decline. Combined medium/short grain exports declined 9 percent to 23 million cwt, with Turkey accounting for most of the reduction.

U.S. 2003/04 Ending Stocks Dropped 12 Percent to 23.7 Million Cwt

Ending stocks of all rice for 2003/04 are calculated from data reported in the August 2004 NASS *Rice Stocks* to be 23.7 million cwt, a drop of 12 percent from a year earlier. Long grain accounted for all of the decline. Arkansas reported the biggest decline in ending stocks. The total rice stocks-to-use ratio was 10.9 percent, fractionally below a year earlier and the lowest since 1980/81.

By class, long grain ending stocks declined 34 percent to 10.3 million cwt, the smallest since 1995/96. The stocks-to-use ratio was 6.3 percent, down from 8.8 percent a year earlier and the lowest in more than 30 years.

In contrast, medium/short grain rice ending stocks increased 33 percent to 12.4 million cwt. A 10-percent reduction in medium/short grain use more than offset a 4-percent reduction in supplies. The stocks-to-use ratio increased to 23 percent from 15.6 percent in 2002/03.

The 2003/04 U.S. season-average price was reported at $7.49 per cwt, up from $4.49 a year earlier and the highest since 1998/99. The big drop in U.S. supplies was the primary factor driving U.S. prices higher in 2003/04. Global trading prices were slightly higher in 2003/04 as well, a result of tighter global supplies.

Monthly reported cash prices were above a year earlier for the entire 2003/04 market year. Prices increased every month from August 2003 to July 2004 except in February, when reported prices dropped slightly. Monthly reported prices rose from $5.47 per cwt in August 2003 to $8.79 in July 2004.

Global Prices Rise on Tight Supplies, Higher Thai Intervention Prices

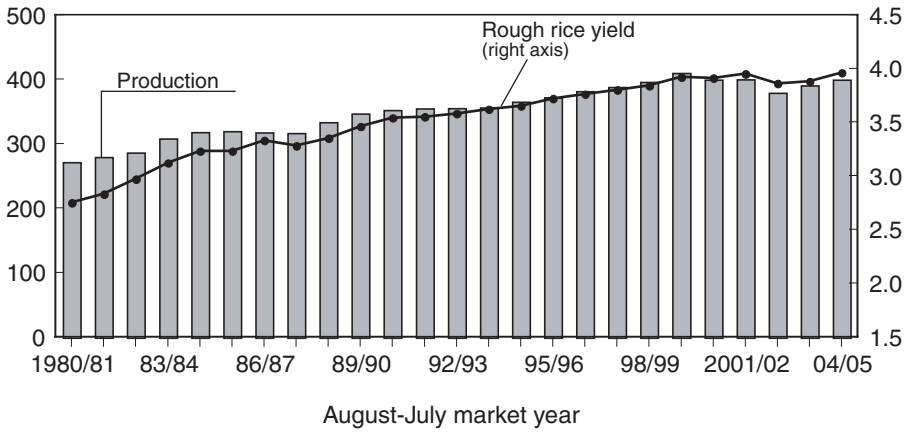
Global trading prices have increased 7 percent since the start of the 2004/05 market year in August and are the highest since March. Tight global supplies and higher prices this year for Thailand's intervention purchases of rough rice are the main factors driving prices higher. Despite a 2-percent increase in world rice production, total supplies are projected to decline 3 percent in 2004/05, the third consecutive year of smaller global rice supplies. China accounts for the bulk of the projected increase in 2004/05 global rice production. Global ending stocks for 2004/05 are projected at 71.4 million tons, 17 percent below a year earlier and smallest since 1983/84. Exportable supplies were already tight in both China and India going into the 2004/05 market year. In addition, strong exports in 2004 are expected to tighten supplies in Vietnam and Thailand in 2004/05. The U.S. price difference over comparable grades of Thailand's rice had narrowed to less than $70 per ton in mid-November, down from $140 in July, as U.S. prices have declined and Thailand's prices have risen.

Global Rice Production Projected To Increase More Than 2 Percent in 2004/05

World rice production is projected at 398.3 million tons (milled basis) in 2004/05, up more than 2 percent from a year earlier, but still almost 3 percent below the 1999/2000 record of 408.7 million tons. China accounts for the largest share of the 2004/05 global production expansion. Global area harvested is projected at 149.7 million hectares, virtually unchanged from a year earlier, but 5.5 million hectares below the 1999/2000 record. Larger plantings in China are nearly offset by smaller plantings in South Asia and

Figure 20

A record yield is projected to boost global production 2 percent in 2004/05



2004/05 forecast.

Sources: USDA, ERS and FAS.

South America. At 3.96 tons per hectare, the average global rough rice yield is projected to be 2 percent above a year earlier and the highest on record.

Despite this year's record average field yield, yield growth since 1999/2000 has been almost negligible. After increasing substantially from the late 1960s—when the International Rice Research Institute first introduced the modern, short-statue, high-yield varieties in Asia—through the 1980s, yield growth has declined. In fact, average global field yields have been nearly flat since 1999/2000. Lack of modern, high-yielding varieties developed for unfavorable ecosystems—primarily for dryland (or upland) rice and deep-water rice production—plus an apparent yield plateau for modern varieties developed for irrigated ecosystems are major factors limiting further yield growth. Environmental concerns and conversion of marginal lands into rice fields have also contributed to the much slower yield growth over the past decade and a half.

China, the world's largest rice producing country, accounts for the bulk of the 2004/05 global production increase, with China's rice production projected at 126 million tons (milled basis), up 12 percent from a year earlier and the first increase since the record 1997/98 crop. China expanded rice area 8 percent to 28.7 million hectares in 2004/05, the largest since 2000/01. The yield is projected to be higher in 2004/05 as well. Despite the larger crop, rice supplies in China in 2004/05 are expected to decline for a fifth consecutive year, as consumption is projected to exceed production by about 10 million tons.

In early 2004, China reversed its grains policy that had been designed in 1999 to lower grain production and reduce stocks from excessive levels accumulated after the mid-1990s. The new policy provided subsidies to producers to expand rice plantings and increase production. Consumer prices for rice rose substantially in China during the first half of 2003/04, a result of very tight grain supplies. China responded to the high rice prices by changing its grain policy, increasing rice imports in early 2004, reducing the pace of rice exports, and releasing government rice stocks in some provinces.

China both exports and imports rice. Prior to 2004, China's imports were nearly all premium fragrant rice from Thailand purchased primarily for high-income urban consumers. In 2004, in response to tight supplies and higher prices, China imported substantial amounts of non-fragrant long grain rice from Southeast Asia.

Rice Production in 2004/05 Projected To Decline in India, Thailand, and Vietnam

Among the major rice exporters, production is projected to be higher in 2004/05 in China, the United States, and Pakistan. Both Pakistan and the United States are projected to harvest record crops in 2004/05. Both countries typically export almost half their annual rice production. China's production is the largest since 2000/01. China is essentially self-sufficient in rice, with imports an extremely small share of total supply and exports accounting for a very small share of total use.

In contrast, rice production is projected to decline in Thailand, Vietnam, and India—all major exporters—in 2004/05. For India, the world's second largest rice producing country, a second unfavorable monsoon in 3 years is projected to cut production 5 percent to 83 million tons, a major factor behind the tighter exportable supplies in 2004/05. For both Thailand and Vietnam, the world's largest rice exporters, production is projected to decline 2 percent in 2004/05. Both countries experienced abnormal dryness this fall. The USDA is closely monitoring the weather situation in this region, due in part to a developing El Niño and will re-evaluate production forecasts throughout the year.

Among the top Asian rice importers—Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Bangladesh—only the Philippines is projected to increase production in 2004/05, with a record crop forecast. Indonesia's production is projected to be fractionally below the year-earlier record. Severe flooding this summer has cut Bangladesh's 2004/05 production more than 2 percent from the year-earlier record. Malaysia's crop is projected to decline 3 percent from the 2003/04 record. Despite the smaller production forecasts for three-of-the-four top Asian importers, none of the four countries is projected to face tight supplies in 2004/05.

In Northeast Asia, rice crops in both Japan and South Korea recovered from 2003 when a cold and rainy growing season cut production significantly in both countries. Taiwan's crop is projected to decline slightly in 2004/05. All three countries import rice as part of their WTO commitments.

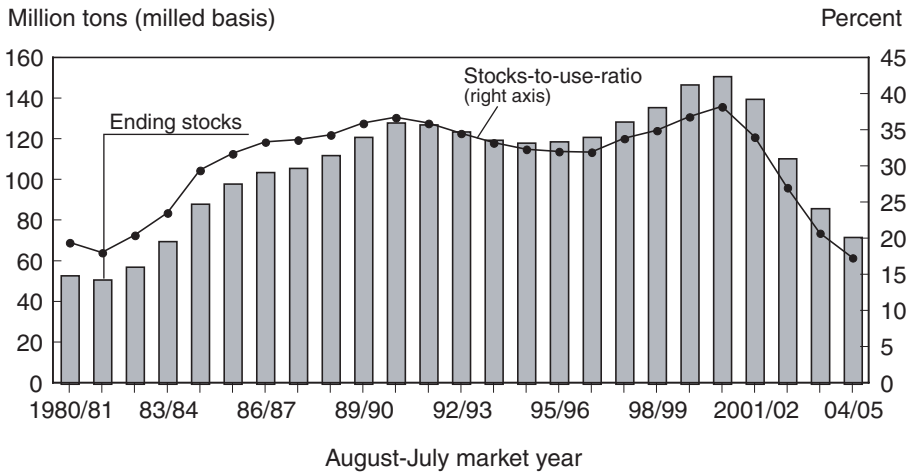
For major non-Asian importers, record crops are projected in 2004/05 for Nigeria and Iran, and production is projected to be higher in the EU as well. Although Brazil's 2004/05 production is projected to drop 9 percent from the year-earlier record, supplies are projected to be the highest on record. In Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Nigeria, the largest rice producer in the region), rice production in 2004/05 is projected to drop nearly 4 percent from the earlier record. Sub-Saharan Africa (including Nigeria) is one of the largest rice importing regions in the world.

World rice consumption is projected at 412.4 million tons in 2004/05, fractionally below the year-earlier record. India accounts for most of the decrease. In addition, rice consumption is projected to slightly decline in 2004/05 in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—a long term trend in all three countries, a result of income-driven diet diversification. In contrast, record levels of consumption—including the residual, or unreported losses in processing and handling—are projected for China, the Philippines, Bangladesh, Thailand, Vietnam, and Brazil. Both Latin America (including Brazil) and Sub-Saharan Africa are projected to consume record amounts of rice in 2004/05 as well.

With consumption exceeding production in 2004/05 by 14 million tons, global rice ending stocks are projected to drop nearly 17 percent to 71.4 million tons. This is the fourth consecutive year of declining global ending stocks and the lowest ending stocks since 1983/84. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 17.3 percent, down from 20.7 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 1976/77.

Figure 21

Global ending stocks for 2004/05 are projected to be the lowest since 1983/84



2004/05 forecast.
Sources: USDA, ERS and FAS.

China accounts for the biggest share of this year's expected reduction in global ending stocks, with ending stocks projected to drop about 22 percent from a year earlier. China's ending stocks have declined each year since 1999/2000 and are projected to be the lowest in more than 20 years. Other countries are expected to draw rice stocks down in 2004/05 as well. India's stocks are projected to decline 17 percent to 9 million tons—a result of a weak crop—the smallest since 1987/88. Both Vietnam and Thailand are projected to reduce stocks 25-30 percent due to smaller crops. In contrast, ending stocks are projected to increase in 2004/05 in the United States, Egypt, Indonesia, and Pakistan.

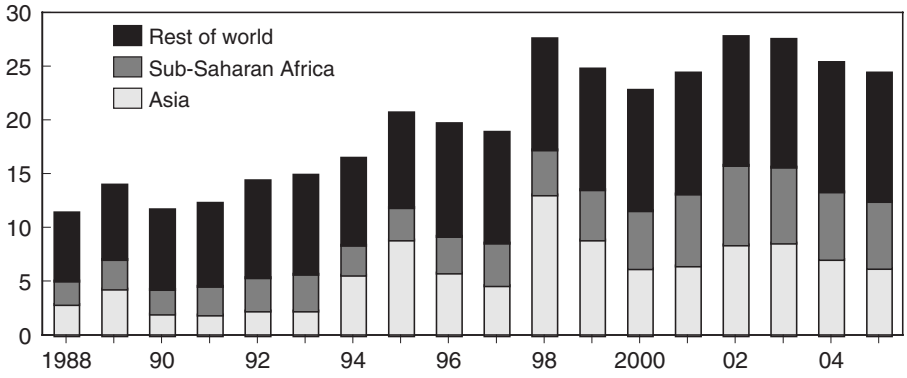
World trade is projected at 24.4 million tons in calendar year 2005, nearly 4 percent below a year earlier and more than 12 percent smaller than the 2002 record of 27.8 million tons. This is the second consecutive year of declining global rice trade. A decline in imports by several major buyers is the primary factor pulling global rice trade down in 2005.

In 2005, weaker imports by Bangladesh, China, Malaysia, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, North Korea, and the United States are projected to more than offset increased imports by Cuba, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey, and the EU. On the export side, a big decline in shipments from Thailand, plus weaker shipments from India and Vietnam are projected to more than offset stronger exports by Argentina, Burma, Uruguay, and the United States.

In 2004, global rice trade is projected to decline nearly 8 percent to 25.4 million cwt. A 1.8-million-ton drop in China's exports and a 1.6-million-ton drop in India' exports—plus weaker shipments from Burma and the United States—are expected to more than offset record shipments from Thailand and larger exports from Vietnam, Argentina, Australia, Uruguay, and Egypt. Among major importers, a big decline in imports in 2004 by Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Turkey are projected to more than offset increased purchases by China, markets in the Caribbean, Iraq, Malaysia, and Saudi Arabia.

Figure 22

Global rice imports are projected to decline 4 percent in 2005



2004 and 2005 forecasts.

Sources: USDA, FAS and ERS.

International Trading Prices Are Up 7 Percent From August

Global trading prices have increased 7 percent since early August, and are the highest since late March 2004 after China purchased substantial amounts of non-fragrant rice from Southeast Asian exporters. In mid-November 2004, Thailand's 100 percent Grade B (FOB vessel, Bangkok) was quoted at $262 per ton, up $12-$15 from a month earlier and $26 higher than prices quoted in June. The price increases this fall were primarily due to higher prices for Thailand's intervention purchases of rough rice from its growers and tight global exportable supplies. Thailand is the world's largest exporter and accounts for more than a third of global rice exports.

Thailand began its purchases of its 2004 main-crop rough rice on November 1. The purchase price is up 24 percent from a year earlier for regular rice and 29 percent higher for Thailand's premium jasmine rice. Purchases will continue through February when the main (or wet season) harvest is over. Thailand's milled rice prices started rising in September in anticipation of the rough rice intervention purchases.

Thailand's milled rice prices remained between $188 and $212 per ton from January 2002 through December 2003, a very tight range based on historical comparison, a result of abundant global supplies and no major weather problem in a big importing country. Thailand's prices were actually about 10 percent lower during most of 2001, a result of heavily subsidized exported rice from India which pressured world prices lower. Thailand's export prices from late 2000 through 2003 were the lowest since the early 1970s.

Not until China began making big purchases of non-fragrant rice in early 2004 did global prices begin to substantially rise. Price quotes for Thailand's 100 percent Grade B rose from $200 per ton in December 2003 to $260 by late March 2004. Prices declined during the spring as China delayed delivery of the purchased rice and renegotiated some contracts to stipulate a lower price. Prices showed no strength during the summer. However, by mid-October 2004 trading prices began to rise on tighter global

exportable supplies and in anticipation of government purchases of rough rice by Thailand.

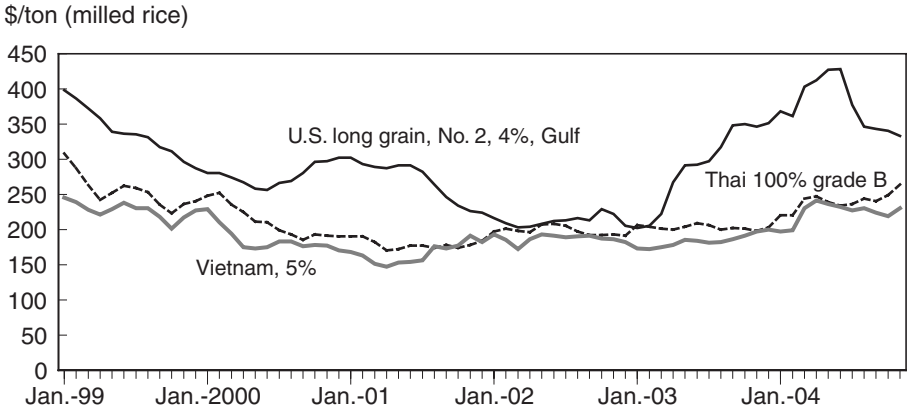
Quotes for Vietnam's rice have recently increased as well, a result of very tight supplies until the main winter-spring harvest in March and a full commitment to buyers of its 2004 export quota. Prices for Vietnam's 5 percent brokens milled rice (FOB vessel, Ho Chi Minh City) were quoted at $229 per ton in mid-November, up $14 per ton from a month earlier but unchanged from August. Prices dropped in September and early October on a lack of new export sales. Vietnam banned new export sales in July and did not remove the ban until late September when it increased its 2004 export quota 300,000 tons to 3.8 million. The new sales activity, plus tight supplies, pushed prices higher.

Prices for similar type and quality of U.S. long grain milled rice—No. 2, 4-percent brokens, (sacked FAS vessel, U.S. Gulf port)—have declined $105 per ton since mid-June, primarily due to a record 2004 U.S. rice harvest. In mid-November, the U.S. price was quoted at $314 per ton, down from $325 a month earlier and $22 below quotes in early August. After increasing the U.S. "free-along-side vessel (FAS)" price to reflect a "free-on-board vessel (FOB)" price, the U.S. price difference over comparable grades of Thailand's rice declined to $67 per ton by mid-November from more than $90 a month earlier and $107 in early August. The difference was almost $200 per ton last spring.

Price quotes for U.S. California milled rice have dropped sharply since early June in response to a record California harvest in 2004 and a larger carryin. In mid-November, prices for No. 1, 4 percent brokens 2004-crop California medium grain milled rice for domestic shipment were quoted at $397 per ton (sacked FOB mill, California), down $132 from early June. Prices for remaining 2003-crop California rice were lower than new-crop quotes this fall. Very little of the 2004 California crop has yet been marketed. More information on California prices in 2004/05 will be available when Japan makes the bulk of its 2004/05 WTO purchases later this fall.

Figure 23

U.S. export price quotes have dropped 22 percent since June



All prices quoted "free-on-board" vessel at local port.

Sources: Thai prices, U.S. Ag Counselor, Bangkok, U.S. prices and Vietnam prices, *Creed Rice Market Report*.

Table A--U.S., Thailand, and Vietnam price quotes

Month or market year 1/	United States 2/ Southern long grain milled 3/	Southern long grain rough 4/	California medium grain milled 5/	Thailand 6/ 100% grade B	5% parboiled	15% Brokens	35% Brokens	A.1 7/ Special	Vietnam 8/ 5% brokens
				$ / metric ton					
2000/01	275	157	304	184	186	167	149	132	165
2001/02	207	107	285	192	197	178	164	145	185
Aug. 2002	201	100	265	197	195	183	171	148	190
Sep. 2002	198	97	268	192	194	179	169	149	191
Oct. 2002	214	93	276	192	195	179	171	157	187
Nov. 2002	201	102	287	193	196	180	173	158	186
Dec. 2002	190	108	287	191	190	180	171	154	182
Jan. 2003	187	108	309	206	196	193	182	152	173
Feb. 2003	190	109	318	204	196	191	179	150	172
Mar. 2003	207	113	329	201	193	188	177	146	175
Apr. 2003	252	143	350	200	191	186	175	141	178
May 2003	276	168	358	204	193	189	177	143	185
June 2003	277	165	397	208	200	194	183	151	183
July 2003	282	168	478	205	202	189	178	150	181
2002/03	223	123	327	199	195	186	175	150	182
Aug. 2003	302	175	518	200	199	185	175	150	182
Sep. 2003	333	179	518	202	203	187	177	155	186
Oct. 2003	335	175	502	201	204	187	178	157	191
Nov. 2003	331	185	535	198	201	185	176	158	197
Dec. 2003	346	205	551	203	198	189	181	162	200
Jan. 2004	353	205	551	220	209	204	195	171	197
Feb. 2004	346	195	570	220	214	205	197	182	199
Mar. 2004	388	225	558	244	241	231	222	207	230
Apr. 2004	397	228	537	247	253	234	226	215	241
May 2004	412	258	529	239	252	226	220	213	236
June 2004	413	250	518	234	244	222	217	212	232
July 2004	362	194	480	236	240	225	219	210	227
2003/04	360	206	531	221	222	207	199	183	210
Aug. 2004	331	185	441	244	253	233	225	212	230
Sep. 2004	328	188	468	240	251	229	222	206	223
Oct. 2004	325	179	441	249	254	237	227	201	219
Nov. 2004	318	181	397	264	264	252	241	212	230
2004/05 9/	326	183	437	249	256	238	229	208	226

1/ Simple average of weekly quotes.

2/ All U.S. price quotes are from the weekly *Creed Rice Market Report*.

3/ Number 2, 4-percent brokens, sacked, free along side vessel U.S. Gulf port

4/ Bulk, free on board vessel New Orleans.

5/ Number 1, maximum 4 percent brokens, package-quality for domestic sale, free on board mill, low-end of reported price range.

6/ Nominal price quotes, long grain, sacked, free on board vessel Bangkok, U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Bangkok, Thailand.

7/ 100 percent brokens.

8/ Long grain, bagged, free on board vessel Ho Chi Minh City, *Creed Rice Market Report.*

9/ Preliminary.

Thailand, Vietnam, and India Are Projected To Export Less Rice in 2005

Global rice trade in 2005 is projected to decline 4 percent from a year earlier, the second consecutive year of declining global rice trade. Trade in 2005 is projected to be 9 percent below the 2002 record of 27.8 million tons. Weaker import demand from Asia is the major factor pulling global rice trade lower in 2005. Among the top six rice exporters—Thailand, Vietnam, India, China, the United States, and Pakistan—only the United States and Pakistan are projected to increase shipments in 2005. Thailand's exports are projected to drop sharply from the 2004 record. India and Vietnam are projected to export less rice in 2005 as well. Among the medium-sized exporters, Argentina, Australia, Burma, and Uruguay are projected to expand exports in 2005. In 2004, big declines in exports from India, China, and the United States more than offset record exports from Thailand and larger shipments from Vietnam.

Major Exporters

Thailand: Thailand is the world's largest rice exporting country, and has accounted for nearly 30 percent of global rice exports over the past decade. In 2005, Thailand is projected to ship 8.25 million tons (milled basis) of rice, down 1.55 million tons from the 2004 record. A 2-percent decline in production and weaker demand from major buyers are the main factors behind the weaker trade forecast for Thailand in 2005. At 9.8 million tons, Thailand's shipments in 2004 are up nearly 30 percent from a year earlier and are the largest amount of rice ever shipped from one country. Thailand accounts for 39 percent of global rice exports in 2004.

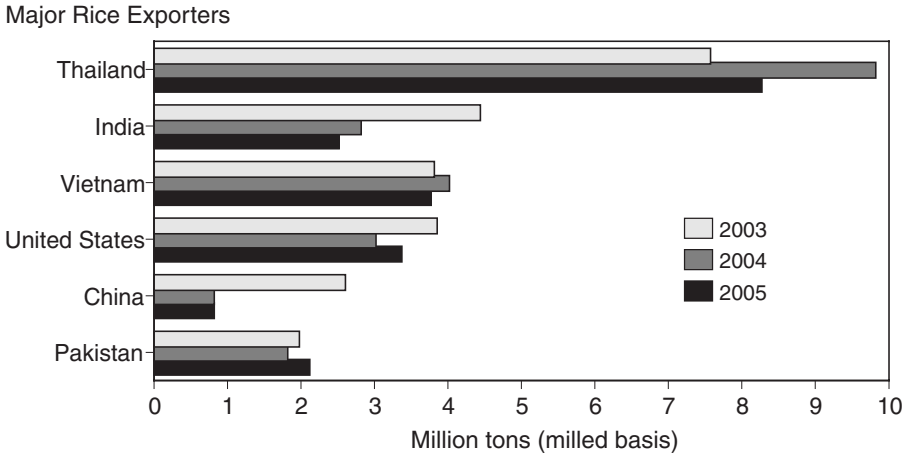
Thailand's 2004/05 rice production is projected at 17.6 million tons (milled basis), down 2 percent from the year-earlier record, a result of a weaker yield. Thailand experienced abnormal dryness this fall. Area was fractionally higher than a year earlier and the largest on record. Thailand's 2003/04 production of 18 million tons (milled basis) was up more than 4 percent from a year earlier, the result of near-record plantings. The yield was fractionally below a year earlier. Thailand has expanded rice area 8 percent since 2000/01.

In contrast to the area expansion, Thailand's yield growth has been flat-to-declining over the past 4 years. Thailand's yields are low compared with most other major rice producing countries in Asia. Lack of irrigation facilities—required for growing most modern high-yielding varieties—is the major factor behind Thailand's low yield performance. More than three-fourths of Thailand's rice crop is grown under rainfed conditions, mostly using traditional, low-yielding varieties. The remaining production is grown under irrigated conditions during the dry season using modern high-yielding varieties.

Thailand produces high-quality rice, mostly traditional varieties, that typically command a premium in global markets to rice from other Asian sources. Thailand competes with the United States in certain high-quality long grain milled rice markets—primarily the European Union, the Middle

Figure 24

Thailand, India, and Vietnam are projected to export less rice in 2005



These six countries account for more than 85 percent of global rice exports.
2004 and 2005 projected.

Source: USDA, FAS.

East, and South Africa—and with Vietnam in various intermediate-quality long grain markets, mostly in Southeast Asia and parts of Sub-Saharan Africa (mostly West Africa). Thailand also competes with India and the United States in major parboiled markets in Africa and the Middle East, and ships some low-quality rice to Sub-Saharan Africa.

Thailand exports mostly long grain rice—including parboiled rice and 100 percent brokens—and smaller quantities of its premium jasmine rice, an aromatic or fragrant rice. Thailand currently exports around 2 million tons of its premium jasmine rice each year, with the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, and China major buyers. About 20 percent of Thailand's total rice production is jasmine rice. Thailand also exports small quantities of glutinous rice, mostly to Asian markets. Glutinous rice accounts for just 2-3 percent of global rice trade and accounts for a little more than 20 percent of Thailand's total rice production. Average field yields are typically lower for both jasmine rice and glutinous rice than for non-specialty rice in Thailand.

Vietnam: Vietnam is typically the world's second largest rice exporter and is projected to export 3.75 million tons in 2005, down from 4 million in 2004 and well below the 1999 record of nearly 4.6 million tons. The weaker export forecast for 2005 is primarily due to tighter supplies. Vietnam is projected to produce 21.5 million tons of rice in 2004/05, about 2 percent below the year-earlier record, a result of a weaker yield. Parts of Vietnam experienced abnormal dryness this fall. All of Vietnam's rice exports are long grain, mostly intermediate and low quality, mostly shipped to Asia, Africa, and the Middle East.

Vietnam produces three major rice crops a year. The *10-month* crop accounts for less than 25 percent of production and is harvested between November and February in the South. This crop is declining in area and is the lowest yielding of Vietnam's three crops. The largest crop, the *winter-spring* crop, accounts for almost half of total production and is harvested in February-March[1]. The winter-spring crop has more than doubled since

[1] The harvest dates are for production occurring in the southern areas of Vietnam. Harvest dates differ in the northern part of the country. Most rice production occurs in the South.

1990/91 and has the highest yield of the three crops. The winter-spring crop accounts for the bulk of Vietnam's exports. The *summer-autumn* crop accounts for more than 25 percent of annual production and is harvested July through September. In recent years, the government has encouraged producers to shift land to other crops and agricultural enterprises and away from rice. This has been especially true for the summer-autumn crop which is often subject to typhoon damage. Much of Vietnam's rice is grown under irrigated conditions, a major factor behind its stronger yield performance than Thailand.

China: China's 2005 rice exports are projected at 800,000 tons, unchanged from 2004 but the lowest since 1996. China's exports dropped sharply in 2004, a result of much tighter supplies and higher domestic prices. China's total supplies have declined each year since 2000/01, and are projected to drop 5 percent in 2004/05 despite the larger production. China is projected to be a small net importer of rice in 2004, the first time since 1996. Except for 1989 and 1994-96, China had been a net exporter of rice very year since 1960. In 2005, China is projected to be a small net exporter again, a result of weaker imports.

China exports both high-quality japonica rice—mostly to Japan and South Korea—and low-quality indica, mostly to Sub-Saharan Africa and some low-income Asian markets. China's exports of high-quality japonica rice, grown mostly in northern China, have not declined, despite greater domestic use. The low-quality indica rice, grown mostly in southern China, accounts for nearly all of the reduction in China's exports in 2004. From 1999 through 2003, China's grain policy was aimed at reducing production of low-quality indica rice, much of which was used as feed or stored for long periods.

China harvests both an early and late indica crop on the same land in the South, with the early crop often having quality problems. China also harvests a single japonica crop each year, mostly in the North. Japonica rice is becoming more popular among China's consumers, and production is increasing and moving south. The japonica rice typically sells at higher prices than indica in both China and in most global markets. Virtually all of China's rice is grown under irrigated conditions, using modern high-yielding varieties. At least half of China's rice area is planted with high-yielding hybrid rice varieties.

United States: The United States is projected to export 3.35 million tons of rice in 2005, up 12 percent from a year earlier. Despite the increase, exports remain below the 2003 record of 3.83 million tons. Record U.S. supplies and a much smaller price difference over major Asian competitors for similar grades of rice are behind the stronger U.S. export forecast for 2005. The U.S. share of world trade in 2005 is projected at 13.7 percent, up from 11.8 percent a year earlier. In 2004, U.S. exports dropped 14 percent to 3 million tons, a result of higher U.S. prices, an extremely large price difference over Asian competitors, and smaller U.S. supplies.

The U.S. share of world rice trade has generally declined since the mid-1970s. In 1975, the United States accounted for about 28 percent of global rice exports. By 1983, the U.S. share had shrunk to 20 percent and was less than 15 percent by 1995. The U.S. share continued to decline through 2001,

falling to just 10.4 percent that year. Greater supplies from Asian exporters account for the bulk of the decline in the U.S. market share over the past three decades. Since 2002, the U.S. share of global rice exports has increased a little, mostly due to weaker shipments from China and India.

In the late-1980s, Vietnam re-entered the global rice export market after an absence of almost 30 years. Since 1996, Vietnam has been the second largest rice exporting country most years. In the mid-1990s, India switched from exporting a few hundred thousand tons of rice a year to regularly exporting more than a million tons. India successfully competes with the United States in the higher-quality parboiled markets in the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, in the 1990s the top South American exporters—Argentina and Uruguay—both significantly expanded exports, mostly within the MERCOSUR trading block and in other parts of South America.

Southern long grain typically accounts for 75-80 percent of U.S. rice exports, with Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, the EU, Saudi Arabia, Canada, and South Africa the largest markets. In addition, Brazil typically buys substantial amounts of U.S. long grain when regional supplies are inadequate.

The United States also exports smaller quantities of medium/short grain rice, mostly to Japan, Turkey, South Korea, Jordan, and Taiwan. U.S. exports to Northeast Asia are part of each importers' WTO commitments. The United States also shipped medium/short grain rice to Uzbekistan as food aid in 2001 and 2002. In 2004, the United States has sold medium/short grain rice to several countries in Oceania—primarily Papua New Guinea, Micronesia, and Samoa, a result of very tight supplies in Australia, the major supplier to these small markets. California supplies most of U.S. medium/short grain exports.

India: For 2005, India is projected to export 2.5 million tons of rice, down 11 percent from 2004 and 4.15 million tons below the 2002 record of 6.65 million. The projected export contraction in 2005 is based on tight supplies—a result of a weak harvest in 2004/05 and a small carryin going into the 2004/05 market year—and a continuation of 2004's policy on export subsidies. India's exports have declined each year since 2003, primarily due to tight supplies.

Total supplies have declined each year since 2002/03, and are projected to decrease more than 4 percent in 2004/05. India 's ending stocks declined sharply in 2002/03 and have dropped even further since then. In 2002/03, an unfavorable monsoon—the first since 1987/88—cut India's production to 72.7 million tons, down nearly 22 percent from the year-earlier record and the lowest since 1988/89. In 2004/05 production is projected to decline 6 percent to 83 million tons, a result of smaller plantings and a weaker yield.

India continues to ban subsidized rice exports, limiting shipments to specialty rices—parboiled and basmati. India's internal rice prices are typically higher than global trading prices. High internal transportation costs are a major factor. Except for its premium specialty rices, India is typically uncompetitive in the global rice market without subsidies.

India exports both a premium-priced basmati rice to higher income countries, as well as low-quality non-aromatic long grain regular milled rice to developing countries. Principal markets for India's basmati rice are the Middle East, the EU, and the United States. Russia, South Africa, Nigeria, other Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East are major export markets for India's non-basmati rice. Most of India's non-basmati exports to South Africa, Nigeria, and the Middle East are high-quality parboiled rice which sells at a substantial premium to regular milled rice.

Pakistan: Pakistan is projected to export 2.1 million tons of rice in 2005, up 17 percent from 2004 but still well below the 2001 record of 2.4 million. The stronger export forecast for 2005 is based on a near-record crop of 5 million tons in 2004/05 and tight supplies from other sources. In 2002 Pakistan's exports dropped sharply from the year-earlier record and have remained below record since. The weaker exports were primarily due to tight supplies. Pakistan experienced three consecutive years—2000/01-2002/03—of severe drought that sharply reduced production and supplies. Pakistan has little potential to expand exports much beyond its 2001 record.

In 2004/05 Pakistan is projected to produce 5 million tons of rice, up 2 percent from a year earlier and the second highest on record, a result of a stronger yield. However, production remains below the 1999/2000 record of 5.2 million tons. Nearly all of Pakistan's rice is produced in irrigated fields. Pakistan is the only major Asian country where rice is not the stable food, allowing Pakistan to export more than 40 percent of its rice production annually.

Like India, Pakistan exports both high-quality basmati rice—which sells at a substantial premium in high-income markets—as well as intermediate- and low-quality non-aromatic long grain milled rice to developing countries, mostly in East Africa—where it competes with China and Vietnam, and in South Asia. Around a third of Pakistan's rice production is basmati. Higher income countries purchase the bulk of Pakistan's basmati exports. Pakistan's basmati rice typically sells at a lower price than India's basmati. For all rice, Sub-Saharan Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Middle East, and the EU are leading export markets for Pakistan.

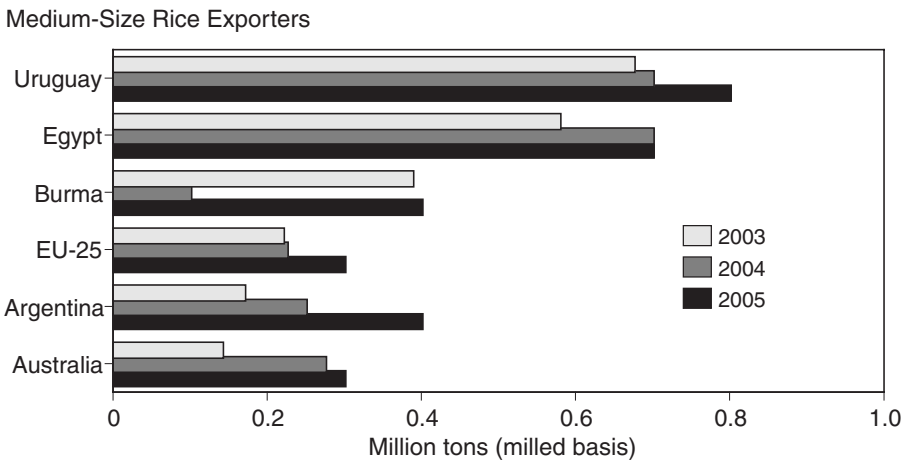
Other Exporters

Australia: Australia's rice exports in 2005 are projected to increase 9 percent to 300,000 tons, still less than half the 1999 record of 667,000 tons. Despite the increase, exports remain well below levels reported from 1999 to 2001, a result of big declines in production in 2001/02 and 2002/03, and only marginal production recovery since. Extremely tight water supplies—which caused rice plantings to plummet—is the main factor accounting for the much smaller Australian rice crops since 2001/02. Australia's 2004/05 rice crop is projected at 400,000 tons, up more than 4 percent from a year earlier, a result of a higher yield. Despite this year's increase, rice production in Australia remains well below the 2000/01 record of almost 1.3 million tons.

Australia's rice farmers plant in October and harvest in April-May. The rice crop is grown almost exclusively on irrigated fields in New South Wales. Australian growers typically achieve extremely high field yields, ranking

Figure 25

Most medium-sized rice exporters are projected to expand shipments in 2005



Source: 2003 FAS/USDA; 2004 and 2005 USDA projections.

second only to Egypt. Climate, varieties grown, and farm practices are the major factors behind Australia's extremely high yields.

The bulk of Australia's rice is exported. Australia produces and exports almost exclusively high-quality medium/short grain rice. Northeast Asia is the largest market for Australia's rice. Papua New Guinea, other countries in Oceania, and certain countries in the Middle East are also major export markets for Australian rice. Limited supplies of water for irrigation are a constraint on any significant expansion in Australia's rice production.

Egypt: Egypt is projected to export 700,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier but still below the 1969 record of 772,000 tons. Virtually all of Egypt's rice exports are high-quality medium/short grain, with the eastern Mediterranean a major market. Egypt's rice exports have increased sharply since the late 1990s, a result of both record crops and—in a few years—export subsidies.

Egypt's 2004/05 rice production is projected at a record 4.2 million tons, up 5 percent from a year earlier, a result of larger plantings and a record yield. Egypt has harvested two back-to-back record crops since 2003/04. Egypt's yields are the highest in the world, a result of climate, varieties grown, and management practices. Much of Egypt's rice production receives substantial government subsidy.

Argentina: Argentina and Uruguay are the two largest rice exporters in South America, growing and shipping mostly long grain rice, primarily to markets within Latin America. In 2005, Argentina's rice exports are projected at 400,000 tons, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier but well below the 1999 record of 674,000 tons. The higher 2005 export forecast is based on larger supplies. Brazil is the largest buyer of Argentina's rice. Argentina also exports rice to other South American countries and occasionally exports out of the Western Hemisphere if Asian supplies are tight.

Argentina's 2004/05 rice crop—to be harvested in April-May 2005—is forecast at 637,000 tons, down fractionally from a year earlier and 41 percent below the 1998/99 record of 1.1 million tons. In 2004/05, larger plantings are expected to virtually offset a weaker yield. Argentina's 2003/04 yield was the highest on record. At 180,000 hectares, rice area in 2004/05 is 109,000 hectares below the 1998/99 record of 289,000 hectares. Generally low global trading prices from 2000 through 2003 and weaker imports from 1999 to 2002 by Brazil account for the decline in harvested area for rice from 1999/2000 through 2001/02. Area has expanded since 2002/03, a result of stronger imports by Brazil and some strength in global trading prices.

Uruguay: Like Argentina, Uruguay exports most of its rice crop, with Brazil the primary market. Rice production in Uruguay declined from 1999/2000 to 2001/002, a result of smaller plantings. Weaker global prices and smaller imports by Brazil from 1999 to 2002 caused rice plantings in Uruguay to decline. However, area did not drop as sharply as in Argentina. Rice area has increased each year since 2002/03. At 195,000 hectares, rice plantings in 2004/05 are down 6 percent from the 1998/99 record of 208,000 acres.

In 2004/05, Uruguay's rice production is projected at 847,000 tons, down almost 5 percent from a year earlier. Expanded plantings are expected to be more than offset by a weaker yield. For both Argentina and Uruguay, extremely favorable weather in 2003/04 resulted in record yields. Rice production in Uruguay remains 7 percent below the 1998/99 record of 910,000 tons.

Uruguay is projected to export 800,000 tons of rice in 2005, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier and second only to the 2001 record of 806,000 tons. Uruguay is the largest rice exporter in South America. Since 2003, Uruguay's exports have increased each year, primarily due to stronger imports by Brazil after 2002. Both Argentina and Uruguay have special trade arrangements in the Brazilian market afforded them by their membership in the MERCOSUR trade block (which includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay). Uruguay has also shipped smaller quantities of rice to Caribbean markets and to the Middle East. Like Argentina, Uruguay produces and exports mostly high-quality long grain rice.

The European Union (EU): Although a net importer of rice, the EU regularly exports rice outside the region. In 2005, the EU is projected to export 300,000 tons, up 75,000 tons from a year earlier and the largest since 2002. Italy accounts for nearly all of the EU rice exports outside the region. The EU exports medium/short grain rice, mostly to countries in the Mediterranean. The EU ships smaller amounts of rice—mostly as food aid—typically to the former Soviet Union, the Balkans, North Korea, and Sub-Saharan Africa. The United States purchases small amounts of Italian Arborio rice each year.

The EU is a high-cost rice producer and relies on subsidies to ship most of its commercial exports. EU export subsidies are limited by the WTO. Internal rice prices in the EU are substantially above global trading prices. The EU domestic market is currently protected from imports by high tariffs.

EU production in 2004/05 is projected at 1.74 million tons, up 3 percent from a year earlier, a result of expanded area. Despite the increase, production is still below the 1997/98 record of 1.8 million tons. At 414,000 hectares, area is up slightly from last year but still about 3 percent below the 1996/97 record of 426,000 hectares. The majority of the EU's rice production is medium/short grain, although long grain's share has increased since the late 1980s. Italy and Spain account for nearly 85 percent of annual total EU rice production. Greece, France, and Portugal account for the remainder.

Burma: In 2005 Burma is projected to export 400,000 tons of rice, an increase of 300,000 tons from 2004 but only fractionally above 2003 exports. In February 2004, Burma placed a ban on new exports of rice that remains in effect. Trade is strictly controlled by the Government of Burma. In 2003, Burma had indicated it would liberalize rice trade. It is not clear what Burma's trade policy will be once the ban is removed.

Burma was the world's largest rice exporter prior to World War II, and remained a major exporter through the mid-1960s when shipments began a long-term decline. By the 1990s, exports had dropped sharply, averaging less than 100,000 tons a year from 1997 through 2000. Burma's exports picked up in 2001 and 2002, primarily due to bumper crops, competitive prices, and government policy. In fact, Burma's exports of 1 million tons in 2002 were the largest since 1966. However, Burma's exports declined again in 2003 and 2004. Poor quality, lack of reliability as a supplier, inadequate infrastructure, few alternative foods for Burma's consumers, and government policies are major factors behind Burma's dismal long-term export performance.

Burma's 2004/05 rice crop is projected at 10.15 million tons, down more than 5 percent from a year earlier and 6 percent below the 2002/03 record. Smaller plantings—a result of low internal prices—are behind the weaker 2004/05 production forecast. The export ban has caused farm prices to drop sharply in Burma.

Burma exports mostly low-quality, but competitively priced, long grain rice. Most of Burma's rice exports are 25-percent brokens, with the remainder being parboiled and small quantities of high-quality long grain rice. Burma exports mostly to low-income countries.

Global Rice Imports Are Projected To Decline 4 Percent in 2005

Global rice imports are projected to decline 4 percent in 2005 to 24.4 million tons, the third consecutive year of declining global rice trade. Trade would be the smallest since 2000 and nearly 9 percent below the 2002 record of 27.8 million tons. Declining Asian imports have accounted for the bulk of the decline in global rice trade since 2004. In 2005, weaker imports by China, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, and South Africa are projected to more than offset larger imports by Indonesia, Nigeria, and Turkey. Trade in 2004 is forecast at 25.4 million tons, down almost 8 percent from 2003. In 2004, weaker imports by Bangladesh, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Turkey more than offset greater imports by China, markets in the Caribbean, Iraq, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and Sri Lanka.

Importing Regions

Asia

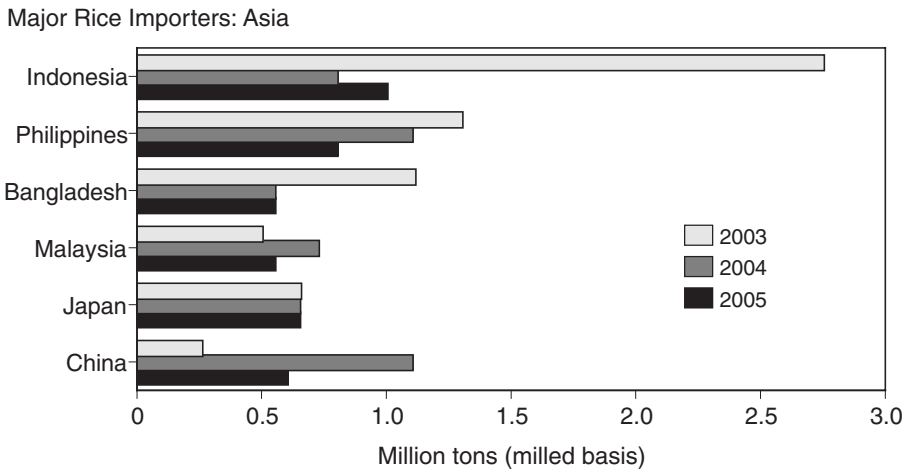
In 2005, Asia is projected to import 6.3 million tons of rice, down 11 percent from 2004 and the second consecutive year of declining imports by the region. Bumper crops in major importing countries—especially Indonesia and the Philippines—is the major factor behind Asia's declining rice imports. Asia's imports are well below the 1998 record of more than 13 million tons. The huge expansion in imports in 1998 was largely driven by jcrop damage in the region, primarily in Southeast Asia. After declining in 1999 and 2000, Asia's rice import increased from 2001 to 2003. Asia is typically the world's largest import market for rice. However, in 2005 Africa's imports are projected to exceed Asia's, the first time since 1992.

Indonesia: Indonesia is projected to import 1 million tons of rice in 2005, up 200,000 tons from a year earlier but well below imports in 2002 and 2003. Two consecutive years of bumper crops and large domestic supplies are behind the weak import forecast for 2005. In 2004, Indonesia placed a ban on imports to protect its farmers from lower-priced imported rice. Indonesia's 2004 imports of 800,000 tons were the lowest since 1993. Despite the recent decline in Indonesia's imports, a rising population, inability to significantly expand area, and fractional yield growth all indicate Indonesia will increase imports in the future.

Indonesia's 2004/05 crop is projected at 35 million tons, fractionally below the year-earlier record. At 11.75 million hectares, area is unchanged from 2003/04 but below the 1998/99 record of 12 million hectares. Indonesia has had difficulty maintaining record rice acreage, especially on its densely populated main island of Java. The yields in 2004/05 and 2003/04 are the highest on record. Rice is harvested almost year-round in Indonesia, although the largest crop is planted in the fall and harvested in the winter and spring. The timing and intensity of the rainy season is critical to Indonesia's rice crop. A delayed or weakened monsoon can severely reduce Indonesia's rice production.

Figure 26

The Philippines, China, and Malaysia are projected to import less rice in 2005



Source: 2003 FAS/USDA; 2004 and 2005 USDA projections.

The Philippines: The Philippines are projected to import 800,000 tons of rice in 2005, down 300,000 tons from 2004 and 500,000 tons below 2003 imports. Imports in 2005 will be the smallest since 1996. Back-to-back record harvests in 2003/04 and 2004/05 are behind the sharp decline in imports in 2004 and 2005.

The Philippines is projected to produce a record 9.2-million-ton rice crop in 2004/05, up 2 percent from a year earlier. At 4.12 million hectares, plantings in 2004/05 are projected to be unchanged from the year-earlier record. Yields were record-highs to date in both 2003/04 and 2004/05. The Government of the Philippines is making efforts to boost yields by promoting the use of high-yielding hybrid seeds.

Despite a bumper crop, consumption—projected at a record 10.3 million tons—is expected to exceed milled rice production by 1.1 million tons in 2004/05. This is the 14th consecutive year that consumption has exceeded production. Lack of resources to significantly expand rice growing area and develop infrastructure, slow yield growth, and steadily increasing population indicate the Philippines will be a regular importer of rice for the foreseeable future.

Bangladesh: In 2005, Bangladesh is projected to import 550,000 tons of rice, unchanged from a year earlier but less than half the amount imported in 2003. Imports are well below the 1998 record of 2.5 million tons. Record supplies and bumper crops are behind the weaker import forecasts for 2004 and 2005. Despite severe flooding in the summer and fall of 2004, rice production in 2004/05 is projected at 25.5 million tons, second only to the 2003/04 record harvest of 26 million tons. In 2003/04, both area and yield were the highest on record. Area is projected to decline slightly in 2004/05, a result of the flooding.

Despite the record area reported in 2003/04, rice plantings in Bangladesh are up only 5 percent from 15 years ago. And while average yields are up 40

percent from 1990/91, much of the yield growth has been due to a shift in area from the low-yielding, mostly dryland, Aus crop to the high-yielding, irrigated Boro crop. Average yields from the Boro crop have not increased since 2000/01.

Despite its success in increasing rice production nearly 29 percent since 1998/99, Bangladesh is unlikely to become self-sufficient in rice and will likely remain a major importer over the next decade. Bangladesh has a preference for parboiled rice. However, because price is a critical factor, Bangladesh will often import low-quality regular milled long grain rice if cheap parboiled is not available.

Malaysia: Malaysia is projected to import 550,000 tons of rice in 2005, down 175,000 tons from the year-earlier record. Larger supplies and a build-up in stocks are behind the weaker import forecast. At 1.45 million tons, Malaysia's 2004/05 rice production is down 3 percent from the year-earlier record, a result of a weaker yield and slight drop in plantings. At 670,000 hectares, rice plantings in Malaysia in 2004/05 are fractionally below the 675,000 hectares harvested a year earlier.

Malaysia is unlikely to significantly expand rice area unless global prices are substantially higher. In fact, rice area has hardly expanded over the past 15 years and remains well below the 1972 and 1975 record of 750,000 hectares. In fact, plantings in 2003/04 were up just 1 percent from 1990/91. Yield growth has been quite slow since 1990/91 as well. Despite declining per capita rice consumption—a result of rising incomes—Malaysia is expected to remain a major rice importer over the next decade.

China: In 2005, China is forecast to import 600,000 tons of rice, down from 1.1 million tons in 2004. China's rice imports in 2004 were four times the level imported in 2003 and the largest since 1995. The big increase in imports was a result of tight domestic grain supplies and rising consumer prices. In 2004, around 300,000 tons of the imported rice was jasmine (fragrant) rice from Thailand. The rest was non-fragrant long grain rice from Thailand and Vietnam. This was the first year since 1996 that China imported any significant amount of non-fragrant rice. For 2005, China's imports are projected to be about evenly split between jasmine rice and non-fragrant rice. China does not grow jasmine rice which is consumed mostly by high-income urban consumers. China is a regular importer of jasmine rice.

China's total rice supplies have declined each year since 2000/01, a result of a steady decline in production from 1997/98 through 2003/04. In response to the tight supply situation, China reversed its grain policy in early 2004 from discouraging rice production to subsidizing farmers to produce more rice. In response to the higher prices and government support, rice area increased 8 percent in 2004/05 and production rose 12 percent to 126 million tons. Despite the increase, China's rice production still remains 10 percent below the 1997/98 record of 140.5 million tons.

China is the largest rice consuming country in the world. Except for 1989, 1994-96, and 2004, China has been a major net-exporter of rice since 1960. For the longer term, China is projected to be only a minor importer of non-fragrant rice and to remain essentially self-sufficient in rice. Imports of

jasmine rice are projected to increase each year. Per capita rice consumption in China is expected to decline over the next decade, a result of income-induced diet diversification.

Japan and South Korea: Since 1995, these two countries have opened their rice markets to limited imports in accordance with agreements under the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (UR-GATT). Both countries have extremely strong preferences for medium/short grain varieties. The United States, Australia, and China are the major suppliers. However, because Japan and South Korea use long grain rice in certain processed uses, a portion of the import competition is open to other suppliers, mostly Thailand.

Under the UR-GATT, *Japan's* minimum access purchases were scheduled to rise from nearly 380,000 tons (milled basis) in 1995/96 to 758,000 tons by 2000/01. However, in 1999 Japan opted for rice tariffication. This allowed the rate of growth in its annual rice imports to halve to 0.4 percent in return for allowing over-quota imports. Japan imported 682,000 tons of rice in its 2000/01 fiscal year (April-March), and imports are expected to remain at this level unless a new agreement is reached. The United States has supplied almost half of Japan's rice imports since 1995/96. Japan is projected to import 650,000 tons (milled basis) of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier. To date, there have been virtually no over-quota rice imports, a result of an extremely high over-quota tariff.

In 2003/04, excessive rain and abnormally cool weather caused Japan's rice production to drop 12 percent to 7.1 million tons, the smallest crop in more than half a century. A big drop in yield was the major factor behind the reduced production. Area was down slightly. Despite the weak harvest, Japan did not import any rice above its WTO commitment. For 2004/05, production is projected to increase more than 12 percent to 7.95 million tons, with both area and yield up from 2003/04. Rice area and yield peaked in Japan in 1967/68. The Government of Japan has conducted area diversion programs since 1971 to reduce rice production in the face of declining per capita consumption.

Under UR-GATT, *South Korea* minimum access imports are scheduled to increase from 57,000 tons (milled basis) in 1995/96 to 205,000 tons in 2004/05. South Korea's import commitments will remain at this level unless another agreement is reached. South Korea's rice imports are projected at 210,000 tons in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier. South Korea is not projected to import above its WTO commitment.

Like Japan, South Korea's 2003/04 rice crop was adversely affected by an abnormally wet and cool growing season. Production in 2003/04 was estimated at 4.45 million tons, down 9 percent from a year earlier, a result of both smaller area and a weaker yield. This was the smallest rice crop since 1980/81 and the second consecutive year of declining rice production in South Korea. The 2004/05 crop is projected at 4.85 million tons, an increase of 9 percent, a result of a higher yield. Rice area in South Korea peaked in 1987/88, and production was the highest on record in 1988/89. Like Japan, South Korea faces declining per capita rice consumption resulting from diet diversification.

North Korea: North Korea is projected to import 500,000 tons of rice in 2005, down from 600,000 a year earlier. Food aid accounts for all of North Korea's rice imports. Japan had been the primary supplier of these shipments. In 2002, South Korea began giving substantial amounts of rice to North Korea and in 2004 purchased the bulk of the rice for North Korea. Most of the rice was purchased from Thailand and Vietnam. South Korea also supplied some of its own rice to North Korea in 2004.

North Korea's rice production is projected at 1.52 million tons in 2004/05, up 1 percent from a year earlier, a result of a higher yield. Harvested area remains forecasted at 595,000 hectares. Despite the increase, production remains well below the 1999/2000 crop of 1.6 million tons and below even a minimal level of subsistence.

North Korea's rice production has contracted severely since the late 1980s. Existing data suggest that during the 1980s North Korea's rice production averaged slightly more than 2 million tons (milled basis) on 642,000 hectares, with an average paddy yield of nearly 4.7 tons per hectare. From 1990 to 1999, rice production averaged 1.44 million tons on 596,000 hectares with paddy yields of 3.5 milled tons per hectare. Since 2000, production has averaged 1.42 million tons on 575,000 hectares with an average paddy yield of about 3.8 tons per hectare.

Taiwan: Taiwan joined the WTO in late 2001. As a requirement for membership Taiwan agreed to import 144,720 tons (brown rice basis) in 2002 as part of a minimum access requirement. Taiwan agreed to import the same amount in 2003 and 2004, under a TRQ in both years. Details regarding the administration of Taiwan's import commitments for 2005 and beyond are still being negotiated at this time. However, because Taiwan opted for tariffication in 2003, the import volume commitment will not change. For calendar year 2005, Taiwan is projected to import 125,000 tons (milled basis), unchanged from 2004. The United States has supplied more than two-thirds of Taiwan's rice imports since 2002.

Taiwan is essentially self-sufficient in rice. Taiwan strictly controls imports to protect producers from lower-priced imported rice. Producer prices on Taiwan are typically 4-5 times higher than prices in the international market for similar grades of rice. In 2004/05 Taiwan is projected to produce 1.03 million tons of rice, down 12 percent from a year earlier, a result of both a weaker yield and smaller plantings. At 264,000 hectares, rice area is down 3 percent from a year earlier and the lowest in more than 50 years. Like Japan, Taiwan has experienced declining per capita rice consumption for decades, a result of higher incomes. For two decades, authorities on Taiwan have encouraged producers to shift land away from rice to alternative crops.

The Middle East

Rice imports in 2005 by the Middle East are projected at 4.37 million tons, down 3 percent from the year earlier record. Production is projected at a record 2.65 million tons in 2004/05, up 4 percent from a year earlier and the fourth consecutive year of increasing rice production in the region. Plantings of 835,000 hectares in 2004/05 are the highest on record and an increase of

11 percent from a year earlier. From 1999/2000-2001/02 the region suffered from a severe drought which adversely affected rice harvests. Area, yield, and production recovered sharply in 2002/03.

The Middle East relies on imports to supply 60-65 percent of its rice consumption. The region has little ability to significantly expand production without huge costs. Consumption increases each year. The region is traditionally the world's strongest market for high-quality rice—mostly parboiled, premium long grain varieties, and basmati. Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia are the largest importers. Turkey and Jordan import smaller amounts of rice, mostly medium/short grain.

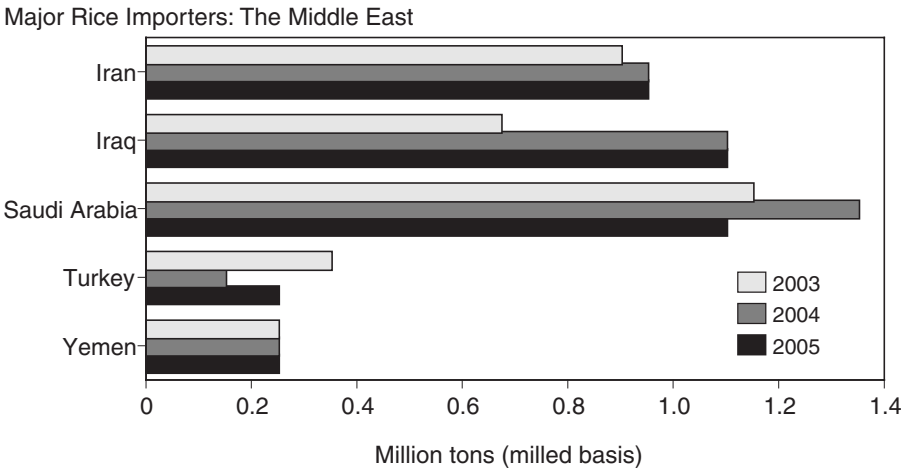
Iran: In 2005 Iran is projected to import 950,000 tons of rice, unchanged from a year earlier but well below the record 1.76 million imported in 1995. Iran's annual rice imports often show sharp year-to-year fluctuations. Iran has been a major rice importer since the late 1970s. Thailand and India currently supply most of Iran's rice imports. Iran buys mostly high-quality long grain rice.

In 2004/05, Iran's crop is projected at a record 2.2 million tons, up 1 percent from a year earlier, a result of record plantings. The yield is projected to be well below the 2003/04 record. Rice production in Iran dropped sharply from 1999/2000 to 2001/02, a result of a severe drought that cut both area and yield.

Iraq: Iraq is projected to import 1.1 million tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier. Prior to the 2003 Iraq War, Iraq had been importing rice commercially under the United Nation's Oil-for-Food Program, with Vietnam a major supplier. As a result of humanitarian needs arising from the 2003 Iraq War, Iraq received substantial amounts of rice under food aid programs in 2003, including some shipments from the United States. In 2004, the Iraqi Grain Board made commercial purchases of rice, mostly from Thailand and Vietnam.

Figure 27

Saudi Arabia is projected to reduce imports in 2005; Turkey to increase imports



Source: 2003 FAS/USDA; 2004 and 2005 USDA projections.

Like Iran, Iraq's rice crop suffered from severe drought, and production declined in 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Iraq's 2004/05 crop is projected at 100,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier but well below the 1994/95 record of 255,000 tons. Area and yield in Iraq are substantially below levels reported in the early and mid-1990s.

Saudi Arabia: In 2005, Saudi Arabia is projected to import 1.1 million tons of rice, down from the record 1.35 million tons imported in 2004. Saudi Arabia does not grow any rice. The country is a major market for high-quality parboiled rice. Thailand and India are the largest suppliers. The United States sells high-quality long grain parboiled rice to Saudi Arabia as well.

Turkey: Turkey's imports are projected at 250,000 tons in 2005, up 100,000 from a year earlier but well below the 350,000 tons imported in 2003. In September 2003 Turkey placed a ban on new purchases of foreign rice and continued to restrict and limit rice imports in 2004. Turkey is restricting imports to protect its producers from two consecutive record crops that boosted Turkey's rice supplies and depressed prices.

At 350,000 tons, Turkey's 2004/05 rice production is up 3 percent from a year earlier and is the largest on record. At 90,000 hectares, area in 2004/05 ties the 1996/97 and 1997/98 record. The average yield, the highest on record, climbed 8 percent from a year earlier. Turkey is typically the second largest global import market for medium/short rice—after Japan—with the United States, Egypt, Australia, and the EU the major suppliers. Turkey became a significant import market for rice in the mid-1980s when production declined.

Sub-Saharan Africa

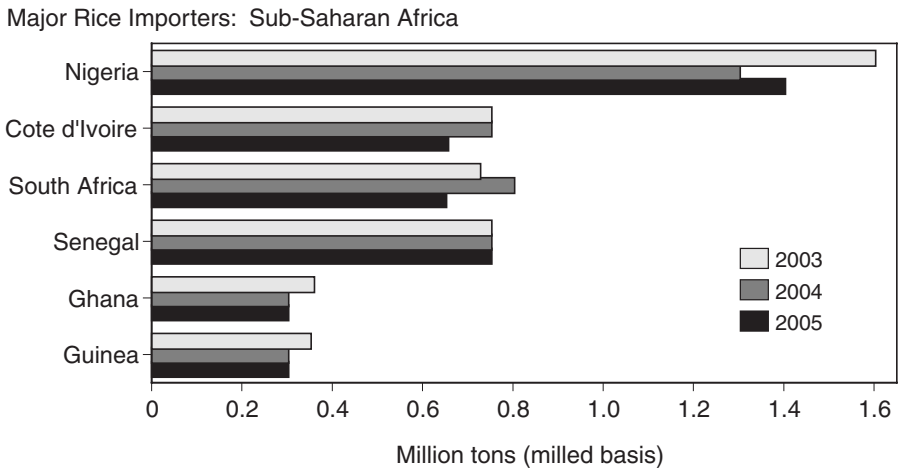
Imports by Sub-Saharan Africa (including the Republic of South Africa) are projected at 6.2 million tons in 2005, down 1 percent from a year earlier and well below the 2002 record of 7.4 million tons. Higher trading prices and a near-record crop account for much of the import reduction. At 7.28 million tons, rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa is just 1 percent below the year-earlier record. With the exception of the Republic of South Africa, most of Sub-Saharan Africa is a low-quality rice market.

Nigeria: Nigeria is the largest rice importer in Sub-Saharan Africa and one of the largest global rice importers. Nigeria's 2005 rice imports are projected at 1.4 million tons, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier, a result of tighter supplies and expectations of a big drop in ending stocks. Despite the increase, imports remain well below the record 1.9 million imported in 2001 and 2002. Bumper crops and a large build-up in stocks from 2001/02 to 2003/04 account for the Nigeria's smaller rice imports after 2002.

Nigeria's production in 2004/05 is projected at a record 2.3 million tons, up 100,000 from a year earlier. The yield was up from 2003/04 as well. The Government of Nigeria is encouraging farmers to expand rice plantings and promoting the use of higher-yielding rice seeds developed for Africa. Nigeria purchases mostly parboiled rice. Thailand supplied the bulk of this rice during the 1990s. In 2001 India also began shipping parboiled rice to Nigeria, all at a very high subsidy.

Figure 28

South Africa and Cote d'Ivoire are projected to reduce imports in 2005



Source: 2003 FAS/USDA; 2004 and 2005 USDA projections.

South Africa: The Republic of South Africa is projected to import 650,000 tons of rice in 2005, down from a record 800,000 tons in 2004 and 2002. Even with the weaker imports, supplies are projected to be the highest on record in 2004/05. India and Thailand supply most of South Africa's rice imports, mostly high-quality parboiled. The United States, which supplies smaller amounts of rice to South Africa, has lost substantial market share since the early 1990s in this high-quality market. South Africa does not produce rice.

Other Sub-Saharan Africa: Senegal is a major market for brokens and a major importer of rice in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2005, Senegal is projected to import 750,000 tons of rice, unchanged from 2004, but down 124,000 tons from the 2002 record. Imports by Senegal have risen substantially since 1995, as consumption growth has outpaced production. Imports supply the bulk of Senegal's rice consumption.

Cote d'Ivoire is projected to import 650,000 tons of rice in 2005, down 100,000 from the year-earlier record. Consumption growth outstrips production in Cote d'Ivoire. Production remains well below the 2001/02 record level. Imports account for more than half of all rice consumed in Cote d'Ivoire.

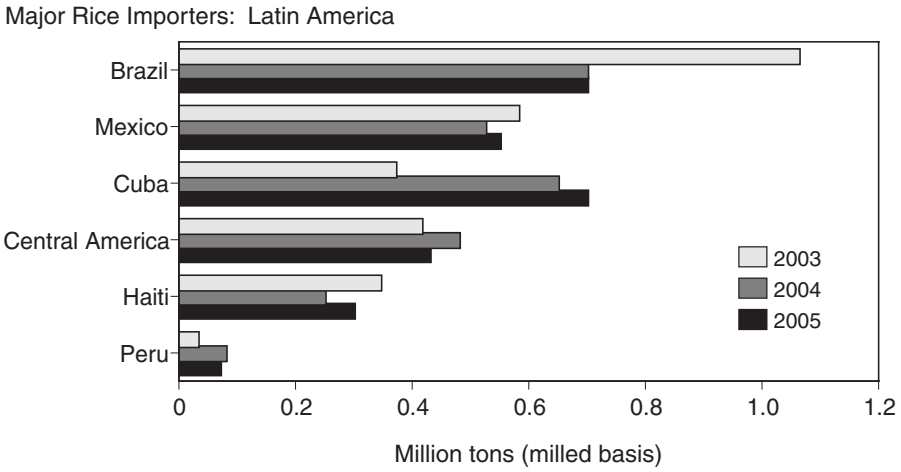
Ghana is projected to import 300,000 tons in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier but 50,000-68,000 tons below levels imported from 2001-2003. Ghana's stocks rose sharply in 2000/01 and 2001/02. Guinea is projected to import 300,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier but 50,000 tons below the 2003 record.

Latin America

Rice imports by Latin America (Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America) are projected at nearly 3.25 million tons in 2005, up 2 percent from a year earlier. Imports remain below the 1998 record of 3.65 million tons that was largely driven by El Niño crop damage in much of

Figure 29

Mexico, Cuba, and Haiti are projected to import more rice in 2005



Source: 2003 FAS/USDA; 2004 and 2005 USDA projections.

South America. Total production in the region is projected to decline 5 percent in 2004/05 to 14.8 million tons. South America accounts for most of the region's projected production decline.

Latin America is primarily a long grain import market, with the United States a major supplier to Mexico, Central America, and much of the Caribbean. Except for the Caribbean, these are primarily rough rice markets for the United States. In South America, the bulk of milled rice imports are typically from other South American countries—primarily Argentina and Uruguay. Much of the rice imported by the Andean countries is supplied by Andean countries. Regional trading preferences and locational advantages account for much of the intra-regional buying within South America. The United States typically exports rice to South America when regional supplies are insufficient.

Mexico: Mexico is projected to import 550,000 tons in 2005, up 25,000 tons from a year earlier but well below the record 582,000 tons imported in 2003. Higher prices and a build-up in ending stocks are behind the weaker import forecast after 2003. Mexico is unlikely to expand production and, with continued growth in consumption, will remain a major rice market in the foreseeable future.

The United States supplies nearly all of Mexico's rice imports. Mexico imports mostly rough rice, nearly all southern long grain. U.S. exporters have a locational advantage over Asian exporters and face no tariffs under the North American Free Trade Agreement. The United States is one of the few major rice exporting countries that allow rough rice exports. In fact, none of the major Asian exporting countries ships rough rice.

The Caribbean: Cuba and Haiti are the largest markets for rice in the Caribbean. The Dominican Republic, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago import smaller amounts. In 2005 the Caribbean is projected to import a record 1.17 million tons of rice, up more than 4 percent from a year earlier and the second consecutive year of record imports. A big decline in produc-

tion after 2002/03 is the primary factor driving the record imports. Production for the region in 2004/05 is projected at 530,000 tons, down fractionally from 2003/04 and 16 percent below production in 2002/03. Rice production in the Caribbean remains well below the 1984/85 record of 809,000 tons. Cuba and the Dominican Republic account for most of the recent production decline. Cuba is responsible for most of the long-term decline in rice production in the Caribbean.

Cuba is projected to import a record 700,000 tons of rice in 2005, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier and nearly twice the quantity imported in 2002. Rice production in Cuba is projected at 165,000 tons in 2004/05, up from 135,000 tons in 2003/04 but well below levels harvested the previous 2 years. Cuba has experienced weather problems the last 2 years that have adversely impacted rice production. Rice production in Cuba has declined substantially since the mid-1980s. Vietnam is a major supplier of rice to Cuba. Since 2002 the United States has supplied rice to Cuba as well.

In 2005, *Haiti* is projected to import 300,000 tons of rice, up from 250,000 tons a year earlier but still below the 2003 record of 345,000 tons. Stocks have increased substantially in Haiti since 2002/03, a factor behind the weaker imports in 2004. Haiti's imports have more than doubled since the early 1990s. Rising consumption and stagnant production are behind the larger imports. Haiti is an important market for U.S. rice, with U.S. food aid accounting for some of the country's imports.

The Dominican Republic is projected to import 75,000 tons of rice in 2005, down from 125,000 tons in 2004. The Dominican Republic imported virtually no rice in 2002 and 2003. Production problems in 2003/04 and 2004/05 necessitated much larger imports. *Jamaica* is projected to import 50,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier. The United States is a major supplier of rice to Jamaica, with food aid accounting for a large share of U.S. shipments. Jamaica does not produce any rice. *Trinidad and Tobago* is projected to import 45,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier. Rice imports by Trinidad and Tobago have been relatively stable since the mid-1990s. The United States typically supplies much of this market.

Brazil: Brazil is Latin America's largest rice producer and consumer, and is typically the largest importer as well. Brazil is projected to import 700,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from 2004 but well below the 1998 record of nearly 1.6 million tons. Brazil's 2004/05 crop is projected at 7.9 million tons, down 9 percent from the year-earlier record of 8.7 million tons, the result of smaller plantings. The 2003/04 record crop led to a large build-up of rice stocks.

Rice consumption exceeded production every year from 1988/89 to 2002/03, making Brazil a major rice importer. Because of special trade arrangements under the MERCOSUR trade agreement, Argentina and Uruguay dominate the Brazilian market. In years when Argentina and Uruguay are unable to supply Brazil's import needs, the United States typically ships substantial amounts of rice to Brazil, mostly in the form of rough rice.

Colombia: Colombia is projected to import 100,000 tons of rice in 2005, up from 60,000 tons a year earlier. Despite several recent bumper crops,

supplies and stocks have been declining in Colombia since 2001/02. Colombia has substantially lowered its annual imports from levels imported in the mid- and late 1990s, a result of larger production.

Peru: Peru's imports are projected at 70,000 tons in 2005, down 10,000 tons from a year earlier but more than twice the level imported in 2002 and 2003. Peru's 2004/05 crop is projected at 1.3 million tons, up 100,000 from a year earlier. The 2003/04 crop was severely impacted by drought which cut the harvest 25 percent from the year-earlier record. Peru increased its rice production sharply from the mid-1990s through 2002/03, leading to a big decline in imports.

Central America: The region is projected to import 430,000 tons of rice in 2005, down 50,000 tons from the year-earlier record. Higher prices and a build-up in stocks in the region are behind the weaker import forecast for 2005. At 564,000 tons, production is virtually unchanged from a year earlier but below the record 613,000 tons harvested in 2000/01. Area and production are not increasing in the region.

Costa Rica's imports are projected at 100,000 tons, about 25,000 tons below the year-earlier record. Rice stocks are building in Costa Rica. Guatemala's imports are projected to decline 25,000 tons to 50,000 tons, also due to large supplies. Nicaragua's rice imports are projected to remain unchanged at 100,000 tons, El Salvador's to remain at 75,000 tons, and Panama's to remain at 5,000 tons.

Panama and Nicaragua are the largest rice producers in the region, accounting for nearly 70 percent of total production. Costa Rica is the only other significant producer in Central America. Rice consumption in the region has steadily increased since the early 1990s and is outstripping production. The United States supplies nearly all of the rice imported by the region. The bulk of Central America's rice imports are rough rice, nearly all long grain.

Other regions

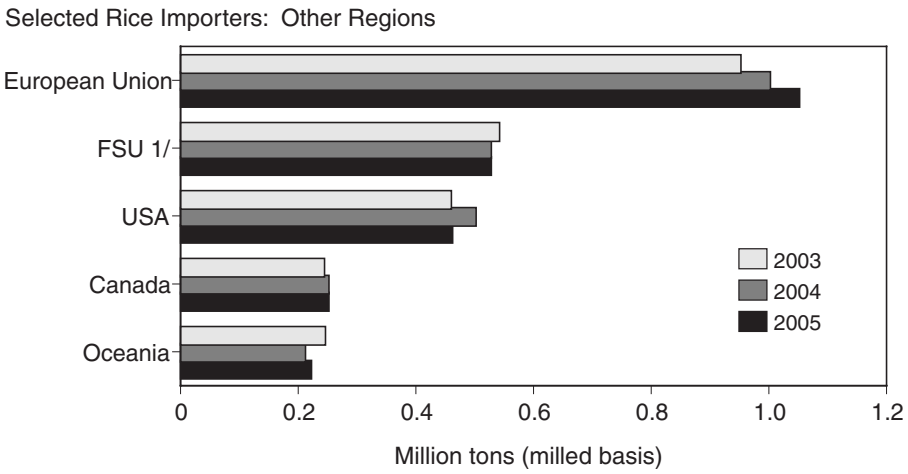
The EU: The EU is projected to import 1.05 million tons of rice in 2005, up 50,000 tons from 2004 but below the 2001 record of 1.19 million tons. The EU imports mostly long grain rice—with the United States and Thailand major suppliers—as well as basmati rice from India and Pakistan. Northern Europe accounts for the bulk of EU rice imports.

The EU imports substantial amounts of brown rice—rough rice with the hull removed but the bran layer intact—that is then fully milled within the EU. The EU changed its rice policy on September 1, 2004. It eliminated using a "margin of preference" for calculating duties on imported brown and milled rice and instead will assess fixed duties on all forms of imported rice. It is not clear yet how this new policy will affect EU import levels or U.S. competitiveness in the market.

The former Soviet Union (FSU): The countries of the former Soviet Union are projected to import 526,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year

Figure 30

The European Union and Oceania are projected to import more rice in 2005



1/ Countries of the former Soviet Union.

Source: 2003 FAS/USDA; 2004 and 2005 USDA projections.

earlier but below levels imported in 2002 and 2003. Production in 2004/05 is projected at 889,000 tons, an increase of 4 percent from a year earlier but only about half the size of the record 1988/89 crop.

Russia is the largest market for rice in the former Soviet Union, with imports projected at 350,000 tons in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier. Russia's rice production is projected at 300,000 tons in 2004/05, unchanged from 2003/04 but less than half the level produced in 1989/90.

Ukraine is projected to be the second largest market for rice in the FSU in 2005, with imports projected at 75,000 tons, unchanged from 2004. At 50,000 tons, rice production in Ukraine in 2004/05 is slightly below a year earlier and only about half the level produced in 1989/90.

Uzbekistan is projected to import 25,000 tons of rice in 2005, unchanged from a year earlier but well below levels imported in 2001 and 2002. Rice production in Uzbekistan collapsed in 2000/01 and 2001/02, a result of the severe drought in the region. Production in 2004/05 is projected at 240,000 tons, up 60,000 tons from a year earlier and 4-5 times the amount produced annually during the 2000-2002 drought.

United States: Imports by the United States are projected at 460,000 tons in 2005, down 8 percent from the year-earlier record. Smaller shipments of medium/short grain rice from China to Puerto Rico account for all of the projected decline. Imports have expanded sharply in the United States over the past 25 years.

List of Appendix Tables

Appendix table 1--U.S. rice production, supply, use, and season-average farm price, total rice and by class 1/

Item	Unit	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04 2/	2004/05 3/
Total rice:									
Area planted	Mil. acres	3.13	3.29	3.53	3.06	3.33	3.24	3.02	3.36
Area harvested	"	3.10	3.26	3.51	3.04	3.31	3.21	3.00	3.33
Yield	Pounds/acre	5,897	5,663	5,866	6,281	6,496	6,578	6,645	6,828
Beginning stocks 4/	Mil. cwt	27.24	27.91	22.08	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77	23.68
Production	"	182.99	184.44	206.03	190.87	215.27	210.96	199.16	227.65
Imports	"	9.26	10.60	10.11	10.85	13.19	14.83	15.58	14.50
Total supply	"	219.50	222.95	238.21	229.20	256.95	264.77	241.50	265.83
Domestic & residual use 5/	"	103.92	114.04	121.88	117.50	123.26	113.41	114.11	119.01
Exports 6/	"	87.67	86.84	88.85	83.21	94.70	124.60	103.71	105.00
Total use	"	191.59	200.88	210.73	200.72	217.97	238.01	217.82	224.01
Ending stocks 4/	"	27.91	22.08	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77	23.68	41.82
Average farm price price 7/	$/cwt	9.70	8.89	5.93	5.61	4.25	4.49	7.49	7.00-7.50
Long grain:									
Area harvested	Mil. acres	2.31	2.57	2.73	2.21	2.71	2.36	2.33	2.59
Yield	Pounds/acre	5,391	5,426	5,587	5,882	6,213	6,260	6,451	6,511
Beginning stocks 8/	Mil. cwt	14.14	14.52	14.06	15.62	11.64	26.80	15.68	10.33
Production	"	124.49	139.33	151.86	128.76	167.56	157.24	149.01	166.87
Total supply 9/	"	146.49	162.22	173.49	153.12	188.35	194.08	174.49	187.45
Domestic & residual use 5/	"	59.71	76.71	87.60	76.17	87.72	79.11	83.44	84.00
Exports 6/	"	72.25	71.45	70.28	65.32	73.83	99.28	80.72	80.00
Total use	"	131.97	148.16	157.88	141.49	161.55	178.40	164.16	164.00
Ending stocks 8/	"	14.52	14.06	15.62	11.64	26.80	15.68	10.33	23.45
Average farm price price 10/	$/cwt	10.20	8.79	5.70	5.84	4.10	4.15	NA	NA
Medium/short grain:									
Area harvested	Mil. acres	0.79	0.69	0.79	0.85	0.62	0.70	0.69	0.77
Yield	Pounds/acre	7,369	6,548	6,822	7,308	7,733	7,729	7,299	7,883
Beginning stocks 7/	Mil. cwt	12.13	12.32	6.82	10.43	15.60	10.67	9.28	12.36
Production	"	58.51	45.12	54.16	62.12	47.72	53.72	50.15	60.78
Total supply 9/	"	71.95	59.58	63.28	74.83	67.09	68.88	66.02	77.39
Domestic & residual use 5/	"	44.20	37.37	34.29	41.34	35.54	34.29	30.67	35.01
Exports 6/	"	15.42	15.39	18.56	17.89	20.88	25.32	22.99	25.00
Total use	"	59.62	52.76	52.85	59.23	56.42	59.60	53.66	60.01
Ending stocks 8/	"	12.32	6.82	10.43	15.60	10.67	9.28	12.36	17.38
Average farm price price 10/	$/cwt	8.52	9.18	6.62	5.15	4.82	5.90	NA	NA
Ending stocks difference 11/	Mil. cwt	0.98	1.20	1.43	1.25	1.50	1.80	1.00	1.00

NA = Not available. Note: All quantities are reported on rough-equivalent basis. Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ August 1 to July 31 marketing year. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Projected as of November 2004. 4/ Includes broken kernels not included in estimates of stocks by class. 5/ Residual includes unreported uses, processing losses, and estimating errors. 6/ Total of rough, milled, and brown rice exports reported on a rough-equivalent basis. 7/ Weighted season-average farm price for rough rice.

8/ Does not included stocks of brokens. Broken stocks are not designated by class. 9/ Includes imports.

10/ Prices by class reported by NASS in January 2004. Marketing year weighted average price received by farmers.

11/ Total reported ending stocks minus ending stocks reported by class. The difference equals ending stocks of broken rice.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 2--Rough and milled rice (rough equivalent): Marketing year supply and disappearance

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply				Disappearance					Ending stocks--July 31			
					Domestic use								
	Beginning stocks	Production	Imports	Total	Food, industrial and residual	Seed	Total	Exports	Total disappearance	CCC inventory	Free	Total	Stocks-to-use ratio
	Million cwt												Percent
1970/71	16.4	83.8	1.4	101.6	34.0	2.5	36.5	46.5	83.0	9.5	9.1	18.6	22.4
1971/72	18.6	85.8	1.1	105.5	34.7	2.5	37.2	56.9	94.1	2.7	8.7	11.4	12.1
1972/73	11.4	85.4	0.5	97.3	35.2	3.0	38.2	54.0	92.2	0.1	5.0	5.1	5.5
1973/74	5.1	92.8	0.2	98.1	37.0	3.6	40.6	49.7	90.3	0.0	7.8	7.8	8.6
1974/75	7.8	112.4	0.0	120.2	39.6	4.0	43.6	69.5	113.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	6.3
1975/76	7.1	128.4	0.0	135.5	38.6	3.5	42.1	56.5	98.6	18.7	18.2	36.9	37.4
1976/77	36.9	115.6	0.0	152.5	43.2	3.2	46.4	65.6	112.0	18.6	21.9	40.5	36.1
1977/78	40.5	99.2	0.1	139.8	35.3	4.3	39.6	72.8	112.4	10.8	16.6	27.4	24.4
1978/79	27.4	133.2	0.1	160.7	49.1	4.3	53.4	75.7	129.1	8.3	23.2	31.6	24.5
1979/80	31.6	131.9	0.1	163.6	50.5	4.8	55.3	82.6	137.9	1.7	24.0	25.7	18.6
1980/81	25.7	146.2	0.2	172.1	59.1	5.1	64.2	91.4	155.6	0.0	16.5	16.5	10.6
1981/82	16.5	182.7	0.4	199.6	64.2	4.4	68.6	82.0	150.6	17.5	31.5	49.0	32.5
1982/83	49.0	153.6	0.7	203.3	59.7	3.2	62.9	68.9	131.8	22.3	49.2	71.5	54.2
1983/84	71.5	99.7	0.9	172.1	51.6	3.3	54.9	70.3	125.2	25.0	21.9	46.9	37.5
1984/85	46.9	138.8	1.6	187.3	57.4	3.1	60.5	62.1	122.6	44.3	20.4	64.7	52.8
1985/86	64.7	134.9	2.2	201.8	62.9	2.9	65.8	58.7	124.5	43.6	33.7	77.3	62.1
1986/87	77.3	133.4	2.6	213.3	74.7	2.9	77.6	84.2	161.8	9.1	42.3	51.4	31.8
1987/88	51.4	129.6	3.0	184.0	76.8	3.6	80.4	72.2	152.6	0.0	31.4	31.4	20.6
1988/89	31.4	159.9	3.8	195.1	79.0	3.4	82.4	85.9	168.3	0.0	26.7	26.7	15.9
1989/90	26.7	154.5	4.4	185.6	78.6	3.6	82.2	77.1	159.3	0.0	26.3	26.3	16.5
1990/91	26.3	156.1	4.8	187.2	87.6	3.6	91.2	71.4	162.6	0.1	24.5	24.6	15.1
1991/92	24.6	159.4	5.3	189.3	91.4	3.9	95.3	66.5	161.9	0.4	27.0	27.4	16.9
1992/93	27.4	179.7	6.2	213.2	91.0	3.6	94.6	79.2	173.8	0.1	39.3	39.4	22.7
1993/94	39.4	156.1	6.9	202.5	96.2	4.1	100.3	76.4	176.7	0.0	25.8	25.8	14.6
1994/95	25.8	197.8	8.1	231.6	97.6	3.9	101.5	98.8	200.3	0.1	31.2	31.3	15.6
1995/96	31.3	173.9	7.7	212.9	101.1	3.5	104.6	83.2	187.8	0.0	25.0	25.0	13.3
1996/97	25.0	171.6	10.5	207.2	97.7	3.9	101.6	78.3	179.9	0.0	27.2	27.2	15.1
1997/98	27.2	183.0	9.3	219.5	99.9	4.1	103.9	87.7	191.6	0.0	27.9	27.9	14.6
1998/99	27.9	184.4	10.6	223.0	109.7	4.4	114.0	86.8	200.9	0.0	22.1	22.1	11.0
1999/00	22.1	206.0	10.1	238.2	118.1	3.8	121.9	88.8	210.7	0.0	27.5	27.5	13.0
2000/01	27.5	190.9	10.9	229.2	113.4	4.1	117.5	83.2	200.7	0.0	28.5	28.5	14.2
2001/02	28.5	215.3	13.2	256.9	119.3	4.0	123.3	94.7	218.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	17.9
2002/03	39.0	211.0	14.8	264.8	109.7	3.7	113.4	124.6	238.0	0.0	26.8	26.8	11.2
2003/04 1/	26.8	199.2	15.6	241.5	110.0	4.2	114.1	103.7	217.8	0.0	23.7	23.7	10.9
2004/05 2/	23.7	227.7	14.5	265.8	115.0	4.0	119.0	105.0	224.0	N/A	N/A	41.8	18.7

N/A = Not available.

1/ Estimated. 2/ Projected as of November 2004.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 3--Long grain rough and milled rice (rough equivalent): Marketing year supply and disappearance

Year beginning August 1	Supply 1/			Disappearance			Ending stocks 1/	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic and residual	Exports	Total	Total	Stocks-to-use ratio
				Million cwt				Percent
1982/83	17.6	93.4	111.5	38.7	47.0	85.7	25.8	30.1
1983/84	25.8	64.3	90.7	29.5	44.8	74.3	16.4	22.1
1984/85	16.4	96.0	113.8	34.1	42.0	76.1	37.7	49.5
1985/86	37.7	100.4	140.1	48.8	42.0	90.8	49.3	54.3
1986/87	49.3	96.8	148.5	51.2	69.9	121.1	27.4	32.6
1987/88	27.4	89.0	119.1	49.5	50.5	100.0	19.1	19.1
1988/89	19.1	119.4	141.9	55.5	71.0	126.5	15.4	12.2
1989/90	15.4	109.2	128.6	54.5	60.8	115.3	13.2	11.5
1990/91	13.2	107.8	125.3	52.2	61.6	113.8	11.5	10.1
1991/92	11.5	109.1	125.3	56.8	55.6	112.4	13.0	11.6
1992/93	13.0	128.0	146.4	55.0	69.8	124.8	21.6	17.3
1993/94	21.6	103.1	130.6	58.4	57.0	115.4	15.1	13.0
1994/95	15.1	133.4	155.4	59.6	81.4	141.0	14.4	10.2
1995/96	14.4	121.7	142.5	66.9	65.5	132.4	10.1	7.6
1996/97	10.1	113.6	132.9	61.3	57.4	118.7	14.1	11.9
1997/98	14.1	124.5	146.5	59.7	72.3	132.0	14.5	11.0
1998/99	14.5	139.3	162.2	76.7	71.4	148.2	14.1	9.5
1999/00	14.1	151.9	173.5	87.6	70.3	157.9	15.6	9.9
2000/01	15.6	128.8	153.1	76.2	65.3	141.5	11.6	8.2
2001/02	11.6	167.6	188.3	87.7	73.8	161.6	26.8	16.6
2002/03	26.8	157.2	194.1	79.1	99.3	178.4	15.7	8.8
2003/04	15.7	149.0	174.5	83.4	80.7	164.2	10.3	6.3
2004/05 3/	10.3	166.9	187.4	84.0	80.0	164.0	23.4	14.3

1/ Stocks and total supply by grain size do not sum to total rice stocks or supply due to the exclusion of broken kernel rice in estimates of stocks by grain size. 2/ Includes imports. 3/ Projected as of November 2004.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Appendix table 4--Medium/short grain rough and milled rice (rough equivalent): Marketing year supply and disappearance

Year beginning August 1	Supply 1/			Disappearance			Ending stocks 1/	
	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic and residual	Exports	Total	Total	Stocks-to-use ratio
				Million cwt				Percent
1982/83	30.2	60.2	90.6	24.2	21.9	46.1	44.7	97.0
1983/84	44.7	35.4	80.2	26.0	25.4	51.4	28.8	56.0
1984/85	28.8	42.8	73.5	27.7	20.1	47.8	25.7	53.8
1985/86	25.7	34.5	61.7	18.8	16.7	35.5	26.2	73.8
1986/87	26.2	36.6	61.8	26.4	14.3	40.7	21.1	51.8
1987/88	21.1	40.6	63.5	31.0	21.7	52.7	10.8	20.6
1988/89	10.8	40.5	50.8	26.9	14.9	41.8	9.0	21.4
1989/90	9.0	45.3	55.6	27.7	16.3	44.0	11.6	26.5
1990/91	11.6	48.3	60.5	39.0	9.8	48.8	11.7	23.9
1991/92	11.7	50.2	62.4	38.6	10.9	49.5	12.9	26.1
1992/93	12.9	51.6	64.9	39.6	9.5	49.0	15.8	32.3
1993/94	15.8	53.0	71.2	41.8	19.4	61.3	10.0	16.3
1994/95	10.0	64.3	75.1	41.9	17.5	59.4	15.8	26.6
1995/96	15.8	52.1	69.7	37.7	17.7	55.4	14.3	25.8
1996/97	14.3	58.0	73.3	40.3	20.9	61.2	12.1	19.8
1997/98	12.1	58.5	71.9	44.2	15.4	59.6	12.3	20.7
1998/99	12.3	45.1	59.6	37.4	15.4	52.8	6.8	12.9
1999/00	6.8	54.2	63.3	34.3	18.6	52.9	10.4	19.7
2000/01	10.4	62.1	74.8	41.3	17.9	59.2	15.6	26.3
2001/02	15.6	47.7	67.1	35.5	20.9	56.4	10.7	18.9
2002/03	10.7	53.7	68.9	34.3	25.3	59.6	9.3	15.6
2003/04	9.3	50.1	66.0	30.7	23.0	53.7	12.4	23.0
2004/05 3/	12.4	60.8	77.4	35.0	25.0	60.0	17.4	29.0

1/ Stocks and total supply by grain size do not sum to total rice stocks or supply due to the exclusion of broken kernel rice in estimates of stocks by grain rice.
2/ Includes imports. 3/ Projected as of November 2004.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Reasearch Service, USDA.

Appendix table 5--Rough rice milled, total milled rice produced, and milling rates, United States

Year beginning August 1	Rough rice milled	Total milled rice produced 1/	Total milling rate	Total head rice produced 1/	Head rice milling rate
	---1,000 cwt---		Lb/cwt	1,000 cwt	Lb/cwt
1978/79	117,961	83,427	70.7	68,749	58.3
1979/80	123,993	89,071	71.8	78,327	63.2
1980/81	141,016	102,278	72.5	89,513	63.5
1981/82	131,841	95,129	72.2	82,022	62.2
1982/83	118,726	84,517	71.2	73,713	62.1
1983/84	111,151	79,012	71.1	68,237	61.4
1984/85	107,195	74,580	69.6	64,063	59.8
1985/86	115,542	81,808	70.8	69,347	60.0
1986/87	140,804	100,257	71.2	83,760	59.5
1987/88	130,818	91,481	69.9	76,863	58.8
1988/89	145,639	104,119	71.5	86,820	59.6
1989/90	136,994	99,453	72.6	85,188	62.2
1990/91	132,523	95,431	72.0	79,993	60.4
1991/92	129,796	91,521	70.5	76,685	59.1
1992/93	139,553	97,707	70.0	82,182	58.9
1993/94 2/	144,464	103,085	71.4	88,289	61.1
1994/95 2/	161,177	114,688	71.2	97,455	60.5
1995/96	146,428	104,488	71.4	91,003	62.2
1996/97	141,345	99,026	70.1	86,776	61.4
1997/98	140,096	97,042	69.3	84,528	60.3
1998/99	142,737	98,915	69.3	85,795	60.1
1999/00	153,708	106,944	69.6	91,735	59.7
2000/01	148,274	101,745	68.6	86,291	58.2
2001/02	147,138	101,174	68.8	86,527	58.8
2002/03	154,700	105,620	68.3	90,715	58.6
2003/04 3/	138,021	97,706	70.8	84,500	61.2

1/ Includes brown rice. 2/ Estimates revised July 2004. 3/ Preliminary.

Source: Rice Millers' Association.

Appendix table 6--U.S. rice milling rates 1/

Year beginning August 1	South 2/	California	United States
		Lb/cwt	
1974/75	71.15	74.60	71.92
1975/76	69.31	73.88	70.38
1976/77	71.95	72.80	72.11
1977/78	69.28	69.56	69.33
1978/79	70.50	71.69	70.72
1979/80	70.88	74.43	71.80
1980/81	70.78	77.61	72.50
1981/82	71.56	74.99	72.20
1982/83	71.07	69.21	71.20
1983/84	71.07	71.62	71.10
1984/85	70.50	66.90	69.57
1985/86	70.44	71.90	70.80
1986/87	71.71	65.38	71.20
1987/88	70.96	67.37	69.93
1988/89	72.07	69.40	71.49
1989/90	72.66	72.36	72.60
1990/91	72.38	70.59	72.01
1991/92	70.80	69.53	70.51
1992/93	70.53	68.17	70.01
1993/94 3/	70.64	73.32	71.36
1994/95 3/	71.54	69.76	71.16
1995/96	71.53	71.90	71.36
1996/97	70.45	69.61	70.06
1997/98	69.80	67.76	69.27
1998/99	69.58	68.63	69.30
1999/00	69.96	68.11	69.58
2000/01	68.30	69.74	68.62
2001/02	69.41	66.28	68.76
2002/03	68.62	66.90	68.27
2003/04 4/	70.53	72.05	70.80

1/ Milled rice--head rice and brokens--produced per 100 pounds of rough rice milled. 2/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.
3/ Estimates revised July 2004. 4/ Preliminary.

Source: Rice Millers' Association.

Appendix table 7--Rice stocks: Rough and milled 1/

Date	Rough					Milled			
	On farms or in farm warehouses	At mills and in attached warehouses	In warehouses (not attached to mills)	In ports or in transit	Total all positions	At mills and in attached warehouses	In warehouses (not attached to mills)	In ports or in transit	Total all positions
					1,000 cwt				
December 1:									
1988	39,581	12,741	79,245	121	131,688	4,813	550	915	6,278
1989	40,040	10,084	66,166	83	116,373	4,254	782	720	5,756
1990	37,662	9,548	65,905	52	113,167	4,046	605	1,180	5,831
1991	37,249	9,630	66,857	54	113,790	3,564	495	351	4,410
1992	39,966	14,434	76,887	196	131,483	3,580	855	1,882	6,317
1993	24,164	13,624	70,789	668	109,245	3,849	192	840	4,881
1994	41,223	15,682	83,713	693	141,311	3,290	511	1,044	4,845
1995	32,936	12,561	74,951	883	121,331	4,368	331	1,010	5,709
1996	32,719	13,228	72,321	801	119,069	4,056	280	1,315	5,651
1997	33,470	13,505	76,302	1,066	124,343	4,144	101	1,437	5,682
1998	35,584	10,631	74,532	231	120,978	3,861	128	1,427	5,416
1999	50,185	11,112	78,012	67	139,376	3,679	185	721	4,585
2000	38,085	13,174	81,613	1,055	133,927	4,373	115	1,874	6,362
2001	52,680	13,033	88,127	721	154,561	4,640	187	1,080	5,907
2002	53,220	14,251	88,421	1,178	157,070	4,814	117	2,550	7,481
2003	43,165	13,295	77,989	870	135,319	4,859	118	1,639	6,616
April 1:									
1983	23,778	22,307	62,649	299	109,033	3,295	492	3,165	6,952
1984	15,802	17,432	46,515	17	79,766	3,838	464	2,999	7,301
1985	18,709	16,438	60,188	707	96,042	3,538	481	2,101	6,120
1986	22,232	19,371	73,700	914	116,217	2,818	425	208	3,451
March 1:									
1988	10,104	28,905	36,464	125	75,598	5,680	1,233	1,059	7,972
1989	27,266	12,704	49,439	641	90,050	5,589	189	1,502	7,280
1990	15,965	10,390	51,381	218	77,954	5,259	327	410	5,996
1991	19,345	9,404	43,554	124	72,427	4,002	408	858	5,268
1992	20,658	8,283	46,631	211	75,783	3,888	837	952	5,677
1993	22,397	11,900	57,197	187	91,681	3,474	643	1,075	5,192
1994	11,703	15,056	52,697	147	79,603	4,232	1,010	563	5,805
1995	23,239	12,793	59,271	622	95,925	4,078	349	1,192	5,619
1996	20,520	11,102	53,283	941	85,846	3,072	148	479	3,699
1997	16,003	13,112	49,519	1,510	80,144	3,590	381	640	4,611
1998	21,205	11,736	54,449	661	88,051	4,453	344	1,082	5,879
1999	22,290	9,745	47,409	806	80,250	3,700	172	472	4,344
2000	27,212	11,787	50,969	269	90,237	3,526	128	916	4,570
2001	18,715	10,838	53,814	2,653	86,020	4,057	129	798	4,984
2002	31,725	15,325	66,279	179	113,508	3,689	155	969	4,813
2003	27,505	11,869	61,514	1,690	102,578	4,494	110	2,023	6,627
2004 2/	18,325	13,755	55,150	610	87,840	4,530	146	1,657	6,333
August 1:									
1984	1,250	11,017	27,425	14	39,706	3,976	50	1,095	5,121
1985	697	13,398	44,402	653	59,150	3,023	304	515	3,842
1986	2,031	15,432	52,476	1,008	70,947	3,033	398	1,099	4,530
1987	984	9,986	30,718	115	41,803	5,044	632	1,168	6,844
1988	1,242	7,714	14,789	3	23,748	4,461	189	679	5,329
1989	1,176	7,296	10,084	31	18,587	4,178	752	902	5,832
1990	599	5,370	13,133	51	19,153	3,650	548	998	5,196
1991	852	5,149	12,636	58	18,695	3,569	217	457	4,243
1992	1,109	6,166	13,179	77	20,531	3,833	486	529	4,848
1993	1,708	7,055	21,786	35	30,584	4,179	658	1,365	6,202
1994	517	5,601	14,674	115	20,907	2,710	188	697	3,595
1995	862	6,578	15,279	45	22,764	4,225	1,028	1,055	6,308
1996	486	5,542	13,818	125	19,971	3,296	269	49	3,614
1997	428	7,256	13,647	462	21,793	3,269	474	76	3,819
1998	1,136	6,401	13,287	167	20,991	3,598	329	868	4,795
1999	1,560	5,516	9,432	118	16,626	3,230	103	444	3,777
2000	1,141	5,909	14,899	21	21,970	3,129	155	548	3,832
2001	921	5,178	15,699	220	22,018	3,896	165	376	4,437
2002	5,180	6,599	19,728	302	31,809	3,581	88	1,261	4,930
2003	1,225	5,749	13,080	17	20,071	3,783	54	737	4,574
2004 2/	571	6,085	12,819	40	19,515	2,591	105	255	2,951

1/ Does not include stocks located in areas outside the major rice producing States of Arkansas, California, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 8--State and U.S. rice production by class

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
				1,000 cwt			
Long grain:							
Arkansas	58,328	66,912	53,928	68,160	61,218	55,055	65,192
California	1,168	1,200	1,145	567	600	360	693
Louisiana	12,500	19,278	14,648	19,413	21,022	22,687	24,731
Mississippi	12,320	15,675	12,985	18,467	15,552	12,480	13,804
Missouri	4,641	5,328	4,557	6,396	5,936	5,162	6,095
Texas	20,180	19,622	15,801	20,442	17,402	17,885	13,970
United States	109,137	128,015	103,064	133,445	121,730	113,629	124,485
Medium grain:							
Arkansas	8,392	8,940	8,007	12,666	11,682	16,770	13,908
California	28,399	31,342	34,112	39,827	33,972	36,150	40,557
Louisiana	12,235	9,568	9,460	10,035	5,187	3,290	2,250
Missouri	51	48	1/	52	1/	111	106
Texas	400	735	294	810	400	580	270
United States	49,477	50,633	51,873	63,390	51,241	56,901	57,091
Short grain:							
Arkansas	60	62	159	114	120	120	120
California	693	948	1,014	830	780	949	1,296
United States	753	1,010	1,173	944	900	1,069	1,416
Total grains:							
Arkansas	66,780	75,914	62,094	80,940	73,020	71,945	79,220
California	30,260	33,490	36,271	41,224	35,352	37,459	42,546
Louisiana	24,735	28,846	24,108	29,448	26,209	25,977	26,981
Mississippi	12,320	15,675	12,985	18,467	15,552	12,480	13,804
Missouri	4,692	5,376	4,557	6,448	5,936	5,273	6,201
Texas	20,580	20,357	16,095	21,252	17,802	18,465	14,240
United States	159,367	179,658	156,110	197,779	173,871	171,599	182,992

State	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 2/ 3/
				1,000 cwt			
Long grain:							
Arkansas	73,644	79,417	68,478	93,178	86,162	85,140	NA
California	537	340	639	1,001	448	483	NA
Louisiana	26,727	29,050	23,114	29,590	28,875	25,241	NA
Mississippi	15,544	18,250	12,862	16,698	16,192	15,912	NA
Missouri	7,280	9,828	9,576	12,360	11,011	10,421	NA
Texas	15,596	14,978	14,087	14,728	14,555	11,814	NA
United States	139,328	151,863	128,756	167,555	157,243	149,011	166,872
Medium grain:							
Arkansas	12,400	15,513	17,514	9,620	10,530	10,660	NA
California	29,218	32,850	40,400	35,939	41,085	35,495	NA
Louisiana	1,380	1,775	1,288	424	525	1,156	NA
Missouri	156	108	57	60	0	63	NA
Texas	250	294	255	62	61	66	NA
United States	43,404	50,540	59,514	46,105	52,201	47,440	57,388
Short grain:							
Arkansas	80	124	120	60	60	60	NA
California	1,631	3,500	2,482	1,550	1,456	2,646	NA
United States	1,711	3,624	2,602	1,610	1,516	2,706	3,390
Total grains:							
Arkansas	86,124	95,054	86,112	102,858	96,752	95,860	106,080
California	31,386	36,690	43,521	38,490	42,989	38,624	50,400
Louisiana	28,107	30,825	24,402	30,014	29,400	26,397	28,355
Mississippi	15,544	18,250	12,862	16,698	16,192	15,912	16,077
Missouri	7,436	9,936	9,633	12,420	11,011	10,484	12,416
Texas	15,846	15,272	14,342	14,790	14,616	11,880	14,322
United States	184,443	206,027	190,872	215,270	210,960	199,157	227,650

NA = Not available.

1/ No grain estimates. 2/ Projected as of November 2004. 3/ State production by class of rice not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 9--State and U.S. rice acreage, yield, and production, by class

State	Area			Yield			Production		
	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003	2001	2002	2003
	1,000 acres			Pounds / acre			1,000 cwt		
Long grain:									
Arkansas	1,472	1,340	1,290	6,330	6,430	6,600	93,178	86,162	85,140
California	13	7	7	7,700	6,400	6,900	1,001	448	483
Louisiana	538	525	430	5,500	5,500	5,870	29,590	28,875	25,241
Mississippi	253	253	234	6,600	6,400	6,800	16,698	16,192	15,912
Missouri	206	182	170	6,000	6,050	6,130	12,360	11,011	10,421
Texas	215	205	179	6,850	7,100	6,600	14,728	14,555	11,814
United States	2,697	2,512	2,310	6,213	6,260	6,451	167,555	157,243	149,011
Medium grain:									
Arkansas	148	162	164	6,500	6,500	6,500	9,620	10,530	10,660
California	433	495	458	8,300	8,300	7,750	35,939	41,085	35,495
Louisiana	8	10	20	5,300	5,250	5,780	424	525	1,156
Missouri	1	1/	1	5,950	1/	6,300	60	1/	63
Texas	1	1	1	6,200	6,100	6,600	62	61	66
United States	591	668	644	7,801	7,815	7,366	46,105	52,201	47,440
Short grain:									
Arkansas	1	1	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	60	60	60
California	25	26	42	6,200	5,600	6,300	1,550	1,456	2,646
United States	26	27	43	6,192	5,615	6,293	1,610	1,516	2,706
Total grains:									
Arkansas	1,621	1,503	1,455	6,350	6,440	6,590	102,858	96,752	95,860
California	471	528	507	8,170	8,140	7,620	38,490	42,989	38,624
Louisiana	546	535	450	5,500	5,500	5,870	30,014	29,400	26,397
Mississippi	253	253	234	6,600	6,400	6,800	16,698	16,192	15,912
Missouri	207	182	171	6,000	6,050	6,130	12,420	11,011	10,484
Texas	216	206	180	6,850	7,100	6,600	14,790	14,616	11,880
United States	3,314	3,207	2,997	6,496	6,578	6,645	215,270	210,960	199,157

1/ Not available.

Sources: *Annual Crop Production 2004 Summary*, January 2004; *Crop Production*. National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 10--State and U.S. rice area planted, by class

State	Area planted					
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	1,000 acres					
Long grain:						
Arkansas	1,218	1,148	918	1,168	1,293	1,378
California	7	8	5	9	9	5
Louisiana	400	460	465	535	595	585
Mississippi	315	290	210	240	270	325
Missouri	130	119	95	120	142	184
Texas	340	310	290	255	280	254
United States	2,410	2,335	1,983	2,327	2,589	2,731
Medium grain:						
Arkansas	220	200	260	230	205	250
California	470	449	484	493	420	455
Louisiana	225	115	70	50	30	35
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	1	1/	2	2	3	2
Texas	15	10	10	5	5	6
United States	931	774	826	780	663	748
Short grain:						
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	2
California	10	10	13	16	31	50
United States	12	12	15	18	33	52
Total grain:						
Arkansas	1,440	1,350	1,180	1,400	1,500	1,630
California	487	467	502	518	460	510
Louisiana	625	575	535	585	625	620
Mississippi	315	290	210	240	270	325
Missouri	131	119	97	122	145	186
Texas	355	320	300	260	285	260
United States	3,353	3,121	2,824	3,125	3,285	3,531

State	Area planted					2004 as share
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	of 2003
			1,000 acres			Percent
Long grain:						
Arkansas	1,138	1,480	1,350	1,300	1,410	108
California	9	13	7	7	7	100
Louisiana	460	540	530	435	520	120
Mississippi	220	255	255	235	235	100
Missouri	169	210	190	175	195	111
Texas	210	215	205	180	220	122
United States	2,206	2,713	2,537	2,332	2,587	111
Medium grain:						
Arkansas	280	150	165	165	160	97
California	507	435	500	460	550	120
Louisiana	25	8	10	20	15	75
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	1	1	1/	1	1	1/
Texas	5	1	1	1	2	200
United States	818	595	676	647	728	113
Short grain:						
Arkansas	2	1	1	1	1	100
California	34	25	26	42	48	114
United States	36	26	27	43	49	114
Total grain:						
Arkansas	1,420	1,631	1,516	1,466	1,571	107
California	550	473	533	509	605	119
Louisiana	485	548	540	455	535	118
Mississippi	220	255	255	235	235	100
Missouri	170	211	190	176	196	111
Texas	215	216	206	181	222	123
United States	3,060	3,334	3,240	3,022	3,364	111

1/ No medium grain estimated.

Sources: 1994-1996, *Crop Production Annual Summary* report, NASS,USDA.; 1997-2002., *Field Crops Final Estimates, 1997-2002*, NASS,USDA; 2004 data are from the June 2004 *Acreage* report, NASS, USDA.

Appendix table 11--U.S. rice acreage, yield, and production, 1959-2004

Crop year 1/	Planted	Harvested	Yield	Production
	---1,000 acres---		Lb/acre	1,000 cwt
1959	1,607	1,586	3,382	53,647
1960	1,614	1,595	3,423	54,591
1961	1,618	1,589	3,411	54,198
1962	1,789	1,773	3,726	66,045
1963	1,785	1,771	3,968	70,269
1964	1,797	1,786	4,098	73,166
1965	1,804	1,793	4,255	76,281
1966	1,980	1,967	4,322	85,020
1967	1,982	1,970	4,537	89,379
1968	2,367	2,353	4,425	104,142
1969	2,141	2,128	4,318	91,904
1970	1,826	1,815	4,618	83,805
1971	1,826	1,818	4,718	85,768
1972	1,824	1,818	4,700	85,439
1973	2,181	2,170	4,274	92,765
1974	2,550	2,531	4,440	112,386
1975	2,833	2,818	4,558	128,437
1976	2,489	2,480	4,663	115,648
1977	2,261	2,249	4,412	99,223
1978	2,993	2,970	4,484	133,170
1979	2,890	2,869	4,599	131,947
1980	3,380	3,312	4,413	146,150
1981	3,827	3,792	4,819	182,742
1982	3,295	3,262	4,710	153,637
1983	2,190	2,169	4,598	99,720
1984	2,830	2,802	4,954	138,810
1985	2,512	2,492	5,413	134,913
1986	2,381	2,360	5,651	133,356
1987	2,356	2,333	5,555	129,603
1988	2,933	2,900	5,514	159,897
1989	2,731	2,687	5,749	154,487
1990	2,897	2,823	5,529	156,088
1991	2,884	2,781	5,731	159,367
1992	3,176	3,132	5,736	179,658
1993	2,920	2,833	5,510	156,110
1994	3,353	3,316	5,964	197,779
1995	3,121	3,093	5,621	173,871
1996	2,824	2,804	6,120	171,599
1997	3,125	3,103	5,897	182,992
1998	3,285	3,257	5,663	184,443
1999	3,531	3,512	5,866	206,027
2,000	3,060	3,039	6,281	190,872
2001	3,334	3,314	6,496	215,270
2002	3,240	3,207	6,578	210,960
2003	3,022	2,997	6,645	199,157
2004 2/	3,364	3,334	6,828	227,650

1/ August 1 to July 31 crop year. 2/ Preliminary.
Source: *Crop Production*, NASS, USDA.

Appendix table 12--U.S. and State average rice yields per harvested acre

Crop year	United States	Arkansas	California	Louisiana	Mississippi	Missouri	Texas
				Pounds			
1959	3,382	3,400	4,650	2,850	2,700	3,400	3,150
1960	3,423	3,525	4,775	2,850	2,950	3,400	3,075
1961	3,411	3,500	4,800	2,925	3,300	3,300	2,900
1962	3,726	3,850	4,950	3,050	3,200	4,200	3,550
1963	3,968	4,300	4,325	3,325	3,900	4,200	4,125
1964	4,098	4,300	5,050	3,300	3,800	4,300	4,150
1965	4,255	4,300	4,900	3,550	3,700	4,500	4,600
1966	4,322	4,300	5,500	3,700	4,300	4,400	4,200
1967	4,537	4,550	4,900	3,900	4,300	4,600	5,000
1968	4,425	4,300	5,325	3,850	4,400	4,500	4,550
1969	4,318	4,750	5,525	3,500	4,450	4,600	3,950
1970	4,618	4,800	5,700	3,900	4,500	4,400	4,500
1971	4,718	5,050	5,200	3,800	4,600	4,800	5,100
1972	4,700	4,975	5,700	3,825	4,559	4,449	4,727
1973	4,274	4,770	5,616	3,451	4,306	4,346	3,740
1974	4,440	4,610	5,290	3,650	4,180	3,886	4,494
1975	4,558	4,540	5,750	3,810	3,900	4,210	4,560
1976	4,663	4,770	5,520	3,910	4,200	4,200	4,810
1977	4,412	4,230	5,810	3,670	4,000	3,700	4,670
1978	4,484	4,450	5,220	3,820	4,250	4,330	4,700
1979	4,599	4,320	6,520	3,910	4,050	3,810	4,220
1980	4,413	4,110	6,440	3,550	3,840	4,180	4,230
1981	4,819	4,520	6,900	4,060	4,390	4,080	4,700
1982	4,710	4,290	6,700	4,160	4,120	4,480	4,690
1983	4,598	4,280	7,040	3,820	4,000	4,090	4,340
1984	4,954	4,600	7,120	4,150	4,350	4,600	4,940
1985	5,414	5,200	7,300	4,370	5,350	4,810	5,490
1986	5,651	5,300	7,700	4,550	5,400	5,120	6,250
1987	5,555	5,250	7,550	4,550	5,100	5,400	5,900
1988	5,514	5,350	7,020	4,500	5,300	5,100	6,000
1989	5,749	5,600	7,900	4,430	5,700	5,200	5,700
1990	5,529	5,000	7,700	4,860	5,700	4,700	6,000
1991	5,731	5,300	8,500	4,850	5,600	5,100	6,000
1992	5,736	5,500	8,500	4,650	5,700	4,800	5,800
1993	5,510	5,050	8,300	4,550	5,300	4,900	5,400
1994	5,964	5,700	8,500	4,750	5,900	5,200	6,000
1995	5,621	5,450	7,600	4,600	5,400	5,300	5,600
1996	6,120	6,150	7,490	4,870	6,000	5,550	6,200
1997	5,897	5,700	8,250	4,630	5,800	5,300	5,500
1998	5,663	5,800	6,850	4,530	5,800	5,200	5,600
1999	5,866	5,850	7,270	5,000	5,650	5,400	5,900
2000	6,281	6,110	7,940	5,080	5,900	5,700	6,700
2001	6,496	6,350	8,170	5,500	6,600	6,000	6,850
2002	6,578	6,440	8,140	5,500	6,400	6,050	7,100
2003	6,645	6,590	7,620	5,870	6,800	6,130	6,600
2004 1/	6,828	6,800	8,400	5,350	6,900	6,400	6,600

1/ Preliminary as of November 2004.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 13--Proportional distribution of rice production, by class, United States

Crop year	Long grain	Medium grain	Short grain	Total production
		---Percent---		1,000 cwt
1959	50.5	29.1	20.4	53,647
1960	48.2	35.2	16.6	54,591
1961	45.3	38.4	16.3	54,198
1962	43.7	41.8	14.5	66,045
1963	36.8	48.7	14.5	70,269
1964	37.5	50.2	12.3	73,166
1965	43.0	45.6	11.4	76,281
1966	41.6	46.5	11.9	85,020
1967	48.5	42.3	9.2	89,379
1968	46.8	42.1	11.1	104,142
1969	49.0	40.3	10.7	91,904
1970	49.3	40.4	10.3	83,805
1971	52.6	37.2	10.2	85,768
1972	50.0	40.0	9.9	85,439
1973	47.2	42.4	10.4	92,765
1974	53.3	36.8	9.8	112,386
1975	49.5	40.7	9.8	128,437
1976	60.6	31.8	7.6	115,648
1977	62.7	26.5	10.8	99,223
1978	63.7	27.4	9.0	133,170
1979	61.2	30.6	8.2	131,947
1980	59.4	35.2	5.4	146,150
1981	60.4	33.7	5.9	182,742
1982	60.8	33.4	5.8	153,637
1983	64.5	27.5	8.0	99,720
1984	69.2	25.4	5.4	138,810
1985	74.4	21.1	4.5	134,913
1986	72.6	24.2	3.3	133,356
1987	68.7	29.1	2.3	129,603
1988	74.7	23.1	2.3	159,897
1989	70.7	26.8	2.5	154,487
1990	69.1	30.3	0.6	156,088
1991	68.5	31.0	0.5	159,367
1992	71.3	28.2	0.6	179,658
1993	66.0	33.2	0.8	156,110
1994	67.5	32.1	0.5	197,779
1995	70.0	29.5	0.5	173,871
1996	66.2	33.2	0.6	171,599
1997	68.0	31.2	0.8	182,992
1998	75.5	23.5	0.9	184,443
1999	73.7	24.5	1.8	206,027
2000	67.5	31.2	1.4	190,872
2001	77.8	21.4	0.7	215,270
2002	74.5	24.7	0.7	210,960
2003	70.6	23.8	1.4	199,157
2004 1/	79.1	25.2	1.5	227,650

1/ Estimated November 2004.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 14--Use and ending stocks for rice, United States

Crop year	Food, industrial and residual 1/	Seed	Exports	Total use 2/	Ending stocks	Stocks-to-use ratio
			---Mil. cwt---			Percent
1960	25.3	2.1	29.5	56.9	10.1	17.8
1961	27.9	2.3	29.2	59.4	5.3	8.9
1962	25.8	2.4	35.5	63.7	7.7	12.1
1963	26.2	2.5	41.8	70.5	7.5	10.6
1964	28.5	2.5	42.5	73.5	7.7	10.5
1965	30.5	2.7	43.3	76.5	8.2	10.7
1966	30.5	2.7	51.6	84.8	8.5	10.0
1967	31.0	3.2	56.9	91.1	6.8	7.5
1968	35.7	2.9	56.1	94.7	16.2	17.1
1969	32.5	2.5	56.9	91.9	16.4	17.8
1970	34.0	2.5	46.5	83.0	18.6	22.4
1971	34.7	2.5	56.9	94.1	11.4	12.1
1972	35.2	3.0	54.0	92.2	5.1	5.5
1973	37.0	3.6	49.7	90.3	7.8	8.6
1974	39.6	4.0	69.5	113.1	7.1	6.3
1975	38.6	3.5	56.5	98.6	36.9	37.4
1976	43.2	3.2	65.6	112.0	40.5	36.1
1977	35.3	4.3	72.8	112.4	27.4	24.4
1978	49.1	4.3	75.7	129.1	31.6	24.5
1979	50.5	4.8	82.6	137.9	25.7	18.6
1980	59.1	5.1	91.4	155.6	16.5	10.6
1981	64.2	4.4	82.0	150.6	49.0	32.5
1982	59.7	3.2	68.9	131.8	71.5	54.2
1983	51.6	3.3	70.3	125.2	46.9	37.5
1984	57.4	3.1	62.1	122.6	64.7	52.8
1985	62.9	2.9	58.7	124.5	77.3	62.1
1986	74.7	2.9	84.2	161.8	51.4	31.8
1987	76.8	3.6	72.2	152.6	31.4	20.6
1988	79.0	3.4	85.9	168.3	26.7	15.9
1989	78.6	3.6	77.1	159.3	26.3	16.5
1990	87.6	3.6	71.4	162.6	24.6	15.1
1991	91.2	3.9	66.5	161.9	27.4	16.9
1992	91.0	3.6	79.2	173.8	39.4	22.7
1993	96.2	4.1	76.4	176.7	25.8	14.6
1994	97.6	3.9	98.8	200.3	31.3	15.6
1995	101.1	3.5	83.2	187.8	25.0	13.3
1996	97.7	3.9	78.3	179.9	27.2	15.1
1997	99.9	4.1	87.7	191.6	27.9	14.6
1998	109.7	4.4	86.8	200.9	22.1	11.0
1999	118.1	3.8	88.8	210.7	27.5	13.0
2000	113.4	4.1	83.2	200.7	28.5	14.2
2001	119.3	4.0	94.7	218.0	39.0	17.9
2002	109.7	3.7	124.6	238.0	26.8	11.2
2003	110.0	4.2	103.7	217.8	23.7	10.9
2004 3/	115.0	4.0	105.0	224.0	41.8	18.7

1/ Includes shipments to U.S. territories. 2/ Includes residual. 3/ Projected.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 15--U.S. milled rice distribution patterns 1/

Crop year	Direct food use 2/	Imports	Direct food use plus imports	Processed foods	Pet food 3/	Total food use 4/	Beer	Total domestic use 5/
				Million cwt (milled)				
1955/56	8.12	0.13	8.25	1.51	3/	9.76	4.18	13.94
1956/57	8.71	0.00	8.71	1.56	3/	10.27	3.55	13.82
1960/61	10.29	0.20	10.49	2.17	3/	12.66	3.48	16.14
1961/62	11.29	0.29	11.58	2.27	3/	13.85	3.36	17.21
1966/67	11.09	0.00	11.09	2.96	3/	14.05	3.78	17.83
1969/70	13.01	0.11	13.12	2.99	3/	16.11	5.09	21.20
1971/72	12.84	0.80	13.64	3.46	3/	17.10	5.41	22.51
1973/74	13.18	0.14	13.32	3.41	3/	16.73	5.87	22.60
1974/75	12.60	0.07	12.67	2.51	3/	15.18	6.01	21.19
1975/76	12.96	0.00	12.96	2.85	3/	15.81	6.41	22.22
1978/79	15.22	0.07	15.29	3.72	3/	19.01	7.92	26.93
1980/81	18.79	0.15	18.94	4.49	3/	23.43	7.98	31.41
1982/83	19.17	0.50	19.67	3.34	3/	23.01	9.61	32.62
1984/85	21.20	1.11	22.31	5.44	3/	27.75	9.67	37.42
1986/87	22.87	1.85	24.72	7.20	0.43	31.92	10.68	42.60
1988/89	25.05	2.65	27.70	7.28	1.34	34.98	11.15	46.13
1990/91	27.97	3.46	31.43	10.12	2.07	41.55	11.00	54.70
1994/95	31.51	5.98	37.49	11.63	4.51	49.12	10.71	59.83
1995/96	36.28	5.33	41.62	10.13	4.78	51.74	11.18	62.92
1996/97	35.78	7.37	43.15	9.30	4.83	52.45	11.09	63.54
1997/98	37.56	6.42	43.97	9.92	5.64	53.90	10.68	64.58
1998/99	38.10	7.34	45.45	10.07	6.07	55.52	11.07	66.59
1999/2000	39.22	7.03	46.25	9.96	6.90	56.21	11.39	67.59
2000/01	37.10	7.45	44.54	11.36	6.87	55.90	11.67	67.58
2001/02	37.20	9.07	46.27	11.61	7.43	57.88	11.63	69.51
2002/03	34.45	10.13	44.58	12.34	6.47	56.92	11.67	68.59

1/ Does not include shipments to U.S. territories or seed use. Survey was typically conducted every other year from 1955/56-1990/91. Survey has been conducted annually since 1994/95. 2/ Does not include imports.
3/ Not reported separately until 1986/87. Pet food was included in processed food category until 1986/87.
4/ Includes direct food use and processed foods. 5/ All food uses, pet food, and beer.

Sources: Direct food use and processed food use data are from milled rice distribution surveys reported by domestic rice mills and repackagers. Survey data from 1955/56 to 1990/91, Economic Research Service, USDA. Survey data 1994/95 to 2002/03 compiled by the Food Research Associates for the USA Rice Federation. Import data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Data on rice use in beer are from the U.S. Treasury Department. All data were updated November 2004 and are reported in the *U.S. Rice Distribution Patterns 2002/2003 Report*.

Appendix table 16--Ending stocks, prices, and payment rates for rice

Crop year	Ending stocks	Farm price	Loan rate	Target price	Adjusted world price	Direct payment rate	Counter-cyclical payment rate
	Mill. cwt				---$/cwt---		
1955	34.60	4.81	4.66	---	---	---	---
1956	20.00	4.86	4.57	---	---	---	---
1957	18.20	5.11	4.72	---	---	---	---
1958	15.70	4.68	4.48	---	---	---	---
1959	12.10	4.59	4.38	---	---	---	---
1960	10.10	4.55	4.42	---	---	---	---
1961	5.30	5.14	4.71	---	---	---	---
1962	7.70	5.04	4.71	---	---	---	---
1963	7.50	5.01	4.71	---	---	---	---
1964	7.70	4.90	4.71	---	---	---	---
1965	8.20	4.93	4.50	---	---	---	---
1966	8.50	4.95	4.50	---	---	---	---
1967	6.80	4.97	4.55	---	---	---	---
1968	16.20	5.00	4.60	---	---	---	---
1969	16.40	4.95	4.72	---	---	---	---
1970	18.60	5.17	4.86	---	---	---	---
1971	11.40	5.34	5.07	---	---	---	---
1972	5.10	6.73	5.27	---	---	---	---
1973	7.80	13.80	6.07	---	---	---	---
1974	7.10	11.20	7.54	---	---	---	---
1975	36.90	8.35	8.52	---	---	---	---
1976	40.50	7.02	6.19	8.25	---	0.00	---
1977	27.40	9.49	6.19	8.25	---	0.00	---
1978	31.60	8.16	6.40	8.53	---	0.78	---
1979	25.70	10.50	6.79	9.05	---	0.00	---
1980	16.50	12.80	7.12	9.49	---	0.00	---
1981	49.00	9.05	8.01	10.68	---	0.28	---
1982	71.50	7.91	8.14	10.85	---	2.71	---
1983	46.90	8.57	8.14	11.40	---	2.77	---
1984	64.70	8.04	8.00	11.90	---	3.76	---
1985	77.30	6.53	8.00	11.90	3.62	3.90	---
1986	51.42	3.75	7.20	11.90	3.51	4.70	---
1987	31.37	7.27	6.84	11.66	5.99	4.82	---
1988	26.74	6.83	6.63	11.15	6.54	4.31	---
1989	26.31	7.35	6.50	10.80	6.05	3.56	---
1990	24.59	6.70	6.50	10.71	5.46	4.16	---
1991	27.41	7.58	6.50	10.71	5.95	3.07	---
1992	39.44	5.89	6.50	10.71	4.95	4.21	---
1993	25.77	7.98	6.50	10.71	6.07	3.98	---
1994	31.28	6.78	6.50	10.71	6.10	3.79	---
1995	25.03	9.15	6.50	10.71	7.71	3.22	---
1996	27.24	9.96	6.50	2/ ---	7.66	2.77	---
1997	27.91	9.70	6.50	2/ ---	8.45	2.71	---
1998	22.08	8.89	6.50	2/ ---	7.37	2.92 3/	---
1999	27.48	5.93	6.50	2/ ---	4.49	2.82 3/	---
2000	28.48	5.61	6.50	2/ ---	3.20	2.60 3/	---
2001	38.98	4.25	6.50	2/ ---	3.33	2.10 3/	---
2002	26.77	4.49	6.50	10.50	3.28	2.35 4/	1.65
2003	23.68	7.49	6.50	10.50	4.68	2.35 4/	0.65 5/
2004 1/	41.82	7.00-7.50	6.50	10.50	N/A	2.35 4/	0.90 6/

--- = Not applicable. N/A = Not available.

1/ Forecast. 2/ Eliminated in 1996 farm act. 3/ Does not include supplemental AMTA payments of $1.45 per in 1998, $2.82 in 1999, $2.82 in 2000, and $2.39 in 2001. 4/ Does not include counter-cyclical payments. 5/ Preliminary. 2003 final counter-cyclical payment (CCP) rate will be announced in January 2005. 6/ 2004 final CCP payment rate will be announced by January 2006.

Sources: Ending stocks and farm price data, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA; target price, counter-cyclical payment, loan rate, direct payments, and announced world price, Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Appendix table 17--Class loan rates and differentials

Item	Crop year							
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	$/hundredweight							
Milled rice:								
Long whole kernels	10.81	10.84	10.74	10.74	10.75	10.72	10.69	10.77
Medium and short whole kernels	9.81	9.84	9.74	9.74	9.75	9.72	9.69	9.77
Broken kernels	5.41	5.42	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.36	5.35	5.38
Differential (milled basis) 1/	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rough rice 2/:								
Average, all classes	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average, long grain	6.68	6.68	6.65	6.66	6.67	6.64	6.68	6.68
Average, medium grain	6.13	6.21	6.11	6.13	6.11	6.13	6.12	6.17
Average, short grain	5.98	6.12	6.07	6.13	5.89	6.02	5.99	6.02

Item	Crop year							
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	$/hundredweight							
Milled rice:								
Long whole kernels	10.69	10.71	10.66	10.71	10.69	10.66	10.65	10.61
Medium and short whole kernels	9.69	9.71	9.66	9.71	9.69	9.66	9.65	9.61
Broken kernels	5.35	5.35	5.33	5.35	5.35	5.33	5.33	5.31
Differential (milled basis) 1/	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rough rice 2/:								
Average, all classes	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average, long grain	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.66	6.67	6.66	6.64	6.66
Average, medium grain	6.14	6.14	6.12	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.04
Average, short grain	6.07	6.04	6.04	6.16	6.13	6.12	6.18	6.12

1/ The loan differential (milled basis) is the difference between the class whole kernel loan rates for long and medium grain rice.
2/ Announced farm-stored loan rates. Loan rates per hundredweight of rough rice are based on the yields of whole and broken milled rice kernels from the milled-rice kernels from the milling process. The loan rate is the total of a) the quantity of whole-kernel milled rice times the whole-kernel milled rice loan rate,plus b) the quantity of broken milled rice times broken rice loan rate.

Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
		---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---	
1987:							
January 20 - March 31	5.70	5.12	5.06	2.85	3.53	3.23	3.13
April 7 - April 21	5.87	5.28	5.22	2.94	3.63	3.34	3.23
April 28	5.98	5.28	5.21	2.99	3.70	3.34	3.23
May 5 - May 19	5.98	5.38	5.31	2.99	3.70	3.40	3.29
May 26 - June 23	6.11	5.52	5.45	3.06	3.78	3.49	3.37
June 30	6.00	5.39	5.32	3.00	3.71	3.41	3.30
July 7 - July 21	5.89	5.29	5.22	2.95	3.65	3.35	3.23
July 28	6.02	5.45	5.38	3.01	3.73	3.44	3.33
August 4	6.15	5.58	5.51	3.07	3.81	3.52	3.41
August 11	6.27	5.69	5.62	3.13	3.88	3.59	3.48
August 18	6.39	5.69	5.62	3.19	3.95	3.60	3.48
August 25	6.51	5.84	5.76	3.25	4.03	3.69	3.57
September 1	6.76	6.11	6.03	3.38	4.18	3.86	3.73
September 8	7.28	6.56	6.49	3.64	4.51	4.15	4.02
September 15	7.90	7.22	7.14	3.95	4.89	4.56	4.41
September 22	8.66	7.95	7.87	4.33	5.36	5.01	4.86
September 29 - October 6	9.54	8.80	8.73	4.77	5.91	5.55	5.39
October 13 - October 27	10.21	9.42	9.35	5.10	6.32	5.94	5.77
November 3 - November 10	9.88	9.05	8.99	4.94	6.12	5.71	5.55
November 17 - November 24	9.81	9.04	8.93	4.91	5.90	5.63	5.43
December 1 - December 8	9.42	8.57	8.47	4.71	5.66	5.35	5.16
December 15 - December 29	9.42	8.43	8.32	4.71	5.66	5.27	5.08
1988:							
January 5	9.42	8.43	8.32	4.71	5.66	5.27	5.08
January 12	9.90	8.84	8.73	4.95	5.95	5.52	5.34
January 19 - January 26	11.22	9.72	9.61	5.61	6.74	6.10	5.90
February 2 - March 22	11.66	10.24	10.14	5.83	7.01	6.41	6.21
March 29	11.61	10.25	10.15	5.80	6.98	6.41	6.22
April 5 - April 19	11.83	10.46	10.36	5.92	7.12	6.54	6.35
April 26	11.56	10.31	10.21	5.78	6.95	6.44	6.25
May 3 - May 10	11.02	9.97	9.88	5.51	6.63	6.22	6.03
May 17 - May 31	10.58	9.72	9.62	5.29	6.37	6.05	5.86
June 7	10.09	9.28	9.18	5.04	6.07	5.78	5.59
June 14	10.28	9.44	9.34	5.14	6.19	5.88	5.69
June 21-28	10.69	9.87	9.77	5.35	6.43	6.14	5.95
July 5-12	10.98	10.17	10.08	5.49	6.61	6.32	6.13
July 19 - August 2	11.13	10.33	10.25	5.56	6.69	6.42	6.23
August 9	10.85	9.99	9.91	5.42	6.52	6.22	6.03
August 16	10.55	9.72	9.64	5.27	6.34	6.05	5.87
August 23 - September 6	10.68	9.82	9.74	5.34	6.42	6.11	5.93
September 13	10.43	9.57	9.48	5.22	6.28	5.96	5.78
September 20 - October 4	10.30	9.43	9.34	5.15	6.19	5.87	5.69
October 11 - October 25	10.13	9.30	9.21	5.07	6.10	5.79	5.61
November 1	10.03	9.23	9.16	5.01	6.18	5.78	5.53
November 8 - December 13	9.87	9.08	9.01	4.94	6.10	5.69	5.44
December 20 - December 27	9.55	8.80	8.74	4.77	5.90	5.51	5.27

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
			---$/cwt---			---$/cwt---	
1989:							
January 3 - January 10	9.55	8.80	8.74	4.77	5.90	5.51	5.27
January 17 - January 24	9.79	9.12	9.07	4.89	6.05	5.71	5.46
January 31 - February 21	9.97	9.29	9.23	4.98	6.16	5.82	5.55
February 28 - March 7	10.11	9.46	9.38	5.06	6.25	5.92	5.64
March 14 - April 4	10.33	9.69	9.62	5.17	6.39	6.06	5.78
April 11	10.56	9.85	9.78	5.28	6.53	6.17	5.88
April 18	10.64	9.93	9.86	5.32	6.58	6.22	5.93
April 25 - May 2	11.17	10.36	10.28	5.59	6.91	6.49	6.19
May 9 - May 16	11.41	10.69	10.60	5.71	7.05	6.69	6.37
May 23	11.60	10.83	10.74	5.80	7.17	6.78	6.46
May 30	11.91	11.09	11.00	5.96	7.36	6.94	6.62
June 6 - June 20	12.20	11.33	11.24	6.10	7.54	7.10	6.76
June 27	13.20	12.07	11.98	6.60	8.16	7.57	7.22
July 5	13.78	12.79	12.69	6.89	8.51	8.01	7.64
July 11 - August 1	14.41	13.39	13.30	7.21	8.91	8.39	8.00
August 8	14.15	12.91	12.82	7.07	8.74	8.10	7.73
August 15	13.00	11.82	11.74	6.50	8.04	7.42	7.08
August 22 - September 5	12.46	11.23	11.11	6.23	7.70	7.02	6.76
September 12	12.23	11.08	10.96	6.12	7.56	6.92	6.68
September 19 - October 10	11.74	10.57	10.45	5.87	7.26	6.61	6.38
October 17 - October 24	11.43	10.29	10.17	5.72	7.07	6.43	6.21
October 31	10.55	9.67	9.55	5.27	6.52	6.03	5.81
November 7 - November 14	10.16	9.37	9.25	5.08	6.28	5.84	5.63
November 21 - December 26	9.76	9.06	8.94	4.88	6.03	5.64	5.43
1990:							
January 2 - February 13	9.76	9.06	8.94	4.88	6.03	5.64	5.43
February 20	9.54	8.70	8.59	4.77	5.90	5.43	5.23
February 27-March 27	9.41	8.46	8.35	4.70	5.81	5.29	5.10
April 3 - April 17	9.31	8.25	8.14	4.66	5.75	5.17	4.98
April 24	9.11	8.10	7.99	4.56	5.63	5.07	4.89
May 1	8.87	7.95	7.84	4.43	5.48	4.97	4.79
May 8 - May 22	8.63	7.77	7.66	4.32	5.34	4.86	4.68
May 29	8.53	7.66	7.60	4.26	5.36	4.93	4.91
June 5 - June 19	8.45	7.58	7.52	4.22	5.31	4.88	4.86
June 26 - August 7	8.36	7.48	7.41	4.18	5.25	4.82	4.79
August 14 - August 21	8.31	7.38	7.31	4.16	5.22	4.75	4.73
August 28 - September 25	8.18	7.22	7.16	4.09	5.14	4.65	4.63
October 2 - December 18	8.28	7.32	7.27	4.14	5.20	4.72	4.70
December 26 - January 22, 1991	8.30	7.23	7.24	4.15	5.09	4.47	4.40
1991:							
January 29 - February 5	9.38	8.30	8.33	4.69	5.75	5.12	5.05
February 12 - March 5	9.39	8.36	8.37	4.70	5.76	5.15	5.07
March 12 - March 19	9.56	8.56	8.57	4.78	5.86	5.27	5.19
March 26 - April 9	9.66	8.69	8.70	4.83	5.92	5.35	5.26
April 16 - May 14	9.45	8.49	8.50	4.73	5.80	5.23	5.15
May 21 - July 30	9.63	8.64	8.65	4.81	5.90	5.32	5.24
August 6 - August 13	9.69	8.78	8.73	4.85	6.00	5.51	5.44
August 20 - November 19	9.74	8.80	8.75	4.87	6.03	5.52	5.45
November 26 - January 14, 1992	9.71	8.76	8.72	4.85	6.01	5.50	5.44
1992:							
January 21 - January 28	9.81	8.82	8.76	4.91	6.05	5.57	5.21
February 4 - March 24	9.98	9.03	8.95	4.99	6.15	5.70	5.32
March 31 - May 5	9.62	8.70	8.57	4.81	5.93	5.49	5.10
May 12 - July 14	9.43	8.46	8.32	4.71	5.81	5.34	4.96
July 21 - July 28	9.53	8.64	8.50	4.76	5.87	5.45	5.06
August 4 - August 11	9.65	8.76	8.74	4.82	5.98	5.51	5.50
August 18	9.50	8.64	8.63	4.75	5.89	5.44	5.42
August 25 - September 8	9.34	8.46	8.45	4.67	5.79	5.33	5.31
September 15 - September 22	9.15	8.25	8.24	4.57	5.67	5.20	5.18
September 29 - October 6	9.04	8.16	8.14	4.52	5.60	5.14	5.12
October 13 - November 17	8.88	7.96	7.93	4.44	5.50	5.02	4.99
November 24 - December 1	8.73	7.80	7.78	4.36	5.41	4.92	4.90

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
		---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---	
1993:							
December 8,1992-January 5, 1993	8.63	7.81	7.78	4.32	5.35	4.92	4.89
January 12	8.49	7.65	7.63	4.24	5.26	4.82	4.80
January 19 - February 9	8.38	7.54	7.51	4.19	5.27	4.76	4.73
February 16 - February 23	8.25	7.41	7.38	4.12	5.19	4.68	4.65
March 2 - March 9	8.07	7.18	7.15	4.04	5.08	4.54	4.51
March 16	7.98	7.07	7.04	3.99	5.02	4.47	4.44
March 23 - March 30	7.72	6.90	6.89	3.86	4.86	4.36	4.34
April 6 - April 13	7.50	6.76	6.75	3.75	4.72	4.27	4.25
April 20	7.36	6.63	6.61	3.68	4.63	4.19	4.16
April 27	7.07	6.42	6.39	3.54	4.45	4.05	4.02
May 4 - May 25	6.96	6.29	6.28	3.48	4.38	3.97	3.95
June 1 - July 27	6.75	6.06	6.03	3.38	4.25	3.83	3.80
August 3 - August 24	6.58	5.98	5.90	3.29	4.08	3.74	3.55
August 31 - September 21	6.80	6.17	6.09	3.40	4.22	3.86	3.67
September 28	6.69	6.06	5.98	3.35	4.15	3.79	3.60
October 5	7.43	6.76	6.68	3.72	4.61	4.23	4.02
October 12	7.95	7.21	7.12	3.97	4.93	4.51	4.29
October 19 - November 2	8.05	7.32	7.25	4.02	4.99	4.58	4.36
November 9	10.43	9.71	9.64	5.22	6.47	6.06	5.78
November 16 - November 30	11.48	10.76	10.67	5.74	7.12	6.71	6.39
December 7 - December 21	11.67	10.96	10.87	5.84	7.24	6.83	6.51
December 28	11.77	11.05	10.97	5.88	7.30	6.89	6.57
1994:							
January 4 - January 11	11.77	11.05	10.97	5.88	7.30	6.89	6.57
January 18	11.88	11.17	11.09	5.94	7.37	6.96	6.64
January 25	12.09	11.41	11.27	6.04	7.42	7.24	7.13
February 1 - March 15	12.20	11.52	11.38	6.10	7.49	7.31	7.20
March 22	11.42	11.53	11.38	5.71	7.01	7.28	7.15
March 29	11.32	11.54	11.40	5.66	6.95	7.28	7.15
April 6	10.54	11.55	11.40	5.27	6.47	7.25	7.10
April 12 - April 19	10.78	11.55	11.41	5.39	6.62	7.26	7.12
April 26	10.12	11.56	11.42	5.06	6.21	7.23	7.08
May 3	9.89	11.56	11.43	4.94	6.07	7.22	7.07
May 10 - May 24	9.76	11.57	11.43	4.88	5.99	7.22	7.06
May 31	8.94	11.36	11.20	4.47	5.49	7.06	6.88
June 7 - June 28	8.67	11.37	11.22	4.33	5.32	7.05	6.87
July 5	8.67	10.61	10.47	4.33	5.32	6.61	6.45
July 12	8.44	10.03	9.89	4.22	5.18	6.26	6.11
July 19 - July 26	8.44	9.76	9.62	4.23	5.18	6.10	5.96
August 2	8.47	9.31	9.16	4.23	5.25	5.76	5.43
August 9	8.47	9.31	9.16	4.23	5.25	5.76	5.43
August 16	8.60	8.94	8.79	4.30	5.33	5.56	5.25
August 23	8.71	8.95	8.79	4.35	5.40	5.57	5.26
August 30	8.71	8.95	8.79	4.35	5.40	5.57	5.26
September 6	9.06	8.94	8.79	4.53	5.62	5.59	5.29
September 13	9.06	9.12	8.96	4.53	5.62	5.69	5.38
September 20	9.06	9.12	8.96	4.53	5.62	5.69	5.38
September 27	9.06	9.12	8.96	4.53	5.62	5.69	5.38
October 4	9.06	9.12	8.96	4.53	5.62	5.69	5.38
October 11 - October 18	9.26	8.91	9.76	4.63	5.74	5.58	5.29
October 25 - December 13	9.43	8.91	8.77	4.72	5.79	5.59	5.31
December 20 - December 27	9.34	8.92	8.77	4.67	5.86	5.51	5.27

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
	---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---		
1995:							
January 3	9.46	8.78	8.72	4.73	5.86	5.51	5.27
January 10	9.59	8.77	8.71	4.80	5.94	5.51	5.27
January 17 - January 24	10.07	8.97	8.90	5.03	6.24	5.65	5.41
January 31 - February 21	10.20	8.95	8.91	5.10	6.41	5.68	5.64
February 28 - April 25	10.20	9.06	9.01	5.10	6.41	5.74	5.70
May 2 - May 16	10.37	9.18	9.12	5.19	6.52	5.82	5.77
May 23 - May 30	10.53	9.39	9.33	5.27	6.62	5.95	5.90
June 6 - June 13	11.69	9.54	9.48	5.82	7.35	6.10	6.06
June 20 - June 27	11.80	9.29	9.24	5.90	7.42	5.96	5.93
July 4	12.01	9.39	9.32	6.00	7.55	6.03	5.99
July 11	12.01	9.53	9.46	6.00	7.55	6.11	6.07
July 18	12.20	9.53	9.46	6.10	7.67	6.12	6.08
July 25	12.33	9.51	9.46	6.16	7.75	6.12	6.09
August 1 - August 8	12.57	9.62	9.51	6.28	7.85	6.18	6.02
August 15 - August 22	12.90	9.73	9.59	6.45	8.06	6.26	6.09
August 29 - September 5	12.50	9.74	9.61	6.25	7.81	6.24	6.07
September 12	12.71	9.73	9.60	6.36	7.94	6.25	6.08
September 19	12.92	9.73	9.59	6.46	8.07	6.26	6.09
September 26	13.22	10.00	9.86	6.61	8.26	6.43	6.26
October 3	13.37	10.23	10.11	6.68	8.35	6.57	6.40
October 10 - October 17	14.13	10.36	10.23	7.07	8.83	6.69	6.53
October 24 - October 31	14.44	10.35	10.23	7.22	9.02	6.70	6.55
November 7	14.20	10.36	10.22	7.10	8.87	6.69	6.53
November 14 - November 21	13.24	10.79	10.66	6.62	8.27	6.88	6.68
December 5	13.24	11.19	11.08	6.62	8.27	7.11	6.90
December 12 - December 26	13.03	11.34	11.22	6.52	8.14	7.18	6.96
1996:							
January 2 - January 16	13.03	11.34	11.22	6.52	8.14	7.18	6.96
January 23-January 30	13.20	11.44	11.45	6.60	8.06	7.21	7.38
February 6	13.00	11.99	11.99	6.50	7.94	7.50	7.68
February 13 - February 27	12.91	11.98	11.98	6.45	7.88	7.49	7.67
March 5 -March 12	12.91	11.76	11.77	6.45	7.88	7.37	7.55
March 19 - March 26	13.20	11.77	11.76	6.60	8.06	7.39	7.56
April 2	12.87	11.77	11.78	6.44	7.86	7.37	7.55
April 9	12.61	11.53	11.54	6.31	7.70	7.22	7.40
April 16 - May 7	12.46	11.54	11.54	6.23	7.61	7.22	7.39
May 14	11.96	11.26	11.26	5.98	7.30	7.03	7.20
May 21 - May 28	11.96	11.60	11.61	5.98	7.30	7.22	7.40
June 4	12.14	11.60	11.59	6.07	7.41	7.23	7.40
June 11 - June 18	12.64	11.70	11.70	6.32	7.72	7.32	7.49
June 25 - July 2	12.64	12.58	12.59	6.32	7.72	7.81	8.01
July 9 - July 23	12.81	12.58	12.59	6.40	7.82	7.82	8.02
July 30	12.71	12.59	12.58	6.35	7.76	7.82	8.01
August 6	12.75	12.78	12.63	6.37	7.88	8.01	7.71
August 13 - August 20	12.62	12.60	12.46	6.31	7.80	7.90	7.61
August 27 - October 1	12.39	12.61	12.48	6.19	7.66	7.89	7.60
October 8	12.29	12.62	12.47	6.15	7.60	7.89	7.59
October 15	12.18	12.61	12.47	6.09	7.53	7.88	7.58
October 22	11.99	12.40	12.25	5.99	7.41	7.75	7.45
October 29 - November 19	11.65	12.29	12.16	5.82	7.20	7.67	7.37
November 26 - December 10	11.53	12.29	12.15	5.77	7.13	7.66	7.36
December 17 - December 24	11.74	12.41	12.27	5.87	7.26	7.74	7.44
December 31	12.05	12.41	12.26	6.03	7.45	7.76	7.46

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
		---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---	
1997:							
January 7 - January 21	12.05	12.41	12.26	6.03	7.45	7.76	7.46
January 28	12.37	12.20	12.19	6.19	7.81	7.68	7.54
February 4 - March 4	12.23	12.20	12.18	6.12	7.72	7.67	7.53
March 11	11.80	12.22	12.19	5.90	7.45	7.66	7.51
March 18	11.66	12.21	12.19	5.83	7.33	7.65	7.50
March 25	11.36	11.77	11.76	5.68	7.17	7.38	7.24
April 1	11.15	11.77	11.74	5.58	7.04	7.37	7.22
April 8 - April 15	11.15	11.58	11.56	5.58	7.04	7.26	7.12
April 22	11.15	11.45	11.42	5.58	7.04	7.18	7.04
April 29	11.95	11.43	11.41	5.97	7.54	7.21	7.08
May 6 - May 20	13.28	11.41	11.39	6.64	8.38	7.27	7.15
May 27 - June 3	13.28	11.01	10.99	6.64	8.38	7.04	6.93
June 10	13.43	11.15	11.14	6.72	8.48	7.13	7.02
June 17 - July 15	13.59	11.14	11.12	6.80	8.58	7.13	7.02
July 22 - July 29	13.59	10.29	10.28	6.80	8.58	6.64	6.55
August 5	13.97	11.35	11.28	6.98	8.71	7.27	7.15
August 12 - August 19	13.50	11.36	11.31	6.75	8.42	7.25	7.13
August 26	13.26	11.26	11.21	6.63	8.27	7.18	7.06
September 2 - September 9	12.59	11.18	11.11	6.30	7.85	7.10	6.96
September 16 - September 23	12.59	12.02	11.94	6.30	7.85	7.58	7.42
September 30 - October 21	12.88	12.01	11.94	6.44	8.03	7.59	7.44
October 28	12.70	12.01	11.95	6.35	7.92	7.58	7.43
November 4 - November 18	13.07	12.01	11.94	6.54	8.15	7.60	7.45
November 25 - December 30	13.38	12.17	12.10	6.69	8.34	7.71	7.56
1998:							
January 6	13.63	12.28	12.22	6.82	8.50	7.79	7.64
January 13 - January 27	14.19	12.27	12.22	7.10	8.85	7.81	7.68
February 3 - March 10	14.94	12.42	12.32	7.47	9.41	7.88	7.72
March 17 - March 24	15.18	12.41	12.31	7.59	9.56	7.89	7.73
March 31	15.18	12.17	12.06	7.59	9.56	7.75	7.60
April 7 - April 21	15.56	12.34	12.24	7.78	9.80	7.87	7.72
April 28	15.56	12.64	12.55	7.78	9.80	8.04	7.89
May 5 - May 12	13.99	12.39	12.29	6.99	8.81	7.81	7.63
May 19	13.86	12.39	12.29	6.93	8.73	7.80	7.62
May 26	13.99	12.39	12.29	6.99	8.81	7.81	7.63
June 2 - June 23	14.56	12.51	12.41	7.28	9.17	7.91	7.74
June 30 - July 21	14.69	12.52	12.41	7.34	9.25	7.92	7.75
July 28	14.51	12.52	12.42	7.26	9.14	7.91	7.74
August 4 - August 25	14.07	12.13	12.06	7.03	8.77	7.71	7.56
September 1 - September 15	14.37	12.36	12.28	7.19	8.96	7.86	7.70
September 22	14.23	12.01	11.93	7.11	8.87	7.65	7.50
September 29	14.02	11.91	11.83	7.01	8.74	7.58	7.43
October 6	13.83	11.91	11.84	6.91	8.62	7.57	7.42
October 13 - October 20	13.43	11.91	11.83	6.71	8.37	7.55	7.39
October 27 - November 3	13.33	11.92	11.84	6.67	8.31	7.55	7.39
November 10 - November 17	12.80	11.83	11.77	6.40	7.98	7.47	7.31
November 24 - December 1	12.59	11.75	11.66	6.30	7.85	7.41	7.24
December 8	11.89	11.34	11.26	5.94	7.41	7.14	6.97
December 15 - December 29	12.00	11.35	11.26	6.00	7.48	7.15	6.98

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
	---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---		
1999:							
January 5	12.00	11.23	11.15	6.00	7.48	7.08	6.92
January 12	11.81	11.23	11.16	5.90	7.36	7.07	6.91
January 19	12.37	11.23	11.14	6.18	7.71	7.10	6.94
January 26	12.22	11.22	11.14	6.11	7.62	7.09	6.93
February 2 - February 9	11.95	11.14	11.10	5.98	7.40	7.09	7.15
February 16 - February 23	11.73	11.15	11.10	5.86	7.26	7.08	7.14
March 2	11.52	11.15	11.10	5.76	7.13	7.07	7.13
March 9	11.32	10.85	10.81	5.66	7.01	6.89	6.95
March 16	11.10	10.70	10.66	5.55	6.87	6.79	6.85
March 23 - March 30	10.68	10.72	10.66	5.34	6.61	6.78	6.83
April 6 - April 20	10.42	10.60	10.57	5.21	6.45	6.70	6.76
April 27 - May 4	10.32	10.61	10.56	5.16	6.39	6.70	6.75
May 11 - May 18	10.50	10.73	10.68	5.25	6.50	6.78	6.83
May 25 - June 15	10.60	10.73	10.67	5.30	6.56	6.78	6.83
June 22 - July 27	10.60	10.57	10.54	5.30	6.56	6.69	6.75
August 3 - August 17	8.67	8.06	7.98	4.33	5.42	5.09	4.99
August 23 - September 14	8.53	7.88	7.78	4.26	5.33	4.98	4.87
September 21	8.38	7.74	7.66	4.19	5.24	4.89	4.79
September 28 - October 12	8.19	7.51	7.43	4.09	5.12	4.75	4.65
October 19	8.00	7.51	7.43	4.00	5.00	4.74	4.64
October 26	7.74	7.20	7.12	3.87	4.84	4.55	4.45
November 2 - November 23	7.45	6.87	6.77	3.73	4.66	4.34	4.24
November 30	7.45	6.76	6.68	3.73	4.66	4.28	4.19
December 7 - December 21	7.33	6.77	6.68	3.66	4.58	4.28	4.18
2000:							
December 28, 1999 - January 11	7.60	7.03	6.94	3.80	4.75	4.44	4.34
January 18 - January 27	7.42	7.03	6.94	3.71	4.64	4.43	4.33
February 1 - February 29	7.42	6.95	7.00	3.71	4.53	4.34	4.51
March 7 - March 14	7.16	6.75	6.80	3.58	4.37	4.21	4.38
March 27 - April 18	7.01	6.46	6.52	3.51	4.28	4.04	4.21
April 25	7.01	6.20	6.25	3.51	4.28	3.90	4.05
May 2 - May 30	6.70	5.66	5.72	3.35	4.09	3.58	3.72
June 6 - July 5	6.70	5.34	5.40	3.35	4.09	3.40	3.53
July 11	6.70	5.34	5.60	3.35	4.09	3.51	3.65
July 18 - July 25	6.70	5.54	5.59	3.35	4.09	3.51	3.64
August 1 - August 22	6.53	5.38	5.34	3.26	4.06	3.43	3.43
August 29 - September 26	5.93	4.97	4.93	2.97	3.69	3.16	3.16
October 3	5.84	5.19	5.15	2.92	3.63	3.28	3.28
October 10 - October 17	5.73	5.20	5.16	2.86	3.56	3.28	3.28
October 24-November 14	5.60	5.30	5.26	2.80	3.48	3.33	3.33
November 21- November 28	5.47	5.22	5.19	2.73	3.40	3.28	3.28
December 5-December 26	5.47	5.07	5.01	2.73	3.40	3.19	3.18
2001:							
January 2-January 16	5.47	5.07	5.01	2.73	3.40	3.19	3.18
January 23-January 30	5.37	4.97	4.94	2.69	3.40	3.13	3.13
February 6-March 6	5.39	4.94	4.94	2.70	3.34	3.12	3.10
March 13-April 24	4.83	4.16	4.14	2.41	2.99	2.64	2.62
May 1-May 22	4.73	4.01	3.99	2.37	2.93	2.55	2.53
June 5-June 12	4.84	4.14	4.12	2.42	3.00	2.63	2.61
June 18-July 31	4.73	4.01	3.99	2.37	2.93	2.55	2.53
August 7	4.76	3.97	3.97	2.38	2.97	2.52	2.53
August-15-August 29	4.76	4.10	4.09	2.38	2.97	2.59	2.60
September 4-September 18	4.92	4.22	4.20	2.46	3.07	2.67	2.67
September 25-October 16	5.04	4.37	4.36	2.52	3.14	2.76	2.77
October 23-October 30	5.18	4.53	4.52	2.59	3.23	2.86	2.87
November 6	5.04	4.35	4.34	2.52	3.14	2.75	2.76
November 13-November 27	5.21	4.58	4.57	2.61	3.14	2.75	2.76
December 4-December 26	5.40	4.79	4.57	2.70	3.37	3.02	3.02

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
		---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---	
2002:							
January 2-January 15	5.40	4.79	4.76	2.70	3.37	3.02	3.02
January 22-January 29	5.53	4.96	4.93	2.77	3.45	3.12	3.12
February 5	5.55	4.94	4.95	2.78	3.45	3.14	3.18
February 12	5.74	5.18	5.19	2.87	3.57	3.29	3.33
February 19-February 26	5.90	5.38	5.39	2.95	3.67	3.41	3.45
March 5-March 19	5.69	5.12	5.13	2.85	3.54	3.25	3.29
March 26-April 16	5.58	4.99	5.00	2.79	3.47	3.17	3.21
April 23-May 14	5.69	5.12	5.13	2.85	3.54	3.25	3.29
May 21-June 11	5.82	5.26	5.27	2.91	3.62	3.34	3.38
June 18	5.98	5.46	5.46	2.99	3.72	3.46	3.50
June 25	6.13	5.60	5.62	3.07	3.81	3.55	3.60
July 2-July 30	5.97	5.44	5.45	2.99	3.71	3.45	3.49
August 6-August 20	5.38	4.80	4.79	2.69	3.36	3.03	3.04
August 27-September 3	5.14	4.56	4.55	2.57	3.21	2.88	2.89
September 10-October 8	5.32	4.74	4.72	2.66	3.32	2.99	3.00
October 15	5.16	4.58	4.56	2.58	3.22	2.89	2.90
October 22-November 5	5.25	4.67	4.66	2.63	3.28	2.95	2.96
November 12-December 3	5.16	4.58	4.56	2.58	3.22	2.89	2.90
December 10-December 31	5.16	4.67	4.65	2.58	3.22	2.94	2.95
2003:							
January 7	5.05	4.46	4.47	2.53	3.15	2.82	2.84
January 14-January 28	5.35	4.77	4.76	2.68	3.34	3.01	3.02
February 4-March 11	5.35	4.75	4.75	2.68	3.40	3.01	3.03
March 18	5.15	4.56	4.56	2.58	3.27	2.89	2.91
March 25-April 1	5.27	4.69	4.69	2.64	3.35	2.97	2.99
April 8-May 6	5.15	4.56	4.56	2.58	3.27	2.89	2.91
May 13	5.24	4.57	4.57	2.62	3.33	2.90	2.92
May 20-May 27	5.24	4.65	4.66	2.62	3.33	2.95	2.97
June 3-June 10	5.40	4.80	4.82	2.70	3.43	3.04	3.07
June 17-July 1	5.92	5.32	5.34	2.96	3.76	3.37	3.40
July 8-July 29	6.03	5.44	5.45	3.02	3.83	3.44	3.47
August 5-September 2	6.45	6.02	6.03	3.23	4.02	3.79	3.85
September 9-September 16	6.35	5.94	5.94	3.18	3.96	3.74	3.79
September 23-September 30	6.24	5.83	5.83	3.12	3.89	3.67	3.72
October 7-November 4	6.35	5.94	5.94	3.18	3.96	3.74	3.79
November 11-November 25	6.49	6.07	6.08	3.25	4.05	3.82	3.88
December 2-December 16	6.70	6.29	6.30	3.35	4.18	3.96	4.02
December 23-December 30	6.70	6.29	6.30	3.35	4.18	3.96	4.02

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 18--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
	---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---		
2004:							
January 6-January 13	6.57	6.17	6.16	3.29	4.10	3.88	3.93
January 20-January 28	6.69	6.28	6.29	3.35	4.17	3.95	4.01
February 3-February 10	6.83	6.42	6.41	3.42	4.31	4.13	4.15
February 17-February 24	7.12	6.68	6.67	3.56	4.49	4.30	4.32
March 2-March 9	7.32	6.89	6.87	3.66	4.62	4.43	4.45
March 16	7.66	7.21	7.20	3.83	4.83	4.64	4.66
March 23-March 30	8.32	7.85	7.83	4.16	5.25	5.05	5.07
April 6-April 20	5.72	8.23	8.22	4.36	5.50	5.29	5.32
April 27	9.10	8,60	8.57	4.55	5.74	5.53	5.55
May 4	9.37	8.85	8.84	4.69	5.91	5.69	5.72
May 11-June 22	9.27	8.74	8.73	4.64	5.85	5.62	5.65
June 29-July 20	9.38	8.87	8.85	4.59	5.92	5.70	5.73
July 27	9.61	9.08	9.07	4.81	6.06	5.84	5.87
August 3	9.40	8.58	8.59	4.70	5.90	5.39	5.46
August 10	9.51	8.69	8.70	4.75	5.97	5.46	5.54
August 17-August 24	9.34	8.51	8.51	4.67	5.86	5.35	5.42
August 31	9.48	8.68	8.67	4.74	5.95	5.45	5.52
September 7-September 14	9.72	8.88	8.89	4.86	6.10	5.58	5.66
September 21-October 5	9.34	8.51	8.51	4.67	5.86	5.35	5.42
October 12-October 19	9.46	8.62	8.64	4.73	5.94	5.42	5.50
October 26-November 2	9.58	8.75	8.77	4.79	6.01	5.50	5.58
November 9-November 16	9.82	8.98	8.99	4.91	6.16	5.64	5.72

1/ Reduced repayment rates for 1985 crop loans were available beginning April 15, 1986. The repayment rate was the lower of the loan rate or the prevailing world market price. For the 1986 through 1995 crops, the repayment rate was the lower of (a) the loan level for the crop, or (b) the higher of the prevailing world market price or the minimum loan repayment level. The minimum loan repayment levels were established at 50 percent of the loan level for the 1986 and 1987 crops; 60 percent of the loan level for the 1988 crop; and 70 percent for the 1989 through 1995 crops. The minimum loan repayment level has been eliminated effective for 1996-crop loans, and loans are repayable at the lower of the loan level or the prevailing world price.

Source: Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Appendix table 19--Rough rice: Average price received by farmers, by month, and marketing year 1/

Item	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96
					$/cwt				
Month:									
August	3.82	7.49	7.41	6.66	7.16	6.60	5.14	6.87	7.77
September	4.34	6.97	7.59	6.21	7.67	6.41	5.16	6.82	8.01
October	6.25	6.85	7.41	6.02	7.65	6.40	6.01	6.52	8.84
November	7.53	6.81	7.03	6.29	7.84	6.40	7.94	6.63	9.21
December	7.64	6.68	7.05	6.13	7.98	6.38	8.78	6.60	9.45
January	7.93	6.58	7.44	6.39	7.84	6.35	8.92	6.83	9.36
February	9.37	6.67	7.57	6.75	7.97	6.06	9.99	6.74	9.19
March	9.22	6.60	7.55	7.07	7.78	5.63	10.10	6.67	9.20
April	8.92	6.74	7.41	7.43	7.46	5.50	9.80	6.75	9.35
May	7.97	6.78	7.28	7.44	7.18	5.23	9.90	6.87	9.73
June	7.69	7.05	7.18	7.43	6.97	5.02	8.76	7.06	9.77
July	7.94	7.45	7.05	7.21	6.99	4.90	7.69	7.19	9.81
Season average price:	7.27	6.83	7.35	6.68	7.58	5.89	7.98	6.78	9.15
State: 2/									
Arkansas	7.60	6.90	7.46	6.75	7.69	5.93	7.97	6.52	9.14
California	6.72	6.15	6.27	5.93	6.65	5.64	8.27	6.97	8.79
Louisiana	7.65	6.90	7.81	6.73	7.67	5.88	7.65	6.71	9.09
Mississippi	7.90	7.02	7.57	6.99	8.48	5.82	8.37	7.00	9.25
Missouri	7.41	7.22	7.54	7.21	7.81	5.91	8.03	6.72	9.06
Texas	8.07	7.24	8.02	7.41	8.15	6.17	7.69	7.12	9.73
Type:									
Long grain	7.77	6.96	7.59	6.94	7.83	5.87	7.93	6.87	9.37
Medium & short grain	6.36	6.47	6.71	6.19	7.00	5.91	8.09	8.09	8.82

Item	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04 3/	2004/05 4/
					$/cwt				
Month:									
August	10.10	9.94	9.01	6.91	5.72	5.01	3.94	5.47	8.85
September	10.00	9.92	9.42	6.17	5.53	4.67	4.09	6.18	8.38
October	9.66	10.00	9.31	5.91	5.57	4.39	4.03	6.44	8.24
November	9.41	9.82	9.02	5.96	5.72	4.25	4.24	6.99	
December	9.82	9.77	9.10	6.01	5.69	4.29	4.46	7.57	
January	9.95	9.57	9.09	5.98	5.86	4.30	4.66	8.19	
February	10.10	9.75	9.02	5.82	5.72	4.16	4.24	7.74	
March	10.20	9.67	8.93	5.64	5.66	3.99	4.31	8.01	
April	10.30	9.40	8.49	5.75	5.68	3.94	4.61	8.13	
May	10.20	9.38	8.21	5.82	5.40	3.98	4.84	8.27	
June	9.90	9.58	8.25	5.69	5.14	3.92	5.43	8.69	
July	10.00	9.58	8.26	5.59	5.32	3.81	5.31	8.79	
Season average price:	9.96	9.70	8.89	5.93	5.61	4.25	4.49	7.49	7.00-7.50
State: 2/									
Arkansas	10.20	9.87	8.87	5.71	5.60	3.93	4.16	6.90	NA
California	7.91	7.95	9.19	6.97	4.99	5.28	6.32	9.65	NA
Louisiana	10.60	10.20	8.87	5.99	5.82	4.47	4.14	7.25	NA
Mississippi	10.50	10.40	8.99	5.49	5.68	4.15	4.94	6.65	NA
Missouri	10.30	10.00	8.75	5.60	5.40	3.70	3.90	6.50	NA
Texas	10.80	10.90	9.32	6.04	5.82	4.61	4.16	7.20	NA
Type:									
Long grain	10.60	10.20	8.79	5.70	5.84	4.10	4.15	NA	NA
Medium & short grain	8.37	8.52	9.18	6.62	5.15	4.82	5.90	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ August 1 to July 31 marketing year. 2/ / Marketing year for Arkansas and Mississippi--August-July, California--October-September, Louisiana and Texas--July-June. 4/ State prices are from the July 2004 *Agricultural Price 2004 Summary.* Prices by class are from the January 2004, *Agricultural Prices*. 5/ Season-average farm price is from the November 12, 2004, WASDE. 6/ Preliminary.

Source: *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Appendix table 20--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 4/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						$/cwt, bagged							
						Southwest Louisiana							
Long grain 2/:													
1977/78	15.95	16.20	17.75	22.10	24.15	24.00	24.00	23.75	23.50	22.00	21.50	20.40	21.28
1978/79	18.75	15.75	16.15	16.25	16.40	16.30	16.75	18.60	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	18.41
1979/80	21.50	21.50	22.05	22.50	21.00	20.60	22.50	24.30	24.00	23.25	21.80	20.90	22.16
1980/81	20.75	22.00	23.40	25.00	26.75	27.00	27.25	27.70	28.25	28.00	27.90	27.50	25.96
1981/82	26.40	24.30	23.25	21.90	20.75	19.80	18.60	18.00	17.55	17.60	17.20	17.00	20.20
1982/83	17.50	17.40	17.50	17.55	18.40	18.35	17.50	17.50	18.50	18.50	18.60	18.75	18.00
1983/84	19.40	19.75	19.35	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.38
1984/85	18.25	18.25	17.60	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.75	17.99
1985/86	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	15.50	12.69	12.75	12.25	16.10
1986/87	10.63	10.25	10.25	9.94	10.13	10.13	9.88	9.93	10.38	10.44	10.50	10.50	10.24
1987/88	10.76	12.69	17.94	19.90	19.50	20.38	24.45	24.50	24.00	20.25	18.69	17.88	19.24
1988/89	16.80	16.06	14.50	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.19	13.81	13.69	15.32	15.50	16.45	14.90
1989/90	16.38	15.94	15.56	14.97	14.63	15.33	15.63	15.38	15.73	15.84	15.63	15.30	15.52
1990/91	14.69	13.94	13.75	13.94	14.00	14.15	15.44	15.75	16.25	16.50	17.25	16.95	15.22
1991/92	16.38	16.48	16.56	17.13	17.31	17.31	17.28	16.56	16.44	15.69	15.10	15.19	16.45
1992/93	14.95	14.75	14.69	14.45	14.17	13.38	13.00	12.60	12.13	11.88	11.75	11.75	13.29
1993/94	12.05	12.59	15.71	23.75	26.25	26.25	24.88	23.44	22.75	21.00	17.50	16.13	20.19
1994/95	14.30	14.63	14.15	14.00	13.25	13.35	13.75	13.88	13.88	15.03	17.03	17.28	14.54
1995/96	17.25	17.81	20.25	19.88	19.00	18.55	18.44	18.19	18.60	19.50	19.50	19.70	18.89
1996/97	20.75	20.70	20.13	19.75	19.75	19.88	20.44	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.70	20.50	20.34
1997/98	20.06	19.40	18.94	19.25	19.15	19.00	19.00	18.55	18.38	18.31	18.50	18.50	18.92
1998/99	18.35	17.50	17.50	17.63	17.63	17.50	17.06	16.53	16.13	15.56	15.13	14.91	16.78
1999/00	14.68	14.38	14.00	13.85	13.58	13.00	12.69	12.63	12.31	11.88	11.47	11.43	12.99
2000/01	11.69	11.91	12.38	12.66	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.72	12.60	12.47	12.38	12.38	12.45
2001/02	12.19	10.97	10.59	10.41	10.25	9.97	9.88	9.81	9.25	9.13	9.13	9.13	10.06
2002/03	9.13	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.38	11.19	11.63	11.95	12.13	10.07
2003/04	13.44	14.00	14.88	15.25	15.85	16.13	16.13	16.40	17.03	17.59	18.90	19.00	16.22
2004/05	17.65	15.69	15.25	15.13	15.00								15.74
						Houston, Texas							
Long grain 2/:													
1977/78	16.05	16.50	18.30	22.60	24.15	25.00	25.00	24.10	23.25	22.10	21.75	21.50	21.69
1978/79	19.00	16.50	16.60	16.20	16.35	16.30	16.60	18.20	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	18.31
1979/80	21.10	21.25	22.30	22.10	21.10	20.10	22.75	24.80	24.10	23.00	21.00	21.00	22.05
1980/81	21.00	21.70	23.10	24.75	26.55	26.55	25.75	27.10	27.75	28.00	27.40	27.00	25.55
1981/82	25.00	24.85	23.50	22.60	22.00	21.75	20.20	19.20	19.00	19.00	18.75	17.75	21.13
1982/83	18.25	18.75	18.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.10	19.40	18.71
1983/84	19.50	19.67	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.20	20.25	20.25	20.10	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.87
1984/85	19.38	18.69	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.80
1985/86	18.63	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	17.75	17.50	17.30	17.25	13.75	13.60	13.00	16.81
1986/87	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.13	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.59
1987/88	10.50	11.90	19.60	21.00	21.00	21.00	23.92	24.06	24.00	21.20	20.50	20.50	19.93
1988/89	18.20	16.00	15.25	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.13	15.50	16.50	15.55
1989/90	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.00	15.67	15.50	15.69	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.13
1990/91	15.81	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.00	15.57
1991/92	17.00	17.00	16.63	17.00	17.67	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.25	16.70	16.50	17.15
1992/93	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.10	15.75	15.25	14.92	15.00	15.00	14.31	13.60	13.50	15.24
1993/94	13.50	13.50	16.13	23.45	25.50	25.50	25.50	24.88	23.25	21.40	19.25	17.25	20.76
1994/95	15.80	15.50	13.90	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	14.33	16.38	17.90	14.69
1995/96	17.75	18.13	20.25	20.50	19.50	19.10	18.56	18.25	18.70	19.69	19.75	19.75	19.16
1996/97	20.94	20.75	20.44	19.94	19.75	20.06	21.19	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.38	20.95
1997/98	21.00	20.55	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.05	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.61
1998/99	18.85	18.63	18.25	18.50	18.50	18.44	18.22	18.08	17.75	17.31	17.05	17.00	18.05
1999/00	16.48	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.75	15.55	15.25	15.00	14.84	14.48	14.38	14.43	15.33
2000/01	14.50	14.56	14.95	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.92
2001/02	14.81	14.25	14.00	13.63	12.75	12.75	12.25	11.79	12.32	12.30	11.74	11.93	12.88
2002/03	11.93	12.33	11.17	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.80	12.18	12.96	13.15	13.59	11.76
2003/04	14.96	15.51	16.07	16.45	17.03	18.07	18.01	18.05	18.20	19.34	19.75	19.75	17.60
2004/05	19.75	18.81	17.88	17.75	17.75								

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 20--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 4/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						$/cwt, bagged							
						Arkansas							
Long grain 2/:													
1977/78	16.15	15.95	19.00	23.10	25.00	25.00	25.00	23.50	23.50	23.15	21.60	20.55	21.79
1978/79	19.55	17.10	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.70	16.90	18.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	18.83
1979/80	21.50	23.50	24.00	23.00	21.35	20.10	22.40	24.00	23.75	22.25	21.50	20.50	22.32
1980/81	20.60	22.00	23.40	24.90	26.10	26.10	25.75	26.70	27.50	28.00	27.90	27.50	25.54
1981/82	26.40	24.30	23.05	22.30	20.85	19.60	19.00	18.20	17.55	17.40	17.20	16.60	20.20
1982/83	17.10	17.00	17.00	17.55	18.40	18.35	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.40	18.50	18.50	17.82
1983/84	18.50	18.50	18.85	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.65
1984/85	18.38	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.13	18.00	18.00	17.94	17.75	17.81	17.94	17.75	18.04
1985/86	17.75	17.50	17.38	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	15.50	13.25	13.10	12.50	16.10
1986/87	12.00	11.55	11.75	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.59	11.50	11.75	11.75	11.77
1987/88	11.95	13.56	18.81	20.50	20.17	20.88	24.00	24.06	24.00	22.50	20.81	19.00	20.02
1988/89	18.30	16.88	15.13	15.25	15.08	14.80	14.75	14.75	14.88	15.57	15.80	17.04	15.69
1989/90	17.19	16.63	15.94	15.69	15.75	15.90	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.09
1990/91	15.38	14.75	14.50	14.63	14.75	14.75	15.75	15.75	15.88	16.81	17.25	17.25	15.62
1991/92	16.83	16.55	16.50	17.38	17.29	17.25	17.25	17.00	16.91	16.22	15.70	15.50	16.70
1992/93	15.65	15.41	15.38	15.38	14.92	13.81	13.58	13.50	13.50	12.94	12.75	12.75	14.13
1993/94	13.00	13.25	16.13	23.85	25.00	25.00	24.50	23.63	22.69	20.20	18.00	15.63	20.07
1994/95	14.30	14.25	14.05	13.63	13.50	13.50	13.63	13.50	13.69	14.70	17.00	17.40	14.43
1995/96	17.50	18.13	20.25	19.75	19.50	18.85	18.38	18.13	18.70	19.75	19.75	19.90	19.05
1996/97	21.00	21.00	16.60	19.94	19.75	20.31	21.25	21.50	21.50	21.31	21.20	20.63	20.50
1997/98	20.19	19.60	19.13	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.13	18.53	18.50	18.50	18.70	18.75	19.06
1998/99	18.60	17.75	17.75	17.88	17.88	17.81	17.31	16.48	16.22	15.66	15.15	15.13	16.97
1999/00	14.70	14.38	14.22	13.88	13.50	13.25	12.88	12.33	11.94	11.70	11.13	11.30	12.93
2000/01	11.75	12.22	12.85	12.69	13.13	13.45	13.00	12.88	12.45	11.81	11.88	12.00	12.51
2001/02	11.88	11.16	10.59	10.41	10.25	10.00	9.50	9.31	8.75	8.75	8.56	8.75	9.83
2002/03	8.75	8.84	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.34	10.00	10.03	11.06	12.25	12.75	12.88	10.21
2003/04	13.19	14.20	14.50	15.34	16.60	16.50	16.50	16.88	17.50	18.50	19.00	19.13	16.49
2004/05	18.55	16.75	15.88	15.41	14.75								
						Southwest Louisiana							
Medium grain 2/:													
1977/78	14.60	14.95	16.30	20.75	21.85	21.50	21.50	21.00	20.50	19.00	18.75	18.50	19.10
1978/79	16.90	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.65	14.15	14.00	14.85	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.50	15.42
1979/80	19.40	20.00	20.40	20.50	19.60	20.00	22.60	23.80	24.00	23.60	21.80	20.90	21.38
1980/81	20.50	20.80	21.60	24.40	26.40	27.00	27.10	27.50	27.55	28.00	28.00	27.75	25.55
1981/82	26.40	24.20	22.90	21.15	20.00	18.75	17.75	16.10	15.95	16.40	16.20	16.00	19.32
1982/83	16.50	16.50	16.45	16.65	17.75	17.30	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.10	17.50	17.50	16.90
1983/84	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50
1984/85	16.00	16.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	16.00	16.20	16.31	16.50	16.25	15.90
1985/86	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.75	15.50	14.56	11.94	12.00	10.67	14.70
1986/87	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	11.25	11.13	11.21	11.18	10.44
1987/88	11.07	12.44	16.75	17.35	16.50	17.75	19.65	20.13	20.04	17.80	17.38	16.69	16.96
1988/89	16.40	16.19	14.50	14.50	14.00	13.90	13.75	13.50	13.44	14.46	14.63	15.67	14.58
1989/90	15.56	15.19	14.80	14.28	14.04	14.78	15.13	15.13	15.55	15.72	15.63	15.30	15.09
1990/91	14.75	13.88	13.56	13.50	13.50	13.65	14.94	15.06	15.88	16.25	16.50	16.35	14.82
1991/92	15.83	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.88	15.50	15.50	15.13	14.50	14.50	15.57
1992/93	14.40	14.00	14.50	14.05	13.83	13.38	13.00	12.75	12.38	11.94	12.00	12.00	13.19
1993/94	12.25	12.44	15.63	21.95	24.00	24.00	23.75	23.88	24.00	23.70	22.00	20.00	20.63
1994/95	18.30	15.88	15.00	15.00	14.00	13.80	14.16	14.38	14.38	14.70	14.75	14.55	14.91
1995/96	15.44	17.50	20.25	20.13	20.00	20.00	19.88	19.25	19.13	19.38	19.38	19.40	19.14
1996/97	19.50	19.50	19.25	19.25	19.00	18.81	19.19	19.25	19.25	19.25	18.40	19.00	19.14
1997/98	18.25	18.35	18.63	19.00	36.70	19.00	19.00	18.20	18.00	18.13	18.50	18.50	20.02
1998/99	18.35	18.75	19.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.59
1999/00	18.60	17.50	14.88	14.70	14.67	14.35	14.00	13.83	13.75	13.40	12.50	12.63	14.57
2000/01	13.00	12.34	12.48	12.41	12.38	12.38	12.25	12.00	11.83	11.53	11.25	11.25	12.09
2001/02	11.06	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.08	11.50	11.50	11.44	11.03	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.29
2002/03	11.13	11.50	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.63	13.50	14.05	14.25	14.44	14.50	14.88	13.13
2003/04	16.75	17.70	19.00	19.75	21.08	21.38	22.25	22.47	22.50	23.25	21.60	21.50	20.77
2004/05	18.60	15.69	15.25	15.13	15.13								15.96

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 20--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 4/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						$/cwt, bagged							
						Arkansas							
Medium grain 2/:													
1977/78	15.30	15.20	17.75	21.95	23.50	23.50	23.30	22.50	22.25	21.70	20.40	19.50	20.57
1978/79	18.95	16.90	16.00	16.00	15.65	15.20	15.40	16.25	17.00	17.00	16.50	18.70	16.63
1979/80	19.50	22.25	22.50	22.40	21.50	21.40	22.60	24.00	23.90	22.25	21.55	20.50	22.03
1980/81	20.60	21.30	22.50	24.00	25.75	26.10	25.75	26.70	27.40	28.00	28.00	27.50	25.30
1981/82	26.40	24.10	22.95	21.30	19.85	18.60	17.90	17.05	16.50	16.40	15.90	15.60	19.38
1982/83	16.10	16.50	16.10	16.65	17.75	17.10	16.50	16.50	16.60	17.10	17.50	17.50	16.83
1983/84	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.15	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.35
1984/85	16.88	16.69	16.35	16.22	16.13	15.75	16.25	16.44	16.30	16.25	16.25	16.13	16.30
1985/86	16.00	16.00	16.25	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.27	14.81	12.38	12.50	12.50	15.23
1986/87	12.33	11.60	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.63	12.63	12.63	12.34	12.25	12.25	12.22
1987/88	12.25	12.88	16.69	18.00	17.83	18.44	20.50	20.50	20.50	19.00	18.88	18.00	17.79
1988/89	17.30	16.25	14.75	15.00	15.00	14.70	14.75	14.75	14.81	15.25	15.44	16.92	15.41
1989/90	17.19	16.63	15.94	15.44	15.25	15.40	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.74
1990/91	15.13	14.75	14.50	14.50	14.75	14.75	15.75	15.75	15.83	16.63	17.00	17.00	15.53
1991/92	16.58	16.10	16.09	16.69	16.63	16.63	16.63	16.34	16.38	15.81	15.35	15.25	16.21
1992/93	15.50	15.41	15.38	15.38	14.92	13.81	13.58	13.70	13.75	13.38	21.67	13.25	14.98
1993/94	13.25	13.50	16.06	23.90	25.00	25.00	24.88	24.63	24.19	23.70	21.50	18.00	21.13
1994/95	15.90	15.44	14.98	14.13	14.00	13.80	13.78	13.75	13.94	14.25	14.69	14.95	14.47
1995/96	15.63	16.94	19.69	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.38	18.75	19.13	20.13	20.13	20.15	19.03
1996/97	20.13	19.95	18.75	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.75	19.50	19.38	19.06	19.00	18.25	19.02
1997/98	18.00	18.20	18.56	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	17.70	17.50	17.56	18.05	18.13	18.14
1998/99	18.13	18.69	19.00	19.00	19.38	19.50	19.38	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.25	19.13	19.04
1999/00	18.70	17.50	15.50	15.25	14.75	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.38	13.75	13.38	13.43	15.01
2000/01	13.50	13.06	12.50	12.56	12.33	11.88	11.56	11.50	11.38	10.06	10.13	10.50	11.75
2001/02	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.38	10.00	10.57
2002/03	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	12.00	12.00	12.40	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.91
2003/04	15.00	18.00	18.00	18.75	19.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.40
2004/05	16.40	14.88	14.50	14.19	14.00								14.79
						California							
Medium grain 3/:													
1977/78	17.40	17.40	18.10	20.55	23.00	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	23.60	21.80
1978/79	21.50	20.55	20.10	19.75	19.75	19.75	18.25	18.40	19.50	20.75	21.00	21.00	20.03
1979/80	22.50	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	25.10	24.70	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.28
1980/81	23.00	23.20	24.75	25.00	26.75	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	27.73
1981/82	30.00	27.60	24.50	22.80	21.40	20.50	19.10	18.45	16.90	16.90	16.70	16.40	20.94
1982/83	16.25	16.10	15.55	15.50	15.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.90	15.95	15.75	15.92
1983/84	15.65	15.50	15.70	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.38	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.44
1984/85	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
1985/86	15.25	15.60	16.00	15.94	15.94	16.00	15.81	15.75	15.75	15.50	15.25	15.25	15.67
1986/87	15.00	14.50	13.75	12.63	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.99
1987/88	12.50	13.30	16.13	16.83	17.00	16.90	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.97	16.84
1988/89	17.85	17.75	16.95	15.75	15.75	15.50	15.50	16.38	16.25	17.00	17.25	18.08	16.67
1989/90	18.44	18.25	17.60	16.56	16.00	15.75	15.75	15.69	15.45	14.81	14.94	15.25	16.21
1990/91	14.81	14.88	14.35	15.25	15.25	15.42	16.25	16.25	16.25	18.13	18.25	17.92	16.08
1991/92	17.63	17.50	17.00	17.81	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.35	18.50	17.97
1992/93	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.10	17.50	17.50	17.30	17.00	17.93
1993/94	16.80	16.22	16.25	19.00	22.50	22.50	22.75	23.63	26.75	27.50	26.75	24.25	22.07
1994/95	21.10	19.44	18.50	18.31	18.13	17.03	16.75	16.63	16.63	16.63	16.63	16.63	17.03
1995/96	17.06	18.13	20.40	21.00	23.00	23.25	22.44	22.13	21.90	21.50	21.50	20.75	21.09
1996/97	20.75	20.50	20.13	20.00	20.00	19.88	19.25	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.63
1997/98	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.81	18.75	18.25	18.00	18.00	18.70	19.00	18.71
1998/99	19.80	20.69	21.88	21.20	21.75	21.69	21.50	21.60	26.25	22.25	24.33	25.25	22.35
1999/00	25.10	24.50	22.38	20.60	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.55	21.53
2000/01	20.25	20.00	17.90	16.25	15.79	15.43	14.81	13.25	12.85	12.50	12.50	12.50	15.34
2001/02	12.13	11.50	14.25	14.25	14.17	14.06	14.00	14.00	13.25	12.75	12.75	12.70	14.06
2002/03	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.75	13.00	13.69	14.13	14.13	14.13	16.40	18.94	14.01
2003/04	20.56	22.10	24.13	24.25	24.83	26.06	25.75	25.75	27.25	26.88	26.35	25.75	24.97
2004/05	25.56	23.13	22.56	22.25	21.50								23.00

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 20--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 4/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						$/cwt, bagged							
						California							
Short grain 3/:													
1977/78	16.25	16.25	16.65	19.20	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	20.36
1978/79	20.25	19.00	18.20	17.40	17.50	17.50	16.75	16.80	18.20	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.22
1979/80	20.50	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	21.96
1980/81	23.00	23.20	24.75	25.00	26.75	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	27.73
1981/82	30.00	28.25	25.75	23.90	22.00	22.00	20.25	19.50	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.10	22.04
1982/83	17.20	16.70	15.55	15.50	15.50	16.90	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.11
1983/84	15.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.38	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.45
1984/85	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25
1985/86	15.25	15.60	16.00	15.94	15.94	16.00	15.81	15.75	15.75	15.50	15.25	15.25	15.67
1986/87	15.00	14.50	13.75	12.56	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.98
1987/88	12.50	13.30	16.13	16.83	17.00	16.90	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.00	18.00	18.00	16.85
1988/89	17.85	17.75	16.95	15.75	15.75	15.50	15.50	16.25	16.25	17.00	17.25	18.08	16.66
1989/90	18.19	18.25	17.60	16.56	16.00	15.60	15.75	15.69	15.45	14.81	14.94	15.25	16.17
1990/91	14.81	14.88	14.35	15.25	15.25	15.42	16.25	16.25	16.25	18.13	18.25	17.92	16.08
1991/92	17.63	17.40	17.00	17.81	18.00	18.00	18.06	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.00	17.91
1992/93	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.10	17.50	17.50	17.30	17.00	17.93
1993/94	16.80	16.22	16.25	19.00	22.50	22.50	22.75	23.63	26.75	27.50	26.75	24.25	22.07
1994/95	21.10	19.44	18.50	18.31	18.13	18.13	18.22	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.13
1995/96	18.75	20.13	21.80	23.00	24.17	24.75	24.75	23.63	23.50	23.50	23.50	22.00	22.79
1996/97	22.00	22.00	21.81	21.69	21.50	21.50	21.00	20.75	21.00	20.88	20.75	20.75	21.30
1997/98	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.56	20.50	19.80	19.50	19.50	20.20	20.50	20.36
1998/99	21.30	22.19	23.50	22.90	23.25	23.19	23.00	23.10	23.63	23.69	25.70	26.50	23.49
1999/00	26.50	26.00	23.63	21.60	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.55	22.63
2000/01	21.25	21.25	18.90	17.25	16.79	16.43	15.81	13.44	12.85	12.50	12.50	12.50	15.96
2001/02	12.13	11.81	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.06	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.73
2002/03	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.19	16.38	16.38	16.38	18.48	20.09	15.57
2003/04	20.88	21.75	23.75	23.94	24.79	26.69	27.50	27.50	27.50	26.56	26.25	26.06	25.26
2004/05	25.50	24.00	23.56	23.19	22.25								23.70

1/ Monthly average of the midpoint for reported weekly low and high quotes. 2/ U.S. No. 2--broken, not to exceed 4 percent.
3/ U.S. No. 1--broken, not to exceed 4 percent. 4/ Preliminary.

Source: *Rice Market News*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Appendix table 21--Rice byproducts: Monthly average price, Southwest Louisiana 1/

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 2/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
							$/cwt, bagged 3/						
Second heads f.o.b. mills:													
1979/80	8.25	8.45	9.00	9.50	9.50	10.10	11.00	11.90	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.25	10.60
1980/81	11.05	10.70	11.00	11.15	12.45	12.90	12.75	13.55	13.40	14.45	14.55	14.10	12.65
1981/82	13.00	11.90	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.60	10.00	8.60	9.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.55
1982/83	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
1983/84	9.75	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.81	10.20	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.20
1984/85	8.50	8.75	8.80	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.19	9.25	10.00	10.25	10.25	9.00
1985/86	10.25	10.25	10.17	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	10.25	8.81	7.75	7.75	7.75	9.45
1986/87	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.63	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.63	7.63	5.83	5.63	7.40
1987/88	5.73	6.05	7.00	7.54	7.50	7.63	7.65	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.88	8.25	7.40
1988/89	8.15	8.13	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.06	9.73	10.01	10.70	10.63	10.40	9.15
1989/90	9.94	9.63	9.01	8.09	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.65
1990/91	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.88	7.50	8.40	8.63	9.00	9.15	7.98
1991/92	8.75	8.50	9.19	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.13	8.75	8.78	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.03
1992/93	9.00	9.00	8.91	8.88	8.75	8.38	7.38	7.75	7.63	7.43	7.35	7.35	8.15
1993/94	7.35	7.35	7.71	8.05	8.25	8.25	8.13	8.19	9.00	8.70	9.00	9.00	8.25
1994/95	9.30	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.55	9.88	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.65	9.86
1995/96	11.00	11.13	11.80	12.00	12.17	13.10	13.44	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.13	13.65	12.55
1996/97	13.75	13.75	14.25	14.33	14.50	15.19	15.25	15.25	15.00	14.75	14.55	14.50	14.59
1997/98	13.94	13.75	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.13	14.25	14.25	14.25	13.51
1998/99	14.25	14.25	14.25	13.50	13.38	13.31	13.13	13.00	12.50	12.06	10.40	10.00	12.84
1999/00	10.00	9.63	8.75	8.75	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.38	7.55	7.50	7.70	8.52
2000/01	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.63	7.50	6.90	6.50	6.72	7.23	7.31	7.50	7.50	7.40
2001/02	7.50	6.41	6.91	7.44	7.00	7.13	7.25	7.13	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.05	7.13
2002/03	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
2003/04	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.63	11.50	12.50	12.88	12.82	13.75	14.25	14.25	14.25	11.24
2004/05	13.55	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00								
							$/ton 4/						
Rice bran, f.o.b. mills:													
1979/80	58.00	61.50	79.80	85.90	88.85	94.15	60.75	51.60	52.00	62.75	65.50	66.75	68.95
1980/81	76.90	84.70	86.40	95.50	N.Q.	101.90	73.60	59.10	57.50	60.00	71.60	69.15	76.05
1981/82	51.50	49.60	52.75	59.90	73.65	82.50	64.35	50.40	55.50	57.50	61.10	NQ	59.90
1982/83	52.80	53.00	54.00	77.65	85.00	77.50	52.15	47.25	59.65	70.30	61.25	NQ	62.80
1983/84	62.14	70.00	94.00	108.35	120.85	98.50	57.50	50.00	67.50	60.00	60.00	59.50	75.70
1984/85	69.17	49.50	45.13	53.75	68.75	85.00	67.50	53.25	40.50	45.67	45.00	47.50	55.90
1985/86	43.33	40.00	20.00	42.50	65.00	88.75	65.00	51.67	NQ	25.75	20.00	17.50	43.60
1986/87	16.25	23.80	26.50	34.00	53.13	50.00	35.63	28.38	23.50	20.63	18.80	17.00	29.00
1987/88	20.60	29.25	46.50	54.90	53.33	68.13	49.63	47.25	60.00	40.90	47.25	85.00	50.25
1988/89	64.00	58.13	63.50	63.75	70.67	71.40	52.25	64.13	54.63	45.71	47.00	49.17	58.70
1989/90	55.75	57.38	60.25	69.00	76.17	84.40	51.88	49.63	58.00	72.50	75.25	75.90	65.51
1990/91	72.00	52.38	51.50	51.88	55.67	66.70	51.75	48.63	56.30	46.75	50.25	57.50	55.11
1991/92	42.83	36.80	43.00	54.50	72.00	75.00	56.50	44.63	41.38	40.88	42.20	45.38	49.59
1992/93	42.80	38.25	41.13	60.70	75.50	79.25	52.83	51.50	49.38	31.50	40.00	43.88	50.56
1993/94	37.10	41.88	49.25	62.50	76.00	87.40	93.50	76.71	56.38	59.60	58.88	48.25	62.29
1994/95	52.30	49.13	46.30	49.38	52.00	53.50	41.38	34.13	31.63	31.20	34.88	45.70	43.46
1995/96	60.63	55.75	68.00	86.00	105.67	123.00	103.13	90.75	106.60	111.00	88.63	103.25	91.87
1996/97	95.75	93.00	85.13	82.25	94.00	101.63	80.13	57.70	57.25	64.00	78.50	67.50	79.74
1997/98	50.50	45.80	62.00	80.63	79.50	72.50	71.63	63.10	65.13	38.25	45.60	64.63	61.61
1998/99	53.20	32.50	32.63	32.60	48.00	60.25	45.50	30.40	39.63	37.00	28.40	26.25	38.86
1999/00	27.40	23.13	36.50	47.40	53.33	59.00	49.75	46.83	43.00	42.30	42.25	36.90	42.32
2000/01	25.38	25.88	36.00	38.75	46.50	65.50	61.25	47.50	43.50	45.63	50.00	56.50	45.20
2001/02	32.13	28.25	41.17	46.00	48.67	NQ	57.17	43.88	34.20	24.88	35.88	41.33	39.41
2002/03	33.13	41.13	61.88	65.88	67.50	74.38	69.63	53.10	34.13	40.00	50.00	56.00	53.89
2003/04	50.88	57.10	61.33	62.88	74.00	89.83	98.75	79.60	73.88	65.53	63.90	64.25	70.16
2004/05	63.40	66.00	65.13	71.00	73.50								67.81

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 21--Rice byproducts: Monthly average price, Southwest Louisiana 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 2/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
							$/ton 4/						
Rice millfeed, f.o.b. mills:													
1975/76	24.65	32.20	30.50	28.25	40.25	48.10	41.25	28.10	17.50	17.85	23.70	33.35	30.50
1976/77	23.90	22.10	22.50	30.90	38.35	25.25	25.25	19.10	14.50	11.25	11.00	9.50	21.15
1977/78	9.85	8.90	7.00	15.50	18.50	15.75	12.40	12.40	9.90	11.70	15.50	15.50	12.75
1978/79	13.25	6.40	8.10	19.50	24.15	24.10	23.00	18.15	8.50	N.Q.	N.Q.	17.15	16.25
1979/80	20.35	19.25	25.90	30.25	40.65	45.65	18.15	13.50	11.00	11.25	11.10	15.25	21.85
1980/81	29.50	37.40	35.00	36.90	48.40	54.00	15.00	11.00	14.95	17.00	27.00	31.40	29.80
1981/82	22.60	10.90	17.75	22.00	30.65	29.75	16.50	13.15	13.40	15.40	19.40	N.Q.	19.25
1982/83	16.00	16.75	15.25	26.15	35.00	45.00	13.50	15.25	19.35	23.60	22.10	23.00	22.60
1983/84	24.00	25.38	33.30	42.13	61.67	66.25	22.50	24.75	31.20	21.25	25.50	27.20	33.75
1984/85	23.50	18.75	18.63	19.50	23.75	31.75	31.50	22.00	17.00	16.88	15.00	14.50	21.05
1985/86	13.00	13.00	8.00	15.38	21.88	35.38	NQ	19.50	20.83	8.50	5.00	4.25	15.00
1986/87	5.13	10.00	10.00	11.25	15.00	13.75	8.00	6.13	4.50	3.50	3.60	4.25	7.95
1987/88	8.50	10.38	22.25	22.90	21.50	28.25	17.38	18.83	22.50	16.00	19.50	40.00	20.70
1988/89	21.50	17.88	18.60	15.75	24.00	23.60	20.00	19.00	19.33	15.50	16.00	16.00	18.95
1989/90	17.13	16.75	14.00	22.63	23.67	27.70	14.50	14.63	16.70	23.63	25.00	25.00	20.10
1990/91	28.63	19.00	19.13	19.50	21.50	24.90	17.00	18.50	17.80	13.75	14.25	16.30	19.20
1991/92	12.17	11.20	13.38	19.88	39.50	37.13	17.50	14.63	14.75	14.13	14.90	16.13	18.80
1992/93	14.15	13.63	14.50	18.00	30.33	37.13	23.83	18.70	17.00	8.88	8.80	8.75	17.80
1993/94	10.50	11.75	12.63	19.70	26.67	44.00	50.63	40.63	27.13	26.20	25.88	21.13	26.40
1994/95	19.60	18.25	17.50	17.75	19.17	20.20	16.38	13.00	13.25	12.40	12.25	13.50	16.10
1995/96	15.63	15.38	20.70	35.13	48.67	66.00	50.50	35.88	42.70	43.50	33.75	41.38	37.45
1996/97	43.50	44.00	43.00	41.13	42.70	45.88	41.00	28.30	20.25	25.63	29.80	22.50	35.64
1997/98	20.75	20.00	24.88	29.50	31.60	32.00	30.50	26.20	24.63	15.00	14.00	18.13	23.93
1998/99	17.60	14.63	10.75	10.50	13.31	20.13	18.25	12.00	16.88	11.63	9.00	8.13	13.57
1999/00	6.30	6.50	8.00	12.00	15.50	15.00	14.13	11.50	10.38	10.10	10.13	8.80	10.69
2000/01	7.00	7.75	9.90	10.50	13.17	25.75	31.50	23.50	21.25	18.83	20.00	21.50	17.55
2001/02	14.63	14.13	14.13	14.00	16.50	23.33	26.50	17.75	11.10	7.88	7.50	7.50	14.58
2002/03	9.00	12.88	18.63	20.00	22.50	25.63	24.38	20.40	10.25	NQ	NQ	NQ	18.18
2003/04	13.00	14.20	16.75	22.00	32.00	35.67	39.25	28.00	20.00	18.00	18.00	NQ	23.35
2004/05	18.00	20.50	21.00	24.50	27.00								22.20

NQ = Not quoted.

1/ Monthly average of the midpoint for reported weekly low and high quotes. 2/ December 2004 data are preliminary. 3/ U.S. No. 4 or better.

4/ Prices quoted as bulk.

Source: *Rice Market News*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Appendix table 22--Brewers' prices: Monthly average price for Arkansas brewers' rice

Year & State	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec. 1/	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
							$/cwt						
Arkansas 2/:													
1974/75	8.50	9.10	9.50	9.50	9.50	11.25	9.95	9.40	9.00	8.75	8.00	7.35	9.15
1975/76	7.10	7.40	7.50	6.60	6.20	6.25	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.85	5.75	6.32
1976/77	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.40	5.10	5.10	5.60	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.61
1977/78	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.50	6.90	8.00	9.55	9.10	9.00	9.00	8.70	7.40
1978/79	7.40	7.10	7.50	7.40	7.10	6.80	6.75	6.60	6.75	6.90	7.00	7.00	7.03
1979/80	7.05	7.30	7.90	8.25	8.50	9.00	9.40	9.65	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.84
1980/81	9.75	9.75	9.80	10.10	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.60	9.50	9.88
1981/82	9.30	9.00	8.55	8.25	8.25	8.20	7.60	7.40	7.30	7.00	7.00	6.80	7.89
1982/83	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1983/84	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.76	6.63	6.50	6.62	6.70	6.85	7.10	6.78
1984/85	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	NA	7.30	7.30	7.15	7.00	6.81	6.75	7.16
1985/86	6.75	6.70	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.12
1986/87	5.19	5.00	4.81	4.75	4.63	4.42	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.11	3.75	4.45
1987/88	4.00	4.25	6.19	6.28	6.10	6.10	6.97	7.25	7.25	6.93	7.46	8.38	6.43
1988/89	8.50	8.69	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.60	10.43	10.20	10.40	11.00	11.00	10.54	9.63
1989/90	9.64	9.00	8.50	7.88	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.43	6.80	6.60	6.60	6.60	7.69
1990/91	6.52	6.11	6.10	6.45	6.23	6.04	6.65	7.10	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.93
1991/92	8.00	8.40	8.70	9.00	9.00	8.88	8.50	8.66	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.51
1992/93	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.60	7.08	6.88	6.75	6.75	6.08	6.00	5.50	5.57	6.91
1993/94	6.50	5.54	6.10	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.95	6.78	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.34
1994/95	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.00	8.38	7.82	7.83	8.31	9.40	7.77
1995/96	10.00	9.94	9.55	10.00	10.83	12.40	12.50	12.25	12.50	12.50	12.38	12.50	11.45
1996/97	12.50	12.90	13.50	14.50	15.45	15.38	15.00	15.00	14.81	14.31	14.30	13.88	14.29
1997/98	13.44	13.19	11.75	10.75	11.19	11.25	11.81	13.00	13.75	14.17	14.20	14.25	12.73
1998/99	14.05	13.63	13.00	13.13	12.75	12.75	13.00	12.56	11.38	10.56	8.60	8.00	11.95
1999/00	6.63	6.58	6.69	7.00	7.08	7.75	8.06	7.42	6.75	6.10	6.00	5.95	6.83
2000/01	6.00	6.00	5.30	5.13	4.92	5.00	5.50	5.75	6.10	6.31	6.50	6.50	5.75
2001/02	7.13	6.09	6.56	6.63	6.63	6.73	6.88	6.84	6.88	6.85	6.85	6.63	6.73
2002/03	6.46	6.38	6.13	6.00	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.30	6.36	6.56	6.70	6.97	6.36
2003/04	7.06	7.05	7.05	8.34	9.42	12.50	12.50	12.78	13.75	14.13	15.75	14.44	11.23
2004/05	14.00	11.59	11.72	11.63	11.50								12.09

NA = Not available. 1/ December 2004 data are preliminary. 2/ *Rice Marketing News*, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Appendix table 23--Thailand milled rice prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/

Month	100 percent Grade B	5 percent parboiled	5 percent broken	15 percent broken	35 percent broken	A.1 Special 2/
			$/metric ton			
1985/86:						
August	193	179	NA	NA	NA	NA
September	197	181	NA	NA	NA	NA
October	213	180	NA	NA	NA	NA
November	202	176	NA	NA	NA	NA
December	202	175	NA	NA	NA	NA
January	191	158	NA	NA	NA	98
February	188	142	NA	NA	NA	97
March	186	139	NA	NA	NA	100
April	178	131	NA	NA	NA	97
May	177	135	NA	NA	NA	98
June	179	140	NA	NA	NA	101
July	185	153	181	167	NA	107
Average	191	157	NA	NA	NA	NA
1986/87:						
August	191	173	186	173	NA	122
September	179	161	173	161	NA	113
October	180	162	175	161	NA	113
November	180	157	174	159	136	105
December	172	153	167	154	132	100
January	178	153	173	162	137	107
February	193	168	187	176	153	120
March	204	179	198	189	167	131
April	204	183	199	189	167	133
May	202	189	198	187	166	136
June	198	189	196	186	167	142
July	196	187	191	180	164	148
Average	190	171	185	173	154	122
1987/88:						
August	208	207	204	193	181	168
September	255	257	250	240	223	195
October	272	268	267	257	228	210
November	260	247	254	242	224	189
December	261	236	256	242	216	168
January	297	279	292	276	253	207
February	311	295	306	294	262	214
March	299	285	294	282	256	213
April	294	282	288	276	256	220
May	262	252	257	247	235	211
June	273	262	269	259	248	226
July	279	268	274	265	252	232
Average	273	261	267	256	236	204
1988/89:						
August	274	264	269	260	NA	217
September	279	268	273	261	246	221
October	279	266	273	263	249	226
November	278	265	272	263	248	227
December	265	259	260	251	237	223
January	268	259	264	255	243	231
February	276	265	271	262	251	235
March	282	264	277	267	253	233
April	298	273	293	283	266	239
May	316	294	311	299	281	246
June	337	309	331	314	NA	244
July	359	332	351	329	289	246
Average	292	276	287	275	256	232

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Thailand milled rice prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/--Continued

Month	100 percent Grade B	5 percent parboiled	5 percent broken	15 percent broken	35 percent broken	A.1 Special 2/
			$/metric ton			
1989/90:						
August	337	314	332	309	288	221
September	328	290	321	302	257	205
October	314	275	304	279	234	183
November	279	248	270	240	207	166
December	279	253	272	252	219	174
January	284	258	276	256	218	170
February	307	266	300	276	229	176
March	297	259	289	271	215	169
April	284	255	276	253	210	164
May	268	231	260	239	196	151
June	264	226	255	234	184	140
July	265	229	256	235	183	142
Average	292	259	284	262	220	172
1990/91:						
August	268	243	260	236	192	149
September	269	251	259	237	192	150
October	290	265	281	256	210	163
November	280	255	272	248	202	153
December	272	243	264	239	194	147
January	311	277	303	273	222	165
February	337	303	327	297	243	187
March	321	285	311	281	232	175
April	295	272	286	263	221	176
May	298	274	288	262	219	173
June	303	281	293	263	214	163
July	313	287	303	275	225	174
Average	296	270	287	261	214	165
1991/92:						
August	309	286	298	273	228	184
September	300	277	290	271	225	193
October	284	265	277	253	223	191
November	283	262	274	253	218	185
December	276	258	268	250	218	184
January	286	266	277	258	226	188
February	287	267	278	259	224	189
March	286	263	277	258	225	186
April	287	262	279	262	226	186
May	282	251	272	253	217	178
June	278	243	268	249	216	171
July	289	251	279	260	224	173
Average	287	263	278	258	222	184
1992/93:						
August	279	249	270	250	221	182
September	266	244	255	238	212	176
October	260	247	250	233	204	172
November	262	245	253	235	206	172
December	265	240	256	238	207	162
January	270	238	262	240	208	166
February	267	234	254	233	203	172
March	243	229	230	211	189	161
April	216	211	206	191	175	153
May	194	188	185	172	158	145
June	199	190	189	177	162	147
July	209	205	201	186	171	149
Average	244	227	234	217	193	163

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Thailand milled rice prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/--Continued

Month	100 percent Grade B	5 percent parboiled	5 percent broken	15 percent broken	35 percent broken	A.1 Special 2/
			$/metric ton			
1993/94:						
August	218	214	210	196	179	156
September	216	213	206	192	177	158
October	272	222	257	237	207	162
November	337	264	323	288	242	167
December	334	272	318	282	234	155
January	376	272	354	305	241	151
February	390	266	363	313	238	155
March	330	248	274	240	207	155
April	331	238	269	242	205	157
May	259	235	235	213	190	160
June	232	228	216	200	186	165
July	237	251	226	211	197	178
Average	294	244	271	243	209	160
1994/95:						
August	259	271	250	237	222	200
September	267	265	260	246	233	210
October	272	262	262	249	238	216
November	272	263	264	249	236	215
December	270	259	262	250	237	222
January	282	264	275	265	252	232
February	289	266	282	270	255	226
March	292	269	285	272	253	226
April	290	269	282	271	254	226
May	299	274	291	279	262	239
June	333	305	326	314	297	276
July	353	341	347	335	321	297
Average	290	276	282	270	255	232
1995/96:						
August	346	343	340	327	310	288
September	368	354	360	346	322	285
October	393	373	386	372	340	293
November	354	342	346	334	315	296
December	347	337	340	326	307	278
January	372	355	364	350	321	271
February	377	357	367	348	307	256
March	373	350	360	344	301	260
April	342	316	328	310	272	245
May	347	318	331	312	272	244
June	360	339	342	322	275	240
July	370	347	358	335	281	229
Average	362	344	352	335	302	265
1996/97:						
August	346	330	336	314	265	213
September	341	331	332	311	264	216
October	324	330	313	293	250	208
November	325	327	315	293	248	206
December	330	325	320	298	253	205
January	367	334	356	332	277	218
February	359	321	347	320	270	226
March	341	315	328	302	261	231
April	319	301	306	285	252	220
May	335	315	324	300	257	215
June	335	324	323	299	256	221
July	332	327	321	296	256	215
Average	338	323	327	303	259	216

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Thailand milled rice prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/--Continued

Month	100 percent Grade B	5 percent parboiled	5 percent broken	15 percent broken	35 percent broken	A.1 Special 2/
			$/metric ton			
1997/98:						
August	296	314	285	265	237	209
September	280	304	271	254	231	203
October	275	280	266	249	224	192
November	261	261	252	237	213	181
December	274	269	267	255	228	193
January	299	279	294	278	236	186
February	307	284	297	279	235	187
March	305	284	296	278	235	193
April	326	296	316	296	249	199
May	328	299	318	299	248	197
June	338	315	330	311	256	209
July	337	315	324	304	255	211
Average	302	291	293	275	237	197
1998/99:						
August	334	318	323	305	264	229
September	332	317	322	304	269	241
October	306	298	298	282	264	252
November	278	275	271	260	248	234
December	282	281	275	261	245	232
January	308	303	300	283	252	234
February	287	279	280	263	234	212
March	263	254	256	239	213	197
April	242	240	236	221	199	184
May	252	249	244	229	202	184
June	262	251	254	240	217	200
July	259	248	253	241	220	209
Average	284	276	276	261	236	217
1999/00:						
August	253	249	246	237	216	204
September	235	256	229	217	198	186
October	223	257	217	205	186	170
November	236	268	229	216	194	172
December	240	252	234	221	192	155
January	248	248	241	228	194	158
February	252	248	242	225	191	158
March	235	238	225	209	180	152
April	225	229	214	200	173	148
May	211	219	199	186	164	144
June	210	218	196	183	161	140
July	199	216	190	178	161	142
Average	230	242	222	209	184	161
2000/01:						
August	193	208	187	175	160	144
September	185	189	179	169	158	143
October	192	199	187	175	156	136
November	191	189	185	173	153	128
December	190	188	184	173	153	129
January	190	188	184	174	153	135
February	190	184	185	174	152	134
March	182	174	175	165	142	126
April	170	164	163	154	135	121
May	172	171	164	154	138	123
June	177	180	168	158	144	130
July	177	198	169	160	148	137
Average	184	186	177	167	149	132

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Thailand milled rice prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/--Continued

Month	100 percent Grade B	5 percent parboiled	5 percent broken	15 percent broken	35 percent broken	A.1 Special 2/
			$/metric ton			
2001/02:						
August	174	202	168	160	149	141
September	178	214	173	167	157	148
October	174	213	171	165	155	146
November	179	198	175	168	157	134
December	184	197	179	173	160	134
January	197	193	192	184	170	143
February	201	195	195	187	168	144
March	198	190	189	182	166	146
April	196	188	191	183	167	149
May	207	192	201	192	172	148
June	208	195	201	192	177	148
July	205	194	200	190	175	152
Average	192	198	186	178	164	144
2002/03						
August	197	195	191	183	171	149
September	192	192	186	179	169	149
October	192	195	186	179	171	157
November	193	196	187	180	173	158
December	191	190	187	180	171	154
January	206	196	201	193	182	152
February	204	196	199	191	179	150
March	201	193	197	188	177	146
April	200	190	195	186	175	141
May	204	193	198	189	177	143
June	208	200	203	194	183	151
July	205	202	199	189	178	150
Average	199	195	194	186	175	150
2003/04						
August	200	199	195	185	175	150
September	202	203	197	187	177	155
October	201	204	196	187	178	157
November	198	201	193	185	176	158
December	203	198	197	189	181	162
January	220	209	213	204	195	171
February	220	214	213	205	197	182
March	244	241	238	231	222	207
April	247	252	241	234	226	215
May	239	252	233	226	220	213
June	234	244	229	222	217	212
July	236	240	231	225	219	210
Average 3	220	221	215	207	199	183
2004/05						
August	244	253	239	233	225	212
September	240	251	235	229	222	206
October	249	254	244	237	227	201
November	264	264	259	252	241	212
Average 3/	249	256	244	238	229	208

NA=Not available. 1/ Simple average of weekly price quotes. Includes cost of bags. 2/ 100-percent brokens. 3/ Preliminary.

Source: Weekly price reports, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.

Appendix table 24--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/

Country/month	5 percent brokens	10 percent brokens	15 percent brokens	20 percent brokens	25 percent brokens	35 percent brokens	5 percent parboiled
				$/metric ton			
Vietnam:							
1997/98:							
August	253	241	231	NQ	223	NQ	NQ
September	253	245	233	NQ	225	NQ	NQ
October	237	233	224	NQ	211	203	NQ
November	241	236	231	NQ	218	211	NQ
December	270	260	255	NQ	243	235	NQ
January	262	256	248	NQ	236	231	NQ
February	255	250	245	NQ	233	225	NQ
March	280	271	262	NQ	249	242	NQ
April	295	290	280	NQ	270	260	NQ
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
June	304	299	294	NQ	259	254	NQ
July	305	298	291	NQ	258	250	NQ
Average 2/	269	262	254	NQ	239	235	NQ
1998/99:							
August	315	305	295	NQ	270	NQ	NQ
September	311	301	291	NQ	279	NQ	NQ
October	295	288	281	NQ	271	NQ	NQ
November	278	273	265	NQ	126	NQ	NQ
December	258	253	245	NQ	238	NQ	NQ
January	245	240	230	NQ	220	NQ	NQ
February	239	233	228	NQ	215	NQ	NQ
March	228	223	217	NQ	204	NQ	NQ
April	221	216	211	NQ	196	NQ	NQ
May	229	224	219	NQ	204	NQ	NQ
June	238	231	226	NQ	215	NQ	NQ
July	230	225	220	NQ	214	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	257	251	244	NQ	221	NQ	NQ
1999/00:							
August	230	225	220	NQ	215	NQ	NQ
September	218	211	206	NQ	198	NQ	NQ
October	201	196	191	NQ	186	NQ	NQ
November	217	212	207	NQ	195	NQ	NQ
December	227	222	213	NQ	198	NQ	NQ
January	229	224	219	NQ	199	NQ	NQ
February	210	205	200	NQ	188	NQ	NQ
March	194	189	183	NQ	173	NQ	NQ
April	175	170	164	NQ	159	NQ	NQ
May	173	167	159	NQ	149	NQ	NQ
June	175	170	162	NQ	148	NQ	NQ
July	183	178	173	NQ	155	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	203	197	191	NQ	180	NQ	NQ
2000/01:							
August	183	178	173	NQ	158	NQ	NQ
September	176	171	165	NQ	152	NQ	NQ
October	179	174	168	NQ	158	NQ	NQ
November	176	171	164	NQ	154	NQ	NQ
December	170	165	160	NQ	149	NQ	NQ
January	168	164	160	NQ	149	NQ	NQ
February	163	160	155	NQ	144	NQ	NQ
March	151	147	141	NQ	134	NQ	NQ
April	148	145	140	NQ	131	NQ	NQ
May	151	147	142	NQ	134	NQ	NQ
June	154	150	145	NQ	136	NQ	NQ
July	159	156	151	NQ	142	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	165	160	155	NQ	145	NQ	NQ

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 24--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5 percent brokens	10 percent brokens	15 percent brokens	20 percent brokens	25 percent brokens	35 percent brokens	5 percent parboiled
				$/metric ton			
Vietnam:							
2001/02:							
August	176	170	165	NQ	154	NQ	NQ
September	173	167	163	NQ	153	NQ	NQ
October	176	172	168	NQ	159	NQ	NQ
November	191	186	181	NQ	170	NQ	NQ
December	192	188	182	NQ	170	NQ	NQ
January	192	188	182	NQ	170	NQ	NQ
February	185	180	175	NQ	166	NQ	NQ
March	172	169	165	NQ	158	NQ	NQ
April	185	180	176	NQ	166	NQ	NQ
May	188	185	180	NQ	170	NQ	NQ
June	196	190	185	NQ	175	NQ	NQ
July	189	185	174	NQ	167	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	185	180	175	NQ	165	NQ	NQ
2002/03:							
August	190	186	178	NQ	170	NQ	NQ
September	191	187	180	NQ	174	NQ	NQ
October	188	181	175	NQ	170	NQ	NQ
November	186	181	176	NQ	171	NQ	NQ
December	182	176	172	NQ	166	NQ	NQ
January	173	168	165	NQ	161	NQ	NQ
February	172	169	165	NQ	159	NQ	NQ
March	175	171	167	NQ	162	NQ	NQ
April	177	173	169	NQ	163	NQ	NQ
May	185	181	176	NQ	169	NQ	NQ
June	185	179	173	NQ	167	NQ	NQ
July	181	174	168	NQ	162	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	182	177	172	NQ	166	NQ	NQ
2003/04:							
August	182	176	169	NQ	162	NQ	NQ
September	186	182	177	NQ	168	NQ	NQ
October	191	187	183	NQ	173	NQ	NQ
November	197	192	189	NQ	180	NQ	NQ
December	200	195	190	NQ	185	NQ	NQ
January	197	193	188	NQ	183	NQ	NQ
February	199	196	192	NQ	186	NQ	NQ
March	230	223	218	NQ	213	NQ	NQ
April	241	235	230	NQ	223	NQ	NQ
May	236	232	228	NQ	223	NQ	NQ
June	232	229	225	NQ	222	NQ	NQ
July	227	225	221	NQ	217	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	210	205	201	NQ	195	NQ	NQ
2004/05:						NQ	NQ
August	230	228	225	NQ	220	NQ	NQ
September	224	221	217	NQ	212	NQ	NQ
October	219	217	214	NQ	209	NQ	NQ
November	230	229	225	NQ	219	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	226	224	220	NQ	215	NQ	NQ

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 24--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5 percent brokens	10 percent brokens	15 percent brokens	20 percent brokens	25 percent brokens	35 percent brokens	5 percent parboiled
				$/metric ton			
India:							
1997/98:							
August	300	283	271	NQ	255	NQ	315
September	300	280	270	NQ	255	NQ	315
October	290	274	248	NQ	233	NQ	308
November	280	270	250	NQ	235	NQ	290
December	278	268	250	NQ	238	NQ	290
January	273	263	250	NQ	238	NQ	285
February	270	260	250	NQ	235	NQ	280
March	277	272	257	NQ	242	NQ	280
April	280	275	260	NQ	245	NQ	268
May	280	275	260	NQ	245	NQ	280
June	283	274	260	NQ	249	NQ	280
July	288	278	265	NQ	254	NQ	283
Average 2/	286	276	263	NQ	252	NQ	282
1998/99:							
August	290	280	265	NQ	250	NQ	285
September	290	280	265	NQ	250	NQ	285
October	290	280	265	NQ	250	NQ	285
November	281	271	255	NQ	244	NQ	283
December	268	260	246	NQ	231	NQ	274
January	264	253	244	NQ	228	NQ	280
February	276	263	255	NQ	238	NQ	290
March	283	270	258	NQ	243	NQ	287
April	274	263	250	NQ	236	NQ	278
May	268	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	270
June	263	256	243	NQ	231	NQ	263
July	260	255	240	NQ	230	NQ	260
Average 2/	276	266	253	NQ	239	NQ	278
1999/00:							
August	261	255	240	NQ	230	NQ	260
September	265	255	240	NQ	230	NQ	260
October	265	255	240	NQ	230	NQ	265
November	269	259	248	NQ	238	NQ	270
December	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	270
January	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	270
February	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	270
March	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	270
April	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	270
May	268	258	248	NQ	238	NQ	252
June	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	250
July	270	260	250	NQ	240	NQ	250
Average 2/	268	259	247	NQ	237	NQ	263
2000/01:							
August	264	257	249	NQ	237	NQ	246
September	265	255	245	NQ	225	NQ	240
October	260	250	240	NQ	222	NQ	240
November	243	233	223	NQ	213	NQ	233
December	240	230	220	NQ	210	NQ	233
January	240	230	220	NQ	210	NQ	233
February	240	230	220	NQ	210	NQ	233
March	240	230	220	NQ	210	NQ	230
April	240	230	220	NQ	210	NQ	230
May	192	184	176	NQ	196	NQ	220
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	140	NQ	180
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	135	NQ	170
Average 2/	202	194	186	NQ	201	NQ	223

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 24--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5 percent brokens	10 percent brokens	15 percent brokens	20 percent brokens	25 percent brokens	35 percent brokens	5 percent parboiled
				$/metric ton			
India:							
2001/02:							
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	136	NQ	171
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	139	NQ	170
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	138	NQ	168
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	135	NQ	167
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	132	NQ	165
January	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	132	NQ	165
February	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	131	NQ	165
March	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	130	NQ	165
April	168	145	140	NQ	130	NQ	165
May	168	145	140	NQ	130	NQ	165
June	170	160	145	NQ	134	NQ	168
July	177	165	150	NQ	137	NQ	169
Average 2/	171	154	144	NQ	134	NQ	167
2002/03:							
August	180	170	153	NQ	138	NQ	178
September	180	170	153	NQ	138	NQ	178
October	180	170	153	NQ	138	NQ	178
November	179	170	153	NQ	142	NQ	179
December	175	170	153	NQ	144	NQ	180
January	178	173	156	NQ	148	NQ	184
February	175	170	155	NQ	150	NQ	185
March	175	170	155	NQ	150	NQ	185
April	183	174	163	NQ	154	NQ	187
May	187	177	168	NQ	158	NQ	188
June	195	185	177	NQ	175	NQ	195
July	197	187	182	NQ	176	NQ	195
Average 2/	182	174	160	NQ	151	NQ	184
2003/04:							
August	200	190	185	NQ	175	NQ	195
September	200	190	185	NQ	175	NQ	195
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	169	NQ	NQ
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	167	NQ	NQ
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	
January	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	195
February	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	195
March	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	195
April	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	200	190	185	NQ	172	NQ	195
2004/05:							
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	225	NQ	NQ
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	225	NQ	NQ
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	216	NQ	NQ
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	223	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	222	NQ	NQ

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 24--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5 percent brokens	10 percent brokens	15 percent brokens	20 percent brokens	25 percent brokens	35 percent brokens	5 percent parboiled
				$/metric ton			
Pakistan:							
1997/98:							
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
September	240	NQ	NQ	220	NQ	NQ	NQ
October	234	228	NQ	NQ	210	NQ	NQ
November	NQ	230	224	219	214	NQ	NQ
December	265	255	245	240	233	NQ	NQ
January	265	256	243	238	231	NQ	NQ
February	NQ	256	243	240	234	NQ	NQ
March	272	272	254	254	246	NQ	NQ
April	NQ	285	260	260	255	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	255	255	245	239	232	NQ	NQ
1998/99:							
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
September	NQ	255	NQ	252	245	NQ	NQ
October	NQ	273	258	258	250	NQ	NQ
November	NQ	255	239	239	230	NQ	NQ
December	NQ	246	229	229	223	NQ	NQ
January	NQ	240	215	215	210	NQ	NQ
February	NQ	NQ	220	220	215	NQ	NQ
March	NQ	NQ	222	216	208	NQ	NQ
April	NQ	NQ	213	208	203	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	NQ	223	219	211	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	248	238	225	221	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	250	240	230	225	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	NQ	252	230	228	222	NQ	NQ
1999/00:							
August	NQ	250	240	230	225	NQ	NQ
September	NQ	241	231	221	213	NQ	NQ
October	220	209	198	194	188	NQ	NQ
November	205	195	190	185	180	NQ	NQ
December	205	200	182	177	172	NQ	NQ
January	206	201	181	176	171	NQ	NQ
February	210	202	185	179	174	NQ	NQ
March	NQ	198	180	176	171	NQ	NQ
April	NQ	187	177	167	161	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	186	176	166	158	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	191	180	172	162	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	198	188	183	178	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	209	205	192	186	179	NQ	NQ
2000/01:							
August	NQ	202	188	182	176	NQ	NQ
September	NQ	194	176	169	162	NQ	NQ
October	NQ	190	176	166	156	NQ	NQ
November	NQ	166	160	154	148	NQ	NQ
December	NQ	163	155	150	147	NQ	NQ
January	NQ	161	155	150	146	NQ	NQ
February	NQ	162	155	150	144	NQ	NQ
March	NQ	160	151	146	141	NQ	NQ
April	NQ	156	146	141	136	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	158	150	145	140	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	165	160	155	151	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	175	166	156	151	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	NQ	171	162	155	150	NQ	NQ

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 24--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5 percent brokens	10 percent brokens	15 percent brokens	20 percent brokens	25 percent brokens	35 percent brokens	5 percent parboiled
				$/metric ton			
Pakistan:							
2001/02:							
August	NQ	173	165	160	155	NQ	NQ
September	NQ	173	168	158	150	NQ	NQ
October	NQ	164	159	155	152	NQ	NQ
November	NQ	159	151	148	145	NQ	NQ
December	NQ	160	155	150	145	NQ	NQ
January	NQ	160	155	150	145	NQ	NQ
February	NQ	162	159	154	147	NQ	NQ
March	NQ	160	155	155	147	NQ	NQ
April	NQ	163	158	154	151	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	165	160	157	155	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	180	175	170	165	NQ	NQ
July	198	195	190	184	179	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	198	168	163	158	153	NQ	NQ
2002/03:							
August	193	184	178	174	170	NQ	NQ
September	185	170	165	162	160	NQ	NQ
October	184	179	172	162	158	NQ	NQ
November	177	172	163	161	158	NQ	NQ
December	170	166	159	156	153	NQ	NQ
January	169	165	161	158	155	NQ	NQ
February	174	169	164	161	159	NQ	NQ
March	178	173	168	165	162	NQ	NQ
April	188	183	177	174	170	NQ	NQ
May	200	193	188	184	182	NQ	NQ
June	200	195	190	186	183	NQ	NQ
July	200	195	189	185	177	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	185	179	173	169	166	NQ	NQ
2003/04:							
August	206	197	193	190	187	NQ	NQ
September	209	199	194	191	187	NQ	NQ
October	197	191	186	181	176	NQ	NQ
November	188	181	179	177	176	NQ	NQ
December	198	192	188	185	183	NQ	NQ
January	223	213	206	203	200	NQ	NQ
February	230	223	218	214	210	NQ	NQ
March	256	251	246	241	236	NQ	NQ
April	270	260	250	246	242	NQ	NQ
May	263	253	243	239	237	NQ	NQ
June	268	257	251	248	244	NQ	NQ
July	269	257	248	244	242	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	231	223	217	213	210	NQ	NQ
2004/05:	231						
August	263	251	241	236	233	NQ	NQ
September	258	248	238	233	229	NQ	NQ
October	254	243	231	228	226	NQ	NQ
November	254	241	224	221	219	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	257	246	234	230	227	NQ	NQ

NQ = No quote.

1/ Simple average of weekly price quotes. 2/ Simple average of monthly prices. All prices F.O.B. vessel, bagged, corresponding home port.

Source: All weekly prices reported in the *Creed Rice Market Report*, Creed Rice Co., Inc., Houston, Texas.

Appendix table 25--ARAG (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Gent) quotes 1/

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thailand 100 percent Grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown rice 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown rice 4/88	Parboiled: Thailand milled premium quality 3/
			$/metric ton		
1984/85:					
August	500	333	348	NA	NA
September	485	317	344	NA	NA
October	493	301	343	NA	NA
November	496	272	344	NA	NA
December	496	265	344	NA	NA
January	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
February	496	255	338	NA	NA
March	496	253	338	NA	NA
April	496	241	339	NA	NA
May	496	244	342	NA	NA
June	495	244	340	NA	NA
July	490	228	338	NA	NA
Average	495	268	341	NA	NA
1985/86:					
August	478	237	328	NA	NA
September	475	240	323	NA	NA
October	475	245	320	NA	NA
November	473	253	318	NA	NA
December	463	243	315	NA	NA
January	450	238	315	NA	NA
February	455	235	323	NA	NA
March	455	234	325	NA	NA
April	383	223	236	259	NA
May	325	222	212	254	NA
June	291	229	186	218	NA
July	286	230	190	215	NA
Average	417	236	282	236	NA
1986/87:					
August	296	241	193	215	NA
September	285	230	192	215	NA
October	300	226	192	219	NA
November	303	219	191	220	NA
December	249	215	183	211	NA
January	224	221	179	205	NA
February	224	233	176	203	NA
March	224	244	172	201	NA
April	224	246	176	203	243
May	255	241	191	210	255
June	270	238	198	220	245
July	277	235	195	220	240
Average	261	232	186	212	246
1987/88:					
August	327	251	215	231	280
September	NA	294	266	290	325
October	441	315	361	386	365
November	417	299	368	405	371
December	411	309	364	391	355
January	446	340	397	424	NA
February	496	360	499	521	420
March	450	340	474	507	NA
April	417	339	443	476	365
May	331	312	343	387	353
June	339	317	338	381	NA
July	353	328	347	372	383
Average	402	317	368	398	357

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 25--ARAG (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Gent) quotes 1/--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice		Brown rice	Parboiled	
	U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Thailand 100 percent Grade B, bulk 3/	U.S. no. 2 brown rice 4/73	U.S. no. 1 brown rice 4/88	Thailand milled premium quality 3/
			$/metric ton		
1988/89:					
August	313	319	313	336	360
September	299	326	298	319	290
October	309	321	292	305	NA
November	310	320	287	299	NA
December	288	310	283	291	NA
January	289	321	278	282	NA
February	292	326	281	286	NA
March	294	329	283	291	NA
April	312	349	299	320	NA
May	328	357	324	346	NA
June	356	389	341	367	NA
July	360	403	364	387	NA
Average	313	339	303	319	325
1989/90:					
August	351	381	343	380	NA
September	363	370	325	369	NA
October	324	359	307	369	NA
November	314	331	284	346	NA
December	312	322	283	338	NA
January	338	328	313	336	NA
February	356	350	336	352	NA
March	348	343	327	346	NA
April	341	325	315	338	NA
May	338	309	309	331	318
June	336	313	309	331	314
July	333	307	303	325	308
Average	338	336	313	347	313
1990/91:					
August	306	311	295	317	320
September	289	310	276	300	325
October	287	330	271	294	325
November	318	321	280	300	319
December	317	304	282	314	315
January	331	358	305	327	400
February	350	384	334	384	401
March	364	363	325	397	383
April	373	335	321	397	360
May	380	344	333	400	359
June	389	347	345	397	370
July	378	350	344	397	373
Average	340	338	309	352	354
1991/92:					
August	364	357	338	395	382
September	373	341	333	391	369
October	379	323	335	395	350
November	381	322	354	401	346
December	380	319	347	397	345
January	379	322	342	394	350
February	378	325	325	375	344
March	363	326	321	362	342
April	343	324	308	350	336
May	333	327	325	331	342
June	313	320	278	317	319
July	328	329	274	314	335
Average	359	328	323	369	347

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 25--ARAG (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Gent) quotes 1/--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice		Brown rice	Parboiled	
	U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Thailand 100 percent Grade B, bulk 3/	U.S. no. 2 brown rice 4/73	U.S. no. 1 brown rice 4/88	Thailand milled premium quality 3/
			$/metric ton		
1992/93:					
August	332	328	279	318	330
September	336	319	301	320	321
October	333	307	277	321	315
November	316	302	287	319	315
December	305	304	275	317	307
January	288	307	264	313	315
February	276	313	252	306	314
March	263	289	239	298	305
April	248	269	230	284	288
May	243	246	240	277	266
June	245	242	219	273	268
July	261	250	253	281	280
Average	287	290	260	302	302
1993/94:					
August	272	255	289	283	280
September	290	258	265	292	285
October	375	311	335	378	NA
November	525	375	446	492	390
December	551	365	463	518	395
January	506	417	442	506	384
February	503	426	437	498	394
March	476	389	401	485	365
April	416	360	354	446	375
May	380	322	329	409	329
June	355	272	282	366	303
July	312	272	270	318	318
Average	413	335	359	416	347
1994/95:					
August	299	298	261	288	338
September	325	306	287	311	343
October	312	308	278	305	343
November	312	315	279	303	345
December	313	317	280	305	345
January	310	315	279	300	342
February	310	328	274	323	345
March	303	338	268	298	346
April	306	331	273	296	345
May	336	338	300	304	345
June	395	378	335	350	NA
July	380	402	340	364	NA
Average	325	331	288	312	344
1995/96:					
August	375	406	339	358	NA
September	382	407	358	379	NA
October	442	439	399	421	NA
November	419	418	378	402	NA
December	398	393	353	389	NA
January	391	414	357	382	NA
February	386	417	353	378	NA
March	393	415	357	384	NA
April	400	385	371	400	NA
May	408	384	378	413	NA
June	420	401	386	423	NA
July	432	412	390	434	NA
Average	404	407	368	397	NA

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 25--ARAG (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Gent) quotes 1/--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thailand 100 percent Grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown rice 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown rice 4/88	Parboiled: Thailand milled premium quality 3/
			$/metric ton		
1996/97:					
August	440	391	402	440	NA
September	427	383	374	435	NA
October	414	367	387	430	NA
November	408	363	383	424	NA
December	412	360	382	388	NA
January	419	397	389	437	NA
February	438	405	419	460	NA
March	435	391	419	457	NA
April	435	363	416	455	395
May	435	378	410	452	NA
June	441	386	405	448	NA
July	431	379	393	439	NA
Average	428	380	398	439	395
1997/98:					
August	411	346	380	430	375
September	409	316	366	419	NA
October	422	321	375	406	NA
November	424	306	384	406	NA
December	429	325	376	412	NA
January	424	346	384	413	NA
February	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
March	410	NA	361	395	NA
April	408	NA	357	391	NA
May	415	373	368	397	385
June	419	382	377	395	395
July	412	389	360	382	391
Average	417	345	372	404	387
1998/99:					
August	389	385	353	375	383
September	397	385	350	371	385
October	397	356	347	370	374
November	395	316	347	374	333
December	396	329	347	380	336
January	389	348	346	379	345
February	375	347	342	375	343
March	361	325	323	365	330
April	346	292	314	364	314
May	329	296	309	363	312
June	321	309	305	356	317
July	321	310	293	354	310
Average	368	333	331	369	340
1999/00:					
August	317	301	279	358	312
September	309	287	266	359	326
October	296	269	269	359	324
November	288	282	262	358	331
December	276	283	256	358	328
January	267	288	249	358	325
February	265	305	241	355	330
March	262	288	236	355	328
April	254	273	222	353	324
May	245	259	216	351	321
June	237	260	207	336	322
July	247	246	211	313	295
Average	272	278	243	351	322

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 25--ARAG (Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Gent) quotes 1/--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thailand 100 percent Grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown rice 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown rice 4/88	Parboiled: Thailand milled premium quality 3/
			$/metric ton		
2000/01:					
August	254	242	239	300	288
September	256	234	241	281	281
October	278	242	247	276	261
November	282	242	253	278	248
December	287	239	258	287	245
January	287	240	255	285	233
February	281	241	251	285	233
March	275	234	254	288	237
April	272	220	248	287	237
May	276	221	247	287	238
June	276	226	247	284	246
July	270	229	241	273	259
Average	274	234	248	284	250
2001/02:					
August	254	226	237	266	260
September	235	230	222	256	275
October	222	228	213	241	269
November	212	223	202	231	239
December	209	224	199	224	250
January	206	218	198	221	249
February	197	NA	195	218	243
March	190	NA	190	212	240
April	188	NA	186	207	235
May	192	NA	179	202	239
June	195	NA	176	201	244
July	198	NA	177	198	244
Average	208	225	198	223	249
2002/03					
August	200	NA	185	205	240
September	195	NA	187	212	245
October	213	NA	187	210	247
November	208	NA	187	209	244
December	192	NA	187	204	245
January	187	NA	187	204	252
February	187	NA	187	203	255
March	198	NA	184	203	252
April	241	NA	211	218	251
May	265	NA	234	245	251
June	277	NA	243	254	252
July	284	NA	255	262	252
Average	221	NA	203	219	249
2003/04					
August	295	NA	276	303	250
September	323	NA	278	303	253
October	342	NA	288	298	260
November	340	NA	291	292	260
December	342	NA	311	307	259
January	351	NA	331	331	273
February	347	NA	331	336	285
March	377	NA	344	349	299
April	397	NA	355	365	323
May	408	NA	387	401	323
June	417	NA	408	420	323
July	408	NA	402	411	323
Average	362	NA	334	343	286
2004/05		NA			
August	347	NA	358	368	343
September	328	NA	324	332	354
October	329	NA	310	317	351
November	325	NA	304	310	347
Average 4/	332	NA	324	332	349

NA = Not available.

1/ ARAG = composite of Northern European ports. 2/ FAS (free along side vessel), container, Gulf port quote. All other prices are C & F Northern European port. 3/ Thailand's prices changed to bulk quotes on May 15, 1985. Prior to this date Thai prices were quoted by the bag. 4/ Preliminary.

Source: *EU Rice Weekly, FAS, USDA.*

Appendix table 26--World rice supply and utilization

Year	Area harvested	Yield 1/	Production 2/ Rough	Production 2/ Milled	Exports 3/	Total use 4/	Ending stocks 5/	Stocks-to-use ratio 6/
	Mill. Ha.	Mt/ha			---Million metric tons---			
1961/62	115.8	1.86	215.6	147.3	6.3	149.3	8.5	5.7
1962/63	119.7	1.91	228.1	155.1	7.3	151.1	12.5	8.3
1963/64	121.6	2.04	248.3	169.0	7.7	165.3	16.3	9.8
1964/65	125.4	2.12	265.5	180.7	8.2	179.8	17.2	9.6
1965/66	124.0	2.05	253.5	172.9	7.9	172.0	18.1	10.5
1966/67	125.7	2.09	262.1	179.0	7.8	178.5	18.6	10.4
1967/68	127.0	2.18	276.9	188.9	7.2	186.1	21.3	11.4
1968/69	128.6	2.22	285.8	194.9	7.5	191.6	24.5	12.8
1969/70	131.4	2.25	295.2	201.1	8.2	199.2	26.4	13.3
1970/71	132.7	2.36	312.5	213.0	8.6	210.6	28.8	13.7
1971/72	134.8	2.35	316.6	215.8	8.7	216.5	28.0	12.9
1972/73	132.7	2.31	306.2	208.9	8.4	213.2	23.8	11.2
1973/74	136.3	2.45	333.8	227.5	7.7	222.4	29.3	13.2
1974/75	137.8	2.40	331.1	225.7	7.2	226.2	28.8	12.7
1975/76	142.9	2.50	357.4	243.1	8.1	232.5	39.4	16.9
1976/77	141.4	2.45	346.8	235.8	10.3	236.4	38.8	16.4
1977/78	143.4	2.57	368.8	250.6	9.5	244.6	44.8	18.3
1978/79	143.6	2.68	385.4	262.4	11.8	252.3	54.8	21.7
1979/80	141.2	2.67	376.6	256.8	12.0	257.6	54.0	21.0
1980/81	144.4	2.75	397.0	270.0	11.9	271.3	52.6	19.4
1981/82	144.4	2.83	408.3	277.9	11.3	280.0	50.5	18.0
1982/83	140.5	2.98	418.3	285.0	11.2	278.7	56.8	20.4
1983/84	144.6	3.12	450.9	306.9	11.9	294.4	69.3	23.5
1984/85	144.1	3.23	464.9	316.7	11.0	298.4	87.7	29.4
1985/86	144.8	3.23	467.2	318.0	11.8	307.9	97.7	31.7
1986/87	144.8	3.33	481.9	316.0	12.9	310.4	103.3	33.3
1987/88	141.7	3.28	465.0	315.2	11.4	313.3	105.3	33.6
1988/89	146.5	3.35	491.0	332.2	14.0	325.8	111.7	34.3
1989/90	147.6	3.46	510.4	345.3	11.7	336.4	120.6	35.9
1990/91	146.7	3.54	518.8	351.0	12.3	345.0	126.7	36.7
1991/92	147.5	3.55	522.9	353.3	14.4	353.1	126.8	35.9
1992/93	146.6	3.58	524.3	354.1	14.9	357.6	123.3	34.5
1993/94	145.2	3.62	526.2	354.9	16.5	359.1	119.2	33.2
1994/95	147.4	3.65	538.7	363.6	20.7	365.0	117.8	32.3
1995/96	148.0	3.72	550.6	371.0	19.7	370.4	118.4	32.0
1996/97	149.8	3.76	563.7	380.3	18.9	378.0	120.7	31.9
1997/98	151.1	3.80	574.1	386.7	27.6	379.2	128.2	33.8
1998/99	152.6	3.84	586.1	394.4	24.8	387.3	135.3	34.9
1999/00	155.2	3.92	607.9	408.7	22.8	397.6	146.4	36.8
2000/01	151.4	3.91	592.4	398.2	24.4	394.1	150.5	38.2
2001/02	150.2	3.95	593.1	398.6	27.8	409.7	139.4	34.0
2002/03	145.7	3.86	562.6	377.8	27.6	407.1	110.1	27.0
2003/04	149.6	3.88	580.3	389.1	25.4	413.7	85.6	20.7
2004/05 7/	149.7	3.96	592.7	398.3	24.4	412.4	71.4	17.3

1/ Yields are based on rough production. 2/ Production is expressed on both rough and milled basis; stocks, exports, and utilization are on a milled basis. 3/ Exports quoted on calendar year basis. Trade data have been adjusted since July 1993 to exclude Intra-EC trade for the years 1980 to the present. 4/ For countries for which stock data are not available, utilization estimates represent apparent utilization, i.e., they include annual stock level adjustments. 5/ Stocks data are based on an aggregate of different market years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries . 6/ Stocks-to-use represents the ratio of marketing year ending stocks to total utilization. 7/ Forecast as of November 2004.

Source: *World Grain Situation and Outlook*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 27--World rice trade (milled basis): Exports and imports of selected countries or regions

Country or region	Calendar year											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 1/	2005 1/
	1,000 tons											
Exports:												
Argentina	203	327	365	530	599	674	332	368	324	170	250	400
Australia	570	519	562	641	547	667	617	617	366	141	275	300
Burma	587	645	265	15	94	57	159	670	1,002	388	100	400
China	1,519	32	265	938	3,734	2,708	2,951	1,847	1,963	2,583	800	800
Egypt	268	160	328	201	426	320	500	705	468	579	700	700
European Union	185	323	318	372	346	348	308	265	359	220	225	300
Guyana	182	201	262	286	249	252	167	175	150	175	175	175
India	615	4,179	3,549	1,954	4,666	2,752	1,449	1,936	6,650	4,421	2,800	2,500
Pakistan	1,399	1,592	1,677	1,982	1,994	1,838	2,026	2,417	1,603	1,958	1,800	2,100
Thailand	4,720	5,891	5,281	5,216	6,367	6,679	6,549	7,521	7,245	7,552	9,800	8,250
United States	2,793	2,993	2,625	2,304	3,156	2,644	2,847	2,541	3,295	3,834	3,000	3,350
Uruguay	410	451	597	640	628	681	642	806	526	675	750	800
Vietnam	2,222	2,315	3,040	3,327	3,776	4,555	3,370	3,528	3,245	3,795	4,000	3,750
Other	627	1,172	566	412	1,088	766	929	1,018	617	1,059	703	586
World total	16,300	20,800	19,700	18,818	27,670	24,941	22,846	24,414	27,813	27,550	25,378	24,411
Imports:												
Bangladesh	159	1,567	655	44	2,520	1,220	638	401	313	1,112	550	550
Brazil	1,098	987	786	845	1,555	781	700	670	554	1,063	700	700
Canada	190	214	225	239	245	248	250	255	229	242	250	250
China	959	1,964	832	326	261	178	278	270	304	258	1,100	600
Cuba	252	318	389	267	336	431	415	481	538	371	650	700
European Union 2/	725	762	952	844	787	784	852	1,189	1,173	950	1,000	1,050
Indonesia	1,120	3,011	1,029	808	5,765	3,729	1,500	1,500	3,500	2,750	800	1,000
Iran	584	1,583	1,344	973	844	1,313	1,100	765	964	900	950	950
Iraq	64	96	234	744	630	779	1,274	959	1,178	672	1,100	1,100
Ivory Coast	187	341	291	470	520	600	450	654	716	750	750	650
Japan	2,264	29	446	546	468	633	656	680	616	654	650	650
Malaysia	317	402	573	645	630	617	596	633	480	500	725	550
Mexico	269	239	307	289	295	342	415	388	530	582	525	550
Nigeria	300	450	350	731	900	950	1,250	1,906	1,897	1,600	1,300	1,400
North Korea	53	683	195	272	250	159	400	537	654	633	600	500
Peru	220	287	437	208	236	116	86	62	33	32	80	70
Philippines	0	277	768	814	2,185	1,000	900	1,175	1,250	1,300	1,100	800
Russia	50	129	405	284	224	580	400	247	406	385	350	350
Saudi Arabia	724	638	814	660	775	750	992	1,053	938	1,150	1,350	1,100
Senegal	252	406	604	575	600	700	589	874	858	750	750	750
South Africa	415	448	481	573	529	514	523	572	800	725	800	650
Sri Lanka	39	25	394	349	168	205	18	35	80	29	100	100
Syria	140	236	158	228	160	200	150	172	204	150	170	190
Turkey	268	416	341	274	276	321	309	231	342	350	150	250
U.A. Emirates	73	87	75	75	75	75	75	75	80	80	80	80
United States	265	228	279	317	300	358	308	413	420	458	500	460
Yemen	183	78	157	185	111	217	210	202	210	250	250	250
Other	3,539	3,973	4,396	4,612	4,721	5,488	5,884	6,468	6,672	7,111	6,601	6,776
Unaccounted 3/	1,591	926	1,783	1,621	1,304	1,653	1,628	1,547	1,874	1,743	1,447	1,385
World total	16,300	20,800	19,700	18,818	27,670	24,941	22,846	24,414	27,813	27,550	25,378	24,411

NA = Not available.

1/ Projected as of November 2004. 2/ EU rice trade has been adjusted since July 1993 to exclude intra-EU trade for the years 1980 to the present. The former EU plus 10 new states which acceded in May 2004. 3/ This represents exports not accounted for in reports from importing countries. Because this is recurring, it is taken into account in the assessment of the year ahead.

Source: *World Grain Situation and Outlook*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 28--U.S. rice exports by type 1/

Crop year	Regular milled white rice	Brown rice	Parboiled	Brokens	Rough rice	Processed products 2/	Total 3/
				1,000 metric tons			
1977/78	1,315.2	264.5	502.5	87.1	184.1	NA	2,353.4
1978/79	1,416.6	313.7	627.1	20.8	125.8	NA	2,504.0
1979/80	1,537.4	540.3	598.4	40.1	75.8	NA	2,792.0
1980/81	1,011.7	1,366.7	781.7	18.0	18.8	NA	3,196.9
1981/82	976.9	571.1	1,000.9	12.7	262.4	NA	2,823.9
1982/83	993.2	402.7	846.5	5.9	26.0	NA	2,274.3
1983/84	972.7	379.4	821.8	37.6	146.8	NA	2,358.4
1984/85	1,010.0	192.0	630.8	46.8	145.3	NA	2,024.9
1985/86	950.7	308.8	523.8	80.1	75.2	NA	1,938.6
1986/87	1,541.9	277.9	659.7	5.7	371.9	NA	2,857.1
1987/88	1,280.4	201.6	642.9	152.9	52.6	NA	2,330.4
1988/89	1,424.1	356.2	834.4	81.4	179.3	1.4	2,876.8
1989/90	1,164.6	353.9	943.9	65.3	72.3	0.8	2,600.8
1990/91	872.5	480.9	823.3	42.7	218.5	1.5	2,439.3
1991/92	751.9	357.2	776.5	74.4	287.2	2.4	2,249.7
1992/93	924.3	375.8	937.8	147.2	248.2	3.0	2,636.4
1993/94	1,047.1	482.9	816.7	127.7	165.7	3.4	2,643.5
1994/95	1,415.1	307.2	924.1	73.0	839.1	3.8	3,562.2
1995/96	1,203.5	412.7	725.2	46.8	484.6	4.9	2,877.8
1996/97	936.9	419.6	723.5	51.1	577.5	4.2	2,713.6
1997/98	850.5	491.2	594.1	61.7	1,184.4	4.4	3,186.3
1998/99	814.3	594.8	517.4	54.3	1,168.1	9.4	3,158.4
1999/00	957.7	468.2	496.2	137.5	1,144.0	9.5	3,213.1
2000/01	890.0	447.3	519.4	79.7	1,033.9	7.8	2,978.2
2001/02	1,054.8	364.4	500.2	76.4	1,458.8	6.2	3,459.7
2002/03	1,416.4	575.6	512.4	104.0	1,942.7	8.9	4,561.9
2003/04	1,379.6	442.6	351.1	94.5	1,561.3	8.2	3,837.3

1/ Shipments reported on a product-weight basis. 2/ Rice flour, groats, and meal. This category was not reported separately until 1988/89.

3/ Categories may not sum to totals due to overlapping classifications.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 29--U.S. rice exports by program 1/

Fiscal year	PI 480 2/	Section 416(b)	Food for Education	Food for Progress	CCC African relief exports	Total food aid shipments	EEP 3/	Export programs 4/	Exports outside specified export programs	Total U.S. rice exports	Export programs as a share of total exports
					---1,000 metric tons---						Percent
1975	747.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	747.0	0.0	747.0	1,467.0	2,214.0	33.7
1976	509.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	509.0	0.0	509.0	1,374.4	1,883.4	27.0
1977	676.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	676.0	0.0	676.0	1,584.8	2,260.8	29.9
1978	502.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	502.0	0.0	502.0	1,695.4	2,197.4	22.8
1979	442.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	442.0	0.0	442.0	1,891.0	2,333.0	18.9
1980	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	500.0	2,359.0	2,859.0	17.5
1981	320.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	320.0	0.0	320.0	2,677.0	2,997.0	10.7
1982	332.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	332.0	0.0	332.0	2,444.0	2,776.0	12.0
1983	429.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	429.0	0.0	429.0	1,780.0	2,209.0	19.4
1984	366.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.0	415.0	0.0	415.0	1,797.4	2,212.4	18.8
1985	500.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.0 5/	680.0	0.0	680.0	1,228.0	1,908.0	35.6
1986	411.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	411.0	22.7	433.7	1,803.3	2,237.0	19.4
1987	370.0	59.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	429.6	28.0	457.6	1,954.4	2,412.0	19.0
1988	338.0	29.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	367.2	120.5	487.7	1,637.3	2,125.0	23.0
1989	355.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	355.0	20.0	375.0	1,875.0	2,250.0	16.7
1990	276.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	276.0	0.0	276.0	2,225.0	2,501.0	11.0
1991	210.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.0	75.6	289.6	2,126.4	2,416.0	12.0
1992	228.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	244.6	358.1	602.7	1,676.3	2,279.0	26.4
1993	198.8	0.0	0.0	137.0	0.0	335.8	278.5	614.3	2,095.7	2,710.0	22.7
1994	222.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	232.2	46.4	278.6	2,155.4	2,434.0	11.4
1995	195.8	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	209.3	112.7	322.0	3,441.0	3,763.0	8.6
1996	178.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	190.5	23.0	213.5	2,612.5	2,826.0	7.6
1997	114.9	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	129.3	0.0	129.3	2,430.7	2,560.0	5.1
1998	178.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	189.3	0.0	189.3	3,120.7	3,310.0	5.7
1999	541.8	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	586.7	0.0	586.7	2,479.3	3,066.0	19.1
2000	208.7	147.2	0.0	37.0	0.0	392.9	0.0	392.9	2,914.1	3,307.0	11.9
2001	144.3	29.7	21.6	30.3	0.0	231.0	0.0	231.0	2,828.0	3,059.0	7.6
2002	241.1	56.0	31.5	27.4	0.0	356.0	0.0	356.0	3,181.0	3,537.0	10.1
2003	262.5	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.0	309.4	0.0	309.4	4,160.6	4,470.0	6.9
2004 5/	129.4	0.0	29.4	64.5	0.0	223.3	0.0	223.3	3,490.7	3,714.0	6.0

1/ Exports (program and non-program) are reported on a product-weight basis. Program shipments are assigned appropriate fiscal years based on purchase dates, not shipment date. All purchases must be made by September 30. 2/ Titles I, II, and III. 3/ Sales, not actual shipments.
4/ Adjusted for estimated overlap between CCC export credits and EEP shipments. 5/ Estimated.

Sources: Food aid data for fiscal years 1975 through 1991 are from the Economic Research Service, USDA "Data Base". Food aid data since fiscal 1992 are from the Foreign Agricultural Service and the Farm Service Agency. Both are with USDA.

Appendix table 30--Top 10 U.S. rice export markets 1/

	2003/04		2002/03		2001/02		2000/01		1999/00		1998/99	
Rank	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports
						1,000 tons						
1	Mexico	538.8	Mexico	589.5	Mexico	471.9	Mexico	400.2	Mexico	373.0	Brazil	398.0
2	Japan	397.6	Japan	338.1	Japan	359.2	Japan	346.5	Japan	281.8	Japan	298.3
3	Haiti	271.5	Haiti	313.4	Haiti	256.0	Canada	183.3	Turkey	212.8	Mexico	250.0
4	Canada	200.6	Brazil	233.3	Canada	175.8	Haiti	174.8	Haiti	200.2	Haiti	222.5
5	Cuba	180.5	Turkey	176.7	Nicaragua	133.6	Saudi Arabia	146.3	Canada	180.4	Canada	171.7
6	Brazil	154.2	Canada	171.9	Turkey	120.8	Turkey	138.0	Indonesia	174.2	Peru	119.3
7	Philippines	111.2	Indonesia	125.0	Honduras	115.3	Philippines	104.7	Saudi Arabia	154.2	Saudi Arabia	106.4
8	Costa Rica	110.3	Nicaragua	123.0	Saudi Arabia	114.5	United Kingdom	103.0	United Kingdom	125.9	United Kingdom	102.7
9	United Kingdom	94.8	United Kingdom	117.8	El Salvador	109.1	Ghana	80.8	Ghana	81.3	Turkey	89.3
10	Honduras	94.2	Ghana	117.6	United Kingdom	94.4	Honduras	69.6	Republic of South Africa	75.0	Indonesia	85.2
	Sub-total	2,153.6	Sub-total	2,306.5	Sub-total	1,950.7	Sub-total	1,747.2	Sub-total	1,858.7	Sub-total	1,843.4
	Total exports	3,331.4	Total exports	3,927.6	Total exports	2,993.9	Total exports	2,624.7	Total exports	2,825.2	Total exports	2,757.8

1/ August-July crop year. Exports are reported on a milled-equavalent basis. Note some historic data were revised.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Appendix table 31--U.S. rice imports by source, market years 1/

Country of origin	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
						Metric tons				
Thailand	190,466	204,356	234,795	215,355	238,788	235,202	259,591	282,061	309,619	295,177
India	18,468	24,354	25,165	33,367	33,428	40,387	47,769	47,156	53,103	52,086
Pakistan	6,934	5,167	5,090	9,378	9,340	9,973	10,815	11,362	12,253	13,761
Vietnam	16,204	40	44,577	20,116	1,324	36	125	236	80	100
China	103	1,654	668	94	12,938	24,984	1,192	486	39,679	113,945
Italy	3,752	3,365	3,516	3,842	4,131	4,627	3,903	3,788	4,466	3,607
Argentina	0	0	10,409	41	0	137	20	59	84	146
Uruguay	0	0	1,830	5,489	0	0	0	0	19	0
Egypt	0	0	6	0	5,294	54	63	127	54	81
Australia	0	0	0	0	11,576	103	10,900	62,238	37,765	17
Other 2/	1,452	2,159	3,794	2,981	16,052	2,152	4,489	3,605	3,343	5,134
Total	237,380	241,095	329,849	290,663	332,872	317,655	338,866	411,118	460,465	484,054

1/ August-July market year. All imports reported on a product-weight basis.

2/ Primarily Spain, Guyana, Singapore, and Hong Kong. May include some transshipments.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

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