Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook. Market and Trade Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 2003, RCS-2003.

Contents

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

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

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released November 20, 2003. The next *Rice Outlook* newsletter is scheduled for release on January 13, 2004. Summaries and full text of Situation and Outlook reports may be accessed electronically via the ERS website at *www.ers.usda.gov/*. To order, call 1-800-999-6779 in the United States or Canada. Other areas please call (703) 605-6220. Or write ERS-NASS, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161.

Summary

Smaller Supplies, Higher Prices Projected for 2003/04 U.S. Rice Market

Total U.S. rice supplies for market year (August-July) 2003/04 are forecast at 241 million hundredweight (cwt) (rough basis), down 9 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2000/01. A 31-percent drop in beginning stocks and a 6-percent decline in production more than offset record imports. At 198.2 million cwt, the U.S. rice crop is down 12.7 million cwt from the year-earlier near-record.

U.S. rice plantings for 2003/04 are estimated at 3 million acres, down 7 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1996/97. Low price expectations for long grain at planting, plus adverse weather in California are responsible for most of the decline in rice acreage this year. The average yield is projected at a record 6,656 pounds per acre, up 78 pounds from a year earlier. Increased plantings of new, higher yielding southern long grain varieties is the main factor behind this year's fourth consecutive record yield.

Long grain accounts for the bulk of the decline in total rice production in 2003/04. U.S. long grain production is projected at 146 million cwt, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Combined medium/short grain production is projected at 52.2 million cwt, a drop of 3 percent from a year earlier.

Rice acreage is smaller this year in all reporting U.S. rice-growing States. Louisiana accounts for the largest share of this year's 229,000-acre decline in total rice-harvested area. Field yields are projected higher this year for all reporting States except California and Texas, with record yields projected for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. Rice production is projected to decline this year in all reported States, with California, Louisiana, and Texas accounting for the bulk of the 12.7-million-cwt decline.

The 2003/04 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at $7.00 to $7.50 per cwt, up from $4.22 a year earlier. This is the highest SAFP since 1998/99 and the first increase since 1996/97. A 9-percent drop in U.S. supplies, plus continued strong demand in both the U.S. and global rice markets are the main factors driving U.S. prices higher.

U.S. Rice Exports Are Projected To Decline 24 Percent to 95 Million Cwt

U.S. rice exports in 2003/04 are projected to drop 24 percent to 95 million cwt (rough basis). Higher U.S. prices, a much larger price difference over major Asian competitors' prices, and smaller supplies at home are behind the bearish export forecast. Despite the expected decline, exports would still be the third highest on record. Milled rice exports are projected to account for almost all of the decline in total U.S. rice exports this year.

U.S. rough rice exports for 2003/04 are projected at 42 million cwt, down just a million cwt from the year-earlier record but still the second highest on record. Mexico, Central America, and South America are expected to be the largest markets for U.S. rough rice exports in 2003/04. Rough rice is projected to account for 43 percent of total U.S. rice exports in 2003/04, the highest share on record.

Combined milled and brown rice exports (on a rough-equivalent basis) are projected at 53 million cwt in 2003/04, down 35 percent from a year earlier and the smallest in several decades. Northeast Asia and the European Union are the top export markets for U.S. milled rice (including brown rice). The Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa are also large markets for U.S. milled rice. The United States will face severe price competition from Asian exporters in these two price-sensitive export markets this year.

Total rice use—*domestic and residual plus exports*—in 2003/04 is projected at 219 million cwt, down 8 percent from the year-earlier record. Total domestic use—including residual, or unreported losses in transporting, processing, and marketing—is projected to increase more than 9 percent to a record 124 million cwt in 2003/04.

U.S. ending stocks of all rice for 2003/04 are projected at 22 million cwt, down 18 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1980/81. The stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 10 percent, down from 11.2 percent a year earlier and the lowest since 1974/75. The stocks situation varies by class. For long grain, ending stocks are projected to drop 34 percent to 10.4 million cwt, the smallest since 1995/96. For medium/short grain

rice, ending stocks are projected at 9.8 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier.

Global Rice Prices Show Little Strength Despite Smaller Supplies

Despite three consecutive years of declining world rice ending stocks and smaller total supplies, global trading prices are expected to show little, if any, strength in 2003/04. In fact, global trading prices have shown no significant increase since December 2002, a result of adequate global exportable supplies and weaker import demand. Thailand's prices have actually dropped a few dollars a ton since late summer due to a lack of new sales and government release of some stocks to cover export commitments. Trading prices rose in late 2002 and early 2003 as India reduced its level of export subsidies. Prices will be pressured downward in the near-term as Thailand and Vietnam harvest their main crops over the next few months.

In mid-November 2003, export prices for Thailand's 100-percent grade B milled rice in Bangkok were quoted at $199 per ton, down a dollar or two from a month earlier and $5-$6 below prices in January. Since January 2003, prices have traded between $199 and $210 per ton, one of the longest periods of relatively stable prices. Prices for Vietnamese 5-percent brokens in Ho Chi Minh City were quoted at $196 per ton in mid-November 2003, $15 per ton higher than quoted prices in early August, a result of tight supplies.

Prices for similar type and quality of U.S. long grain rice—No. 2, 4-percent brokens, f.o.b. Houston—have risen more than $120 per ton since late March to $320 due to near-record exports of milled rice in 2002/03 and much smaller supplies in 2003/04. The U.S. price difference over Thailand for similar grades of rice has increased substantially since January 2003, exceeding $140 per ton by November.

World rice production is projected at 390.6 million tons (milled basis) in 2003/04, up almost 3 percent from a year earlier, but still more than 4 percent below the 1999/2000 record of 408.7 million tons. India accounts for the bulk of the 2003/04 production increase. Among other exporters, larger crops are projected for Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand, and Uruguay. For the importers, the top Asian buyers—Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Bangladesh—are all projected to harvest record crops in 2003/04. Outside Asia, Nigeria and Brazil are projected to harvest larger crops in 2003/04.

World rice consumption is projected at a record 413.3 million tons in 2003/04, up less than 1 percent from a year earlier. India accounts for the largest share of the increase. With consumption exceeding production in 2003/04 by almost 23 million tons, ending stocks are projected to drop 21 percent to 83 million tons. This is the third consecutive year of declining global ending stocks and the lowest stocks since 1983/84. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 20.1 percent, the smallest since 1981/82. Despite the tight stocks situation, assuming normal weather for the rest of the 2003/04 market year, little price strength is expected in global markets.

Global Rice Trade Projected To Decline 6 Percent in 2004

World rice trade is projected at 25.5 million tons (milled basis) in calendar year 2004, more than 6 percent below a year earlier and the second consecutive year of declining global rice trade. In fact, trade in 2004 is projected to be nearly 9 percent smaller than the 2002 record of 27.9 million tons. Bumper crops in major importing countries—Indonesia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Nigeria, Malaysia, and the Philippines—are the main factors behind the smaller trade forecast for 2004.

In 2004, weaker exports by India and the United States are projected to more than offset stronger shipments from Thailand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Egypt. On the import side, a decline in 2004 by the Philippines, Brazil, Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia is projected to offset greater imports by Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, and Cuba.

In 2003, global trade declined nearly 3 percent to 27.2 million cwt. A 2.5-million-ton drop in India's exports and weaker shipments from Australia and Argentina more than offset record exports from the United States and larger shipments from Vietnam, China, and Egypt. Among major importers, big declines in 2003 imports by Nigeria, Indonesia, and Iraq more than offset increased purchases by Bangladesh, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and the Philippines.

Smaller Crop, Tighter Supplies Projected for 2003/04

U.S. rice supplies are projected to decline 9 percent to 241 million hundredweight in 2003/04, as a much smaller carry-in and a weaker harvest more than offset record imports. At 26.8 million cwt, beginning stocks are 31 percent below a year earlier. The total rice harvest of 198.2 million cwt is 6 percent smaller than the year earlier near-record, a result of smaller plantings. Long grain supplies, projected at 172.2 million cwt, are down 11 percent. Combined medium/short grain supplies are projected to decline almost 3 percent to 67 million cwt.

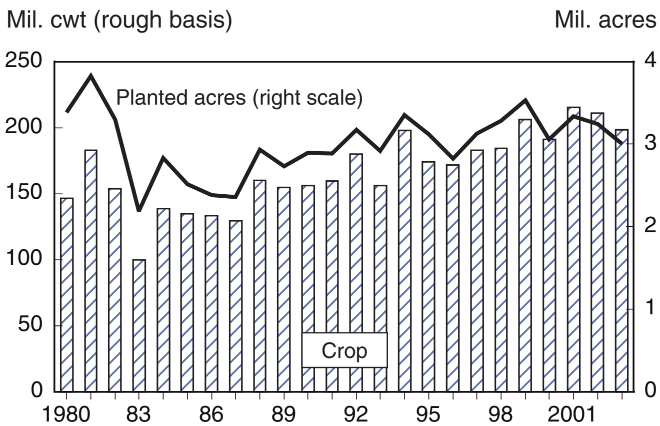
U.S. 2003 Rice Crop Drops 7 Percent On Smaller Plantings; Yield a Record High

The 2003/04 U.S. rice crop is forecast at 198.2 million hundredweight (cwt) (rough basis), down 12.7 million cwt from a year earlier. A 7-percent cut in plantings to 3 million acres more than offset a record yield. The average yield, projected at 6,656 pounds per acre, is up 78 pounds from a year earlier. This is the fourth consecutive year of a record U.S. average field yield.

Long grain accounts for the bulk of this year's decline in rice production. U.S. long grain production is projected at 146 million cwt, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Medium grain production is projected at 49.5 million cwt, a drop of more than 5 percent from a year earlier. In contrast, short grain production, accounting for around 1 percent of the total U.S. rice crop, is projected at 2.8 million cwt, up 82 percent from 2002/03. California produces nearly all of the U.S. short grain rice crop.

Figure 1

U.S. 2003 rice crop projected at 198.2 million cwt

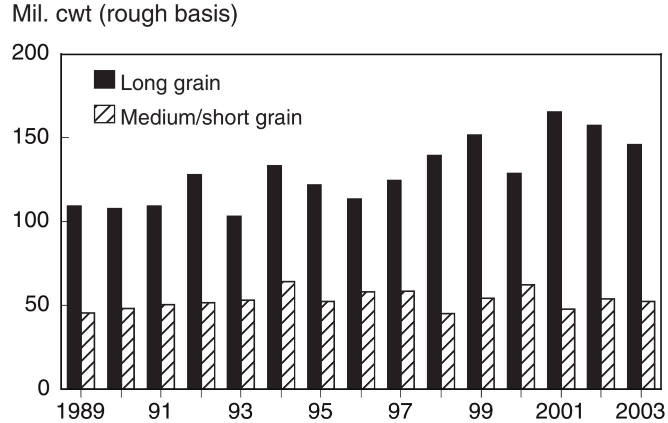


2003 projected.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

U.S. 2003 long grain crop projected to drop 7 percent to 146 million cwt



2003 projected.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

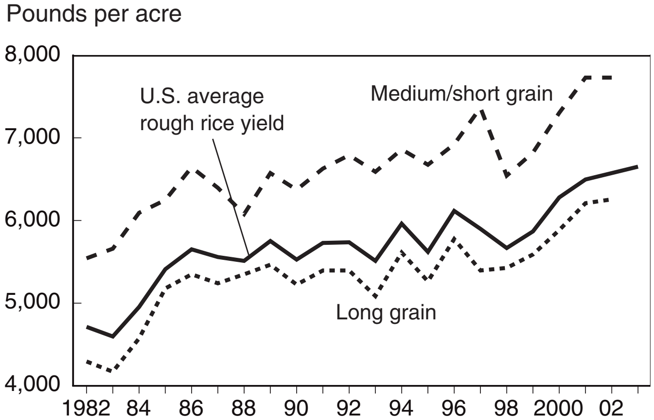
Low price expectations at planting, plus weather problems in parts of the South, accounted for the decline in long grain plantings in 2003/04. In 2002/03, U.S. long grain supplies were the largest on record, a major factor behind the weak price expectations. Adverse weather at planting in California—where the bulk of the U.S. medium grain crop is grown—is responsible for most of the decline in medium grain acreage this year. Southern medium grain plantings are actually up slightly from last year. During most of 2002/03, medium grain prices in the South were higher than long grain prices.

U.S. Average Yield Estimated At Record 6,656 Pounds Per Acre

In early November, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecasted average field yields for 2003/04 at a record 6,656 pounds per acre, up 78 pounds from a year earlier. Expanded

Figure 3

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



2003 projected. 2003 long and combined medium grain yields not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

plantings of newer, high yielding long grain varieties, plus generally favorable weather across much of the South during critical growing months are behind the record U.S. yield. This is the fourth consecutive year of a record average U.S. rice yield. Annual yield growth has averaged more than 1 percent since 2000/01 after being almost stagnant from 1988/89 to 1999/2000.

Field yields are projected higher this year for all reporting States except California and Texas, with record yields projected for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. The Arkansas average field yield is projected at 6,600 pounds per acre, up 160 pounds from last year. Mississippi's average yield is also forecast at 6,600 pounds, up 200. For Louisiana, field yields are forecast at 5,800 pounds, an increase of 300 pounds from 2002. Missouri's average yield is projected at 6,100 pounds, an increase of 50 pounds from last year.

In contrast, California's yield is projected to drop 240 pounds per acre to 7,900, the smallest since 1999, a result of adverse weather during much of the growing season. A cold wet spring—which severely delayed plantings in California this year—was followed by an extremely hot summer. The average yield in Texas is projected to decline 700 pounds per acre to 6,400, also the smallest since 1999. Texas experienced weather problems this summer as well—primarily severe storms and hurricane damage.

Rice Area & Production Projected To Decline In All U.S. Reported States

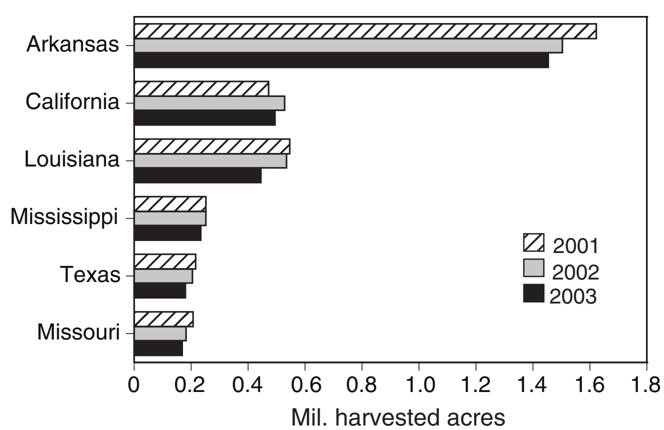
Rice acreage is smaller in 2003/04 in all reporting U.S. rice growing States. Louisiana accounts for the largest share of this year's 229,000-acre decline in total rice harvested area. Harvested acreage dropped 90,000 acres to 445,000, the smallest harvested acreage in Louisiana since 1987. Declines in other States were smaller. In Arkansas—the largest rice growing State in the United States—harvested area is projected at 1.45 million acres, down 49,000 from a year earlier and the smallest since 2000. At 495,000 acres, harvested area in California is down 33,000 acres from a year earlier. Mississippi's rice acreage is estimated at 233,000 acres, down 20,000 from a year earlier. Missouri's rice plantings are estimated at 170,000 acres, a drop of 12,000 acres from 2002/03. Both Arkansas and Missouri experienced weather problems in some areas that limited plantings this year.

Texas rice area is estimated at 181,000 acres, down 25,000 acres from a year earlier. This is the smallest rice acreage in Texas since the mid-1930s. Higher production costs than other southern rice growing States, lack of an economically viable rotation crop for many producers, and weather problems such as hurricanes account for the long-term decline in rice plantings in Texas.

Total U.S. rice production is projected to decline 12.7 million cwt in 2003, with production projected smaller

Figure 4

Rice acreage declined in 2003 in every reported State

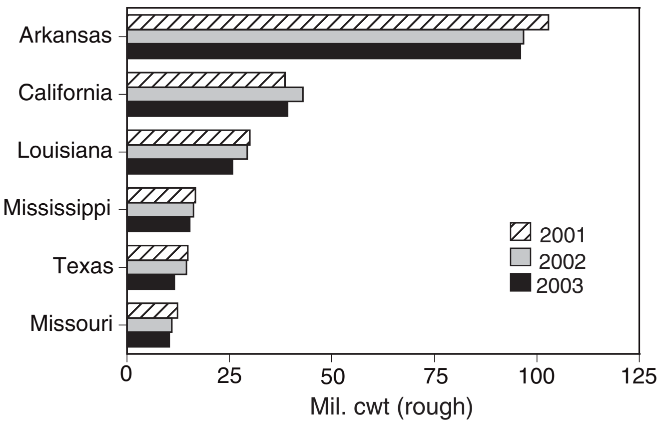


2003 preliminary.
These six States account for 99 percent of U.S. rice acreage.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 5

All reported rice producing States harvested smaller crops in 2003



2003 preliminary.
These six States account for more than 99 percent of U.S. rice production.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

this year in all reported States. California, Louisiana, and Texas account for the bulk of the decline in U.S. rice production. Production declines in other States are much smaller. The 2003 California crop is projected to drop 9 percent to 39.1 million cwt, a result of both the smaller plantings and weaker yield. Louisiana's rice crop is projected at 25.8 million cwt, down 12 percent from a year earlier, a result of the smaller plantings. The yield is the highest on record. At 11.6 million cwt, Texas rice production is nearly 21 percent below a year earlier and the smallest crop since 1957, a result of both the smaller plantings and the weaker yield.

In Arkansas, production in 2003 is projected to decline less than 1 percent to 96 million cwt, a result of the smaller plantings. Mississippi's production is forecast to decline 5 percent to 15.4 million cwt, a result of the smaller plantings. Finally, Missouri's rice crop is projected at 10.4 million cwt, a drop of 6 percent from 2002, also a result of smaller area.

Total U.S. Rice Supplies Projected To Drop 9 Percent to 241 Million Cwt

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2003/04 are projected at 241 million cwt, down 9 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2000/01. A big drop in beginning stocks, plus the smaller crop more than offset record imports. Based on data from the NASS August 2003 *Rice Stocks* report, beginning stocks for 2003/04 are estimated at 26.8 million cwt, down 31 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1999/2000. Arkansas, California, and Texas accounted for the bulk of the decline in beginning stocks in 2003/04.

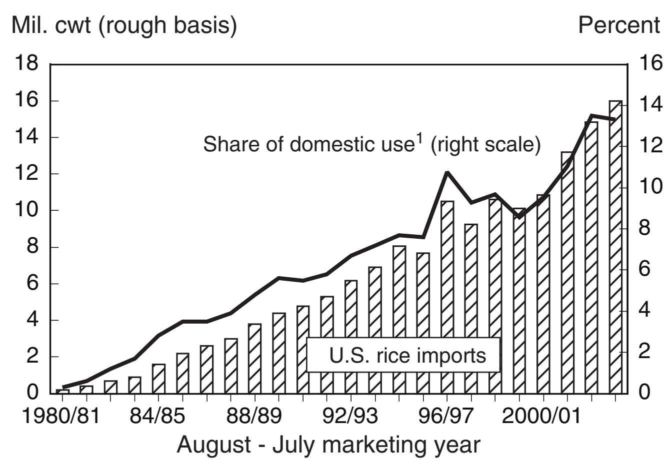
U.S. rice imports for 2003/04 are projected at a record 16 million cwt, up 8 percent from a year earlier, with medium grain expected to account for the largest share of the increase. In 2002/03, U.S. rice imports jumped more than 12 percent to a record 14.8 million cwt, with large shipments of medium grain rice to Puerto Rico from China and Australia accounting for most of the increase. In 2001/02 Australia shipped substantial amounts of medium grain rice to Puerto Rico. Neither China nor Australia typically supplied much rice to the United States or its territories prior to 2001/02. Italy regularly exports very small quantities of arborio rice—a medium grain specialty rice—to the United States.

Excluding the medium grain shipments, nearly all U.S. rice imports are aromatic 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 from India and Pakistan. Total U.S. imports of rice have increased sharply over the past two decades. Much of this growth has been driven by increases in the Asian-American population.

Long grain—the dominant class of rice grown in the United States—accounts for the bulk of the decline in total rice supplies this year. Total long grain supplies are projected at 172.2 million cwt, down more than 11 percent from a year earlier. A big decline in carry-in and the smaller crop more than offset record long

Figure 6

U.S. rice imports are projected at a record 16 million cwt in 2003/04

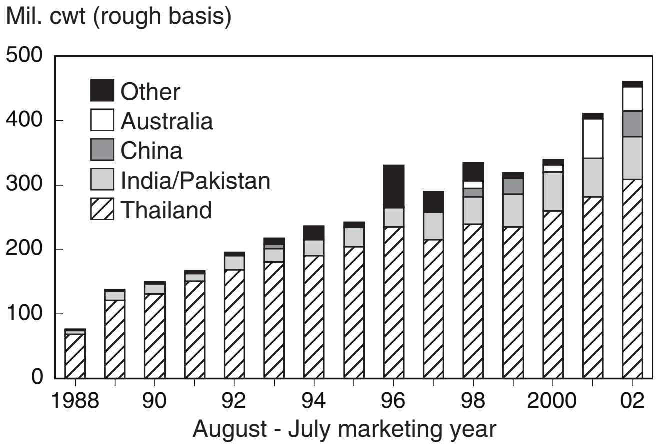


2002/03 projected
[1]Does not include seed use.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 7

China and Australia account for much of the recent growth in U.S. rice imports



Sources: 1980/81-2002/03, Bureau of the Census; 2003/04 USDA projection.

grain imports. Data from the August 2003 *Rice Stocks* report indicated long grain stocks at the beginning of the 2003/04 market year at 15.7 million cwt, a more than 41 percent decline from a year earlier. The 146-million-cwt long grain crop is 11.2 million cwt below the year earlier near-record. In contrast, long grain imports are projected at a record 10.5 million cwt, an increase of almost 5 percent from 2002/03.

For medium/short grain rice, supplies in 2003/04 are projected to drop almost 3 percent to 67 million cwt. A smaller carry-in and the weaker harvest more than offset the record imports. Data from the August 2003 *Rice Stocks* report indicate beginning stocks of medium/short grain rice at 9.3 million cwt, down 13 percent from a year earlier. At 52.2 million cwt, the combined medium/short grain crop is nearly 3 percent below a year earlier. In contrast, imports of medium/short grain rice are projected to jump almost 15 percent to a record 5.5 million cwt. Puerto Rico is expected to account for the bulk of medium/short grain imports.

U.S. 2003/04 Rice Exports Projected To Drop 24 Percent To 95 Million Cwt

Total rice use in 2003/04 is projected to decline 8 percent from the year earlier record to 219 million cwt, with exports accounting for all of the decline. Total domestic use (including residual) is projected to increase more than 9 percent to a record 124 million cwt. In contrast, U.S. exports are expected to decline 24 percent to 95 million cwt. Long grain accounts for most of the decline in total use. Total long grain use is projected at 161.8 million cwt, down more than 9 percent from 2002/03. Combined medium/short grain total use is projected to drop 4 percent to 57.2 million cwt. Ending stocks of total rice are projected at 22 million cwt, a decline of 18 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1980/81.

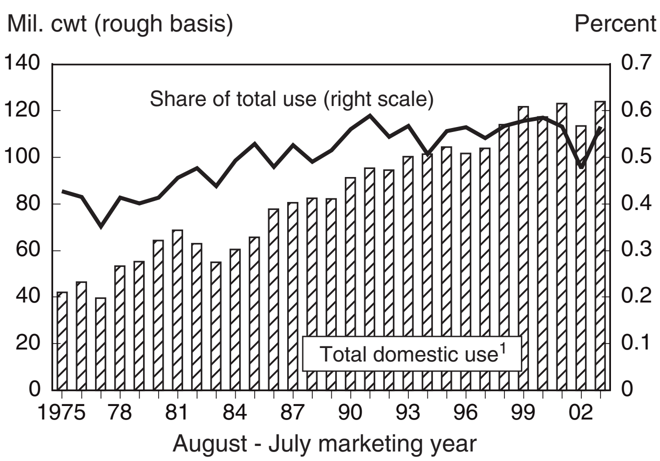
Total Rice Use in 2003/04 Projected To Drop to 219 Million Cwt

Total rice use—*domestic and residual plus exports*—in 2003/04 is projected at 219 million cwt, down 8 percent from the year earlier record. Exports account for all of the projected decline. Total exports are projected at 95 million cwt, a 24-percent drop from the year earlier record. Tighter supplies and much higher prices are behind the smaller U.S. export forecasts.

Total domestic use—including residual, or unreported losses in transporting, processing, and marketing—is projected to increase more than 9 percent to a record 124 million cwt in 2003/04. *Food, industrial, and residual* is projected at a record 120 million cwt, up more than 9 percent from 2002/03. Seed use is projected to increase 8 percent to 4 million cwt.

Figure 8

The U.S. domestic market has more than doubled since 1985/86



2002/03 projected.
[1]Includes imports.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

While rice consumption in the United States has increased steadily since the late 1970s, the rate of growth has slowed since the mid-1990s. From 1980/81 through 1995/96, growth in total U.S. rice consumption (excluding shipments to U.S. territories and seed use) averaged nearly 5 percent a year. Since 1995/96, growth in U.S. rice consumption—including the residual—has averaged about 3 percent a year. In February, USDA's 2003 long-term baseline projection forecasted a growth rate of a little more than 2 percent a year for the next decade. While less than half the rate achieved a decade ago, growth is still double the rate of population growth.

Fewer meals fixed at home and a premium on meal preparation time have contributed to a slowing of the growth in U.S. rice consumption. Despite the slower expansion in total use of rice, per capita U.S. rice consumption—including brewers' use and pet food—continues to rise.

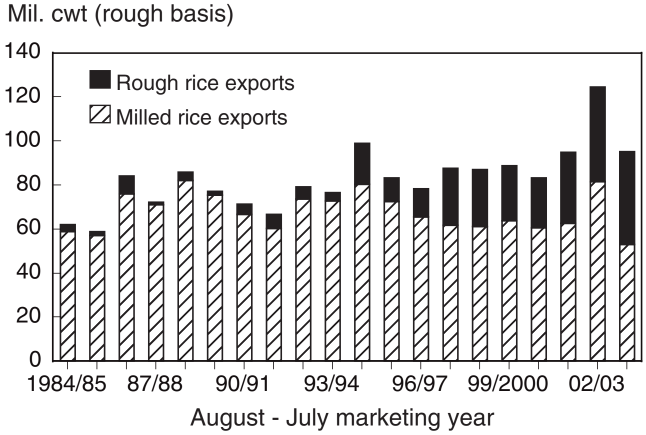
Per capita rice consumption—including direct food use, processed foods, pet foods, and beer—has nearly doubled since the early 1980s and is currently estimated at more than 28 pounds. Since 1990/91, per capita consumption has grown almost a half pound a year, down from a pound a year in the 1980s. Per capita rice consumption is projected to continue rising over the next decade.

U.S. Rice Exports Projected To Drop 24 Percent to 95 Million Cwt

U.S. rice exports in 2003/04 are projected to drop 24 percent to 95 million cwt (rough basis). Higher U.S.

Figure 9

Total U.S. rice exports are projected to decline 24 percent in 2003/04

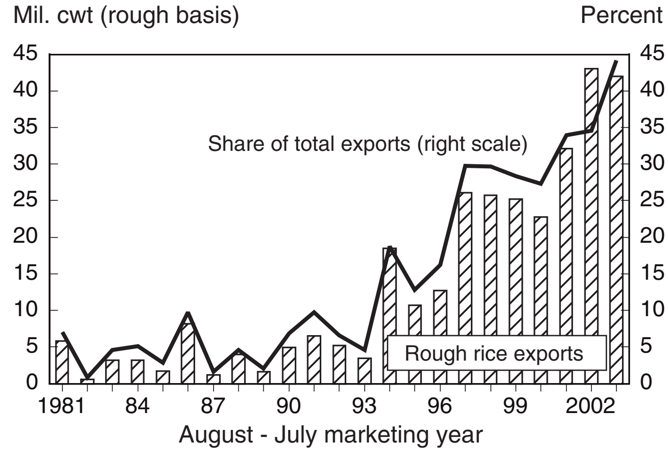


2002/03 projected.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 10

Rough rice is projected to account for 44 percent of total U.S. rice exports in 2003/04



Sources: 1990/91 to 2002/03, Bureau of the Census; 2003/04 USDA projections.

prices, a much larger price difference over major Asian competitors' prices, and smaller supplies at home are behind the bearish export forecast. Despite the expected decline, exports would still be the third highest on record. Milled rice exports are projected to account for almost all of the decline in total U.S. rice exports in 2003/04.

U.S. rough rice exports for 2003/04 are projected at 42 million cwt, down just a million cwt from the year earlier record but still the second highest on record. Mexico, Central America, and South America are expected to be the largest markets for U.S. rough rice exports in 2003/04. Rough rice is projected to account for 43 percent of total U.S. rice exports in 2003/04, the highest share on record.

In 2002/03, big purchases by Brazil, and to a lessor degree Cuba, plus record shipments to top regular buyers—Mexico and Central America—were responsible for a 34-percent jump in U.S. rough exports to a record 43 million cwt. In 2003/04, Mexico and Central America are expected to again import record or near-record amounts of U.S. rough rice. In addition, Brazil—an occasional buyer of U.S. rice—is expected to again be a major importer of U.S. rough rice. Although a much smaller buyer than Brazil, Venezuela—also an occasional buyer—has already imported U.S. rough rice in 2003/04. In contrast, Cuba's imports of U.S. rice are likely to decline sharply in 2003/04 due to much higher U.S. prices.

Southern long grain accounts for the bulk of U.S. rough rice exports, with most of this rice going to Latin America, primarily Mexico and Central America. 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 absent the U.S. market when rice supplies are plentiful in South America. In years when rice supplies are tight in South America, some of the Andean countries will import large amounts of U.S. rice, nearly all southern long grain rough rice. Like Brazil, in years of strong South American rice harvests, the Andean countries buy much smaller amounts of U.S. rice. Cuba returned as buyer of U.S. rice in 2001/02.

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 purchases of U.S. rice—mostly rough rice—are expected to be small this year compared with previous years. Tight U.S. supplies of medium grain rice and much higher prices are behind the bearish expectations for U.S. shipments to Turkey this year. The European Union—mostly Spain and Italy—typically imports much smaller amounts of U.S. rough rice, mostly long grain.

The United States is the only major rice exporter that allows rough rice exports, and rough rice has become a larger share of U.S. exports, accounting for more than a third in recent years. 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 support to their producers. 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 shipped rough rice to Turkey.

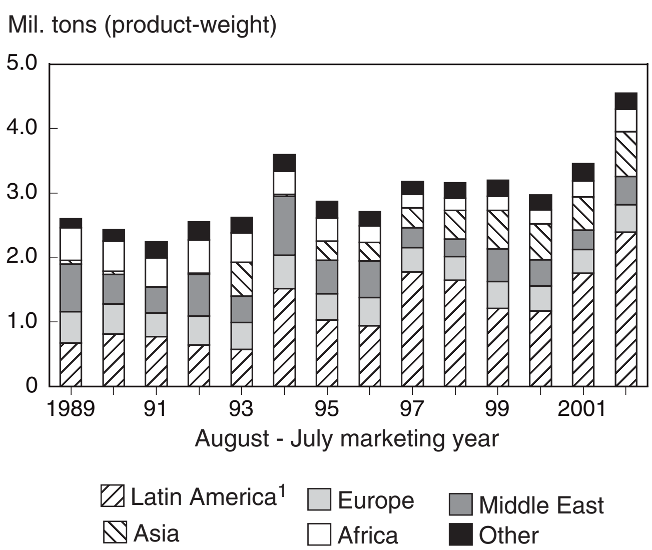
Combined milled and brown rice exports (on a rough basis) are projected at 53 million cwt in 2003/04, down 35 percent from a year earlier and the smallest in several decades. Tight U.S. supplies, much higher U.S. prices, a widening price difference with Thailand, and weaker global rice trade are behind the big decline in U.S. milled rice exports this year. The price difference over similar grades of rice from Thailand—a major competitor of the United States in South Africa and parts of the Middle East—has increased substantially since last spring, and at more than $140 per ton, is the highest in 4 years.

Northeast Asia and the European Union 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 European Union purchases mostly brown rice from the United States that is fully milled in Europe. The EU also purchases much smaller amounts of fully milled rice from the United States. The Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa are also large markets for U.S. milled rice. The United States will face severe price competition from Asian exporters in these two export markets this year.

The Caribbean—mostly Haiti—is another major market for U.S. milled rice. Despite a locational advantage for the United States, Thailand can successfully compete in the Caribbean when the U.S. price difference is wide. The United States is the largest supplier of rice to Canada, accounting for more than two-thirds of Canada's annual rice imports. Aromatic rice accounts for the bulk of Canada's imports of Asian rice. In some years, Southeast Asia—primarily the Philippines and Indonesia—import U.S. milled rice. These shipments are mostly non-commercial sales. The United States occasionally ships some rice—mostly as food aid—to Central Asia as well. Eastern Europe and non-EU Western Europe import small amounts of U.S. milled also.

Figure 11

U.S. rice exports to Latin America were the highest on record in 2002/03



[1]Includes Mexico.

Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Long Grain Accounts for Bulk of the Decline in U.S. Rice Exports

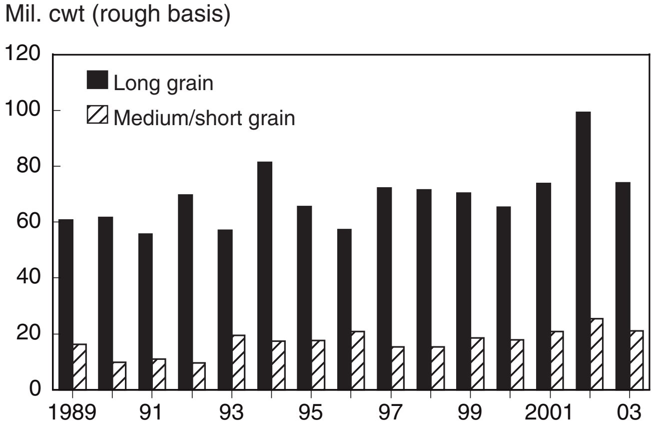
Long grain accounts for the bulk of the projected decline in total U.S. rice use in 2003/04. Total long grain use is projected at 161.8 million cwt, down more than 9 percent from a year earlier. Exports account for all of the projected decline in long grain use.

Total domestic use (including residual) of long grain rice is projected at 87.8 million cwt, up 11 percent from a year earlier. In contrast, long grain exports are projected to decline more than 25 percent to 74 million cwt, still the third highest on record. Milled rice is projected to account for virtually all of the decline in long grain exports. Smaller U.S. supplies, weaker global trade, and strong competition from Asian exports—primarily Thailand—in price-sensitive markets like the Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa are behind the bearish long grain export forecast. In contrast, long grain rough rice exports are projected to remain at record levels in 2003/04. The U.S. faces much less price competition from Asian exporters in the rough rice—mostly Western Hemisphere—markets.

Total use of combined medium/short grain rice is projected at 57.2 million cwt, down 4 percent from a year earlier. Exports account for all of the projected decline in 2003/04 medium/short grain total use. In contrast,

Figure 12

U.S. long grain exports are projected to drop more than 25 percent in 2003/04



2003 projected.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

domestic use—including residual—is projected to increase 6 percent to 36.2 million cwt.

Medium/short grain exports in 2003/04 are projected to decline 17 percent from the year earlier near-record to 21 million cwt. Import commitments under the WTO for Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are expected to account for the bulk of U.S. medium grain exports in 2003/04. Shipments to other buyers of U.S. medium grain rice—primarily Turkey and Jordan—are expected to be much smaller in 2003/04.

Since the mid-1990s, Japan, Turkey, and Jordan have been major markets for U.S. medium/short grain rice each year. South Korea and Taiwan have been more recent buyers.

Except for Japan's 1994 emergency imports, all imports by the three Northeast Asian countries have been part of their WTO commitments. South Korea—which barred rice imports for more than two decades—has been a regular buyer of U.S. rice since 2001/02. Taiwan began purchasing U.S. rice in 2002—also absent from the global rice market for several decades—and was a major importer of U.S. medium/short grain rice in 2002/03. Much like Japan and South Korea, Taiwan became self-sufficient in rice by barring imports and strictly controlling trade.

The only other recent market for U.S. medium grain rice has been Uzbekistan. In both 2001/02 and 2002/03 Uzbekistan purchased 55,000 to 60,000 tons of U.S. medium/short rice under U.S. food aid programs. Very little, if any, U.S. medium/short grain rice will likely be available for food aid in 2003/04.

Japan is the largest global importer of medium/short grain rice and the biggest market for U.S. medium/short grain rice as well. 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 (TRQ) agreed to under the WTO. Extremely high tariffs on any over-quota rice imports virtually preclude any above-quota purchases. Japan's WTO imports are not scheduled to increase 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 are scheduled to increase annually from 1995 through 2004. Taiwan agreed to a minimum access import level for rice in 2002/03 as a requirement for joining the WTO. For 2003/04, Taiwan imported about the same amount of rice as a year earlier, this time as part of a TRQ. Taiwan's future import requirements are being negotiated.

Turkey is typically the second largest market for U.S. medium grain rice. 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 for the United States. Jordan is the smallest of the major commercial markets for U.S. medium grain rice. Jordan imports nearly all milled rice.

U.S. Ending Stocks Projected To Be the Smallest Since 1980/81

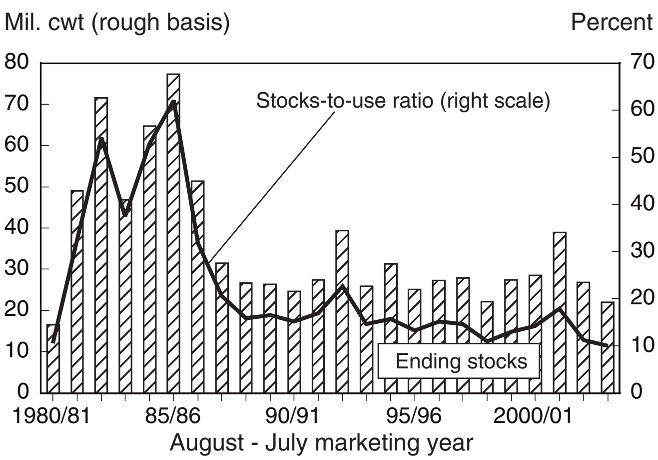
U.S. ending stocks of all rice for 2003/04 are projected at 22 million cwt, down 18 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1980/81. A 9-percent decrease in total supplies offset weaker exports. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 10 percent, down from 11.2 percent a year earlier. This is the lowest stocks-to-use ratio since 1974/75.

The stocks situation varies by class of rice. For long grain rice, ending stocks are projected to drop 34 percent to 10.4 million cwt, the smallest since 1995/96. The long grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 6.4 percent, down from 8.8 percent a year earlier and the smallest in more than two decades. The tight stocks situation will keep U.S. long grain prices under strong upward pressure throughout the 2003/04 market year.

For medium/short rice, the ending stocks situation for 2003/04 is somewhat different. Ending stocks of medium/short grain rice are projected at 9.8 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier but still well below the 1995/96-2002/03 average of 11.4 million cwt. A 3-percent decrease in medium/short grain supplies was more than offset by a 4-percent drop in total use. The resulting medium/short grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 17.1 percent, up from 15.6 percent a year earlier.

Figure 13

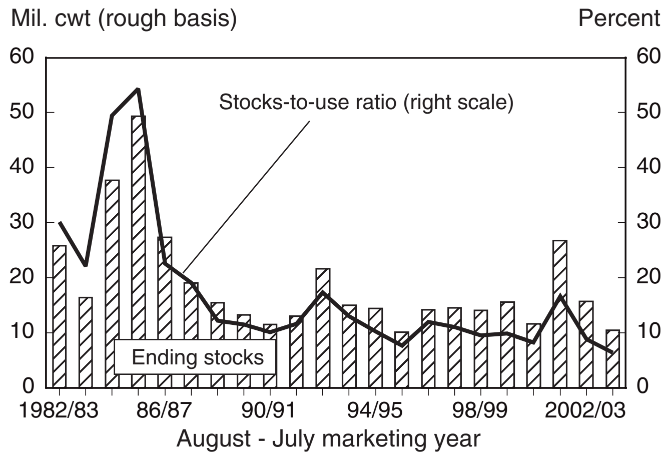
U.S. ending stocks are projected to be the smallest since 1980/81



Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Figure 14

U.S. long grain ending stocks are projected to be the lowest in more than two decades

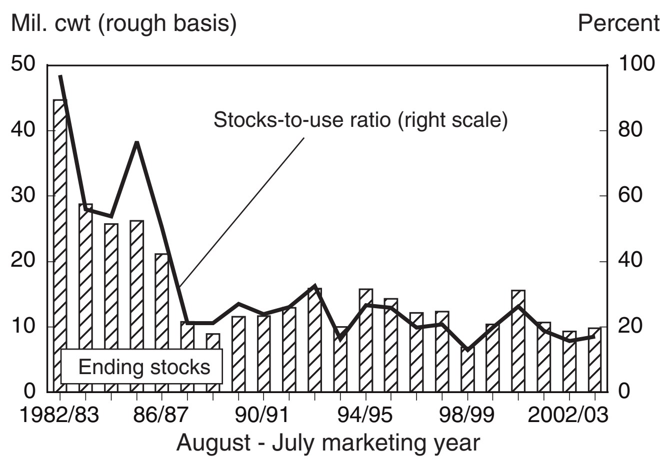


2003/04 forecast.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service and World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Figure 15

U.S. medium/short grain ending stocks are projected slightly higher in 2003/04



2003/04 forecast.

Sources: Economic Research Service and World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

U.S. Season-Average Farm Price Projected Highest Since 1998/99

The U.S. season-average farm price for 2003/04 is projected at $7.00 to $7.50 per cwt, up from $4.22 a year earlier and the highest since 1998/99. A big drop in U.S. supplies is the main factor driving the bullish U.S. price forecast. Despite rising U.S. prices, international trading prices have shown little, if any, strength in several years. Without a major weather disturbance, there is little reason to expect any significant strengthening of world rice prices this year. U.S. producers are expected to realize marketing loan benefits for the remainder of the 2003/04 market year. Total U.S. food aid purchases for fiscal 2003 are estimated at 309,107 tons, down from 372,000 a year earlier.

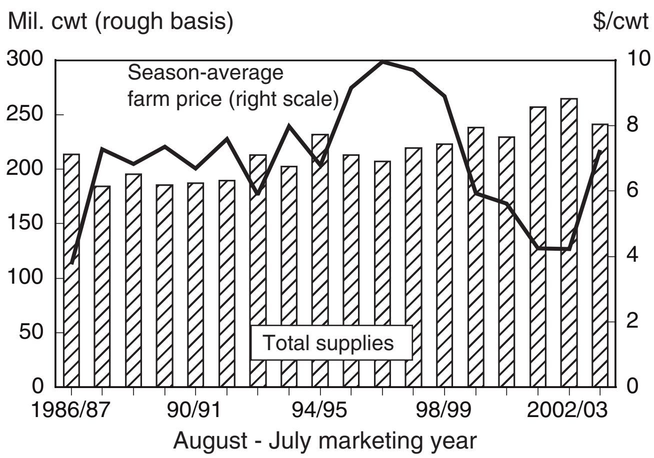
U.S. Season-Average Farm Price Projected at $7.00 to $7.50 Per Cwt

The 2003/04 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at $7.00 to $7.50 per cwt, up from $4.22 a year earlier. This is the highest SAFP since 1998/99 and the first increase since 1996/97. A 9-percent drop in U.S. supplies plus continued strong demand in both the U.S. and global rice markets is the main factor driving U.S. prices higher.

Average U.S. monthly cash prices for rough rice have increased every month since March 2003. In October, USDA estimated the September average cash price at $6.13 per cwt, the highest monthly price since September 1999, and indicated a mid-October price of $6.52. U.S. monthly cash prices have been above a year earlier every month since March 2003. U.S. prices began to rise last December in response to the record pace of U.S. exports in 2002/03. Prices have been further boosted by a tight U.S. supply situation in 2003/04, a result of both a smaller 2003 crop and a big drop in beginning stocks. Prices had steadily declined since January 2001, primarily due to two consecutive years—2001/02 and 2002/03—of record U.S. supplies and extremely low prices for long grain rice—the dominant class of rice traded globally—in international markets.

Figure 16

The U.S. rough rice season-average farm price is projected to be the highest since 1998/99



2003/04 forecasts. 2003/04 farm price mid-point of $7.00-$7.50 projection range.

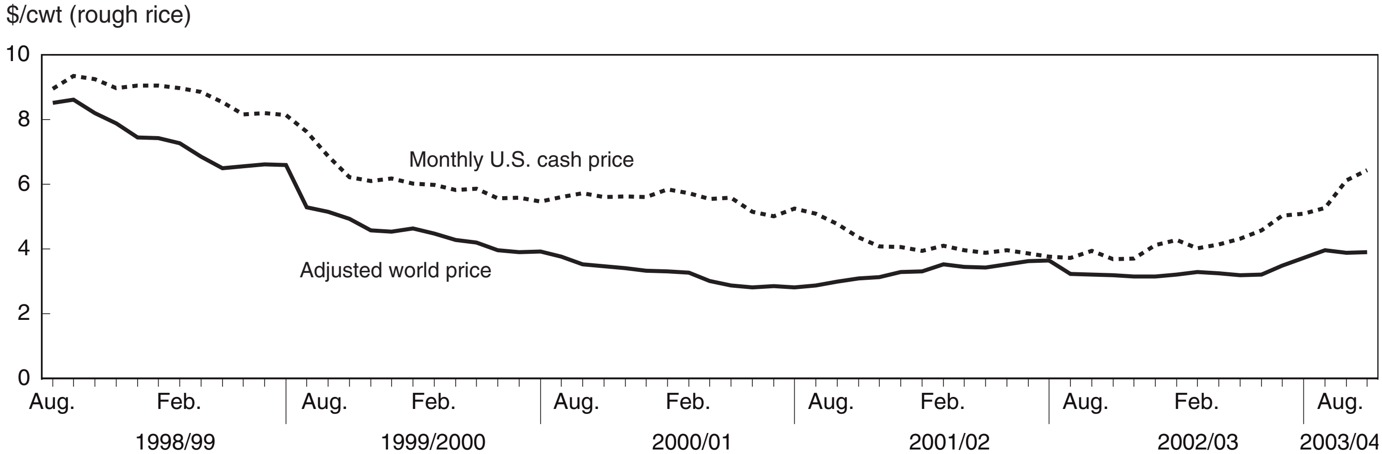
Sources: 1986/87 to 2002/03 National Agricultural Statistics Service; 2003/04 USDA projections.

Price quotes for both long and medium grain rice are higher than a year earlier. Quoted prices for long grain rice have been increasing for a year, despite little, if any, strength in the global market. In mid-November, long grain rough rice prices were quoted at around $7.25 per cwt in the Delta, more than double the levels quoted a year earlier and the highest since the summer of 1999. In Southwest Louisiana, long grain rough rice was quoted at $7.65 per cwt, up more than $3.80 from a year earlier and the highest since May 1999. Price quotes in Texas in mid-November for long grain rough rice were $7.25 per cwt, up more than $3.50 from a year earlier and the highest since May 1999.

For California medium grain rice, farm prices have steadily risen since last November. Prices were quoted at almost $12 per cwt in mid-November, up from less than $5 a year earlier. These are the highest prices for California medium grain rice since at least the summer of 1999 after California harvested its weakest crop in a decade in 1998. The main factors behind the year-long rise in California medium grain prices are; first, near-record exports in 2002/03, and second, a 9-percent drop in California production in 2003/04.

Figure 17

U.S. monthly rough rice prices have increased by 75 percent since November 2002



Sources: Monthly farm prices, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Adjusted world price (AWP), simple average of weekly AWP reported by Farm Service Agency, Foreign Agricultural Service, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

In the South, medium grain prices were quoted around $8.60 per cwt in mid-November, up from $5.00 a year earlier and the highest since spring 1999. Despite higher prices for medium than long grain rice at planting, southern producers increased medium grain plantings only 10,000 acres in 2003/04 to 186,000.

Marketing Loan Gains Average $3.08 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. 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 2003, the 2003/04 payment rate for all rice has averaged $3.08 per cwt (simple average), down 29 cents from the 2002/03 average. World prices are expected to remain below the loan rate for the remainder of the 2003/04 market year, indicating producers will remain eligible for continued payment.

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 $1 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 1999/2000, the payment rate averaged $1.95 per cwt.

Payment rates continued to rise throughout 2000/01 as the adjusted world price declined. From May through July 2001 the announced 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 were $3.69 for long grain, $3.67 for medium, and $3.55 for short grain. This is the largest payment rate for long grain rice since the summer of 1987 and the largest payment rate on record for medium and short grain rice. The payment rate averaged $3.14 per cwt for the 2000/01 August-July market year, the highest since 1986/87.

Despite a slight strengthening of the adjusted world price in 2001/02, the average payment rate actually rose 23 cents to $3.37 per cwt for 2001/02. For 2002/03, the average payment rate remained unchanged at $3.37 per cwt. The average adjusted world price in 2002/03 was virtually the same as a year earlier.

U.S. Food Aid Purchases for Rice Declined 17 Percent in FY 2003

Total U.S. food aid purchases for rice for fiscal 2003 (October 2002 to September 2003) are estimated at 309,107 tons, down 64,700 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 funding was approved. Shipment dates may not necessarily fall within the same fiscal year as funding approval dates. Food aid accounted for 7 percent of total U.S. rice exports in fiscal 2003, down from nearly 11 percent a year earlier. In fiscal 2002, total U.S. food aid purchases totaled 373,807 tons, up from 234,530 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 2003, shipments under PL 480 Title I (concessional sales) totaled 117,817 tons, down from 185,727 tons a year earlier. The Philippines was the only recipient for Title I shipments in 2003. Total purchases under PL 480 Title II, or food donations, accounted for nearly 121,000 tons in fiscal 2003, an increase of 53,320 from fiscal 2002. Indonesia was the largest recipients of Title II donations in fiscal 2003, taking more than 60,000 tons. Other major recipients of Title II donations in fiscal 2003 were: Benin, Niger, Guatemala, Honduras, and Burkina Faso.

In addition, about 47,000 tons of rice were purchased in fiscal 2003 under the Food for Progress program, up from about 32,000 in fiscal 2002. At 21,000 tons, Cameroon received the largest allocation in fiscal 2003. Uzbekistan ranked second with 10,000 tons. There were no Section 416(b) allocations in fiscal 2003. Finally, agreements under the Food for Education program totaled 23,660 tons in fiscal 2003, down slightly from a year earlier. Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire, Mozambique, and Cameroon account for most of the allocation in fiscal 2003.

In fiscal 2002, Title I agreements for rice totaled 185,727 tons, up 99,527 from a year earlier. Indonesia was the largest recipient, purchasing 90,135 tons. Uzbekistan ranked second, purchasing 58,519 tons. The Philippines accounted for the remainder, purchasing 37,073 tons. In addition, about 67,400 tons of rice was purchased in fiscal 2002 under PL 480 Title II, down 4,870 tons from a year earlier. Major recipients of Title II allocations in fiscal 2002 were Indonesia (25,430 tons), Niger (9,310 tons), Benin (4,500 tons), Nepal (4,500 tons), and Guatemala (3,780 tons).

In fiscal 2002 about 64,300 tons were purchased under the Section 416(b) program, up from 30,640 tons purchased for export under Section 416(b) in fiscal 2001. North Korea and the Philippines took more than 22,000 tons each in fiscal 2002. Ukraine and Moldova accounted for most of the remainder.

U.S. rice purchased under the Food for Progress program totaled 31,880 tons in fiscal 2002, up 2,620 from a year earlier. Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, and Senegal were the largest recipients. Finally, in fiscal 2002, purchases under the Global Food for Education program totaled 24,520 tons, about 1,400 tons below a year earlier. Mozambique, Congo, Nicaragua, Gambia, and El Salvador were the major recipients.

U.S. Rice Exports Climb to Record 124.6 Million Cwt in 2002/03

Despite a 2-percent decrease in production, record imports and a big increase in beginning stocks boosted total U.S. rice supplies to a record 264.8 million cwt in 2002/03. At a record 178.4 million cwt, long grain accounted for most of the supply expansion. Total exports were reported at 124.6 million cwt, an increase of 32 percent from a year earlier and the largest on record. Despite an 8 percent decline in domestic and residual use, ending stocks declined 32 percent to 26.8 million cwt, the smallest since 1998/99. The season-average farm price for rice dropped 3 cents to $4.22 per cwt, the lowest since 1986/87 and the sixth consecutive year of a decline.

Weaker Plantings Pull U.S. Rice Crop Down 2 Percent to 211 Million Cwt

The 2002/03 U.S. rice crop is estimated at 211 million cwt, down 2 percent from a year earlier. The crop is the second largest on record. The decline is the result of a 3-percent decrease in plantings to 3.24 million acres. The average yield—6,578 pounds per acre—is up 82 pounds from a year earlier and the highest to date. This was the third consecutive year of a record yield.

Long grain accounted for all the area contraction. Long grain rice plantings declined nearly 7 percent to 2.54 million acres. In contrast, plantings of medium grain rice rose 14 percent to 676,000 acres. California—where more than two-thirds of the U.S. medium grain crop is grown—accounted for most of the medium grain area expansion. Medium grain plantings were higher in the South as well. Plantings of short grain rice—which accounts for around 1 percent of U.S. rice production—were estimated at 27,000 acres, up 1,000 from 2001/02. California produces almost all of the U.S. short grain crop.

In 2002, year-to-year production changes varied by class. Long grain production is estimated to have been 157.2 million cwt, a drop of 6 percent from a year earlier but still the second highest on record. A more than 6-percent decrease in long grain area more than offset a fractionally higher yield. In contrast, medium grain production increased 13 percent from a year earlier to 52.2 million cwt, a result of larger plantings and a fractionally higher yield. The short grain crop is estimated to have declined 6 percent to 1.51 million cwt, as a fractional increase in area was more than offset by a much weaker yield. The 2002 short grain crop was the smallest since 1997.

The 2002/03 area contraction was primarily due to weak prices and low price expectations at planting for long grain rice—a result of a record long grain crop and record long grain supplies a year earlier. Long grain plantings declined in every southern rice-growing State except Mississippi where plantings were unchanged from 2001. Long grain rice is grown almost exclusively in the South.

In Arkansas, the largest rice producing State, 2002 rice plantings are estimated at 1.52 million acres, down 7 percent from the year earlier record. At 540,000 acres, Louisiana's rice acreage was just 8,000 acres smaller than a year earlier. Mississippi's rice plantings of 255,000 acres were unchanged from 2001/02. In Texas, rice plantings declined 10,000 acres to 206,000. Missouri's rice area declined 10 percent from the year earlier record to 190,000 acres. In contrast to the South, California rice acreage expanded 13 percent to 533,000 acres. At planting, California medium grain prices were higher than a year earlier and well above long grain prices, a result of a 12-percent decline in 2001 California production and strong medium grain export demand.

The national average yield for 2002 is estimated to have been 6,578 pounds per acre, up more than 1 percent from 2001 and a record to date. Yields were higher than a year earlier in Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas; and unchanged in Louisiana. Yields in 2002 were the highest to date in Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas. In the South, generally favorable weather conditions across the region and the introduction of new, high-yielding long grain varieties were the main factors behind such strong yields in 2002.

Arkansas' average yield of 6,440 pounds per acre was up more than 1 percent from a year earlier and the highest to date. In Louisiana, average yields remained at 5,500 pounds per acre, a record to date as well. Mississippi's yield declined 3 percent to 6,400 pounds per acre. The Texas yield is estimated to have been 7,100 pounds per acre, the highest on record and almost 4 percent higher than a year earlier. At 6,050 pounds per acre, Missouri's 2002 yield was up 50 pounds per acre from a year earlier. In California, the average yield dropped 30 pounds per acre to 8,140 pounds, well below the record 8,500 pounds achieved in 1991, 1992, and 1994. Adverse weather, environmental regulations, and unique characteristics of the varieties have, at times, contributed to California's weaker yields in recent years.

Rice production decreased in 2002 in every reporting State except California, with Arkansas accounting for the bulk of the total decline. The Arkansas 2002 crop is estimated at 96.8 million cwt, down 6 percent from a year earlier, a result of the smaller plantings. Arkansas accounts for more than 45 percent of total U.S. rice production. Louisiana's 2002 rice crop declined 2 percent to 29.4 million cwt, also due to smaller plantings. Rice production in Mississippi is estimated at 16.2 million cwt, a decline of 3 percent from 2001, a result of the weaker yield. Area in Mississippi was unchanged. In Missouri, 2002 rice production is estimated at 11 million cwt, an 11 percent decline from a year earlier. Rice production in Texas is estimated at 14.6 million cwt, down 1 percent from 2001. In contrast to the southern rice growing States, California's 2002 rice crop is estimated to have increased 12 percent to a near-record 43 million cwt, a result of the much larger plantings.

U.S. 2002/03 Total Rice Supplies Climbed to Record 264.8 Million Cwt

U.S. rice supplies in 2002/03 are estimated to have been 264.8 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier and the highest on record. A bumper crop, record imports, and very large beginning stocks accounted for the record supplies. Beginning stocks—estimated at 39 million cwt—were up 37 percent from a year earlier and are the largest since 1993/94. Arkansas accounted for about two-thirds of the year-to-year increase in beginning stocks.

U.S. rice imports in 2002/03 totaled 14.8 million cwt, a record to date and up 12 percent from a year earlier. Medium grain shipments to Puerto Rico from Australia and China accounted for almost half of the 1.6-million cwt year-to-year expansion in imports. Australia and China have only recently been shipping rice to the United States, nearly all going to Puerto Rico.

Thailand, India, and Pakistan typically account for more than 95 percent of U.S. long grain rice imports. Despite the increase in medium grain imports, long grain remains the dominant class of rice imported by the United States. Nearly all long grain rice imports are aromatic varieties not currently grown in the United States.

Supplies were higher in 2002/03 for both long grain and combined medium/short grain rice. Long grain supplies increased 3 percent to a record 194.1 million cwt. A 130-percent increase in beginning stocks to 26.8 million cwt plus record imports of 10 million cwt more than offset the smaller crop. Long grain rice stocks entering the 2002/03 marketing year were the highest since 1987/88. Imports of long grain rice were up 10 percent from a year earlier.

For medium/short grain rice, total supplies rose 3 percent in 2002/03 to 68.9 million cwt. A 32-percent decline in beginning stocks to 10.7 million cwt was more than offset by record imports and the larger crop. Medium/short imports were estimated at 4.8 million cwt, a 19-percent increase from a year earlier and the largest to date. Shipments to Puerto Rico from Australia and China accounted for nearly all of the increase. At 53.7 million cwt, medium/short grain production was nearly 13 percent higher than a year earlier.

U.S. Rice Exports Jumped 32 Percent To a Record 124.6 Million Cwt in 2002/03

Total U.S. rice use, including exports, domestic consumption, and residual (unreported losses in processing, transporting, and marketing), was 238 million cwt in 2002/03, up 9 percent from a year earlier and the largest on record. Exports accounted for all of the expansion. At 124.6 million cwt, exports were 30 million cwt higher than a year earlier and the largest on record. Very competitive prices and record supplies were behind the bullish U.S. export performance in 2002/03.

Total domestic disappearance (including residual, or unreported losses in processing, transporting, and marketing) was 113.4 million cwt, down 8 percent from a year earlier. *Food, industrial, and residual*—estimated at 109.7 million cwt—was down 8 percent from 2001/02. The *food, industrial, and residual use* term is the "balancer" in the supply and use equation. *Food, industrial, and residual use* is calculated to equate total supply and total demand. All other supply and use categories—beginning stocks, production, seed use, imports, exports, and ending stocks—are based on year-end data. *Seed use*, estimated at 3.71 million cwt, was down 7 percent from a year earlier. Seed use is calculated by multiplying planted acreage by the seeding rate.

Long grain accounted for most of the decline in total domestic and residual use in 2002/03. Domestic and residual use of long grain rice is estimated at 79.2 million cwt, down 9 percent from a year earlier. Domestic and residual use for medium/short grain rice is estimated at 34.3 million cwt, down 4 percent from a year earlier. Much like the total rice balance sheet, the domestic and residual use term is the "balancer" in supply and use tables by class.

Both milled and rough rice exports increased sharply in 2002/03. Rough rice exports, estimated at a record 43 million cwt, were up 34 percent from a year earlier. Record shipments to Mexico and near-record to Central America—the top two regular buyers of U.S. rough rice, plus large shipments to South America—an occasional market for U.S. rice—were behind the huge rough rice export expansion. In addition, both Cuba and Turkey took larger amounts of U.S. rough rice in 2002/03. Except for Turkey, these rough rice buyers take almost exclusively southern long grain rice. Turkey imports mostly California medium grain but will take southern medium grain if California supplies are tight.

Milled and brown rice exports (on a rough-equivalent basis) are reported at 81.5 million cwt, an increase of 30 percent from a year earlier and one of the highest on record. Big increases in shipments to Haiti, Venezuela, the EU-15, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Indonesia, and the Philippines accounted for most of the increase in milled rice exports in 2002/03. In contrast, milled rice exports were smaller than a year earlier to Japan, the former Soviet Union, and Saudi Arabia.

By class, long grain exports climbed 34 percent to a record 99.2 million cwt in 2002/03. Both milled and rough rice exports were higher than a year earlier. For combined medium/short grain rice, exports increased 21 percent to 25.3 million cwt, a virtual record and the largest since 1983/84. Both milled and rough rice exports of medium/short grain rice were higher than a year earlier.

U.S. 2002/03 Ending Stocks Dropped 31 Percent

Ending stocks for all U.S. rice declined 12.2 million cwt in 2002/03 to 26.8 million cwt, the smallest since 1998/99. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio dropped to 11.2 percent from 17.9 percent a year earlier. Long grain rice accounted for most of the decline in ending stocks.

Ending stocks of long grain rice declined 42 percent in 2002/03 to 15.7 million cwt. Ending stocks are still more than 4 million cwt higher than in 2001/02. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio nearly halved to 8.8 percent. Except for 2001/02, the long grain stocks-to-use ratio ranged from 7.6 percent to 11.9 percent from 1995/96 to 2002/03. Combined medium/short grain ending stocks declined nearly 13 percent to 9.3 million cwt. The stocks-to-use ratio dropped to 15.6 percent from 18.9 percent in 2002/03.

The stocks-to-use ratio for medium/short grain rice is typically higher than for long grain. Around two-thirds of the U.S. medium/short grain crop is grown in California where harvest does not typically begin until late September, about 2 months behind the start of the southern long grain harvest on the Gulf Coast.

The 2002/03 U.S. season-average price was reported at $4.22 per cwt, down 3 cents from a year earlier and the lowest since 1986/87. Record U.S. supplies and only fractional strength in international trading prices—which were already low at the start of the 2002/03 season—were primary factors behind a weaker U.S. average rice price in 2001/02.

Global Trading Prices Show Little Strength; Import Demand Weaker

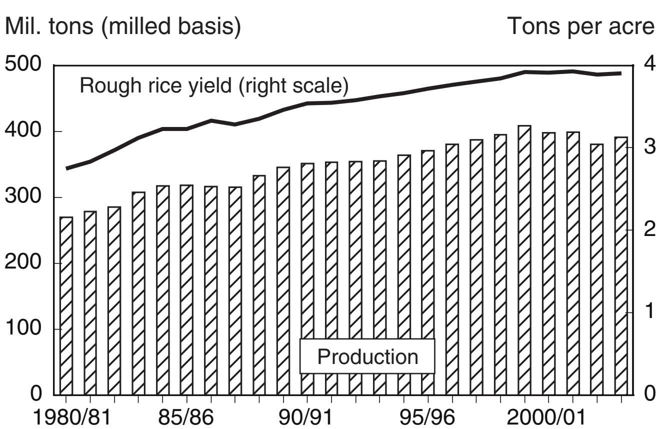
Despite three consecutive years of declining world rice ending stocks and smaller total supplies in 2003/04, global trading prices have shown no significant strength since late 2002. In fact, Thailand's prices have actually dropped a few dollars a ton since September 2003 on a lack of new business and expectations of new supplies by yearend. Thailand's intervention purchases and reduced export subsidies by India account for most of the price strength since late 2002. Little, if any, price strength is expected in the near-term as Thailand's and Vietnam's main crops will be harvested over the next few months. Although global supplies are projected to drop nearly 4 percent in 2003/04, major exporting countries are projected to have adequate supplies to meet export commitments. In addition, except for Northeast Asia, which experienced an adversely cold wet growing season, no major importing region is currently experiencing a significant weather problem.

Global Rice Production Projected To Increase Nearly 3 Percent in 2003/04

World rice production is projected at 390.6 million tons (milled basis) in 2003/04, up almost 3 percent from a year earlier, but still more than 4 percent below the 1999/2000 record of 408.7 million tons. Global area harvested is projected at 149.4 million hectares, up almost 3 percent from a year earlier, but still 5.7 million hectares below the 1999/2000 record. India accounts for most of the 2003/04 projected area expansion. At 3.9 tons per hectare, the average global rough rice yield is fractionally above a year earlier but still marginally below the 2001/02 record of 3.93 tons. After increasing substantially since the late 1960s, average global field yields have been nearly flat since 1999/2000.

Figure 18

Global rice production is projected to increase nearly 3 percent in 2003/04



2003/04 forecasts.

Sources: Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

India, a major exporter and the second largest rice producing country, accounts for the bulk of this year's production increase, with its 2003/04 rice production projected at 89 million tons (milled basis), up almost 18 percent from a year earlier. In 2002/03, a delayed monsoon was responsible for India harvesting its weakest crop since 1992/93. Among the other exporters, larger crops are projected in 2003/04 for Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand, and Uruguay. Burma's crop is projected unchanged from the 2002/03 near-record.

Among the top Asian importers—Indonesia, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Bangladesh—all four are projected to harvest record crops in 2003/04. Among the top non-Asia importers, both Brazil and Nigeria are projected to harvest larger crops in 2003/04.

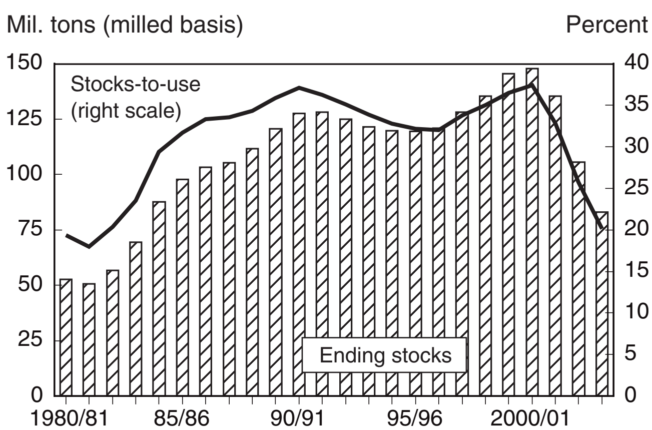
In contrast, production is projected to decline in 2003/04 in some countries. China, the world's largest rice producing country and a major exporter, is expected to experience the largest production decline. At 118 million tons, China's crop is more than 3 percent smaller than a year earlier and well below the 1997/98 record of 140.5 million tons. This is the sixth consecutive year of declining rice production in China. Despite the smaller crop, China is expected to have plenty of rice for the domestic market and to remain a major exporter. Two other major exporters—Vietnam and the United States—are projected to harvest smaller crops in 2003/04 as well, although Vietnam's crop is projected to be only slightly smaller than its 2002/03 record.

Among importers, only Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are projected to harvest significantly smaller crops this year. A cold, wet growing season adversely impacted production this year in all three countries. However, imports are not projected to exceed WTO commitments for any of the three. North Korea's crop was reduced a little by the adverse weather this year, but production losses were not as severe as in the other three Northeast Asian countries. In the Middle East, Iran's crop is projected to decline from last year's record. And although Iraq's crop is projected slightly higher than last year, production remains well below levels achieved in the mid-1990s. Both countries are projected to import more rice in 2004 than in 2003.

World rice consumption is projected at a record 413.3 million tons in 2003/04, up less than 1 percent from a year earlier. India accounts for the largest share of the increase. Rice consumption is also projected to increase in 2003/04 in the Philippines, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Thailand, and South Africa. In contrast, rice consumption—including residual, or unreported losses in processing, transporting, and marketing—is projected to decline in 2003/04 in Japan, South Korea, and North Korea. In Japan and South Korea the lower consumption is primarily the result of

Figure 19

Global ending stocks for 2003/04 are projected to be the lowest since 1983/84



2003/04 forecasts.

Sources: Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

diet diversification. North Korea's smaller consumption is due to a lack of supplies.

With consumption exceeding production in 2003/04 by almost 23 million tons, global ending stocks are projected to drop 21 percent to 83 million tons. This is the third consecutive year of declining global ending stocks and the lowest stocks since 1983/84. In 2000/01, global ending stocks were a record 147.9 million cwt. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 20.1 percent, down from 25.8 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 1981/82. However, assuming normal weather the rest of the 2003/04 market year, little price strength is expected in global markets despite the big decline in stocks and resulting smaller stocks-to-use ratio.

China accounts for most of this year's expected reduction in global ending stocks. China's ending stocks have declined each year since 1999/2000. Other countries are expected to draw stocks down in 2003/04 as well. Japan's stocks are projected to decline 76 percent to 335,000 tons—a result of the weak crop—the smallest since 1991/92. South Korea's stocks are projected to decline 42 percent to 617,000 tons, the smallest since 1996/97, also the result of a smaller crop. Ending stocks are also projected to decline in 2003/04 in Brazil, Burma, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, and the United States.

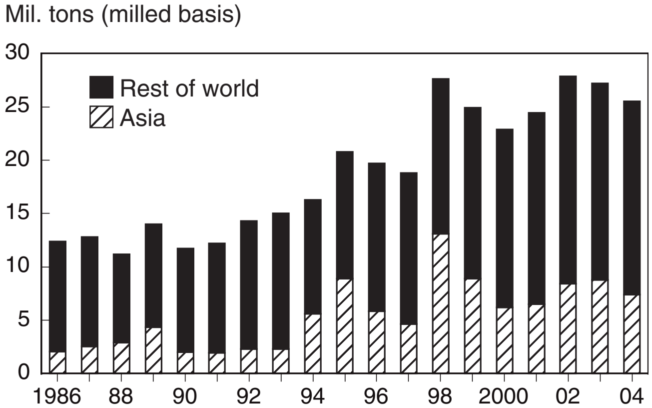
In contrast, India's ending stocks are projected to increase a million tons to nearly 13 million. Stocks are expected higher in 2003/04 in Pakistan as well. The higher stocks for both countries are the result of production rebounds from last year.

World trade is projected at 25.5 million tons in calendar year 2004, more than 6 percent below a year earlier and nearly 9 percent smaller than the 2002 record of 27.9 million tons. In 2004, weaker imports by India and the United States are projected to more than offset stronger shipments from Thailand, Australia, Argentina, Uruguay, and Egypt. On the import side, a decline in imports in 2004 by the Philippines, Brazil, Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia are projected to offset greater imports by Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Mexico, and Cuba.

In 2003, global trade declined nearly 3 percent to 27.2-million cwt. A 2.5-million-ton drop in India's exports and weaker shipments from Australia and Argentina more than offset record exports from the United States and larger shipments from Vietnam, China, and Egypt.

Figure 20

Global rice imports in 2004 are projected to decline more than 6 percent



2003 and 2004 forecasts.

Sources: Foreign Agricultural Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Among major importers, big declines in imports by Nigeria, Indonesia, and Iraq more than offset increased purchases by Bangladesh, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and the Philippines.

International Trading Prices Show Little Strength in 2003

Global trading prices have shown no significant strength since January 2003, a result of adequate global exportable supplies and weaker import demand. In fact, Thailand's export prices have actually dropped a few dollars a ton since late summer on the lack of new sales and government release of some stocks to cover previous export commitments. Trading prices rose in December 2002 and January 2003 as India reduced its level of export subsidies.

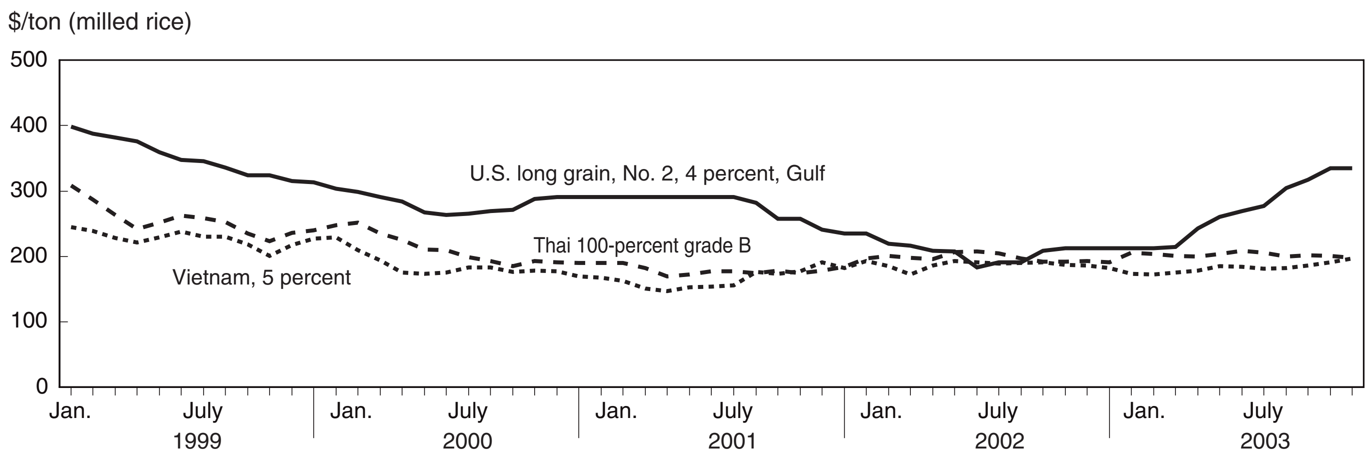
In mid-November 2003, export price quotes for Thailand's 100-percent grade B in Bangkok were quoted at $199 per ton, down a dollar or two from a month earlier and $5-$6 below prices in January. Thailand's prices are currently being pressured by expectations of a bumper harvest and new supplies starting in December. Since January 2003, prices have traded between $199 and $210 per ton, one of the longest periods of relatively stable prices for Thailand. In fact, currency fluctuations have accounted for much of the meager price movements since winter.

Prices for Vietnamese 5-percent brokens in Ho Chi Minh City were quoted at $196 per ton in mid-November 2003, up about $5 from a month earlier and $15 per ton higher than quoted prices in early August. The recent price increases are primarily due to tight supplies. Harvest of Vietnam's main winter-spring crop does not begin until February. The bulk of Vietnam's exports come from the winter-spring crop. Vietnam's price quotes are currently about $10 per ton above a year earlier. A big increase in exports in 2003 and a slightly smaller 2003/04 crop are behind this year's higher prices for Vietnam's rice.

Vietnam is currently trading rice at just a few dollars per ton below prices for similar categories of Thailand's rice. Vietnam has typically sold rice at $20-$30 per ton below Thailand's prices based on quality

Figure 21

U.S. export prices are nearly $140 per ton higher than Thailand's prices



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

Sources: Thai prices, U.S. Ag Counselor, Bangkok, Thailand; U.S. prices, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA; Vietnam, industry sources.

and reliability. In recent years, the quality of Vietnam's rice has increased.

Prices for similar type and quality of U.S. long grain rice—No. 2, 4-percent brokens, f.o.b. Houston—have risen more than $120 per ton since late March due to near-record exports of milled rice in 2002/03 and much smaller supplies of rice in 2003/04. In mid-November, prices at Texas mills for U.S. long grain milled rice (number 2, 4-percent brokens) were quoted at $320 per ton, up $55 from early August and the highest since August 1999.

The U.S. price difference over Thailand for similar grades of rice has increased substantially since January 2003. After increasing the U.S. price to reflect a "free-on-board vessel" quote, U.S. prices are more than $140 per ton above prices for similar grades of Thai rice. In January 2003 the difference averaged less than $10 per ton. A steady increase in U.S. prices and stagnant prices for Thailand's rice are behind the widening difference. From August 1998 through December 2002 the difference averaged about $70 per ton.

Prices for U.S. California milled rice have risen substantially since January due to a very strong export pace in 2002/03 and a big drop in California supplies in 2003/04. Medium grain prices have been well above prices for U.S. long grain rice since October 2001. This month, quoted prices for California medium grain milled rice (number 1, 4-percent brokens, Sacramento mill) average $485 per ton, up $65 from early August and $220 above quotes in January. These are the highest prices quoted since September 1999.

India and the United States Are Projected To Ship Less Rice in 2004

Among the top six rice exporters—Thailand, Vietnam, India, China, the United States, and Pakistan—only Thailand and China are projected to increase shipments in 2004. Both India and the United States are projected to post sharp drops in exports in 2004. Exports from Vietnam and Pakistan are projected flat in 2004. Among the medium-sized exporters, Argentina, Australia, Burma, Egypt, and Uruguay are projected to expand exports in 2004. In 2003, a huge drop in India's exports, plus weaker shipments from Burma, Argentina, and Australia, more than offset record U.S. exports and larger shipments from China, Egypt, Uruguay, and Pakistan.

Major Exporters

Thailand: Thailand is expected to remain the world's largest rice exporter, shipping a near-record 8 million tons in 2004, up 750,000 tons from this year. A bumper crop and projections for weaker shipments from India and the United States are behind the bullish export forecasts. Thailand's 2003/04 crop is projected at a record 17.8 million tons (milled basis), up 4 percent from a year earlier, a result of record plantings.

Thailand traditionally competes with the United States in certain high-quality long grain rice markets—primarily in the European Union (EU), the Middle East, and South Africa—and with Vietnam, India, China, and Pakistan in various intermediate- and low-quality long grain markets. Thailand exports mostly long grain rice—including parboiled rice and 100-percent brokens—and smaller quantities of its premium jasmine rice, an aromatic. Thailand exports more than a million tons of its premium jasmine rice each year, with the United States a major market. Thailand competes with India for parboiled sales in both Africa and the Middle East.

Vietnam: Vietnam is typically the world's second largest rice exporter and is projected to export 4 million tons in 2004, unchanged from 2003 but well above 3.25 million tons in 2002. However, exports would still be below Vietnam's 1999 record of 4.55 million tons. Two consecutive years of bumper harvests and weaker shipments from India are behind the robust 2003 and 2004 export forecasts. Vietnam is projected to produce 21 million tons of rice in 2003/04, 1-2 percent below the year-earlier record, a result of weaker plantings. 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 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 nearly half of total production and is harvested in February-March[1]. The winter-spring crop has more than doubled since 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 about 25 percent of annual production and is harvested July through September.

China: China's 2004 rice exports are projected at 2.5 million tons, unchanged from 2003 but well below the 1998 record of more than 3.7 million tons. Although China's 2003/04 crop is projected to drop 4.2 million tons to 118 million—the sixth consecutive year of declining production and the smallest crop since 1985/86—China still has plenty of rice to satisfy domestic demand and maintain exports. The smaller crop is the result of weaker plantings.

China's 2003/04 rice area is estimated at 27.3 million hectares, down 900,000 hectares from a year earlier and the smallest since 1962/63. China's rice plantings have declined 14 percent since 1997/98, with its *early indica* crop accounting for the bulk of the decline. China announced a new grain policy in 1999 that reduces incentives to plant low-quality early rice, which is grown mostly in the south. Much of the early rice crop is of poor quality and is either stored for years or used as feed.

[1] The harvest dates are for production occurring in southern Vietnam. Harvest dates differ in the north, but most rice production occurs in the south.

United States: The United States is projected to export 3 million tons of rice in 2004, down 800,000 from the 2003 record. Smaller U.S. supplies and a widening price difference over major Asian competitors for similar grades of rice are behind the weaker export forecast for 2004. The U.S. share of world trade is projected at 13.6 percent, about the same as a year earlier.

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 1989, the U.S. share had shrunk to 20 percent and was less than 15 percent by 1995. Greater supplies from low-cost Asian exporters account for the bulk of the decline in the U.S. market share over the past 25-plus years. In the late-1980s, Vietnam re-entered the global rice export market after an absence of more than 30 years. In the mid-1990s, India switched from exporting a few hundred thousand tons a year to regularly exporting more than a million tons. In addition, by the 1990s the top South American exporters—Argentina and Uruguay—both significantly expanded exports, mostly within the MERCOSUR trading block.

Southern long grain 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—since 2002—Taiwan. The United States also shipped medium/short grain rice to Uzbekistan as food aid in 2001 and 2002. U.S. exports to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are part of each importer's minimum access requirements under the WTO. California supplies most of U.S. medium/short grain exports.

India: For 2004, India is projected to export 2.5 million tons of rice, down 1.7 million from this year and more than 4.1 million tons below the 2002 record of 6.65 million. The export contractions after 2002 are due to tighter supplies. In 2002/03, an unfavorable monsoon—the first since 1987/88—cut India's production to 75.7 million tons, down nearly 19 percent from the year earlier record. This year production is projected to climb 18 percent to 89 million tons, a result of both larger plantings and a higher yield. Despite the 2003/04 bumper crop, total supplies are projected to be up only 1 percent from a year earlier. India has banned new export sales since late summer due to tight supplies. The ban is expected to be lifted by late 2003 or early 2004.

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

Pakistan: Pakistan is projected to export 1.7 million tons of rice in 2004, unchanged from 2003 but still well below the 2001 record of 2.4 million. Pakistan's exports have dropped sharply since 2001, primarily due to three consecutive years—2000/01-2002/03—of severe drought that sharply reduced production and supplies. Weaker plantings accounted for the bulk of the 3-year production decline, yield reductions were more modest.

In 2003/04 Pakistan is projected to produce 4.5 million tons of rice, up 6 percent from a year earlier, a result of a much 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.

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 Africa, where it competes with China and Vietnam. Around a third of Pakistan's rice production is basmati. Higher income countries purchase the bulk of Pakistan's basmati exports. For all rice, Sub-Saharan Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Middle East, and the EU are leading export markets for Pakistan.

Australia: Australia's rice exports in 2004 are projected to increase 125,000 tons to 300,000, still well below the 1999 record of 667,000 tons. Exports remain below levels reported from 1999 to 2001, as a result of big declines in production in 2001/02 and 2002/03. Australia's 2003/04 rice production is projected at 640,000 tons, up 131 percent from a year earlier, a result of a major increase in area. Despite this year's increase, rice production in Australia remains well below the 2000/01 record of almost 1.3 million tons.

In 2002/03, severe drought resulted in the weakest crop—estimated at just 279,000 tons—for Australia since 1972/73. At 38,000 hectares, rice plantings in Australia in 2002/03 were 80 percent below the 2000/01 record of 186,000 hectares. Limited water supplies are responsible for the big drop in plantings.

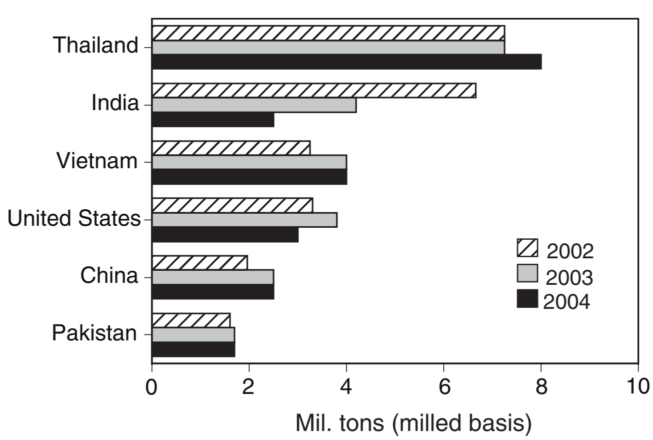
Australia's rice farmers plant in October and harvest in April-May. The rice crop is grown primarily in New South Wales. The bulk of Australia's rice is exported. Australia produces and exports primarily high-quality medium/short grain rice and has captured around 18 percent of the Japanese market since WTO-required imports were first purchased in 1995/96. Papua New Guinea and certain countries in the Middle East are other major export markets for Australian rice producers. 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 2004, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier but still below the 1969 record of 772,000 tons. Virtually all of Egypt's rice exports are 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 larger crops and—in some years—export subsidies. In 2001 Egypt exported 705,000 tons of rice—the second highest on record—a result of both record production and export subsidies.

Since 1999/2000, Egypt has harvested record- or near-record crops each year, a major factor behind the strong export performance in recent years. Egypt's

Figure 22

Exports from India and the United States are projected to decline in 2004



2003 and 2004 projected.
These six countries account for 85 percent of global rice exports.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

2003/04 rice production is projected at a near-record 3.9 million tons, up 5 percent from a year earlier but still almost 2 percent below the 2000/01 record. This year's larger crop is the result of expanded area and a higher yield. Egypt's yields are the highest in the world. Much of Egypt's rice production receives government subsidy.

Argentina: Argentina and Uruguay are the two largest rice exporters in South America, growing and shipping mostly long grain rice, mostly to markets within Latin America. In 2004, Argentina's rice exports are projected at 200,000 tons, up 100,000 from a year earlier but well below the 1999 record of 674,000 tons. Argentina's rice exports have dropped sharply since 1999, a result of both smaller supplies in Argentina and, until this year, weaker demand from Brazil—the region's largest importer.

Argentina's 2003/04 rice crop—harvested in April-May 2004—is forecast at 455,000 tons, up 11 percent from a year earlier but nearly 58 percent below the 1998/99 record of 1.08 million tons. This year's larger crop is the result of a much higher yield. Area is actually slightly lower. At 130,000 hectares, rice area in Argentina remains less than half its 1998/99 record of 289,000 hectares. Low prices and weaker imports from 1999 to 2002 by Brazil—Argentina's largest export market—account for the sharp drop in harvested area for rice since 1998/99.

Uruguay: Like Argentina, rice production in Uruguay has declined since the 1998/99 record, as weaker prices and smaller imports by Brazil from 1999 to 2002 have led to reduced plantings. In 2003/04, Uruguay's rice production is projected at 735,000 tons, up 20 percent from a year earlier and the first increase since 1998/99. The larger crop is the result of both a stronger yield and expanded plantings. Despite this year's larger crop, production remains 19 percent below the 1998/99 record of 910,000 tons. Uruguay's area has not declined as sharply as in Argentina. At 175,000 hectares in 2003/04, rice plantings in Uruguay are down 17 percent from the 1998/99 record of 205,000.

Uruguay is projected to export 750,000 tons in 2004, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier and the second highest on record. However, exports remain below the 2001 record of 806,000 tons. Uruguay is the largest rice exporter in South America. Although exports are below record, Uruguay has maintained a brisk pace of exports since the mid-1990s. 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). Like Argentina, Uruguay produces and exports mostly long grain rice.

The European Union (EU): Although a net importer of rice, the EU regularly exports rice outside the region. In 2004, the EU is projected to export 475,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier and the largest since 1992. Italy accounts for nearly all of the EU rice exports outside the region. The EU exports medium grain rice, mostly to countries in the eastern Mediterranean. The EU exports smaller amounts of rice—mostly food aid—to the former Soviet Union, the Balkans, North Korea, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

EU production in 2003/04 is projected at 1.6 million tons, down 5 percent from a year earlier, a result of a lower yield. At 400,000 hectares, area is up slightly from last year. Much of the rice growing areas of the EU—Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, and Greece—experienced an extremely hot summer in 2003. Rice area in the EU has only dropped about 7 percent since the 1996/97 record—primarily due to government set-a-side programs—and has been relatively stable at about 400,000 hectares since 1999/2000.

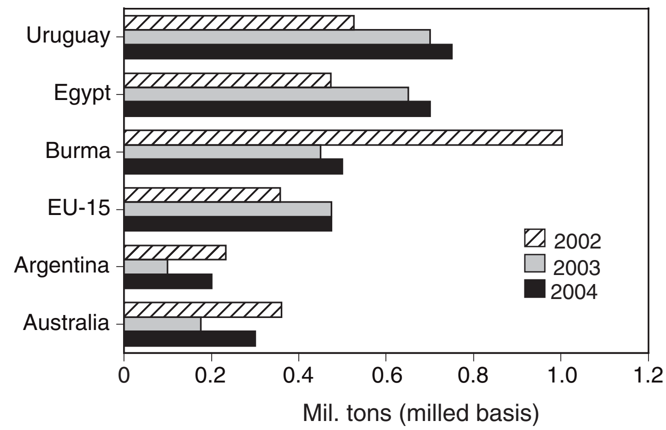
The bulk of the EU's rice production is medium grain, although long grain's share has increased since the late 1980s. Italy and Spain account for nearly 85 percent of annual total EU rice production.

In 2003/04, ending stocks are projected at 606,000 tons, down 20 percent from a year earlier and 32 percent below the record 888,000 tons reported in 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Bumper crops and extremely slow expansion in domestic rice consumption contributed to rising stocks in the EU in the second half of the 1990s.

Burma: In 2004 Burma is projected to export 500,000 tons of rice, an increase of 50,000 tons from 2003 but only half the level exported in 2002. Burma's exports of 1 million tons in 2002 were the largest since 1966. 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 have picked up since 2001, primarily due to bumper crops. Trade is strictly controlled by the Government of Burma.

Figure 23

Except for the EU, other exporters are projected to export more rice in 2004



Source: 2002 Foreign Agricultural Service; and 2003 and 2004 USDA projections.

Burma's 2003/04 rice crop is projected at more than 10.4 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier but slightly below the 2000/01 record of nearly 10.8 million tons. Area is projected at a record 6.4 million hectares, up 200,000 hectares from a year earlier.

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 almost exclusively indica rice.

Other Exporters

In addition to the major exporters described above, several other countries typically export smaller amounts of rice each year.

Japan: Although a net importer of rice, Japan has exported rice each year since 1997. Virtually all of this rice is shipped as food aid, mostly within Asia. In 2004, Japan is projected to export 200,000 tons of rice, unchanged from a year earlier. In 2001, Japan exported 501,000 tons, mostly to North Korea. In 1998, it exported 642,000 tons of rice, mostly food aid to Indonesia. This was the largest amount of rice exported by Japan in a single year since 1981.

Japan is one of the highest cost rice producers in the world, producing primarily high-quality medium/short grain rice. Japan's rice exports have primarily been the result of declining domestic consumption and large supplies, including rice imported under the World Trade Organization commitments. Despite more than three decades of government financed area diversion programs, rising yields have offset much of the production impact of the annual area contraction. These factors contributed to a huge build-up in stocks in Japan in the late 1990s. Since the peak of 3.2 million tons in 1997/98, ending stocks have declined to just 335,000 tons in 2003/04. Producer prices in Japan are substantially above global trading prices.

Rice production in Japan in 2003/04 is projected at 7.1 million tons, down 12 percent from a year earlier, and the smallest crop in more than 30 years. The crop is fractionally below the 1993 harvest that led to Japan's 1994 emergency imports. This year, a cold, wet growing season lowered average yields 12 percent. Through 2002/03, rice production in Japan had declined almost 39 percent since the 1967/68 record of 13.2 million tons. A 48-percent drop in area is responsible for the long-term production decline.

Taiwan: In 2004 Taiwan is projected to export 100,000 tons of rice, up 10,000 from a year earlier but below levels shipped from 1999 to 2001. Taiwan typically exports a small amount of rice each year, mostly as food aid. Like Japan, Taiwan faces declining per capita rice consumption that, when combined with producer prices above international trading levels, leads to surplus rice.

Taiwan's 2003/04 production is projected at 1.14 million tons, down 10 percent from a year earlier, a result of smaller plantings and a weaker yield. Taiwan experienced a cold, wet spring that adversely effected its 2003/04 production. Like Japan, authorities on Taiwan operate programs designed to shift rice land to alternative crop enterprises. Despite this year's weaker crop, Taiwan's ending stocks are projected to be slightly higher than a year earlier.

Guyana: Guyana is typically the third largest rice exporting country in South America. In 2004 Guyana is projected to export 175,000 tons of rice, unchanged from a year earlier but almost 39 percent below the 1997 record of 285,000 tons. For 2003/04, rice production is projected at 370,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier or the 2001/02 record. Production is double the 1993/94 level. Record plantings are behind three consecutive bumper crops. Yields remain below the 1997/98 record. Guyana's rice area has expanded substantially since the early 1990s, reaching a record 150,000 hectares in 2000/01, double 1992/93 rice area.

Despite large crops and only modest expansion in domestic use, Guyana's exports have remained substantially below record levels achieved in the mid-1990s and late 1990s, primarily due to a lack of competitiveness in world markets. This has resulted in a large buildup in stocks. The EU is the primary market for Guyana's rice.

Global Import Demand in 2004 To Decline Second Consecutive Year

Global rice imports are projected to decline 6 percent in 2004 to 25.5 million tons, the second consecutive year of declining global trade. Trade would be the smallest since 2000/01. In 2004, weaker imports by the Philippines, Bangladesh, Brazil, Nigeria, and Saudi Arabia are projected to more than offset larger imports by Iran and Iraq. Trade in 2003 is forecast at 27.2 million tons, down more than 2 percent from the 2002 record. In 2003, weaker imports by Nigeria, Indonesia, Iraq, and Senegal more than offset greater shipments to Bangladesh, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, and the Philippines.

Major Importers

Asia

Asia is the largest import market for rice in the world. Asia is projected to import 7.4 million tons of rice in 2004, down 16 percent from 2003 and well below the 1998 record of more than 13 million tons. The huge expansion in imports in 1998 was largely driven by El Nino crop damage in the region, primarily in Southeast Asia. From 2001 through 2003, Asian rice imports increased each year.

Indonesia: Indonesia is projected to remain the world's largest rice importer in 2004, taking 3 million tons, unchanged from this year but down 500,000 tons from 2002. Imports remain well below the 1998 record of almost 5.8 million tons. Adequate stocks and bumper crops are behind Indonesia's weaker imports after 2002.

Indonesia's 2003/04 crop is projected at 33.5 million tons, up 1 percent from a year earlier—a result of a higher yield—and the largest on record. At 11.6 million hectares, rice plantings in 2003/04 remain below the near 12 million hectares—the largest on record—reported in 1998/99. Indonesia has had difficulty maintaining record rice acreage, especially on its densely populated main island of Java.

Use has exceeded production every year since 1991/92, causing Indonesia to regularly import large amounts of rice. USDA's long-term global rice market forecast projects Indonesia to regularly increase imports and remain a major importer of rice for the foreseeable future.

The Philippines: The Philippines are projected to import 500,000 tons of rice in 2004, down 800,000 tons from 2003 and the smallest since 1995. A record harvest and excessive stocks are behind the much weaker import forecast for 2004. The Philippines is projected to produce a record 8.84-million-ton rice crop in 2003/04, up 5 percent from a year earlier. The larger crop is the result of a record yield. Area remains at the 2002/03 record of 4.1 million hectares.

Despite growing domestic rice consumption, ending stocks rose every year from 1998/99 to 2002/03, reaching a record 3.8 million tons. Stocks are projected to be only fractionally lower in 2003/04.

Consumption, projected at a record 9.7 million tons, is expected to exceed milled rice production by 860,000 tons. This marks the 13th consecutive year that consumption has exceeded production. Lack of resources to expand rice growing area and develop infrastructure, slow growth in yields, and steadily increasing population indicate the Philippines will be a regular importer of rice in the foreseeable future.

Bangladesh: In 2004, Bangladesh is projected to import 500,000 tons of rice, down 500,000 tons from a year earlier. Imports remain well below the 1998 record of 2.5 million tons. Record supplies and bumper crops are behind the modest import levels in 2003 and 2004. In 2003/04 Bangladesh is projected to produce 26 million tons of rice, up more than 2 percent from a year earlier and the largest to date. Area and yield are the highest on record.

From 1998/99 through 2003/04, Bangladesh has produced record crops each year. This was a major factor behind the decline in Bangladesh's rice imports each year from 1999 through 2002. Bangladesh has substantially increased both area and yield since the late 1990s. In addition, Bangladesh's ending stocks rose substantially in the late 1990s, also contributing to weaker imports.

Bangladesh has a preference for parboiled rice, although price is a limiting factor and may force imports of low-quality long grain rice if cheap parboiled is not available. Despite expanding production, Bangladesh is projected to remain a major importer of rice over the next decade.

China: In 2004, China is forecast to import 300,000 tons of rice, up 50,000 tons from this year but below the 305,000 tons imported in 2002. Nearly all of China's rice imports are fragrant rice from Thailand that is bought by high-income urban consumers. China is self-sufficient in rice, given the current policy environment. China is projected to increase imports over the next 10 years, mostly higher quality specialty rice to urban consumers.

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 have extremely strong preferences for medium/short grain varieties for table consumption. The United States competes with Australia and China, and to a lesser extent with Italy and Egypt, for the medium grain exports into these Northeast Asian markets. However, because Japan and South Korea use long grain rice in certain processed uses, a portion of the import competition is open to other potential 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—0.8 percent of base period (1986-88) consumption—to halve to 0.4 percent in return for allowing over-quota imports. Japan imported 644,000 tons of rice in its 1999/2000 fiscal year (April-March), and 682,000 tons in 2000/01. Japan's imports are expected to remain at 682,000 tons a year 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 2004, unchanged from a year earlier.

The tariff on over-quota imports was set at 341 yen per kilogram for 2001, nearly 5 times the average price of U.S. rice imported in 2000/01. To date, there have been virtually no over-quota rice imports.

South Korea agreed to increase its WTO minimum access imports from 57,000 tons (milled basis) in 1995/96 to 205,000 tons by 2004/05. South Korea's imports are projected at 205,000 tons in 2004, up from 180,000 a year earlier. South Korea's 2003/04 rice crop is estimated at 4.5 million tons, down 9 percent from a year earlier, a result of both smaller area and a weaker yield. South Korea experienced the same cold, wet weather that adversely affected Japan's production. This is the smallest rice crop since 1980/81 and the second consecutive year of declining production for South Korea.

South Korea's rice consumption is projected to decline slightly in 2003/04, a result of declining per capita consumption more than offsetting population growth. Ending stocks are projected at 617,000 tons, 42 percent below a year earlier and the third consecutive year of declining ending stocks. Despite the smaller crop and substantial reduction in ending stocks, South Korea is not expected to import beyond its WTO minimum access requirements.

North Korea: North Korea is projected to import 300,000 tons of rice in 2004, down from 600,000 from a year earlier and 652,000 in 2002. Food aid accounts for all of North Korea's rice imports. Japan has provided the bulk of these shipments in recent years. South Korea began giving substantial amounts of rice to North Korea in 2002.

North Korea's rice production is projected at 1.5 million tons in 2003/04, a 3-percent increase from a year earlier, with both area and yield up slightly. However, production remains well below the 1999/2000 crop of 1.6 million tons and far 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 1.4 million tons on 570,000 hectares with an average paddy yield of almost 3.6 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 under a TRQ. Taiwan's import commitments after 2003 are being negotiated at this time. For calendar year 2004, Taiwan is projected to import 125,000 tons (milled basis), unchanged from 2003. The United States has supplied more than 60 percent of Taiwan's rice imports in 2002.

Taiwan is essentially self-sufficient in rice. For several decades prior to 2002, Taiwan typically imported 3,000-5,000 tons of rice each year, almost entirely varieties not currently grown on the island. Producer prices on Taiwan are 4-5 times prices in the international market for similar grades of rice. Taiwan strictly controls imports to protect producers from lower priced imported rice.

Like Japan, Taiwan has experienced declining per capita rice consumption for decades, a result of higher incomes. In 2003/04 Taiwan is projected to produce 1.14 million tons of rice, down 10 percent from a year earlier, a result of both a weaker yield and smaller plantings. Taiwan experienced the same adverse weather this year as Japan and South Korea. At 290,000 hectares, rice area was down nearly 6 percent from a year earlier and the lowest in more than 50 years.

The Middle East

Rice imports in 2004 by the Middle East are projected at a record 4.85 million tons, up 19 percent from a year earlier. Production is projected at 1.84 million tons in 2003/04, down from 2.1 million a year earlier and well below the 1999/2000 record of 2.24 million tons. A severe drought—which began in 1999—has been a major factor behind the region's consecutive years of weak rice harvests.

The Middle East relies on imports to supply more than two-thirds of its rice consumption. The region has little ability to expand production and is expected to consume more rice 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 varieties.

Iran: At 1.5 million tons, Iran's 2004 import projection is up 600,000 from a year earlier and the largest since 1996. Iran's annual rice imports often show sharp year-to-year fluctuations. Iran has been a major rice importer since the late 1970s and imported a record 1.76 million tons in 1995. Thailand and India currently supply most of Iran's rice imports.

In 2003/04 Iran's crop is projected at 1.5 million tons, down 16 percent from a year earlier, with both area and yield declining by 8 percent. Production remains well below the 1998/99 record 1.85 million tons. Rice production in Iran dropped sharply from 1999/2000 to 2001/02, a result of a severe drought that cut both area and yield.

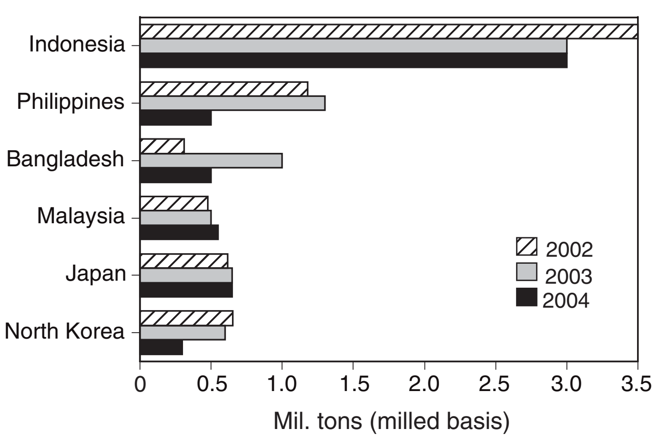
Iraq: Iraq is projected to import 1.1 million tons of rice in 2004, up 300,000 from a year earlier. Prior to the 2003 war, Iraq had been importing rice commercially under the United Nation's Oil-for-Food Program, with Vietnam a major supplier. As a result of humanitarian needs arising from the 2003 Iraq War, Iraq received substantial amounts of food aid this spring and summer, including some shipments from the United States. Commercial sales under the United Nation's Oil-for-Food Program are expected to resume soon.

Like Iran, Iraq's rice crop suffered from severe drought, and production declined in 1999/2000 and 2000/01. In 2000/01, Iraq produced only 40,000 tons of rice, the lowest in more than four decades. Iraq's 2003/04 crop is projected at 100,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier but well below the 1994/95 record of 255,000 tons.

Saudi Arabia: In 2004, Saudi Arabia is projected to import 950,000 tons of rice, down 150,000 from the

Figure 24

Several top Asian buyers are projected to import less rice in 2004



2003 and 2004 projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

year earlier record. Saudi Arabia does not grow any rice. The country is a major market for high-quality parboiled rice.

Turkey: Turkey's imports are projected at 350,000 tons in 2004, unchanged from this year but below the 1995 record of 416,000 tons. At 240,000 tons, 2003/04 rice production in Turkey is up 3 percent from a year earlier, a result of larger plantings. The yield is actually projected to decline. Production remains below the 1996/97 record of 260,000 tons.

Despite an economic downturn, consumption continues to rise. Turkey is typically the second largest import market for medium/short rice—after Japan—with the United States, Egypt, Australia, and the EU the major suppliers. Turkey only became a significant import market in the mid-1980s when production declined.

Other Middle East: *Syria's* 2004 imports are projected at 170,000 tons, up 20,000 tons from a year earlier but almost 50 percent below record levels imported in the mid-1990s. *Jordan's* imports in 2004 are projected at 100,000 tons, up 10,000 from a year earlier. Imports were 20,000 to 60,000 tons higher in the mid-1990s. The United States typically supplies 30 to 40 percent of Jordan's rice imports. Jordan imports mostly medium/short grain rice. Finally, at 250,000 tons, *Yemen's* rice imports in 2004 are even with the year earlier record. The United States supplies only small amounts of rice to Syria and Yemen. In addition, Syria, Jordan, and Yemen do not grow rice.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Imports by Sub-Saharan Africa (including the Republic of South Africa) are projected at 5.5 million tons in 2004, down 11 percent from a year earlier and 20 percent below the 2002 record of 6.9 million. Higher trading prices and a slight increase in production to a near-record 7.43 million tons account for much of the import reduction. With the exception of the Republic of South Africa, most of Sub-Saharan Africa has traditionally been a low-quality rice market.

Nigeria: Nigeria is the largest rice importer in Sub-Saharan Africa and one of the largest global rice importers after Indonesia. Nigeria's 2004 rice imports are projected at 1 million tons, down 20 percent from a year earlier and well below the 2001 record of 1.9 million tons. Bumper crops and a large buildup in stocks account for recent declines in Nigeria's rice imports.

Nigeria's production in 2003/04 is projected at a record 2.3 million tons, up 100,000 from a year earlier, with both area and yield the highest on record. Nigeria purchases mostly parboiled rice. Thailand supplied the bulk of this rice during the 1990s. In 2001 India also began to ship parboiled rice to Nigeria, all at a very high subsidy.

South Africa: The Republic of South Africa is projected to import 650,000 tons in 2004, down 100,000 from this year and 150,000 tons below the 2002 record. India, Thailand, and the United States supply most of South Africa's rice imports, mostly high-quality parboiled. The United States has lost substantial market share in this high-quality market. South Africa does not produce rice.

Other Sub-Saharan Africa: Senegal is a major market for brokens and a growing market for rice in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2004, Senegal is projected to import 750,000 tons of rice, unchanged from this year, but down 108,000 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 2004, 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 250,000 tons in 2004, down 100,000 tons from a year earlier. Ghana's production is projected at a record 190,000 tons in 2003/04, an increase of 13 percent. *Guinea* is projected to import 300,000 tons of rice in 2004, down 50,000 tons from the 2003 record. At 520,000 tons, Guinea's 2003/04 rice production is unchanged from a year earlier but 8 percent below the 2000/01 record.

Latin America

Imports by Latin America (Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America) are projected at 3.27 million tons in 2004, down 8 percent from this year. Imports remain below the 1998 record of 3.65 million tons that was largely driven by El Nino crop damage in much of South America. Total production in the region is projected to increase 3 percent in 2003/04 to 14.4 million tons, about 600,000 tons below the 1998/99 record.

Latin America is primarily a long grain 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. 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 a record 600,000 tons in 2004, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier. A long-term decline in production and a steady rise in use account for the continued growth in imports. 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 now 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 2004 the Caribbean is projected to import a record 945,000 tons of rice, up 3 percent from a year earlier. Production for the region is projected at 635,000 tons, down from 660,000 tons a year earlier and well below the 1984/85 record of 809,000 tons. Cuba accounts for most of the long-term decline in rice production in the Caribbean.

Cuba is projected to import a record 550,000 tons in 2004, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier and nearly double the levels imported prior to 1991/92. Rice production in Cuba is projected at 230,000 tons in 2003/04, virtually unchanged from 2002/03. Rice production was 50 percent larger in 1989/90 and has declined substantially since the mid-1980s. In 2004, Haiti is projected to import a near-record 300,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier. *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 not projected to import any rice in 2004, down from 20,000 tons in 2003. Rice imports by the Dominican Republic have declined in the last few years due to bumper crops and a large buildup in stocks. *Jamaica* is projected to import 50,000 tons of rice in 2004, unchanged from a year earlier. Jamaica has imported 60,000-80,000 tons annually since the late 1980s. Jamaica does not produce any rice. *Trinidad and Tobago* is projected to import 45,000 tons of rice in 2004, unchanged from a year earlier. Rice imports by Trinidad and Tobago have been relatively stable since the mid-1990s. Trinidad and Tobago produce about 20,000 tons of rice annually.

Brazil: Brazil is Latin America's largest rice importer. Brazil is projected to import 700,000 tons in 2004, down 400,000 tons from 2003 and well below the 1998 record of nearly 1.6 million tons. Brazil's 2003/04 crop is projected at 7.5 million tons, up more than 3 percent from a year earlier, the result of larger plantings. Production remains below the 1987/88 record of 8 million tons.

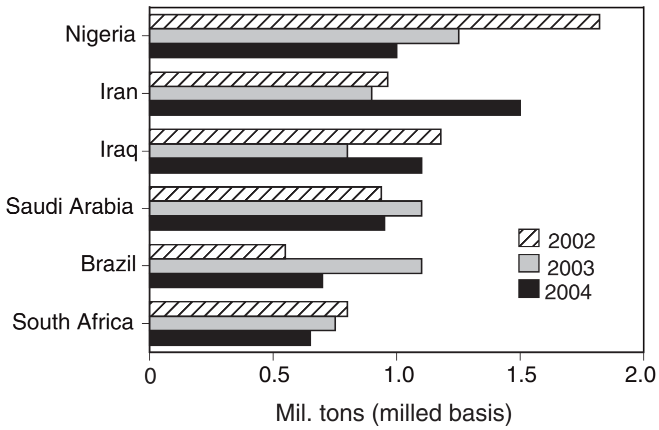
Rice consumption has exceeded production every year since 1988/89, making Brazil a major rice importer. Because of special trade arrangements under the MERCOSUR trade agreement, Argentina and Uruguay dominate the Brazilian market. In years when Argentina and Uruguay are unable to supply Brazil's import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

Central America: The region is projected to import 455,000 tons in 2004, down 10,000 tons from the year-earlier record. Costa Rica accounts for all of the 2004 import decline. Costa Rica's rice imports are projected to drop 25,000 tons to 100,000 tons. In contrast, Guatemala's imports are projected to increase 5,000 tons to 75,000, and Honduras is projected to raise imports 10,000 tons to 100,000. Nicaragua's 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.

Rice production in Central America is expected to drop about 1 percent to 528,000 tons in 2003/04, almost 9 percent below the 1997/98 record. Panama and Nicaragua are the largest rice producers in the region, accounting for nearly 70 percent of total production. Panama's crop is projected to remain virtually unchanged from the 2002/03 level of 200,000 tons. Nicaragua's crop is projected to decline 7 percent to 160,000 tons. Costa Rica is the only other significant

Figure 25

Nigeria, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, & South Africa are expected to import less rice in 2004



2003 and 2004 projected.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

producer in the region with production projected nearly unchanged in 2003/04 at 110,000 tons.

Rice consumption in the region has steadily increased and is outstripping production. The United States supplies nearly all of the imported rice 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 875,000 tons in 2004, down 25,000 from this year and below the 2002 record of 959,000 tons. The EU imports mostly long grain rice—with the United States and Thailand the largest 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 bran layer intact—that is then fully milled within the EU.

The former Soviet Union (FSU): The countries of the former Soviet Union are projected to import 568,000 tons of rice in 2004, down 9 percent from a year earlier. Production in 2003/04 is projected at 837,000 tons, an increase of 21 percent from a year earlier but still 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 2003, down 50,000 tons from a year earlier. Russia's rice production is projected at 322,000 tons in 2003/04, up slightly from last year 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 2004, with imports projected at 75,000 tons, unchanged from 2003. At 50,000 tons, rice production in Ukraine in 2003/04 is unchanged from a year earlier but only about half the level produced in 1989/90. Uzbekistan is projected to import 50,000 tons of rice in 2004, unchanged from a year earlier. Rice production in Uzbekistan collapsed in 2000/01 and 2001/02, a result of the severe drought in the region. Production in 2003/04 is projected at 180,000 tons, up from 93,000 a year earlier but still a third smaller than the 1999/2000 crop.

United States: Imports by the United States are projected at a record 470,000 tons in 2004, up 35,000 tons from a year earlier. Thailand accounts for about two-thirds of U.S. rice imports, shipping mostly jasmine rice. Basmati rice from India and Pakistan account for about 15 percent of total U.S. rice imports. Medium grain imports from Australia or China currently account for most of the remainder. Imports have expanded sharply in the United States over the past 25 years.

List of Appendix Tables

Appendix table 1--Estimated supply, disappearance, and price, by type of rice, U.S. (rough equivalent of rough and milled rice) 1/

Item	Unit	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 2/	2003/04 3/
Total rice:									
Area planted	Mil. acres	2.82	3.13	3.29	3.53	3.06	3.33	3.24	3.01
Area harvested	"	2.80	3.10	3.26	3.51	3.04	3.31	3.21	2.98
Yield	Pounds/acre	6,120	5,897	5,663	5,866	6,281	6,496	6,578	6,656
Beginning stocks 4/	Mil. cwt	25.04	27.24	27.91	22.08	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77
Production	"	171.60	182.99	184.44	206.03	190.87	215.27	210.96	198.21
Imports	"	10.52	9.26	10.60	10.11	10.85	13.19	14.83	16.00
Total supply 4/	"	207.16	219.50	222.95	238.21	229.20	256.95	264.77	240.98
Domestic & residual 5/	"	101.61	103.92	114.04	121.88	117.50	123.26	113.44	124.01
Exports	"	78.31	87.67	86.84	88.85	83.21	94.70	124.56	95.00
Total use	"	179.91	191.59	200.88	210.73	200.72	217.97	238.00	219.01
Ending stocks 6/	"	27.24	27.91	22.08	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77	21.97
CCC	"	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	NA	NA
Free	"	27.24	27.91	22.08	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77	21.97
Average market price 7/	$/cwt	9.96	9.70	8.89	5.93	5.61	4.25	4.22	7.25
Long grain:									
Area harvested	Mil. acres	1.97	2.31	2.57	2.72	2.19	2.70	2.51	NA
Yield	Pounds/acre	5,777	5,391	5,426	5,587	5,882	6,213	6,260	NA
Beginning stocks	Mil. cwt	10.12	14.14	14.52	14.06	15.62	11.64	26.80	15.68
Production	"	113.63	124.49	139.33	151.86	128.76	167.56	157.24	146.00
Total supply 8/	"	132.86	146.49	162.22	173.49	153.12	188.35	194.07	172.18
Domestic & residual 5/	"	61.35	59.71	76.71	87.60	76.17	87.72	79.17	97.78
Exports	"	57.37	72.25	71.45	70.28	65.32	73.83	99.22	74.00
Total use	"	118.72	131.97	148.16	157.88	141.49	161.55	178.39	161.78
Ending stocks	"	14.14	14.52	14.06	15.62	11.64	26.80	15.68	10.40
Average market price 7/	$/cwt	10.60	10.20	8.79	5.70	5.84	4.10	NA	NA
Medium/short grain:									
Area harvested	Mil. acres	0.84	0.79	0.69	0.79	0.85	0.62	0.70	NA
Yield	Pounds/acre	6,926	7,369	6,548	6,822	7,308	7,733	7,729	NA
Beginning stocks	Mil. cwt	14.29	12.13	12.32	6.82	10.43	15.60	10.67	9.28
Production	"	57.97	58.51	45.12	54.16	62.12	47.72	53.72	52.21
Total supply 8/	"	73.32	71.95	59.58	63.28	74.83	67.09	68.88	66.99
Domestic & residual 5/	"	40.26	44.20	37.37	34.29	41.34	35.54	34.26	36.23
Exports	"	20.93	15.42	15.39	18.56	17.89	20.88	25.34	21.00
Total use	"	61.19	59.62	52.76	52.85	59.23	56.42	59.60	57.23
Ending stocks	"	12.13	12.32	6.82	10.43	15.60	10.67	9.28	9.76
Average market price 7/	$/cwt	8.37	8.52	9.18	6.62	5.15	4.82	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

Note: Totals might not add because of rounding.

1/ August 1 to July 31 marketing year. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Projected as of November 2003. 4/ Includes broken kernel rice not included in estimates by type. 5/ Residual is the sum of unreported use, processing losses, and estimating errors. 6/ Includes the following quantities of broken kernel rice (type undetermined) not included in estimates of ending stocks by type: 1995/96, .63 million cwt; 1996/97, .98 million, 1997/98, .98 million; 1998/99, 1.20 million; 1999/2000, 1.43 million; 2000/01, 1.25 million; 2001/02, 1.50 million; 2002/03, 1.80 million; and 2003/04, 1.8 million cwt. 7/ Prices by class reported by NASS in January 2003. Marketing year weighted average price received by farmers. 8/ Includes imports.

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		
	Begin-ning stocks	Produc-tion	Imports	Total	Domestic use: Food, industrial and residual	Domestic use: Seed	Domestic use: Total	Exports	Total disap-pearance	CCC inven-tory	Free	Total
	Million cwt											
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1991/92	24.6	159.4	5.3	189.3	91.2	4.1	95.3	66.5	161.9	0.4	27.0	27.4
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
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
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
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
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
1997/98	27.2	183.0	9.3	219.5	99.8	4.1	103.9	87.7	191.6	0.0	27.9	27.9
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
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
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
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
2002/03 1/	39.0	211.0	14.8	264.8	109.7	3.7	113.4	124.6	238.0	0.0	26.8	26.8
2003/04 2/	26.8	198.2	16.0	241.0	120.0	4.1	124.0	95.0	219.0	N/A	22.0	22.0

N/A = Not available.

1/ Estimated. 2/ Projected as of November 2003.

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/ Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Disappearance Domestic and residual	Exports	Total	Ending stocks 1/ Total
				Million cwt			
1982/83	17.6	93.4	111.5	38.7	47.0	85.7	25.8
1983/84	25.8	64.3	90.7	29.5	44.8	74.3	16.4
1984/85	16.4	96.0	113.8	34.1	42.0	76.1	37.7
1985/86	37.7	100.4	140.1	48.8	42.0	90.8	49.3
1986/87	49.3	96.8	148.5	51.2	69.9	121.1	27.4
1987/88	27.4	89.0	119.1	49.5	50.5	100.0	19.1
1988/89	19.1	119.4	141.9	55.5	71.0	126.5	15.4
1989/90	15.4	109.2	128.6	54.5	60.8	115.3	13.2
1990/91	13.2	107.8	125.3	52.2	61.6	113.8	11.5
1991/92	11.5	109.1	125.3	56.8	55.6	112.4	13.0
1992/93	13.0	128.0	146.4	55.0	69.8	124.8	21.6
1993/94	21.6	103.1	130.6	58.4	57.0	141.0	15.1
1994/95	15.1	133.4	155.4	59.6	81.4	141.0	14.4
1995/96	14.4	121.7	142.5	61.3	65.5	132.4	10.1
1996/97	10.1	113.6	132.9	61.3	57.4	118.7	14.1
1997/98	14.1	124.5	146.5	87.1	72.3	132.0	14.5
1998/99	14.5	139.3	162.2	76.7	71.4	148.2	14.1
1999/00	14.1	151.9	173.5	87.6	70.3	141.5	15.6
2000/01	15.6	128.8	153.1	76.2	65.3	141.5	11.6
2001/02	11.6	167.6	188.3	87.7	73.8	161.6	26.8
2002/03	26.8	157.2	194.1	79.2	99.2	178.4	15.7
2003/04 3/	15.7	146.0	172.2	87.8	74.0	161.8	10.4

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 2003.

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

	Supply 1/			Disappearance			Ending stocks 1/
Year beginning August 1	Beginning stocks	Production	Total 2/	Domestic and residual	Exports	Total	Total
				Million cwt			
1982/83	30.2	60.2	90.6	24.2	21.9	46.1	44.7
1983/84	44.7	35.4	80.2	26.0	25.4	51.4	28.8
1984/85	28.8	42.8	73.5	27.7	20.1	47.8	25.7
1985/86	25.7	34.5	61.7	18.8	16.7	35.5	26.2
1986/87	26.2	36.6	61.8	26.4	14.3	40.7	21.1
1987/88	21.1	40.6	63.5	31.0	21.7	52.7	10.8
1988/89	10.8	40.5	50.8	26.9	14.9	41.8	9.0
1989/90	9.0	45.3	55.6	27.7	16.3	44.0	11.6
1990/91	11.6	48.3	60.5	39.0	9.8	48.8	11.7
1991/92	11.7	50.2	62.4	38.6	10.9	49.5	12.9
1992/93	12.9	51.6	64.9	39.6	9.5	49.0	15.8
1993/94	15.8	53.0	71.2	41.8	19.4	61.3	10.0
1994/95	10.0	64.3	75.1	41.9	17.5	59.4	15.8
1995/96	15.8	52.1	69.7	37.7	17.7	55.4	14.3
1996/97	14.3	58.0	73.3	40.3	20.9	61.2	12.1
1997/98	12.1	58.5	71.9	44.2	15.4	59.6	12.3
1998/99	12.3	45.1	59.6	37.4	15.4	52.8	6.8
1999/00	6.8	54.2	63.3	34.3	18.6	52.9	10.4
2000/01	10.4	62.1	74.8	41.3	17.9	59.2	15.6
2001/02	15.6	47.7	67.1	35.5	20.9	56.4	10.7
2002/03	10.7	53.7	68.9	34.3	25.3	59.6	9.3
2003/04 3/	9.3	52.2	67.0	36.2	21.0	57.2	9.8

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 2003.

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

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

Year beginning August 1	Rough rice milled	Total milled rice produced 1/	Total milling yields	Total heads produced 1/	Head rice milling
	---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	144,602	107,564	74.4	92,618	64.0
1994/95	161,040	119,261	74.1	102,374	63.6
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 2/	154,700	105,620	68.3	90,715	58.6

1/ Includes brown rice. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Rice Millers' Association.

Appendix table 6--U.S. rice milling yields 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	74.78	73.32	74.39
1994/95	75.24	69.76	74.06
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 3/	68.62	66.90	68.27

1/ Milled rice--head rice and brokens--produced per 100 pounds of rough rice milled. 2/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.
3/ 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:									
1987	29,789	13,648	71,902	81	115,420	4,841	617	1,232	6,690
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
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 2/	27,505	11,869	61,514	1,690	102,578	4,494	110	2,023	6,627
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 2/	1,225	5,749	13,080	17	20,071	3,783	54	737	4,574

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

State	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Long grain:							
Arkansas	53,034	58,328	66,912	53,928	68,160	61,218	55,055
California	1,314	1,168	1,200	1,145	567	600	360
Louisiana	14,805	12,500	19,278	14,648	19,413	21,022	22,687
Mississippi	14,250	12,320	15,675	12,985	18,467	15,552	12,480
Missouri	3,713	4,641	5,328	4,557	6,396	5,936	5,162
Texas	20,690	20,180	19,622	15,801	20,442	17,403	17,885
United States	107,806	109,137	128,015	103,064	133,445	121,730	113,629
Medium grain:							
Arkansas	6,912	8,392	8,940	8,007	12,666	11,682	16,770
California	28,215	28,399	31,342	34,112	39,827	33,972	36,150
Louisiana	11,664	12,235	9,568	9,460	10,035	5,187	3,290
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	47	51	48	1/	52	1/	111
Texas	490	400	735	294	810	400	580
United States	47,328	49,477	50,633	51,873	63,390	51,241	56,901
Short grain:							
Arkansas	54	60	62	159	114	120	120
California	900	693	948	1,014	830	780	949
United States	954	753	1,010	1,173	944	900	1,069
Total grains:							
Arkansas	60,000	66,780	75,914	62,094	80,940	73,020	71,945
California	30,429	30,260	33,490	36,271	41,224	35,352	37,459
Louisiana	26,469	24,735	28,846	24,108	29,448	26,209	25,977
Mississippi	14,250	12,320	15,675	12,985	18,467	15,552	12,480
Missouri	3,760	4,692	5,376	4,557	6,448	5,936	5,273
Texas	21,180	20,580	20,357	16,095	21,252	17,803	18,465
United States	156,088	159,367	179,658	156,110	197,779	173,871	171,599

State	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 2/ 3/
Long grain:							
Arkansas	65,192	73,644	79,417	68,478	93,178	86,162	NA
California	693	537	340	639	1,001	448	NA
Louisiana	24,731	26,727	29,050	23,114	29,590	28,875	NA
Mississippi	13,804	15,544	18,250	12,862	16,698	16,192	NA
Missouri	6,095	7,280	9,828	9,576	12,360	11,011	NA
Texas	13,970	15,596	14,978	14,087	14,728	14,555	NA
United States	124,485	139,328	151,863	128,756	167,555	157,243	146,000
Medium grain:							
Arkansas	13,908	12,400	15,513	17,514	9,620	10,530	NA
California	40,557	29,218	32,850	40,400	35,939	41,085	NA
Louisiana	2,250	1,380	1,775	1,288	424	525	NA
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	NA	NA
Missouri	106	156	108	57	60	0	NA
Texas	270	250	294	255	62	61	NA
United States	57,091	43,404	50,540	59,514	46,105	52,201	49,454
Short grain:							
Arkansas	120	80	124	120	60	60	NA
California	1,296	1,631	3,500	2,482	1,550	1,456	NA
United States	1,416	1,711	3,624	2,602	1,610	1,516	2,757
Total grains:							
Arkansas	79,220	86,124	95,054	86,112	102,858	96,752	95,964
California	42,546	31,386	36,690	43,521	38,490	42,989	39,105
Louisiana	26,981	28,107	30,825	24,402	30,014	29,400	25,810
Mississippi	13,804	15,544	18,250	12,862	16,698	16,192	15,378
Missouri	6,201	7,436	9,936	9,633	12,420	11,011	10,370
Texas	14,240	15,846	15,272	14,342	14,790	14,616	11,584
United States	182,992	184,443	206,027	190,872	215,270	210,960	198,211

NA = Not available.

1/ No grain estimates. 2/ Projected as of November 2003. 3/ State production by grain type 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		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	1,000 acres			Pounds / acre			1,000 cwt		
Long grain:									
Arkansas	1,130	1,472	1,340	6,060	6,330	6,430	68,478	93,178	86,162
California	9	13	7	7,100	7,700	6,400	639	1,001	448
Louisiana	455	538	525	5,080	5,500	5,500	23,114	29,590	28,875
Mississippi	218	253	253	5,900	6,600	6,400	12,862	16,698	16,192
Missouri	168	206	182	5,700	6,000	6,050	9,576	12,360	11,011
Texas	209	215	205	6,740	6,850	7,100	14,087	14,728	14,555
United States	2,189	2,697	2,512	5,882	6,213	6,260	128,756	167,555	157,243
Medium grain:									
Arkansas	278	148	162	6,300	6,500	6,500	17,514	9,620	10,530
California	505	433	495	8,000	8,300	8,300	40,400	35,939	41,085
Louisiana	25	8	10	5,150	5,300	5,250	1,288	424	525
Missouri	1	1	1/	5,700	5,950	1/	57	60	1/
Texas	5	1	1	5,100	6,200	6,100	255	62	61
United States	814	591	668	7,311	7,801	7,815	59,514	46,105	52,201
Short grain:									
Arkansas	2	1	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	120	60	60
California	34	25	26	7,300	6,200	5,600	2,482	1,550	1,456
United States	36	26	27	7,228	6,192	5,615	2,602	1,610	1,516
Total grains:									
Arkansas	1,410	1,621	1,503	6,110	6,350	6,440	86,112	102,858	96,752
California	548	471	528	7,940	8,170	8,140	43,521	38,490	42,989
Louisiana	480	546	535	5,080	5,500	5,500	24,402	30,014	29,400
Mississippi	218	253	253	5,900	6,600	6,400	12,862	16,698	16,192
Missouri	169	207	182	5,700	6,000	6,050	9,633	12,420	11,011
Texas	214	216	206	6,700	6,850	7,100	14,342	14,790	14,616
United States	3,039	3,314	3,207	6,281	6,496	6,578	190,872	215,270	210,960

1/ Not available.

Sources: *Annual Crop Production 2003 Summary*, January 2003; *Crop Production*, September & November 2003; National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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

State	Area planted 1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	1,000 acres					
Long grain:						
Arkansas	1,115	1,218	1,148	918	1,168	1,293
California	14	7	8	5	9	9
Louisiana	325	400	460	465	535	595
Mississippi	250	315	290	210	240	270
Missouri	105	130	119	95	120	142
Texas	293	340	310	290	255	280
United States	2,102	2,410	2,335	1,983	2,327	2,589
Medium grain:						
Arkansas	162	220	200	260	230	205
California	413	470	449	484	493	420
Louisiana	220	225	115	70	50	30
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	1/	1	1/	2	2	3
Texas	7	15	10	10	5	5
United States	802	931	774	826	780	663
Short grain:						
Arkansas	3	2	2	2	2	2
California	13	10	10	13	16	31
United States	16	12	12	15	18	33
Total grain:						
Arkansas	1,280	1,440	1,350	1,180	1,400	1,500
California	440	487	467	502	518	460
Louisiana	545	625	575	535	585	625
Mississippi	250	315	290	210	240	270
Missouri	105	131	119	97	122	145
Texas	300	355	320	300	260	285
United States	2,920	3,353	3,121	2,824	3,125	3,285

State	Area planted 1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2003 as share of 2002
	1,000 acres					Percent
Long grain:						
Arkansas	1,378	1,138	1,480	1,350	1,300	96
California	5	9	13	7	8	114
Louisiana	585	460	540	530	430	81
Mississippi	325	220	255	255	235	92
Missouri	184	169	210	190	175	92
Texas	254	210	215	205	180	88
United States	2,731	2,206	2,713	2,537	2,328	92
Medium grain:						
Arkansas	250	280	150	165	165	100
California	455	507	435	500	450	90
Louisiana	35	25	8	10	20	200
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	2	1	1	1	1/	1/
Texas	6	5	1	1	1	100
United States	748	818	595	676	636	94
Short grain:						
Arkansas	2	2	1	1	1	100
California	50	34	25	26	40	154
United States	52	36	26	27	41	152
Total grain:						
Arkansas	1,630	1,420	1,631	1,516	1,466	97
California	510	550	473	533	498	93
Louisiana	620	485	548	540	450	83
Mississippi	325	220	255	255	235	92
Missouri	186	170	211	190	175	92
Texas	260	215	216	206	181	88
United States	3,531	3,060	3,334	3,240	3,005	93

1/ No medium grain estimated.
Sources: 1993 to 2002, *Crop Production* report, NASS, USDA.; 2003 data September 2003 *Acreage* report, NASS, USDA.

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

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
2000	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 2/	3,005	2,978	6,656	198,211

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 1/	6,656	6,600	7,900	5,800	6,600	6,100	6,400

1/ Preliminary as of November 2003.

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 1/	73.7	24.9	1.4	198,211

1/ Estimated November 2003.

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	4.1	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	99.8	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 3/	120.0	4.0	95.0	219.0	22.0	10.0

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

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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

Crop year	Direct food use 2/	Imports	Direct food use plus imports	Processed foods	Total food use 3/	Brewers' use	Total domestic use 4/
				Million cwt (milled)			
1955/56	8.1	0.1	8.3	1.5	9.8	4.2	13.9
1956/57	8.7	0.0	8.7	1.6	10.3	3.6	13.8
1960/61	10.3	0.2	10.5	2.2	12.7	3.5	16.1
1961/62	11.3	0.3	11.6	2.3	13.9	3.4	17.2
1966/67	11.1	0.0	11.1	3.0	14.1	3.8	17.8
1969/70	13.0	0.1	13.1	3.0	16.1	5.1	21.2
1971/72	12.8	0.8	13.6	3.5	17.1	5.4	22.5
1973/74	13.2	0.1	13.3	3.4	16.7	5.9	22.6
1974/75	12.6	0.1	12.7	2.5	15.2	6.0	21.2
1975/76	13.0	0.0	13.0	2.9	15.8	6.4	22.2
1978/79	15.2	0.1	15.3	3.7	19.0	7.9	26.9
1980/81	18.8	0.2	18.9	4.5	23.4	8.0	31.4
1982/83	19.2	0.5	19.7	3.3	23.0	9.6	32.6
1984/85	21.2	1.1	22.3	5.4	27.7	9.7	37.4
1986/87	22.9	1.9	24.7	7.6	32.4	10.7	43.0
1988/89	25.1	2.7	27.7	8.6	36.3	11.2	47.5
1990/91	28.0	3.5	31.4	12.2	43.7	11.0	54.7
1994/95	31.5	6.0	37.5	16.1	53.6	10.7	64.3
1995/96	36.3	5.3	41.6	14.9	56.5	11.2	67.7
1996/97	35.8	7.4	43.2	14.1	57.3	11.1	68.4
1997/98	37.6	6.4	44.0	15.6	59.5	10.7	70.2
1998/99	38.1	7.4	45.5	16.1	61.7	11.1	72.7
1999/2000	39.2	7.1	46.3	16.9	63.2	11.4	74.5
2000/01	37.1	7.6	44.7	18.2	62.9	11.6	74.5
2001/02	37.2	9.2	46.4	19.0	65.5	11.7	77.1

1/ Does not include shipments to U.S. territories or seed use. 2/ Does not include imports. 3/ Includes direct food use, processed foods, and imports. 4/ Includes total food use and brewers' use.

Sources: Direct food use and processed food use data are from milled rice distribution surveys reported by domestic rice mills. Survey data 1955/56 to 1990/91, Economic Research Service, USDA. Survey data 1994/95 to 2001/02 compiled by Food Research Associates for the USA Rice Federation. Import data are from the U.S. Department of Commerce. Brewers' use data are from the U.S. Treasury Department. All data were updated November 2003 when reported in the *U.S. Rice Distribution Patterns 2001-2002 Report*.

Appendix table 16--Prices and ending stocks for rice

Crop year	Ending stocks	Farm price	Loan rate	Target price	Announced world price	Direct payment	Counter-cyclical payment
	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/ ---	4.50	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	4.22	6.50	10.50	3.28	2.35 4/	1.65
2003 1/	21.97	7.00-7.50	6.50	10.50	N/A	2.35 4/	N/A

--- = 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 cwt in 1998, $2.82 in 1999, $2.82 in 2000, and $2.39 in 2001. 4/ Does not include counter-cyclical payments.

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							
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
	$/hundredweight							
Milled rice:								
Long whole kernels	10.89	10.81	10.84	10.74	10.74	10.75	10.72	10.69
Medium and short whole kernels	9.89	9.81	9.84	9.74	9.74	9.75	9.72	9.69
Broken kernels	5.45	5.41	5.42	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.36	5.35
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	6.63	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average, long grain	6.75	6.68	6.68	6.65	6.66	6.67	6.64	6.68
Average, medium grain	6.33	6.13	6.21	6.11	6.13	6.11	6.13	6.12
Average, short grain	5.98	5.98	6.12	6.07	6.13	5.89	6.02	5.99

Item	Crop year							
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	$/hundredweight							
Milled rice:								
Long whole kernels	10.77	10.69	10.71	10.66	10.71	10.69	10.66	10.65
Medium and short whole kernels	9.77	9.69	9.71	9.66	9.71	9.69	9.66	9.65
Broken kernels	5.38	5.35	5.35	5.33	5.35	5.35	5.33	5.33
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	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.66	6.67	6.66	6.64
Average, medium grain	6.17	6.14	6.14	6.12	6.12	6.09	6.06	6.09
Average, short grain	6.02	6.07	6.04	6.04	6.16	6.13	6.12	6.18

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
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

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:							
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

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---		
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
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	5.27	4.69	4.69	2.64	3.35	2.97	2.99
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-June 24	5.92	5.32	5.34	2.96	3.76	3.37	3.40
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 9	6.70	6.29	6.30	3.35	4.18	3.96	4.02

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	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95
					$/cwt				
Month:									
August	4.02	3.82	7.49	7.41	6.66	7.16	6.60	5.14	6.87
September	3.86	4.34	6.97	7.59	6.21	7.67	6.41	5.16	6.82
October	3.83	6.25	6.85	7.41	6.02	7.65	6.40	6.01	6.52
November	3.90	7.53	6.81	7.03	6.29	7.84	6.40	7.94	6.63
December	3.74	7.64	6.68	7.05	6.13	7.98	6.38	8.78	6.60
January	3.55	7.93	6.58	7.44	6.39	7.84	6.35	8.92	6.83
February	3.84	9.37	6.67	7.57	6.75	7.97	6.06	9.99	6.74
March	3.62	9.22	6.60	7.55	7.07	7.78	5.63	10.10	6.67
April	3.63	8.92	6.74	7.41	7.43	7.46	5.50	9.80	6.75
May	3.71	7.97	6.78	7.28	7.44	7.18	5.23	9.90	6.87
June	3.62	7.69	7.05	7.18	7.43	6.97	5.02	8.76	7.06
July	3.49	7.94	7.45	7.05	7.21	6.99	4.90	7.69	7.19
Season average price:									
12 months 1/	3.75	7.27	6.83	7.35	6.68	7.58	5.89	7.98	6.78
5 months 2/	3.87	5.71	6.84	7.24	6.25	7.64	6.44	6.73	6.65
State: 3/									
Arkansas	3.68	7.60	6.90	7.46	6.75	7.69	5.93	7.97	6.52
California	3.18	6.72	6.15	6.27	5.93	6.65	5.64	8.27	6.97
Louisiana	4.03	7.65	6.90	7.81	6.73	7.67	5.88	7.65	6.71
Mississippi	3.91	7.90	7.02	7.57	6.99	8.48	5.82	8.37	7.00
Missouri	3.57	7.41	7.22	7.54	7.21	7.81	5.91	8.03	6.72
Texas	4.22	8.07	7.24	8.02	7.41	8.15	6.17	7.69	7.12
Type:									
Long grain	3.82	7.77	6.96	7.59	6.94	7.83	5.87	7.93	6.87
Medium & short grain	3.55	6.36	6.47	6.71	6.19	7.00	5.91	8.09	8.09

Item	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 4/	2003/04
					$/cwt				
Month:									
August	7.77	10.10	9.94	9.01	6.91	5.72	5.01	3.72	5.27
September	8.01	10.00	9.92	9.42	6.17	5.53	4.67	3.94	6.13
October	8.84	9.66	10.00	9.31	5.91	5.57	4.39	3.69	6.52 6/
November	9.21	9.41	9.82	9.02	5.96	5.72	4.25	3.70	
December	9.45	9.82	9.77	9.10	6.01	5.69	4.29	4.13	
January	9.36	9.95	9.57	9.09	5.98	5.86	4.30	4.29	
February	9.19	10.10	9.75	9.02	5.82	5.72	4.16	4.03	
March	9.20	10.20	9.67	8.93	5.64	5.66	3.99	4.14	
April	9.35	10.30	9.40	8.49	5.75	5.68	3.94	4.33	
May	9.73	10.20	9.38	8.21	5.82	5.40	3.98	4.58	
June	9.77	9.90	9.58	8.25	5.69	5.14	3.92	5.04	
July	9.81	10.00	9.58	8.26	5.59	5.32	3.81	5.09	
Season average price:									
12 months 1/	9.15	9.96	9.70	8.89	5.93	5.61	4.25	4.22	7.00-7.50 5/
5 months 2/	8.62	9.74	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
State: 3/									
Arkansas	9.14	10.20	9.87	8.87	5.70	5.60	3.93	3.60	NA
California	8.79	7.91	7.95	9.19	6.97	4.99	5.28	5.00	NA
Louisiana	9.09	10.60	10.20	8.87	5.99	5.82	4.47	3.90	NA
Mississippi	9.25	10.50	10.40	8.99	5.49	5.68	4.15	3.85	NA
Missouri	9.06	10.30	10.00	8.75	5.60	5.40	3.70	3.55	NA
Texas	9.73	10.80	10.90	9.32	6.04	5.82	4.61	4.20	NA
Type:									
Long grain	9.37	10.60	10.20	8.79	5.70	5.84	4.10	NA	NA
Medium & short grain	8.82	8.37	8.52	9.18	6.62	5.15	4.82	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ August 1 to July 31 marketing year. 2/ First 5 months of marketing year--August-December. 3/ Marketing year for Arkansas and Mississippi--August-July, California--October-September, Louisiana and Texas--July-June. 4/ State prices are from the July 2003 *Agricultural Prices 2002 Summary*. Grain type prices are from the January 31, 2003, *Agricultural Prices*. 5/ Season-average farm price is from the November 12, 2003, *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								14.68
							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	12.33	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	16.08	16.45	17.03								16.01

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								14.77
							Southwest Louisiana						
Medium grain 3/:													
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								18.86

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 3/:													
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	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.19	11.00	10.85
2002/03	11.00	11.50	11.75	11.94	12.25	13.00	13.00	13.50	15.00	15.75	16.00	16.00	13.39
2003/04	17.00	19.40	20.00	20.88	21.67								19.79
							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								23.17

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								23.02

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. 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/							
Milled second head:													
1978/79	8.90	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.15	7.90	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.35
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	11.00								7.93
							$/ton 4/						
Rice bran, f.o.b. mills:													
1978/79	47.60	34.40	38.50	64.50	72.85	67.50	65.60	52.80	38.90	41.60	52.50	62.50	53.25
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	55.50	53.85
2003/04	50.88	57.10	61.33	62.88	72.25								60.89

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	16.10	18.75	23.00	30.50								20.27

NQ = Not quoted.

1/ Monthly average of the midpoint for reported weekly low and high quotes. 2/ December 2001 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	4.43	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.11	3.75	4.46
1987/88	4.00	4.25	6.19	6.28	6.10	6.10	6.97	7.25	7.25	6.93	7.48	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	7.97	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.43	6.80	6.60	6.60	7.05	7.74
1990/91	7.01	6.11	6.10	6.45	6.23	6.04	6.65	7.10	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.97
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	7.70	7.29	7.19	6.96	6.88	6.41	6.25	6.00	6.04	7.12
1993/94	6.00	6.02	6.49	6.73	6.88	6.88	6.98	7.39	7.50	7.20	7.19	7.25	6.87
1994/95	7.35	7.22	7.15	7.25	7.25	7.80	9.59	8.94	8.29	8.17	8.56	9.71	8.11
1995/96	10.22	10.09	9.78	10.25	10.96	12.80	12.60	12.61	12.80	12.66	12.59	12.80	11.68
1996/97	12.88	13.13	13.50	14.56	15.50	15.47	15.19	15.03	14.84	14.41	14.40	14.16	14.42
1997/98	13.91	13.49	11.91	10.88	11.31	11.41	12.01	13.13	13.75	14.25	14.33	14.34	12.89
1998/99	14.18	13.75	13.25	13.10	12.88	12.88	13.00	12.75	11.56	10.84	8.80	8.06	12.09
1999/00	6.84	6.67	6.88	7.03	7.21	7.88	8.25	7.71	6.94	6.20	6.13	6.05	6.98
2000/01	6.00	6.00	5.65	5.38	5.21	5.18	5.69	5.97	6.23	6.41	6.59	6.81	5.92
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	6.72
2002/03	6.46	6.38	6.13	6.00	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.30	6.38	6.56	6.70	6.95	6.36
2003/04	7.06	7.05	7.05	8.34	9.38								7.78

NA = Not available. 1/ December 2003 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

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			
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
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

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			
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
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

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			
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	241	241	241
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	210	188	168
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 3/	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 3/	199	197	194	187	178	161
Average 3/	200	201	195	186	177	156

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	176	170	NQ	163	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	196	191	188	NQ	178	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	189	184	179	NQ	170	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:	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ			
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	195	185	180	NQ	175	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	133	127	123	NQ	117	NQ	130
Average 2/	178	169	164	NQ	159	NQ	173

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	187	180	178	177	176	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	200	192	188	185	182	NQ	NQ

NQ = No quote.

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

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

Appendix table 25--ARAG quotes 1/

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thai 100 percent Grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown, 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown, 4/88	Parboiled: Thai 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 quotes--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thai 100 percent grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown, 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown, 4/88	Parboiled: Thai 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 quotes--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thai 100 percent grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown, 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown, 4/88	Parboiled: Thai 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 quotes--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thai 100 percent grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown, 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown, 4/88	Parboiled: Thai 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 quotes--Continued

Monthly/ marketing year	Milled white rice: U.S. no. 2 4 percent container, FAS 2/	Milled white rice: Thai 100 percent grade B, bulk 3/	Brown rice: U.S. no. 2 brown, 4/73	Parboiled: U.S. no. 1 brown, 4/88	Parboiled: Thai 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
Average 4/	325	NA	283	299	256

NA = Not available.

1/ ARAG = composite of ports near Rotterdam. 2/ FAS, container, Gulf port quote. All other prices are C & F ARAG. 3/ Thailand prices changed to bulk quote on May 15, 1985. Prior to this date Thai prices were quoted by the bag. 4/ Preliminary.

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

Appendix table 26--World rice supply and utilization

Year	Area harvested	Yield 1/	Production 2/		Exports 3/	Total use 4/	Ending stocks 5/	Stocks-to-use ratio 6/
			Rough	Milled				
	Million hectares	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	279.9	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	147.5	3.46	510.2	345.2	11.7	336.2	120.7	35.9
1990/91	146.7	3.54	518.8	351.0	12.3	344.0	127.7	37.1
1991/92	147.5	3.55	522.9	353.3	14.4	352.9	128.1	36.3
1992/93	146.6	3.58	524.3	354.1	14.9	357.1	125.1	35.0
1993/94	145.2	3.62	526.2	354.9	16.5	358.5	121.6	33.9
1994/95	147.4	3.65	538.7	363.6	20.7	365.5	119.8	32.8
1995/96	148.0	3.72	550.5	370.9	19.7	371.3	119.4	32.2
1996/97	149.8	3.76	563.7	380.4	18.9	378.7	121.0	32.0
1997/98	151.1	3.80	574.2	386.8	27.6	379.6	128.3	33.8
1998/99	152.5	3.84	586.1	394.4	24.9	387.1	135.5	35.0
1999/00	155.1	3.92	607.9	408.7	22.8	398.5	145.6	36.5
2000/01	151.5	3.91	592.1	397.9	24.4	395.7	147.9	37.4
2001/02	150.9	3.93	593.0	398.6	27.9	411.1	135.4	32.9
2002/03	145.7	3.89	566.1	380.3	27.2	410.0	105.7	25.8
2003/04 7/	149.4	3.90	582.1	390.6	25.5	413.3	83.0	20.1

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 and exclude the former USSR, North Korea, parts of Eastern Europe, and Vietnam. China's reported rice stocks are government-held stocks only and exclude privately-held stocks. 6/ Stocks-to-use represents the ratio of marketing year ending stocks to total utilization. 7/ Forecast as of November 2003.

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	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003 1/	2004 1/
	Million tons											
Exports:												
Argentina	276	203	327	365	530	599	674	332	363	233	100	200
Australia	540	570	519	562	641	547	667	617	618	360	175	300
Burma	222	587	645	265	15	94	57	159	670	1,002	450	500
China	1,374	1,519	32	265	938	3,734	2,708	2,951	1,847	1,963	2,500	2,500
Egypt	135	268	160	328	201	426	320	500	705	473	650	700
European Union	153	185	323	318	372	346	348	308	264	358	475	475
Guyana	124	182	201	262	286	249	252	167	175	150	175	175
India	609	615	4,179	3,549	1,954	4,666	2,752	1,449	1,936	6,650	4,200	2,500
Pakistan	937	1,399	1,592	1,677	1,982	1,994	1,838	2,026	2,417	1,603	1,700	1,700
Thailand	4,971	4,720	5,891	5,281	5,216	6,367	6,679	6,549	7,521	7,245	7,250	8,000
United States	2,725	2,793	2,993	2,625	2,304	3,156	2,644	2,847	2,541	3,295	3,800	3,000
Uruguay	451	410	451	597	640	628	681	642	806	526	700	750
Vietnam	1,594	2,222	2,315	3,040	3,327	3,776	4,555	3,370	3,528	3,245	4,000	4,000
Other	889	627	1,172	566	412	1,088	766	929	1,051	780	1,016	686
World total	15,000	16,300	20,800	19,700	18,818	27,670	24,941	22,846	24,442	27,883	27,191	25,486
Imports:												
Bangladesh	0	159	1,567	655	44	2,520	1,220	638	402	311	1,000	500
Brazil	831	1,098	987	786	845	1,555	781	700	673	548	1,100	700
Canada	182	190	214	225	239	245	248	250	262	237	225	250
China	112	959	1,964	832	326	261	178	278	267	305	250	300
Cuba	397	252	318	389	267	336	431	415	481	538	500	550
Eastern Europe	230	187	224	218	245	334	361	343	381	364	379	368
European Union 2/	444	725	762	952	844	787	784	852	923	959	900	875
Indonesia	22	1,120	3,011	1,029	808	5,765	3,729	1,500	1,500	3,500	3,000	3,000
Iran	1,161	584	1,583	1,344	973	844	1,313	1,100	765	964	900	1,500
Iraq	647	64	96	234	744	630	779	1,274	959	1,178	800	1,100
Ivory Coast	386	187	341	291	470	520	600	450	654	700	750	650
Japan	229	2,264	29	446	546	468	633	656	680	616	650	650
Malaysia	385	317	402	573	645	630	617	596	633	480	500	550
Mexico	275	269	239	307	289	295	342	415	388	530	550	600
Nigeria	382	300	450	350	731	900	950	1,250	1,906	1,822	1,250	1,000
North Korea	112	53	683	195	272	250	159	400	537	654	600	300
Peru	337	220	287	437	208	236	116	86	62	33	40	40
Philippines	215	0	277	768	814	2,185	1,000	900	1,175	1,250	1,300	500
Russia	128	50	129	405	284	224	580	400	247	406	400	350
Saudi Arabia	877	724	638	814	660	775	750	992	1,053	938	1,100	950
Senegal	399	252	406	604	575	600	700	589	874	858	750	750
South Africa	431	415	448	481	573	529	514	523	572	800	750	650
Sri Lanka	267	39	25	394	349	168	205	18	35	80	90	90
Syria	141	140	236	158	228	160	200	150	172	204	150	170
Turkey	314	268	416	341	274	276	321	309	231	342	350	350
U.A. Emirates	72	73	87	75	75	75	75	75	75	80	80	80
United States	206	265	228	279	317	300	358	308	413	420	435	470
Yemen	145	183	78	157	185	111	217	210	202	210	250	250
Other	3,734	3,352	3,749	4,178	4,367	4,387	5,127	5,541	6,471	6,213	6,630	6,408
Unaccounted 3/	1,939	1,591	926	1,783	1,621	1,304	1,653	1,628	1,449	2,343	1,512	1,535
World total	15,000	16,300	20,800	19,700	18,818	27,670	24,941	22,846	24,442	27,883	27,191	25,486

NA = Not available.

1/ Projected as of November 2003. 2/ EU rice trade has been adjusted since July 1993 to exclude intra-EU trade for the years 1980 to the present. 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 2/	Brown	Par-boiled	Brokens	Rough	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	420.4	723.5	51.1	577.5	4.2	2,713.6
1997/98	848.7	491.3	594.1	61.7	1,184.4	4.4	3,184.5
1998/99	817.5	600.0	519.1	54.3	1,168.1	9.4	3,168.5
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	1,024.8	364.4	500.2	76.4	1,458.8	6.2	3,430.7
2002/03	1,411.0	573.7	511.3	104.2	1,952.7	8.9	4,561.9

1/ Shipments reported on a product-weight basis. 2/ Rice flour and groats and meal. 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	PL 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	182.7	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	193.7	0.0	193.7	3,116.3	3,310.0	5.9
1999	515.3	0.0	0.0	45.4	0.0	560.7	0.0	560.7	2,505.3	3,066.0	18.3
2000	215.5	147.2	0.0	31.4	0.0	394.1	0.0	394.1	2,912.9	3,307.0	11.9
2001	148.7	30.6	25.9	29.3	0.0	231.0	0.0	231.0	2,827.0	3,058.0	7.6
2002	253.1	64.2	24.5	31.9	0.0	373.7	0.0	373.7	3,162.3	3,536.0	10.6
2003 5/	238.5	0.0	23.7	46.9	0.0	309.1	0.0	309.1	4,161.9	4,471.0	6.9

1/ Exports (program and non-program) reported on a product-weight basis. Program shipments are based on information supplied by the export trade and may not completely reflect actual exports made under these programs. 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. Based on program announcements through November 2003.

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

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

	2002/03		2001/02		2000/01		1999/00		1998/99		1997/98	
Rank	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports	Country	Exports
	Metric tons											
1	Mexico	589.6	Mexico	471.9	Mexico	400.2	Mexico	373.0	Brazil	398.0	Mexico	318.9
2	Japan	338.1	Japan	359.2	Japan	346.5	Japan	281.8	Japan	298.3	Japan	267.4
3	Haiti	313.5	Haiti	256.0	Canada	183.3	Turkey	212.8	Mexico	250.0	Colombia	207.1
4	Brazil	233.3	Canada	175.8	Haiti	174.6	Haiti	200.2	Haiti	222.5	Haiti	178.7
5	Turkey	183.8	Nicaragua	133.6	Saudi Arabia	146.3	Canada	180.4	Canada	171.7	Canada	172.8
6	Indonesia	125.0	Turkey	120.8	Turkey	138.0	Indonesia	174.2	Peru	119.8	Saudi Arabia	121.3
7	Nicaragua	123.0	Honduras	115.3	Philippines	104.7	Saudi Arabia	154.2	Saudi Arabia	106.4	Peru	119.8
8	Ghana	117.6	Saudi Arabia	114.5	United Kingdom	103.0	United Kingdom	125.9	United Kingdom	102.7	Ecuador	112.6
9	United Kingdom	117.4	El Salvador	109.1	Ghana	80.8	Ghana	81.3	Turkey	89.3	Dominican Republic	108.7
10	Costa Rica	115.5	United Kingdom	94.4	Honduras	69.6	Republic of South Africa	75.0	Indonesia	85.2	Turkey	101.3
	Sub-total	2,141.4	Sub-total	1,950.7	Sub-total	1,747.0	Sub-total	1,858.7	Sub-total	1,843.9	Sub-total	1,708.6
	Total exports	3,926.8	Total exports	2,993.9	Total exports	2,624.7	Total exports	2,825.2	Total exports	2,757.8	Total exports	2,800.0

1/ August-July crop year. Exports are reported on a milled basis. Note: Historical data revised.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Appendix table 31--U.S. rice imports by origin, market years

Country of origin	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
	Metric tons									
Thailand	179,979	190,466	204,356	234,795	215,355	238,788	235,202	259,591	282,061	309,436
India	16,265	18,468	24,354	25,165	33,367	33,428	40,387	47,769	47,156	53,115
Pakistan	5,011	6,934	5,167	5,090	9,378	9,340	9,973	10,815	11,362	12,285
Vietnam	3,032	16,204	40	44,577	20,116	1,324	36	125	236	80
China	7,460	103	1,654	668	94	12,938	24,984	1,192	486	39,679
Italy	2,445	3,752	3,365	3,516	3,842	4,131	4,627	3,903	3,788	4,485
Argentina	0	0	0	10,409	41	0	137	20	59	84
Uruguay	0	0	0	1,830	5,489	0	0	0	0	19
Egypt	0	0	0	6	0	5,294	54	63	127	54
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	11,576	103	10,900	62,238	37,765
Other 1/	3,821	1,452	2,159	3,794	2,981	16,052	2,152	4,489	3,605	3,343
Total	218,012	237,380	241,095	329,849	290,663	332,872	317,655	338,866	411,118	460,345

Product-weight basis.

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

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.