United States
Department
of Agriculture

RCS-2006

November 2006

Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook

Nathan Childs

Abstract

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2006/07 are projected at 254.3 million hundredweight (cwt) (rough basis), a 9-percent decline from a year earlier. A much smaller crop is projected to more than offset a larger carryin and record imports. Total use of U.S. rice in 2006/07 is projected at 219.8 million cwt, down 7 percent from a year earlier. Exports account for all of the expected decline in total use. Total exports of U.S. rice in 2006/07 are projected at 97 million cwt, down 16 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 2001/02. Total domestic and residual use in 2006/07 is projected at a record 122.8 million cwt, an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier. Ending stocks are projected at 34.5 million cwt, a decline of 20 percent from a year earlier, with both long- and medium/short-grain ending stocks projected to be smaller. The U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) for 2006/07 is projected at $9.00-$9.50 per cwt, up from $7.62 a year earlier and the highest since 1997/98. The year-to-year increase in the U.S. SAFP is largely driven by smaller U.S. supplies, as well as by higher global trading prices.

Global rice production is projected to increase 1.0 million tons in 2006/07 to a record 416.5 million. China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Nigeria account for the bulk of the projected increase in production. Global rice supplies in 2006/07 are forecast at 497.1 million tons, up 3.5 million tons from a year earlier and the second consecutive year of larger global supplies. Global disappearance of rice is projected at a record 418.3 million tons, an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. India and Bangladesh account for most of the expected increase in global rice disappearance. Global ending stocks for 2006/07 are projected at 78.8 million tons, 2 percent below a year earlier. Global rice trade in 2007 is projected at 28.0 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier but 1.0 million tons below the 2005 record. A decline in imports in 2007 by several major buyers—primarily the Philippines, Iran, Indonesia, South Korea, and Bangladesh—is expected to offset increased imports by Sub-Saharan Africa, Brazil, China, Turkey, Cuba, and the United States

Keyworks: Rice, production, imports, disappearance, exports, stocks, food aid, global trade, prices

Rice Situation and Outlook Yearbook. Market and Trade Economics Division, Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, November 2006, RCS-2006.

Report Coordinator
Nathan Childs (202) 694-5292

Economic Contributor
Nathan Childs (202) 694-5292

Managing Editor
Courtney Knauth

Layout, Text Design, and Graphics
Agnes Prentice (202) 694-5240

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

Excel spreadsheet versions of the tables printed here in can be downloaded from the ERS website at
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1285

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board. Summary released November 20, 2006. The *Rice Outlook* and the text of the *Rice Yearbook* may be accessed electronically. For details, call ERS Customer Service (202) 694-5050.

Summary

Smaller Plantings Pull U.S. 2006/07 Rice Crop Down 13 Percent to 193.3 Million Cwt

The 2006/07 (August-July) U.S. rough rice crop is projected at 193.3 million hundredweight (cwt), down more than 13 percent from a year earlier. This is the second consecutive year of declining production, and the crop is the smallest since 2000/01. This year's smaller crop is the result of a 16-percent reduction in planted area, more than offsetting a higher yield.

At 2.84 million acres, rice plantings are down 543,000 acres from a year earlier and the smallest since 1996/97. The South accounts for all of the area decline. Plantings in California are nearly unchanged from a year earlier. The average yield, projected at 6,847 pounds per acre, is 211 pounds above a year earlier but still 141 pounds below the 2004/05 record. Yields are projected higher in 2006/07 in every reporting State except Louisiana.

In 2006/07, rice acreage declined in all reporting States except California and Missouri, where plantings were virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Arkansas and Louisiana accounted for more than three-fourths of the 2006/07 U.S. rice area decline. Higher fuel and fertilizer prices, difficulty acquiring bank loans, and weather-related problems in some areas—especially Louisiana and parts of Arkansas—accounted for much of the area decline in the South. A second consecutive cold, wet spring prevented California growers from boosting rice acreage, despite high prices and expectations of tight global supplies of medium-grain rice.

Rice production is projected to decline in 2006/07 in all reporting States except California and Missouri. Crops in California and Missouri are projected to be slightly larger than a year earlier, with Missouri's production the largest on record. Arkansas and Louisiana account for more than 80 percent of the total 2006/07 production decline. By class, long-grain accounts for all of the decline in U.S. rice production in 2006/07. Long-grain production is projected at 143.7 million cwt, 24 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1998/99. U.S. medium-grain production is projected at 46.0 million cwt, an 8-percent increase from a year earlier. The 2006/07 short-grain crop is projected at 3.65 million cwt, up 10 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1989/90.

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2006/07 are projected at 254.3 million cwt, down 9 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 2003/04. Based on the August 1, 2006 reported stocks by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, beginning stocks are calculated at 43.0 million cwt, up 14 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1987/88. Long-grain accounts for all of the increase in beginning stocks. Medium/short-grain beginning stocks are 32 percent below a year earlier. U.S. rice imports are projected at a record 18 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier, with both long- and combined medium/short-grain imports projected to be larger in 2006/07.

U.S. Rice Exports Are Projected To Decline 16 Percent in 2006/07

Total rice use in 2006/07—domestic and residual use plus exports—is projected at 219.8 million cwt, down almost 7 percent from a year earlier. Exports account for all of the expected decline in total use. Total exports of U.S. rice are projected to decline 16 percent to 97 million cwt, the smallest since 2001/02. Much tighter U.S. supplies, a wider U.S. price difference over Asian competitors, and impacts in some markets from the discovery of trace elements of a genetically engineered (GE) strain of rice (LLRice 601) in U.S. long-grain supplies are behind expectations of weaker U.S. exports in 2006/07.

Milled rice (including brown rice) accounts for all of the projected decline in U.S. rice exports in 2006/07. U.S. exports of milled and brown rice (on a rough rice basis) in 2006/07 are projected at 62 million cwt, down 24 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2000/01. In contrast, U.S. rough rice exports for 2006/07 are projected at 35 million cwt, up almost 3 percent from a year earlier but still 18 percent below the 2002/03 record. By class, both long- and medium/short-grain U.S. exports are projected to be smaller in 2006/07, with long-grain accounting for the bulk of the decline.

Total domestic and residual use of rice is projected to increase 3 percent in 2006/07 to a near-record 122.8 million cwt. Both long- and medium/short-grain domestic and residual use are expected to be higher in 2006/07, with long-grain accounting for most of the increase. Annual growth in domestic and residual use has slowed since the 1980s and 1990s.

U.S. 2006/07 Ending Stocks Are Projected To Decline 20 Percent to 34.5 Million Cwt

U.S. ending stocks of all rice for 2006/07 are projected at 34.5 million cwt, down 8.5 million cwt from a year earlier. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 15.7 percent, down from 18.3 percent a year earlier and the lowest since 2003/04.

Long-grain accounts for the bulk of the projected decline in U.S. ending stocks in 2006/07. Long-grain ending stocks are projected to decline 25 percent to 24.6 million cwt. The long-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 14.9 percent, down from 18.2 percent a year earlier. Despite this year's reductions, both long-grain ending stocks and the long-grain stocks-to-use ratio are projected to be above the 2004/05 levels.

For medium/short-grain rice, ending stocks for 2006/07 are projected at 9.0 million cwt, down 5 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1998/99. The resulting medium/short-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 16.3 percent, down from 17.1 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 2002/03. Expectations of tight ending stocks will likely keep U.S. medium/short-grain prices at current high or higher levels for the remainder of the market year.

The 2006/07 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at $9.00-$9.50 per cwt, up from $7.62 a year earlier and the highest since 1997/98. The higher U.S. SAFP in 2006/07 is primarily due to smaller U.S. rice supplies. In addition, global trading prices for rice are expected to be higher in 2006/07. Global medium/short-grain prices are being supported by two consecutive below-normal harvests in California and expectations of a drought-reduced 2006/07 harvest in Australia. The preliminary October U.S. rough rice cash price was reported at $9.46 per cwt, up 47 cents from the September average and the highest since July 1998.

Global Rice Production in 2006/07 Is Projected To Be the Highest on Record

World rice production in 2006/07 is projected at a record 416.5 million tons (milled basis), up 1.0 million tons from a year earlier. The larger global crop is the result of increased area. Global rice supplies are projected at 497.1 million tons, up 3.5 million from a year earlier but still below the 2001/02 record of 548.3 million tons. This is the second consecutive year of increasing global rice supplies.

China, the world’s largest rice-producing country, accounts for the bulk of the 2006/07 global production increase, with China’s rice production projected to increase 1.6 million tons to 128.0 million tons (milled basis). In addition to the increase in China, crops are projected to be larger in 2006/07 in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Russia, and Vietnam. In contrast, Australia, Japan, North and South Korea, the United States, the European Union (EU-25), and Uruguay are projected to harvest smaller crops in 2006/07.

World rice domestic disappearance—including a residual component that represents unaccounted losses and any statistical errors—is projected at a record 418.3 million tons in 2006/07, up 1 percent from a year earlier. India accounts for most of the projected increase in global domestic disappearance in 2006/07. In addition to India, domestic disappearance of rice is projected to be higher in 2006/07 in Bangladesh, Nigeria, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the United States.

With domestic disappearance exceeding production in 2006/07 by 1.7 million tons, global rice ending stocks are projected to drop 2 percent to 78.8 million tons. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 18.8 percent, down from 19.5 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 1981/82. India accounts for the biggest share of this year’s expected reduction in global ending stocks. Ending stocks are also projected to decline in 2006/07 in Brazil, Vietnam, Indonesia, and the United States.

Global Rice Trade in 2007 Is Projected at 28.0 Million Tons, Unchanged From 2006

World trade is projected at 28.0 million tons in calendar year 2007, unchanged from a year earlier but more than 3 percent smaller than the 2005 record of 29.0 million tons. A decline in imports by some major buyers—primarily Indonesia, Iran, the Philippines, South Korea, and Bangladesh—is expected to offset increased imports by Brazil, North Korea, Cuba, China, Senegal, Nigeria, Madagascar, and Turkey. On the export side, weaker shipments from the United States, Vietnam, Australia, China, and Egypt are expected to be offset by stronger shipments from Thailand and India.

For 2006, global rice trade is projected to decrease 1 million tons to 28.0 million. Reduced shipments from India, South Korea, Vietnam, the United States, and Uruguay are projected to offset larger shipments from Argentina, Australia, China, and Cambodia. Among the major importers, smaller imports by Senegal, Saudi Arabia, North Korea, Cambodia, Nigeria, Cuba, Turkey, and Bangladesh are projected to more than offset increased shipments to Indonesia, Iraq, South Korea, Iran, the United States, Malaysia, China, and Haiti.

Global price quotes are currently up 8 percent from a year earlier, primarily due to the impact of Thailand's 2005/06 intervention purchases, a stronger baht, and a temporary export ban by the Government of Vietnam in response to tight supplies. For the week ending November 20, Thailand's 100-percent Grade B milled rice (FOB vessel, Bangkok) was quoted at $306 per ton, up $23 from a year earlier. Prices had been as high as $322 per ton in July, as Thailand was holding substantial amounts of its 2004/05 and 2005/06 rough rice crop off the market. Prices dropped in September and October due to political uncertainty in Thailand and the announcement by the new government of a 10-percent reduction in the 2006/07 intervention purchase price for the main crop harvest that began this month. Thailand's prices increased about $5 per ton in early November in response to a stronger baht and higher quotes from Vietnam prior to the export ban.

On November 12, the Government of Vietnam ordered a temporary halt to all exports (except for previously made government-to-government sales to Cuba and Indonesia) and any new sales, due to tight supplies, rising prices, and concerns over possible disease and typhoon damage to the winter-spring crop. Price quotes for Vietnam's 5-percent brokens (FOB vessel, Ho Chi Minh City) were reported at $295 per ton for the week ending November 6, up $30 from both early August and January. Vietnam's prices in early November were a few dollars per ton above quotes for similar grades of Thailand's rice. Typically, Vietnam's rice trades at a discount to Thailand based on quality differences. Vietnam is currently not making any new export sales.

The U.S. export price situation differs somewhat by class, with long-grain price quotes up sharply from a year earlier and medium/short quotes up slightly from a year earlier. Prices for U.S. long-grain milled rice—No. 2, 4-percent brokens (FAS vessel, U.S. Gulf port)—were quoted at $419 per ton for the week ending November 21, up $44 from the start of the 2006/07 market year and $115 higher than prices a year earlier. Smaller U.S. supplies and reluctance by some U.S. producers to market their rice are behind the much higher U.S. prices this year. U.S. prices are about $130 per ton above prices for comparable grades of Thailand's rice, up from about $70 at the start of the 2006/07 market year and about $44 a year earlier. Price quotes for long-grain rough rice (FAS vessel, New Orleans) for the week ending November 21 were quoted at $245 per ton, up $20 from the first week of August and $65 higher than a year earlier.

U.S. medium-grain export price quotes are up slightly from already-high levels reported in 2005/06. For the week ending November 21, export prices for No. 1, 4-percent brokens California medium-grain milled rice (sacked, FOB vessel, Oakland) were quoted at $525 per ton, up $10 from a year earlier. Prices are up almost $200 per ton from the 2004/05 average, a result of two consecutive below-normal harvests in California and expectations of a drought-reduced harvest in Australia in early 2007.

Smaller Crop, Tighter Supplies Projected for 2006/07

U.S. rice supplies are projected to decrease 9 percent to 254.3 million hundredweight (cwt) in 2006/07, as a much smaller crop is expected to more than offset larger beginning stocks and record imports. Despite a slightly higher yield, total rice production of 193.3 million cwt is 13 percent smaller than a year earlier and the smallest since 2000/01. The smaller crop is a result of a reduction in harvested area. At 43.0 million cwt, beginning stocks are 14 percent above a year earlier and the largest since 1987/88. Imports are projected to increase 5 percent to a record 18.0 million cwt. Long-grain accounts for almost all of the supply contraction. Long-grain supplies are projected to decrease 11 percent to 189.3 million cwt due to a much smaller crop. Despite a larger crop and increased imports, combined medium/short-grain supplies are projected to drop 1 percent to 64.1 million cwt, the smallest since 1999/2000 and the second consecutive year of a decline.

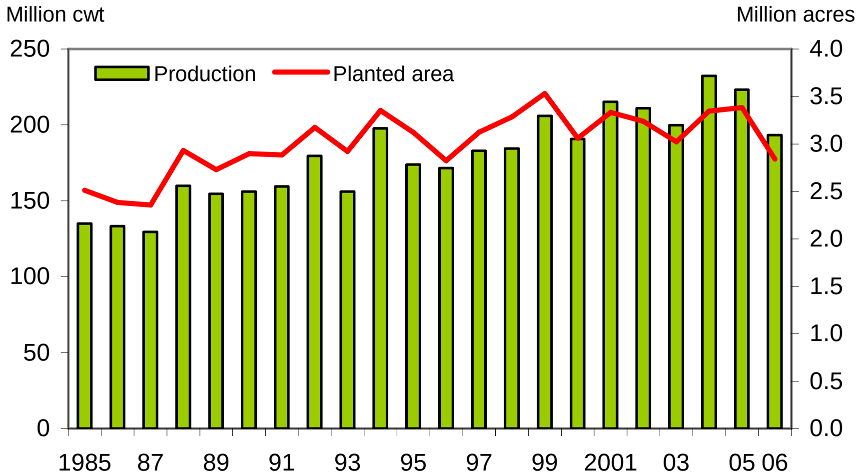
U.S. 2006/07 Rice Crop Is Projected To Decline 13 Percent to 193.3 Million Cwt

The 2006/07 (August-July) U.S. rough rice crop is forecast at 193.3 million cwt, down 13 percent from a year earlier, for the second consecutive year of declining production. The 2006/07 crop is the smallest since 2000/01. This year’s smaller crop is the result of a 16-percent contraction in harvested area, more than offsetting a higher average yield. At 2.84 million acres, rice plantings are down 543,000 acres from a year earlier, the lowest since 1996/97. The South accounted for all of the area decline. The average yield is projected at 6,847 pounds per acre, 3 percent above a year earlier.

Long-grain accounts for all of the decline in U.S. rice production in 2006/07. Long-grain production is projected at 143.7 million cwt, 19 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 2000/01. Nearly all U.S. long-grain rice is grown in the South. U.S. medium-grain production is projected at 46.0 million cwt, an 8-percent increase from a year earlier. California grows more than 80 percent of the U.S. medium-grain crop. The 2006/07 short-grain crop is projected at 3.65 million cwt, up 11 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1989/90. California produces almost all U.S. short-grain rice, shipping much of it to Japan.

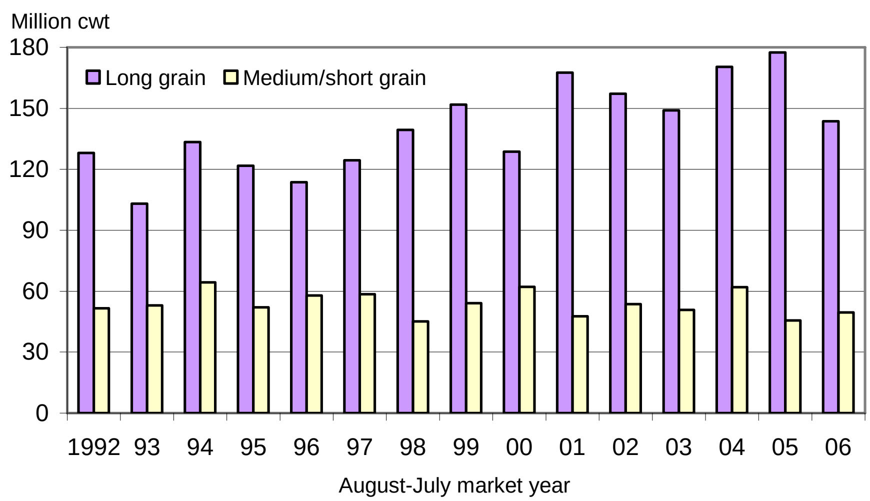
In 2006/07, rice acreage declined in all reporting States except California and Missouri, where plantings were nearly unchanged from a year earlier. Higher fuel and fertilizer prices, difficulty acquiring bank loans, and weather-related problems in some areas—especially Louisiana and parts of Arkansas—account for much of the area decline in the South. A second consecutive cold, wet spring prevented California growers from boosting rice acreage, despite high prices and expectations of tight global supplies of medium-grain rice.

Figure 1
U.S. rough rice production in 2006 is projected to decline 13 percent



2006 are forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats data base.*

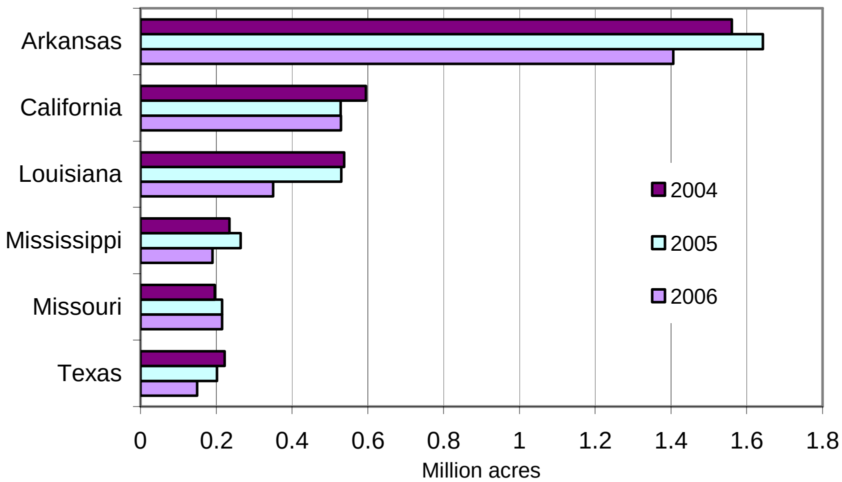
Figure 2
U.S. long grain production is projected to decline 19 percent in 2006



2006 are forecasts.
Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats data base.*

Arkansas and Louisiana account for the bulk of the decline in southern rice acreage. Rice plantings in Arkansas decreased 14 percent to 1.41 million acres, the lowest acreage since 1997/98. Much of eastern Arkansas experienced drought-like conditions in the spring and summer of 2006, raising pumping and irrigation

Figure 3
Arkansas and Louisiana account for most of the decline in U.S. rice plantings in 2006



2006 are forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats data base.*

expenses. Louisiana's rice plantings are estimated at 350,000 acres, a 34-percent drop from a year earlier and the lowest since 1914. In addition to higher fuel and fertilizer costs, salt water intrusion from Hurricane Rita accounted for some of the 2006/07 acreage decline in Louisiana. Mississippi's rice plantings dropped 28 percent to 190,000 acres, the lowest since 1985/86. Some Mississippi rice acreage was affected by glyphosate drift that resulted from the spraying of soybean and cotton fields. Rice acreage in Texas dropped 26 percent to 150,000 acres, the smallest since 1934. Texas is the highest cost rice-producing State in the South, mostly due to higher pumping expenses and more competition for land and water from urban areas.

Missouri's rice acreage remained at a record 216,000 acres, and has more than doubled in the past 15 years. Much like northeast Arkansas, the Boot Heel of Missouri has fewer problems with red rice and lower irrigation costs than the older rice-growing areas, especially the Gulf Coast and the Arkansas Grand Prairie. California's rice plantings of 529,000 acres are up 1,000 acres from a year earlier. Weather problems early in the season limited California plantings in both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

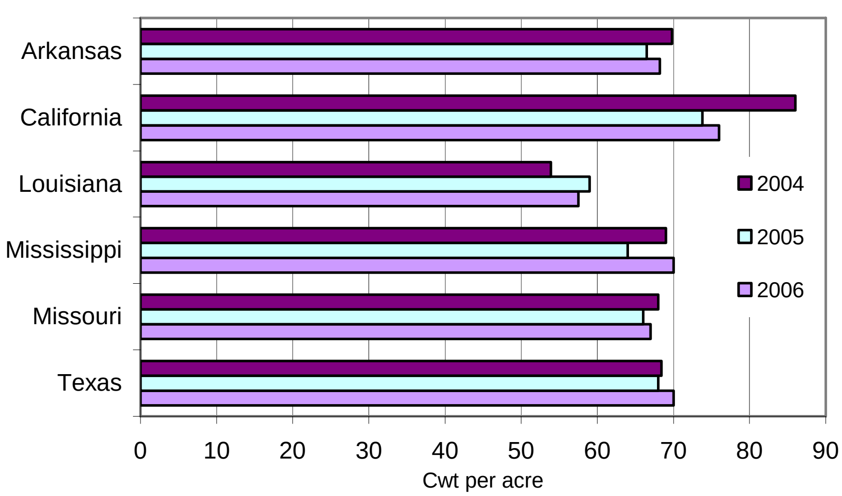
U.S. Average Field Yield Is Projected To Increase 3 Percent to 6,847 Pounds Per Acre

In early November, the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) forecast average field yields for 2006/07 at 6,847 pounds per acre, up 211 pounds from a year earlier, but still 141 pounds below the 2004/05 record. Yields are projected higher in every reporting State except Louisiana. In 2005/06, adverse weather—including two Gulf Coast hurricanes—reduced rice yields in both California and much of the South. Except for 2005/06, rice yields in the South have increased each year since 1999/2000, primarily due to new, higher yielding long-grain varieties and generally favorable weather across much of the region during critical growing months. Long-grain is the dominant class of rice grown in the South.

Mississippi's rice yield increased 9 percent to a record 7,000 pounds in 2006/07. Like much of the Delta, the Mississippi rice-growing area experienced wind and rain damage from Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005. Weather was generally favorable for Mississippi rice production in 2006/07. The average field yield in Texas is forecast at 7,000 pounds per acre, up 3 percent from a year earlier but still 100 pounds below the 2002 record. Much of the Texas rice-growing area experienced heavy showers late in the growing season that slowed the harvest and put some of the crop under water. The Arkansas rice yield is projected at 6,820 pounds per acre, 170 pounds above a year earlier but still 160 pounds below the 2004/05 record. In addition to drought conditions in eastern Arkansas, much of the Delta rice area had experienced an extremely hot July. In Missouri, field yields are projected at 6,700 pounds per acre, up 100 pounds from a year earlier but still 100 pounds below the 2004/05 record.

In contrast to the other southern rice growing States, Louisiana's rice yield is projected at 5,750 pounds per acre, a decline of 150 pounds from the year-earlier record. The 2006/07 Louisiana crop was hindered by weather problems—including frequent showers at harvest—and disease. California's 2006/07 field yield is projected at 7,600 pounds per acre, 220 pounds above a year earlier but well below the 2004/05 record of 8,600 pounds. In contrast to the South, field yields in California have not been trending up since 1999/2000, with average yields of 8,500 pounds per acre reported in the early 1990s.

Figure 4
Yields are projected higher in 2006 in every State except Louisiana



2006 are forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats data base.*

A Drop in 2006/07 Southern Rice Production More Than Offset a Larger California Crop

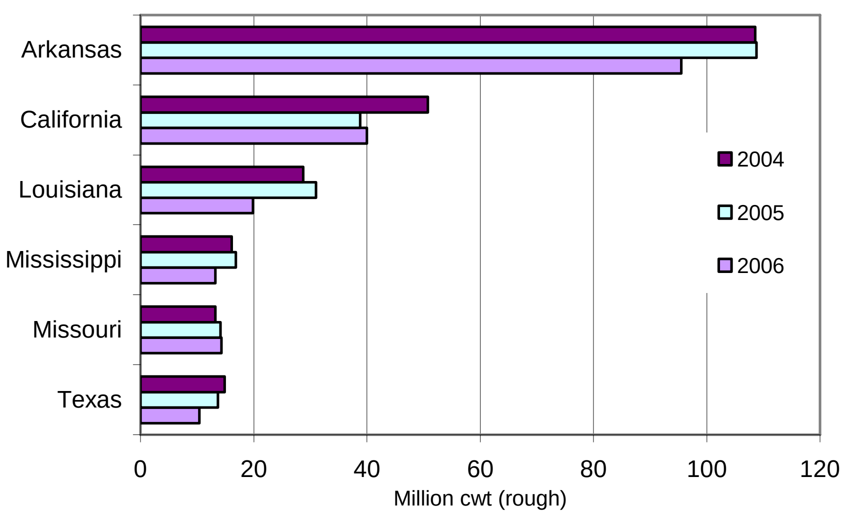
Rice production is projected to decline in 2006/07 in all reporting States except California and Missouri. Reduced area is responsible for all of the projected production decline in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Texas. Arkansas and Louisiana account for more than 80 percent of the total 2006/07 production decline. Crops in California and Missouri are projected to be slightly larger than a year earlier.

Arkansas—the largest rice-growing State—accounts for the largest share of the 2006/07 production decline. The Arkansas crop is projected to have declined 12 percent to 95.5 million cwt, a result of smaller plantings. The crop is the smallest since 2000/01. Rice production in Louisiana is projected to have dropped 36 percent to 19.8 million cwt, the lowest since 1987/88. A 32-percent drop in harvested area accounts for most of the production decline. The yield was lower than a year earlier as well. Mississippi's crop is projected at 13.2 million cwt, a 21-percent drop from a year earlier and the smallest since 2000. Reduced area accounts for all of the Mississippi production decline; the yield was the highest on record.

Rice production in Texas is projected at 10.4 million cwt, 24 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1947/48. Reduced area accounts for all of the Texas production decline. Rice production in Texas has dropped sharply since the early 1980s and is well below the 1981/82 record of 27.2 million cwt. High costs and competition for land from urban areas have been the main factors pulling rice acreage down in Texas over the past 25 years.

Figure 5

Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas harvested smaller crops in 2006



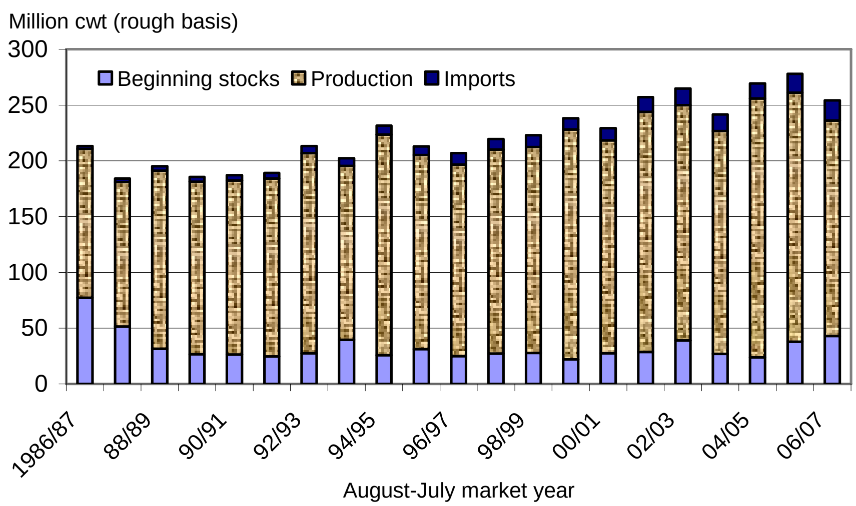
2006 are forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats data base.*

In contrast, the California 2006/07 crop is projected to increase 3 percent to 40.0 million cwt, almost entirely due to a higher yield. Despite high-price expectations, rice acreage expanded by only 1,000 acres, a result of an extremely wet and cool spring that delayed plantings several weeks. While some growers planted shorter maturing varieties, others shifted to alternative crops or left the land fallow. This was the second consecutive year of a below-normal California crop. Prices for California rice—about 90-percent medium grain—are expected to remain strong throughout the 2006/07 market year. Missouri's production is projected at a record 14.3 million cwt, a 2-percent increase from a year earlier, result of a record yield and unchanged area. This is the third-consecutive record crop for Missouri.

Total U.S. Rice Supplies in 2006/07 Are Projected To Decrease 9 Percent to 254.3 Million Cwt

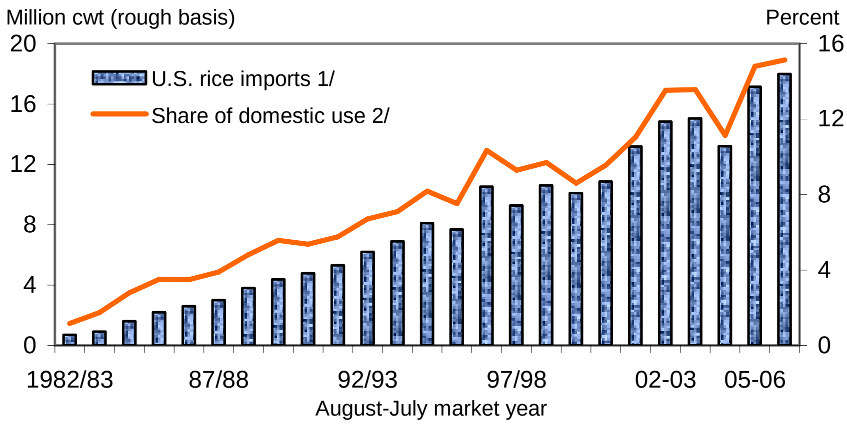
Total U.S. rice supplies in 2006/07 are projected at 254.3 million cwt, down 23.8 million from a year earlier and the lowest since 2003/04. A smaller crop is projected to more than offset larger beginning stocks and record imports. Based on data from the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported in the August 2006 Rice Stocks, beginning stocks for 2006/07 are calculated at 43.0 million cwt, up 14 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1987/88. Arkansas and Texas account for the bulk of the year-to-year increase in beginning stocks. More than half the reported stocks on August 1, 2006 were located in Arkansas. In contrast, beginning stocks on August 1, 2006 were 27 percent below a year earlier in California.

Figure 6
Total U.S. rice supplies in 2006/07 are projected to decline 9 percent



2006/07 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

Figure 7
U.S. rice imports are projected to be the highest on record in 2006/07



1/ Includes imports by Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
2/ Does not include seed use.
Sources: 1982/83-2005/06, Bureau of the Census import data converted to a rough rice basis using a 70-percent white rice milling rate and an 80-percent brown rice milling rate; 2006/07 forecasts, U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* .

U.S. rice imports for 2006/07 are projected at a record 18 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier, with both long- and combined medium/short-grain imports projected to be larger. Long-grain imports are projected at a record 13 million cwt, an increase of 6 percent from a year earlier. Thailand is the largest supplier of rice to the United States, accounting for 75-80 percent of U.S. long-grain imports. Jasmine rice—Thailand's high-quality fragrant rice—accounts for nearly all of the long-grain rice imported by the United States from Thailand. These imports increase almost every year.

India is typically the second-largest shipper of long-grain rice to the United States, accounting for 11-15 percent of the annual U.S. long-grain imports. Pakistan ranks third among the long-grain suppliers, accounting for 3-4 percent of U.S. total rice imports. Basmati rice—South Asia's premier aromatic rice—accounts for virtually all of the U.S. rice imported from India and Pakistan. The United States does not currently grow aromatic varieties with the same quality as those produced in Asia. The United States grows and markets its own aromatic varieties, and U.S. breeders are trying to develop varieties of quality similar to that of the Asian aromatics.

Combined medium/short-grain imports in 2006/07 are projected at a near-record 5 million cwt, an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier, but still slightly below the 2003/04 record of 5.25 million cwt. Thailand ships around 60,000 tons (about 2.0 million cwt on a rough rice basis) of specialty rice to the United States that is classified by the U.S. Census Bureau as medium- or short-grain. As with the jasmine rice, these imports of specialty rice increase each year. Italy supplies 3,500-4,500 tons of arborio rice—a high-quality medium-grain rice, used mostly for risotto—each year. Italy barley accounts for 1 percent of total U.S. rice imports.

Since 2001/02, there have been major changes in U.S. medium/short-grain import levels due to changes in shipment levels from Australia, China, and, more recently, Egypt. Puerto Rico, the largest U.S. territory, accounts for nearly all of these purchases. Puerto Rico is considered part of the U.S. domestic market in USDA's supply and use analysis. Supply availability, price competitiveness, and relative freight rates are the main factors that determine whether Puerto Rico purchases rice from the United States or international sources. The Jones Act requires shipments from one U.S. port to another U.S. port to be carried on a U.S.-flagged vessel. U.S. freight rates are extremely high compared with those of most other maritime nations.

Total U.S. rice imports have more than doubled since 1993/94. Imports now account for about 15 percent of total domestic use (excluding seed use) of rice. Much of the initial increase in U.S. consumption of aromatic rice is attributed to a big increase in the share of the U.S. population from Asia. However, aromatic rice is served today in a variety of restaurants and sold in grocery stores across much of the country. Until the United States develops varieties of sufficient quality to compete with Asian aromatic rice, imports and the import share of the domestic market will continue to expand. USDA's long-term baseline forecast for rice projects that imports will continue to increase at a faster pace than domestic consumption, accounting for a growing share of the U.S. market. Aromatic rice is expected to account for nearly all of the forecast import growth.

U.S. 2006/07 Long-Grain Supplies Are Projected To Decrease 11 Percent

Total supplies of long-grain rice—the dominant class of rice grown in the United States—are projected to decrease 11 percent in 2006/07 to 189.3 million cwt, the lowest since 2001/02. A much smaller crop is projected to more than offset much larger beginning stocks and record imports. Data from the August 2006 Rice Stocks report indicated long-grain stocks at the beginning of the 2006/07 market year at 32.7 million cwt, 44 percent above a year earlier and the second consecutive year of larger beginning stocks. The 143.7 million cwt long-grain crop is 33.9 million cwt smaller than a year earlier and the smallest since 2000/01. Long-grain imports of 13.0 million cwt are 6 percent larger than a year earlier and the largest on record.

Total supplies of medium/short-grain rice in 2006/07 are projected to decline 1 percent to 64.1 million cwt, the second consecutive year of a supply contraction and the lowest supplies since 1999/2000. A big decline in beginning stocks is projected to more than offset a larger crop and increased imports. At 49.6 million cwt, the combined medium/short-grain crop is 9 percent larger than a year earlier, but still 20 percent below the 2004/05 medium/short-grain crop.

Data from the August 2006 Rice Stocks report indicate beginning stocks of medium/short-grain rice at 9.4 million cwt, down 32 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 1999/2000. Imports of medium/short-grain rice are projected to increase nearly 3 percent to a near-record 5 million cwt. Purchases by Puerto Rico are expected to account for more than half the U.S. imports of medium/short-grain rice in 2006/07, a result of tight supplies and high prices for California rice.

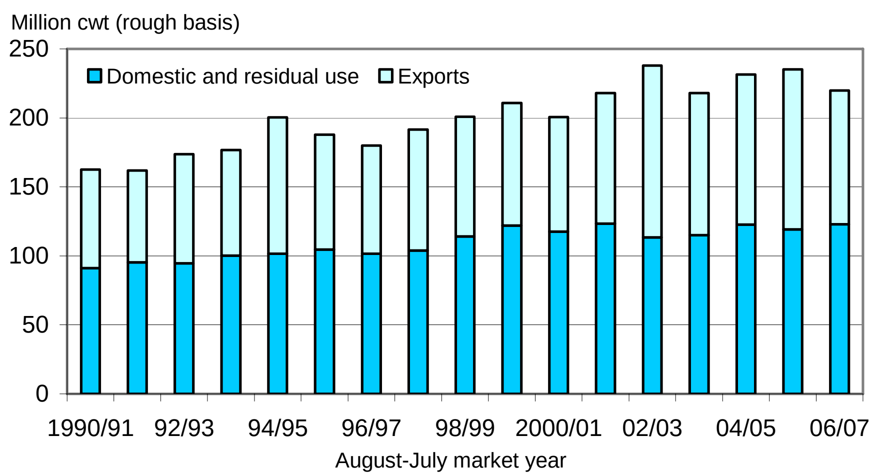
U.S. Rice Exports Are Projected To Decline 16 Percent in 2006/07

Total use of U.S. rice in 2006/07 is projected at 219.8 million cwt, down almost 7 percent from a year earlier. Exports account for all of the expected year-to-year decline in total use. Total exports of U.S. rice in 2006/07 are projected at 97 million cwt, down 16 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 2001/02. Milled rice shipments are projected to account for all of the decline in U.S. exports. U.S. rough rice exports are projected to increase slightly. By class, both long-and medium/short-grain exports are projected to decline in 2006/07, with long-grain accounting for the bulk of the decline. Total domestic and residual use is projected at a near-record 122.8 million cwt, an increase of 3 percent from a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for most of the expected increase in total domestic and residual use. Ending stocks of all rice are projected at 34.5 million cwt, a decline of 20 percent from a year earlier. Both long- and medium/short-grain ending stocks in 2006/07 are projected to be smaller than a year earlier.

Total Use of U.S. Rice in 2006/07 Is Projected To Decrease Almost 7 Percent

Total rice use—*domestic and residual use* plus *exports*—in 2006/07 is projected at 219.8 million cwt, down 15.3 million cwt from a year earlier and the lowest since 2003/04. Exports account for all of the expected decline in total use. Total exports of U.S. rice are projected to decline 16 percent to 97 million cwt, the lowest since 2001/02. Milled-rice shipments (including brown rice) are projected to account for all of the decline in U.S. exports. In contrast, rough rice exports are projected to be up slightly in 2006/07. By class, both long- and medium/short-grain U.S. exports are projected to be smaller in 2006/07, with long-grain accounting for the bulk of the decline.

Figure 8
Total U.S. rice use is projected to decline 4 percent in 2006/07



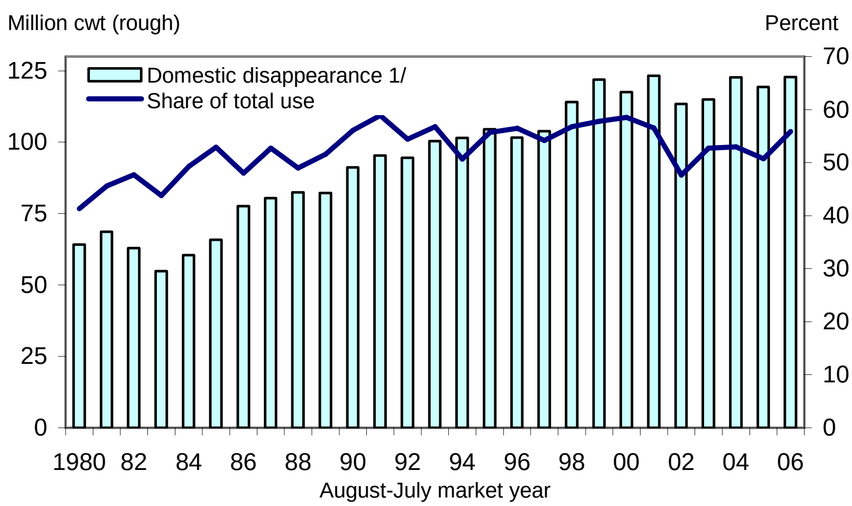
2006/07 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

Much tighter U.S. supplies, a wider U.S. price difference over Asian competitors, and impacts in some markets from the discovery of trace elements of a genetically engineered (GE) strain of rice—*LLRice 601*—in U.S. long-grain supplies are behind expectations of weaker U.S. exports in 2006/07. On August 18, 2006, the Secretary of Agriculture announced that trace amounts of GE rice were found in supplies of U.S. long-grain rice from the 2005 harvest. Later that month, the European Union (EU-25) announced that it would require testing in the EU-25 of all U.S. long-grain rice imports to prove the absence of a genetically modified strain—*LLRice 601*—not allowed in the EU-25. This has resulted in cancellations of some previous EU-25 purchases and a virtual halt to any additional EU-25 purchases of U.S. long-grain rice. The EU-25 typically accounts for about 10 percent of U.S. long-grain exports. On November 24, USDA announced it would deregulate (approve) *LLRice 601*. The impact of the deregulation is not known at this time.

In addition, South Korea, and Japan announced that they would not purchase any U.S. long-grain rice unless the rice tested GE-free. Russia has also placed restrictions on U.S. rice imports. However, the announcements by these three countries have had little impact on U.S. exports since Russia purchases only a small amount of U.S. rice and South Korea and Japan purchase exclusively medium/short-grain rice from the United States.

Total domestic and residual use of rice is projected to increase 3 percent in 2006/07 to a near-record 122.8 million cwt, with both long- and medium/short-grain domestic and residual use expected to be higher. The domestic market (including the residual or unreported losses in processing, marketing, and transportation) is the

Figure 9
Growth in domestic disappearance has slowed since the late 1990s



2006/07 are forecasts. 1/ Includes imports and seed use.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

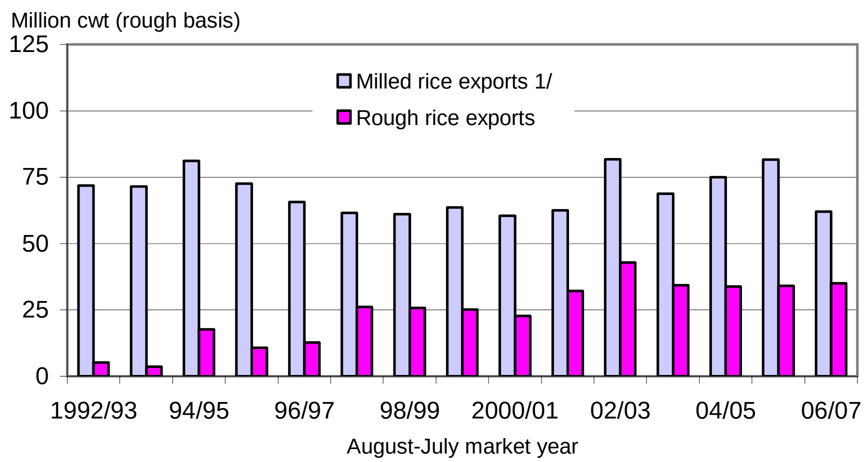
primary outlet for U.S. rice, accounting for 51-56 percent of total use since 2003/04. Total domestic and residual use has doubled in the past 20 years, and is expected to continue increasing over the next decade. Population growth, ethnic composition, healthy lifestyles, convenience, and continued introduction of new products using rice are behind expectations of steady growth. The imported share of domestic disappearance is expected to increase over the next decade.

U.S. Milled Rice Exports Are Projected To Decline 24 Percent in 2006/07…

U.S. exports of milled and brown rice (on a rough rice basis) in 2006/07 are projected at 62 million cwt, down 24 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 2000/01. The substantial contraction in U.S. milled-rice exports is primarily due to a much wider price difference over Asian competitors and the impacts in certain markets—primarily Western Europe—from the discovery of trace amounts of GM rice in U.S. long-grain supplies.

The price difference of U.S. rice over similar grades of rice from Thailand—a major competitor of the United States in Sub-Saharan Africa, parts of the Middle East, and the EU-25—is currently $130 per ton, up from $44 a year earlier. In 2004/05 and 2005/06, the difference averaged about $50 per ton. At the start of the 2006/07 market year the difference was $72 per ton. However, since mid-August, stronger U.S. prices and—in October—weaker prices for Thailand's rice caused the price difference to nearly double.

Figure 10
U.S. milled rice exports are projected to decline 24 percent in 2006/07



Sources: 1992/93 to 2005/06, Bureau of the Census shipment data converted to a rough basis using market year milling rates for white rice and an 80-percent rate for brown rice; 2006/07, U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

The EU-25 typically purchases about 250,000 tons (milled-equivalent basis) of rice from the United States each year, almost all long-grain. Most of this rice is brown rice that is fully milled in Europe. The EU-25 also purchases much smaller quantities of fully milled white rice from the United States, mostly under a tariff-rate quota (TRQ) to compensate suppliers for the accession of Finland, Austria, and Sweden into the European Union in 1995. The loss of a large share of this market in 2006/07 is not expected to be fully offset by larger sales of milled rice to other markets.

The Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa are also major markets for U.S. milled rice. Except for Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean, these two regions are almost exclusively long-grain markets for U.S. suppliers. However, over the past decade, the United States has lost substantial market share in these regions—especially in Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa—to Asian suppliers. Thailand and India have substantially increased their market share in these two countries, mostly due to their lower prices. Both Saudi Arabia and the Republic of South Africa purchase mostly high-quality parboiled rice, all long-grain. The U.S. currently sells very little rice to South Africa, once a top U.S. market in the region. The United States currently supplies about 10 percent of Saudi Arabia's rice imports, down from more than 50 percent two decades ago. Asian exporters have also increased their sales of aromatic rice to several Middle East markets.

U.S. sales to Iraq—which re-emerged as a U.S. market in 2004/05—have partially offset losses in other Middle Eastern markets. From the summer of 1990 through late 2004, the U.S. made no commercial sales to Iraq, a major buyer of U.S. rice in the 1980s. Iraq has historically been a very price-sensitive buyer. Ghana is the only large commercial market for U.S. rice in Sub-Saharan Africa. Except for Ghana, food aid accounts for the bulk of U.S. shipments to Sub-Saharan African markets. The United States sells high-quality rice almost exclusively and is not price competitive in most of Sub-Saharan Africa.

The Caribbean is another major market for U.S. milled rice, nearly all long-grain. Haiti is the largest market for the U.S. in the region. Some of the U.S. rice shipped to Haiti is food aid. In recent years, Cuba has been the second-largest market for U.S. rice in the Caribbean. Cuba has purchased mostly milled rice from the United States since 2003/04, although in prior years it purchased mostly U.S. rough rice. Vietnam supplies the bulk of Cuba's rice imports. Price competitiveness of U.S. rice, supply availability among competing exporters—primarily Vietnam, the level of Cuba's rice needs, and Cuba's ability to finance purchases of U.S. rice are major variables affecting Cuba's decisions to purchase U.S. rice. U.S. finance regulations regarding sales to Cuba are more stringent than for most other buyers. The Dominican Republic typically imports smaller amounts of milled rice from the United States than Cuba does. The quantity largely depends on the production level of rice in the Dominican Republic.

The United States is the largest supplier of rice to Canada, accounting for more than two-thirds of Canada's annual rice imports, all milled or brown rice, mostly long-grain. Asia accounts for the remainder of Canada's rice imports, with aromatic rice the bulk of Canada's imports from Asia. The Philippines typically import around 60,000 tons of U.S. milled rice each year, mostly purchased under Title I of the PL 480 Program.

…While U.S. Rough Rice Exports Are Projected To Increase Slightly in 2006/07

U.S. rough rice exports for 2006/07 are projected at 35 million cwt, up almost 3 percent from a year earlier, but still 18 percent below the 2002/03 record. In 2002/03, Brazil imported more than 7 million cwt of U.S. rough rice. To date, the United States has not sold any rice to Brazil in the 2006/07 market year, a result of ample supplies within the region. 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. Shipments to these two regular buyers typically increase each year. The United States supplies nearly all of the rice imported by both Mexico and Central America (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua). Mexico generally buys a much smaller amount of U.S. long-grain milled rice each year in addition to its large purchases of U.S. rough rice.

South America is an occasional market for U.S. rough rice. When rice supplies are tight in the region, Brazil will typically import substantial amounts of U.S. southern long-grain rough rice. Brazil will then exit the U.S. market when rice supplies are plentiful in South America. Some of the Andean countries will also import large amounts of U.S. rice—nearly all southern long-grain—when South American supplies are tight.

Turkey was once a large market for U.S. rough rice, typically importing California medium-grain rice. However, Turkey’s imports of U.S. rice have dropped sharply since late 2003, when Turkey instituted a ban on imports. In the summer of 2004, Turkey replaced the outright ban on imports with an “absorption policy,” whereby for every ton of rough rice imported, one ton (or more) of rough rice had to be purchased from domestic stocks. This quota system has reportedly been abolished in 2006; however, a cumbersome licensing requirement remains in effect that sharply limits U.S. shipments. The U.S. has filed a case with the World Trade Organization (WTO) against Turkey because of that country's restrictions on U.S. rice exports. The case went to panel in November 2006, and a second panel meeting is scheduled in January 2007. To date, Turkey has not purchased any U.S. rice in marketing year 2006/07.

Other regions and countries regularly import smaller amounts of U.S. rough rice. Although primarily a milled rice market, the Caribbean typically imports some U.S. rough rice, all long grain. Jamaica regularly imports U.S. rough rice, taking almost 40,000 tons annually in recent years. Jamaica also imports smaller amounts of U.S. milled rice, mostly shipped under food aid programs. The EU-25—mostly Spain and Italy—typically import very small amounts of U.S. rough rice each year, all long-grain.

Rough rice has become a much larger share of U.S. rice exports over the past 15 years and now accounts for 30-35 percent of total U.S. rice exports (on a rough basis). Prior to 1990/91, rough rice accounted for a very small share of U.S. rice exports, with the EU-25 making most of the regular purchases. Occasionally, Brazil has imported larger quantities of U.S. rough rice when regional supplies have been tight.

U.S. rough rice exports began to expand in the early 1990s when many Latin American countries opened their markets to imported rice and reduced government support to their producers. Most countries in Latin America import rough rice instead of milled rice to keep their mills operating at full capacity (lowest per unit cost) and to avoid competition with domestic milled rice. Many Latin American countries have rice-milling capacity that exceeds current rough rice production levels. To encourage rough rice imports, most countries in the region maintain a lower tariff on rough rice imports than on milled rice imports.

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

U.S. Long-Grain Exports Are Projected To Decrease 19 Percent in 2006/07

Total long-grain use in 2006/07 is projected to decline 8 percent to 164.8 million cwt, the lowest since 2003/04. Exports account for all of the projected decline in long grain total use. Long-grain exports are projected at 75 million cwt, a drop of 19 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2001/02. A lack of price competition in the milled rice market—and impacts from the GM rice issue in some markets—account for the weaker export forecast for U.S. long-grain rice. Domestic disappearance of long-grain rice—including the residual—is projected to increase 3 percent to a record 89.8 million cwt in 2006/07.

Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, the EU-25, and Sub-Saharan Africa are the largest markets for U.S. long-grain rice. In 2006/07, an expected big drop in shipments to the EU-25 due to the GM rice issue is not likely to be fully offset by increased sales to other markets, primarily Latin America. The United States typically faces little competition from Asian exporters in the Mexican and Central American rough rice markets. However, the United States faces stiff competition from Asian exporters in the Middle East, the Caribbean (mostly in Cuba), and Sub-Saharan Africa, and competition from South American exporters in the Caribbean (especially in Haiti).

Total use of U.S. medium/short-grain rice in 2006/07 is projected to be virtually unchanged from a year earlier, at 55.1 million cwt. A slight decline in exports is expected to be nearly offset by stronger domestic use. Exports of medium/short-grain rice are projected at 22 million cwt, a drop of 3 percent from a year earlier and the second consecutive year of decline. Tight supplies and high prices are the main factors limiting U.S. exports of medium/short-grain rice. Two consecutive years of below-normal harvests in California—where the bulk of U.S. medium/short-grain rice is produced—account for the tight U.S. supplies and high prices. Medium/short-grain prices will be further supported by a drought-reduced 2006/07 harvest in Australia.

Northeast Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Oceania are the top markets for U.S. medium/short-grain rice. Medium/short-grain rice accounts for 10-12 percent of global rice trade, with Northeast Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) the largest market. All imports by Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan are purchased under WTO agreements. Both Japan's and Taiwan's WTO import levels are fixed at current levels until a new agreement is reached. In late 2004, South Korea renegotiated its commitments, agreeing to double the amount of rice imported annually by 2014 in return for a 10-year delay in implementing full trade liberalization. Despite the partial opening of these three high-quality markets, the bulk of the rice consumed in each country is still produced domestically. In fact, very little of the imported rice is purchased directly by consumers in any of these three countries.

The United States supplies about half of Japan's annual rice imports, and is a major supplier to both South Korea and Taiwan as well. Virtually all of the rice the U.S. exports to these three Northeast Asian countries is from California, with Japan purchasing about half of California's rice exports and South Korea and Taiwan together accounting for more than 20 percent. Australia and China are the major U.S. competitors in the Northeast Asian commercial rice market.

The Eastern Mediterranean is the second-largest regional market for U.S. medium/short-grain rice. Turkey and Jordan have historically been the largest markets in the region, followed by much smaller sales to Israel and Syria. Import restrictions have sharply lowered U.S. shipments to Turkey since 2003/04. Egypt is a major competitor in the Middle Eastern medium/short-grain market. In 2004/05, the United States picked up sales to Oceania, a region typically supplied by Australia. Papua New Guinea accounted for more than half of the record 63,500 tons of rice—all California medium/short-grain—shipped by the United States to Oceania. Tight supplies in Australia accounted for the huge boost in U.S. shipments to Oceania in 2004/05. U.S. sales to Oceania in 2005/06 dropped by about a third, due to a rebound in Australia's production. However, U.S. sales to the region are is likely to pickup in 2006/07 due to another drought in Australia. Globally, Oceania is a relatively small market for rice because of its very small population.

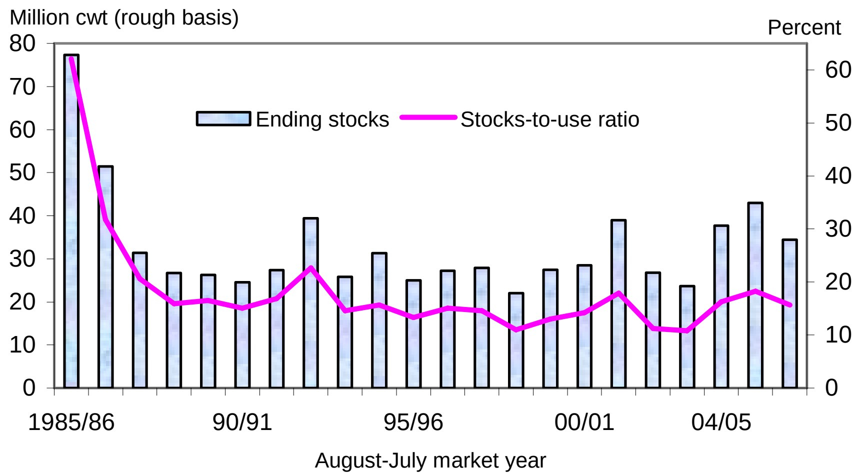
U.S. 2006/07 Ending Stocks Are Projected To Decline 20 Percent to 34.5 Million Cwt

U.S. ending stocks of all rice for 2006/07 are projected at 34.5 million cwt, down 8.5 million cwt from a year earlier. A 9-percent reduction in total supplies is projected to more than offset a 6-percent decrease in total use. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 15.7 percent, down from 18.3 percent a year earlier and the lowest since 2003/04. The ending stocks situation differs by class of rice.

Long-grain accounts for the bulk of the decline in U.S. ending stocks in 2006/07. Long-grain ending stocks are projected to decline 25 percent to 24.6 million cwt. An 11-percent contraction in long-grain supplies is expected to more than offset an 8-percent drop in total use. The long-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 14.9 percent, down from 18.2 percent a year earlier.

For medium/short-grain rice, ending stocks for 2006/07 are projected at 9.0 million cwt, down 5 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1998/99. A 1-percent reduction in medium/short-grain supplies is expected to more than offset near-steady medium/short-grain use. The resulting medium/short-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 16.3 percent, down from 17.1 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 2002/03. Expectations of tight ending stocks will likely keep U.S. medium/short-grain prices at current high levels for the remainder of the market year.

Figure 11
U.S. ending stocks in 2006/07 are projected to decline 20 percent



2006/07 are forecasts.
Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

U.S. 2006/07 Average Farm Price Projected Highest Since 1997/98

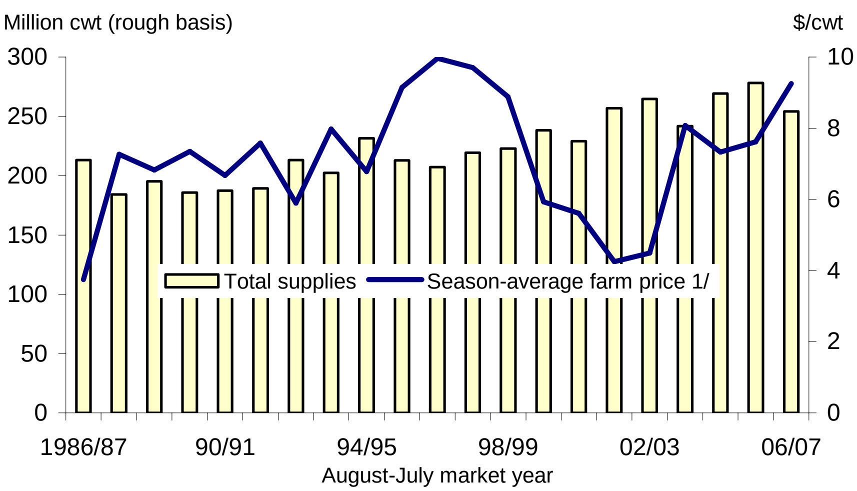
The U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) for 2006/07 is projected at $9.00-$9.50 per cwt, up from $7.62 a year earlier and the highest since 1997/98. The year-to-year increase in the U.S. SAFP is largely driven by smaller U.S. supplies, as well as by higher global trading prices. The mid-October reported average cash price for U.S. rough rice of $9.46 per cwt was the highest since July 1998, up almost $1.50 from a year earlier. Price quotes for U.S. long-grain rough rice have risen in every producing region since the start of the 2006/07 market year in August. Medium/short-grain prices are up slightly from last year's historically high levels. Total U.S. food aid purchases (including any Title I sales) in fiscal 2006 are estimated at 96,200 tons, down from 149,600 tons a year earlier.

U.S. 2006/07 Season-Average Farm Price Is Projected To Increase to $9.00-$9.50 Per Cwt

The 2006/07 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at $9.00-$9.50 per cwt, up from $7.62 a year earlier and the highest since $9.70 in 1998/99. The higher U.S. SAFP in 2006/07 is primarily due to a 9-percent contraction in U.S. supplies, and, to a lesser degree, higher global trading prices. The mid-October reported cash price of $9.46 per cwt was up 47 cents from the September average and almost $1.50 higher than a year earlier. The October mid-month price is the highest since July 1998.

Figure 12

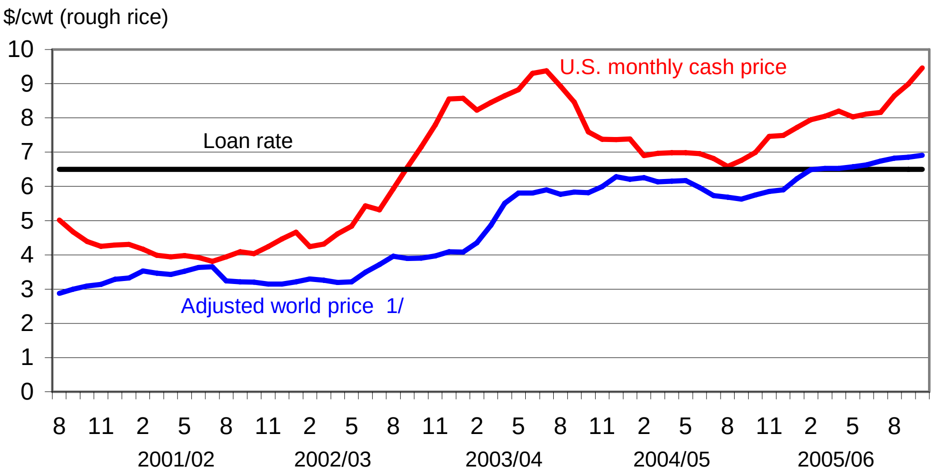
The U.S. 2006/07 season-average farm price is projected to be the highest since 1997/98



1/ 2006/07 mid-point of $9.00-$9.50 projection range.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates.*

Figure 13

U.S. monthly rough rice prices are up 35 percent from a year earlier



1/ Simple average of weekly reported adjusted world prices by class, weighted by U.S. production share by class.

Sources: Monthly cash prices, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Quick Stats data base; weekly adjusted world price and annual loan rate, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency. ftp://ftp.fas.usda.gov/public/cotton/default.htm.

Average U.S. monthly reported cash prices for rough rice increased over the August 2005-July 2006 market year, primarily due to higher global prices. In September 2006, USDA estimated the average cash price at $8.99 per cwt, up $0.34 from a month earlier and the highest since July 2004. U.S. monthly cash prices have been above those of a year earlier every month since October 2005. Part of the price strength early in the 2006/07 market year is due to a reluctance of producers to market their rice. Through September 2006, reported marketings of U.S. rough rice were 20 percent below a year earlier. Some of the reluctance to market rice is due to uncertainty about the impact of the rice GM issue on U.S. exports, especially in Western Europe.

Price quotes for U.S. long-grain rough rice have risen in every producing region since the start of the 2006/07 market year in August. The harvest of a 19 percent smaller long-grain crop this year and reluctance of producers to market their rice early in the market year are behind the higher long-grain prices. Based on data from the weekly *Creed Rice Market Report*, average price quotes from mills for long-grain rough rice in the Delta—which produces the largest share of the U.S. long-grain crop—increased from $7.80 per cwt at the start of the 2006/07 market year in early August to $9.00 by mid-November. Farmers were actually asking about $1 dollar higher, with little trading taking place. In Southwest Louisiana, long-grain rough rice prices were quoted at $10.00 in mid-November, up from $8.75 in late July and early August. In Texas, long-grain rough rice prices were quoted at $9.85 per cwt in mid-November, up from $9.60 in early August. Price quotes in Texas had been $10.00-$10.50 per cwt in October.

There has been little reporting of rough rice quotes for 2006-crop California medium-grain rough rice. Most of the California crop is sold under a "pooling" method of marketing. Under a pooling method, where the rice is co-mingled within the same variety, rough rice prices are determined by the prices for milled rice. Thus, actual rough rice prices are not determined until after the end of the market year when all of the milled rice has been sold. Producers typically receive a partial payment up front, followed by subsequent payments over the next year.

Based on the reported sales price for California milled rice (including Japan's and Taiwan's 2006 WTO purchases), California medium-grain rough rice prices in mid-November are calculated at $12.30 per cwt, up from $11.50 at the end of the 2005/06 U.S. market year. Smaller U.S. medium-grain supplies in 2006/07 and expectations of a drought-reduced 2006/07 harvest in Australia are behind stronger California prices. California supplies almost all of the U.S. medium-grain rice exported, the bulk of the medium-grain used for table rice (direct food use) in the United States, and much of the medium-grain used in beer and processed foods.

In the Delta, where most of the southern medium-grain crop is produced, price quotes for medium-grain rough rice have remained between $10.50 and $11.00 almost every week since August. Prices are up more than $1.50 from a year earlier. The higher southern medium-grain prices are primarily due to stronger California prices and only a slight increase in southern medium-grain acreage in 2006/07.

California medium-grain prices are typically higher than southern medium-grain prices. Most southern medium-grain rice is used in processed products in the United States. Some processors will substitute southern medium grain for California medium grain if the price difference is wide enough. On occasion, some Middle Eastern markets have taken southern medium-grain rice if California prices are too high. Also, in some years, Puerto Rico has shifted between U.S. regions if price differences for medium/short-grain rice vary widely.

U.S. producers are eligible for marketing loan benefits when foreign prices (represented by USDA's weekly adjusted world price) fall below the loan rate for rough rice. Loan rates vary by class of rice—long, medium, and short grain—with an all-rice average loan rate fixed at $6.50 per cwt. The adjusted world price is also reported by class. The payment rate by class is the difference between the adjusted world price (reported by USDA every Wednesday morning) and the loan rate. Since mid-May 2006, the adjusted world price for all three classes of rice has remained above the loan rate each week, making U.S. rice producers ineligible for marketing loan benefits.

The adjusted world price has exceeded the loan rate for medium- and short-grain rice since mid-January 2006. From mid-May onward the long-grain prices exceeded the loan rate as well. From the start of the 1999/2000 market year through mid-January 2006, the adjusted world prices was less than the loan rate for all three classes of rice. For long-grain rice, the adjusted world price dropped below the loan rate in March 1999. From August 1995 until late March 1999, the adjusted world price exceeded the loan rate each week, and thus marketing loan payments were not available.

U.S. Food Aid Purchases for Rice Declined 36 Percent in FY 2006

Total U.S. food aid purchases for rice for fiscal 2006 (October 2005 to September 2006) are estimated at 96,200 tons, down 53,400 tons from a year earlier. In both the text and tables of this report, U.S. food aid purchases are assigned appropriate October-September fiscal years based on the fiscal year in which the rice was purchased for donation. Shipment dates may not necessarily fall within the same fiscal year in which the rice was purchased. Food aid accounted for just 2.4 percent of total U.S. rice exports in fiscal 2006, down from 3.5 percent a year earlier. In fiscal 2005, total U.S. food aid purchases (including Title I sales) totaled 149,600 tons, down from 214,100 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 2006, there were no purchases under PL 480 Title I (concessional sales), compared with 65,186 tons a year earlier. Total purchases under PL 480 Title II, or food donations, totaled 52,680 tons in fiscal 2006, down from 60,300 tons in fiscal 2005. Burkina Faso was the largest recipient of Title II donations in fiscal 2006, taking almost 9,000 tons. Sierra Leone ranked second, taking 6,900 tons, and Ethiopia, receiving 6,400 tons, was third. Other recipients of Title II donations in fiscal 2006 receiving at least 2,000 tons were Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Niger, Senegal, and Somalia.

In addition, about 28,000 tons of rice were purchased in fiscal 2006 under the Food for Progress program, up from about 21,000 tons in fiscal 2005. At 11,200 tons, Honduras was the largest recipient in fiscal 2006. Jamaica ranked second, receiving 5,000 tons. Cameroon received 4,000 tons; the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Nicaragua received smaller amounts. There have been no Section 416(b) allocations or purchases since fiscal 2002. Purchases under the Food for Education program totaled 15,460 tons in fiscal 2006, up from 3,150 tons a year earlier. Cote d’Ivoire received 5,000 tons and Guatemala received 3,390 tons. Benin, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, and Nicaragua accounted for the remainder.

In fiscal 2005, Title I purchases for rice totaled 65,186 tons, up from 58,177 tons a year earlier. The Philippines accounted for all of the Title I sales in fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005. In addition, 60,300 tons of rice was purchased in fiscal 2005 under PL 480 Title II, down almost 11,000 tons from a year earlier. Major recipients of Title II purchases in fiscal 2005 were Indonesia (11,960 tons), Madagascar (6,576 tons), Sierra Leone (6,500 tons), Benin (4,500 tons), Colombia (3,710 tons), Honduras (3,660 tons), Haiti (3,600 tons), Guatemala (3,250 tons), and the United Arab Emirates (3,000 tons).

U.S. rice purchased under the Food for Progress program totaled 20,940 tons in fiscal 2005, down more than 34,000 tons from a year earlier. Cameroon was the largest recipient, receiving 11,000 tons. Mauritania ranked second, receiving 5,000 tons, Jamaica received 4,000 tons, and Cambodia received 700 tons. Food for Education purchases for fiscal 2005 totaled 3,150 tons, down from 29,400 a year earlier. Mozambique was the largest recipient, with 2,200 tons. Nicaragua and Kyrgyzstan were the other recipients.

Total U.S. Rice Supplies Were Highest on Record in 2005/06

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2005/06 increased 3 percent to a record 278.1 million cwt (rough basis), as a big boost in beginning stocks plus record imports more than offset a smaller crop. Long-grain accounted for all of the supply increase; combined medium/short supplies contracted 16 percent. Total use of rice in 2006/07 is estimated at a near-record 235.1 million cwt, nearly 2 percent above a year earlier. Exports accounted for all of the expansion in total use. Ending stocks of all rice increased 14 percent to 43.0 million cwt, the highest since 1986/87, with long grain accounting for all of the increase. The 8.8-million-cwt increase in total U.S. rice supplies was more than offset by higher global prices in 2005/06, pushing the U.S. season-average farm price up 29 cents from a year earlier to $7.62 per cwt. Thailand's intervention purchases of rough rice—which were made at higher prices in 2005/06—were a major factor driving global prices higher.

U.S. 2005/06 Rice Crop Estimated At a Near-Record 223.2 Million Cwt

The 2005/06 (August-July) U.S. rough rice crop is estimated at 223.2 million cwt, down 4 percent from the year-earlier record. The smaller crop was the result of a 5-percent reduction in the average yield, more than offsetting a slight increase in area. Weather problems in both California and the South—including two severe Gulf Coast hurricanes—accounted for most of the decline in the average yield. Medium-grain accounted for all of the decline in U.S. rice production. In contrast, both long- and short-grain crops were larger.

The 37,000-acre increase in total U.S. rice acreage was the result of a 104,000-acre expansion in Southern plantings, more than offsetting a 67,000-acre reduction in California rice acreage. Arkansas expanded rice plantings 82,000 acres to a record 1.64 million. Mississippi boosted plantings 30,000 acres to 265,000, the largest acreage since 1999/2000. In Missouri, producers increased rice plantings 20,000 acres to a record 216,000. Lack of a more profitable planting option accounted for much of the year-to-year area expansion in all three States.

In contrast, rice plantings dropped 67,000 acres in California to 528,000 acres, a result of low prices at planting and a cool, wet spring. Louisiana's rice plantings dropped 8,000 acres to 530,000 acres, and Texas rice area dropped 20,000 acres to 202,000. Low prices at planting and rising fuel prices were behind the decline in rice acreage on the Gulf Coast. Texas has the highest production costs among southern rice-growing States—primarily due to much higher water and pumping expenses—and Louisiana achieves the lowest yields, making both States vulnerable to rising costs.

The 2005/06 average field is estimated at 6,636 pounds per acre, down 352 pounds from the year-earlier record and the first decline since 1998/99. Field yields were lower in every reported States except Louisiana, with California experiencing the largest decline. California's average yield dropped 1,220 pounds per acre to 7,380 pounds, the lowest since 1999/2000. A cool, wet spring—which sharply delayed planting—and extremely hot weather during critical summer growing weeks were responsible for the 14-percent yield reduction in California.

The Arkansas average field was reported down by 5 percent, the Mississippi yield by 7 percent, the Missouri yield by 3 percent, and the Texas field yield down almost 1 percent. Most of the Southern rice-growing area suffered from wind and rain from two severe Gulf Coast Hurricanes. Hurricane Katrina—which struck in late August—missed most of the Gulf Coast rice areas. The second storm, Hurricane Rita, struck the Gulf Coast in late September after most of the first crop had been harvested. However, it did reduce the ratoon crop—or partial second crop harvest—on the Gulf Coast. Despite the severe storms, Louisiana's average field yield was a record 5,900 pounds per acre, up 510 pounds from a year earlier.

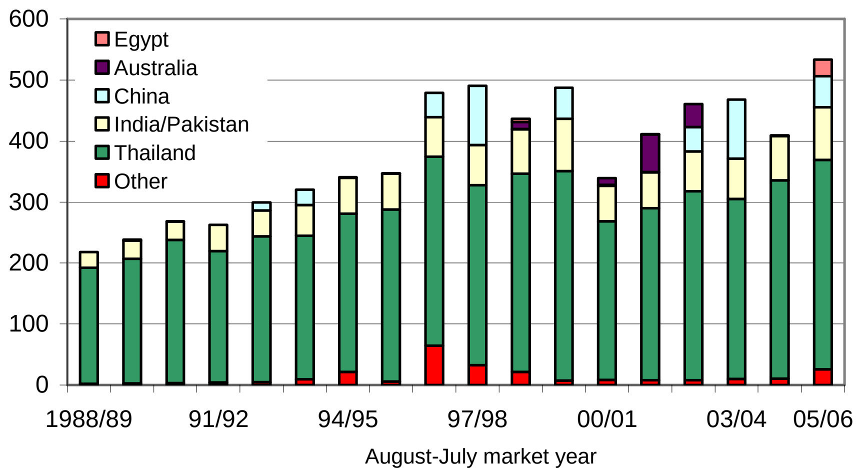
Rice crops in 2005/06 were larger than a year earlier in all reported States except California and Texas, with record crops harvested in Arkansas and Missouri. California's rice production dropped 24 percent to 38.8 million cwt, a result of both smaller plantings and a weaker yield. Texas production dropped 8 percent to 13.7 million cwt, for the same reasons. In contrast, Arkansas harvested a record 108.8-million-cwt crop, as expanded plantings more than offset a weaker yield. Louisiana's production of 31.0 million cwt was up 9 percent from a year earlier due to a record yield. Missouri's rice crop of 14.1 million cwt was up nearly 7 percent as record plantings more than offset a yield decline. At 16.8 million cwt, Mississippi's production was up 4 percent from 2004/05, with record plantings more than offsetting a weaker yield.

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2005/06 were a record 278.1 million cwt (rough basis), up 3 percent from a year earlier. A big increase in beginning stocks and larger imports more than offset the smaller crop. This was the second consecutive year of record total U.S. rice supplies. U.S. rice imports in 2005/06 are estimated at 17.1 million cwt, a 30-percent increase from a year earlier and the largest to date. Both long- and combined medium/short-grain imports were larger than a year earlier.

Total supplies of long-grain rice are estimated at a record 212.5 million cwt, an increase of 11 percent. A much larger carryin, a record crop, and larger imports all supported record long-grain supplies. At 22.7 million cwt, long-grain beginning stocks were 120 percent larger than a year earlier. The 177.5-million-cwt record long-grain crop was up 4 percent from 2004/05. Long-grain imports increased 17 percent to 12.3 million cwt. Thailand supplied the bulk of the U.S. long-grain imports.

The 2005/06 medium/short-grain supply situation was quite different. Total supplies of medium/short-grain rice are estimated at 64.7 million cwt, a decline of 16 percent from a year earlier. A much smaller crop more than offset a larger carryin and increased imports. At 13.8 million cwt, medium/short-grain beginning stocks were 12 percent below a year earlier. The 45.7-million-cwt medium/short-grain crop was down 26 percent from the 2004/05 crop, mostly due to a big drop in California production. At 4.9 million cwt, medium/short-grain imports were 82 percent larger than a year earlier. Purchases by Puerto Rico account for most of the medium/short-grain import expansion.

Figure 14
Thailand accounts for the bulk of U.S. rice imports 1/



1/ Product-weight.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States,* http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade.

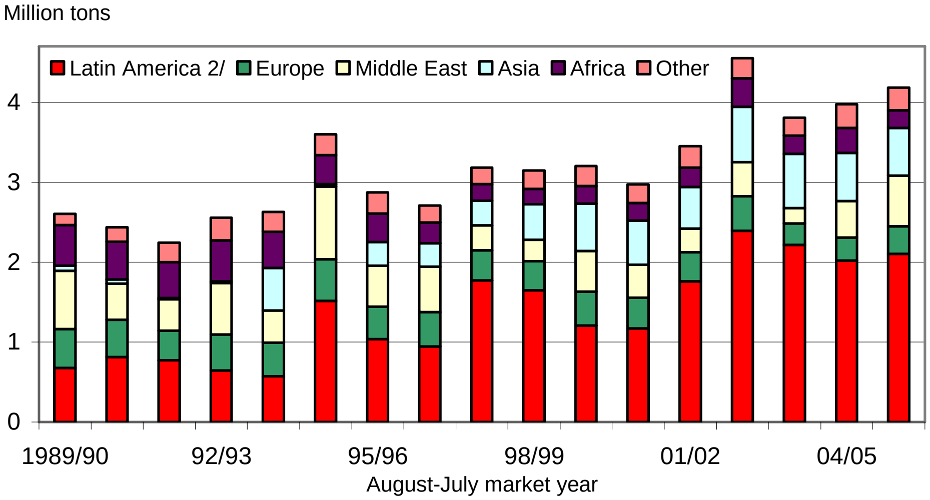
U.S. Rice Exports in 2005/06 Increased 6 Percent to 115.8 Million Cwt

Total rice use—domestic and residual use plus exports—in 2005/06 is estimated at 235.1 million cwt, up 3.6 million cwt from a year earlier and the second-highest on record. Exports accounted for all of the expansion in total use in 2005/06. In contrast, total domestic use—including the residual, or unreported losses in transporting, processing, and marketing plus any statistical errors—is estimated at 119.3 million cwt, down 3 percent from a year earlier. Since 2000/01, total domestic and residual use has averaged an annual growth rate of about 1 percent, much slower than during the previous two decades.

Total exports in 2005/06 increased 6 percent to 115.8 million cwt. Exports were second only to the record 124.6 million cwt shipped in 2002/03. Record U.S. supplies and competitive prices were behind the robust U.S. export performance. By class, long-grain exports increased 11 percent to 93 million cwt—the second-highest on record—while medium/short-grain exports declined 9 percent to 22.8 million cwt.

U.S. rough rice exports for 2005/06 are reported at 34.1 million cwt, up 1 percent from a year earlier but still 20 percent below the 2002/03 record. Mexico—the largest market for U.S. rough rice—accounted for all the growth in 2005/06. Mexico purchased a near-record 717,200 tons of U.S. rough rice in 2005/06, up 13 percent from a year earlier. U.S. shipments to Mexico have increased sharply since the early 1990s, as Mexico's rice production has declined while consumption increased. The U.S. supplies almost all of Mexico's rice imports. In contrast, U.S.

Figure 15
Latin America is the largest market for U.S. rice exports 1/



1/ Product-weight. 2/ Includes Mexico.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States,* http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade.

shipments to Central America and Turkey—typically the second-and third-largest U.S. rough rice markets—were down from a year earlier. Panama, Costa Rica, and Guatemala accounted for the U.S. decline in exports to Central America. Except for Turkey, all U.S. rough rice markets are for long-grain.

Combined milled and brown rice exports (on a rough basis) are estimated at 81.6 million cwt in 2005/06, up 9 percent from a year earlier. The Middle East, the Caribbean, Northeast Asia, the EU-25, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Canada are the major export markets for U.S. milled rice. Iraq, Haiti, and the EU-25 accounted for most of the expansion in U.S. milled and brown rice exports in 2005/06.

U.S. exports to Iraq in 2005/06 increased by more than 200 percent to 385,000 tons (product weight). U.S. shipments to Haiti increased 31 percent to a record 350,419 tons. The EU-25 purchased 327,000 tons of U.S. rice in 2005/06, up 17 percent from a year earlier. Canada imported a record 237,000 tons of rice from the United States in 2005/06, up 4 percent from 2004/05. At 520,000 tons, U.S. shipments to Northeast Asia were up about 4 percent from a year earlier. Virtually all Northeast Asian purchases are the result of WTO commitments.

These increases were offset by a 29-percent reduction in U.S. shipments to Sub-Saharan Africa to 220,000 tons and a 33-percent reduction in U.S. shipments to Oceania to 42,500 tons. Ghana—the only large commercial market for U.S. rice in Sub-Saharan Africa—accounted for the bulk of the U.S. decline in rice exports to the region. Weaker total rice imports by Sub-Saharan Africa in 2005/06 and higher U.S. prices were behind the weaker U.S. sales. A rebound in Australia's 2005/06 crop accounted for the U.S. decline in Oceania, a region typically supplied by

Australia. U.S. shipments to South America dropped 37,500 tons to 13,000 tons, with Peru accounting for nearly all of the decline. South America is typically a small market for U.S. rice unless the region has a crop shortfall. Northeast Asia, Oceania, and some Eastern Mediterranean markets buy medium/short-grain rice. The other milled rice markets take almost exclusively long-grain. Canada is an exception, buying both long- and medium/short-grain rice from the United States.

Long-grain accounted for all of the increase in total rice use in 2005/06. Total use of long-grain rice is estimated at a record 179.9 million cwt, up 7 percent from a year earlier. Both exports and domestic disappearance of long-grain rice were higher in 2005/06. Exports of 93.0 million were up 11 percent from a year earlier. Iraq, Mexico, Haiti, Cuba, and the EU-25 accounted for most of the increase. These increases were partially offset by a reduction in U.S. long-grain rice exports to Ghana, Peru, Costa Rica, and Guatemala. Domestic disappearance of long-grain rice in 2006/07 increased 2.1 million cwt to 86.9 million cwt.

In contrast to the U.S. long-grain market, total use of U.S. medium/short-grain rice in 2005/06 declined 12 percent to 55.2 million cwt. Both domestic disappearance and exports were smaller in 2005/06. Tight supplies and much higher prices were behind the decline in medium/short-grain use. Total domestic and residual use of medium/short-grain rice is estimated at 32.5 million cwt, a drop of 15 percent from a year earlier. Medium/short-grain exports are estimated at 22.8 million cwt, a drop of 12 percent from the year-earlier near-record. Turkey and Oceania accounted for the decline in U.S. medium/short-grain exports.

U.S. 2005/06 Ending Stocks Increased 14 Percent to 43.0 Million Cwt

U.S. ending stocks in 2005/06 are estimated at 43.0 million cwt, up 14 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 1986/87. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is calculated at 18.3 percent, down from 16.3 percent a year earlier and the highest since 1992/93.

The ending stocks situation differed by class. Long-grain ending stocks increased 44 percent to 32.7 million cwt, the highest since 1985/86. The stocks-to-use ratio is calculated at 18.2 percent, up from 13.5 percent a year earlier and the highest since 1987/88. For medium/short-grain rice, ending stocks for 2005/06 are estimated at 9.5 million cwt, down 32 percent from a year earlier. The medium/short-grain stocks-to-use ratio is calculated at 17.1 percent, down from 21.9 percent a year earlier.

The 2005/06 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) was $7.62 per cwt, up from $7.33 a year earlier. The higher U.S. SAFP in 2005/06 was primarily due to a 16-percent drop in U.S. medium/short-grain supplies and higher global trading prices, especially for medium-grain.   Despite a rebound in Australia’s 2005/06 crop (harvested March-April 2006), global medium-grain supplies were tight in 2005/06, a result of a below-normal California harvest and a very small 2004/05 Australian crop. Thailand’s intervention purchases—with higher prices in 2005/06—accounted for much of the global long-grain price strength.

Record Global Production, Larger Supplies, Projected for 2006/07

Global rice production is projected to increase 1.0 million tons in 2006/07 to a record 416.5 million, the fourth consecutive year of larger global rice production. China, Vietnam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Nigeria account for the bulk of the projected increase in 2006/07 production. Total rice supplies in 2006/07 (carryin plus production) are forecast at 497.1 million tons, up 3.5 million from a year earlier, the second consecutive year of larger global supplies. Despite the expected increase, global rice supplies are projected well below the 2001/02 record of 548.3 million tons. Global rice consumption is projected at a record 418.3 million tons, an increase of 1 percent from a year earlier. India and Bangladesh account for most of the expected increase in global rice disappearance. Global ending stocks for 2006/07 are projected at 78.8 million tons, 2 percent below a year earlier. India, Brazil, Vietnam, and the United States account for most of the expected decline in ending stocks. Through mid-November, global trading prices were up 8 percent from a year earlier. The U.S. price difference over comparable grades of Thailand's rice was about $130 per ton for the week ending November 20, up from $44 a year earlier, as U.S. prices have risen much faster than Thailand's prices.

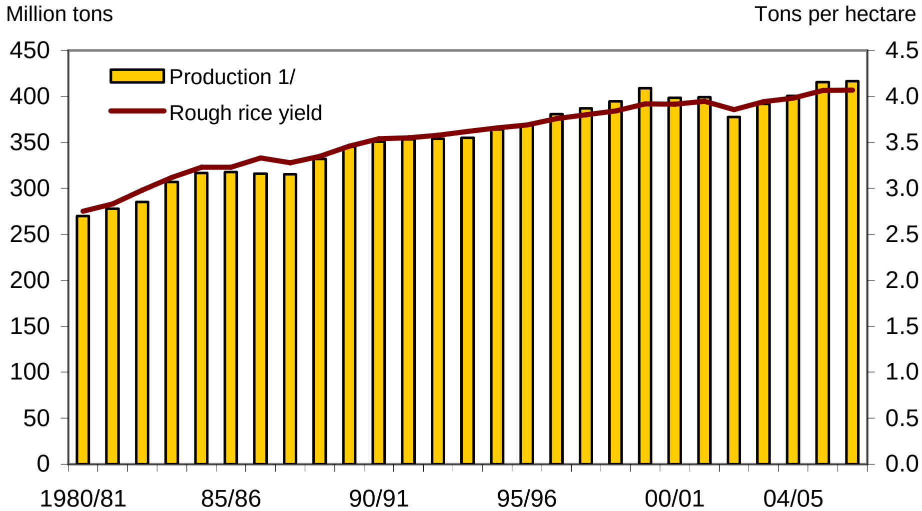
Record Production and a Larger Carryin Projected To Raise 2006/07 Global Supplies 1 Percent

World rice production is projected at a record 416.5 million tons (milled basis) in 2006/07, up 1.0 million tons from a year earlier and the fourth consecutive year of increasing global rice production. China accounts for the largest share of the 2006/07 global production increase. With a record crop and larger carryin, global rice supplies are projected to increase almost 1 percent to 497.1 million tons, the second consecutive year of increasing global rice supplies. Despite this year's increase, global supplies remain projected well below the 2001/02 record of 548.3 million tons.

Global rice area is projected at 152.5 million hectares, up 0.3 million from a year earlier, but still 3.3 million hectares below the 1999/2000 record. In 2006/07, larger plantings in India, China, Thailand, Brazil, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Cambodia, Nigeria, and Thailand are projected to more than offset smaller plantings in the United States, Australia, Burma, South Korea, and the EU-25. At 4.1 tons per hectare, the average global rough rice yield is unchanged from the year-earlier record.

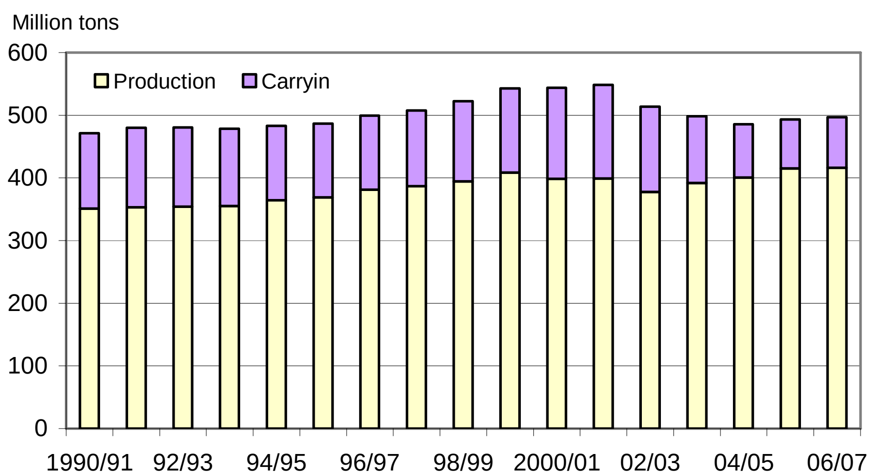
Despite this year's record average field yield, yield growth since 1999/2000 has been fractional. After increasing substantially from the late 1960s—when the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) first introduced the modern, short-stature, high-yield varieties in Asia—through the 1980s, yield growth has slowed

Figure 16
Global rice production is projected to be the highest on record in 2006/07



1/ Milled basis. 2006/07 are forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Figure 17
Global rice supplies are projected to increase slightly in 2006/07 1/



1/ Production and carryin are reported on a milled basis. 2006/07 are forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

considerably. Lack of modern, high-yielding varieties developed for unfavorable ecosystems—primarily for dryland (or upland) rice and deepwater rice production—plus an apparent yield plateau for the Green Revolution "Miracle Rice" varieties developed by IRRI for irrigated ecosystems are major limiting factors.

The International Rice Research Institute—as well as research centers in China—are currently developing new, much-higher yielding "Super Rice" varieties that reportedly can boost yields up to 25 percent. Adoption of these new varieties is currently limited to extremely small areas in a few locations in Asia, making their current impact on global production levels negligible. It is too early to determine the level of adoption and the long-term impact of Super Rice on global yield growth.

China Accounts for the Bulk of the 2006/07 Projected Global Production Increase

China, the world's largest rice-producing country, accounts for the bulk of the 2006/07 global production increase, with rice production projected at 128.0 million tons (milled basis). The crop is 1.6 million tons larger than a year earlier, but well below the record 140.5 million tons produced in 1997/98. China expanded rice area by 1 percent in 2006/07 to 29.2 million hectares, the largest since 2000/01. The yield is projected to be unchanged from a year earlier. China's rice yields have been nearly flat for the past decade. Some shift to higher quality, lower yielding rice accounts for the lack of any sustained yield growth.

Despite the larger crop, rice supplies in China in 2005/06 are expected to be virtually unchanged from a year earlier. China's supplies had declined each of the previous 6 years. In 2006/07, production is expected to about equal consumption. In 2006/07, China maintained the grain policy it adopted in 2004 and continued in 2005 that provided direct subsidies to farmers to grow rice and eliminated some taxes on grain producers. Under current policy, China is virtually self-sufficient in rice, with imports and exports accounting for a very small share of total supply and use.

Among the top five exporters—Thailand, Vietnam, the United States, India, and Pakistan—only Vietnam is projected to significantly expand production in 2006/07. Vietnam—the world's second-largest rice-exporting country—is projected to increase production 2 percent to a near-record 22.5 million tons due to larger plantings and a higher yield. Vietnam's 2005/06 crop was adversely impacted by disease, pest, and weather problems. Despite this year's area expansion, rice plantings in Vietnam have declined about 4 percent since the 1999/2000 record as the government has encouraged farmers to shift land to higher-valued agricultural products.

Thailand—the world's largest rice-exporting country—is projected to harvest a record 18.25 million tons of rice in 2006/07, fractionally above a year earlier, a result of a slight area expansion. At 10.25 million hectares, Thailand's rice area is the second-highest on record. Some of the expansion is due to its intervention purchases, which raise producer returns above market levels and reduce price risk. Thailand produces and exports regular long-grain rice, its premium aromatic jasmine rice, and glutinous rice. By type of rice, Thailand exports regular milled rice, parboiled rice, and brokens.

India's 2006/07 production is projected at 91.0 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier. A 1-percent area expansion is offset by a slightly weaker yield. The timing and intensity of the 2006 monsoon in South Asia was somewhat erratic, adversely impacting yields. India is the world's second-largest rice producing country and has the largest rice area. Most of India's production is long-grain coarse rice. High-quality basmati makes up a very small share of India's rice production. India is the third-largest rice-exporting country. Basmati rice accounts for about a third of India's exports.

The United States is the fourth-largest rice-exporting country, exporting both long- and medium/short-grain rice. The U.S. 2006/07 crop is estimated at 6.14 million tons, a drop of 14 percent due to smaller plantings. The yield was actually higher than a year earlier. More than 70 percent of U.S. production is long-grain rice. Most medium/short-grain rice is produced in California. The South produces almost all U.S. long-grain rice, the predominant class of rice grown in the United States.

Pakistan's 2006/07 crop is forecast at a record 5.6 million tons, up 1 percent from a year earlier. The record crop is the result of larger area; the yield is unchanged from last year's record. In 2005/06, Pakistan sharply boosted area, yield, and production. Nearly all of Pakistan's rice crop is irrigated. Almost two-thirds of Pakistan's production is long-grain coarse rice; most of the rest is high-quality basmati. Pakistan is the fifth-largest exporter, selling more than 40 percent of its crop abroad.

Among the smaller exporters, China is the only one projected to significantly increase production in 2006/07. Australia, Uruguay, the EU-25, and Guyana are projected to decrease production in 2006/07. Little change in production is projected for Egypt, Argentina, and Burma.

Australia's 2006/07 crop is projected at 286,000 tons, down 62 percent from a year earlier, a result of severe drought. This is the fourth drought-reduced rice crop for Australia since 2002/03. Uruguay's 2006/07 crop is projected at 800,000 tons, down 9 percent from a year earlier, a result of slightly smaller area and a weaker yield. The EU-25 is projected to have harvested 1.66 million tons of rice in 2006/07, down 3 percent, a result of smaller area. Crops are projected to be smaller in both Italy and Spain, the major rice producers in the EU-25. Spain and Portugal have experienced severe drought in 2005/06 that reduced water supplies. Guyana's production is projected to drop 14,000 tons to 312,000 due to smaller plantings.

Egypt is projected to harvest another record rice crop, projected at nearly 4.14 million tons, just 10,000 tons above a year earlier. This is the third-consecutive record rice crop for Egypt. Egypt achieves the highest yields in the world. Argentina is projected to produce 750,000 tons of rice in 2006/07, just fractionally above a year earlier. The yield is the highest on record for Argentina. Argentina's yields have increased sharply since 2005/06. Burma's crop is projected at 10.5 million tons, fractionally above a year earlier.

Several Major Importers Are Projected To Harvest Larger Crops in 2006/07

The Philippines, China, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Indonesia, and Japan are the largest rice-importing countries in Asia. Of the six, China and Japan are virtually self-sufficient, given their current trade and production policies. For the remaining four, imports provide major share of their consumption and are critical to their food security.

China's projected production of 128.0 million tons is up 1 percent from a year earlier due to larger harvested area. A large share of China's rice imports is of aromatics not grown domestically. Bangladesh is projected to harvest a record 29.1 million tons of rice in 2006/07, a result of larger area. The yield is virtually unchanged from last year's record. Bangladesh has little ability to economically expand rice area in the future. Indonesia's production is projected at a record 35.1 million tons, up fractionally from a year earlier. Despite this year's larger crop, Indonesia's area, yield, and production have been nearly flat since 2003/04. Like Bangladesh, Indonesia has little ability to expand rice area, especially on the high-yielding island of Java.

The Philippines are projected to harvest 9.75 million tons of rice in 2006/07, down slightly from the year-earlier record, a result of a slightly lower yield caused by typhoons in late-summer and early fall 2006. Since 2003/04, the Philippines have sharply boosted yields by adopting hybrid rice varieties. The government has subsidized the purchase of hybrid seeds. Like Indonesia and Bangladesh, the Philippines have little ability to expand area, especially on the densely populated island of Luzon. Production in Malaysia is projected to drop fractionally to 1.42 million tons, a result of a slightly weaker yield. Parts of Malaysia's rice growing areas experienced severe flooding in 2006/07. Rice production in Japan is projected to fall 4 percent to 7.94 million tons, a result of slightly smaller area and a weaker yield. Rice area in Japan has been declining for more than 35 years, mostly due to government policies aimed at diverting land to more productive agricultural uses in response to declining rice consumption.

Nigeria, Iran, Iraq, the EU-25, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Cote d'Ivoire, Brazil, and Cuba are the major non-Asian rice importers. Of the nine, only Brazil comes close to being self-sufficient. Saudi Arabia and South Africa do not grow rice. Imports account for a large share of consumption for the remaining six. Nigeria's 2006/07 production is projected at a record 2.8 million tons, up 100,000 from a year earlier, a result of both expanded area and a record yield. Nigeria has produced record crops each year since 2003/04, due to the adoption of new varieties more suitable to African soils and climate, and to expanded area. Madagascar has also had success in recent years in boosting rice area and yield. These two countries account for more than half of Sub-Saharan Africa's rice production and nearly all of the recent growth. Iran's production is projected at a record 2.38 million tons in 2006/07, up 3 percent from a year earlier, a result of both expanded area and a higher yield. Brazil's production is projected to increase slightly to 7.9 million tons due to increased area. Production is still 12 percent below the 2004/05 record, due to much smaller area. Most of the area decline is in the Northeast and Central parts of the country where the rice is grown under nonirrigated conditions. Most of the rice grown in southern Brazil is irrigated. Iraq, Cuba, and Cote d'Ivoire are small rice producers and very dependent on imports for food security.

Global Ending Stocks in 2006/07 Are Projected To Decline 2 Percent to 78.8 Million Tons

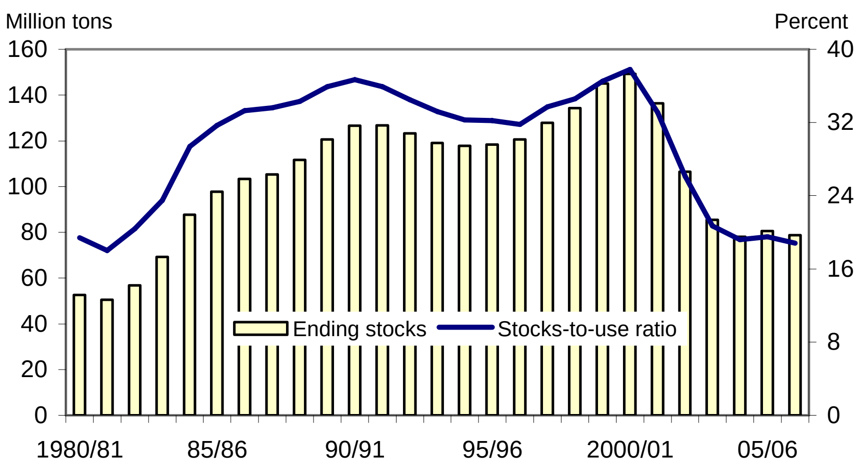
World rice domestic disappearance—consumption plus a residual component that represents unaccounted losses and any statistical errors—is projected at a record 418.3 million tons in 2006/07, up 1 percent from a year earlier. India accounts for most of the projected domestic disappearance increase in 2006/07. Domestic disappearance is also projected to increase in Bangladesh, Sub-Saharan Africa, Vietnam, the Philippines, the United States, and Burma. In contrast, domestic disappearance of rice is projected to decline in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—a long-term trend in all three countries, a result of income-driven diet diversification.

With domestic disappearance exceeding production in 2006/07 by 1.7 million tons, global rice ending stocks are projected to drop 2 percent to 78.8 million tons. India accounts for most of the decline in global stocks. Ending stocks are projected to decline in Vietnam and the United States as well. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 18.8 percent, down from 19.5 percent a year earlier and the smallest since 1981/82. Despite this year's projected decline, global ending stocks have been rather stable since 2004/05 after dropping from the 2000/01 record of 149.2 million tons. China accounted for most of the 2000/01-2004/05 decline in stocks.

World trade is projected at 28.0 million tons in calendar year 2007, unchanged from a year earlier but 1.0 million tons smaller than the 2005 record. A decline in imports by several major buyers—primarily the Philippines, Iran, Indonesia, South Korea, and Bangladesh—is expected to offset increased imports by Sub-Saharan Africa, Brazil, China, Turkey, Cuba, and the United States. On the export side, weaker shipments from the United States, Vietnam, Australia, Egypt, China, Brazil, and Pakistan are projected to be offset by increased exports from Thailand, India, and Burma.

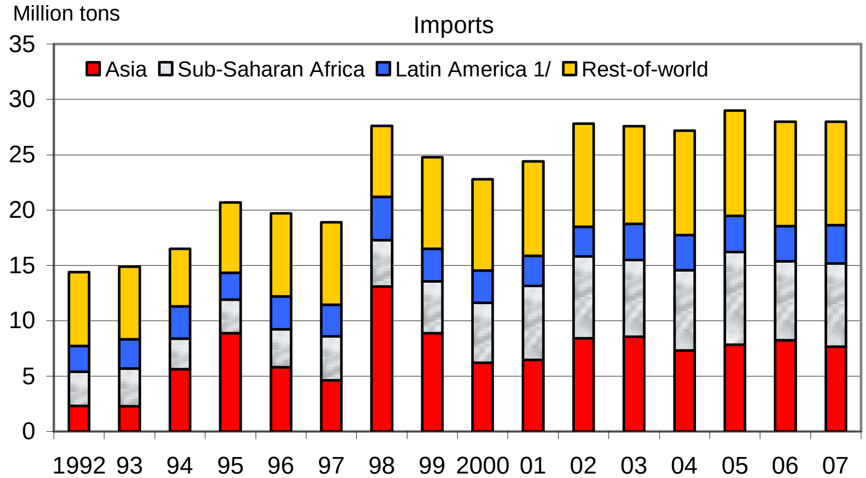
Figure 18

The 2006/07 global ending stocks-to-use ratio is the lowest since 1981/82



2006/07 are forecasts. Stocks reported on a milled basis.
Source: Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Figure 19
Global rice trade remains below the 2005 record



Imports reported on a milled basis. 1/ Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. 2006 and 2007 forecasts.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

In 2006, global rice trade is projected to decrease 1.0 million tons to 28.0 million. On the export side, weaker shipments from India, South Korea, the United States, Burma, Egypt, and Uruguay are projected to more than offset increased exports from China, Australia, Cambodia, and Argentina. Among the major importers, reduced imports by Sub-Saharan Africa, Saudi Arabia, North Korea, Cambodia, Cuba, Japan, and Turkey are projected to more than offset larger imports by Indonesia, Iraq, South Korea, Iran, the United States, and Malaysia.

International Price Quotes for Long-Grain Rice Are Up 8 Percent From a Year Earlier

As of mid-November 2006, global price quotes were up about 8 percent from a year earlier. Much of the increase is due to the effects of Thailand's intervention purchases and currency movements. In mid-November, Thailand's 100-percent grade B (FOB vessel, Bangkok) was quoted at $306 per ton, up $23 from a year earlier. Prices had been as high as $321 per ton in during the previous summer. Prices dropped in October in response to political uncertainty in Thailand and the announcement by the new government of a 10-percent reduction in the intervention price for the 2006/07 main crop. Thailand is still holding about 3.0 million tons of its 2005/06 crop off the market. The government has announced it will begin marketing this rice soon. Thailand's prices increased in November in response to a stronger baht and to the announcement by the Government of Vietnam on November 12 halting new exports sales until the next harvest in early 2007. The export ban by Vietnam was the result of rising prices and tight supplies. Previously signed government-to-government agreements with Cuba and Indonesia are exempt from the ban.

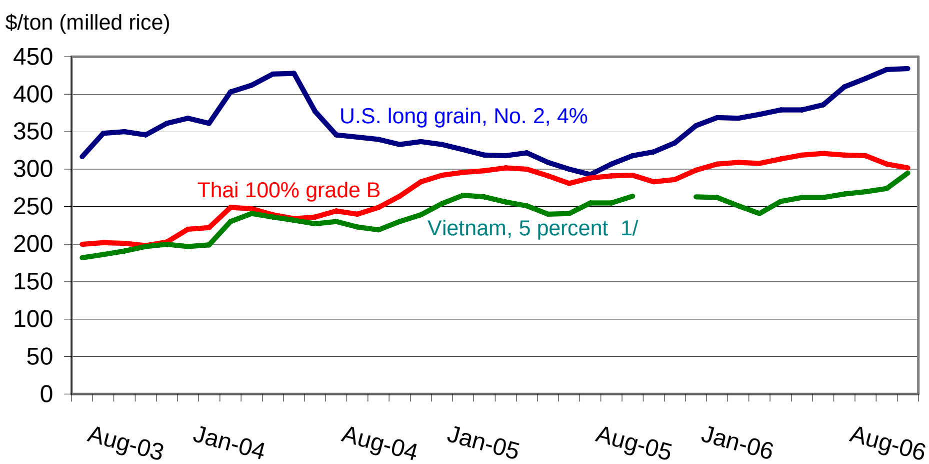
Vietnam is not making any additional sales at this time and has halted quoting rice prices since November 12, a result of rising prices and of tight supplies until its winter-spring harvest in March. Price quotes for Vietnam's 5-percent brokens (FOB, Ho Chi Minh City) were reported at $295 per ton for the week ending November 12, up $33 from January. In late 2005, Vietnam temporarily halted new export sales due to supply concerns. Sales resumed in January. Vietnam acquired a substantial share of Thailand's rice market in 2005 and 2006 due to competitive prices and adequate supplies during most of the period.

The U.S. export price situation varies somewhat by class of rice. Price quotes for U.S. long-grain milled rice—No. 2, 4-percent brokens, (Free Alongside Vessel (FAS), U.S. Gulf port)—have increased 36 percent since mid-November 2005. The much stronger prices are the result of a smaller U.S. 2006/07 long-grain crop, higher global prices, and a reluctance of U.S. producers to market rice early in the season. In mid-November 2006, the U.S. price was quoted at $419 per ton, up from $375 at the start of the 2006/07 market year. After increasing the U.S. "FAS" price to reflect an FOB price, the U.S. price difference over comparable grades of Thailand's rice was $130 per ton in mid-November, up from about $72 in early August, and well above $44 per ton a year earlier.

Price quotes for California milled rice have not changed much from a year earlier, as prices were already high due to a weak 2005/06 harvest and near-record exports. A second below-normal harvest in 2006/07 was partially offset by a rebound in Australia's 2005/06 crop. In mid-November 2006, export prices for No. 1, 4-percent brokens California medium-grain milled rice (sacked, FOB vessel, Oakland) were quoted at $525 per ton, up $10 from a year earlier.

Figure 20

U.S. export prices are more than $120 per ton higher than Thailand's prices



1/ No price quotes for November and December 2006, and December 2006. Monthly prices are a simple average of weekly quotes. All prices quoted "free-on-board" vessel at local port.
Sources: Thai price quotes, U.S. Agricultural Counselor, Bangkok; U.S. and Vietnam price quotes, *Creed Rice Market Report* .

Vietnam, the United States, and Australia Are Projected To Export Less Rice in 2007

Global rice trade in 2007 is projected at 28.0 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier but 1.0 million tons below the 2005 record. Weaker exports from the United States, Vietnam, Australia, Egypt, China, Brazil, and Pakistan are projected to be offset by increased exports from Thailand, India, and Burma. Global trade in 2006 of 28.0 million tons is more than 3 percent below the year- earlier record. Weaker exports from India, South Korea, the United States, Burma, Egypt, and Uruguay are projected to more than offset increased exports from China, Australia, Cambodia, and Argentina.

Major Exporters

Thailand: Thailand is the world's largest rice-exporting country and has accounted for about 28 percent of global rice exports over the past decade. In 2007, Thailand is projected to ship 8.25 million tons (milled basis) of rice, up 950,000 tons from a year earlier, but well below the 2004 record of 10.1 million tons. Record supplies in 2006/07 and tighter supplies in Vietnam and the United States are the main factors behind the stronger export forecast for Thailand in 2007. At 7.3 million tons, Thailand’s shipments in 2006 are virtually unchanged from a year earlier.

Thailand's 2006/07 rice production is projected at a record 18.25 million tons (milled basis), up just 50,000 tons from a year earlier due to expanded plantings. Harvested area is forecast at 10.25 million hectares, up 35,000 hectares from a year earlier and second only to the 2003/04 record of 10.3 million hectares. The average yield, the highest on record, is projected up fractionally from a year earlier. Thailand’s yields are low compared with most other major countries in Southeast Asia—especially compared with Vietnam, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Malaysia. Traditional rice varieties—which sell at premium in global markets—account for the bulk of Thailand’s production. These varieties achieve lower yields than modern varieties, which are typically grown under irrigated conditions. Three-fourths of Thailand’s rice is grown under rain-fed conditions.

Thailand exports mostly long-grain rice—including parboiled rice and 100-percent brokens—and smaller quantities of its premium jasmine rice, an aromatic or fragrant rice. Thailand currently exports more than 2 million tons of jasmine rice each year, with the United States, Hong Kong, Singapore, Senegal, and China the major buyers. Thailand also exports small quantities of glutinous rice, mostly to Asian markets. Glutinous rice accounts for just 2-3 percent of global rice trade, but accounts for about 20 percent of Thailand’s total rice production. Yields are typically lower for both jasmine rice and glutinous rice than for nonspecialty rice.

Vietnam: Vietnam is the world's second-largest rice exporter and is projected to export 4.7 million tons in 2007, down from a near-record 5.0 million in 2006. The weaker export forecast for 2007 is primarily due to tighter supplies. Vietnam is projected to produce 22.5 million tons of rice in 2006/07, up 2 percent from a year earlier. The 2005/06 crop of 22.0 million tons was 3 percent smaller than the year-earlier record, a result of pests, disease, and weather problems. Virtually all of Vietnam's rice exports are long-grain, mostly intermediate and low quality, mainly shipped to Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Cuba.

Vietnam produces three rice crops a year. The *10-month* crop accounts for around 21 percent of production and is harvested September-November in the North. This crop is declining in area and is the lowest yielding of the 3 crops. The *winter-spring* crop accounts for almost half of total production and is harvested in February-March.[1]   The winter-spring crop has almost doubled since 1991/92 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 almost 30 percent of annual production and is harvested July-September. In recent years, the government has encouraged producers to shift land to other crops and agricultural enterprises and away from rice. This has been especially true for the summer-autumn crop, which is often subject to typhoon damage.   Most of Vietnam's rice is grown under irrigated conditions, a major factor behind its stronger yield performance compared with Thailand.

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

United States: The United States is projected to export 3.0 million tons of rice in 2007, down 700,000 from a year earlier and the lowest since 2001. Much smaller supplies and a higher price difference over major Asian competitors for similar grades of rice are behind the forecast for weaker U.S. exports in 2007. The U.S. share of world rice trade is projected at 10.7 percent, down from more than 13 percent in 2005 and 2006.

Southern long-grain accounts for 75-80 percent of U.S. rice exports, with Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, the EU-25, West Africa, Saudi Arabia, and Canada being the major buyers. In addition, Brazil typically buys substantial amounts of U.S. long-grain rice when regional supplies are inadequate. The United States also exports smaller quantities of medium/short-grain rice, mostly to Japan, South Korea, Turkey, Taiwan, Jordan, and Oceania. U.S. exports to Northeast Asia are part of each importer's WTO commitments. California supplies most of the U.S. medium/short-grain exports.

India: For 2007, India is projected to export 4.3 million tons of rice, up 500,000 tons from a year earlier but still well below the 2002 record of 6.65 million. The projected export increase is based on larger supplies in 2006/07. India's export levels often depend on the government's willingness to subsidize non-specialty rice exports. Without subsidies, India is typically limited to exporting only high-quality parboiled rice and premium basmati. India's internal rice prices are typically higher than global trading prices. High internal transportation costs are a major factor in India's lack of competitiveness.

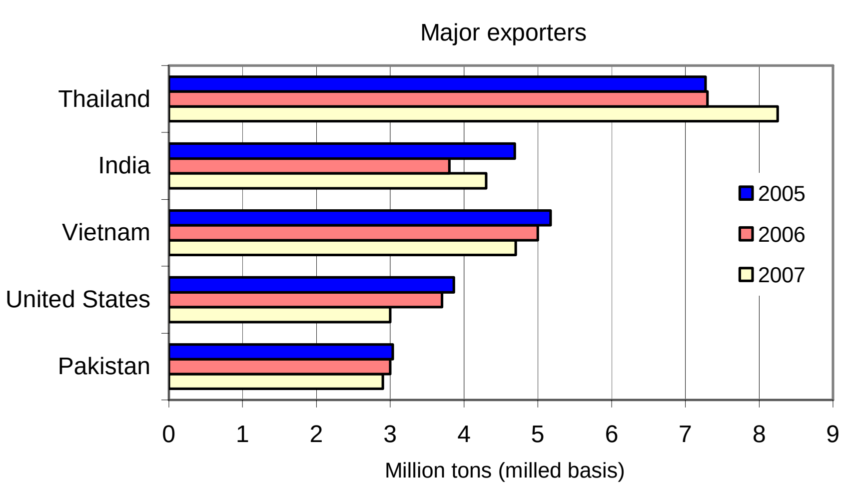
India exports a premium-priced basmati rice to higher income countries, high-quality parboiled rice to middle-income countries, and low-quality, nonaromatic long-grain rice to developing countries. Principal markets for India's basmati rice are the Middle East, the EU-25, and the United States. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia are the major export markets for India's lower-quality coarse rice. South Africa, Nigeria, and the Middle East are the top markets for India's high-quality parboiled rice.

Pakistan: Pakistan is projected to export 2.9 million tons of rice in 2007, down 100,000 from 2006, but still the third-highest on record for Pakistan. The 2006 export forecast of 3.0 million tons is down just 1 percent from the year-earlier record. The strong export forecasts for 2006 and 2007 are based on consecutive record crops in 2005/06 and 2006/07. Pakistan's exports increased sharply in 2005, primarily due to a big boost in supplies. Exports had been limited from 2002-2004 due to 3 consecutive years—2000/01-2002/03—of severe drought that reduced production and supplies.

In 2006/07 Pakistan is projected to produce 5.6 million tons of rice, up 1 percent from a year earlier, the result of expanded area. At 2.65 million hectares, rice area in Pakistan is the highest on record. The 2005/06 crop of 5.55 million tons was up 13 percent from a year earlier and is the second-largest crop. Expanded plantings and a record yield accounted for the 2005/06 bumper crop. Nearly all of Pakistan's rice is produced in irrigated fields. Pakistan is the only major Asian country where rice is not the staple food, allowing Pakistan to export more than 40 percent of its rice.

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 long-grain milled rice to developing countries, mostly in East Africa—where it competes with China and Vietnam—and in South Asia. Around a third of Pakistan's rice production is basmati. Higher-income countries purchase the bulk of Pakistan's basmati exports. Pakistan's basmati rice typically sells at a lower price than India's basmati. For all rice, East Africa, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Middle East, and the EU-25 are leading export markets for Pakistan.

Figure 21
Thailand and India are projected to export more rice in 2007



These five countries account for more than 80 percent of global rice exports. 2006 and 2007 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Other Exporters

Australia: Australia's rice exports in 2007 are projected to decrease 57 percent to 150,000 tons, based on projections of a drought-reduced harvest in 2006/07. Since 2002, Australia's exports have been well below levels shipped from 1991 to 2001, a result of reduced crops from 2002/03-2004/05. Extremely tight water supplies—which caused rice plantings to plummet—were the main reason for the much smaller Australian rice crops. Australia's 2006/07 rice crop is projected at 286,000 tons; down 62 percent from a year earlier, a result of much smaller area and an expected weaker yield. The 2005/06 crop is estimated at 749,000 tons, an increase of 224 percent from the extremely small 2004/05 harvest. The 2005/06 crop was the largest since 2001/02, but still well below the 2000/01 record of almost 1.3 million tons.

Australia's rice farmers typically plant in October and harvest in April-May. The rice crop is grown almost exclusively on irrigated fields in New South Wales. Australian growers typically achieve extremely high field yields, second only to Egypt's high yields. Climate, varieties grown, and effective farm practices are the major factors behind Australia's high yields. Limited supplies of water are a constraint to any significant expansion in Australia's rice production.

The bulk of Australia's rice is exported. Australia produces almost exclusively high-quality medium/short-grain rice. Northeast Asia is the largest market for Australia's rice. Papua New Guinea, other countries in Oceania, and some countries in the Middle East are also major export markets for Australian rice.

China: China's 2007 rice exports are projected at 1.0 million tons, down 100,000 tons from a year earlier, but still above levels shipped in 2004 and 2005. China's exports are down sharply from levels shipped before 2004, due to declining supplies. China's total rice supplies have declined each year since the 1999/2000 record and are projected to drop slightly in 2006/07, despite larger production.

China is expected to be a small net exporter of rice in 2006 and 2007. Except for 1989, 1995, and 1996, China had been a major net exporter of rice every year since 1960, shipping 1-3 million tons a year. China is not expected to return as a major exporter in the near term.

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

Egypt: Egypt is projected to export 900,000 tons of rice in 2007, down 100,000 tons from a year earlier. Egypt exported a record 1.1 million tons in 2005, a 33-percent increase from a year earlier. Egypt's rice exports have increased sharply since the late 1990s, a result of both record crops and, in some years, export subsidies. Virtually all of Egypt's rice exports are high-quality medium/short grain. Major markets include Eastern Mediterranean, parts of Europe, and the former Soviet Union.

Egypt's 2006/07 rice production is projected at a record 4.14 million tons, just fractionally above a year earlier, a result of larger plantings. Egypt has harvested consecutive record crops since 2004/05. Yields are the highest in the world, a result of climate, varieties grown, and management practices. Egypt's rice growers receive substantial subsidies from the government, especially for irrigation water, which is essentially provided by the government.

Uruguay: Uruguay is the largest rice exporter in South America, exporting most of its crop, with Brazil the primary market. Long-grain accounts for most of Uruguay's production and exports. In 2007, Uruguay is projected to export 750,000 tons of rice, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier, but below the 2001 record of 806,000 tons. In 2006, Uruguay's exports are projected to drop 8 percent to 700,000 tons. Another year of light imports by Brazil—Uruguay's main market—is the main factor behind the smaller shipments from Uruguay in 2006. To offset the weaker demand from Brazil in 2005 and 2006, Uruguay shipped rice to Iran and Senegal. Last year was the first time Uruguay shipped rice to Senegal; Iran has been a market for Uruguay's rice for several years.

Both Argentina and Uruguay have special trade arrangements in the Brazilian market afforded them by their membership in the MERCOSUR trade block (which includes Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay). Uruguay has also shipped smaller quantities of rice to Caribbean markets and to the Middle East.

In 2006/07, Uruguay's rice production is projected at 800,000 tons, down 9 percent from a year earlier, a result of smaller area and a weaker yield. Higher production costs and competition from other crops for farmland were likely behind the area drop. The 2005/06 crop of 880,000 tons was 4 percent above a year earlier, a result of a record yield. Production remains below the 1998/99 record of 910,000 tons.

Argentina: Argentina is the second-largest rice exporter in South America. Like Uruguay, Argentina grows and ships mostly long-grain rice, primarily to markets within Latin America. In 2007, Argentina's rice exports are projected at 400,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier but below the 1999 record of 674,000 tons. Brazil is typically the largest buyer of Argentina's rice. Argentina also exports rice to other South American countries and occasionally exports out of the Western Hemisphere if Asian supplies are tight or regional demand weak. Like Uruguay, Argentina has shipped rice to Senegal to make up for weaker imports by Brazil in 2005 and 2006.

Argentina's 2006/07 rice crop—to be harvested in April-May 2007—is forecast at 750,000 tons, virtually unchanged from a year earlier, as a record yield offsets slightly smaller plantings. Rice plantings in Argentina have declined a little each year since 2004/05. Higher costs and weaker demand from Brazil are the major factors behind the smaller rice plantings in Argentina since 2004/05.

The European Union (EU-25): Although a net importer, the EU-25 regularly exports rice to non-EU-25 countries. In 2007, the EU-25 is projected to export 150,000 tons, down 25,000 tons from a year earlier and the smallest since 1995. The weaker export forecast for 2007 is based on tighter supplies. EU-25 exports have declined each year since 2004. The EU-25 is a high-cost rice producer and relies on subsidies—which are limited by the WTO—to ship most of its commercial exports. The EU-25 exports medium/short-grain rice, mostly to countries along the Mediterranean. The EU ships smaller amounts of rice, mostly as food aid, to Central Asia, the Caucuses, the Balkans, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Italy accounts for most of the EU-25 rice exports.

EU-25 production in 2006/07 is projected at 1.66 million tons, down 3 percent from a year earlier, a result of smaller plantings. Spain accounts for most of the area decline, a result of severe drought in 2005 that has reduced water availability. Although below record, the EU average yield is up 3 percent from a year earlier, a result of better weather. The majority of the EU-25's rice production is medium/short grain, although the long grain share has increased since the late 1980s. Italy and Spain account for nearly 85 percent of annual total EU-25 rice production. Greece, France, and Portugal account for most of the remainder.

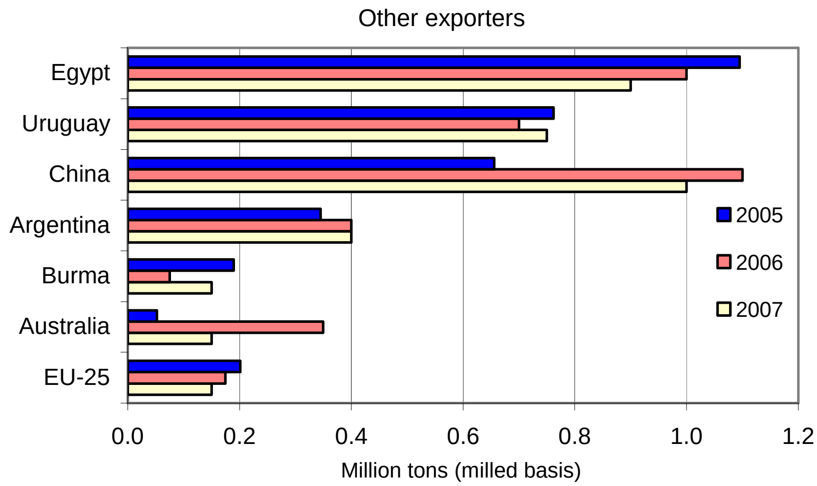
Burma: In 2007 Burma is projected to export 150,000 tons of rice, up 75,000 tons from a year earlier. Exports in 2006 are the weakest since 1999. In May 2006, the government halted new permits to exporters, partly in response to rising prices. Burma increased exports 46 percent in 2005 to 190,000 tons. Trade is strictly controlled by the Government of Burma. It is not clear what Burma's long-term trade policy will be.

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

Burma's 2006/07 rice crop is projected at 10.5 million tons, up slightly from a year earlier. Production would still be 3 percent below the 2002/03 record. Burma exports mostly low-quality, competitively priced, long-grain rice. Most of Burma's rice exports are 25-percent brokens. Burma exports mostly to low-income countries.

Figure 22

Australia, Egypt, and China are projected to export less rice in 2007



2006 and 2007 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Smaller Imports in 2007 Are Projected for Iran, Indonesia, and the Philippines

Global rice imports in 2007 are projected at 28.0 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier, but 1.0 million tons below the 2005 record. A decline in imports by several major buyers—primarily the Philippines, Iran, Indonesia, South Korea, and Bangladesh—is expected to offset increased imports by Sub-Saharan Africa, Brazil, China, Turkey, Cuba, and the United States. By region, a 7-percent drop in imports by Asia is expected to offset increased imports by Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America. In 2006, reduced imports by Sub-Saharan Africa, Saudi Arabia, North Korea, Cambodia, Cuba, Japan, and Turkey are projected to more than offset larger imports by Indonesia, Iraq, South Korea, Iran, the United States, and Malaysia. By region, a big drop in imports by Sub-Saharan Africa, as well as weaker purchases by Latin America, will more than offset larger imports by Asia. Expectations of weaker global imports in 2006 and no import growth in 2007 are largely due to a lack of a significant weather problem in a major importing country.

Major Import Regions

Asia

In 2007, Asia is projected to import 7.7 million tons of rice, down 7 percent from 2006 and the lowest since 2004. Bumper crops in major-importing countries—especially Indonesia, Bangladesh, and the Philippines—are the major factor behind Asia's projected weaker imports in 2007. Asia's imports are well below the 1998 record of more than 13 million tons, a result of El Nino damage to much of Southeast Asia—especially to Indonesia and the Philippines. Asia is typically the world's largest import market for rice. However, in 2005 Sub-Saharan Africa's imports exceeded Asia's, the first time since 2001.

Southeast Asia Rice Imports Are Projected To Drop 12 Percent in 2007

Southeast Asia is the largest import market for rice in Asia. Total rice imports by the region in 2007 are projected to decline 12 percent to 4.1 million tons. Record production and supplies are behind the weaker import forecast. The Philippines and Indonesia are the two largest importers in Southeast Asia. Thailand and Vietnam supply most of Southeast Asia's rice imports.

The Philippines: The Philippines are projected to import 1.65 million tons of rice in 2007, down 250,000 tons from 2006. The smaller import forecast for 2007 is the result of a bumper crop and record supplies. The Philippines have harvested record crops or near-record crops each year since 1999/2000, a result of higher yields. Despite the record crops, imports in 2005 and in 2006 of 1.9 million tons are second only to the record 2.2 million tons imported in 1998 after severe El Nino damage to the 1997/98 crop.

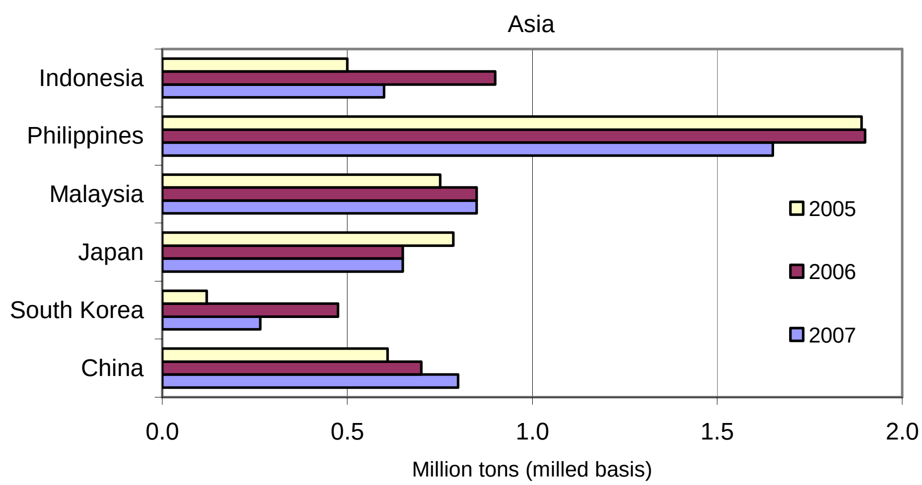
The Philippines are projected to produce a near-record 9.75-million-ton rice crop in 2006/07, down fractionally from the year-earlier record, a result of slightly lower yield. The 2005/06 record production was the result of a higher yield; harvested area has been quite stable since 2001/02 at about 4.1 million hectares. Yields are up 22 percent since 1999/2000, after being nearly stagnant the previous decade. The government is making efforts to boost yields, including promoting and subsidizing the use of high-yielding hybrid seeds.

Despite a bumper crop, domestic disappearance—projected at a record 11.25 million tons—is expected to exceed milled rice production by 1.5 million tons in 2006/07. This is the 16th consecutive year that consumption has exceeded production. Lack of resources to significantly expand rice growing area and develop infrastructure, plus a steadily increasing population, indicate the Philippines will be a regular importer of rice for the foreseeable future.

Indonesia: Indonesia is projected to import 600,000 tons of rice in 2007, down 300,000 tons from a year earlier and well below imports in 2002 and 2003. Bumper crops since 2003/04 and large domestic supplies are behind the sharp decline in imports since 2004. In addition, in January 2004, the government placed a ban on imports of rice varieties that are grown in Indonesia as a measure to protect local producers. The ban on private imports was extended into 2005 and 2006. In September 2006, Indonesia made a major purchase from Vietnam to boost government supplies.

Figure 23

The Philippines, Indonesia, and South Korea are projected to import less rice in 2007



2006 and 2007 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Indonesia's 2006/07 crop is projected at a record 35.1 million tons, virtually unchanged from a year earlier. Rice area, yield, and production have been quite stable since 2003/04. Despite the recent decline in Indonesia's imports, a rising population, inability to significantly expand area, and fractional yield growth all indicate Indonesia will increase imports in the future.

Malaysia: Malaysia is projected to import 850,000 tons of rice in 2007, unchanged from the year-earlier record. At 1.42 million tons, Malaysia's 2006/07 rice production is forecast more than 1 percent below a year earlier and 3 percent below the 2003/04 record. Malaysia is unlikely to significantly expand rice area unless global prices are substantially higher. In fact, rice area has hardly expanded over the past 15 years and remains well below the 1972/73 and 1975/76 records of 750,000 hectares. Malaysia is likely to remain a major importer over the next decade.

South Asia Is Projected To Reduce Rice Imports 10 Percent in 2007

South Asia is the smallest rice-importing region in Asia. In 2007, South Asia is projected to reduce imports 10 percent to 910,000 tons, the smallest since 2002. Bangladesh is the largest importer in the region. Afghanistan and Sri Lanka account for most of the additional imports. India and Pakistan supply most of South Asia's rice imports. South Asia is the second-largest rice producing region in the world, accounting for around 30 percent of global production.

Bangladesh: In 2007, Bangladesh is projected to import 600,000 tons of rice, down 100,000 tons from a year earlier, a result of record production and supplies. The 2006/07 projected record crop of 29.1 million tons is up 1 percent from a year earlier, the result of record plantings. The yield is virtually unchanged from the year-earlier record. At 11.2 million hectares, area is up 100,000 hectares from a year earlier for the fourth consecutive year of record plantings. Despite the larger area projected for 2006/07, rice plantings in Bangladesh are up only 6 percent from 20 years ago.

Despite its success in increasing rice production 47 percent since 1998/99, Bangladesh is unlikely to become self-sufficient in rice and will likely remain a major importer over the next decade. Bangladesh has a preference for parboiled rice.

Sri Lanka: In 2007 Sri Lanka is projected to import 50,000 tons of rice, unchanged from a year earlier but less than one-fourth the level imported in 2004. The 2006/07 projected crop of 2.15 million tons is up 2 percent from a year earlier and the largest on record, a result of a record yield. Area is unchanged from the year-earlier near-record. The 2005/06 crop was up 6 percent from a year earlier, a result of both expanded area and a higher yield. An improved political climate has supported greater efforts at boosting rice production since 2005/06. The government is promoting greater rice production by improving the irrigation system, bringing abandoned land back under cultivation, and supplying quality inputs and subsidized fertilizers to farmers. India supplies the bulk of Sri Lanka's rice imports.

East Asia Is Projected To Increase Rice Imports 4 Percent in 2007

East Asia is projected to import 2.66 million tons of rice in 2007, up almost 4 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 2004. The bulk of the region's imports are purchased under WTO agreements by Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. China, North Korea, and Hong Kong account for almost all non-WTO imports. East Asia's production is projected at 143.2 million tons in 2006/07, up 1.1 million from a year earlier, but well below the 1997/98 record of 158.0 million tons.

East Asia is the largest rice-producing and rice-consuming region in the world. Except for Hong Kong (which does not grow rice) and North Korea, East Asia is nearly self-sufficient in rice, given current policies. The region has some of the highest production costs in the world, especially in Japan and South Korea. Per capita rice consumption is declining in the region, especially in Japan, Taiwan, and South Korea.

China: In 2007, China is forecast to import 800,000 tons of rice, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier but well below the 1.1 million tons imported in 2004. China's 2004 imports were the largest since the mid-1990s and were the result of tight supplies and high internal prices. China has increased production each year since 2004/05, and has kept imports below 1.0 million tons. About half of China's rice imports in 2006 and 2007 are expected to be jasmine rice from Thailand. China does not produce jasmine rice.

For the longer term, China is projected to be only a minor importer of nonfragrant rice and to remain essentially self-sufficient in rice. Imports of jasmine rice are projected to increase each year. Per capita rice consumption in China is expected to decline over the next decade, a result of income-induced diet diversification.

Japan: Japan's 2007 imports are projected at 650,000 tons, unchanged from a year earlier. All of Japan's rice imports are purchased as part of Japan's WTO agreements. Since fiscal year 2000/01, Japan's annual imports have been fixed at 682,000 tons on a milled basis. There have no over-quota imports since 1999 when Japan opted for tariffication, a result of a prohibitively high over-quota tariff.

The United States has supplied almost half of Japan's rice imports since 1995. Australia, China, and Thailand have supplied most of the remainder. Except for a small amount of long-grain supplied by Thailand, all of Japan's rice imports are medium- and short-grain rice.

South Korea: Like Japan, South Korea partially opened its rice market to imports in 1995 as part of its WTO commitments. Its minimum access imports increased from 57,000 tons (milled basis) in fiscal 1995/96 to 204,000 tons in 2004/05. In 2005, South Korea agreed to double its annual import requirements by 2014 in return for a 10-year delay in moving to tariffication of its rice market. South Korea's rice imports are projected at 265,000 tons in 2007, down 44 percent from a year earlier. South Korea delayed its 2005 purchases, thus boosting 2006 imports to 475,000. Like Japan, South Korea is not projected to import above its WTO commitment. China, the United States, Thailand, and Australia supply nearly all of South Korea's rice imports. Medium/short-grain accounts for most of South Korea's rice imports.

North Korea: All of North Korea's rice imports are donations. North Korea is projected to receive 500,000 tons of rice in 2007, up from 300,000 tons a year earlier but still 100,000 tons below 2005 donations. The decline in 2006 is due to a suspension of aid from South Korea announced in September. South Korea purchases most of the rice given to North Korea. China supplies much smaller amounts. Most of the food aid purchased by South Korea is from Thailand and Vietnam. In addition, South Korea has donated some of its own rice to North Korea since 2004.

Taiwan: For calendar year 2007, Taiwan is projected to import 125,000 tons (milled basis), unchanged from 2006. All of Taiwan's imports are purchased as part of Taiwan's WTO commitments. As a requirement for joining the WTO in 2001, Taiwan agreed to import 144,720 tons (brown rice basis) in 2002 as part of a minimum access requirement. In 2003, Taiwan switched its WTO commitment from a minimum market access requirement to a tariff-rate quota. Because Taiwan agreed to tariffication, the in-quota amount remains fixed at the 2003 level. The United States has supplied two-thirds of Taiwan's rice imports since 2002.

The Middle East

Rice imports in 2007 by the Middle East are projected at 4.4 million tons, down 200,000 from the year-earlier record. Production in 2006/07 is projected at a record 2.8 million tons, up 2 percent from a year earlier and the fourth consecutive record for the region. Iran accounts for the bulk of the rice produced in the Middle East. Turkey accounts for most of the remainder. The Middle East relies on imports to supply about two-thirds of its rice consumption, which increases each year. The region is traditionally the world's largest import market for high-quality rice—mostly parboiled, premium regular-milled long-grain varieties, and basmati. Iran, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia are the largest importers. Turkey and Jordan import much smaller amounts of rice, mostly medium/short-grain.

Iran: In 2007 Iran is projected to import 900,000 tons of rice, down 300,000 tons from a year earlier and slightly below levels imported from 2002-2005. In 2006, Iran increased imports 22 percent, largely to build up stocks. Since 2002/03, Iran has harvested a record crop each year. Thailand and India currently supply most of Iran's rice imports. Iran buys mostly high-quality long-grain rice.

In 2006/07, Iran's crop is projected at nearly 2.4 million tons, up 3 percent from a year earlier and the fifth consecutive record harvest. The record crops are due to expanded plantings and higher yields. Rice area in 2005/06 and 2006/07 is projected at 640,000 hectares, the highest on record. Since 2003/04, average fields have been much higher than in previous years.

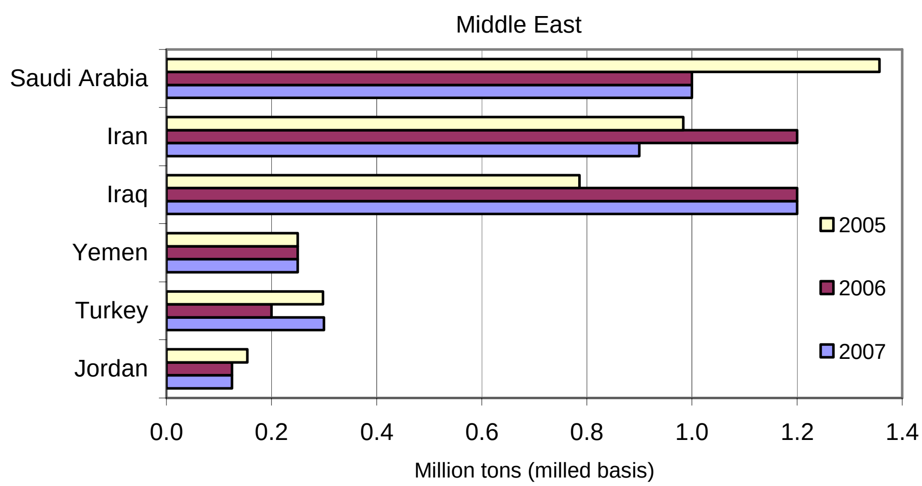
Iraq: Iraq is projected to import 1.2 million tons of rice in 2007, unchanged from a year earlier and second only to the 1.27 million tons imported in 2000. As a result of humanitarian needs arising from the 2003 Iraq War, Iraq received substantial amounts of rice under food aid programs in 2003, including some shipments from the United States. In 2004, the Iraqi Grain Board began making commercial purchases of rice again, mostly from Thailand and Vietnam. Since 2005 the United States has been a major supplier as well. Rice area and production in Iraq are substantially below levels reported in the early and mid-1990s. Imports currently account for most of the rice consumed in Iraq.

Saudi Arabia: In 2007 Saudi Arabia is projected to import 1 million tons of rice, unchanged from a year earlier but below the record 1.5 million tons in 2004 and 1.36 million tons in 2005. The recent import declines are due to a major buildup in supplies in 2004/05 and 2005/06. Saudi Arabia does not grow any rice. The country is a major market for high-quality parboiled rice. Thailand and India are the largest suppliers. The United States accounts for about 10 percent of the market.

Turkey: Turkey's imports are projected at 300,000 tons in 2007, up 100,000 from a year earlier but nearly unchanged from 2005. In September 2003 Turkey placed a ban on new purchases of foreign rice to protect its producers from falling prices. In late 2004, Turkey substituted a quota system for an outright import ban, and continues to restrict imports through its "domestic absorption" quota system and cumbersome licensing requirements. Turkey is restricting imports to protect its producers from the effects of four consecutive record (or tied for record) crops that have boosted its rice supplies and depressed prices.

At 360,000 tons, Turkey's 2006/07 rice production is unchanged from the year-earlier record, but up 33 percent from 2003/04. Both area and yield in 2005/06 and 2006/07 are the highest on record. Turkey is typically the second-largest global import market for medium/short rice—after Japan—with the United States, Egypt, Australia, and the EU-25 typically the major suppliers.

Figure 24
Iran's rice imports are projected to drop 25 percent in 2007



2006 and 2007 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Imports by Sub-Saharan Africa (including the Republic of South Africa) are projected at 7.5 million tons in 2007, up 5 percent from a year earlier but still 10 percent below the 2005 record. The higher import forecast for 2007 is based on consumption growth outstripping production. At a record 8.7 million tons, rice production in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2006/07 is barely 1 percent above a year earlier. With the exception of the Republic of South Africa and Nigeria, most of Sub-Saharan Africa imports primarily low-quality rice.

Nigeria: Nigeria is the largest rice importer in Sub-Saharan Africa and one of the largest global rice importers. Nigeria's 2007 rice imports are projected at 1.7 million tons, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier but still below the record 1.9 million tons imported in 2001 and 2002. Despite strong production growth since 1999/2000, Nigeria has been unable to achieve self-sufficiency. Nigeria purchases mostly parboiled rice. Thailand supplied the bulk of Nigeria's rice imports during the 1990s. Since 2001, India has been shipping a lot of parboiled rice to Nigeria as well, all at a very high subsidy.

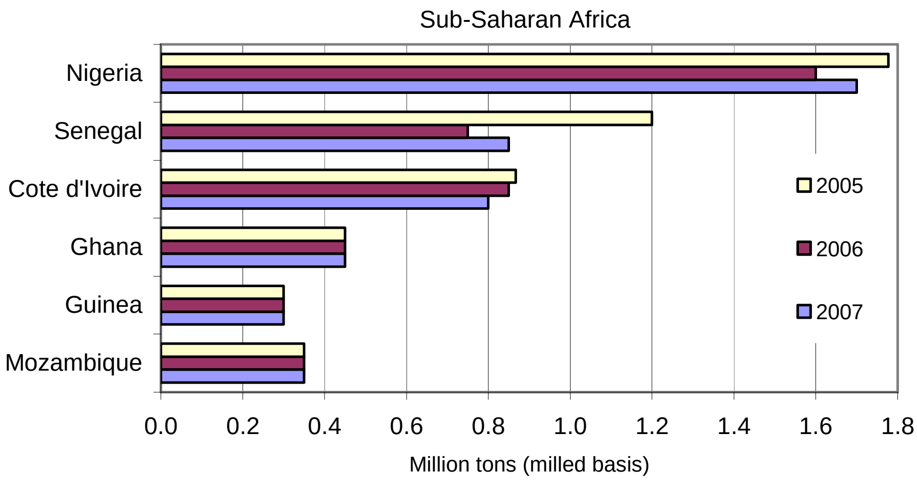
Nigeria's production in 2006/07 is projected at a record 2.8 million tons, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier. Both area and yield are the highest on record. At more than 2 million hectares, rice area is up 3 percent from a year earlier. The 2006/07 crop is the eighth consecutive record (or tied for the record) crop for Nigeria. The government is encouraging farmers to expand rice plantings and is promoting the use of new, higher-yielding rice seeds developed for African ecosystems.

South Africa: The Republic of South Africa is projected to import 800,000 tons of rice in 2007, unchanged from a year earlier, but below the record 850,000 tons imported in 2005. Total supplies in South Africa have increased sharply since 2004/05. Even with weaker imports in 2006, supplies are projected to be the highest on record in 2005/06 and 2006/07. India and Thailand supply most of South Africa's rice imports, mostly high-quality parboiled.

Other Sub-Saharan Africa: Senegal is a major market for brokens and a major importer of rice in Sub-Saharan Africa. In 2007, Senegal is projected to import 850,000 tons of rice, up 100,000 from a year earlier but below the record 1.2 million imported in 2005. Imports 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 800,000 tons of rice in 2007, down 50,000 from 2006 and below the 2005 record of 867,000 tons. Consumption growth outstrips production in Cote d'Ivoire, with production well below the 2001/02 record. Imports account for about two-thirds of all rice consumed in Cote d'Ivoire.

Ghana is projected to import 450,000 tons in 2007, up 50,000 from a year earlier but unchanged from the 2005 record. Imports account for more than 70 percent of Ghana's annual rice consumption. Guinea is projected to import 300,000 tons of rice in 2006 and 2007, unchanged from 2005, but 50,000 tons below the 2003 and 2004 record. Guinea imports 30-35 percent of its annual rice consumption. Mozambique is projected to import 350,000 tons in 2006 and 2007, unchanged from

Figure 25
Nigeria and Senegal are projected to import more rice in 2007



2006 and 2007 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

2005, but 25,000 tons below the 2004 record. More than 70 percent of Mozambique's rice consumption is imported rice. Madagascar, the second-largest rice-producing country in Sub-Saharan Africa, is projected to import 200,000 tons in 2007, up 100,000 from a year earlier but below the 2003 and 2005 record of 250,000 tons. After being stagnant for more than a decade, rice production in Madagascar has increased sharply since 2003/04. Unlike in most of Sub-Saharan Africa, imports account for only a small share of Madagascar's rice consumption.

Latin America

Rice imports by Latin America (Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and South America) are projected at 3.5 million tons in 2007, up 9 percent from a year earlier and second only to the record 3.95 million imported in 1998. The 1998 record was partly driven by El Nino crop damage in South America. Total production in Latin America in 2006/07 is projected at 15.5 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier but below the 2004/05 record of 16.7 million tons. South America accounts for most of the region's production.

Latin America is primarily a long-grain import market, with the United States a major supplier to Mexico, Central America, and much of the Caribbean. Except for the Caribbean, these are primarily rough rice markets for the United States. In South America, the bulk of imports are typically from other South American countries—primarily Uruguay and Argentina, and, to a lesser degree, Brazil. Much of the rice imported by the Andean countries is supplied by other Andean countries. Regional trading preferences and locational advantages account for much of the intraregional 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 2006 and 2007, up 47,000 tons from 2005. Increased consumption and stagnant production are behind the higher import forecast. Mexico has increased imports sharply over the past 15 years as production has declined. Mexico is unlikely to expand production and, with continued growth in consumption, will remain a growing rice market in the foreseeable future.

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 2007, the Caribbean is projected to import 1.2 million tons of rice, fractionally below the year-earlier record. Cuba is projected to import 700,000 tons in 2007, up 100,000 tons from a year earlier, but still 36,000 tons below the 2005 record. Cuba's imports have increased substantially since 2004. Vietnam is a major supplier of rice to Cuba. Since 2002, the United States has supplied rice to Cuba.

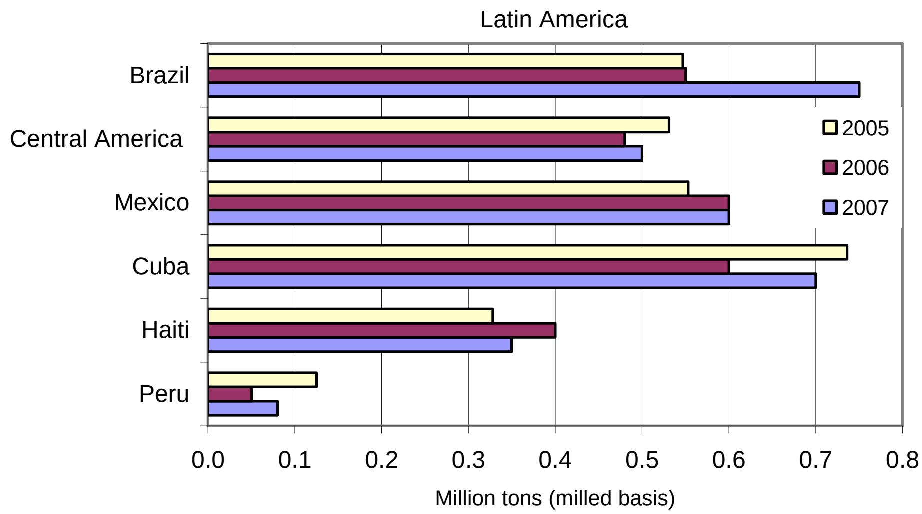
In 2007, Haiti is projected to import 350,000 tons of rice, down 50,000 from the year-earlier record. Haiti's imports have more than doubled since the early 1990s and account for the bulk of rice consumed. Rising consumption and stagnant-to-declining production are behind the larger imports. Haiti is an important market for U.S. rice, with U.S. food aid accounting for some of the imports. The Dominican Republic is projected to import 60,000 tons of rice in 2007, one-half the amount imported a year earlier. The Dominican Republic imported virtually no rice in 2002 and 2003. Since 2003/04, smaller crops and rising consumption have necessitated larger imports. The United States is a major supplier of rice to the Dominican Republic.

South America: In 2007 imports by South America are projected at 1.15 million tons, up 30 percent from a year earlier. Brazil—the largest producer in South America--accounts for most of the increase. Rice production in South America in 2006/07 is projected at 14.1 million tons, down 0.1 million tons from a year earlier and 1.3 million below the 2004/05 record.

Brazil is projected to import 750,000 tons of rice in 2007, up 200,000 tons from 2006, but well below the 1998 record of 1.6 million tons. The higher imports in 2007 are based on declining supplies caused by smaller crops since 2004/05. Brazil's 2006/07 crop is projected at 7.9 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier, but 12 percent below the 2004/05 record. The smaller crops are due to a big drop in plantings caused by lower prices and much higher production costs.

Peru is the second-largest rice-producing country in South America. Peru's 2006 rice imports are projected at 80,000 tons, up 50,000 tons from a year earlier. The bulk of the rice consumed in Peru is produced locally. Colombia is the third-largest rice growing country in South America and is projected to import 100,000 tons of rice in 2007, unchanged from a year earlier. Imports are much lower than levels reported in the 1990s, a result of a big increase in production in the late 1990s. The production increase in the late 1990s was largely due to a big increase in area. Both rice area and production in Colombia have been rather stable since 1999/2000.

Figure 26
Brazil and Cuba are projected to import more rice in 2007



2006 and 2007 are projections.
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, PS&D Online, http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline.

Central America: The region is projected to import 500,000 tons of rice in 2007, up 20,000 tons from a year earlier but still below the 2005 record of 531,000 tons. At 511,000 tons, production in Central America in 2006/07 is virtually unchanged from a year earlier, but well below the record 621,000 tons harvested in 2000/01. Panama and Nicaragua are the largest rice producers in the region, accounting for nearly 70 percent of total production. Costa Rica is the only other significant rice producer in Central America. Rice area and production are not increasing in the region.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica are typically the largest importers in the region. Rice consumption in the region has steadily increased since the early 1990s and is outstripping production. The United States supplies nearly all of the rice imported by the region. The bulk of Central America's rice imports is rough rice, nearly all long-grain. Imports account for about half the rice consumed in the region, and the import share is increasing. Panama is the only Central American country that is close to self-sufficient in rice.

Other regions

The EU-25: The EU-25 is projected to import 925,000 tons of rice in 2007, unchanged from a year earlier. Imports in 2006 and 2007 are the lowest since at least 1999/2000, the first year supply-and-use data were reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for the EU-25. The reduced import levels are primarily due to record and near-record supplies. In addition, some of the reduction is likely due to weaker purchases of U.S. rice that are not fully offset by larger purchases from other sources. Since late August, the EU-25 has required extensive testing of all U.S. long-grain shipments to verify that they contain no genetically engineered rice before it is allowed to enter commercial markets. This costly requirement has virtually halted EU-25 purchases of U.S. long-grain rice.

The EU-25 imports mostly long-grain rice—with the United States and Thailand typically major suppliers—as well as basmati rice from India and Pakistan. Northern Europe accounts for the bulk of EU-25 rice imports. The EU-25 imports substantial amounts of brown rice—rough rice with the hull removed but the bran layer intact—that is then fully milled within the EU-25.

The former Soviet Union (FSU): The countries of the former Soviet Union are projected to import 551,000 tons of rice in 2006 and 2007, up 25,000 tons from 2005 and 2004. Since 2003, imports have been rather stable. Production in 2006/07 is projected at 969,000 tons, up 13 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 1993/94. Despite the increase, production remains below the 1988/89 record of 1.7 million tons. Russia accounts for about half the total rice produced in the former Soviet Union, and is responsible for nearly all of the expected increase in 2006/07.

List of Tables

Tables

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

Item	Unit	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 2/	2006/07 3/
Total rice:									
Area planted	Mil. acres	3.53	3.06	3.33	3.24	3.02	3.35	3.38	2.84
Area harvested	"	3.51	3.04	3.31	3.21	3.00	3.33	3.36	2.82
Yield	Pounds/acre	5,866	6,281	6,496	6,578	6.670	6.988	6.636	6.847
Beginning stocks 4/	Mil. cwt	22.08	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77	23.7	37.7	43.0
Production	"	206.03	190.87	215.27	210.96	199.90	232.4	223.2	193.3
Imports	"	10.11	10.85	13.19	14.83	15.04	13.2	17.1	18.0
Total supply	"	238.21	229.20	256.95	264.77	241.71	269.2	278.1	254.3
Domestic & residual use 5/	"	121.88	117.50	123.26	113.41	114.95	122.7	119.3	122.8
Exports 6/	"	88.85	83.21	94.70	124.60	103.07	108.8	115.8	97.0
Total use	"	210.73	200.72	217.97	238.01	218.02	231.5	235.1	219.8
Ending stocks 4/	"	27.48	28.48	38.98	26.77	23.70	37.7	43.0	34.5
Average farm price price 7/	$/cwt	5.93	5.61	4.25	4.49	8.08	7.33	7.62	9.00-9.50
Long grain:									
Area harvested	Mil. acres	2.72	2.19	2.70	2.51	2.31	2.57	2.73	NA
Yield	Pounds/acre	5,587	5,882	6,213	6,260	6,451	6,630	6,493	NA
Beginning stocks 8/	Mil. cwt	14.06	15.62	11.64	26.80	15.68	10.3	22.7	32.7
Production	"	151.86	128.76	167.56	157.24	149.01	170.4	177.5	143.7
Total supply 9/	"	173.49	153.12	188.35	194.08	174.48	191.3	212.5	189.3
Domestic & residual use 5/	"	87.60	76.17	87.72	78.89	83.43	84.7	86.9	89.8
Exports 6/	"	70.28	65.32	73.83	99.50	80.73	83.8	93.0	75.0
Total use	"	157.88	141.49	161.55	178.40	164.16	168.5	179.9	164.8
Ending stocks 8/	"	15.62	11.64	26.80	15.68	10.30	22.7	32.7	24.6
Average farm price price 10/	$/cwt	5.70	5.84	4.10	4.15	7.60	7.34	NA	NA
Medium/short grain:									
Area harvested	Mil. acres	0.79	0.85	0.62	0.70	0.69	0.75	0.63	NA
Yield	Pounds/acre	6,822	7,308	7,733	7,729	7,407	8,212	7,255	NA
Beginning stocks 7/	Mil. cwt	6.82	10.43	15.60	10.67	9.28	12.4	13.8	9.4
Production	"	54.16	62.12	47.72	53.72	50.89	61.9	45.7	49.6
Total supply 9/	"	63.28	74.83	67.09	68.88	66.23	76.8	64.7	64.1
Domestic & residual use 5/	"	34.29	41.34	35.54	34.51	31.52	38.0	32.5	33.1
Exports 6/	"	18.56	17.89	20.88	25.10	22.34	25.0	22.8	22.0
Total use	"	52.85	59.23	56.42	59.60	53.87	63.0	55.2	55.1
Ending stocks 8/	"	10.43	15.60	10.67	9.28	12.40	13.8	9.40	9.00
Average farm price price 10/	$/cwt	6.62	5.15	4.82	5.90	9.94	7.29	NA	NA
Ending stocks difference 11/	Mil. cwt	1.43	1.25	1.51	1.80	1.00	1.20	0.90	0.90

NA = Not available. Note: All quantities are reported on rough-equivalent basis. Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ August 1 to July 31 marketing year. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Projected as of November 2006. 4/ Includes broken kernels not included in estimates of stocks by class. 5/ Residual includes unreported uses, processing losses, and estimating errors. 6/ Total of rough, milled, and brown rice exports reported on a rough-equivalent basis. 7/ Weighted season-average farm price for rough rice.
8/ Does not included stocks of brokens. Broken stocks are not designated by class. 9/ Includes imports.
10/ Prices by class reported by NASS in January 2006. Price is the marketing year weighted average price received by farmers.
11/ Total reported ending stocks minus ending stocks reported by class. The difference equals ending stocks of broken rice.
Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and World Agricultural Outlook Board, *WASDE* .

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

Year beginning Aug. 1	Supply: Begin-ning stocks	Supply: Produc-tion	Supply: Imports	Supply: Total	Disappearance: Domestic use: Food, industrial and residual	Disappearance: Domestic use: Seed	Disappearance: Domestic use: Total	Disappearance: Exports	Disappearance: Total disap-pearance	Ending stocks--July 31: CCC inven-tory	Ending stocks--July 31: Free	Ending stocks--July 31: Total	Ending stocks--July 31: Stocks-to-use ratio
	Million cwt												Percent
1970/71	16.4	83.8	1.4	101.6	34.0	2.5	36.5	46.5	83.0	9.5	9.1	18.6	22.4
1971/72	18.6	85.8	1.1	105.5	34.7	2.5	37.2	56.9	94.1	2.7	8.7	11.4	12.1
1972/73	11.4	85.4	0.5	97.3	35.2	3.0	38.2	54.0	92.2	0.1	5.0	5.1	5.5
1973/74	5.1	92.8	0.2	98.1	37.0	3.6	40.6	49.7	90.3	0.0	7.8	7.8	8.6
1974/75	7.8	112.4	0.0	120.2	39.6	4.0	43.6	69.5	113.1	0.0	7.1	7.1	6.3
1975/76	7.1	128.4	0.0	135.5	38.6	3.5	42.1	56.5	98.6	18.7	18.2	36.9	37.4
1976/77	36.9	115.6	0.0	152.5	43.2	3.2	46.4	65.6	112.0	18.6	21.9	40.5	36.1
1977/78	40.5	99.2	0.1	139.8	35.3	4.3	39.6	72.8	112.4	10.8	16.6	27.4	24.4
1978/79	27.4	133.2	0.1	160.7	49.1	4.3	53.4	75.7	129.1	8.3	23.3	31.6	24.5
1979/80	31.6	131.9	0.1	163.6	49.8	4.8	54.6	83.3	137.9	1.7	24.0	25.7	18.6
1980/81	25.7	146.2	0.2	172.1	57.3	5.1	62.4	93.1	155.6	0.0	16.5	16.5	10.6
1981/82	16.5	182.7	0.4	199.6	63.9	4.4	68.3	82.3	150.7	17.5	31.5	49.0	32.5
1982/83	49.0	153.6	0.7	203.3	59.8	3.2	63.0	68.8	131.8	22.3	49.1	71.4	54.2
1983/84	71.4	99.7	0.9	172.0	51.5	3.3	54.8	70.3	125.1	25.0	21.9	46.9	37.5
1984/85	46.9	138.8	1.6	187.3	57.4	3.1	60.5	62.1	122.6	44.3	20.4	64.7	52.8
1985/86	64.7	134.9	2.2	201.8	62.9	2.9	65.8	58.7	124.5	43.6	33.7	77.3	62.1
1986/87	77.3	133.4	2.6	213.3	74.7	2.9	77.6	84.2	161.8	9.1	42.3	51.4	31.8
1987/88	51.4	129.6	3.0	184.0	76.8	3.6	80.4	72.2	152.6	0.0	31.4	31.4	20.6
1988/89	31.4	159.9	3.8	195.1	79.0	3.4	82.4	85.9	168.3	0.0	26.7	26.7	15.9
1989/90	26.7	154.5	4.4	185.6	78.3	3.6	81.9	77.4	159.3	0.0	26.3	26.3	16.5
1990/91	26.3	156.1	4.8	187.2	87.6	3.6	91.2	71.4	162.6	0.1	24.5	24.6	15.1
1991/92	24.6	159.4	5.3	189.3	91.4	3.9	95.3	66.5	161.9	0.4	27.0	27.4	16.9
1992/93	27.4	179.7	6.2	213.3	91.0	3.6	94.6	79.2	173.8	0.1	39.3	39.4	22.7
1993/94	39.4	156.1	6.9	202.5	93.8	4.1	98.0	78.6	176.6	0.0	25.9	25.9	14.7
1994/95	25.9	197.8	8.1	231.8	94.5	3.9	98.4	101.8	200.2	0.1	31.5	31.6	15.8
1995/96	31.6	173.9	7.7	213.2	101.4	3.5	104.9	83.2	188.2	0.0	25.0	25.0	13.3
1996/97	25.0	171.6	10.5	207.2	97.7	3.9	101.6	78.3	179.9	0.0	27.2	27.2	15.1
1997/98	27.2	183.0	9.3	219.5	99.9	4.1	103.9	87.7	191.6	0.0	27.9	27.9	14.6
1998/99	27.9	184.4	10.6	223.0	109.7	4.4	114.0	86.8	200.9	0.0	22.1	22.1	11.0
1999/00	22.1	206.0	10.1	238.2	118.1	3.8	121.9	88.8	210.7	0.0	27.5	27.5	13.0
2000/01	27.5	190.9	10.9	229.2	113.4	4.1	117.5	83.2	200.7	0.0	28.5	28.5	14.2
2001/02	28.5	215.3	13.2	256.9	119.3	4.0	123.3	94.7	218.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	17.9
2002/03	39.0	211.0	14.8	264.8	109.7	3.7	113.4	124.6	238.0	0.0	26.8	26.8	11.2
2003/04	26.8	199.9	15.0	241.7	110.8	4.1	115.0	103.1	218.0	0.0	23.7	23.7	10.9
2004/05	23.7	232.4	13.2	269.2	118.5	4.2	122.7	108.8	231.5	N/A	37.7	37.7	16.3
2005/06	37.7	223.2	17.1	278.1	115.8	3.5	119.3	115.8	235.1	N/A	43.0	43.0	18.3
2006/07 1/	43.0	193.3	18.0	254.3	118.9	4.0	122.8	97.0	219.8	N/A	34.5	34.5	15.7

N/A = Not available.

1/ Projected as of November 2006.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and World Agricultural Outlook Board, *WASDE* .

Appendix table 3--Long-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	Stocks-to-use ratio
	- Million cwt -							Percent
1982/83	17.6	93.4	111.5	35.5	50.2	85.7	25.8	30.1
1983/84	25.8	64.3	90.7	29.5	44.8	74.3	16.4	22.1
					42.0			
1984/85	16.4	96.0	113.8	34.1	42.0	76.1	37.7	49.5
1985/86	37.7	100.4	140.1	48.8	42.0	90.8	49.3	54.3
1986/87	49.3	96.8	148.5	51.2	69.9	121.1	27.4	22.6
1987/88	27.4	89.0	119.1	49.5	50.5	100.0	19.1	19.1
1988/89	19.1	119.4	141.9	55.5	71.0	126.5	15.4	12.2
1989/90	15.4	109.2	128.6	48.3	67.0	115.3	13.2	11.5
1990/91	13.2	107.8	125.3	52.2	61.6	113.8	11.5	10.1
1991/92	11.5	109.1	125.3	56.8	55.6	112.4	13.0	11.6
1992/93	13.0	128.0	146.4	55.0	69.8	124.8	21.6	17.3
1993/94	21.6	103.1	130.5	56.7	58.6	115.3	15.2	13.1
1994/95	15.2	133.4	155.5	57.2	83.7	140.9	14.6	10.3
1995/96	14.6	121.7	142.7	67.1	65.5	132.6	10.1	7.6
				61.3				
1996/97	10.1	113.6	132.9	61.3	57.4	118.7	14.1	11.9
1997/98	14.1	124.5	146.5	59.7	72.3	132.0	14.5	11.0
1998/99	14.5	139.3	162.2	76.7	71.4	148.2	14.1	9.5
1999/00	14.1	151.9	173.5	87.6	70.3	157.9	15.6	9.9
2000/01	15.6	128.8	153.1	76.2	65.3	141.5	11.6	8.2
2001/02	11.6	167.6	188.3	87.7	73.8	161.6	26.8	16.6
2002/03	26.8	157.2	194.1	78.9	99.5	178.4	15.7	8.8
2003/04	15.7	149.0	174.5	83.4	80.7	164.2	10.3	6.3
2004/05	10.3	170.4	191.3	84.7	83.8	168.5	22.7	13.5
2005/06	22.7	177.5	212.5	86.9	93.0	179.9	32.7	18.2
2006/07 3/	32.7	143.7	189.3	89.8	75.0	164.8	24.6	14.9

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 2006

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and World Agricultural Outlook Board, *WASDE* .

Appendix table 4--Medium/short-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	Stocks-to-use ratio
	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - Million cwt - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	Percent
1982/83	30.2	60.2	90.6	24.2	21.9	46.1	44.7	97.0
1983/84	44.7	35.4	81.4	27.1	25.5	52.6	28.8	54.8
1984/85	28.8	42.8	73.5	27.7	20.1	47.8	25.7	53.8
1985/86	25.7	34.5	61.7	18.8	16.7	35.5	26.2	73.8
1986/87	26.2	36.6	61.8	26.4	14.3	40.7	21.1	51.8
1987/88	21.1	40.6	63.5	31.0	21.7	52.7	10.8	20.6
1988/89	10.8	40.5	50.8	26.9	14.9	41.8	9.0	21.4
1989/90	9.0	45.3	55.6	33.6	10.4	44.0	11.6	26.5
1990/91	11.6	48.3	60.5	39.0	9.8	48.8	11.7	23.9
1991/92	11.7	50.2	62.4	38.6	10.9	49.5	12.9	26.1
1992/93	12.9	51.6	64.9	39.6	9.5	49.0	15.8	32.3
1993/94	15.8	53.0	71.3	41.3	20.0	61.3	10.0	16.4
1994/95	10.0	64.3	75.2	41.2	18.1	59.3	15.9	26.8
1995/96	15.9	52.1	69.9	37.9	17.7	55.6	14.3	25.7
1996/97	14.3	58.0	73.3	40.3	20.9	61.2	12.1	19.8
1997/98	12.1	58.5	71.9	44.2	15.4	59.6	12.3	20.7
1998/99	12.3	45.1	59.6	37.4	15.4	52.8	6.8	12.9
1999/00	6.8	54.2	63.3	34.3	18.6	52.9	10.4	19.7
2000/01	10.4	62.1	74.8	41.3	17.9	59.2	15.6	26.3
2001/02	15.6	47.7	67.1	35.5	20.9	56.4	10.7	18.9
2002/03	10.7	53.7	68.9	34.5	25.1	59.6	9.3	15.6
2003/04	9.3	50.9	66.2	31.5	22.3	53.9	12.4	22.9
2004/05	12.4	61.9	76.8	38.0	25.0	63.0	13.8	21.9
2005/06	13.8	45.7	64.7	32.5	22.8	55.2	9.4	17.1
2006/07 3/	9.4	49.6	64.1	33.1	22.0	55.1	9.0	16.3

1/ Stocks and total supply by grain size do not sum to total rice stocks or supply due to the exclusion of broken kernel rice in estimates of stocks by grain rice.

2/ Includes imports. 3/ Projected as of November 2006.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and World Agricultural Outlook Board, *WASDE* .

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

Year beginning August 1	Rough rice milled	Total milled rice produced 1/	Total milling rate	Total head rice produced 1/	Head rice milling rate
	- - - - 1,000 cwt - - - -		Lb/cwt	1,000 cwt	Lb/cwt
1978/79	117,961	83,427	70.72	68,749	58.30
1979/80	123,993	89,071	71.84	78,327	63.20
1980/81	141,016	102,278	72.53	89,513	63.50
1981/82	131,841	95,129	72.15	82,022	62.20
1982/83	118,726	84,517	71.19	73,713	62.10
1983/84	111,151	79,012	71.10	68,237	61.40
1984/85	107,195	74,580	69.60	64,063	59.80
1985/86	115,542	81,808	70.78	69,347	60.00
1986/87	140,804	100,257	71.20	83,760	59.50
1987/88	130,818	91,481	69.93	76,863	58.80
1988/89	145,639	104,119	71.49	86,820	59.60
1989/90	136,994	99,453	72.60	85,188	62.20
1990/91	132,523	95,431	72.00	79,993	60.40
1991/92	129,796	91,521	70.50	76,685	59.10
1992/93	139,556	97,707	70.00	82,182	58.89
1993/94	144,602	103,184	71.36	88,372	61.11
1994/95	161,177	114,689	71.16	97,455	60.46
1995/96	146,541	104,569	71.36	91,073	62.15
1996/97	141,345	99,026	70.06	86,776	61.39
1997/98	140,096	97,042	69.27	84,528	60.34
1998/99	142,737	98,915	69.30	85,795	60.11
1999/00	153,679	106,940	69.58	91,735	59.69
2000/01	148,274	101,745	68.62	86,291	58.20
2001/02	147,138	101,174	68.76	86,527	58.81
2002/03	155,745	106,364	68.30	91,334	58.64
2003/04	138,020	97,706	70.80	84,500	61.22
2004/05	142,537	100,923	70.80	87,729	61.55
2005/06 2/	154,111	108,257	70.25	93,257	60.51

1/ Includes brown rice. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: Rice Millers' Association.

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

Year beginning August 1	South 2/	California	United States
		Lb/cwt	
1974/75	71.15	74.60	71.93
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	71.84
1980/81	70.78	77.61	72.53
1981/82	71.56	74.99	72.15
1982/83	71.07	69.21	71.19
1983/84	71.07	71.62	71.10
1984/85	70.50	66.90	69.60
1985/86	70.44	71.90	70.78
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	72.00
1991/92	70.80	69.53	70.50
1992/93	70.53	68.17	70.00
1993/94	70.64	73.31	71.36
1994/95	71.54	69.76	71.16
1995/96	71.53	70.79	71.36
1996/97	70.38	69.26	70.06
1997/98	69.80	67.76	69.27
1998/99	69.58	68.63	69.30
1999/00	69.96	68.11	69.58
2000/01	68.30	69.74	68.62
2001/02	69.41	66.28	68.76
2002/03	68.64	66.90	68.30
2003/04	70.53	72.05	70.80
2004/05	71.13	68.66	70.80
2005/06 2/	70.27	70.23	70.25

1/ Milled rice--head rice and brokens--produced per 100 pounds of rough rice milled. 2/ Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas.

2/ 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	Warehouses (not attached to mills)	In ports or in transit	Total all positions	At mills and in attached warehouses	Warehouses (not attached to mills)	In ports or in transit	Total all positions
	Million cwt								
December 1:									
1990	37,662	9,548	65,905	52	113,167	4,046	605	1,180	5,831
1991	37,249	9,630	66,857	54	113,790	3,564	495	351	4,410
1992	39,966	14,434	76,887	196	131,483	3,580	855	1,882	6,317
1993	24,164	13,624	70,789	668	109,245	3,849	192	840	4,881
1994	41,223	15,682	83,713	693	141,311	3,290	511	1,044	4,845
1995	32,936	12,561	74,951	883	121,331	4,368	331	1,010	5,709
1996	32,719	13,228	72,321	801	119,069	4,056	280	1,315	5,651
1997	33,470	13,505	76,302	1,066	124,343	4,144	101	1,437	5,682
1998	35,584	10,631	74,532	231	120,978	3,861	128	1,427	5,416
1999	50,185	11,112	78,012	67	139,376	3,679	185	721	4,585
2000	38,085	13,174	81,613	1,055	133,927	4,373	115	1,874	6,362
2001	52,680	13,033	88,127	721	154,561	4,640	187	1,080	5,907
2002	53,220	14,251	88,421	1,178	157,070	4,814	117	2,550	7,481
2003	43,165	13,295	77,989	870	135,319	4,859	118	1,639	6,616
2004	57,545	N/A	N/A	N/A	166,696	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,641
2005	58,630	N/A	N/A	N/A	160,148	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,940
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:									
1989	27,266	12,704	49,439	641	90,050	5,589	189	1,502	7,280
1990	15,965	10,390	51,381	218	77,954	5,259	327	410	5,996
1991	19,345	9,404	43,554	124	72,427	4,002	408	858	5,268
1992	20,658	8,283	46,631	211	75,783	3,888	837	952	5,677
1993	22,397	11,900	57,197	187	91,681	3,474	643	1,075	5,192
1994	11,703	15,056	52,697	147	79,603	4,232	1,010	563	5,805
1995	23,239	12,793	59,271	622	95,925	4,078	349	1,192	5,619
1996	20,520	11,102	53,283	941	85,846	3,072	148	479	3,699
1997	16,003	13,112	49,519	1,510	80,144	3,590	381	640	4,611
1998	21,205	11,736	54,449	661	88,051	4,453	344	1,082	5,879
1999	22,290	9,745	47,409	806	80,250	3,700	172	472	4,344
2000	27,212	11,787	50,969	269	90,237	3,526	128	916	4,570
2001	18,715	10,838	53,814	2,653	86,020	4,057	129	798	4,984
2002	31,725	15,325	66,279	179	113,508	3,689	155	969	4,813
2003	27,505	11,869	61,514	1,690	102,578	4,494	110	2,023	6,627
2004	18,325	13,755	55,150	610	87,840	4,530	146	1,657	6,333
2005	37,590	N/A	N/A	N/A	118,783	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,419
2006 2/	30,865	N/A	N/A	N/A	111,281	N/A	N/A	N/A	4,572
August 1:									
1984	1,250	11,017	27,425	14	39,706	3,976	50	1,095	5,121
1985	697	13,398	44,402	653	59,150	3,023	304	515	3,842
1986	2,031	15,432	52,476	1,008	70,947	3,033	398	1,099	4,530
1987	984	9,986	30,718	115	41,803	5,044	632	1,168	6,844
1988	1,242	7,714	14,789	3	23,748	4,461	189	679	5,329
1989	1,176	7,296	10,084	31	18,587	4,178	752	902	5,832
1990	599	5,370	13,133	51	19,153	3,650	548	998	5,196
1991	852	5,149	12,636	58	18,695	3,569	217	457	4,243
1992	1,109	6,166	13,179	77	20,531	3,833	486	529	4,848
1993	1,708	7,055	21,786	35	30,584	4,179	658	1,365	6,202
1994	517	5,601	14,674	115	20,907	2,710	188	697	3,595
1995	862	6,578	15,279	45	22,764	4,225	1,028	1,055	6,308
1996	486	5,542	13,818	125	19,971	3,296	269	49	3,614
1997	428	7,256	13,647	462	21,793	3,269	474	76	3,819
1998	1,136	6,401	13,287	167	20,991	3,598	329	868	4,795
1999	1,560	5,516	9,432	118	16,626	3,230	103	444	3,777
2000	1,141	5,909	14,899	21	21,970	3,129	155	548	3,832
2001	921	5,178	15,699	220	22,018	3,896	165	376	4,437
2002	5,180	6,599	19,728	302	31,809	3,581	88	1,261	4,930
2003	1,225	5,749	13,080	17	20,071	3,783	54	737	4,574

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

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

Date	Rough					Milled			
	On farms or in farm warehouses	At mills and in attached warehouses	Warehouses (not attached to mills)	In ports or in transit	Total all positions	At mills and in attached warehouses	Warehouses (not attached to mills)	In ports or in transit	Total all positions
					1,000 cwt				
2004	571	6,085	12,819	40	19,515	2,591	105	255	2,951
2005	2,815	7,301	19,386	2,105	31,637	3,481	60	759	4,300
2006 2/	1,553	NA	NA	NA	37,378	NA	NA	NA	3,944

NA = Not available.

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: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats.*

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

State	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
			1,000 cwt				
Long grain:							
Arkansas	53,928	68,160	61,218	55,055	65,192	73,644	79,417
California	1,145	567	600	360	693	537	340
Louisiana	14,648	19,413	21,022	22,687	24,731	26,727	29,050
Mississippi	12,985	18,467	15,552	12,480	13,804	15,544	18,250
Missouri	4,557	6,396	5,936	5,162	6,095	7,280	9,828
Texas	15,801	20,442	17,402	17,885	13,970	15,596	14,978
United States	103,064	133,445	121,730	113,629	124,485	139,328	151,863
Medium grain:							
Arkansas	8,007	12,666	11,682	16,770	13,908	12,400	15,513
California	34,112	39,827	33,972	36,150	40,557	29,218	32,850
Louisiana	9,460	10,035	5,187	3,290	2,250	1,380	1,775
Missouri	1/	52	1/	111	106	156	108
Texas	294	810	400	580	270	250	294
United States	51,873	63,390	51,241	56,901	57,091	43,404	50,540
Short grain:							
Arkansas	159	114	120	120	120	80	124
California	1,014	830	780	949	1,296	1,631	3,500
United States	1,173	944	900	1,069	1,416	1,711	3,624
Total grains:							
Arkansas	62,094	80,940	73,020	71,945	79,220	86,124	95,054
California	36,271	41,224	35,352	37,459	42,546	31,386	36,690
Louisiana	24,108	29,448	26,209	25,977	26,981	28,107	30,825
Mississippi	12,985	18,467	15,552	12,480	13,804	15,544	18,250
Missouri	4,557	6,448	5,936	5,273	6,201	7,436	9,936
Texas	16,095	21,252	17,802	18,465	14,240	15,846	15,272
United States	156,110	197,779	173,871	171,599	182,992	184,443	206,027

State	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 2/	2006 2/ 3/
			1,000 cwt				
Long grain:							
Arkansas	68,478	93,178	86,162	85,140	97,720	101,945	N/A
California	639	1,001	448	483	511	639	N/A
Louisiana	23,114	29,590	28,875	25,241	28,080	30,385	N/A
Mississippi	12,862	16,698	16,192	15,912	16,146	16,832	N/A
Missouri	9,576	12,360	11,011	10,421	13,192	14,058	N/A
Texas	14,087	14,728	14,555	11,814	14,796	13,668	N/A
United States	128,756	167,555	157,243	149,011	170,445	177,527	143,674
Medium grain:							
Arkansas	17,514	9,620	10,530	10,988	10,780	6,787	N/A
California	40,400	35,939	41,085	35,907	47,080	34,957	N/A
Louisiana	1,288	424	525	1,156	650	598	N/A
Missouri	57	60	0	63	69	66	N/A
Texas	255	62	61	66	110	0	N/A
United States	59,514	46,105	52,201	48,180	58,689	42,408	45,969
Short grain:							
Arkansas	120	60	60	60	60	60	N/A
California	2,482	1,550	1,456	2,646	3,168	3,240	N/A
United States	2,602	1,610	1,516	2,706	3,228	3,300	3,649
Total grains:							
Arkansas	86,112	102,858	96,752	96,188	108,560	108,792	95,480
California	43,521	38,490	42,989	39,036	50,759	38,836	39,976
Louisiana	24,402	30,014	29,400	26,397	28,730	30,983	19,838
Mississippi	12,862	16,698	16,192	15,912	16,146	16,832	13,230
Missouri	9,633	12,420	11,011	10,484	13,261	14,124	14,338
Texas	14,342	14,790	14,616	11,880	14,906	13,668	10,430
United States	190,872	215,270	210,960	199,897	232,362	223,235	193,292

N/A = Not available.

1/ No grain estimates. 2/ Projected as of November 2006. 3/ State production by class of rice not available until January 2007.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats.*

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

State	Area 2003	Area 2004	Area 2005	Yield 2003	Yield 2004	Yield 2005	Production 2003	Production 2004	Production 2005
	- - - - 1,000 acres - - - -			- - - - Pounds/acre - - - -			- - - - 1,000 cwt - - - -		
Long grain:									
Arkansas	1,290	1,400	1,533	6,600	6,980	6,650	85,140	97,720	101,945
California	7	7	9	6,900	7,300	7,100	483	511	639
Louisiana	430	520	515	5,870	5,400	5,900	25,241	28,080	30,385
Mississippi	234	234	263	6,800	6,900	6,400	15,912	16,146	16,832
Missouri	170	194	213	6,130	6,800	6,600	10,421	13,192	14,058
Texas	179	216	201	6,600	6,850	6,800	11,814	14,796	13,668
United States	2,310	2,571	2,734	6,451	6,630	6,493	149,011	170,445	177,527
Medium grain:									
Arkansas	164	154	101	6,700	7,000	6,720	10,988	10,780	6,787
California	458	535	463	7,840	8,800	7,550	35,907	47,080	34,957
Louisiana	20	13	10	5,780	5,000	5,980	1,156	650	598
Missouri	1	1	1	6,300	6,900	6,600	63	69	66
Texas	1	2	1/	6,600	5,500	1/	66	110	1/
United States	644	705	575	7,481	8,325	7,375	48,180	58,689	42,408
Short grain:									
Arkansas	1	1	1	6,000	6,000	6,000	60	60	60
California	42	48	54	6,300	6,600	6,000	2,646	3,168	3,240
United States	43	49	55	6,293	6,588	6,000	2,706	3,228	3,300
Total grains:									
Arkansas	1,455	1,555	1,635	6,610	6,980	6,650	96,188	108,560	108,792
California	507	590	526	7,700	8,600	7,380	39,036	50,759	38,836
Louisiana	450	533	525	5,870	5,390	5,900	26,397	28,730	30,983
Mississippi	234	234	263	6,800	6,900	6,400	15,912	16,146	16,832
Missouri	171	195	214	6,130	6,800	6,600	10,484	13,261	14,124
Texas	180	218	201	6,600	6,840	6,800	11,880	14,906	13,668
United States	2,997	3,325	3,364	6,670	6,988	6,636	199,897	232,362	223,235

1/ Not available.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and *Annual Crop Production* 2006 *Summary*, January 2006.

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

State	Area planted					
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	1,000 acres					
Long grain:						
Arkansas	918	1,168	1,293	1,378	1,138	1,480
California	5	9	9	5	9	13
Louisiana	465	535	595	585	460	540
Mississippi	210	240	270	325	220	255
Missouri	95	120	142	184	169	210
Texas	290	255	280	254	210	215
United States	1,983	2,327	2,589	2,731	2,206	2,713
Medium grain:						
Arkansas	260	230	205	250	280	150
California	484	493	420	455	507	435
Louisiana	70	50	30	35	25	8
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	2	2	3	2	1	1
Texas	10	5	5	6	5	1
United States	826	780	663	748	818	595
Short grain:						
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	2	1
California	13	16	31	50	34	25
United States	15	18	33	52	36	26
Total grain:						
Arkansas	1,180	1,400	1,500	1,630	1,420	1,631
California	502	518	460	510	550	473
Louisiana	535	585	625	620	485	548
Mississippi	210	240	270	325	220	255
Missouri	97	122	145	186	170	211
Texas	300	260	285	260	215	216
United States	2,824	3,125	3,285	3,531	3,060	3,334

State	Area planted					2006 as share
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	of 2005
Long grain:						
Arkansas	1,350	1,300	1,405	1,540	1,300	0.84
California	7	7	7	9	7	0.78
Louisiana	530	435	525	520	340	0.65
Mississippi	255	235	235	265	190	0.72
Missouri	190	175	195	215	215	1.00
Texas	205	180	220	202	149	0.74
United States	2,537	2,332	2,587	2,751	2,201	0.80
Medium grain:						
Arkansas	165	165	155	102	105	1.03
California	500	460	540	465	465	1.00
Louisiana	10	20	13	10	10	1.00
Mississippi	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/	1/
Missouri	1/	1	1	1	1	1/
Texas	1	1	2	1/	1	1/
United States	676	647	711	578	582	1.01
Short grain:						
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
California	26	42	48	54	57	1.06
United States	27	43	49	55	58	1.05
Total grain:						
Arkansas	1,516	1,466	1,561	1,643	1,406	0.86
California	533	509	595	528	529	1.00
Louisiana	540	455	538	530	350	0.66
Mississippi	255	235	235	265	190	0.72
Missouri	190	176	196	216	216	1.00
Texas	206	181	222	202	150	0.74
United States	3,240	3,022	3,347	3,384	2,841	0.84

1/ No medium grain estimated.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and *Crop Production Annual Summary* .

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	5,414	134,913
1986	2,381	2,360	5,651	133,356
1987	2,356	2,333	5,555	129,603
1988	2,933	2,900	5,514	159,897
1989	2,731	2,687	5,749	154,487
1990	2,897	2,823	5,529	156,088
1991	2,884	2,781	5,731	159,367
1992	3,176	3,132	5,736	179,658
1993	2,920	2,833	5,510	156,110
1994	3,353	3,316	5,964	197,779
1995	3,121	3,093	5,621	173,871
1996	2,824	2,804	6,120	171,599
1997	3,125	3,103	5,897	182,992
1998	3,285	3,257	5,663	184,443
1999	3,531	3,512	5,866	206,027
2,000	3,060	3,039	6,281	190,872
2,001	3,334	3,314	6,496	215,270
2002	3,240	3,207	6,578	210,960
2003	3,022	2,997	6,670	199,897
2004	3,347	3,325	6,988	232,362
2005	3,384	3,364	6,636	223,235
2006 2/	2,841	2,823	6,847	193,292

1/ August 1 to July 31 crop year. 2/ Preliminary.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and *Crop Production.*

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

Crop year	United States	Arkansas	California	Louisiana	Mississippi	Missouri	Texas
	-1,000 acres						
1959	3,382	3,400	4,650	2,850	2,700	3,400	3,150
1960	3,423	3,525	4,775	2,850	2,950	3,400	3,075
1961	3,411	3,500	4,800	2,925	3,300	3,300	2,900
1962	3,726	3,850	4,950	3,050	3,200	4,200	3,550
1963	3,968	4,300	4,325	3,325	3,900	4,200	4,125
1964	4,098	4,300	5,050	3,300	3,800	4,300	4,150
1965	4,255	4,300	4,900	3,550	3,700	4,500	4,600
1966	4,322	4,300	5,500	3,700	4,300	4,400	4,200
1967	4,537	4,550	4,900	3,900	4,300	4,600	5,000
1968	4,425	4,300	5,325	3,850	4,400	4,500	4,550
1969	4,318	4,750	5,525	3,500	4,450	4,600	3,950
1970	4,618	4,800	5,700	3,900	4,500	4,400	4,500
1971	4,718	5,050	5,200	3,800	4,600	4,800	5,100
1972	4,700	4,975	5,700	3,825	4,559	4,449	4,727
1973	4,274	4,770	5,616	3,451	4,306	4,346	3,740
1974	4,440	4,610	5,290	3,650	4,180	3,886	4,494
1975	4,558	4,540	5,750	3,810	3,900	4,210	4,560
1976	4,663	4,770	5,520	3,910	4,200	4,200	4,810
1977	4,412	4,230	5,810	3,670	4,000	3,700	4,670
1978	4,484	4,450	5,220	3,820	4,250	4,330	4,700
1979	4,599	4,320	6,520	3,910	4,050	3,810	4,220
1980	4,413	4,110	6,440	3,550	3,840	4,180	4,230
1981	4,819	4,520	6,900	4,060	4,390	4,080	4,700
1982	4,710	4,290	6,700	4,160	4,120	4,480	4,690
1983	4,598	4,280	7,040	3,820	4,000	4,090	4,340
1984	4,954	4,600	7,120	4,150	4,350	4,600	4,940
1985	5,414	5,200	7,300	4,370	5,350	4,810	5,490
1986	5,651	5,300	7,700	4,550	5,400	5,120	6,250
1987	5,555	5,250	7,550	4,550	5,100	5,400	5,900
1988	5,514	5,350	7,020	4,500	5,300	5,100	6,000
1989	5,749	5,600	7,900	4,430	5,700	5,200	5,700
1990	5,529	5,000	7,700	4,860	5,700	4,700	6,000
1991	5,731	5,300	8,500	4,850	5,600	5,100	6,000
1992	5,736	5,500	8,500	4,650	5,700	4,800	5,800
1993	5,510	5,050	8,300	4,550	5,300	4,900	5,400
1994	5,964	5,700	8,500	4,750	5,900	5,200	6,000
1995	5,621	5,450	7,600	4,600	5,400	5,300	5,600
1996	6,120	6,150	7,490	4,870	6,000	5,550	6,200
1997	5,897	5,700	8,250	4,630	5,800	5,300	5,500
1998	5,663	5,800	6,850	4,530	5,800	5,200	5,600
1999	5,866	5,850	7,270	5,000	5,650	5,400	5,900
2000	6,281	6,110	7,940	5,080	5,900	5,700	6,700
2001	6,496	6,350	8,170	5,500	6,600	6,000	6,850
2002	6,578	6,440	8,140	5,500	6,400	6,050	7,100
2003	6,670	6,610	7,700	5,870	6,800	6,130	6,600
2004	6,988	6,980	8,600	5,390	6,900	6,800	6,840
2005	6,636	6,650	7,380	5,900	6,400	6,600	6,800
2006 1/	6,847	6,820	7,600	5,750	7,000	6,700	7,000

1/ Preliminary as of November 2006.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats.*

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
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	74.5	24.1	1.4	199,897
2004	73.4	25.3	1.4	232,362
2005	91.8	19.0	1.5	223,235
2006 1/	74.3	23.8	1.9	193,292

1/ Estimated November 2006.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* .

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
	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - Million 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	49.8	4.8	83.3	137.9	25.7	18.6
1980	57.3	5.1	93.1	155.6	16.5	10.6
1981	93.9	4.4	82.3	150.7	49.0	32.5
1982	59.8	3.2	68.8	131.8	71.4	54.2
1983	51.5	3.3	70.3	125.1	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	78.3	3.6	77.4	159.3	26.3	16.5
1990	87.6	3.6	71.4	162.6	24.6	15.1
1991	91.4	3.9	66.5	161.9	27.4	16.9
1992	91.0	3.6	79.2	173.8	39.4	22.7
1993	93.8	4.1	78.6	176.6	25.9	14.7
1994	94.5	3.9	101.8	200.2	31.6	15.8
1995	101.4	3.5	83.2	188.2	25.0	13.3
1996	97.7	3.9	78.3	179.9	27.2	15.1
1997	99.9	4.1	87.7	191.6	27.9	14.6
1998	109.7	4.4	86.8	200.9	22.1	11.0
1999	118.1	3.8	88.8	210.7	27.5	13.0
2000	113.4	4.1	83.2	200.7	28.5	14.2
2001	119.3	4.0	94.7	218.0	39.0	17.9
2002	109.7	3.7	124.6	238.0	26.8	11.2
2003	110.8	4.1	103.1	218.0	23.7	10.9
2004	115.5	4.2	108.8	231.5	37.7	16.3
2005	115.8	3.5	115.8	235.1	43.0	18.3
2006 3/	118.9	4.0	97.0	219.8	34.5	15.7

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

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* and World Agricultural Outlook Board, *WASDE* .

Appendix table 15--Ending stocks, prices, and payment rates for rice

Crop year	Ending stocks	Farm price	Loan rate	Target price	Adjusted world price	Direct payment rate	Counter-cyclical payment rate
	Mill. cwt	$/cwt					
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	25.71	10.50	6.79	9.05	---	0.00	---
1980	16.53	12.80	7.12	9.49	---	0.00	---
1981	48.98	9.05	8.01	10.68	---	0.28	---
1982	71.44	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	25.95	7.98	6.50	10.71	6.07	3.98	---
1994	31.63	6.78	6.50	10.71	6.10	3.79	---
1995	25.04	9.15	6.50	10.71	7.71	3.22	---
1996	27.24	9.96	6.50	2/ ---	7.66	2.77	---
1997	27.91	9.70	6.50	2/ ---	8.45	2.71	---
1998	22.08	8.89	6.50	2/ ---	7.37	2.92 3/	---
1999	27.48	5.93	6.50	2/ ---	4.49	2.82 3/	---
2000	28.48	5.61	6.50	2/ ---	3.20	2.60 3/	---
2001	38.98	4.25	6.50	2/ ---	3.33	2.10 3/	---
2002	26.77	4.49	6.50	2/ ---	3.28	2.35 4/	1.65
2003	23.68	8.08	6.50	10.50	4.68	2.35 4/	0.07
2004	37.71	7.33	6.50	10.50	6.02	2.35 4/	0.82
2005	42.99	7.62	6.50	10.50	6.21	2.35 4/	0.53 5/
2006 1/	34.46	9.00-9.50	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 in 1998, $2.82 in 1999, $2.82 in 2000, and $2.39 in 2001. 4/ Does not include counter-cyclical payments. 5/ Preliminary; 2005 final counter-cyclical payment (CCP) rate will be announced in January 2007.

Sources: Ending stocks and farm price data, U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats* data base, http://www.nass.usda.gov/Data_and_Statistics/index.asp; target price, counter-cycle payment, loan rate, direct payments, and announced world price, U.S. Depart. of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/FarmPolicy/index.htm#data.

Appendix table 16--Class loan rates and differentials

Item	Crop year							
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	$/hundredweight							
Milled rice:								
Long whole kernels	10.74	10.74	10.75	10.72	10.69	10.77	10.69	10.71
Medium and short whole kernels	9.74	9.74	9.75	9.72	9.69	9.77	9.69	9.71
Broken kernels	5.37	5.37	5.37	5.36	5.35	5.38	5.35	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	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average, long grain	6.65	6.66	6.67	6.64	6.68	6.68	6.67	6.67
Average, medium grain	6.11	6.13	6.11	6.13	6.12	6.17	6.14	6.14
Average, short grain	6.07	6.13	5.89	6.02	5.99	6.02	6.07	6.04

Item	Crop year							
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	$/hundredweight							
Milled rice:								
Long whole kernels	10.66	10.71	10.69	10.66	10.65	10.61	10.54	10.52
Medium and short whole kernels	9.66	9.71	9.69	9.66	9.65	9.61	9.54	9.52
Broken kernels	5.33	5.35	5.35	5.33	5.33	5.31	5.27	5.26
Differential (milled basis) 1/	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Rough rice 2/:								
Average, all classes	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
Average, long grain	6.67	6.66	6.67	6.66	6.64	6.66	6.66	6.64
Average, medium grain	6.12	6.12	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.04	6.04	6.07
Average, short grain	6.04	6.16	6.13	6.12	6.18	6.12	6.07	6.10

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: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, ftp://ftp.fsa.usda.gov/public/cotton/default.htm.

Appendix table 17--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 6 - January 13	5.57	4.95	4.95	27.80	3.44	3.07	3.11
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	3.29
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	3.60	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	5.02	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	6.20	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 17--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	6.90	6.50	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	8.52	8.02	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	8.11	7.73
August 15	13.00	11.82	11.74	6.50	8.03	7.42	7.09
August 22 - September 5	12.46	11.23	11.11	6.23	7.70	7.02	6.78
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	5.52	5.49
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	4.37	5.41	4.92	4.90

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 17--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	5.85	5.59	5.31
December 20 - December 27	9.34	8.92	8.77	4.67	5.79	5.51	5.27

See footnote at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 17--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	5.95	5.54	5.49
January 10	9.59	8.77	8.71	4.80	6.03	5.54	5.49
January 17 - January 24	10.07	8.97	8.90	5.03	6.33	5.68	5.63
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	5.85	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 17--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	7.36	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 17--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	5.54	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	3.34	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
May 29-June 12	4.84	4.14	4.12	2.42	3.00	2.63	2.61
June 19-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 17--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	3.25	2.89	2.90
December 4-December 26	5.40	4.79	4.76	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-April 1	5.27	4.69	4.69	2.64	3.35	2.97	2.99
April 8-May 6	5.15	4.56	4.56	2.58	3.27	2.89	2.91
May 13	5.24	4.57	4.57	2.62	3.33	2.90	2.92
May 20-May 27	5.24	4.65	4.66	2.62	3.33	2.95	2.97
June 3-June 10	5.40	4.80	4.82	2.70	3.43	3.04	3.07
June 17-July 1	5.92	5.32	5.34	2.96	3.76	3.37	3.40
July 8-July 29	6.03	5.44	5.45	3.02	3.83	3.44	3.47
August 5-September 2	6.45	6.02	6.03	3.23	4.02	3.79	3.85
September 9-September 16	6.35	5.94	5.94	3.18	3.96	3.74	3.79
September 23-September 30	6.24	5.83	5.83	3.12	3.89	3.67	3.72
October 7-November 4	6.35	5.94	5.94	3.18	3.96	3.74	3.79
November 11-November 25	6.49	6.07	6.08	3.25	4.05	3.82	3.88
December 2-December 16	6.70	6.29	6.30	3.35	4.18	3.96	4.02
December 23-December 30	6.70	6.29	6.30	3.35	4.18	3.96	4.02
2004:							
January 6-January 13	6.57	6.17	6.16	3.29	4.10	3.88	3.93
January 20-January 28	6.69	6.28	6.29	3.35	4.17	3.95	4.01
February 3-February 10	6.83	6.42	6.41	3.42	4.31	4.13	4.15
February 17-February 24	7.12	6.68	6.67	3.56	4.49	4.30	4.32

See footnote at end of table. *Continued--*

Appendix table 17--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/--Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
	---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---		
March 2-March 9	7.32	6.89	6.87	3.66	4.62	4.43	4.45
March 16	7.66	7.21	7.20	3.83	4.83	4.64	4.66
March 23-March 30	8.32	7.85	7.83	4.16	5.25	5.05	5.07
April 6-April 20	8.72	8.23	8.22	4.36	5.50	5.29	5.32
April 27	9.10	8.60	8.57	4.55	5.74	5.53	5.55
May 4	9.37	8.85	8.84	4.69	5.91	5.69	5.72
May 11-June 22	9.27	8.74	8.73	4.64	5.85	5.62	5.65
June 29-July 20	9.38	8.87	8.85	4.69	5.92	5.70	5.73
July 27	9.61	9.08	9.07	4.81	6.06	5.84	5.87
August 3	9.40	8.58	8.59	4.70	5.90	5.39	5.46
August 10	9.51	8.69	8.70	4.75	5.97	5.46	5.54
August 17-August 24	9.34	8.51	8.51	4.67	5.86	5.35	5.42
August 31	9.48	8.68	8.67	4.74	5.95	5.45	5.52
September 7-September 14	9.72	8.88	8.89	4.86	6.10	5.58	5.66
September 21-October 5	9.34	8.51	8.51	4.67	5.86	5.35	5.42
October 12-October 19	9.46	8.62	8.64	4.73	5.94	5.42	5.50
October 26-November 2	9.58	8.75	8.77	4.79	6.01	5.50	5.58
November 9-November 30	9.82	8.98	8.99	4.91	6.16	5.64	5.72
December 7	10.20	9.20	9.21	5.10	6.40	5.79	5.87
December 14-December 28	10.29	9.28	9.29	5.15	6.46	5.84	5.92
2005:							
January 4-January 11	10.10	9.11	9.12	5.05	6.34	5.73	5.81
January 18-January 25	10.21	9.20	9.21	5.11	6.41	5.79	5.87
February 1-February 8	10.10	9.14	9.13	5.05	6.46	5.82	5.86
February 15-February 22	9.99	9.04	9.02	5.00	6.39	5.76	5.79
March 1-March 15	9.79	8.84	8.83	4.90	6.26	5.63	5.67
March 22	10.10	9.12	9.11	5.05	6.46	5.81	5.85
March 29-April 5	9.82	8.87	8.84	4.91	6.28	5.65	5.68
April 12-May 31	9.91	8.95	8.94	4.96	6.34	5.70	5.74
June 7-June 14	9.77	8.82	8.81	4.89	6.25	5.62	5.66
June 21-July 5	9.43	8.49	8.49	4.72	6.03	5.41	5.45
July 12	9.04	8.15	8.13	4.52	5.78	5.19	5.22
July 19-July 26	8.90	8.00	8.00	4.45	5.69	5.10	5.14
August 2-August 9	9.13	8.23	8.21	4.57	5.77	5.21	5.23
August 16-September 6	9.02	8.13	8.12	4.51	5.70	5.15	5.17
September 13-September 20	9.02	8.26	8.24	4.51	5.70	5.22	5.24
September 27-November 1	9.26	8.48	8.46	4.63	5.85	5.36	5.38
November 8	9.35	8.81	8.80	4.68	5.91	5.55	5.58
November 15-December 20	9.35	9.21	9.19	4.68	5.91	5.78	5.80
December 27	9.45	9.31	9.30	4.73	5.97	5.84	5.87

Continued--

Appendix table 17--World market rice prices, loan rate basis 1/-Continued

Date	Milled kernel rates				Rough rates		
	Long	Medium	Short	Broken	Long	Medium	Short
	---$/cwt---				---$/cwt---		
2006:							
January 3-January 10	9.70	9.55	9.54	4.85	6.13	5.99	6.02
January 17-January 31	10.05	9.90	9.89	5.03	6.35	6.21	6.24
February 7	10.22	10.10	10.04	5.11	6.35	6.50	6.51
February 14-April 11	10.46	10.35	10.29	5.23	6.50	6.66	6.67
April 18-May 16	10.46	10.35	10.29	5.23	6.50	10.72	6.67
May 23-July 11	10.62	10.50	10.44	5.31	6.60	6.76	6.77
July 18	10.89	10.78	10.72	5.45	6.77	6.94	6.95
July 25	11.02	10.89	10.85	5.51	6.85	7.01	7.03
August 2-August 9	10.79	10.65	10.63	5.40	6.81	6.74	6.76
August 16-October 11	10.89	10.74	10.72	5.45	6.87	6.80	6.82
October 18-October 25	11.06	10.90	10.88	5.53	6.98	6.90	6.92
October 31 - November 8	10.92	10.77	10.76	5.46	6.89	6.82	6.84
November 15	11.13	10.98	10.96	5.57	7.02	6.95	6.97

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: USDA, Farm Service Agency, Economic and Policy Analysis, Food Grains Analysis, *Rice Prices;*

ftp://ftp.fsa.usda.gov/public/cotton/default.htm

Appendix table 18--Rough rice: Average price received by farmers by month and marketing year 1/

Item	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98
Month:									
August	7.41	6.66	7.16	6.60	5.14	6.87	7.77	10.10	9.94
September	7.59	6.21	7.67	6.41	5.16	6.82	8.01	10.00	9.92
October	7.41	6.02	7.65	6.40	6.01	6.52	8.84	9.66	10.00
November	7.03	6.29	7.84	6.40	7.94	6.63	9.21	9.41	9.82
December	7.05	6.13	7.98	6.38	8.78	6.60	9.45	9.82	9.77
January	7.44	6.39	7.84	6.35	8.92	6.83	9.36	9.95	9.57
February	7.57	6.75	7.97	6.06	9.99	6.74	9.19	10.10	9.75
March	7.55	7.07	7.78	5.63	10.10	6.67	9.20	10.20	9.67
April	7.41	7.43	7.46	5.50	9.80	6.75	9.35	10.30	9.40
May	7.28	7.44	7.18	5.23	9.90	6.87	9.73	10.20	9.38
June	7.18	7.43	6.97	5.02	8.76	7.06	9.77	9.90	9.58
July	7.05	7.21	6.99	4.90	7.69	7.19	9.81	10.00	9.58
Season average price:	7.35	6.70	7.58	5.89	7.98	6.78	9.15	9.96	9.70
State: 2/									
Arkansas	7.46	6.75	7.69	5.93	7.97	6.52	9.14	10.20	9.87
California	6.27	5.93	6.65	5.64	8.27	6.97	8.79	7.91	7.95
Louisiana	7.81	6.73	7.67	5.88	7.65	6.71	9.09	10.60	10.20
Mississippi	7.57	6.99	8.48	5.82	8.37	7.00	9.25	10.50	10.40
Missouri	7.54	7.21	7.81	5.91	8.03	6.72	9.06	10.30	10.00
Texas	8.02	7.41	8.15	6.17	7.60	7.12	9.73	10.80	10.90
Type:									
Long grain	7.59	6.94	7.83	5.87	7.93	6.87	9.37	10.60	10.20
Medium & short grain	6.71	6.19	7.00	5.91	8.09	6.70	8.82	8.37	8.52

Item	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Month:									
August	9.01	6.91	5.72	5.01	3.94	5.93	8.93	6.58	8.65
September	9.42	6.17	5.53	4.67	4.09	6.56	8.46	6.76	8.99
October	9.31	5.91	5.57	4.39	4.03	7.15	7.59	6.99	9.46 3/
November	9.02	5.96	5.72	4.25	4.24	7.80	7.38	7.46	NA
December	9.10	6.01	5.69	4.29	4.46	8.55	7.37	7.49	NA
January	9.09	5.98	5.86	4.30	4.66	8.57	7.39	7.72	NA
February	9.02	5.82	5.72	4.16	4.24	8.23	6.90	7.95	NA
March	8.93	5.64	5.66	3.99	4.31	8.45	6.97	8.05	NA
April	8.49	5.75	5.68	3.94	4.61	8.65	6.98	8.20	NA
May	8.21	5.62	5.40	3.98	4.84	8.82	6.98	8.03	NA
June	8.25	5.69	5.14	3.92	5.43	9.30	6.96	8.11	NA
July	8.26	5.59	5.32	3.81	5.31	9.37	6.82	8.16	NA
Season average price:	8.89	5.93	5.61	4.25	4.49	8.08	7.33	7.62	9.00-9.50 4/
State: 2/									
Arkansas	8.87	5.71	5.60	3.93	4.16	7.70	7.13	7.45	NA
California	9.19	6.97	4.99	5.28	6.32	10.40	7.34	10.50	NA
Louisiana	8.87	5.99	5.82	4.47	4.14	7.68	7.77	7.40	NA
Mississippi	8.99	5.49	5.68	4.15	4.94	7.34	7.48	7.55	NA
Missouri	8.75	5.60	5.40	3.70	3.90	7.20	6.98	7.50	NA
Texas	9.32	6.04	5.82	4.61	4.16	7.35	7.96	7.95	NA
Type:									
Long grain	8.79	5.70	5.84	4.10	4.15	7.60	7.34	NA	NA
Medium & short grain	9.18	6.62	5.15	4.82	5.90	9.94	7.29	NA	NA

NA = Not available.

1/ August 1 to July 31 marketing year. 2/ / Marketing year for Arkansas and Mississippi--August-July; California--October-September; Louisiana and Texas--July-June. 3/ Mid-month estimate. 4/ Season-average price reported in the November 2006 WASDE, WAOB, USDA.

Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stat* data base and *Agricultural Prices.*

Appendix table 19--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 4/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						- - - - - - - - - -$/cwt, bagged - - - - - - - - - -							
						Southwest Louisiana							
Long grain 2/:													
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	15.36	15.88	16.13	16.10	16.50	17.03	17.78	19.00	19.00	16.26
2004/05	17.65	15.69	15.23	15.13	15.00	14.92	14.38	14.38	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.94	14.86
2005/06	13.63	13.50	13.95	14.47	14.69	15.75	16.38	16.50	16.55	16.88	17.00	17.05	15.53
2006/07	18.31	19.00	19.00	19.00									
						Houston, Texas							
Long grain 2/:													
1979/80	21.10	21.25	22.30	22.10	21.10	20.10	22.75	24.80	24.10	23.00	21.00	21.00	22.05
1980/81	21.00	21.70	23.10	24.75	26.55	26.55	25.75	27.10	27.75	28.00	27.40	27.00	25.55
1981/82	25.00	24.85	23.50	22.60	22.00	21.75	20.20	19.20	19.00	19.00	18.75	17.75	21.13
1982/83	18.25	18.75	18.00	18.00	18.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.10	19.40	18.71
1983/84	19.50	19.67	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.20	20.25	20.25	20.10	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.87
1984/85	19.38	18.69	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.80
1985/86	18.63	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.25	17.75	17.50	17.30	17.25	13.75	13.60	13.00	16.81
1986/87	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.13	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.59
1987/88	10.50	11.90	19.60	21.00	21.00	21.00	23.92	24.06	24.00	21.20	20.50	20.50	19.93
1988/89	18.20	16.00	15.25	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.13	15.50	16.50	15.55
1989/90	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.00	15.67	15.50	15.69	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.13
1990/91	15.81	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.00	15.57
1991/92	17.00	17.00	16.63	17.00	17.67	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.25	16.70	16.50	17.15
1992/93	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.10	15.75	15.25	14.92	15.00	15.00	14.31	13.60	13.50	15.24
1993/94	13.50	13.50	16.13	23.45	25.50	25.50	25.50	24.88	23.25	21.40	19.25	17.25	20.76
1994/95	15.80	15.50	13.90	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	13.75	14.33	16.38	17.90	14.69
1995/96	17.75	18.13	20.25	20.50	19.50	19.10	18.56	18.25	18.70	19.69	19.75	19.75	19.16
1996/97	20.94	20.75	20.44	19.94	19.75	20.06	21.19	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.38	20.95
1997/98	21.00	20.55	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.75	19.05	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.61
1998/99	18.85	18.63	18.25	18.50	18.50	18.44	18.22	18.08	17.75	17.31	17.05	17.00	18.05
1999/00	16.48	16.00	16.00	15.80	15.75	15.55	15.25	15.00	14.84	14.48	14.38	14.43	15.33
2000/01	14.50	14.56	14.95	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.92
2001/02	14.81	14.25	14.00	13.63	12.75	12.75	12.25	11.79	12.32	12.30	11.74	11.93	12.88
2002/03	11.93	12.33	11.17	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.80	12.18	12.96	13.15	13.59	11.76
2003/04	14.96	15.51	16.07	16.45	17.03	18.07	18.01	18.05	18.20	19.34	19.75	19.75	17.60
2004/05	19.75	18.81	17.88	17.75	17.75	17.42	17.38	17.06	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.13	17.45
2005/06	16.00	16.00	16.20	16.25	16.31	18.17	18.25	18.50	18.50	18.63	18.75	18.75	17.53
2006/07	19.13	21.00	21.28	21.38	16.31								

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 19--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 4/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						- - - - - - - - - -$/cwt, bagged - - - - - - - - - -							
							Arkansas						
Long grain 2/:													
1979/80	21.50	23.50	24.00	23.00	21.35	20.10	22.40	24.00	23.75	22.25	21.50	20.50	22.32
1980/81	20.60	22.00	23.40	24.90	26.10	26.10	25.75	26.70	27.50	28.00	27.90	27.50	25.54
1981/82	26.40	24.30	23.05	22.30	20.85	19.60	19.00	18.20	17.55	17.40	17.20	16.60	20.20
1982/83	17.10	17.00	17.00	17.55	18.40	18.35	17.50	17.50	18.00	18.40	18.50	18.50	17.82
1983/84	18.50	18.50	18.85	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.65
1984/85	18.38	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.13	18.00	18.00	17.94	17.75	17.81	17.94	17.75	18.04
1985/86	17.75	17.50	17.38	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	15.50	13.25	13.10	12.50	16.10
1986/87	12.00	11.55	11.75	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.88	11.59	11.50	11.75	11.75	11.77
1987/88	11.95	13.56	18.81	20.50	20.17	20.88	24.00	24.06	24.00	22.50	20.81	19.00	20.02
1988/89	18.30	16.88	15.13	15.25	15.08	14.80	14.75	14.75	14.88	15.57	15.80	17.04	15.69
1989/90	17.19	16.63	15.94	15.69	15.75	15.90	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.09
1990/91	15.38	14.75	14.50	14.63	14.75	14.75	15.75	15.75	15.88	16.81	17.25	17.25	15.62
1991/92	16.83	16.55	16.50	17.38	17.29	17.25	17.25	17.00	16.91	16.22	15.70	15.50	16.70
1992/93	15.65	15.41	15.38	15.38	14.92	13.81	13.58	13.50	13.50	12.94	12.75	12.75	14.13
1993/94	13.00	13.25	16.13	23.85	25.00	25.00	24.50	23.63	22.69	20.20	18.00	15.63	20.07
1994/95	14.30	14.25	14.05	13.63	13.50	13.50	13.63	13.50	13.69	14.70	17.00	17.40	14.43
1995/96	17.50	18.13	20.25	19.75	19.50	18.85	18.38	18.13	18.70	19.75	19.75	19.90	19.05
1996/97	21.00	21.00	16.60	19.94	19.75	20.31	21.25	21.50	21.50	21.31	21.20	20.63	20.50
1997/98	20.19	19.60	19.13	19.25	19.25	19.25	19.13	18.53	18.50	18.50	18.70	18.75	19.06
1998/99	18.60	17.75	17.75	17.88	17.88	17.81	17.31	16.48	16.22	15.66	15.15	15.13	16.97
1999/00	14.70	14.38	14.22	13.88	13.50	13.25	12.88	12.33	11.94	11.70	11.13	11.30	12.93
2000/01	11.75	12.22	12.85	12.69	13.13	13.45	13.00	12.88	12.45	11.81	11.88	12.00	12.51
2001/02	11.88	11.16	10.59	10.41	10.25	10.00	9.50	9.31	8.75	8.75	8.56	8.75	9.83
2002/03	8.75	8.84	8.88	8.88	8.88	9.34	10.00	10.03	11.06	12.25	12.75	12.88	10.21
2003/04	13.19	14.20	14.50	15.34	16.60	16.50	16.50	16.88	17.50	18.50	19.00	19.13	16.49
2004/05	18.55	16.75	15.83	15.33	14.54	14.60	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.19	15.09
2005/06	14.00	14.03	14.25	14.69	15.00	15.67	16.84	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.38	17.53	15.93
2006/07	18.44	19.19	19.25	19.25									
							Southwest Louisiana						
Medium grain 2/:													
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	19.00	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	11.43	10.94	11.13	11.13	11.13	11.28
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	19.95	21.25	21.38	22.30	22.46	22.50	23.00	21.50	21.50	20.77
2004/05	18.60	15.69	15.23	15.13	15.13	16.31	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.88	14.94	15.45
2005/06	17.00	17.50	18.45	20.13	21.38	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.50	22.35	20.98
2006/07	21.94	22.00	22.00	23.50									

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 19--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 4/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						- - - - - - - - - -$/cwt, bagged - - - - - - - - - -							
							Arkansas						
Medium grain 2/:													
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	13.00	12.38	12.00	12.13	12.00	11.30	11.00	11.00	10.95	9.25	9.25	10.00	11.19
2001/02	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.38	10.00	10.57
2002/03	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	12.00	12.00	12.40	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	11.91
2003/04	15.00	18.00	18.00	18.80	19.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.40
2004/05	16.40	14.88	14.45	14.17	14.00	14.67	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.38	14.12
2005/06	13.80	17.00	18.00	19.50	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	19.03
2006/07	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00									
							California						
Medium grain 3/:													
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	13.06	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	25.13	26.06	25.75	25.75	27.25	26.85	26.25	25.75	24.99
2004/05	25.58	23.13	22.55	22.17	21.50	21.50	20.75	19.38	19.31	18.80	18.50	18.50	20.97
2005/06	18.55	19.63	22.70	24.00	24.38	24.50	24.17	24.00	24.00	24.13	24.50	24.50	23.26
2006/07	24.50	25.50	25.60	25.63									

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 19--Milled rice: Average price, f.o.b. mills, at selected milling centers 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 4/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						- - - - - - - - - -$/cwt, bagged - - - - - - - - - -							
							California						
Short grain 3/:													
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	23.98	25.13	26.69	27.50	27.50	27.50	26.50	26.25	26.06	25.29
2004/05	25.50	24.00	23.55	23.08	22.25	22.21	21.50	20.63	20.44	19.80	19.13	19.03	21.76
2005/06	18.60	21.00	22.30	24.50	24.88	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	23.86
2006/07	25.00	25.00	25.85	26.25									

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

Appendix table 20--Rice byproducts: Monthly average price, Southwest Louisiana 1/

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 2/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
							$/cwt, bagged 3/						
Second heads f.o.b. mills:													
1979/80	8.25	8.45	9.00	9.50	9.50	10.10	11.00	11.90	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.25	10.60
1980/81	11.05	10.70	11.00	11.15	12.45	12.90	12.75	13.55	13.40	14.45	14.55	14.10	12.65
1981/82	13.00	11.90	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.60	10.00	8.60	9.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.55
1982/83	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75
1983/84	9.75	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.81	10.20	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.20
1984/85	8.50	8.75	8.80	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.19	9.25	10.00	10.25	10.25	9.00
1985/86	10.25	10.25	10.17	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.25	10.25	8.81	7.75	7.75	7.75	9.45
1986/87	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.63	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.70	7.63	7.63	5.83	5.63	7.40
1987/88	5.73	6.05	7.00	7.54	7.50	7.63	7.65	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.88	8.25	7.40
1988/89	8.15	8.13	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.06	9.73	10.01	10.70	10.63	10.40	9.15
1989/90	9.94	9.63	9.01	8.09	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.65
1990/91	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.88	7.50	8.40	8.63	9.00	9.15	7.98
1991/92	8.75	8.50	9.19	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.13	8.75	8.78	8.75	9.00	9.00	9.03
1992/93	9.00	9.00	8.91	8.88	8.75	8.38	7.38	7.75	7.63	7.43	7.35	7.35	8.15
1993/94	7.35	7.35	7.71	8.05	8.25	8.25	8.13	8.19	9.00	8.70	9.00	9.00	8.25
1994/95	9.30	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.55	9.88	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.65	9.86
1995/96	11.00	11.13	11.80	12.00	12.17	13.10	13.44	13.25	13.00	13.00	13.13	13.65	12.55
1996/97	13.75	13.75	14.25	14.33	14.50	15.19	15.25	15.25	15.00	14.75	14.55	14.50	14.59
1997/98	13.94	13.75	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.13	14.25	14.25	14.25	13.51
1998/99	14.25	14.25	14.25	13.50	13.38	13.31	13.13	13.00	12.50	12.06	10.40	10.00	12.84
1999/00	10.00	9.63	8.75	8.75	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.38	7.55	7.50	7.70	8.52
2000/01	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.63	7.50	6.90	6.50	6.72	7.23	7.31	7.50	7.50	7.40
2001/02	7.50	6.41	6.91	7.44	7.00	7.13	7.25	7.13	7.20	7.25	7.25	7.05	7.13
2002/03	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
2003/04	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.30	11.75	12.50	12.85	12.84	13.75	14.25	14.25	14.25	11.31
2004/05	13.55	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.84
2005/06	11.50	11.50	9.80	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.88	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	10.11
2006/07	10.88	11.38	12.50	13.50									
							$/ton 4/						
Rice bran, f.o.b. mills:													
1979/80	58.00	61.50	79.80	85.90	88.85	94.15	60.75	51.60	52.00	62.75	65.50	66.75	68.95
1980/81	76.90	84.70	86.40	95.50	N.Q.	101.90	73.60	59.10	57.50	60.00	71.60	69.15	76.05
1981/82	51.50	49.60	52.75	59.90	73.65	82.50	64.35	50.40	55.50	57.50	61.10	NQ	59.90
1982/83	52.80	53.00	54.00	77.65	85.00	77.50	52.15	47.25	59.65	70.30	61.25	NQ	62.80
1983/84	62.14	70.00	94.00	108.35	120.85	98.50	57.50	50.00	67.50	60.00	60.00	59.50	75.70
1984/85	69.17	49.50	45.13	53.75	68.75	85.00	67.50	53.25	40.50	45.67	45.00	47.50	55.90
1985/86	43.33	40.00	20.00	42.50	65.00	88.75	65.00	51.67	NQ	25.75	20.00	17.50	43.60
1986/87	16.25	23.80	26.50	34.00	53.13	50.00	35.63	28.38	23.50	20.63	18.80	17.00	29.00
1987/88	20.60	29.25	46.50	54.90	53.33	68.13	49.63	47.25	60.00	40.90	47.25	85.00	50.25
1988/89	64.00	58.13	63.50	63.75	70.67	71.40	52.25	64.13	54.63	45.71	47.00	49.17	58.70
1989/90	55.75	57.38	60.25	69.00	76.17	84.40	51.88	49.63	58.00	72.50	75.25	75.90	65.51
1990/91	72.00	52.38	51.50	51.88	55.67	66.70	51.75	48.63	56.30	46.75	50.25	57.50	55.11
1991/92	42.83	36.80	43.00	54.50	72.00	75.00	56.50	44.63	41.38	40.88	42.20	45.38	49.59
1992/93	42.80	38.25	41.13	60.70	75.50	79.25	52.83	51.50	49.38	31.50	40.00	43.88	50.56
1993/94	37.10	41.88	49.25	62.50	76.00	87.40	93.50	76.71	56.38	59.60	58.88	48.25	62.29
1994/95	52.30	49.13	46.30	49.38	52.00	53.50	41.38	34.13	31.63	31.20	34.88	45.70	43.46
1995/96	60.63	55.75	68.00	86.00	105.67	123.00	103.13	90.75	106.60	111.00	88.63	103.25	91.87
1996/97	95.75	93.00	85.13	82.25	94.00	101.63	80.13	57.70	57.25	64.00	78.50	67.50	79.74
1997/98	50.50	45.80	62.00	80.63	79.50	72.50	71.63	63.10	65.13	38.25	45.60	64.63	61.61
1998/99	53.20	32.50	32.63	32.60	48.00	60.25	45.50	30.40	39.63	37.00	28.40	26.25	38.86
1999/00	27.40	23.13	36.50	47.40	53.33	59.00	49.75	46.83	43.00	42.30	42.25	36.90	42.32
2000/01	25.38	25.88	36.00	38.75	46.50	65.50	61.25	47.50	43.50	45.63	50.00	56.50	45.20
2001/02	32.13	28.25	41.17	46.00	48.67	NQ	57.17	43.88	34.20	24.88	35.88	41.33	39.41
2002/03	33.13	41.13	61.88	65.88	67.50	74.38	69.63	53.10	34.13	40.00	50.00	56.00	53.89

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 20--Rice byproducts: Monthly average price, Southwest Louisiana 1/--Continued

Year and type	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 2/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
							$/ton 4/						
Rice bran,													
f.o.b. mills:													
2003/04	50.88	57.10	61.33	62.88	74.00	89.83	98.75	79.60	73.88	65.53	63.90	64.25	70.16
2004/05	63.40	66.00	66.10	71.33	73.50	72.08	71.88	60.38	49.88	39.70	33.75	35.88	58.66
2005/06	40.50	35.67	38.70	43.63	60.00	69.00	60.25	54.00	53.50	44.50	45.00	60.00	50.40
2006/07	63.75	67.50	80.00	87.50									74.69
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	32.00	35.67	39.25	28.10	20.88	19.50	18.00	NQ	24.02
2004/05	19.20	21.50	22.50	25.33	27.00	26.42	NQ	23.33	20.88	14.20	14.25	16.00	20.96
2005/06	15.00	15.33	17.50	18.00	30.00	28.33	22.75	21.33	21.20	NQ	NQ	20.00	20.94
2006/07	21.50	21.00	32.50	32.50									

NQ = Not quoted.

1/ Monthly average of the midpoint for reported weekly low and high quotes. 2/ November 2006 data are preliminary.

3/ U.S. No. 4 or better. 4/ Prices quoted as bulk.

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

Appendix table 21--Brewers' prices: Monthly average price for Arkansas brewers' rice

Year & State	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov. 1/	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Simple average
						- - - - - - - - - - $/cwt - - - - - - - - -							
Arkansas 2/:													
1974/75	8.50	9.10	9.50	9.50	9.50	11.25	9.95	9.40	9.00	8.75	8.00	7.35	9.15
1975/76	7.10	7.40	7.50	6.60	6.20	6.25	5.75	5.80	5.80	5.85	5.85	5.75	6.32
1976/77	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.40	5.10	5.10	5.60	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.61
1977/78	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.50	6.90	8.00	9.55	9.10	9.00	9.00	8.70	7.40
1978/79	7.40	7.10	7.50	7.40	7.10	6.80	6.75	6.60	6.75	6.90	7.00	7.00	7.03
1979/80	7.05	7.30	7.90	8.25	8.50	9.00	9.40	9.65	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	8.84
1980/81	9.75	9.75	9.80	10.10	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.60	9.50	9.88
1981/82	9.30	9.00	8.55	8.25	8.25	8.20	7.60	7.40	7.30	7.00	7.00	6.80	7.89
1982/83	6.55	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
1983/84	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.76	6.63	6.50	6.62	6.70	6.85	7.10	6.78
1984/85	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	NA	7.30	7.30	7.15	7.00	6.81	6.75	7.16
1985/86	6.75	6.70	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.12
1986/87	5.19	5.00	4.81	4.75	4.63	4.42	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.11	3.75	4.45
1987/88	4.00	4.25	6.19	6.28	6.10	6.10	6.97	7.25	7.25	6.93	7.46	8.38	6.43
1988/89	8.50	8.69	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.60	10.43	10.20	10.40	11.00	11.00	10.54	9.63
1989/90	9.64	9.00	8.50	7.88	7.75	7.75	7.75	7.43	6.80	6.60	6.60	6.60	7.69
1990/91	6.52	6.11	6.10	6.45	6.23	6.04	6.65	7.10	7.93	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.93
1991/92	8.00	8.40	8.70	9.00	9.00	8.88	8.50	8.66	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.51
1992/93	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.60	7.08	6.88	6.75	6.75	6.08	6.00	5.50	5.57	6.91
1993/94	6.50	5.54	6.10	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.95	6.78	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.34
1994/95	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.00	8.38	7.82	7.83	8.31	9.40	7.77
1995/96	10.00	9.94	9.55	10.00	10.83	12.40	12.50	12.25	12.50	12.50	12.38	12.50	11.45
1996/97	12.50	12.90	13.50	14.50	15.45	15.38	15.00	15.00	14.81	14.31	14.30	13.88	14.29
1997/98	13.44	13.19	11.75	10.75	11.19	11.25	11.81	13.00	13.75	14.17	14.20	14.25	12.73
1998/99	14.05	13.63	13.21	13.13	12.75	12.75	13.00	12.56	11.38	10.56	8.60	8.00	11.95
1999/00	6.63	6.58	6.69	7.00	7.08	7.75	8.06	7.42	6.75	6.10	6.00	5.95	6.83
2000/01	6.00	6.00	5.30	5.13	4.92	5.00	5.50	5.75	6.10	6.31	6.50	6.50	5.75
2001/02	7.13	6.09	6.56	6.63	6.63	6.73	6.88	6.84	6.88	6.85	6.85	6.63	6.73
2002/03	6.46	6.38	6.13	6.00	6.00	6.15	6.30	6.30	6.38	6.56	6.70	6.98	6.36
2003/04	7.06	7.05	7.05	8.53	9.50	12.50	12.50	12.84	13.75	14.45	15.75	14.44	11.29
2004/05	14.00	11.59	11.73	11.58	11.50	10.83	10.84	10.75	10.72	10.98	11.09	11.00	11.38
2005/06	10.65	10.41	9.53	9.38	9.56	9.63	9.79	9.88	9.88	9.88	10.00	10.18	9.90
2006/07	10.56	10.91	11.70	12.75									

NA = Not available. 1/ November 2006 data are preliminary. 2/ USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Rice Marketing News.*

Appendix table 22--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 22--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 22--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 22--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 22--Thailand milled rice prices, f.o.b. Bangkok 1/--Continued

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

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 22--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 - - - - - - - -			
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
2001/02:						
August	174	202	168	160	149	141
September	178	214	173	167	157	148
October	174	213	171	165	155	146
November	179	198	175	168	157	134
December	184	197	179	173	160	134
January	197	193	192	184	170	143
February	201	195	195	187	168	144
March	198	190	189	182	166	146
April	196	188	191	183	167	149
May	207	192	201	192	172	148
June	208	195	201	192	177	148
July	205	194	200	190	175	152
Average	192	198	186	178	164	144
2002/03						
August	197	195	191	183	171	149
September	192	192	186	179	169	149
October	192	195	186	179	171	157
November	193	196	187	180	173	158
December	191	190	187	180	171	154
January	206	196	201	193	182	152
February	204	196	199	191	179	150
March	201	193	197	188	177	146
April	200	190	195	186	175	141
May	204	193	198	189	177	143
June	208	200	203	194	183	151
July	205	202	199	189	178	150
Average	199	195	194	186	175	150
2003/04						
August	200	199	195	186	175	151
September	202	203	197	187	177	155
October	201	204	196	187	178	157
November	198	201	193	185	176	158
December	203	198	197	190	182	163
January	220	209	213	204	195	171
February	220	214	213	205	197	182
March	244	241	238	231	222	207
April	247	252	241	234	226	215
May	239	252	233	225	219	213
June	234	244	229	222	218	212
July	236	240	231	225	219	210
Average 3	220	221	215	207	199	183

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 22--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 - - - - - - - -			
2004/05						
August	244	253	239	233	225	212
September	240	251	235	229	222	206
October	260	264	255	247	235	205
November	266	266	261	254	243	214
December	283	281	278	271	257	220
January	294	289	289	280	266	224
February	296	292	290	280	268	232
March	298	295	293	283	270	230
April	302	301	297	287	272	226
May	300	294	294	283	267	220
June	291	286	285	273	258	211
July	282	279	278	266	252	207
Average	280	279	274.5	266	253	217
2005/06						
August	289	285	283	272	259	214
September	291	288	286	275	262	216
October	292	289	286	275	262	218
November	283	278	278	267	255	210
December	286	277	281	269	254	207
January	298	285	293	280	264	211
February	307	297	302	290	272	215
March	308	298	303	290	271	215
April	309	299	303	290	270	218
May	314	302	308	294	273	218
June	319	306	313	298	276	216
July	321	314	315	301	279	217
Average	301					
2006/07						
August	319	313	313	299	278	218
September	318	313	312	299	278	224
October	307	309	300	288	269	222
November	294	293	289	278	261	216
Average 3	310	307	304	291	272	220

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

Sources: *Thailand Grain and Feed Weekly Rice Price Update* , U.S. Embassy, Bangkok.

Appendix table 23--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/

Country/month	5-percent brokens	10-percent brokens	15-percent brokens	25-percent brokens
Vietnam:				
1997/98:				
August	253	241	231	223
September	253	245	233	225
October	237	233	224	211
November	241	236	231	218
December	270	260	255	243
January	262	256	248	236
February	255	250	245	233
March	280	271	262	249
April	295	290	280	270
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
June	304	299	294	259
July	305	298	291	258
Average 2/	269	262	254	239
1998/99:				
August	315	305	295	270
September	311	301	291	279
October	295	288	281	271
November	278	273	265	253
December	258	253	245	238
January	245	240	230	220
February	239	233	228	215
March	228	223	217	204
April	221	216	211	196
May	229	224	219	204
June	238	231	226	215
July	230	225	220	214
Average 2/	257	251	244	232
1999/00:				
August	230	225	220	215
September	218	211	206	198
October	201	196	191	186
November	217	212	207	195
December	227	222	213	198
January	229	224	219	199
February	210	205	200	188
March	194	189	183	173
April	175	170	164	159
May	173	167	159	149
June	175	170	162	148
July	183	178	173	155
Average 2/	203	197	191	180
2000/01:				
August	183	178	173	158
September	176	171	165	152
October	179	174	168	158
November	176	171	164	154
December	170	165	160	149
January	168	164	160	149
February	163	160	155	144
March	151	147	141	134
April	148	145	140	131

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5-percent brokens	10-percent brokens	15-percent brokens	25-percent brokens
			$/metric ton	
Vietnam:				
2000/01:				
May	151	147	142	134
June	154	150	145	136
July	159	156	151	142
Average 2/	165	161	155	145
2001/02:				
August	176	170	165	154
September	173	167	163	153
October	176	172	168	159
November	191	186	181	170
December	192	188	182	170
January	192	188	182	170
February	185	180	175	166
March	172	169	165	158
April	185	180	176	166
May	188	185	180	170
June	196	190	185	175
July	189	185	174	167
Average 2/	185	180	175	165
2002/03:				
August	190	186	178	170
September	191	187	180	174
October	188	181	175	170
November	186	181	176	171
December	182	176	172	166
January	173	168	165	161
February	172	169	165	159
March	175	171	167	162
April	177	173	169	163
May	185	181	176	169
June	185	179	173	167
July	181	174	168	162
Average 2/	182	177	172	166
2003/04:				
August	182	176	169	162
September	186	182	177	168
October	191	187	183	173
November	197	192	189	180
December	200	195	190	185
January	197	193	188	183
February	199	196	192	186
March	230	223	218	213
April	241	235	230	223
May	236	232	228	223
June	232	229	225	222
July	227	225	221	217
Average 2/	210	205	201	195
2004/05:				
August	230	228	225	220
September	224	221	217	212
October	219	217	214	209

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5-percent brokens	10-percent brokens	15-percent brokens	25-percent brokens
Vietnam:				
November	230	229	225	219
December	239	236	230	224
January	251	249	244	240
February	266	262	257	248
March	263	260	256	251
April	256	253	248	244
May	251	247	242	238
June	240	236	230	224
July	241	237	229	220
Average 2/	243	240	235	229
2005/06:				
August	255	252	245	238
September	255	252	245	236
October	264	260	252	245
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
January	263	258	250	244
February	262	259	252	245
March	251	248	242	237
April	241	236	231	221
May	257	252	247	239
June	262	257	252	243
July	262	258	250	243
		253	247	
Average 2/	257	253	247	239
2006/07:				
August	266	262	254	247
September	270	264	259	249
October	276	273	268	253
November	296	292	287	282
Average 2/	277	273	267	258

See footnotes at end of table. Continued--

Appendix table 23--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5-percent brokens	10-percent brokens	15-percent brokens	25-percent brokens	5-percent parboiled
India:					
1997/98:					
August	300	283	271	255	315
September	300	280	270	255	315
October	290	274	248	233	308
November	280	270	250	235	290
December	278	268	250	238	290
January	273	263	250	238	285
February	270	260	250	235	280
March	277	272	257	242	280
April	280	275	260	245	268
May	280	275	260	245	280
June	283	274	260	249	280
July	288	278	265	254	283
Average 2/	283	273	258	244	290
1998/99:					
August	290	280	265	250	285
September	290	280	265	250	285
October	290	280	265	250	285
November	281	271	255	244	283
December	268	260	246	231	274
January	264	253	244	228	280
February	276	263	255	238	290
March	283	270	258	243	287
April	274	263	250	236	278
May	268	260	250	240	270
June	263	256	243	231	263
July	260	255	240	230	260
Average 2/	276	266	253	239	278
1999/00:					
August	261	255	240	230	260
September	265	255	240	230	260
October	265	255	240	230	265
November	269	259	248	238	270
December	270	260	250	240	270
January	270	260	250	240	270
February	270	260	250	240	270
March	270	260	250	240	270
April	270	260	250	240	270
May	268	258	248	238	252
June	270	260	250	240	250
July	270	260	250	240	250
Average 2/	268	259	247	237	263

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5-percent brokens	10-percent brokens	15-percent brokens	25-percent brokens	5-percent parboiled
India					
2000/01:					
August	264	257	249	237	246
September	265	255	245	225	240
October	260	250	240	222	240
November	243	233	223	213	233
December	240	230	220	210	230
January	240	230	220	210	230
February	240	230	220	210	230
March	240	230	220	210	230
April	240	230	220	210	230
May	240	230	220	196	220
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	140	180
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	135	170
Average 2/	247	238	228	202	223
2001/02:					
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	136	171
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	139	170
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	138	168
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	135	167
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	132	165
January	NQ	NQ	NQ	132	165
February	NQ	NQ	NQ	131	165
March	NQ	NQ	NQ	130	165
April	168	145	140	130	165
May	168	145	140	130	165
June	170	160	145	134	168
July	177	165	150	137	169
Average 2/	171	154	144	134	167
2002/03:					
August	180	170	153	139	171
September	180	170	153	138	178
October	180	170	153	138	178
November	179	170	153	142	179
December	175	170	153	144	180
January	178	173	156	148	184
February	175	170	155	150	185
March	175	170	155	150	185
April	183	174	163	154	187
May	187	177	168	158	188
June	195	185	177	175	195
July	197	187	182	176	195
Average 2/	182	174	160	151	184
2003/04:					
August	200	190	185	175	195
September	200	190	185	175	195
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	170	NQ
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	167	NQ
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	169	NQ
January	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	195
February	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	195
March	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	195
April	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	200	190	185	171	195

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--Milled rice export prices, major exporters 1/--Continued

Country/month	5-percent brokens	10-percent brokens	15-percent brokens	25-percent brokens	5-percent parboiled
India					
2004/05:					
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	225	NQ
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	225	NQ
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	225	NQ
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	216	271
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	218	271
January	NQ	NQ	NQ	228	282
February	NQ	NQ	NQ	240	292
March	NQ	NQ	NQ	245	295
April	NQ	NQ	NQ	238	290
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	235	285
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	229	286
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	228	286
Average 2/	NQ	NQ	NQ	229	284
2005/06					
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	228	280
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	238	264
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	235	267
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	235	273
December	NQ	NQ	NQ	235	273
January	NQ	NQ	NQ	237	270
February	NQ	NQ	NQ	238	268
March	NQ	NQ	NQ	238	268
April	NQ	NQ	NQ	236	266
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	232	265
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	229	265
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	228	262
Average 2/	NQ	NQ	NQ	233	274
2006/07					
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	228	262
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	232	260
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	238	262
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	240	265
Average 2/	NQ	NQ	NQ	235	262

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--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
			- - - - - - - - $/metric ton - - - - - - - -		
Pakistan:					
1997/98:					
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
September	240	NQ	NQ	220	NQ
October	234	228	NQ	NQ	210
November	NQ	230	224	219	214
December	265	255	245	240	233
January	265	256	243	238	231
February	NQ	256	243	240	234
March	NQ	272	254	254	246
April	285	285	260	260	255
May	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
June	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
July	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Average 2/	258	255	245	239	232
1998/99:					
August	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
September	NQ	255	NQ	252	245
October	NQ	273	258	258	250
November	NQ	255	239	239	230
December	NQ	246	229	229	223
January	NQ	240	215	215	210
February	NQ	NQ	220	220	215
March	NQ	NQ	222	216	208
April	NQ	NQ	213	208	203
May	NQ	NQ	223	219	211
June	NQ	248	238	225	221
July	NQ	250	240	230	225
Average 2/	NQ	252	230	228	222
1999/00:					
August	NQ	250	240	230	225
September	NQ	241	231	221	213
October	220	209	198	194	188
November	205	195	190	185	180
December	205	200	182	177	172
January	206	201	181	176	171
February	210	202	185	179	174
March	NQ	198	180	176	171
April	NQ	187	177	167	161
May	NQ	186	176	166	158
June	NQ	191	180	172	162
July	NQ	198	188	183	178
Average 2/	209	205	192	186	179
2000/01:					
August	NQ	202	188	182	176
September	NQ	194	176	169	162
October	NQ	190	176	166	156
November	NQ	166	160	154	148
December	NQ	163	155	150	147
January	NQ	161	155	150	146
February	NQ	162	155	150	144
March	NQ	160	151	146	141

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--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
			- - - - - - - - $/metric ton - - - - - - - -		
Pakistan:					
2000/01:					
April	NQ	156	146	141	136
May	NQ	158	150	145	140
June	NQ	165	160	155	151
July	NQ	175	166	156	151
Average 2/	NQ	171	162	155	150
2001/02:					
August	NQ	173	165	160	155
September	NQ	173	168	158	150
October	NQ	164	159	155	152
November	NQ	159	151	148	145
December	NQ	160	155	150	145
January	NQ	160	155	150	145
February	NQ	162	159	154	147
March	NQ	160	155	152	147
April	NQ	163	158	154	151
May	NQ	165	160	157	155
June	NQ	180	175	170	165
July	198	195	190	184	179
Average 2/	198	168	163	158	153
2002/03:					
August	193	184	178	174	170
September	185	170	165	162	160
October	184	179	172	162	158
November	177	172	163	161	158
December	170	166	159	156	153
January	169	165	161	158	155
February	174	169	164	161	159
March	178	173	168	165	162
April	188	183	177	174	170
May	200	193	188	184	182
June	200	195	190	186	183
July	200	195	188	184	178
Average 2/	185	179	173	169	166
2003/04:					
August	206	197	193	190	187
September	209	199	194	191	187
October	197	191	186	181	176
November	188	181	179	177	176
December	198	192	188	185	183
January	223	213	206	203	200
February	230	223	218	214	210
March	256	251	246	241	236
April	270	260	250	246	242
May	263	253	243	239	237
June	268	257	251	248	244
July	269	257	248	244	242
Average 2/	231	223	217	213	210

See footnotes at end of table.

Continued--

Appendix table 23--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
			- - - - - - - - $/metric ton - - - - - - - -		
Pakistan:					
2004/05:					
August	263	251	241	236	233
September	258	248	238	233	229
October	254	243	231	228	226
November	254	241	224	221	219
December	262	248	241	234	232
January	269	258	252	245	243
February	270	260	254	248	245
March	270	260	255	250	248
April	270	260	252	247	244
May	265	255	245	240	237
June	264	254	244	239	236
July	265	255	245	240	238
Average 2/	264	253	244	238	236
2005/06:					
August	265	255	245	240	237
September	264	255	246	241	235
October	259	254	246	243	226
November	260	254	245	NQ	224
December	256	245	227	NQ	219
January	256	249	229	NQ	218
February	256	250	230	NQ	214
March	254	248	230	NQ	216
April	254	248	230	NQ	223
May	260	255	244	NQ	236
June	258	253	241	NQ	235
July	265	260	250	NQ	244
Average 2/	259	252	239	241	227
2006/07:					
August	270	265	255	NQ	249
September	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	243
October	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	229
November	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	225
Average 2/	259	NQ	239	241	219

-- = Not reported. 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 24--World rice supply and utilization

Year	Area harvested	Yield 1/	Production 2/ Rough	Production 2/ Milled	Exports 3/	Total use 4/	Ending stocks 5/	Stocks-to-use ratio 6/
	Mill. Ha.	Mt/ha	---Million metric tons---					
1960/61	120.1	1.84	220.6	150.8	6.5	156.6	10.5	6.7
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	121.2	2.05	248.3	169.0	7.7	165.3	16.3	9.8
1964/65	125.4	2.11	264.5	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	24.6	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	215.9	28.7	13.3
1972/73	132.7	2.31	306.2	208.9	8.3	213.5	24.2	11.3
1973/74	136.3	2.45	333.8	227.6	7.5	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	244.7	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	269.9	11.9	271.2	52.6	19.4
1981/82	144.4	2.83	408.3	277.9	11.3	280.0	50.5	18.0
1982/83	140.5	2.98	418.3	285.0	11.2	278.7	56.8	20.4
1983/84	144.6	3.12	450.9	306.9	11.9	294.4	69.3	23.5
1984/85	144.2	3.22	464.9	316.8	11.0	298.4	87.7	29.4
1985/86	144.8	3.23	467.3	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	315.3	11.4	313.3	105.3	33.6
1988/89	146.5	3.35	491.0	332.2	14.0	325.8	111.7	34.3
1989/90	147.6	3.46	510.4	345.3	11.7	336.4	120.6	35.9
1990/91	146.7	3.54	518.9	351.0	12.3	345.0	126.7	36.7
1991/92	147.5	3.55	522.9	353.3	14.4	353.1	126.8	35.9
1992/93	146.5	3.58	524.2	354.0	14.9	357.5	123.3	34.5
1993/94	145.4	3.62	526.5	355.0	16.6	359.2	119.1	33.2
1994/95	147.5	3.66	539.5	363.9	20.8	365.2	117.8	32.2
1995/96	148.2	3.69	547.2	368.7	19.7	368.1	118.4	32.1
1996/97	150.0	3.76	564.5	380.9	18.9	378.7	120.6	31.8
1997/98	151.2	3.80	574.4	386.9	27.6	379.6	127.9	33.7
1998/99	152.7	3.84	586.5	394.6	24.8	388.1	134.3	34.6
1999/00	155.2	3.92	608.0	408.8	22.8	398.0	145.1	36.5
2000/01	151.5	3.91	593.2	398.7	24.4	394.5	149.2	37.8
2001/02	150.5	3.95	593.9	399.1	27.9	412.0	136.4	33.1
2002/03	145.8	3.86	562.1	377.5	27.6	407.4	106.5	26.1
2003/04	148.1	3.94	584.3	391.8	27.2	412.9	85.4	20.7
2004/05	149.6	3.98	595.7	400.5	29.0	407.7	78.1	19.2
2005/06	152.2	4.06	618.6	415.5	28.0	413.0	80.6	19.5
2006/07 7/	152.5	4.07	620.4	416.5	28.0	418.3	78.8	18.8

1/ Yields are based on rough production. 2/ Production is expressed on both rough and milled basis; stocks, exports, and utilization are on a milled basis. 3/ Exports quoted on calendar year basis. Trade data have been adjusted since July 1993 to exclude Intra-EC trade for the years 1980 to the present. 4/ For countries for which stock data are not available, utilization estimates represent apparent utilization, i.e., they include annual stock level adjustments. 5/ Stocks data are based on an aggregate of different market years and should not be construed as representing world stock levels at a fixed point in time. Stocks data are not available for all countries . 6/ Stocks-to-use represents the ratio of marketing year ending stocks to total utilization. 7/ Forecast as of November 2006.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Grain: World Markets and Trade, (Grain Circular).*

Appendix table 25--World rice trade (milled basis): Exports and imports of selected countries or regions

Country or region	Calendar year											
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
	- - - - - - - - 1,000 tons - - - - - - - -											
Exports:												
Argentina	366	530	559	674	474	368	224	170	249	345	400	400
Australia	550	646	547	667	617	617	366	141	131	52	350	150
Burma	265	15	94	57	159	670	1,002	388	130	190	75	150
China	265	938	3,734	2,708	2,951	1,847	1,963	2,583	880	656	1,100	1,000
Egypt	338	201	426	320	500	705	468	579	826	1,095	1,000	900
European Union-25 2/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	309	265	359	220	187	201	175	150
European Union-15 2/	318	372	346	348	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Guyana	262	285	249	252	167	209	193	200	243	182	170	170
India	3,676	2,087	4,666	2,752	1,449	1,936	6,650	4,421	3,172	4,687	3,800	4,300
Pakistan	1,668	1,775	1,994	1,838	2,026	2,417	1,603	1,958	1,986	3,032	3,000	2,900
Thailand	5,281	5,216	6,367	6,679	6,549	7,521	7,245	7,552	10,137	7,274	7,300	8,250
United States	2,625	2,304	3,174	2,644	2,847	2,541	3,295	3,834	3,090	3,862	3,700	3,000
Uruguay	597	638	628	681	642	806	526	675	804	762	700	750
Vietnam	3,040	3,327	3,776	4,555	3,370	3,528	3,245	3,795	4,295	5,174	5,000	4,700
Other	482	521	1,088	642	697	1,018	717	1,059	1,054	1,497	1,221	1,165
World total	19,733	18,855	27,648	24,817	22,757	24,448	27,856	27,575	27,184	29,009	27,991	27,985
Imports:												
Bangladesh	665	60	2,520	1,220	638	401	313	1,112	801	785	700	600
Brazil	792	827	1,555	781	569	670	554	1,063	762	547	550	750
Canada	225	240	245	248	251	255	229	242	285	321	335	350
China	852	322	261	178	278	270	304	258	1,122	609	700	800
Cote d'Ivoire	291	470	520	600	450	654	716	750	740	867	850	800
Cuba	389	267	336	431	415	481	538	371	639	736	600	700
European Union-25 2/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,097	1,189	1,173	950	1,079	968	925	925
European Union-15 2/	952	844	787	784	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indonesia	1,081	839	5,765	3,729	1,500	1,500	3,500	2,750	650	500	900	600
Iran	1,574	1,288	844	1,313	1,100	765	964	900	950	983	1,200	900
Iraq	234	744	630	779	1,274	959	1,178	672	889	786	1,200	1,200
Japan	440	559	468	633	656	680	616	654	706	787	650	650
Korea, North	203	272	250	159	400	537	654	633	465	600	300	500
Korea, South	75	36	55	140	155	84	136	179	188	120	475	265
Malaysia	563	638	630	617	596	633	480	500	700	751	850	850
Mexico	307	289	295	342	415	388	530	582	521	553	600	600
Nigeria	350	731	900	950	1,250	1,906	1,897	1,448	1,369	1,777	1,600	1,700
North Korea	203	272	250	159	400	537	654	633	465	600	300	500
Peru	422	209	236	116	86	62	33	32	88	125	50	80
Philippines	699	814	2,185	1,000	900	1,175	1,250	1,300	1,100	1,890	1,900	1,650
Russia	408	290	224	580	400	247	406	385	350	350	375	375
Saudi Arabia	814	660	775	750	992	1,053	938	1,150	1,500	1,357	1,000	1,000
Senegal	604	575	600	621	589	874	858	750	850	1,200	750	850
South Africa	486	561	529	514	523	572	800	725	818	850	800	800
Sri Lanka	394	351	168	205	18	35	80	29	215	50	50	50
Syria	158	222	160	200	150	172	204	190	200	232	250	250
Turkey	321	281	276	321	309	231	342	320	151	298	200	300
U.A. Emirates	75	75	75	75	75	75	80	80	80	80	80	80
United States	279	317	299	358	308	413	420	458	477	419	600	625
Yemen	157	185	111	217	210	202	210	250	275	250	250	250
Other	2,878	3,381	3,749	3,641	3,291	4,272	3,967	6,233	6,877	7,554	7,221	7,121
Unaccounted 3/	1,421	1,118	975	1,578	1,731	1,578	1,916	1,976	1,872	2,064	1,730	1,814
World total	18,312	17,737	26,673	23,239	21,026	22,870	25,940	27,575	27,184	29,009	27,991	27,935

NA = Not available.

1/ Projected as of November 2006. 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.

Sources: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production Supply and Distribution (PS&D)* and *Grain: World Markets and Trade, (Grain Circular).*

Appendix table 26--U.S. rice exports by type 1/

Crop year	Regular milled white rice	Brown rice	Parboiled	Brokens	Rough rice	Processed products 2/	Total 3/
			- - - - - - - - 1,000 metric tons - - - - - - -				
1977/78	1,315.2	264.5	502.5	87.1	184.1	NA	2,353.4
1978/79	1,416.6	313.7	627.1	20.8	125.8	NA	2,504.0
1979/80	1,537.4	540.3	598.4	40.1	75.8	NA	2,792.0
1980/81	1,011.7	1,366.7	781.7	18.0	18.8	NA	3,196.9
1981/82	976.9	571.1	1,000.9	12.7	262.4	NA	2,823.9
1982/83	993.2	402.7	846.5	5.9	26.0	NA	2,274.3
1983/84	972.7	379.4	821.8	37.6	146.8	NA	2,358.4
1984/85	1,010.0	192.0	630.8	46.8	145.3	NA	2,024.9
1985/86	950.7	308.8	523.8	80.1	75.2	NA	1,938.6
1986/87	1,541.9	277.9	659.7	5.7	371.9	NA	2,857.1
1987/88	1,280.4	201.6	642.9	152.9	52.6	NA	2,330.4
1988/89	784.5	278.9	582.5	75.6	77.8	1.1	2,876.8
1989/90	1,164.8	353.9	948.6	65.3	72.3	0.8	2,600.0
1990/91	872.5	480.9	823.3	42.7	218.5	1.5	2,438.9
1991/92	751.9	357.2	776.5	74.4	287.2	2.4	2,252.5
1992/93	915.8	375.8	882.8	147.3	233.4	3.0	2,633.4
1993/94	1,060.4	464.4	808.5	127.7	165.4	3.3	2,640.1
1994/95	1,451.9	307.2	929.1	73.0	839.4	3.8	3,558.4
1995/96	1,203.5	412.5	725.2	46.8	484.6	4.9	2,872.9
1996/97	936.8	419.6	723.5	51.1	577.5	4.2	2,709.4
1997/98	850.5	491.2	594.1	61.7	1,184.4	4.4	3,180.2
1998/99	814.3	594.8	517.4	54.3	1,168.1	9.4	3,159.1
1999/00	957.7	468.2	496.2	137.5	1,144.0	9.5	3,203.6
2000/01	890.0	447.3	519.4	79.7	1,033.9	7.8	2,970.3
2001/02	1,054.8	364.4	500.2	76.4	1,458.8	6.1	3,454.5
2002/03	1,416.4	575.6	512.4	104.0	1,942.7	9.0	4,551.1
2003/04	1,359.5	442.6	352.8	94.7	1,558.2	8.0	3,807.9
2004/05	1,625.3	383.3	370.5	64.8	1,533.6	9.9	3,977.5
2005/06	1,772.7	371.3	428.7	63.8	1,548.5	10.2	4,185.0

1/ Shipments reported on a product-weight basis. 2/ Rice flour, groats, and meal. This category was not reported separately until 1988/89. 3/ Categories may not sum to totals due to overlapping classifications.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *U.S.Trade Exports-Fatus Commodity Aggregations.*

Appendix table 27--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	5/ 180.0	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	2,221.7	2,497.7	11.1
1991	210.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	214.0	75.6	289.6	2,136.3	2,425.9	11.9
1992	228.5	0.0	0.0	16.1	0.0	244.6	358.1	602.7	1,668.9	2,271.6	26.5
1993	198.8	0.0	0.0	137.0	0.0	335.8	278.5	614.3	2,188.4	2,802.7	21.9
1994	222.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	0.0	232.2	46.4	278.6	2,165.8	2,444.5	11.4
1995	195.8	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0	209.3	112.7	322.0	3,406.2	3,728.2	8.6
1996	178.5	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	190.5	23.0	213.5	2,617.5	2,831.0	7.5
1997	114.9	0.0	0.0	14.4	0.0	129.3	0.0	129.3	2,435.6	2,564.9	5.0
1998	178.3	0.0	0.0	11.0	0.0	189.3	0.0	189.3	3,124.2	3,313.5	5.7
1999	541.8	0.0	0.0	44.9	0.0	586.7	0.0	586.7	2,499.6	3,086.3	19.0
2000	208.7	147.2	0.0	37.0	0.0	392.9	0.0	392.9	2,922.5	3,315.4	11.9
2001	144.3	29.7	21.6	30.3	0.0	231.0	0.0	231.0	2,834.6	3,065.6	75.0
2002	241.1	56.0	31.5	27.4	0.0	356.0	0.0	356.0	3,186.8	3,542.8	10.0
2003	262.7	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.0	309.6	0.0	309.6	4,168.6	4,478.2	6.9
2004	129.4	0.0	29.4	55.3	0.0	214.1	0.0	214.1	3,484.5	3,698.6	5.8
2005	125.5	0.0	3.2	20.9	0.0	149.6	0.0	149.6	4,108.3	4,257.9	3.5
2006 5/	52.7	0.0	15.5	28.0	0.0	96.2	0.0	96.2	3,958.6	4,054.8	2.4

1/ Exports (program and nonprogram) are reported on a product-weight basis. Program shipments are assigned appropriate fiscal years based on purchase dates, not shipment date. All purchases must be made by September 30. 2/ Titles I, II, and III. 3/ Sales, not actual shipments.
4/ Adjusted for estimated overlap between CCC export credits and EEP shipments. 5/ Preliminary.
Sources: U.S. Depart. of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency, http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/webapp?area=home&subject=coop&topic=pas-ex-si;
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, http://www.fas.usda.gov/food-aid.asp.

Appendix table 28--Top 10 U.S. rice export markets 1/

Rank	2005/06 Country	Exports	2004/05 Country	Exports	2003/04 Country	Exports	2002/03 Country	Exports	2001/02 Country	Exports	2000/01 Country	Exports
						- - - - - - - - 1,000 - - - - - - - -						
1	Mexico	785.8	Mexico	707.7	Mexico	739.3	Mexico	802.9	Mexico	643.3	Mexico	544.8
2	Japan	387.5	Japan	352.7	Japan	379.7	Japan	342.4	Japan	363.5	Japan	368.4
3	Iraq	385.2	Haiti	266.6	Haiti	273.1	Brazil	327.5	Haiti	259.7	Canada	187.7
4	Haiti	350.5	Canada	235.9	Brazil	215.6	Haiti	314.4	Canada	179.7	Haiti	181.9
5	Canada	245.2	Nicaraqua	182.4	Canada	206.0	Turkey	234.1	Nicaraqua	178.5	Turkey	170.5
6	Cuba	186.5	Costa Rica	178.2	Cuba	181.7	Canada	176.4	Honduras	160.9	Saudi Arab	146.3
7	Nicaraqua	183.5	Ghana	165.4	Costa Rica	154.9	Nicaraqua	183.9	Turkey	155.0	United Kingdom	112.1
8	Honduras	151.8	Honduras	138.7	Honduras	131.4	Costa Rica	161.8	El Salvador	141.3	Philippines	104.7
9	United Kingdom	141.2	Cuba	125.2	Philippines	111.2	Honduras	144.6	Saudi Arab	114.6	Honduras	97.1
10	Costa Rica	126.1	Iraq	123.6	Nicaraqua	108.0	United Kingdom	128.0	United Kingdom	102.3	Nicaraqua	81.0
	Sub-total	1,241.7	Sub-total	1,501.2	Sub-total	1,307.1	Sub-total	1,735.0	Sub-total	1,155.7	Sub-total	975.8
	Total exports	4,185.0	Total exports	3,977.5	Total exports	3,807.9	Total exports	4,551.1	Total exports	3,454.5	Total exports	2,970.3

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

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/USTExFatus.asp?QI=.

Appendix table 29--U.S. rice imports by origin, market years 1/

Country of origin	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
					- - - - - - - Metric tons - - - - - - -					
Thailand	239,469	220,289	243,844	240,676	265,011	287,848	315,827	300,880	331,683	349,397
India	25,220	33,459	33,510	40,454	47,843	47,257	53,483	52,531	56,817	70,345
Pakistan	5,091	9,380	9,348	9,849	10,828	11,388	12,259	13,779	16,253	16,673
Vietnam	44,577	20,116	1,324	41	129	257	106	105	237	261
China	670	94	12,989	25,056	1,240	539	39,890	97,318	1,139	50,753
Italy	3,541	3,872	4,133	4,627	3,921	3,793	4,466	3,630	4,745	5,179
Argentina	10,409	42	0	137	20	59	84	146	178	13,673
Uruguay	1,830	5,489	0	0	0	0	19	0	1	0
Egypt	6	2	5,294	55	63	127	55	81	281	27,485
Australia	0	0	11,576	104	10,900	62,258	37,765	17	0	0
Other	4,624	4,175	17,641	3,697	8,282	8,512	10,051	12,278	12,063	15,051
Total	335,436	296,918	339,659	324,696	348,237	422,038	474,005	480,765	423,397	548,817

1/ Product-weight basis. Includes imports of rice flour, meal, and groats.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/USTImFatus.asp?QI=.