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Rice Outlook

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U.S. 2009/10 Rough-Rice Crop Forecast at 211.2 Million cwt

Contents

Domestic Outlook
Intl. Outlook
Contacts & Links
Spotlight:
Cambodia Returns

Tables

U.S. Supply & Use
S&U by Class
U.S. Cash Prices
U.S. Prices by Class
World Prices
U.S. Exports
Intl. Prices
Global Producers
Global Exporters
Global Importers

Web Sites

Rice Briefing
Room
WASDE
Grain Circular

The next release is
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World Agricultural
Outlook Board

The first survey-based yield forecast for the 2009/10 U.S. rough-rice crop resulted in a fractional increase in the production forecast to 211.2 million cwt. The average field yield of 7,039 pounds per acre is up 6 pounds from last month's forecast and 193 pounds above 2008/09. Harvested area for 2009/10 remains estimated at 3.0 million acres. Long-grain production is forecast at 150.4 million cwt, down fractionally from last month. Combined medium/short-grain production is forecast at 60.8 million cwt, up more than 1 percent from last month. Arkansas, California, and Mississippi account for all of the projected increase in U.S. rice production this year.

Total U.S. supplies of rice in 2009/10 are projected at 254.9 million cwt, up 1.2 million over last month's forecast. In addition to the larger crop, carryin was raised 5 percent this month. Imports remain projected at 21.0 million cwt, the second highest on record. A 2.0-million cwt decrease in the long-grain export forecast was offset by a 2.0-million cwt increase in the medium/short-grain export forecast. These revisions resulted in a 5-percent increase in the ending stocks forecast to 23.9 million cwt.

The 2009/10 season-average farm price (SAFP) was raised 40 cents on both ends to \$13.65-\$14.65 per cwt. The 2008/09 SAFR was raised 20 cents to \$16.25 per cwt, the highest on record. Both revisions were based on the higher priced medium/short-grain rice accounting for a larger share of marketings than previously expected.

The 2009/10 global production forecast was lowered 3 percent to 433.5 million tons, largely due to a reduction in India's crop. Production forecasts were also lowered for Brazil, Australia, and Iraq. In contrast, Cambodia's production was raised. Global ending stocks for 2009/10 are forecast at 84.0 million tons, down 10.5 million from the July forecast and down 4.7 million tons from 2008/09.

Global trade for 2010 is projected at 29.6 million tons, down 2 percent from July, but still up 6 percent from 2009. Export forecasts were lowered for India, but raised for Thailand, Cambodia, and Burma. India's 2009 export forecast was also lowered.

Thailand's trading prices for high- and medium-quality grades of nonaromatic rice have decreased 7-9 percent from a month earlier, largely due to expectations of the eventual release of some government-held stocks. Vietnam's price quotes have declined over the past month as well. In contrast, price quotes for U.S. long-grain milled rice have increased about 7 percent from a month earlier, largely due to a weaker dollar, concerns over the Indian Monsoon, and strong rough-rice futures prices.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. 2009/10 Rough-Rice Crop Forecast at 211.2 Million cwt

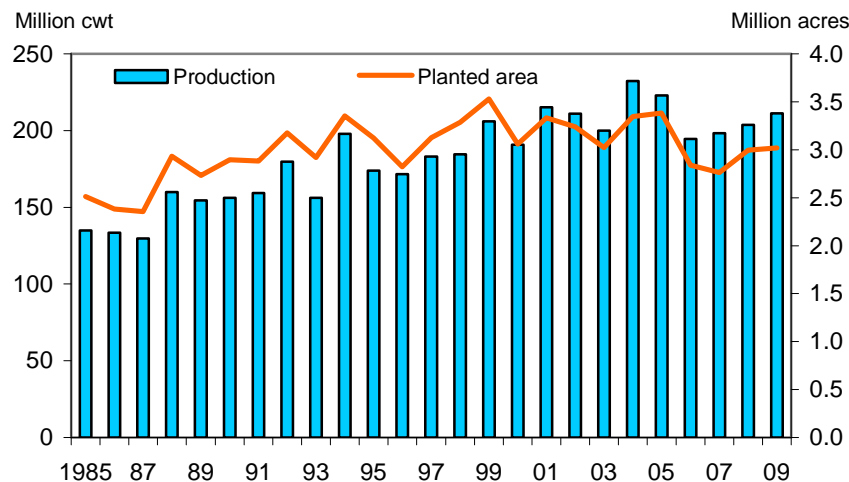
The 2009/10 U.S. rough-rice crop is forecast at 211.2 million cwt, fractionally above last month's forecast and 4 percent larger than last year. The average field yield is forecast at 7,039 pounds per acre, up 6 pounds from last month's forecast and 193 pounds above the 2008/09 yield. This is the first survey-based forecast of the 2009/10 yield. Updated survey-based U.S. and State yield forecasts will be released in September, October, and November. Year-end area, yield, and production estimates for all-rice, by class and by State, will be released in January. Harvested area for 2009/10 remains estimated at 3.0 million acres, up about 1 percent from last year.

By class, long-grain production is forecast at 150.4 million cwt, down fractionally from last month and 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. Nearly all long-grain rice is grown in the South. Combined medium/short-grain production is forecast at 60.8 million cwt, up more than 1 percent from last month and nearly 21 percent larger than the 2008/09 crop. California typically accounts for more than two-thirds of U.S. medium/short-grain production.

On an annual basis, plantings are estimated to be higher in California, Arkansas, and Mississippi. Plantings are estimated lower than last year in Louisiana, Missouri, and Texas. At 1.43 million acres, rice plantings in Arkansas are up 2 percent from a year earlier. California's plantings—almost exclusively medium/short-grain—are estimated at 562,000 acres, up 8 percent from last year

Figure 1

NASS yield estimate boosts 2009/10 rough-rice crop to 211.2 mil.



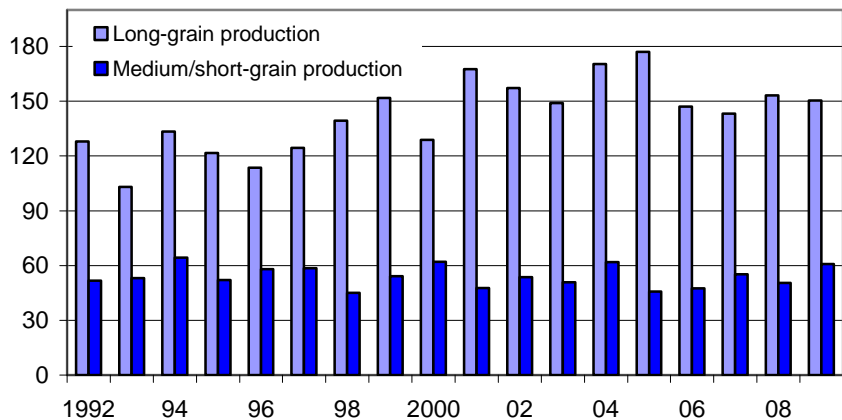
2009 are forecasts.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats*, U.S. & All States Data--Crops.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Data_and_Statistics/Quick_Stats/index.asp

Figure 2
2009/10 medium/short-grain production forecast 20% higher than 2008/09

Million cwt (rough basis)

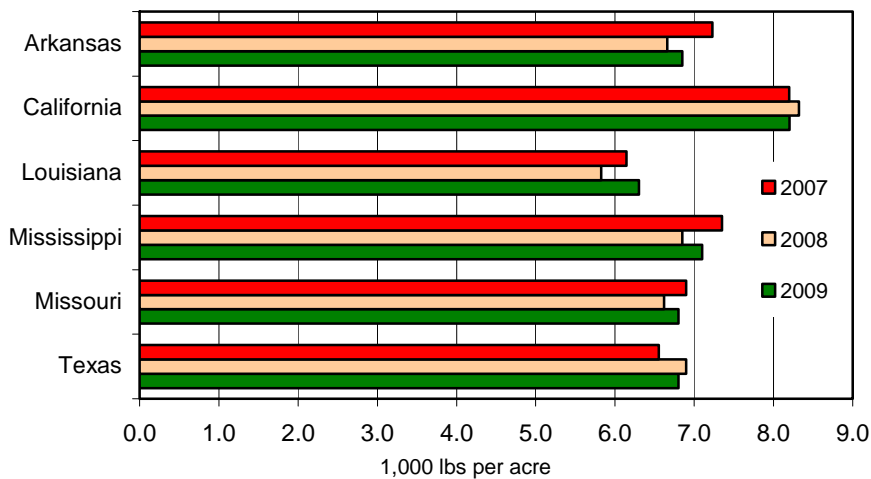


2009 are forecasts.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service--*Quick Stats*, U.S. & All States Data--Crops.

http://www.nass.usda.gov/Data_and_Statistics/Quick_Stats/index.asp

Figure 3
Yield increases forecast in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri



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

Source: *Acreage*, June 2009, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.

and the highest since a record 595,000 acres were planted in 2004/05. U.S. medium-grain prices were record or near-record high all spring and are still almost double prices for U.S. long-grain. At 240,000 acres, Mississippi's plantings are 4 percent higher than last year. In contrast, Louisiana's rice area is estimated at 420,000 acres, an 11-percent reduction from last year. Missouri's plantings of 195,000 acres are down more than 2 percent from last year. Rice plantings in Texas are estimated at 170,000 acres, down 3 percent from 2008/09.

Yields are forecast higher this year in all reporting States except California and Texas. In 2008/09, two late-season hurricanes struck much of the southern rice-growing areas, reducing yields in all States in the region except Texas. Most of the Delta experienced late planting in 2008/09 that hindered yields as well. At 6,850 pounds per acre, the Arkansas yield is up 3 percent from last year. In Louisiana, yields are forecast at a record 6,300 pounds per acre, 8 percent higher than in 2008/09. Mississippi's yields are projected at a near-record 7,100 pounds per acre, up nearly 4 percent from last year. Missouri's forecast yield of 6,800 pounds per acre is up 3 percent from last year.

In contrast, the average yield in Texas is forecast at 6,800 pounds per acre, down 1 percent from last year. Texas has experienced an extremely hot growing season this year. California's yield is forecast at 8,200 pounds per acre, also down 1 percent from last year.

Arkansas, California, and Mississippi account for nearly all of the projected increase in U.S. rice production this year. At 97.6 million cwt, the Arkansas rice crop is 5 percent larger than a year earlier, a result of both expanded plantings and a higher yield. California's production is projected at 45.8 million cwt, up 6.5 percent from last year and second only to the 2004/05 record harvest. The bumper crop is the result of expanded area. Mississippi's crop is projected at 17.0 million cwt, an increase of 8 percent from last year, a result of both a higher yield and expanded plantings.

In contrast, rice production in Texas is projected to drop 4 percent to 11.4 million cwt, a result of both smaller plantings and a lower yield. Despite a record yield, Louisiana's rice production is projected to drop 3 percent to 26.1 million cwt, a result of an 11-percent area reduction. Finally, Missouri's production is projected at 13.2 million cwt, virtually unchanged from last year, as smaller plantings nearly offset a higher yield.

Harvest is underway on the Gulf Coast and typically begins in the lower Delta later this month. The 2009/10 rice crop got off to a delayed start this year in much of the Delta, primarily due to abnormally heavy rainfall in May. For the week ending August 9, just 56 percent of the U.S. crop had headed, well below the U.S. 5-year average of 71 percent. Progress was especially lagging in the Delta. About 48 percent of the Arkansas crop had headed by August 9, well behind the State average of 69 percent. Just 13 percent of the Missouri rice crop had headed by August 9, sharply behind the 5-year average of 68 percent. In Mississippi, 72 percent of the crop was reported headed by August 9, 14 percentage points behind the State's 5-year average.

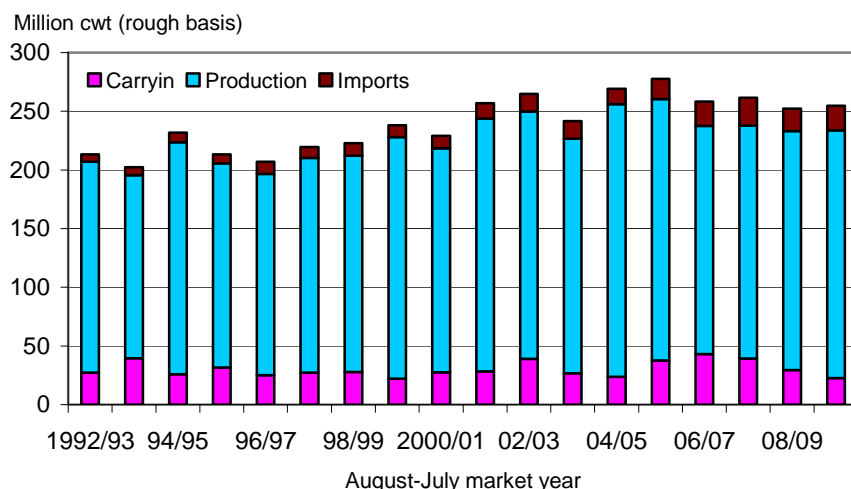
About 40 percent of California's 2009/10 crop had headed by August 9, about 5 percentage points behind the State's 5-year average. In Texas, 94 percent of the crop had headed by August 9, slightly behind both last year and the State's 5-year average. Finally, 92 percent of Louisiana's crop was reported headed by August 9, just 1 percentage point behind last year and the State's 5-year average.

***U.S. 2009/10 Total Rice Supply Forecast
Raised Slightly to 254.9 Million cwt***

Total U.S. supplies of rice in 2009/10 are projected at 254.9 million cwt, up 1.2 million from last month's forecast and 1 percent larger than a year ago. In 2009/10, a larger crop and increased imports are expected to offset a much smaller carryin. At 22.7 million cwt, the 2009/10 carryin is 5 percent larger than last month's forecast, but 23 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1999/2000, with both long- and medium/short-grain carryin smaller than a year ago. The medium/short-grain carryin of 4.6 million cwt is 50 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since at least 1982/83, when USDA first reported supply and use tables by class. Long-grain carryin of 16.8 million cwt is 12 percent below last year and the smallest since 2004/05.

Imports remain projected at 21.0 million cwt, up more than 10 percent from 2008/09 and the second highest on record. Long-grain imports remain forecast at a record 18.0 million cwt, up 9 percent from a year earlier. Aromatic rice from Asia accounts for almost all U.S. long-grain imports. Imports of these specific varieties

Figure 4
U.S. rice supplies forecast up 1 percent in 2009/10



2008/09 and 2009/10 are forecasts.

Sources: 1992/93-2006/07, *2008 Rice Yearbook*, Economic Research Service, USDA;

2007/08-2009/10, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*,

<http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

have grown sharply over the past two decades. Medium/short-grain imports remain forecast at 3.0 million cwt, up 20 percent from a year earlier, but well below the 2006/07 record of 6.3 million cwt. Purchases by Puerto Rico account for much of the year-to-year fluctuation in U.S. medium/short-grain imports. China typically supplies most of the rice imported by Puerto Rico.

***U.S. 2009/10 Rough-Rice Export Forecast
Raised 1.0 Million cwt to 35.0 Million Cwt***

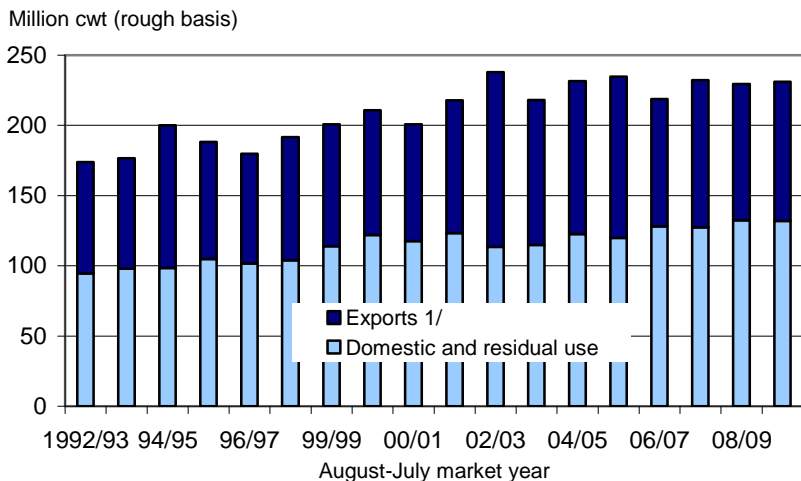
Total use of U.S. rice in 2009/10 remains projected at 231.0 million cwt, almost 1 percent larger than a year earlier. U.S. exports remain projected at 99.0 million cwt, up 2 percent from the year-earlier revised forecast. The 2009/10 rough-rice export forecast was raised 1.0 million cwt this month to 35.0 million, up 1.0 million from last year. Mexico and Central America are the largest buyers of U.S. rough-rice. Combined milled and brown rice exports are projected at 64.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million cwt from last month, but still 1.0 million above the revised estimate for 2008/09. Northeast Asia, Canada, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and Sub-Saharan Africa are the major markets for U.S. milled rice exports.

By class, the long-grain exports are forecast at 71.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million from last month, but up 2.5 million from 2008/09. Latin America, the Middle East, Europe, Canada, and Sub-Saharan Africa are the top markets for U.S. long-grain rice. Combined medium/short-grain exports are forecast at 28.0 million cwt, up 2.0 million from last month, but down 0.5 million from the 2008/09 revised record. Northeast Asia, the Eastern Mediterranean, and Oceania are the largest markets for U.S. medium/short-grain rice. Egypt has restricted new sales since April 2008, a factor behind the record and near-record U.S. medium/short-grain exports since 2007/08. Oceania was previously supplied by Australia, until severe drought sharply reduced the country's production.

U.S. ending stocks for 2009/10 are projected at 23.9 million cwt, up 5 percent from last month's forecast and the previous year. The stocks-to-use ratio, calculated at 10.3 percent, is slightly above the previous year. By class, long-grain ending stocks are projected at 14.1 million cwt, up 20 percent from last month's forecast, but still 16 percent below a year earlier. Medium/short-grain ending stocks are projected at 8.4 million cwt, down 12 percent from last month's forecast, but 84 percent larger than a year earlier.

There were several minor revisions this month to the 2008/09 use forecasts. First, total exports were lowered 1.0 million cwt to 97.0 million, largely based on shipment data from the U.S. Census Bureau through May and information from the weekly *U.S. Export Sales* report through July 30. By type, milled rice accounted for all of the reduction. By class, medium/short-grain exports were increased 1.5 million tons to a record 28.5 million tons. Reported medium/short-grain shipments to Japan, Oceania, and Jordan were especially strong in 2008/09. This increase was more than offset by a 2.5-million ton reduction in the long-grain export forecast to 68.5 million tons. The smaller all-rice export forecast raised ending stocks 1.0 million cwt to 22.7 million.

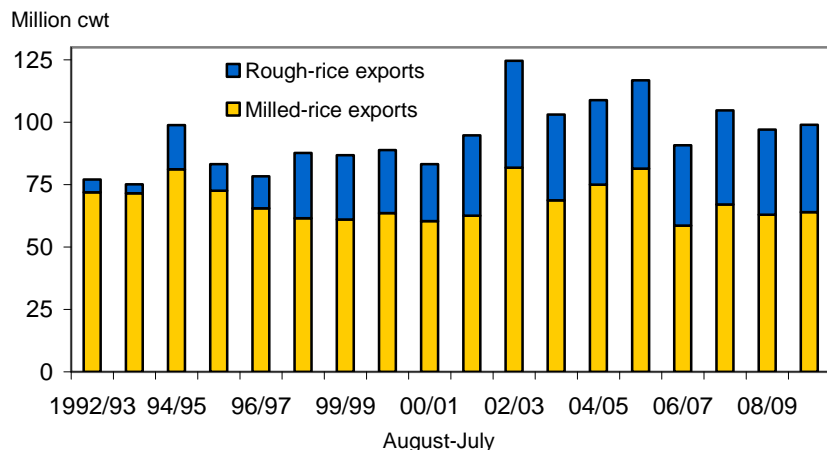
Figure 5
U.S. rice exports are projected to increase 2 percent in 2009/10



2008/09 and 2009/10 are forecasts. 1/ Rough-equivalent of milled, brown, and rough-rice exports.

Sources: 1992/93-2006/07, *2008 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, ERS/USDA; 2007/08-2009/10, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

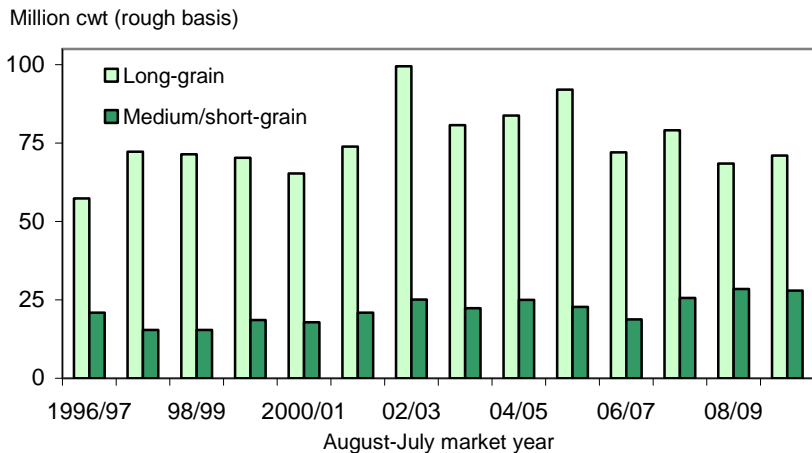
Figure 6
U.S. rough rice exports forecast up nearly 3 percent in 2009/10 1/



2008/09 and 2009/10 are forecasts. 1/ Total of milled, brown, and rough-rice exports on a rough basis.

Sources: 1992/93-2006/07, *2008 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service/USDA; 2007/08-2009/10, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

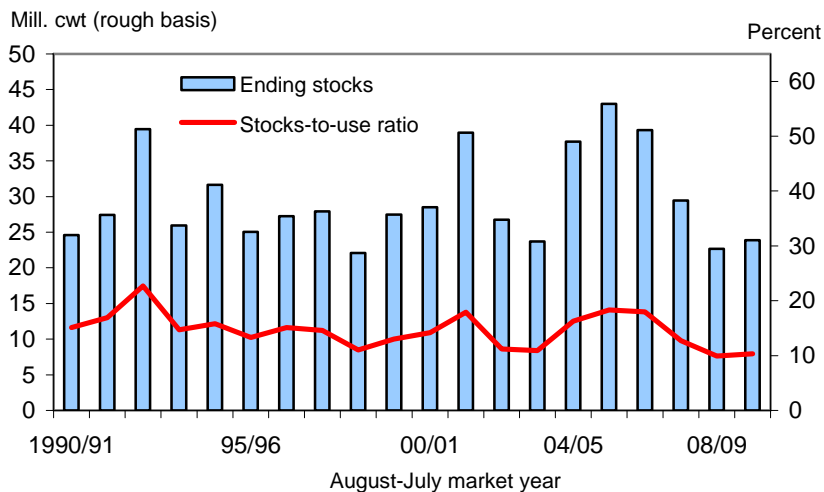
Figure 7
U.S. medium-grain exports down 1.8 percent in 2009/10 1/



2008/09 and 2009/10 are forecasts. 1/ Total of milled, brown, and rough-rice exports on a rough basis.

Sources: 1996/97-2006/07, *2008 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service/USDA; 2007/08-2009/10, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

Figure 8
U.S. ending stocks are projected to increase 5 percent in 2009/10



2008/09 and 2009/10 are forecasts.

Sources: 1989/90-2006/07, *2008 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2007/08-2009/10, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

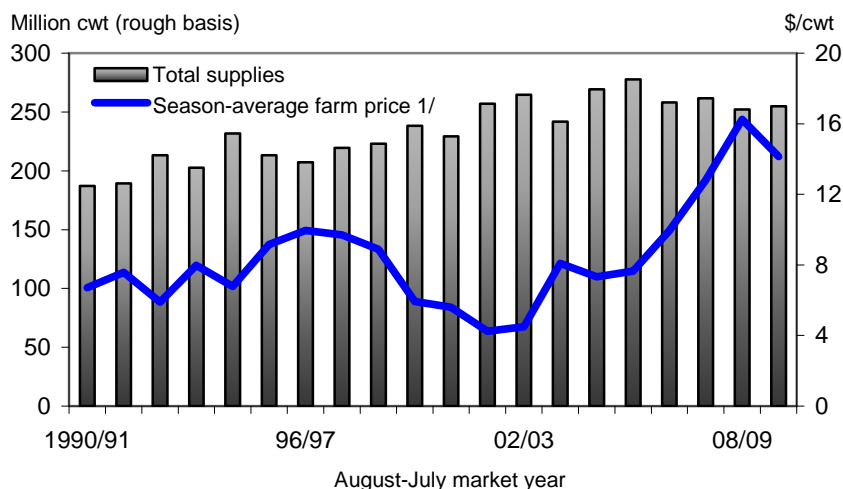
**U.S. 2009/10 Season-Average Farm Price
Raised to \$13.65-\$14.65 per cwt**

The 2009/10 season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at \$13.65-\$14.65 per cwt, up 40 cents on both ends from the July forecast. The upward revision is due to a larger share of expected marketings accounted for by the higher priced medium/short-grain rice. The 2008/09 SAFR was raised 20 cents to \$16.25 per cwt, the highest on record. The upward revision was also based on a larger share of the marketings accounted for by medium/short-grain than previously estimated. The year-to-year decline in the U.S. SAFR is largely based on expectations of lower global trading prices.

The long-grain 2009/10 SAFR remains projected at \$12.00-\$13.00 per cwt, down from a revised \$14.90 last year. The medium/short-grain 2009/10 SAFR remains projected at \$19.50-\$20.50 per cwt, up from a revised \$21.30 last year. The long-grain 2008/09 SAFR was raised 5 cents this month, while the 2008/09 medium/short-grain SAFR was lowered 20 cents. The revisions were largely based on NASS-reported prices through mid-July and NASS-reported marketings through June.

Figure 9

Season-average farm price falls based on lower expectations of global prices

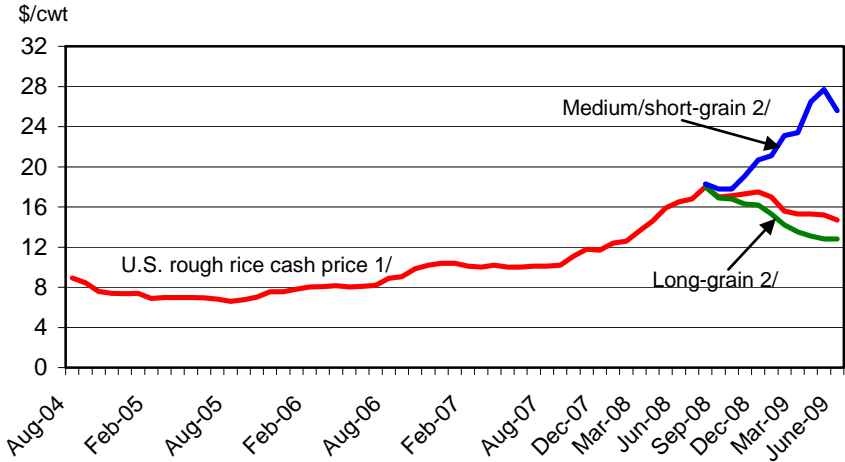


1/ 2009/10 is mid-point of price range.

Sources: 1990/91-2006/07, *2008 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2007/08-2009/10, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

Last month, USDA reported a mid-July all-rice rough-rice cash price of \$14.10 per cwt and lowered the June price 10 cents from the mid month estimate to \$14.70, the lowest since April 2008. By class, the long-grain mid-July cash price was reported at \$12.70 per cwt, down from a revised June cash price of \$12.80. The June long-grain price was raised 10 cents from the mid month estimate. For medium/short-grain rice, the mid-July price was reported at \$25.00 per cwt, down 60 cents from the revised June price. The June medium/short-grain price was lowered \$2.70 from the mid month estimate. Despite the recent decline, U.S. medium/short-grain prices are up almost \$7.00 from the start of the market year. Medium/short-grain prices are being supported by smaller U.S. supplies this year, impacts from Egypt’s export ban, and overall tight supplies in the global medium/short-grain market.

Figure 10
U.S. medium/short-grain rough-rice prices decline for second continuous month



June 2009 prices are mid month only.

1/ Monthly U.S. cash price for all-rice reported by NASS. 2/ Monthly rough-rice prices by class first reported August 2008.

Sources, U.S. cash price, *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA; Loan rates, FSA, USDA, <ftp://ftp.fsa.usda.gov/public/cotton/default.htm>.

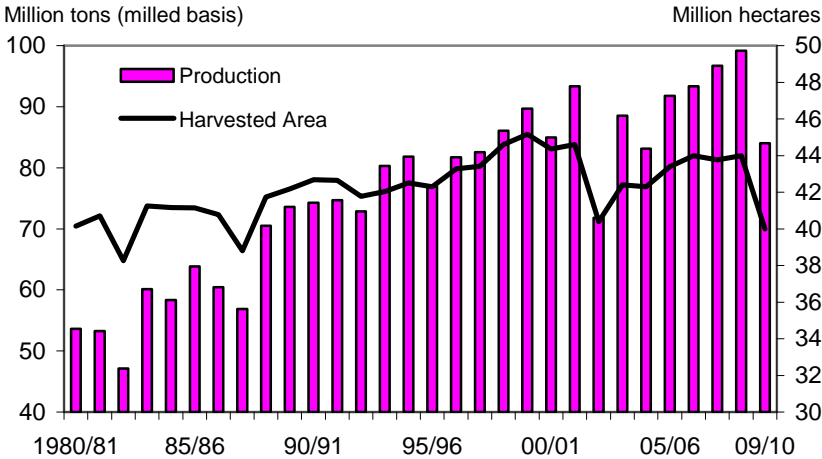
International Outlook

Global 2009/10 Production Forecast Lowered 3 Percent to 433.5 Million Tons

A large reduction in India’s 2009/10 production forecast is primarily responsible for a downward revision in the 2009/10 global production forecast this month. Global production was lowered 15.5 million tons (milled basis) to 433.5 million tons—an almost 3-percent decline from 2008/09. In India, an erratic and often poor monsoon has reduced planted acreage and lowered expectations regarding field yields. Inadequate rainfall in the rice-growing areas of North and Northwest India limited plantings. In addition, many producers may switch to alternative crops or plant shorter duration, but lower yielding, rice varieties. Total area for India’s 2009/10 rice crop is estimated at 40.0 million hectares, down about 4.0 million hectares from last month’s forecast and 2008/09. India’s 2009/10 total rice production is forecast at 84.0 million tons, down 15.5 million tons from last month and more than 15 percent below 2008/09. This is the smallest production for India since 2004/05.

Several smaller production revisions were also made this month for 2009/10. First, Australia’s 2009/10 crop (harvested in April-May 2010) was lowered 44,000 tons to 70,000 tons due to a 50-percent decline in area. The area reduction is based on uncertainty regarding reservoir levels in the face of prolonged drought. Water shortages are also a factor in Iraq’s production decrease. Iraq’s production forecast was lowered 34,000 tons to 66,000 tons, a 60-percent decline from last year. This is the smallest crop for Iraq since 2003/04. Brazil’s 2009/10 production forecast was also lowered, cut 160,000 tons to 8.84 million tons based on information from the Government of Brazil.

Figure 11
India’s 2009/10 production forecast down 15 percent from 2008/09



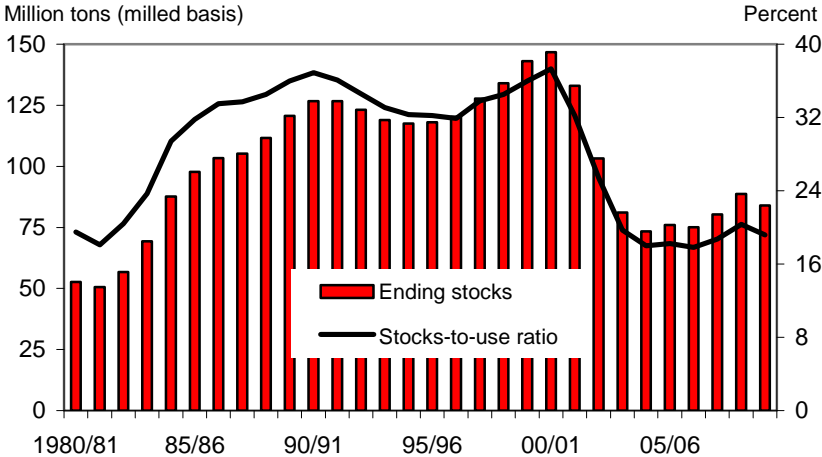
2009 and 2010 are projections.
Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

These downward revisions were slightly offset by several minor upward revisions. First, Cambodia’s 2009/10 production forecast was raised 180,000 to a record 4.63 million tons. Investment in both new technology and infrastructure has allowed Cambodia to achieve consistent yield gains, allowing for record production for a fifth consecutive year. (See this month’s Country Spotlight: *Cambodia Returns as a Rice Exporter*, following this report). The U.S. production forecast was increased fractionally, based on a higher yield derived from the first objective yield survey of the 2009/10 crop conducted by NASS in early August. Small production increases were also made this month for El Salvador and Kazakhstan.

Global production for 2008/09 is forecast at 444.9 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month. A 245,000-ton production decrease for Brazil to 8.6 million tons was nearly offset by a 236,000-ton increase for Cambodia, boosting Cambodia’s production to 4.5 million tons. Colombia’s production estimate was raised 330,000 tons to 1.85 million tons due to a higher area estimate. Smaller production revisions for 2008/09 were made this month for Vietnam, El Salvador, and Chile.

Global disappearance for 2009/10 is projected at a record 438.1 million tons, down 1 percent from last month’s forecast and 1.7 million tons higher than 2008/09. India accounts for the bulk of the month-to-month reduction in global disappearance, largely due to its reduced production forecast. India is one of the few countries where substitution between rice and wheat-based foods is common.

Figure 12
Global ending stocks are projected to decline 5 percent in 2009/10



2008/09 and 2009/10 are forecasts.
 Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

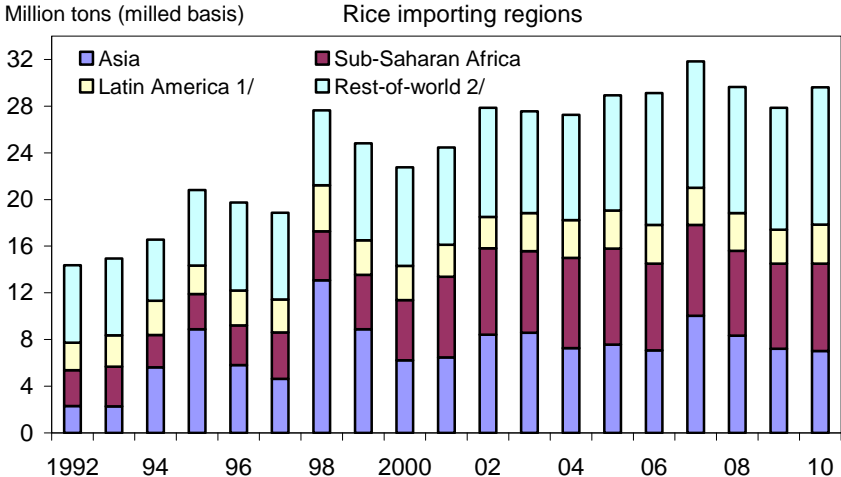
India's decreased production is also the primary cause of a reduction in the global ending stocks forecast. India's ending stocks forecast for 2009/10 was lowered 9.0 million tons to just 10.0 million. Global ending stocks are forecast at 84.0 million tons, down 10.5 million from the July forecast and down 4.7 million tons from 2008/09. Global ending stocks are forecast at their lowest level since 2007/08. The global stocks-to-use ratio for 2009/10 is reduced to 19.2 percent, down about 1 percentage point from last month and from 2008/09.

**Global Trade Projected To Increase 6 Percent in 2010;
No Increase in India's Exports Expected**

Global trade for 2010 is projected at 29.6 million tons, down almost 2 percent from the July forecast, but still up 6 percent from 2009. Global trade in 2010 is projected to be 7 percent below the 2007 record. Global trade declined in both 2008 and 2009, largely due to high prices and tight exportable supplies resulting from trade restrictions by several exporters.

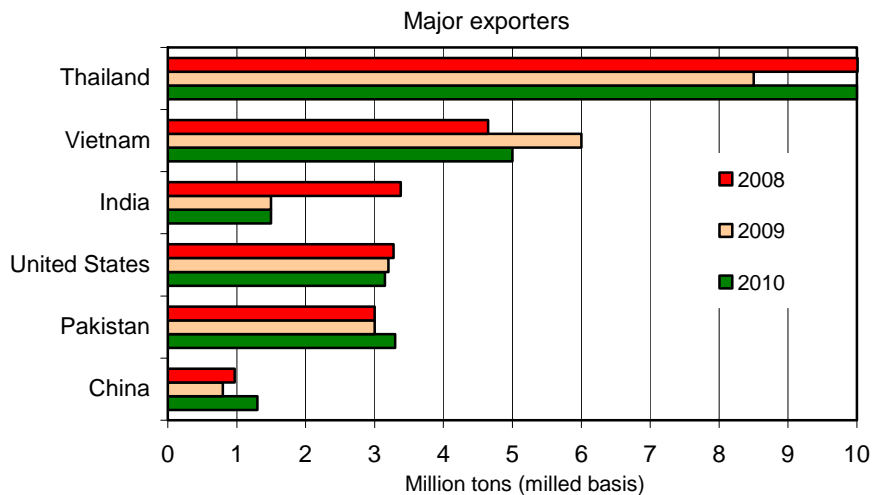
There were several 2010 export revisions this month. First, India's 2010 export forecast was lowered 2.5 million tons to just 1.5 million based on expectations that India will continue to ban exports of non-basmati rice. India's supply situation was tightened sharply this month due to concerns over inadequate rainfall in key rice-growing states.

Figure 13
Global trade in 2010 is projected to remain below 2007 record



2009 and 2010 are forecasts. 1/ Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. 2/ Includes imports not assigned a specific country.
Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

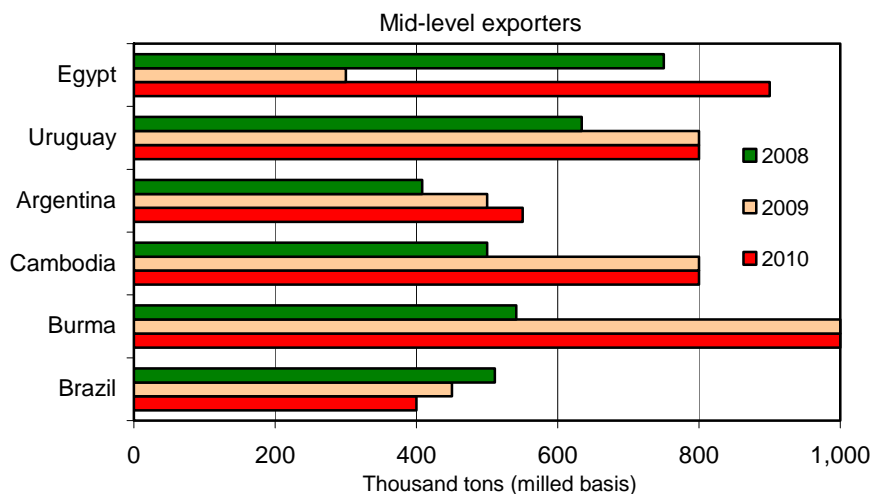
Figure 14
Thailand's exports projected to return to near-record levels in 2010



2009 and 2010 are projections. These 6 countries account for more than 85 percent of global rice exports.

Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

Figure 15
Brazil's exports projected to decline in 2010

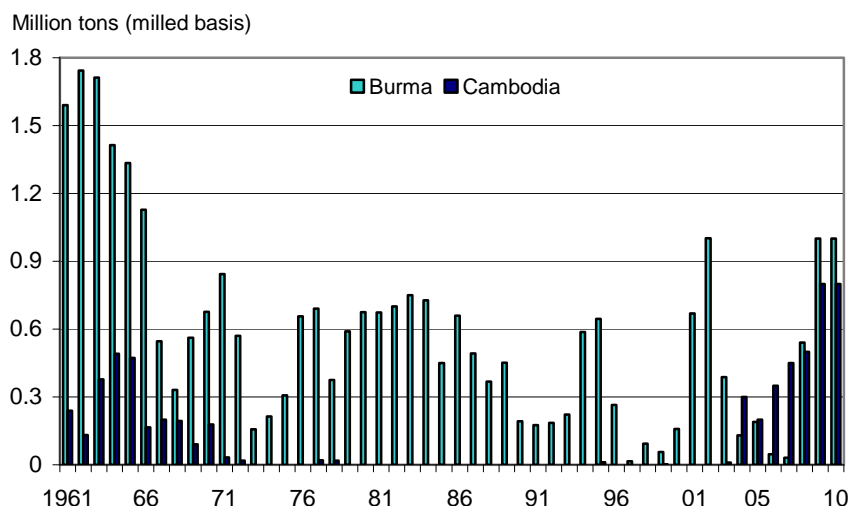


2009 and 2010 are projections.

Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

Figure 16

Cambodia projected to export record amounts in 2009 and 2010



2009 and 2010 forecasts. 1/ Milled-basis.

Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

This reduction was partially offset by three upward revisions. First, Thailand’s 2010 export forecast was raised 1.5 million tons to a near-record 10.0 million based on large supplies, mostly of government-held rice. Second, Cambodia’s 2010 exports were raised 300,000 tons to 800,000 based on a larger crop. Cambodia’s exports are unchanged from this year’s record. Finally, Burma’s exports were raised 200,000 to 1.0 million, also unchanged from 2009. All three exporters are likely to pick up some markets typically supplied by India.

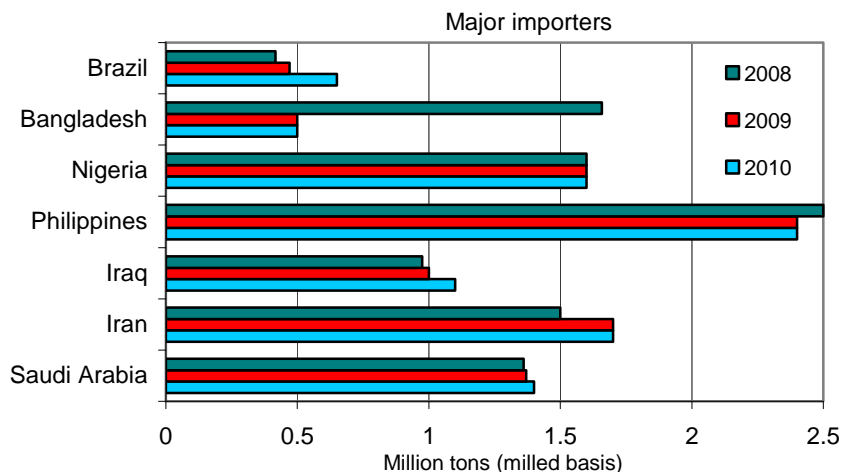
Import revisions for 2010 were minor this month. Australia’s imports were raised 25,000 tons to 225,000 based on a smaller 2009/10 crop. Iraq’s imports were raised 25,000 tons to 1.1 million, also based on a smaller crop.

The 2009 trade forecast was lowered 3 percent this month to 27.9 million tons, down almost 6 percent from 2008. India’s exports were reduced 1.0 million tons to 1.5 million based on the expectation that India will not be revoking their ban on non-basmati exports. Also, Pakistan’s exports were reduced 600,000 tons to 3.0 million tons based on a slower-than-expected shipment pace-to-date. These reductions were partially offset by a 500,000-ton export increase for Vietnam to a record 6.0 million tons, as well as a 200,000-ton export increase for Burma to 1.0 million tons. Burma’s exports are the highest since 2002. Export forecasts for both Turkey and Peru were revised upward this month as well.

Import forecasts for 2009 were lowered for several countries this month, primarily based on a slower-than-expected delivery pace. First, Bangladesh’s imports were reduced 200,000 tons to 500,000 tons. Second, Cuba’s 2009 imports were cut 100,000 tons to 425,000 tons. Smaller import reductions were made for Mexico,

Figure 17

Increased imports forecast for Brazil, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia in 2010



2009 and 2010 are projections. These seven countries account for about one-third of global imports.

Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

Peru, Russia, and South Africa. These reductions were partially offset by a 650,000-ton increase in the Philippines imports to 2.4 million tons based on announcements regarding purchases. Import forecasts for 2009 were also raised this month for Chile and Colombia.

Thailand's Trading Prices Decrease 7-9 Percent On Expectations of Release of Some Government-Held Stocks

Thailand's trading prices for high- and medium-quality grades of nonaromatic rice have decreased 7-9 percent from a month earlier, largely due to expectations of the eventual release of some government-held stocks and the ending of the 2008/09 dry-season intervention purchases last month. The government is considering extending the dry-season purchase program through August. Despite the recent decline, Thailand's quoted prices remain well above prices from other Asian sources, largely due to its rough-rice intervention program. There is very little actual selling of rice at current price quotes.

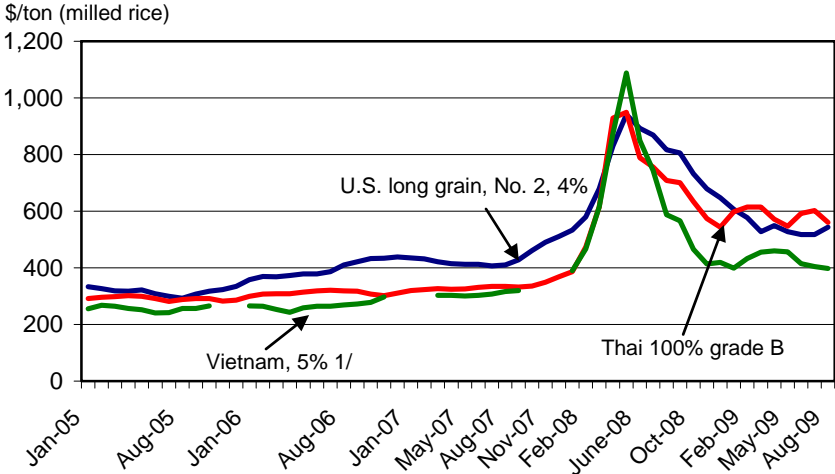
Prices for Thailand's high-quality, 100-percent Grade B (fob vessel, Bangkok) milled rice for export were quoted at \$562 per ton for the week ending August 10, down \$47 from the week ending July 13. Prices for 5-percent broken rice were quoted at \$542 per ton for the week ending August 10, down \$50 from the week ending July 13. Prices for Thailand's 5-percent parboiled rice—a specialty rice—were quoted at \$575 per ton for the week ending August 10, down \$57 from the week ending July 13.

Prices for low-quality rice have declined as well. For the week ending August 10, prices for Thailand’s A-1 Super 100-percent broken were quoted at \$306 per ton, down \$24 from the week ending July 13. All price quotes for Thailand’s rice are from the *Weekly Rice Price Update*, reported by the U.S. Post in Bangkok.

Vietnam’s price quotes have declined over the past month as well. For the week ending August 11, price quotes for Vietnam’s 5-percent broken reflect a price of around \$395 per ton, down \$5 from the week ending July 14. Vietnam’s price quotes are well below Thailand’s price quotes, making Vietnam a very competitive seller.

In contrast to global prices, export price quotes for U.S. long-grain milled rice have increased about 7 percent from a month earlier, largely due to a weak dollar, concerns over the Indian Monsoon, and strong rough-rice futures prices. For the week ending August 11, price quotes for high-quality southern long-grain rice (No. 2, 4-percent broken, bagged, free alongside vessel, U.S. Gulf port) were quoted at \$529 per ton, up \$33 from the week ending July 7. U.S. prices (adjusted to reflect the fob vessel price) are currently \$18 below Thailand’s price quotes. This difference has narrowed sharply over the past month. However, there have been few sales of high-quality rice by Thailand at quoted prices. Price quotes for U.S. long-grain rough-rice (bulk, fob vessel, New Orleans) are reported at \$330 per ton for the week ending August 11, up \$20 from the week ending July 7.

Figure 18
Vietnam’s price quotes remain below both U.S. and Thai quotes



Monthly prices are simple average of weekly quotes. All prices quoted “free-on-board” vessel. 1/ April-June 2008 nominal price quotes only, not actual trading prices. Sources: Thai price quotes, *Thailand Grain and Feed Weekly Rice Price Update*, U.S. Ag Counselor, Bangkok; U.S. and Vietnams price quotes, *Creed Rice Market Report*.

In contrast to U.S. long-grain milled-rice price quotes, rice quotes for California medium-grain milled rice continue to decline, but remain well above long-grain prices. Prices for California package-quality medium-grain rice (sacked) for domestic sales are quoted at \$992 per ton for the week ending August 11, down almost \$100 from the week ending July 7. Export price quotes (in 30-kg bags, fob vessel) are reported at \$925 per ton, down \$200 from early July. Price quotes for Vietnam, U.S. long- and medium-grain milled rice prices, and U.S. rough-rice export prices are from the weekly *Creed Rice Market Report*.

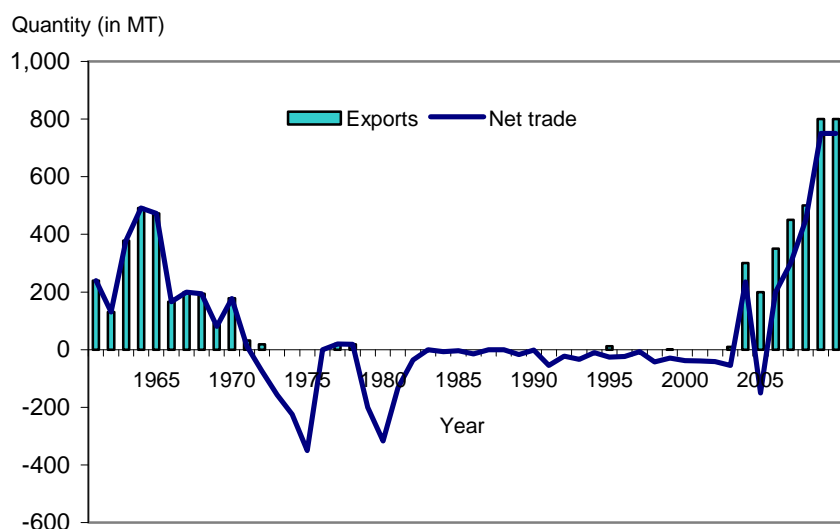
Country Spotlight: Cambodia Returns as a Rice Exporter, by Katherine Baldwin

While not one of the original Asian tigers (Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan), Cambodia has posted impressive economic growth over the past decade. Though expansion has primarily been fueled by manufacturing (particularly textiles), 50 percent of the population is still employed in rice production and marketing. Rice is the country's dominant crop, occupying 90 percent of cultivated area. Cambodia's rice economy, however, has seen some tumultuous years over the past century. Nevertheless, recent gains in production—as well as policies aimed at boosting yields—could allow Cambodia to become a major rice exporter.

While Cambodia's production is far less than that of neighboring Vietnam and Thailand (the world's largest rice exporters), it was once an important player in the global rice market. During the country's colonial period from 1887-1953, the French invested heavily in extensive irrigation facilities to support large-scale rice plantations, which produced rice primarily for export.

Support to peasant farmers who grew rice mostly for local consumption, however, was virtually nonexistent. After independence in 1953, USAID dollars helped sponsor rice-breeding research, as well as maintenance of the irrigation infrastructure. As part of French Indochina, Cambodia had entered the global export market and established itself as the fifth or sixth largest exporter in the early 1960s. By the early 1970s, however, civil conflict made rice production nearly impossible. Production fell below 500,000 tons in 1974/75—far below self-sufficiency levels. During the regime of the Khmer Rouge and the subsequent Vietnamese invasion, rice production stagnated, making the country import-dependent for more than two decades.

Cambodia's rice exports and net trade



Source: USDA Production, Supply, and Distribution Online, 2009.

However, Cambodia returned as a net exporter in 2004, shipping 300,000 tons of rice, the highest since 1965. In 2008, Cambodia exported 500,000 tons of rice—a record at the time—and is projected to ship 800,000 tons in 2009.

Cambodia's Rice Production Begins To Increase in the 1990s

With a return to peace in the 1990s, Cambodia's rice industry grew substantially. Since 1990, production has nearly tripled and yields have more than doubled. Today, Cambodia has positioned itself again to become a major net exporter in the global rice market. However, it has several challenges to overcome before this goal can be achieved.

First, while Cambodia's civil war has ended, vestiges of that conflict make rice production difficult and often dangerous. Years of neglect have destroyed much of the country's basic infrastructure and institutions, and land mines litter the countryside, creating hazards for farmers.

Second, the country's limited transportation infrastructure remains a significant obstacle to development of Cambodia's rice industry. In a 2006 study, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency found that only 0.3 percent of Cambodia's rural roads are paved, though more than 85 percent of the population is concentrated in rural areas. In the rainy season, unpaved rural roads are completely impassible. Road improvements are being made, however. From 2002 to 2005, the percentage of rural residents who lived more than 5 kilometers from an all-season road declined from 20 percent to 15 percent.

Cambodia's irrigation infrastructure—even more vital to production than roads—is similarly underdeveloped. In 2005, only 15 percent of rural households had irrigated rice fields. Thus, the vast majority of the country's rice producers rely on rainfall, making their crop susceptible to drastic yield fluctuations, exacerbated by the fact that four different types of rice production are practiced within the country. With 58 percent of total rice area, rain-fed lowland production predominates. Flood-prone, dry-season irrigated, and upland production systems account for 32 percent, 8 percent, and 2 percent, respectively.

Combined, the lack of irrigation facilities, an inadequate transportation infrastructure, insufficient grain storage, and low fertilizer and pesticide application rates reduce yields and decrease crop quality. Due to phytosanitary regulations in many importing countries, Cambodia primarily exports low-quality rice to neighboring Vietnam and Thailand. Because Cambodia has few modern mills, the bulk of its exported rice is shipped prior to milling. It is subsequently milled in the importing country, then either re-exported or consumed in order to free up domestic rice for export.

Even if the problems in irrigation and transportation were solved, Cambodia would still have many institutional hurdles to overcome. The government, a multi-party democracy under a constitutional monarchy, is in its infancy. It is thus still searching for ways to develop effective agencies to provide farmers with extension

services, as well as to help them market their crops both domestically and internationally. Governmental corruption is also endemic. Cambodia consistently ranks poorly in World Bank studies on corruption control.

The Cambodian legal system also has significant shortfalls, especially in delineating property rights. In the wake of the 2008 global food crisis, several countries with scant arable land began buying property in developing countries to increase their food supplies and ensure food security. Foreign firms are currently farming about 100,000 hectares in Cambodia, with the Government of Kuwait recently buying an unknown area to be dedicated to rice farming.¹

These land sales are negotiated with little or no consideration of the current land use systems. Most sales are negotiated with countries that have infant justice systems at best, as well as poorly defined land rights. Although most of the land sold is inhabited, the tenants often cannot produce legal title to the land. Thus, land sales often result in forced eviction of the current owners.

Organizations like the World Bank, however, have made an effort to issue land titles throughout the Cambodian countryside through their Land Management and Administration Project (LMAP).² The Bank's goal is to distribute 20,000 titles per month in order to promote land-tenure security and develop a more efficient market for land. It is expected that producers will be more likely to invest in irrigation and production technologies if they are not afraid of losing their land.

Initiatives Aim To Boost Yields and Promote Exports

Despite Cambodia's shortcomings in infrastructure, institutions, and production technology, the country has made significant strides since the end of the Civil War. In fact, by 1999/2000, rice production had rebounded to a level not achieved since 1970/71, and with less area. Additionally, several recent initiatives have been introduced to combat the deficiencies mentioned above.

To bridge the research gap and improve domestic food security, the country established the Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute (CARDI) in 1999. The Institute's goals include improving crop quality, providing producer training, and promoting crop diversification.³

One of CARDI's most recent initiatives addresses the problem of low-yielding rice production. In addition to production technology deficiencies, disease, particularly blast, is an escalating problem for the country's rice producers. In order to understand and develop solutions to Cambodia's rice disease problems, researchers from CARDI are collaborating with researchers at the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research. The project is training Cambodia's plant pathologists to develop in-country disease identification and contingency plans, helping to reduce disease losses and raise yields.

If CARDI is successful in raising rice yields to the same level as those of Cambodia's neighbors, then Cambodia could again become a major player in the international rice market. With rice production in 2008/09 at 4.5 million metric

1/ "Buying Farmland Abroad: Outsourcing's Third Wave." *The Economist*. May 21st, 2009.

http://www.economist.com/world/international/displaystory.cfm?story_id=13692889

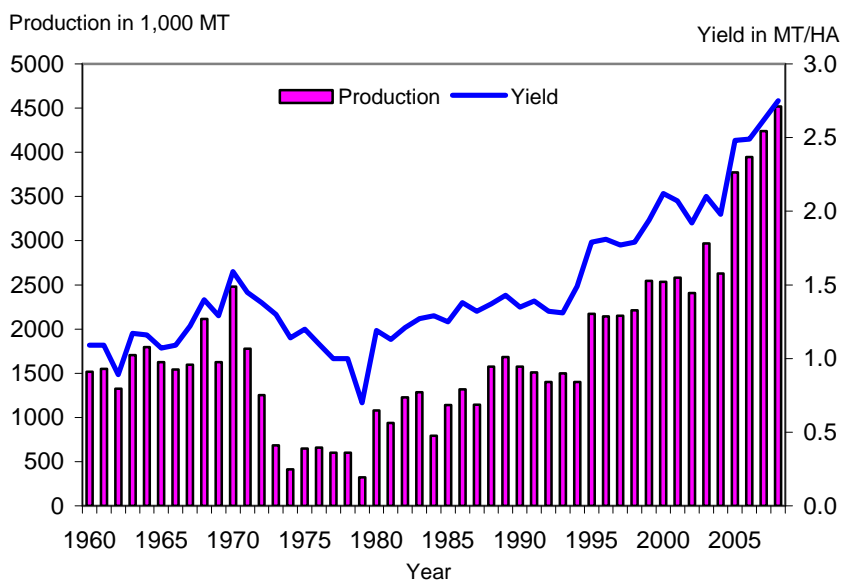
2/ The World Bank: Land Titles Give People a Stake in their Country, August 4, 2007.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/EASTASIAPACIFICEXT/CAMBODIAEXTN/0,,contentMDK:21434075~menuPK:293874~pagePK:2865066~piPK:2865079~theSitePK:293856,00.html>.

3/ Cambodian Agricultural Research and Development Institute. *Overview*, March 3, 2009.

http://www.cardi.org.kh/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=2.

Rice yield and production in Cambodia



Source: USDA Production, Supply, and Distribution Online, 2009.

tons (milled-basis), Cambodia is currently ranked 13th in the world in rice production. However, the average 2008/09 field yield of 2.75 tons per hectare was below that year's global average of 4.24 tons and well below Vietnam's average of 4.88 tons. In fact, Cambodia's yields have only exceeded Burma's since 2006/07, and are still less than average yields achieved in Thailand. Both Burma and Thailand produce the bulk of their rice from natural flooding of river deltas. In contrast, most of Vietnam's rice production is irrigated, a major factor behind Vietnam's higher yields.

If Cambodia could raise its average field yield to 3.53 tons per hectare—the same as in Laos—its production would be on par with Pakistan, Brazil, and the United States. Since Cambodia is already self-sufficient in rice and has one of the highest per capita consumption levels in the world, most additional rice production would likely be exported.

The Asian Development Bank has committed funds to various development initiatives throughout the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS)—which includes Cambodia—since the inception of the GMS Program in 1992. A part of these funds is designated for constructing a transportation network that will link Phnom Penh to Vientiane in Laos, and on further to Kunming in China through a Central and North-South Corridor. It will also link Phnom Penh with Bangkok and Ho Chi Minh City along Southern and Southern Coastal Corridors.⁴ This proposed network would not only link Cambodia to important regional buyers, but would also facilitate the marketing of rice for export. Cambodia already enjoys preferential trading access, thanks to its memberships in ASEAN and the WTO in 2004.

4/ Asian Development Bank. *Greater Mekong Subregion Sector Activities: Transport*, 2009. <http://www.adb.org/gms/sector-activities/transport.asp>.

Cambodia has also begun actively seeking export markets outside of the region. In February 2009, the government negotiated a deal with Albania, which agreed to buy at least 5,000 tons of Cambodian rice per month. Government officials in Cambodia expect that such agreements are only the beginning of increased trade.

In today's global rice trading climate, Vietnam has little capacity to expand exports, Thailand's exportable supplies are largely tied up in government stocks, and India's export bans are still mostly in place, leaving the door open for the return of Cambodia as a major exporter. With other exporters having limited ability to expand area and with global yield growth negligible, Cambodia and neighboring Burma, both free of these limitations, have the ability to increase production and pick up much of the growth in global exports.

Contacts and Links

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Data

Monthly tables from *Rice Outlook* are available in Excel (.xls) spreadsheets at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/rice/data.htm>. These tables contain the latest data on production, use, prices, and trade.

Related Websites

Rice Briefing Room, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rice/>
WASDE, <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1194>
Grain Circular, http://www.fas.usda.gov/grain_arc.asp

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Table 1--U.S. rice supply and use 1/

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 2/	2009/10 2/
TOTAL RICE							
Million acres							
Area:							
Planted	3.022	3.347	3.384	2.838	2.761	2.995	3.018
Harvested	2.997	3.325	3.364	2.821	2.748	2.976	3.000
Pounds per harvested acre							
Yield	6,670	6,988	6,624	6,898	7,219	6,846	7,039
Million cwt							
Beginning stocks	26.8	23.7	37.7	43.0	39.3	29.4	22.7
Production	199.9	232.4	222.8	194.6	198.4	203.7	211.2
Imports	15.0	13.2	17.1	20.6	23.9	19.0	21.0
Total supply	241.7	269.3	277.7	258.2	261.6	252.2	254.9
Food, industrial, & residual 3/	110.8	118.5	116.4	124.7	123.9	128.8	N/A
Seed	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.7	N/A
Total domestic use	114.9	122.7	119.9	128.1	127.4	132.5	132.0
Exports	103.1	108.8	114.8	90.8	104.7	97.0	99.0
Rough	34.4	33.8	33.4	32.1	37.7	34.0	35.0
Milled 4/	68.7	75.0	81.4	58.7	67.1	63.0	64.0
Total use	218.0	231.5	234.7	218.8	232.2	229.5	231.0
Ending stocks	23.7	37.7	43.0	39.3	29.4	22.7	23.9
Percent							
Stocks-to-use ratio	10.9	16.3	18.3	18.0	12.7	9.9	10.3
\$/cwt							
Average farm price 5/	8.08	7.33	7.65	9.96	12.80	16.25	13.65- 14.65
Percent							
Average milling rate	70.79	70.80	70.29	71.00	70.50	70.50	70.50

N/A = not available. 1/ August-July market year; rough equivalent. 2/ Projected. 3/ Residual includes unreported use, processing losses, and estimating errors. 4/ Rough-rice equivalent. 5/ Market-year weighted average.

Source: *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, WAOB, USDA.

Updated August 13, 2009.

Table 2--U.S. rice supply and use, by class 1/

Item	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
						2/	2/
LONG GRAIN:							
	Million acres						
Planted	2.332	2.587	2.751	2.200	2.063	2.365	-
Harvested	2.310	2.571	2.734	2.186	2.052	2.350	-
	Pounds per harvested acre						
Yield	6,451	6,630	6,479	6,727	6,980	6,522	-
	Million cwt						
Beginning stocks	15.7	10.3	22.7	32.7	28.5	19.0	16.8
Production	149.0	170.4	177.1	147.1	143.2	153.3	150.4
Imports	9.8	10.5	12.3	14.2	17.7	16.5	18.0
Total supply	174.5	191.3	212.1	194.0	189.4	188.8	185.1
Domestic use 3/	83.4	84.7	87.4	93.4	91.3	103.5	100.0
Exports	80.7	83.8	92.1	72.0	79.1	68.5	71.0
Total use	164.2	168.5	179.5	165.4	170.4	172.0	171.0
Ending stocks	10.3	22.7	32.7	28.5	19.0	16.8	14.1
	Percent						
Stocks-to-use ratio	6.3	13.5	18.2	17.3	11.2	9.8	8.3
Average farm price	7.60	7.34	7.30	9.47	12.40	14.90	12.00-13.00
MEDIUM/SHORT GRAIN:							
	Million acres						
Planted	0.690	0.760	0.633	0.638	0.698	0.630	-
Harvested	0.687	0.754	0.630	0.635	0.696	0.626	-
	Pounds per harvested acre						
Yield	7,407	8,212	7,255	7,484	7,924	8,063	-
	Million cwt						
Beginning stocks	9.3	12.4	13.8	9.4	10.0	9.1	4.6
Production	50.9	61.9	45.7	47.5	55.2	50.5	60.8
Imports	5.3	2.7	4.9	6.3	6.2	2.5	3.0
Total supply 4/	66.2	76.8	64.7	63.4	70.8	62.1	68.4
Domestic use 3/	31.5	38.0	32.5	34.6	36.1	29.0	32.0
Exports	22.3	25.0	22.8	18.8	25.7	28.5	28.0
Total use	53.9	63.0	55.2	53.4	61.8	57.5	60.0
Ending stocks	12.4	13.8	9.4	10.0	9.1	4.6	8.4
	Percent						
Stocks-to-use ratio	22.9	21.9	17.1	18.8	14.7	7.9	14.0
Average farm price	9.94	7.29	9.49	12.10	14.60	21.30	19.50-20.50
Ending stocks difference 1/	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.3

-- = Not available. 1/ Stock totals by type omit broken, which are included in total stocks for all types of rice in table 1.

2/ Projected. 3/ Includes residual. 4/ Accounts for the difference in beginning

and ending stocks of broken. Thus, total supply of medium/short-grain may not equal the sum of beginning stocks, production, and imports.

Source: *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, WAOB, USDA.

Updated August 13, 2009.

Table 3--U.S. monthly average farm prices and marketings

Month	2008/09		2007/08		2006/07	
	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt
August	18.00	9,699	10.10	9,579	8.89	12,845
September	17.00	10,947	10.20	14,396	9.04	10,212
October	17.10	14,799	11.10	16,382	9.86	13,237
November	17.30	13,046	11.80	11,919	10.20	11,790
December	17.50	11,979	11.70	20,402	10.40	13,083
January	17.00	15,081	12.40	19,569	10.40	18,199
February	15.60	13,395	12.60	14,761	10.10	12,502
March	15.30	12,690	13.60	14,581	10.00	13,604
April	15.30	12,837	14.60	12,083	10.20	11,540
May	15.20	8,192	15.90	12,271	10.00	11,979
June	14.70	9,084	16.50	8,533	10.00	9,977
July	14.10	N/A	16.80	8,709	10.10	10,156
Average price	16.43 1/ 16.25 2/	11,977 3/	12.80	13,599 3/	9.96	12,427 3/
Total volume marketed 4/		131,749		163,185		149,124

N/A = Not available. 1/ 2008/09 weighted-average through June.

2/ Season-average farm price projection. 3/ Average marketings. 4/ 2008/09 through current month only.

Source: Monthly cash price and marketings, *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Last updated August 11, 2009.

Table 4 – Reported U.S. monthly average farm prices and marketings by type, 2008/09

Month	Long Grain		Medium/Short-Grain	
	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt
August	18.00	7,394	18.30	2,305
September	16.90	9,469	17.80	1,478
October	16.80	10,702	17.80	4,097
November	16.30	8,297	19.10	4,749
December	16.20	8,461	20.70	3,518
January	15.30	10,509	21.10	4,572
February	14.20	11,358	23.10	2,037
March	13.50	10,301	23.40	2,389
April	13.10	10,742	26.50	2,095
May	12.80	6,891	27.70	1,301
June	12.80	7,729	25.60	1,355
July 1/	12.70	N/A	25.00	N/A
Average price	14.88 2/ 14.90 4/	9,259 3/	22.18 2/ 21.30 4/	2,718 3/
Total volume marketed 5/		101,853		29,896

N/A = Not available. 1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ 2008/09 simple-average through current month only.

3/ Average marketings. 4/ Season-average farm price projection. 5/ 2008/09 through current month only.

Source: Monthly cash price and marketings, *Agricultural Prices*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Last updated August 11, 2009.

Table 5--USDA-calculated world market rice prices (rough basis) 1/

Month	2009/10		2008/09		2007/08		
	Long	Medium/ short	Long	Medium/ short	Long	Medium	Short
	\$/cwt						
August	11.34 2/	11.44 2/	17.33	17.48	7.56	7.51	7.59
September			17.83	17.98	7.72	7.66	7.75
October			16.93	17.08	7.90	7.84	7.93
November			15.52	15.65	8.59	8.53	8.63
December			14.17	14.28	8.96	8.90	9.00
January			12.71	12.81	9.10	9.05	9.14
February			12.74	12.80	9.67	9.91	9.85
March			12.36	12.42	12.01	12.33	12.26
April			12.25	12.31	15.09	15.14	15.06
May			11.89	11.94	18.81	18.88	18.78
June			11.21	11.26	17.85	17.92	17.82
July			11.68	11.72	16.59	16.65	16.56
Market-year average 1/	11.34	11.44	13.89	13.98	11.65	11.69	11.70

1/ Simple average of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's weekly adjusted world market price. 2/ Preliminary.

Source: *Cotton and Rice Weekly Prices* (<ftp://ftp.fsa.usda.gov/public/cotton/default.htm>), Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Last updated August 13, 2009.

Table 6--U.S. commercial rice exports 1/

Country or region	2009/10 as of 8/6/2009	2008/09 as of 08/07/2008	2008/09 market year	2007/08 market year	2006/07 market year	2005/06 market year
1,000 metric tons						
EUROPE & FSU	7.5	20.9	77.6	89.8	53.9	332.1
European Union	6.9	20.4	71.0	87.0	51.4	311.3
Other Europe	0.6	0.2	3.9	0.8	1.3	17.8
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	0.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	1.2	3.0
NORTHEAST ASIA	39.3	0.6	472.3	450.9	467.0	486.2
Hong Kong	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.6
Japan	39.0	0.4	386.1	339.9	324.5	352.4
South Korea	0.0	0.0	85.0	78.6	69.0	69.4
Taiwan	0.0	0.0	0.6	31.3	72.9	61.8
OTHER ASIA, OCEANIA, & THE MIDDLE EAST	69.8	205.8	669.0	697.5	483.6	744.5
French Pacific Islands	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.2
Iraq	0.0	0.0	121.0	188.6	308.8	349.8
Iran	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Israel	2.9	8.3	33.4	30.0	4.8	14.7
Jordan	10.1	19.4	86.2	79.7	50.8	44.4
Papua New Guinea	36.5	44.4	103.2	2.3	0.0	21.9
Philippines	0.0	46.0	46.3	70.7	0.0	65.2
Saudi Arabia	11.3	64.3	143.6	111.3	87.1	116.0
Turkey	0.0	10.1	22.7	154.9	0.1	58.3
Rest of Asia, Oceania, and Middle East	9.0	13.3	76.2	60.0	32.0	74.0
AFRICA	9.6	45.4	131.6	119.6	97.7	131.7
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	14.0
Ghana	8.5	34.8	50.9	75.9	80.4	91.4
Liberia	0.0	7.8	11.1	8.3	11.2	12.6
Libya	1.0	0.4	2.8	0.7	2.1	0.2
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Senegal	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.0
South Africa	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Togo	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0	5.0
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	204.1	458.6	1,972.4	2,258.7	2,023.4	2,094.7
Brazil	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Costa Rica	43.0	32.4	153.8	146.6	146.4	125.7
Canada	31.7	37.5	168.9	182.1	198.4	168.6
Colombia	0.0	0.0	71.6	0.0	0.1	0.2
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	59.6	186.1
Dominican Republic	0.4	4.7	30.7	9.0	0.7	47.4
Guatemala	2.0	20.1	65.0	58.8	95.4	61.6
Haiti	29.0	51.0	257.0	279.0	251.1	327.5
Honduras	4.9	17.2	150.1	131.3	157.3	123.1
Jamaica	0.2	27.1	26.9	50.7	37.0	47.4
Leeward & Windward Islands	4.5	12.1	9.3	12.4	5.8	8.4
Mexico	77.1	190.0	594.2	855.3	734.4	682.2
Netherlands Antilles	0.5	1.0	4.4	5.3	6.1	6.2
Nicaragua	7.6	43.4	97.3	179.2	138.3	168.3
Panama	0.3	0.2	9.4	96.4	80.6	36.4
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0	2.1
El Salvador	1.5	13.9	79.2	86.0	99.1	88.7
Venezuela	0.0	7.2	243.7	125.9	0.6	0.5
Other Western Hemisphere	1.4	0.8	10.6	17.1	12.4	14.1
TOTAL	330.3	731.3	3,322.9	3,616.4	3,125.8	3,789.2

1/ Columns labeled "market year" are total August-July exports reported in *U.S. Export Sales*. Column labeled "as of" are shipments and outstanding sales at a particular date. *U.S. Export Sales* reports on a product-weight basis. Food donations are not included in *U.S. Export Sales*.

Source: *U.S. Export Sales*, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Last updated August 13, 2009.

Table 7--U.S., Thailand, and Vietnam price quotes

Month or market year 1/	United States			Thailand 5/				Vietnam 7/	
	Southern long-grain	Southern long-grain	California medium-grain	100%	5%	15%	35%	A.1 6/	5%
	milled 2/	rough 3/	milled 4/	Grade B	Parboiled	Brokens		Super	Brokens
	\$ / metric ton								
2002/03	223	123	327	199	195	186	175	151	184
2003/04	360	206	533	220	222	207	199	184	212
2004/05	312	176	405	278	278	265	252	219	244
Aug. 2005	278	157	379	288	283	271	257	215	256
Sep. 2005	292	165	441	291	288	275	262	218	256
Oct. 2005	303	176	474	292	289	275	262	220	266
Nov. 2005	308	183	507	283	278	267	255	212	NQ
Dec. 2005	320	188	507	286	277	269	254	209	NQ
Jan. 2006	343	201	507	299	286	282	265	214	265
Feb. 2006	354	205	507	307	297	290	272	217	264
Mar. 2006	353	205	491	309	298	290	272	217	253
April 2006	358	205	485	308	299	290	270	219	243
May 2006	364	202	498	314	302	294	273	219	259
June 2006	364	202	507	319	306	298	276	217	264
July 2006	371	213	507	321	314	301	279	219	264
2005/06	334	192	484	301	293	284	266	216	259
Aug. 2006	395	220	507	319	313	299	277	220	268
Sep. 2006	406	227	518	318	313	299	278	225	272
Oct. 2006	418	242	529	307	309	288	269	224	278
Nov. 2006	419	245	529	302	301	285	264	221	297
Dec. 2006	423	245	551	312	309	293	273	228	NQ
Jan. 2007	420	243	551	320	313	303	281	244	NQ
Feb. 2007	417	240	551	323	317	305	285	258	NQ
Mar. 2007	405	240	551	327	324	309	292	262	303
April 2007	400	240	551	324	322	307	291	258	303
May 2007	397	237	551	325	321	308	283	256	300
June 2007	397	235	536	331	327	314	293	257	303
July 2007	392	235	529	335	333	319	297	260	307
2006/07	407	237	538	320	317	302	282	243	292
Aug. 2007	395	249	535	334	331	317	298	261	316
Sep. 2007	413	284	576	332	330	315	300	272	320
Oct. 2007	446	285	584	336	336	320	311	293	NQ
Nov. 2007	475	295	584	349	358	333	326	311	NQ
Dec. 2007	496	302	584	368	380	353	347	333	NQ
Jan. 2008	518	315	590	384	394	368	349	358	390
Feb. 2008	565	353	595	474	484	NQ	NQ	434	467
Mar. 2008	664	413	595	615	580	NQ	NQ	538	588
Apr. 2008	816	480	758	929	1,025	NQ	NQ	763	830
May 2008	926	530	926	949	1,008	NQ	NQ	752	1,075
June 2008	878	467	963	789	828	NQ	NQ	588	883
July 2008	854	444	1,036	756	789	NQ	NQ	547	712
2007/08	621	368	694	551	570	334	322	454	620
Aug. 2008	802	421	1,061	709	737	650	NQ	469	588
Sep. 2008	791	436	1,119	701	718	640	NQ	420	566
Oct. 2008	717	414	1,113	634	619	563	NQ	348	465
Nov. 2008	664	393	1,102	574	563	483	NQ	307	413
Dec. 2008	632	360	1,102	543	547	462	NQ	287	419
Jan. 2009	592	358	1,102	598	615	506	NQ	318	399
Feb. 2009	562	333	1,075	615	634	515	NQ	317	433
Mar. 2009	513	305	1,123	615	620	516	NQ	332	455
Apr. 2009	534	318	1,208	572	570	491	NQ	336	460
May 2009	513	312	1,202	547	541	497	NQ	322	457
June 2009	502	312	1,150	592	604	526	NQ	321	415
July 2009	502	315	1,067	602	624	531	NQ	325	405
2008/09	610	356	1,119	609	616	532	NQ	342	456
Aug. 2009 8/	529	330	992	561	577	499	NQ	306	398
2009/10 8/	529	330	992	561	577	499	NQ	306	398

NQ = No quotes. 1/ Simple average of weekly quotes. 2/ Number 2, 4-percent brokens, sacked, free alongside vessel, U.S.

Gulf port. To convert to a free on board vessel price add \$15 per ton. 3/ Bulk, free on board vessel, New Orleans, LA.

4/ Number 1, maximum 4-percent brokens, package quality for domestic sales, sacked, free on board truck, California

mill, low end of reported price range. 5/ Nominal price quotes, long-grain, sacked, free on board vessel,

Bangkok, Thailand. 6/ 100-percent brokens, new price series. 7/ Long-grain, double water-polished, bagged,

free on board vessel, Ho Chi Minh City. January-March 2008 quotes for new crop only. From April to June 2008, Vietnam

banned commercial exporters from making sales. April-June 2008 reported price quotes are nominal price quotes only

and are not based on actual sales. 8/ Preliminary based on reported prices to date.

Sources: U.S. and Vietnam prices, *Credex Rice Market Report*; Thailand prices, *Weekly Rice Price Update*, U.S. ag. counselor,

Bangkok, Thailand (www.fas.usda.gov).

Last update August 13, 2009.

Table 8--Global rice producers: 2007/08-2009/10 monthly revisions and annual changes 1/

	2007/08		2008/09 2/			2009/10 2/			
	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009	Monthly revisions	Annual changes	July 2009	August 2009	Monthly revisions	Annual changes
	1,000 metric tons					1,000 metric tons			
Afghanistan	335	168	168	0	-167	335	335	0	167
Argentina	810	780	780	0	-30	949	949	0	169
Australia	19	66	66	0	47	114	70	-44	4
Bangladesh	28,800	31,000	31,000	0	2,200	31,000	31,000	0	0
Brazil	8,199	8,840	8,595	-245	396	9,000	8,840	-160	245
Burma	10,730	10,150	10,150	0	-580	10,730	10,730	0	580
Cambodia	4,238	4,284	4,520	236	282	4,450	4,630	180	110
China	129,850	134,330	134,330	0	4,480	135,100	135,100	0	770
Colombia	1,453	1,520	1,850	330	397	1,620	1,620	0	-230
Cuba	286	312	312	0	26	345	345	0	33
Dominican Republic	455	507	507	0	52	530	530	0	23
Egypt	4,385	4,387	4,387	0	2	4,374	4,374	0	-13
European Union-27	1,822	1,684	1,684	0	-138	1,910	1,910	0	226
Ghana	111	150	150	0	39	156	156	0	6
India	96,690	99,370	99,150	-220	2,460	99,500	84,000	-15,500	-15,150
Indonesia	37,000	38,300	38,300	0	1,300	37,600	37,600	0	-700
Iran	2,178	1,500	1,500	0	-678	2,000	2,000	0	500
Japan	7,930	8,029	8,029	0	99	7,710	7,710	0	-319
Korea, North	1,527	1,860	1,860	0	333	1,860	1,860	0	0
Korea, South	4,408	4,843	4,843	0	435	4,500	4,500	0	-343
Laos	1,725	1,800	1,800	0	75	1,900	1,900	0	100
Madagascar	2,304	2,304	2,304	0	0	2,336	2,336	0	32
Malaysia	1,475	1,530	1,530	0	55	1,575	1,575	0	45
Mali	714	813	813	0	99	800	800	0	-13
Nepal	2,810	2,850	2,850	0	40	2,900	2,900	0	50
Nigeria	3,000	3,200	3,200	0	200	3,400	3,400	0	200
Pakistan	5,700	6,300	6,300	0	600	6,200	6,200	0	-100
Peru	1,920	1,270	1,270	0	-650	1,685	1,685	0	415
Philippines	10,479	10,753	10,753	0	274	10,710	10,710	0	-43
Russia	460	480	480	0	20	500	500	0	20
Sierra Leone	390	390	390	0	0	405	405	0	15
Sri Lanka	2,200	2,227	2,227	0	27	2,663	2,663	0	436
Taiwan	955	1,042	1,042	0	87	1,089	1,089	0	47
Tanzania	818	851	851	0	33	857	857	0	6
Thailand	19,300	19,400	19,400	0	100	20,000	20,000	0	600
United States	6,344	6,515	6,515	0	171	6,747	6,753	6	238
Uruguay	931	875	875	0	-56	1,008	1,008	0	133
Venezuela	560	540	540	0	-20	500	500	0	-40
Vietnam	24,375	23,664	23,706	42	-669	23,795	23,795	0	89
Others	5,707	5,837	5,826	-11	119	6,131	6,127	-4	301
World total	433,393	444,721	444,853	132	11,460	448,984	433,462	-15,522	-11,391

1/ Milled basis. 2/ Projected.

Source: *Production, Supply, & Distribution Online Data Base*, FAS/USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdHome.aspx>.

Last updated August 13, 2009.

Table 9--Global rice exporters, calendar years 2008-2010; monthly revisions and annual changes

	2008 1/	2009 2/				2010 2/			
	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009	Monthly revisions	Annual changes	July 2009	August 2009	Monthly revisions	Annual changes
	1,000 metric tons (milled basis)								
Argentina	408	500	500	0	92	550	550	0	50
Australia	100	40	40	0	-60	50	50	0	10
Brazil	511	450	450	0	-61	400	400	0	-50
Burma	541	800	1,000	200	459	800	1,000	200	0
Cambodia	500	800	800	0	300	500	800	300	0
China	969	800	800	0	-169	1,300	1,300	0	500
Ecuador	5	20	20	0	15	0	0	0	-20
Egypt	750	300	300	0	-450	900	900	0	600
European Union-27	144	120	120	0	-24	100	100	0	-20
Guyana	210	210	210	0	0	220	220	0	10
India	3,383	2,500	1,500	-1,000	-1,883	4,000	1,500	-2,500	0
Japan	200	200	200	0	0	200	200	0	0
Korea, South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pakistan	3,000	3,600	3,000	-600	0	3,300	3,300	0	300
Thailand	10,011	8,500	8,500	0	-1,511	8,500	10,000	1,500	1,500
Uruguay	634	800	800	0	166	800	800	0	0
Vietnam	4,649	5,500	6,000	500	1,351	5,000	5,000	0	-1,000
Other	349	360	412	52	63	345	350	5	-62
Subtotal	26,364	25,500	24,652	-848	-1,712	26,965	26,470	-495	1,818
United States	3,273	3,200	3,200	0	-73	3,150	3,150	0	-50
U.S. Share	11.0%	11.1%	11.5%	-	-	10.5%	10.6%	-	-
World total	29,637	28,700	27,852	-848	-1,785	30,115	29,620	-495	1,768

-- Not available. Note: All trade data are reported on a calendar-year basis.

1/ Estimated. 2/ Projected.

Source: *Production, Supply, & Distribution Online Data Base*, FAS/USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdHome.aspx>.

Last updated August 13, 2009.

Table 10—Global rice importers, calendar years 2008-2010; monthly revisions and annual changes

	2008 1/		2009 2/			2010 2/			
	August 2009	July 2009	August 2009	Monthly revisions	Annual changes	July 2009	August 2009	Monthly revisions	Annual changes
	1,000 tons (milled basis)								
Bangladesh	1,658	700	500	-200	-1,158	500	500	0	0
Brazil	417	470	470	0	53	650	650	0	180
Cameroon	250	300	300	0	50	300	300	0	0
Canada	365	345	345	0	-20	340	340	0	-5
China	295	330	330	0	35	350	350	0	20
Colombia	30	75	125	50	95	100	100	0	-25
Costa Rica	85	135	135	0	50	110	110	0	-25
Cote d'Ivoire	800	800	800	0	0	800	800	0	0
Cuba	555	525	425	-100	-130	575	575	0	150
European Union	1,518	1,200	1,200	0	-318	1,250	1,250	0	50
Ghana	300	350	350	0	50	350	350	0	0
Guinea	150	150	150	0	0	150	150	0	0
Haiti	320	300	300	0	-20	325	325	0	25
Honduras	111	115	115	0	4	115	115	0	0
Hong Kong	399	325	325	0	-74	350	350	0	25
Indonesia	350	350	350	0	0	300	300	0	-50
Iran	1,500	1,700	1,700	0	200	1,700	1,700	0	0
Iraq	975	1,000	1,000	0	25	1,075	1,100	25	100
Japan	546	700	700	0	154	700	700	0	0
Jordan	120	120	120	0	0	160	160	0	40
Korea, North	30	50	50	0	20	50	50	0	0
Korea, South	282	290	290	0	8	300	300	0	10
Liberia	170	200	200	0	30	200	200	0	0
Malaysia	1,020	830	830	0	-190	850	850	0	20
Mexico	577	630	560	-70	-17	675	675	0	115
Mozambique	300	350	350	0	50	350	350	0	0
Nicaragua	100	80	80	0	-20	100	100	0	20
Nigeria	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0	1,600	1,600	0	0
Philippines	2,500	1,750	2,400	650	-100	2,400	2,400	0	0
Russia	237	274	250	-24	13	220	220	0	-30
Saudi Arabia	1,360	1,370	1,370	0	10	1,400	1,400	0	30
Senegal	860	700	700	0	-160	700	700	0	0
Singapore	320	300	300	0	-20	350	350	0	50
South Africa	665	720	650	-70	-15	800	800	0	150
Syria	250	300	300	0	50	310	310	0	10
Taiwan	94	90	90	0	-4	126	126	0	36
Turkey	195	140	140	0	-55	125	125	0	-15
United Arab Emirates	300	300	300	0	0	300	300	0	0
United States	651	700	700	0	49	735	735	0	35
Venezuela	314	150	150	0	-164	150	150	0	0
Vietnam	300	400	400	0	100	400	400	0	0
Yemen	325	325	325	0	0	325	325	0	0
Subtotal	23,194	21,539	21,775	236	-1,419	22,666	22,691	25	916
Other countries 3/	6,443	7,161	6,077	-1,084	-366	7,449	6,929	-520	852
World total	29,637	28,700	27,852	-848	-1,785	30,115	29,620	-495	1,768

Note: All trade data are reported on a calendar-year basis.

1/ Estimated. 2/ Projected. 3/ Includes unaccounted imports (imports not assigned a particular market).

Source: *Production, Supply, & Distribution Online Data Base*, FAS/USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdHome.aspx>.

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