



United States
Department
of Agriculture

RCS-10H
Aug. 13, 2010



A Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Rice Outlook

Nathan Childs

nchilds@ers.usda.gov

Katherine Baldwin

kbaldwin@ers.usda.gov

U.S. 2010/11 Total Rice Supply Forecast Lowered 9.6 Million Cwt

There were several supply side revisions this month to the U.S. 2010/11 balance sheet. First, the crop forecast was lowered 4.1 million cwt to 245.9 million cwt, still 12 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest on record. The reduction was based on a lower yield. The first USDA survey-based yield forecast for 2010/11 indicates an average field yield of 7,039 pounds per acre, down 118 pounds from last month's forecast and 46 pounds below a year earlier. Harvested area remains estimated at 3.5 million acres, up nearly 13 percent from last year and the highest since 1999/2000.

Carrying was lowered 4.5 million cwt to 33.4 million cwt due to revisions to the 2009/10 supply and use balance sheet. Estimates for both the long-grain and medium/short-grain carryin were revised downward. Total imports for 2010/11 are forecast at 20.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million cwt from last month's forecast. These revisions lowered the total U.S. rice supply forecast 3 percent to 299.8 million cwt, still 11 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest on record.

Total use of U.S. rice in 2010/11 is projected at a record 243.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from last month's forecast and 3 percent above a year earlier. Total exports of U.S. rice in 2010/11 are projected at 114.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from last month's forecast and almost 5 percent above last year. Total domestic and residual use of all-rice remains projected at a record 129.0 million cwt. These supply and use revisions resulted in a 16-percent reduction in the 2010/11 ending stocks forecast to 56.8 million cwt, still the highest since 1985/86. There were no revisions to the 2010/11 season average price forecasts this month.

Contents

Domestic Outlook

Intl. Outlook

Spotlight:

Mercosur

Contacts & Links

Tables

U.S. Supply & Use

S&U by Class

U.S. Cash Prices

U.S. Prices by Class

World Prices

U.S. Imports

U.S. Exports

Intl. Prices

Global Producers

Global Exporters

Global Importers

Web Sites

Rice Briefing

Room

WASDE

Grain Circular

The next release is
September 13, 2010.

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Global production in 2010/11 remains forecast at a record 459.2 million tons (milled basis). Increased projections for Costa Rica, Turkey, and Australia were offset by reductions for the U.S. and Guyana. Global disappearance was increased by 4.5 million tons to 456.6 million tons, with India and Bangladesh responsible for most of the upward revision. Global ending stocks were increased almost 1 percent to 97.5 million tons, up 2.6 million tons from the previous year and the largest since 2002/03.

Global trade for 2011 is virtually unchanged from last month's forecast of 31.3 million tons. The 2010 trade forecast was raised 1 percent to 30.1 million tons, mostly due to larger imports by Bangladesh and Turkey. While Thailand's trading prices are almost unchanged from last month, Vietnam's have risen 9 percent due to strong sales. Prices for U.S. long-grain milled rice continue to decline in the face of a record harvest.

Domestic Outlook

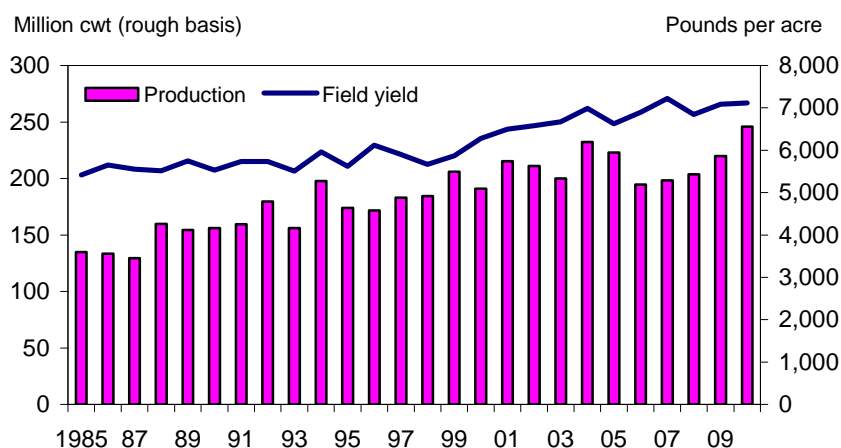
U.S. 2010/11 Rice Crop Projected at a Record 245.9 Million Cwt

The 2010/11 U.S. rice crop is projected at a record 245.9 million cwt, down 4.1 million cwt from last month's forecast, but still 12 percent larger than a year earlier. This month's downward revision is based on a lower yield forecast. The first USDA survey-based yield forecast for the 2010/11 crop indicates an average field yield of 7,039 pounds per acre, down 118 pounds from last month's forecast and 46 pounds below a year earlier. Harvested area remains estimated at 3.5 million acres, up nearly 13 percent from last year and the highest since 1999/2000.

By class, long-grain 2010/11 production is projected at record 187.2 million cwt, down 2.8 million cwt from last month's forecast, but almost 23 percent larger than a year earlier. Expanded plantings account for most of this year's projected increase in long-grain production. Combined medium/short-grain production is projected at 58.6 million cwt, down 1.4 million cwt from last month's forecast and 8.5 million cwt below the 2009/10 crop. Reduced plantings account for the bulk of the year-to-year decline in medium/short-grain production.

Figure 1

The U.S. 2010/11 rice crop is projected to be the highest on record



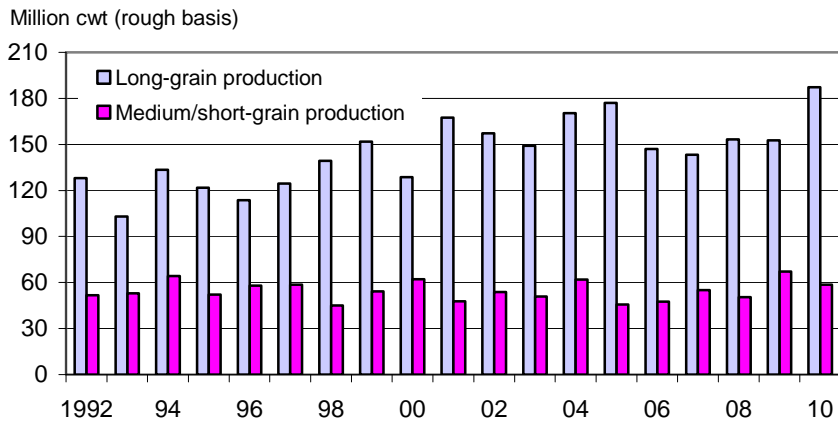
2010 are forecasts.

Sources: 1985-2009 estimates, 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; 2010 forecasts, World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Figure 2

U.S. long-grain production is projected to increase 23 percent in 2010/11



2010 are forecasts.

Sources: 1992-2009 estimates, USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Quick Stats*, U.S. & All States Data--Crops.

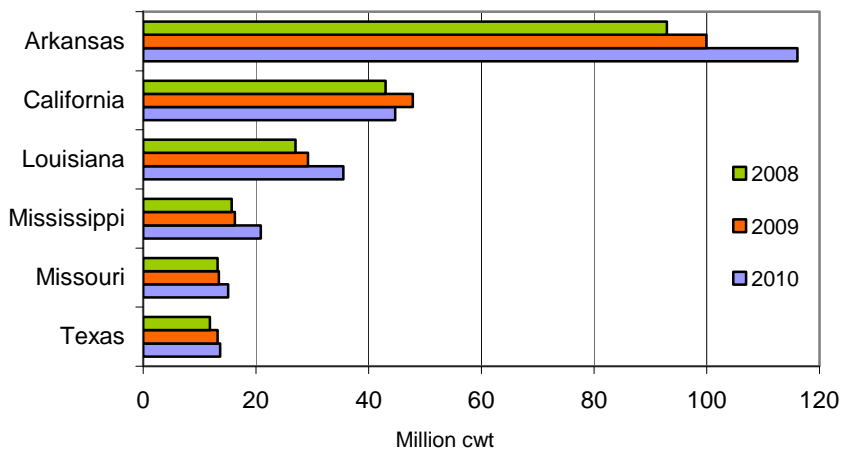
http://www.nass.usda.gov/Data_and_Statistics/Quick_Stats/index.asp. 2010 forecasts, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

All reported Southern rice-producing States increased rice plantings in 2010/11, with record plantings estimated for Arkansas and Missouri. Arkansas plantings of 1.68 million acres are up 13 percent from last year. Rice plantings in Louisiana remain estimated at 560,000 acres, a 19-percent increase from 2009/10 and the highest since 1999/2000. Rice acreage in Mississippi expanded 22 percent in 2010/11 to 300,000 acres, the highest since 1999/2000. At 217,000 acres, rice plantings in Missouri are up more than 7 percent from 2009/10. Texas rice acreage expanded 16 percent to 199,000 acres, the highest since 2005/06. The area expansion was largely driven by favorable net returns for rice production compared with alternative crops across most of the southern growing area. Despite continued high prices, rice area in California is estimated to have declined 1 percent in 2010/11 to 555,000 acres, as some growers sold their water rights early in the season.

Yields are projected to be higher this year in all reported States except California and Texas, with record yields projected for Louisiana and Missouri. At 6,930 pounds per acre, the average field yield in Arkansas is up 2 percent from a year earlier. Missouri's yield of 7,000 pounds per acre is 4 percent higher than last year. In Mississippi, yields are projected at 7,000 pounds per acre, almost 5 percent above a year earlier. Last year, yields in the Delta were adversely impacted by heavy rains that delayed plantings by several weeks. In contrast, progress of this year's Delta crop is well ahead of normal. Louisiana's yield of 6,400 pounds is almost 2 percent above last year. Despite the favorable yield forecasts early in the season in the Delta, there is concern over potential impacts on quality and milling yields due to extremely hot days and only modest cooling at night. USDA will provide updated yield forecasts for the 2010/11 crop by State and for the total U.S. crop in September, October, and November.

Figure 3

Production is projected higher in 2010/11 in all reported States except California



These six States account for more than 99 percent of U.S. production.
Source: *Crop Production*, August 12, 2010, National Agricultural Statistics Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

In contrast, the 2010/11 average yield in Texas is projected to decline 11 percent from last year's record to 6,900 pounds per acre. The decline is largely due to abnormally heavy rainfall during the flowering stage. In California, the average field yield is projected at 8,100 pounds per acre, 6 percent below a year earlier. Plantings were delayed 4-5 weeks in California due to rain, and temperatures this summer have been cooler than normal.

All reported States are projected to harvest larger crops in 2010/11 except California, with record crops projected for Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Missouri. At 116.1 million cwt, Arkansas rice production is 16 percent larger than last year, mostly due to expanded plantings. Louisiana's production is forecast at 35.5 million cwt, up almost 22 percent, also mostly due to expanded plantings. Mississippi's projected crop of 20.9 million cwt is 28 percent larger than last year, with increased acreage accounting for the bulk of the increase. In Missouri, production is forecast at 15.1 million cwt, an increase of 12 percent from a year earlier, a result of both a higher yield and expanded acreage. The Texas rice crop is projected at 13.7 million cwt, up almost 4 percent from last year, as a 17-percent area expansion more than offset a weaker yield. In contrast, at 44.7 million cwt, California's production is almost 7 percent smaller than last year, mostly due to a weaker projected yield.

The progress of the 2010/11 U.S. rice crop continues to be ahead of normal. For the week ending August 8, 75 percent of the U.S. crop had headed, 10 percentage points ahead of the U.S. 5-year average and 22 percentage points ahead of last year. The Delta accounts for much of this year's early progress. In Arkansas, 89 percent

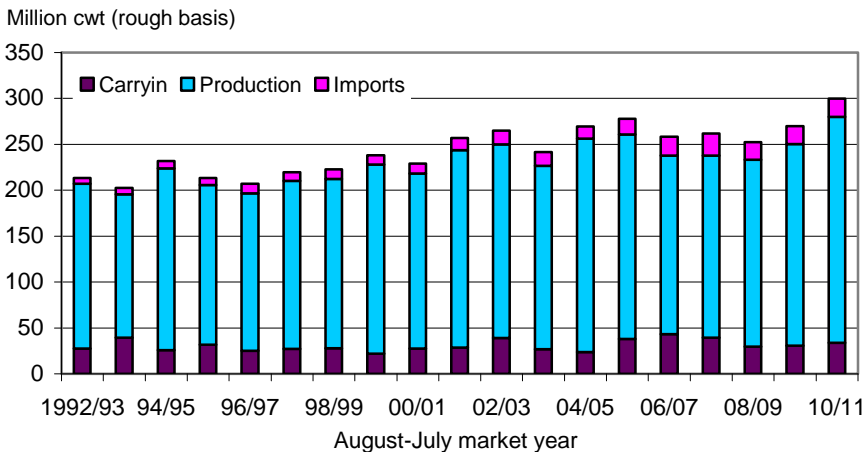
of the crop had headed by August 8, well ahead of the State's average of 61 percent. The Mississippi crop was reported 95 percent headed by August 8, ahead of the State's average of 81 percent. In addition to early planting in much of the Delta, the region has experienced extremely hot weather this summer, promoting a rapid maturation of the crop. Missouri's crop was reported 76 percent headed by August 8, well ahead of the State's average of 55 percent. In Louisiana, 97 percent of the crop had headed by August 8, slightly ahead of the State's average of 93 percent.

In contrast, 87 percent of the Texas crop had headed by August 8, behind the State's average of 95 percent. And in California, just 9 percent of the crop was reported headed by August 8, well behind the State's average of 38 percent.

U.S. 2010/11 Total Rice Supplies Estimated at a Record 299.8 Million Cwt

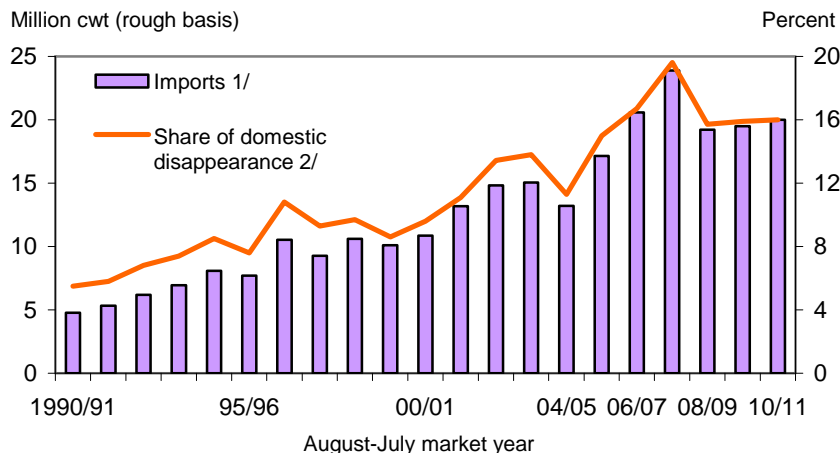
Total U.S. rice supplies in 2010/11 are projected at a record 299.8 million cwt, down 3 percent from last month's forecast, but still up 11 percent from a year earlier. Carryin, production, and imports are all estimated to be larger in 2010/11 than last year. Long-grain accounts for all of the year-to-year increase in total supplies. Long-grain supplies are forecast at a record 226.1 million cwt, down 3 percent from last month's forecast, but 19 percent larger than a year earlier. In contrast, the combined medium/short-grain supply is forecast at 71.3 million cwt, down 5 percent from last month's forecast and 8 percent below a year earlier.

Figure 4
Total U.S. rice supplies in 2010/11 are projected to be the highest on record



2009/10 and 2010/11 are forecasts.
 Sources: 1992/93-2007/08, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

Figure 5
Growth in U.S. rice imports has slowed since 2008/09



2009/10 and 2010/11 forecasts. 1/ Total of rough, brown, and milled imports on a rough-basis. 2/ Does not include seed use.
 Sources: 1990/91-2007/08, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Estimates for all-rice beginning stocks, imports, and production were lowered this month. At 33.4 million cwt, the 2010/11 carryin is down 4.5 million cwt from last month's forecast, but up 11 percent from a year earlier. The reduction is due to revisions to the 2009/10 supply and use balance sheet. Estimates for both the long-grain and medium/short-grain carryin were revised downward this month. The 2010/11 long-grain carryin was lowered 12 percent to 21.3 million cwt, still up 6 percent from a year earlier. Medium/short-grain carryin is estimated at 10.2 million cwt, down 13 percent from last month's forecast, but 26 percent larger than last year.

Total imports for 2010/11 are forecast at 20.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million cwt from last month's forecast, but still up almost 3 percent from a year earlier. The downward revision was largely based on a revised 2009/10 import estimate that indicates weaker growth. Long-grain imports are projected at a near-record 17.5 million cwt, down 0.5 million from last month's forecast, but still up 3 percent from a year earlier. Thailand supplies the bulk of U.S. long-grain imports, with its premium jasmine rice accounting for nearly all of these shipments. Medium/short-grain imports are projected at 2.5 million cwt, also down 0.5 million cwt from last month's forecast, but unchanged from 2009/10. Total production was lowered 4.1 million cwt this month, with long-grain revised downward 2.8 million cwt and combined medium/short-grain production lowered 1.4 million cwt.

U.S. 2010/11 Export Forecast Raised 1.0 Million Cwt to 114.0 Million Cwt

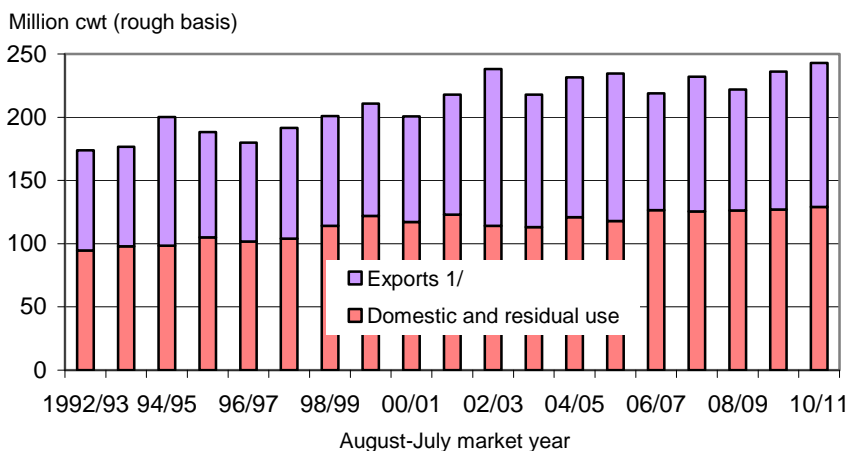
Total use of U.S. rice in 2010/11 is projected at a record 243.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from last month's projection and 3 percent above a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all of this month's upward revision in total use. At 179.0 million cwt, long-grain total use is up 6 percent from 2009/10. In contrast, medium/short-grain total use remains forecast at 64.0 million cwt, a decline of 5 percent from a year earlier.

Total domestic and residual use of all-rice remains projected at 129.0 million cwt for 2010/11, almost 2 percent above a year earlier and the highest on record. By class, long-grain domestic disappearance remains projected at a near-record 99.0 million, 5 percent above a year earlier. Combined medium/short-grain domestic disappearance remains projected at 30.0 million, 9 percent below this year. The projected year-to-year decline in medium/short-grain domestic disappearance is based on expectations of some switching by processors from medium/short-grain rice to lower priced long-grain rice.

Total exports of U.S. rice in 2010/11 are projected at 114.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from last month's forecast and almost 5 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. This month's upward revision in 2010/11 exports is largely due to recent food aid announcements for shipment early in the market year. On an annual basis, larger supplies and more competitive U.S. prices are behind the bullish export forecast.

Figure 6

U.S. rice exports are projected to increase 5 percent in 2010/11

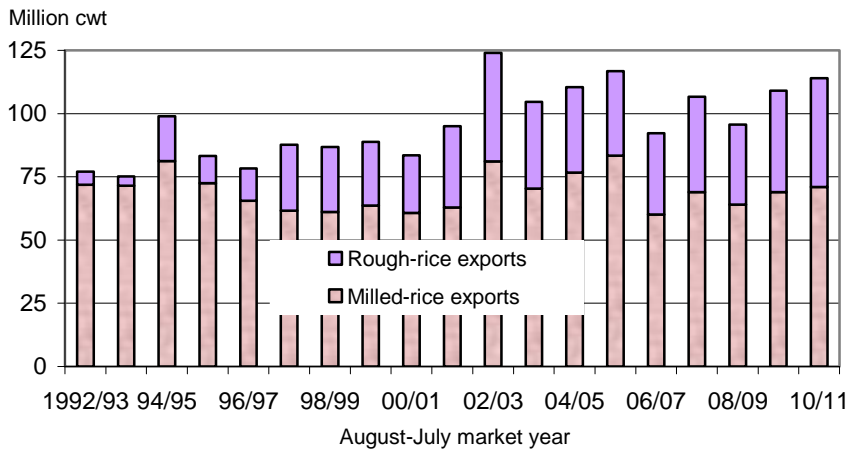


2009/10 and 2010/11 are forecasts. 1/ Total of milled, brown, and rough-rice exports on a rough-basis.

Sources: 1992/93-2008/09, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, ERS/USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Figure 7

Both milled- and rough-rice exports are projected to be higher in 2010/11 1/



2009/10 and 2010/11 are forecasts. 1/ Total of milled, brown, and rough-rice exports on a rough-basis.

Sources: 1992/93-2008/09, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service/USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

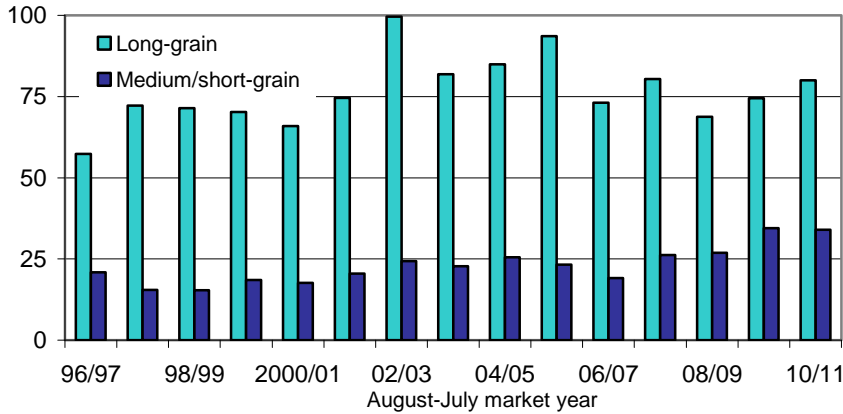
By type, U.S. rough-rice exports are projected at a record 43.0 million cwt, down 4.0 million from last month’s forecast, but almost 8 percent above a year-earlier revised estimate. The downward revision is largely based on weaker expected shipments to Central America and a reduced 2009/10 rough-rice export forecast. In contrast, milled rice exports (combined milled and brown rice exports on a rough basis) are projected at 71.0 million cwt, up 5 million from the July forecast and 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Sub-Saharan Africa accounts for a major share of this month’s upward revision in the 2010/11 milled rice export forecast, with donations a large share of U.S. shipments to the region.

By class, U.S. long-grain exports are projected at 80.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from last month’s forecast and more than 7 percent larger than a year earlier. Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America account for much of the expected increase in U.S. long-grain exports in 2010/11. Combined medium/short-grain exports remain projected at 34.0 million cwt, down just 0.5 million cwt from the year-earlier record. Expectations of another year of strong U.S. medium/short-grain exports are partly due to continued export restrictions by Egypt and only a modest production expansion in 2010/11 in Australia, both major U.S. competitors in the market.

Figure 8

Long-grain accounts for all of the projected increase in U.S. exports in 2010/11 1/

Million cwt (rough basis)



2009/10 and 2010/11 are forecasts. 1/ Total of milled, brown, and rough-rice exports on a rough basis.

Sources: 1996/97-2007/08, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service/USDA; 2009/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

U.S. 2010/11 Ending Stocks Are Projected To Climb to 56.8 Million Cwt

U.S. ending stocks in 2010/11 are projected at 56.8 million cwt, down 10.6 million cwt from last month's forecast, but up 68 percent from a year earlier and the largest ending stocks since 1985/86. The stocks-to-use ratio is calculated at 23.4 percent, up from 14.4 percent in 2009/10 and the highest since 1986/87.

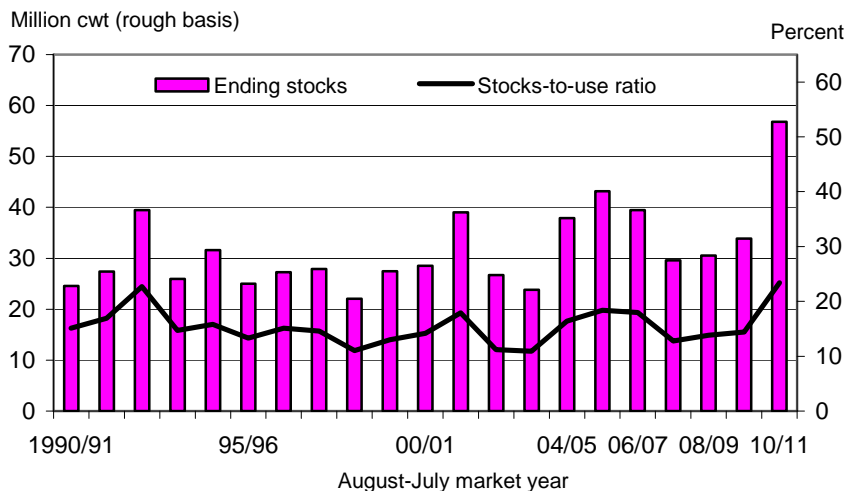
By class, the 2010/11 long-grain carryout was lowered 7.3 million cwt to 47.1 million cwt, 121 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 1985/86. The long-grain stocks-to-use ratio is calculated at 26.3 percent, also the highest since 1985/86. Stocks of this size will keep substantial downward pressure on U.S. long-grain prices throughout the 2010/11 market year.

The medium/short-grain carryout was lowered 3.4 million cwt to 7.3 million cwt, 28 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1998/99. The medium/short-grain stocks-to-use ratio is calculated at 11.4 percent, down from 15.0 percent a year earlier. The medium/short-grain stocks-to-use situation indicates little, if any, downward price pressure in 2010/11.

There were several revisions this month to the use side of the 2009/10 balance sheet. Total use of U.S. rice in 2009/10 was raised 4.0 million cwt to 236.0 million cwt, a result of an upward revision in exports. The 2009/10 all-rice export forecast was raised 4.0 million cwt to 109.0 million, almost 15 percent above a year earlier. The upward revision was based on monthly Census data through June and data from the weekly U.S. Export Sales report through July 29. By type, U.S. rough-rice exports were lowered 2.0 million cwt to 40.0 million. In contrast, milled rice

Figure 9

U.S. ending stocks are projected to increase 67 percent in 2010/11



2009/10 and 2010/11 are forecasts.

Sources: 1989/90-2007/08, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

exports were raised 6.0 million cwt to 69.0 million. By class, long-grain exports were raised 2.5 million cwt to 74.5 million, with markets in the Western Hemisphere accounting for most of the upward revision. Combined medium/short-grain exports were raised 1.5 million cwt to a record 34.5 million, with larger-than-expected shipments to Oceania a major factor.

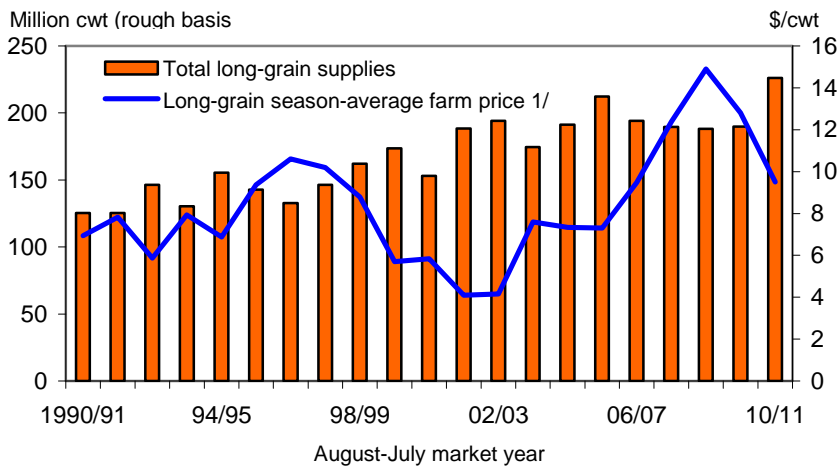
With Record Supplies, U.S. Long-grain Prices Are Expected To Fall in 2010/11

The 2010/11 season-average farm price (SAFP) for U.S. long-grain rice remains projected at \$9.00-\$10.00 per cwt, well below a revised \$12.80 in 2009/10. The weaker long-grain price forecast for 2010/11 is primarily based on declining global prices and much larger global and domestic supplies. The 2009/10 U.S. long-grain SAFP was lowered 10 cents from last month, primarily based on NASS-reported cash prices through June and expectations regarding prices in June. Because the U.S. accounts for only about 10 percent of global long-grain exports, U.S. prices are heavily influenced by events in the global market.

The combined medium/short-grain 2010/11 U.S. season-average price remains projected at \$17.00-\$18.00 per cwt. The mid-point of the 2010/11 prices is 30 cents below the 2009/10 SAFP of \$17.80. Tighter U.S. supplies and limited competition in the global market are behind the near-steady price forecast for U.S. medium/short-grain rough-rice in 2010/11. The U.S. is currently the largest exporter of medium/short-grain rice.

Figure 10

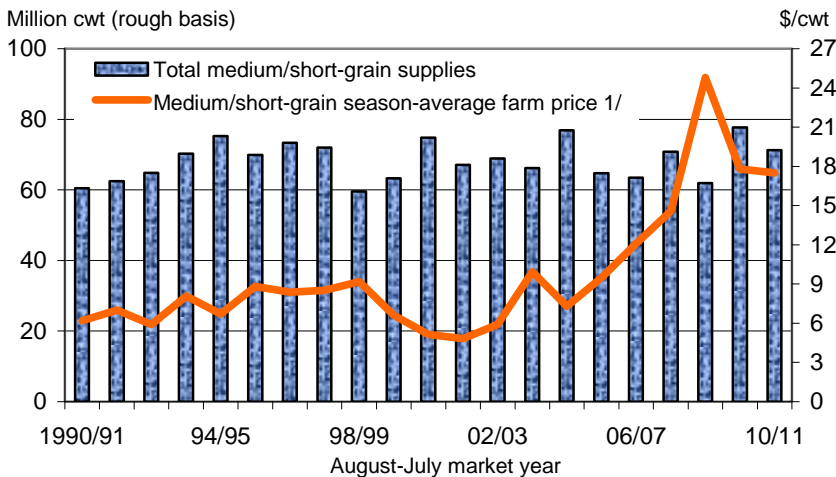
With record supplies, U.S. long-grain rough-rice prices are projected to decline more than 25 percent in 2010/11



1/ 2009/10 and 2010/11 are mid-points of price ranges.
 Sources: 1990/91-2007/08, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

Figure 11

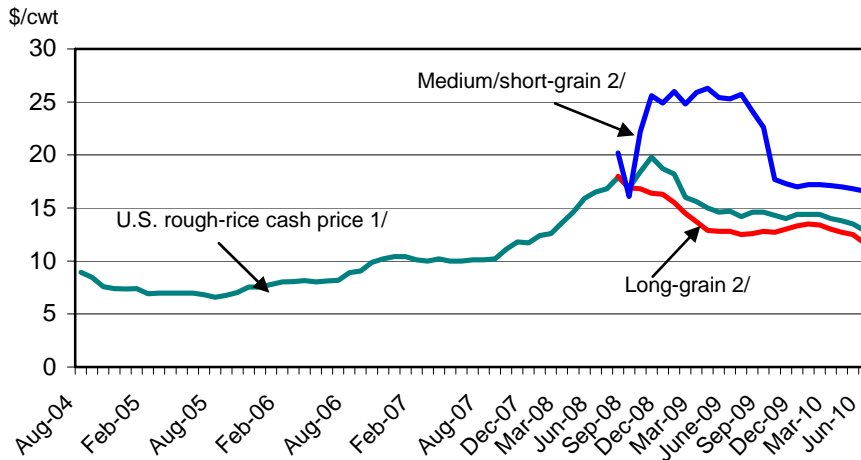
Smaller supplies are expected to support U.S. medium/short-grain rough-rice prices in 2010/11



1/ 2009/10 and 2010/11 are mid-point of price range.
 Sources: 1990/91-2007/08, *2010 Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2008/09-2010/11, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, <http://www.usda.gov/oce/commodity/wasde/index.htm>.

Figure 12

U.S. medium/short-grain rough-rice prices have changed little since October



July 2010 prices are mid-month estimates 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.fas.usda.gov/public/cotton/default.htm>.

Last month, NASS reported a mid-July 2010 cash price for long-grain rice of \$12.00 per cwt, 30 cents above the revised June price. The June price was lowered 70 cents from a preliminary estimate to \$11.70, the lowest since January 2008. For medium/short-grain rice, the mid-July NASS price was reported at \$17.20 per cwt, up 60 cents from the revised June price. The June medium/short-grain rough-rice cash price was lowered \$30 per cwt from the mid-month estimate to \$16.60 per cwt, the lowest since July 2008.

Global 2010/11 Rice Production Is Forecast at a Record 459.2 Million Tons

Global rice production in 2010/11 is forecast at 459.2 million tons (milled basis), virtually unchanged from last month's forecast, but almost 4 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest on record. The year-to-year increase is largely due to expanded area. At 160.1 million hectares, harvested area is more than 3 percent above a year earlier and the highest on record. India accounts for most of the 2010/11 area expansion.

There were several upward production revisions this month, all to minor producing countries. First, Costa Rica's production was raised by 61,000 tons to 162,000 tons due to both expanded plantings and a higher yield. The Government of Costa Rica has provided increased support to rice farmers over the past 2 years in an effort to replace a large share of imports with domestically grown rice. Second, Turkey's 2010/11 production forecast was raised 30,000 tons to 450,000 tons due to an increased area estimate. The U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Ankara reports that plantings are up this year due to favorable weather and increased water levels in many of the country's reservoirs.

Finally, Australia's 2010/11 crop was raised by 21,000 tons to 235,000 tons based on information from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Canberra indicating a higher yield. Plentiful rains in the rice-growing area of New South Wales have recharged reservoirs, raising expectations for the upcoming crop.

These increases were more than offset by several downward production revisions. The largest of these decreases was for the United States, whose crop was reduced 129,000 tons to 7.68 million tons. A lower yield based on survey data from the National Agricultural Statistics Service is responsible for the reduction. Guyana's production estimate was reduced 95,000 tons to 315,000 tons. The reduction is largely due to a decreased estimate in the planted area for the country's first-season crop. Severely dry conditions in the country attributed to last year's El Niño affected irrigation supplies and curtailed plantings in late 2009, leading to the reduction.

Production estimates for China and Pakistan—both major exporters—are unchanged this month, despite adverse weather likely impacting crops in both countries. While flooding has reportedly reduced China's early-season rice crop (the smallest of China's three crops), increased late-season rice plantings are expected to make up for any damage to the early-season crop. Additionally, the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in China reports excellent conditions for the main-season rice crop in the country's Northeastern provinces.

Pakistan's 2010/11 production estimate is also unchanged this month, although the largest floods in 80 years are currently devastating much of the country. Because flood waters have yet to subside in the major rice-growing provinces of Punjab and Sindh, an accurate estimate of production losses is not yet available. USDA continues to monitor the situation.

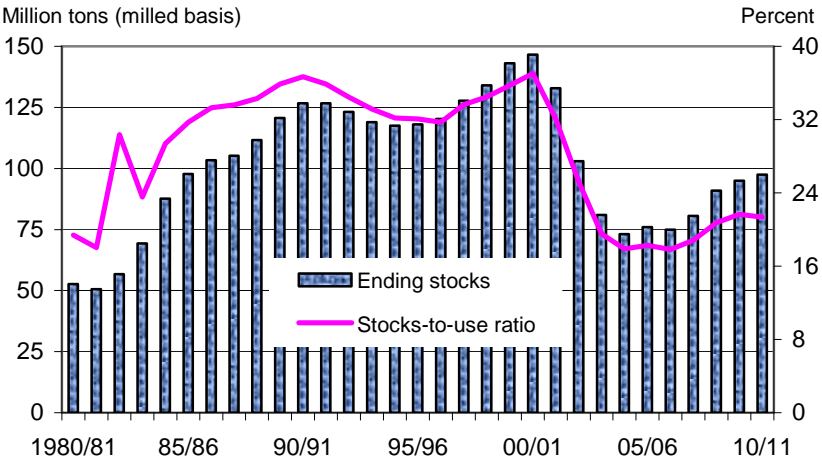
The 2009/10 global production forecast was raised more than 2 million tons this month to 442.6 million tons. The increase is primarily due to a large upward revision in India's production for 2009/10. India's production estimate was raised 1.6 million tons to 89.1 million tons based on information from the Government of India's fourth advanced production estimate

The 2009/10 production estimate for neighboring Bangladesh was also raised this month. Bangladesh's production is estimated at 31.0 million tons, up 500,000 tons from last month. The revision was made based on the recommendation of the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Dhaka.

These 2009/10 revisions are partially offset by a 179,000 ton decrease in Brazil's production estimate to 7.64 million tons, based on the latest report from the Government of Brazil. Several smaller 2009/10 production revisions were made for Australia, Costa Rica, Turkey, and Uruguay.

The global disappearance forecast for 2010/11 was increased this month by 4.5 million tons to 456.6 million tons – the highest on record. Large increases in projected disappearance for India and Bangladesh more than offset decreases for Brazil and Guyana. The global ending stocks forecast for 2010/11 was increased less than 1 percent this month to 97.5 million tons, up 2.6 million tons from the previous year and the largest since 2002/03. Increases in stock projections for Bangladesh, Burma, India, and Turkey were partially offset by decreases for Pakistan and the United States. The global stocks-to-use ratio is unchanged this month at 21.4 percent, the highest since 2002/03.

Figure 13
Global ending stocks are projected to increase for a fourth consecutive year



2009/10 and 2010/11 are forecasts.
 Source: *Production, Supply, and Distribution* data base, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA, <http://www.fas.usda.gov/psd>.

2011 Global Rice Trade Remains Forecast at 31.3 Million Tons

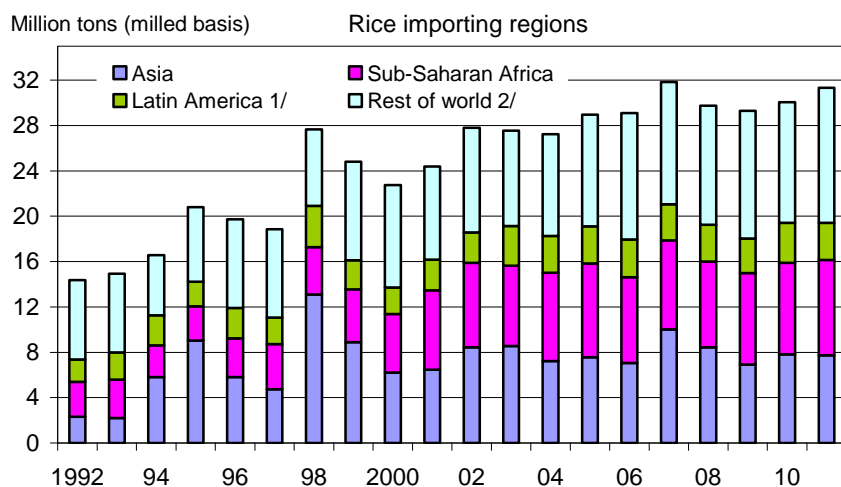
Global trade for calendar year 2011 is virtually unchanged from last month's forecast of 31.3 million tons, the second highest on record. The only revision for an exporter this month for 2011 was a 40,000-ton increase in Australia's exports to 105,000 tons, based on a larger crop forecast for 2010/11. On the importer side, Turkey's imports were raised 100,000 tons to 300,000 tons based on information from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Ankara. Turkey's rice import pace in 2010 has been strong, but a larger crop in 2010/11 is expected to slow the import pace in 2011. Turkmenistan's imports were also increased, by 15,000 tons to 20,000 tons, based on the continuation of 2010's import pace.

These increases were partially offset by two import reductions. First, Costa Rica's 2011 import forecast was reduced 60,000 tons to 50,000 tons based on an increased production estimate for 2010/11. And second, Uganda's 2011 imports were reduced by 5,000 tons to 55,000 tons based on a continuation of 2010's import pace.

There were several large revisions to both importers and exporters for 2010. The largest exporter revision was made for Pakistan, whose 2010 exports were raised 450,000 tons to 3.75 million tons. Pakistan exported rice at a very rapid pace in the first half of 2010. The U.S. 2010 export forecast was raised 125,000 tons to 3.45 million tons based on U.S. Census data through June, information from the weekly *U.S. Export Sales* report, and expectations regarding shipments the remainder of the year.

Figure 14

Global imports projected to be second highest on record in 2011

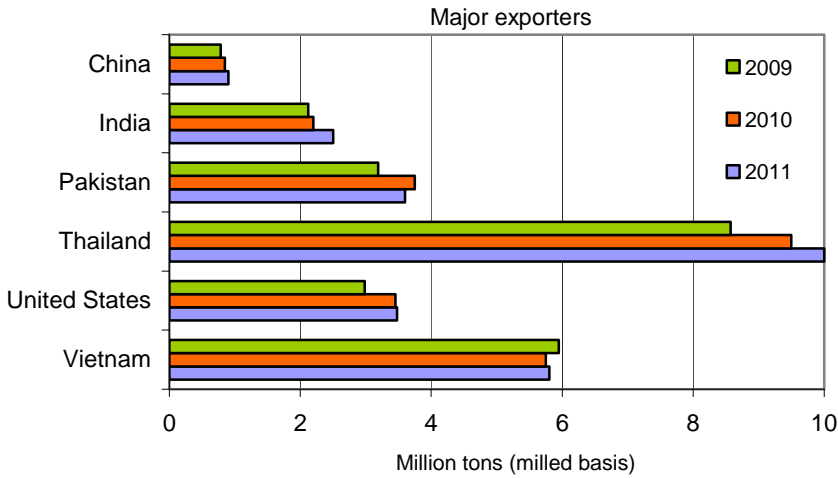


2010 and 2011 are forecasts. 1/ Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. 2/ Includes imports not assigned a specific country.

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

Figure 15

Pakistan is projected to export a record 3.75 million tons in 2010

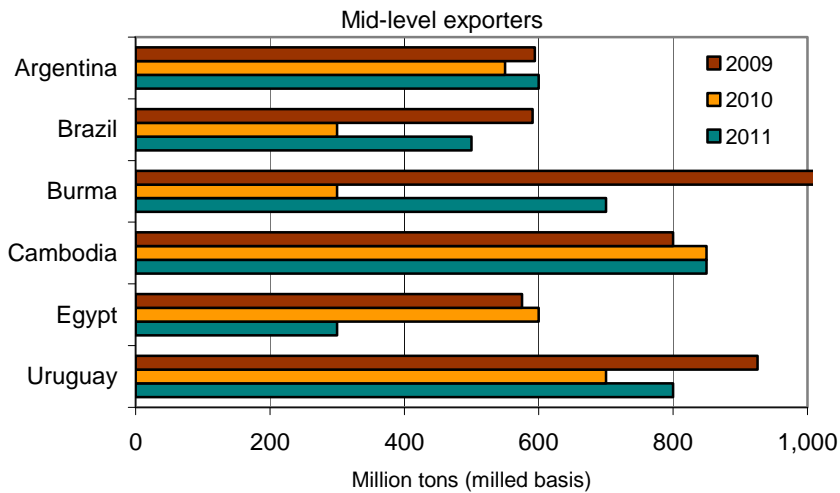


2010 and 2011 are projections. These six countries account for more than 85 percent of global rice exports.

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

Figure 16

Burma and Brazil are projected to sharply drop exports in 2010

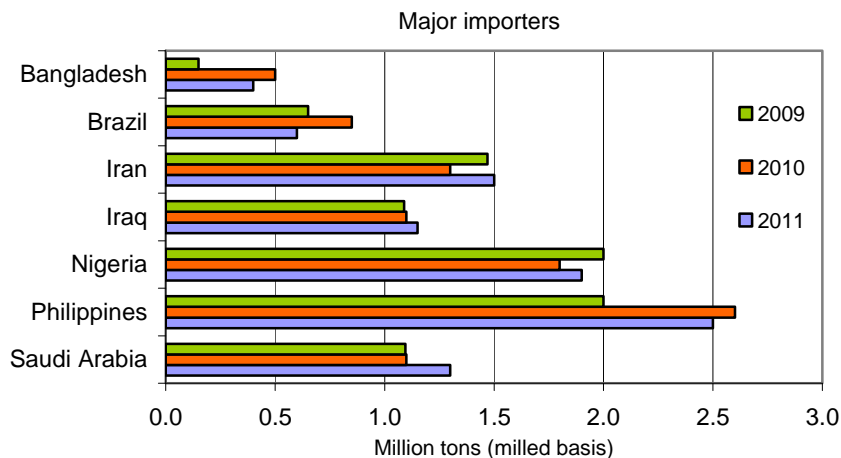


2010 and 2011 are projections.

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

Figure 17

Bangladesh’s imports are projected to more than triple in 2010



2010 and 2011 are projections. These 7 countries typically 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>.

These upward revisions were partially offset by a 300,000-ton decrease in Burma’s export forecast to 300,000 tons. Concerns over escalating domestic rice prices have encouraged hoarding by large exporting firms. A 50,000-ton reduction in Guyana’s exports to 200,000 tons was also made this month, a result of a decreased production estimate.

The largest revision for rice importers in 2010 was for Bangladesh, whose import forecast was raised 250,000 tons to 500,000 tons based on information from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Dhaka. Turkey’s import estimate was also raised substantially, doubling from 200,000 to 400,000 tons. This revision was based on an analysis from the U.S. Agricultural Counselor in Ankara. Smaller upward revisions were made for Azerbaijan, Russia, and Turkmenistan. These increases were partially offset by several smaller import reductions for Costa Rica, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, and Uganda.

Thailand’s Export Prices Post Slight Decline, Vietnam’s Prices Up 11 Percent

Trading prices for Thailand’s high- and medium-quality grades of non-specialty rice are down just 1- 2 percent from the first week of July. The slight decline is largely due to stagnant global import demand and continued expectation that the Government of Thailand will begin releasing intervention stocks in the upcoming months.

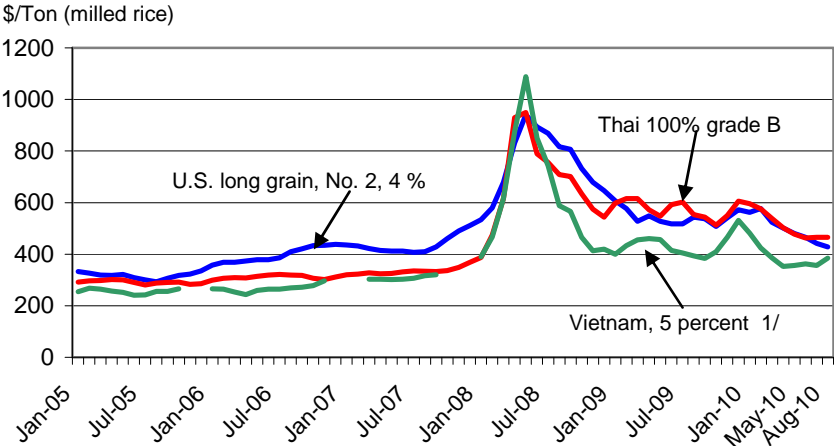
Prices for Thailand's high-quality, 100-percent Grade B (fob vessel, Bangkok) milled rice for export were quoted at \$466 per ton for the week ending August 9, down 2 percent from the week ending July 5. Prices for Thailand's 5-percent broken were quoted at \$441 per ton for the week ending August 9, down 1 percent from the week ending July 5. Prices for Thailand's 5-percent parboiled rice—a specialty rice—were quoted at \$474 per ton for the week ending August 9, unchanged from the week ending July 5.

Prices for Thailand's lower quality rice varieties increased slightly over the past month. For the week ending August 9, prices for Thailand's A-1 Super 100-percent broken were quoted at \$358 per ton, up 2 percent from the week ending July 5. All price quotes for Thailand's rice are from the *Weekly Rice Price Update*, reported by the U.S. Post in Bangkok.

In contrast, Vietnam's price quotes have risen over the past month based on substantial export shipments. Price quotes for 5-percent broken rose to \$400 for the week ending August 10, up 11 percent from the week ending July 6. This rise in Vietnam's price quotes has reduced the premium of Thai rice to \$66 over Vietnam, well below a difference of \$112 one month ago.

With a record U.S. 2010/11 crop anticipated, U.S. long-grain milled rice export prices continue to slide. For the week ending August 10, prices for high-quality southern long-grain rice (No. 2, 4-percent broken, bagged, free alongside vessel, U.S. Gulf port) were quoted at \$413 per ton, down \$28 from the week ending July

Figure 18
U.S. price quotes are currently below quotes for Thailand's rice



Monthly prices are simple average of weekly quotes. All prices quoted "free-on-board" vessel. 1/ April-June 2008 and December 2009 are 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 Vietnam price quotes, *Creed Rice Market Report*.

6. U.S. rice is now trading at a discount to Thai price quotes, with U.S. quotes (adjusted to reflect the fob vessel price) \$38 less than Thai quotes. U.S. long-grain rough-rice (bulk, fob vessel, New Orleans) is quoted at \$240 per ton for the week ending August 10, down \$20 from the week ending July 6.

California rice prices are unchanged over the past month. Prices for California package-quality medium-grain rice (sacked) for domestic sales are quoted at \$728 per ton for the week ending August 10. Export price quotes (for 30-kg bags, fob vessel) remain at \$740 per ton. 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*.

A Comparison of Selected Mercosur Rice Economies

While rice production in the Mercosur countries of Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay developed to supply Brazil and other South American importers, these three nations have diversified their export markets in recent years.¹

Because their domestic markets are small, all three of these countries' rice industries are almost completely dependent on the export market for their survival. In addition, production expansions or price changes are driven largely by demand in Brazil or other events within Mercosur, though large variations in global prices can have repercussions as well. The similarities between the three countries, however, stop there. Each nation's rice industry developed on a different trajectory and faces its own set of problems and opportunities in moving forward.

The rice industry in Argentina is fragmented and highly competitive, and its mills typically have excess capacity. Uruguay's industry, in contrast, can be categorized as 'boutique' due to its specialized operations and concentration. The industry in Paraguay has the potential to grow, but it faces many challenges due to the lack of infrastructure and uncertain land tenure situation.

Argentina

Since the Argentine diet is based on staple foods characteristic of its "breadbasket" heritage – primarily wheat-based products and beef – domestic consumption of rice is one of the lowest in South America.² While rice has been produced in Argentina since colonial times, the modern industry first began to establish itself in the 1960s with the construction of better irrigation infrastructure, particularly in Entre Rios state (Benavidez, 2006). The adoption of laser-leveling in the 1980s and direct drill seeding in the 1990s further improved yields and the profitability of the industry, leading to increased plantings. Between 1990 and 1996, harvested area doubled from 110,000 to 224,000 hectares. During that time, farmers invested heavily in land, equipment, and on-farm storage and drying capacity. This situation gave farmers the opportunity to be more vertically integrated and allowed them to have more control over the marketing of their crop.

Neighboring Brazil proved a convenient export market – the country had a large population whose per capita rice consumption was more than five times that of Argentina, and Argentina could take advantage of a preferential tariff for Mercosur members. In the 1998/99 marketing year, Argentine farmers planted a record 289,000 hectares of rice, producing the country's first-ever crop of over 1 million tons (milled basis). Exports reached 674,000 tons in 1999, with nearly two-thirds of that destined for Brazil. Some of Argentina's 1998/99 production and trade expansion was driven by severe crop damage in other countries in South America caused by El Niño in 1998.

Beginning in 1999, two macroeconomic events put an abrupt halt to the growth of Argentina's rice industry. In January, major trading partner Brazil devaluated its currency, the *real*, to address its internal debt and inflation problems. With the

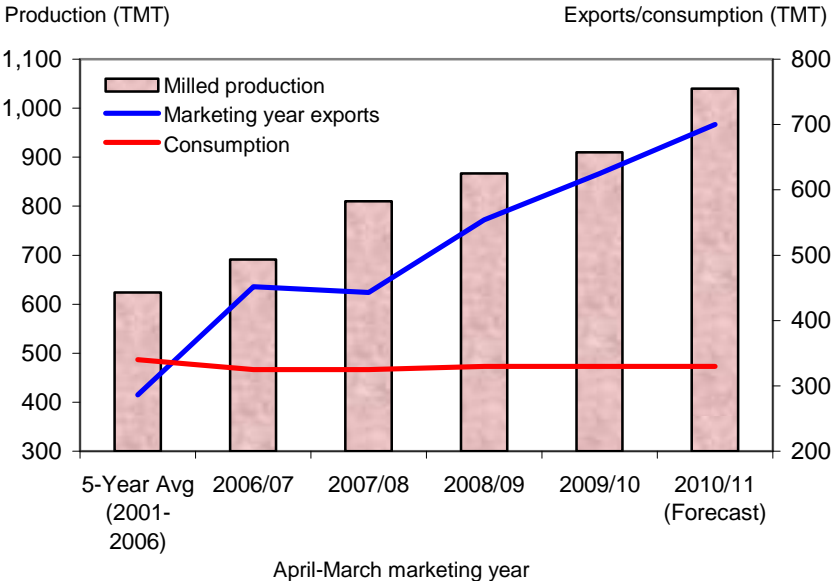
1/ Mercosur (an abbreviation for "Southern Common Market") is a regional trading block of South America, consisting of founding members Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, with associate members Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, as well as pending full-member state Venezuela. The trading block was established in 1991 to promote economic cooperation among its member states. Key features of the common market include free transit of goods between countries and a common external tariff.

2/ USDA's estimate of consumption includes a residual use and loss component, such that per capita consumption cannot be calculated. Per capita "use", however, is calculated at 8.3 kg/person in 2008

value of the *real* lowered overnight, Brazil could not afford to purchase as much rice. Brazilian imports fell 20 percent between 1998 and 1999, then by a further 40 percent in 2000. With the sharp reduction in Brazilian imports, Argentine farmers lost a significant portion of their biggest market. Prices fell sharply, and production fell by nearly 50 percent in 1999/2000. To add insult to injury, Argentine farmers had been using credit to finance large investments in land, machinery, and equipment. When the Brazilian market contracted, Argentina’s rice farmers were unable to make their loan payments, and widespread loan default ensued. The Argentine currency crisis of 2001 put further strain on an industry that had experienced huge economic setbacks. In 2001/02, production fell back to 460,000 metric tons, with exports of only 234,000 tons—just 35 percent of what they had been at their peak only 3 years earlier.

Part of Argentina’s problem was that reliance solely on one export market left the country vulnerable when Brazil fell on hard times. In their pursuit to expand the rice industry, Argentine farmers failed to develop their product into a brand recognizable outside of Mercosur. As a major soybean and wheat producer, the country’s farmers are familiar with global bulk commodity markets. But in rice, exporters are loosely divided into either suppliers of quality rice at high prices or suppliers of quantity at a low price. Most Argentine rice bags are mixed with various varieties. As a result, at the beginning of the 21st century, Argentine rice had no quality distinction, but was too expensive to be considered a feasible source for most bulk rice buyers— particularly Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 1
Argentina’s production and exports continue expansion



Since 2001/02, Argentina's rice industry has slowly been recovering to the production levels achieved at its peak in 1998/99, though producers are now following a more cautious investment strategy. While harvested area has yet to recover to pre-crisis levels, yield growth and planting of improved varieties have helped boost production. In 2010/11, Argentina is projected to produce over 1 million tons of rice for the first time since 1997/98. With production on the upswing again, export diversification has increased. Though Brazil is still Argentina's primary market, Argentina is also a major supplier to Chile and is a residual source of rice for Bolivia and Venezuela. Argentina also consistently ships rice to Europe and Senegal.

Given that the country has well-developed infrastructure and land that could be included in a rice cropping rotation, Argentina does have the potential to increase production. Currently, production is expanding into areas previously used for raising beef cattle in Chaco, Corrientes, Formosa, and Santa Fe states. Industry sources indicate that with investments in irrigation infrastructure, a further 2 million hectares along the banks of both the Parana and Paraguay Rivers could be developed.

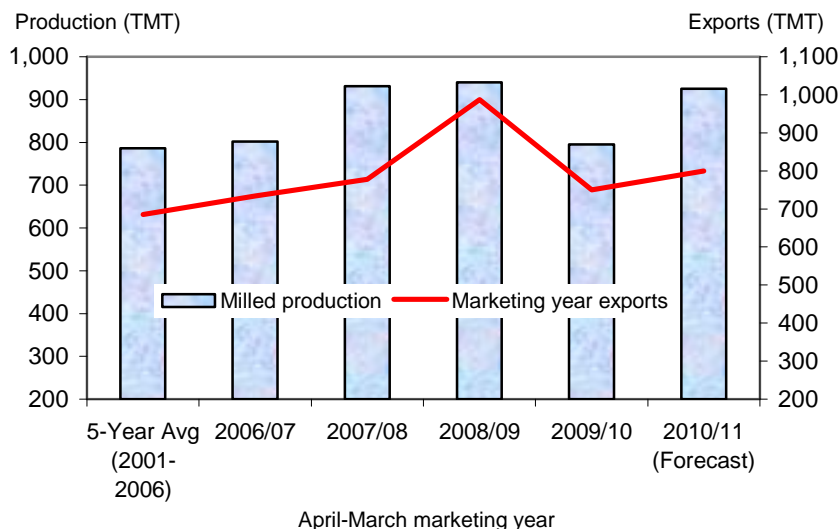
However, the industry is still fragmented. Presently, there are approximately 85 rice millers in Argentina, and all rice is mixed upon delivery to the mill regardless of variety. Because of the abundance of on-farm drying and storage capacity, farmers are able to store their rice and sell whenever prices are highest during the marketing year. The consequence of the large number of mills and the marketing strategy of farmers is that most mills do not run at capacity, and a unified country production and export market strategy does not currently exist. Most of Argentina's exports rely on preferential tariff treatment from Mercosur (including associated members), and for the country to truly become a global supplier, a coherent strategy is needed. By focusing on product quality, neighboring Uruguay has done exactly that.

Uruguay

Uruguay's industry developed on a small scale in the 1930s, focused entirely on domestic production. The early formation of the Uruguayan Rice Cultivators Association (ACA) in 1947, and the subsequent founding of the Union of Rice Mills in 1950, gave the nascent industry a framework for developing production practices, policy, and marketing strategies (ACA, 2010). From the onset, the Uruguayan industry developed with an emphasis on quality. Large investments were made in irrigation, storage, and milling infrastructure, and farmers continue to practice the most modern production techniques. So great is the emphasis on efficiency that Uruguayan rice yields have reached some of the highest average levels in the world— 8.04 tons per hectare in 2008/09, on par with U.S. yields. Rice now represents about 13 percent of the country's total agricultural production, and over 90 percent of production is exported.

Figure 2

Uruguay's production and exports expected to rebound after setback in 2009/2010

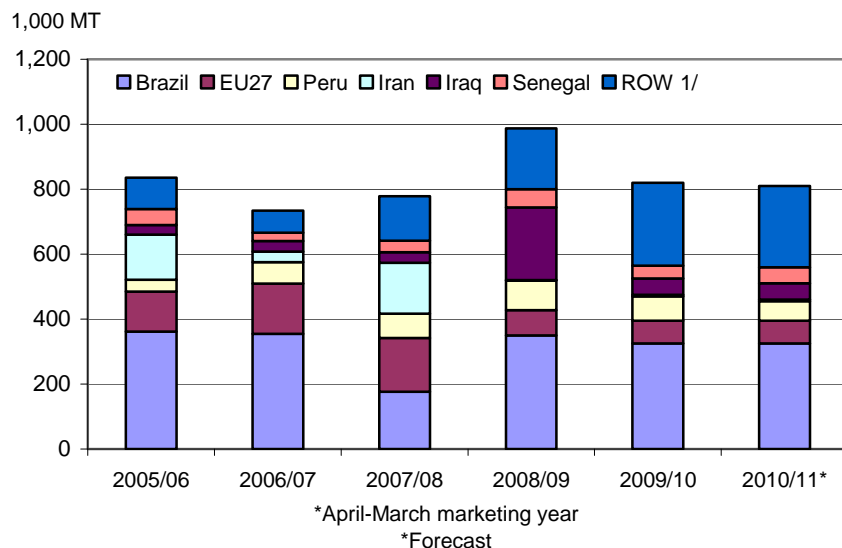


Farmers grow specific rice varieties that are differentiated at the mill, so that the country produces a very consistent and traceable final product. The mills provide inputs to farmers at the beginning of the season, obligating farmers to sell their rice back to that particular mill after harvest. Additionally, the mills and the producers negotiate set rice prices during planting (making adjustments to the posted price during harvest), so that price uncertainty is largely alleviated. Thanks to the small number of millers (only 20 mills, owned by 4 companies) and the integration of producer and industry interests, there is greater cooperation in export strategizing.

As with Argentina, in the 1990s Uruguay's rice export industry was almost completely dependent upon Brazil. But as Brazilian imports declined in 1999 and 2000, Uruguay began seeking other large markets. In contrast to Argentina, production in Uruguay fell only slightly in 1999/2000, with exports down only 6 percent in 2000. Uruguay's exports actually increased by a substantial 26 percent in 2001. When Brazilian imports fell again in 2002, Uruguay found another large market in Iran. After Iran, Uruguay began exporting large quantities of rice to Peru, expanding later into the West African market via Senegal. Beginning in 2006, exports to Europe increased substantially. Most recently, Uruguay has shipped substantial amounts of rice to Iraq.

Its emphasis on high quality has allowed Uruguay to diversify its export portfolio significantly. In 2002, Brazil imported nearly two-thirds of all Uruguayan rice exports, compared with less than one-third in 2009. Through its export success, Uruguayan rice has gained the reputation of being a quality product, often priced lower than comparable grades of U.S. rice.

Figure 3
Uruguay's export markets



1/ ROW = Rest of world.

The future of the industry, however, is not without its own challenges. At present, further expansion of rice area in Uruguay is limited. Industry sources report that potential irrigation capacity is 210,000 hectares – only 45,000 hectares greater than the estimated 2010/11 planted area for rice. Further yield gains are possible, but are also limited unless new varieties are introduced and disseminated. This limited ability to continue production growth means exports cannot increase.

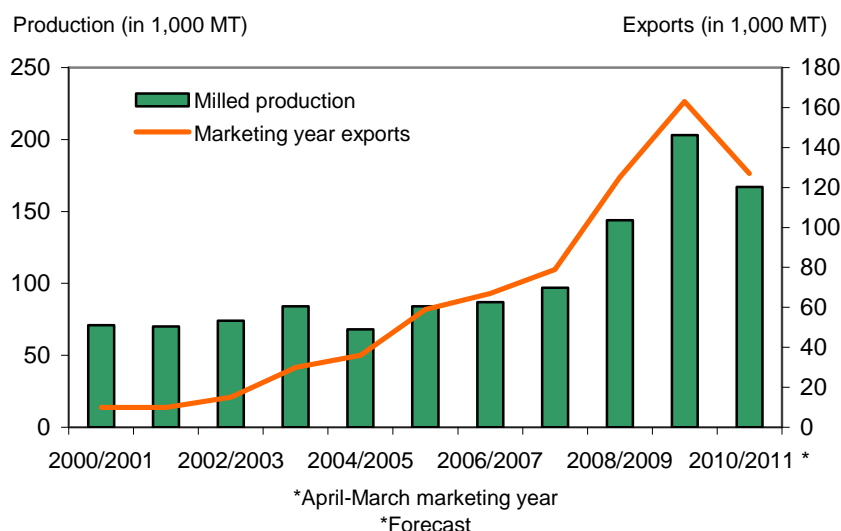
Competition outside Uruguay's traditional markets can also constrain growth. As competition from Asian countries and the United States expands more aggressively—a result of record supplies in several exporting countries—it will be harder for Uruguay to find new markets. For example, Iran was once the second-largest export market for Uruguay, but higher trade restrictions with Iran have reduced exports dramatically. Additionally, Iraq was the second largest export market for Uruguay in 2009, yet Uruguay has failed to win a single tender from Iraq to date in 2010, priced out of this market by cheaper Vietnamese and Thai rice. Another constraint to growth is the higher cost of oil. Uruguay imports virtually all its energy and it does not give farmers energy subsidies – a standard practice in neighboring Argentina. Thus, future higher prices can restrain Uruguay's ability to grow as production and shipping costs would put the country at a competitive disadvantage.

Paraguay

Of the three rice economies detailed here, the development of the Paraguayan rice industry is the most recent and has the most potential for future expansion. Since 2005/06, production in Paraguay has doubled from 84,000 to 167,000 tons. Like

Figure 4

Paraguay's production and exports have increased substantially over the last decade



Argentina and Uruguay, the country's low per capita consumption rate means that all growth in production can be directed into the export market. From 2005 to 2009, Paraguayan rice exports more than tripled, with nearly all (85 percent) destined for neighboring Brazil, where the rice has acquired a reputation of being high-quality (USAID, 2010). As with Argentina and Uruguay, Paraguayan rice exports to Brazil enjoy a preferential Mercosur member tariff. Exports to Chile are also growing, and Paraguayan producers are currently scouting new markets for continued export expansion.

Much of the expansion in Paraguay's rice production has been motivated by large farms owned by operators of Ukrainian descent, investing in land and new technologies as rice prices became favorable, demand grew in neighboring Brazil, and local banks became willing to finance rice operations as profit-making enterprises. Companies in Argentina and Uruguay are also keeping an eye on Paraguay for future investments.

Growth in Paraguayan rice production can also be partly attributed to the abundance of natural water resources, thanks to the voluminous Paraguay and Parana Rivers. While planted area for 2010/11 is currently forecast at 55,000 hectares, it is estimated that there are 83,000 hectares available for rice production that have access to both irrigation and transportation infrastructure. With further investments, this number could increase significantly—up to 150,000 hectares, as estimated by the Japanese Agency for International Cooperation (JICA).

The bulk of Paraguay's rice production comes from large farms. Two-thirds of production is sourced from farms with more than 1,000 hectares and nearly 80 percent from farms with more than 500 hectares (USAID, 2010). Not only do these farmers own large amounts of land, but they also use modern production technologies (such as laser-leveling) in order to achieve yields of 6-7 tons/ha. Lower yields attained by smaller producers bring down the national average yield to an estimated at 5.5 tons/ha in 2009/10.

Though Paraguay has the most potential for expansion, it also faces the most obstacles to doing so. First, there is a great disparity between the level of development in Paraguay and its neighbors. In 2008, per capita GDP for Paraguay was recorded at \$2,561, versus \$8,205 in Brazil, \$8,236 in Argentina, and \$9,654 in Uruguay (World Bank, 2010). Because of its lower level of development, there are several constraints to increased Paraguayan rice production. First, land rights disputes can halt production expansion efforts and make additional investments in land a large business risk. Second, all existing transportation networks are being utilized. Expanding area would require large investments in roads in order to prove economically feasible. Additionally, since the bulk of producers are already using modern production technologies, yield gains above trend are unlikely without the addition of more area by the high-yielding producers. Because the Government of Paraguay has few resources, the producers themselves must fund research, extension, and quality-control efforts, which is a further drain on their bottom line.

Conclusions

With increased export market penetration, strategic branding and marketing of rice in Uruguay, and opportunities for substantial production expansion in Argentina and Paraguay, these three countries of the Southern Cone are increasing their importance in the global rice export market. For the near term, exports from all three will continue to be primarily directed toward the Brazilian market, and the countries are serious about protecting this market from extra-regional competition. In May of 2010, representatives from all four Mercosur countries met to discuss a proposal to raise the common external tariff on rice. While designed to shield Brazilian farmers from lower-priced imports, such a move would also provide an additional advantage for the three Mercosur member countries detailed in this report.

While the vast majority of production will continue to be directed toward the Brazilian market, expansion into other parts of South America, as well as into Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa, is expected to occur. For example, Argentina is obtaining trade deals for food exports with the Venezuelan Government that include rice. In addition, Uruguay wants to approach the European Union to establish a sizeable tariff rate quota for milled rice. With their domestic consumption basically flat, the reliance on foreign markets for these three industries will continue to increase.

Works Cited

Asociacion Cultivadores de Arroz (ACA). "Historio del Cultivo en Uruguay," 2010. <http://www.aca.com.uy/historia.html>.

Benavidez, Rene A. El Arroz: Su Cultivo y Sustentabilidad en Entre Rios. Concepción del Uruguay: Universidad Nacional de Entre Rios: Universidad Nacional del Litoral, 2006.
http://books.google.com/books?id=3JAvb4UTXy0C&pg=PA356&lpg=PA356&dq=entre+rios+arroz&source=bl&ots=WKgxpfBjjh&sig=iYg9tTaFzzaSBB9UW6B9pbxO9hk&hl=en&ei=9JxETJb1G4L7lwePo4CDDw&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&resnum=7&ved=0CDkQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q&f=false.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Paraguay Vende. 2010. "Arroz: Negocio Creciente."
<http://www.paraguayvende.com.py/docs/arroz.pdf>.

World Bank. 2010. World Development Indicators On-Line, Accessed July 2010, available at <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator>.

Contacts and Links

Contact Information

Nathan Childs (202) 694-5292 nchilds@ers.usda.gov
Katherine Baldwin (202) 694-5326 kbaldwin@ers.usda.gov
Agnes Prentice (web publishing) (202) 694-5240 agnesp@ers.usda.gov

Subscription Information

Subscribe to ERS' e-mail notification service at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/updates/> to receive timely notification of newsletter availability. Printed copies can be purchased from the USDA Order Desk by calling 1-800-363-2068 (specify the issue number). To order printed copies of the five field crop newsletters—cotton and wool, feed, rice, oil crops, and wheat—as a series, specify series SUB-COR-4043.

E-mail Notification

Readers of ERS outlook reports have two ways they can receive an e-mail notice about release of reports and associated data.

- Receive timely notification (soon after the report is posted on the web) via USDA's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System (which is housed at Cornell University's Mann Library). Go to <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/aboutEmailService.do> and follow the instructions to receive e-mail notices about ERS, Agricultural Marketing Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board products.

- Receive weekly notification (on Friday afternoon) via the ERS website. Go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Updates/> and follow the instructions to receive notices about ERS outlook reports, Amber Waves magazine, and other reports and data products on specific topics. ERS also offers RSS (really simple syndication) feeds for all ERS products. Go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/rss/> to get started.

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 Outlook

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1285>

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

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and, where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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

Item	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 2/	2010/11 2/
TOTAL RICE							
Million acres							
Area:							
Planted	3.347	3.384	2.838	2.761	2.995	3.135	3.512
Harvested	3.325	3.364	2.821	2.748	2.976	3.103	3.493
Pounds per harvested acre							
Yield	6,988	6,624	6,898	7,219	6,846	7,085	7,039
Million cwt							
Beginning stocks	23.8	37.9	43.1	39.4	29.6	30.6	33.9
Production	232.4	222.8	194.6	198.4	203.7	219.9	245.9
Imports	13.2	17.1	20.6	23.9	19.2	19.5	20.0
Total supply	269.4	277.8	258.3	261.7	252.6	269.9	299.8
Food, industrial, & residual 3/	116.9	114.4	123.2	121.8	122.5	122.7	-
Seed	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.3	-
Total domestic use	121.1	117.9	126.6	125.5	126.4	127.0	129.0
Exports	110.4	116.8	92.3	106.6	95.6	109.0	114.0
Rough	33.8	33.4	32.1	37.7	31.6	40.0	43.0
Milled 4/	76.6	83.4	60.1	69.0	64.0	69.0	71.0
Total use	231.5	234.7	218.9	232.1	222.0	236.0	243.0
Ending stocks	37.9	43.1	39.4	29.6	30.6	33.9	56.8
Percent							
Stocks-to-use ratio	16.4	18.4	18.0	12.8	13.8	14.4	23.4
\$/cwt							
Average farm price 5/	7.33	7.65	9.96	12.80	16.80	14.00	10.75 to 11.75
Percent							
Average milling rate	69.10	68.38	68.98	68.33	69.25	69.36	68.86

-- = 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, 2010.

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

Item	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10 2/	2010/11 2/
LONG GRAIN:							
	Million acres						
Planted	2.587	2.751	2.200	2.063	2.365	2.290	-
Harvested	2.571	2.734	2.186	2.052	2.350	2.265	-
	Pounds per harvested acre						
Yield	6,630	6,479	6,727	6,980	6,522	6,743	-
	Million cwt						
Beginning stocks	10.4	22.8	32.8	28.6	19.1	20.1	21.3
Production	170.4	177.1	147.1	143.2	153.3	152.7	187.2
Imports	10.5	12.3	14.2	17.7	15.9	17.0	17.5
Total supply	191.4	212.2	194.1	189.5	188.2	189.8	226.1
Domestic use 3/	83.6	85.9	92.4	90.0	99.4	94.0	99.0
Exports	84.9	93.6	73.1	80.4	68.8	74.5	80.0
Total use	168.5	179.4	165.5	170.4	168.1	168.5	179.0
Ending stocks	22.8	32.8	28.6	19.1	20.1	21.3	47.1
	Percent						
Stocks-to-use ratio	13.5	18.3	17.3	11.2	11.9	12.7	26.3
Average farm price	7.34	7.30	9.47	12.40	14.90	12.80	9.00- 10.00
MEDIUM/SHORT GRAIN:							
	Million acres						
Planted	0.760	0.633	0.638	0.698	0.630	0.845	-
Harvested	0.754	0.630	0.635	0.696	0.626	0.838	-
	Pounds per harvested acre						
Yield	8,212	7,255	7,484	7,924	8,063	8,010	-
	Million cwt						
Beginning stocks	12.4	13.9	9.5	10.0	9.1	8.0	10.2
Production	61.9	45.7	47.5	55.2	50.5	67.1	58.6
Imports	2.7	4.9	6.3	6.2	3.4	2.5	2.5
Total supply 4/	76.8	64.7	63.4	70.8	61.9	77.7	71.3
Domestic use 3/	37.5	32.0	34.2	35.5	27.0	33.0	30.0
Exports	25.5	23.2	19.1	26.2	26.9	34.5	34.0
Total use	63.0	55.3	53.4	61.7	53.9	67.5	64.0
Ending stocks	13.9	9.5	10.0	9.1	8.0	10.2	7.3
	Percent						
Stocks-to-use ratio	22.0	17.1	18.8	14.7	14.9	15.0	11.4
Average farm price	7.29	9.49	12.10	14.60	24.80	17.80	17.00- 18.00
Ending stocks difference 1/	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4

-- = Not available. 1/ Stock totals by type omit brokens, 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 brokens. 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, 2010.

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

Month	2009/10		2008/09		2007/08	
	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt
August	14.60	10,504	17.90	8,956	10.10	9,579
September	14.60	11,061	16.90	10,621	10.20	14,396
October	14.30	13,819	18.40	14,366	11.10	16,382
November	14.00	13,282	19.80	13,191	11.80	11,919
December	14.40	15,478	18.70	11,606	11.70	20,402
January	14.40	18,449	18.20	13,779	12.40	19,569
February	14.40	13,494	16.00	13,365	12.60	14,761
March	14.00	15,914	15.60	12,158	13.60	14,581
April	13.80	12,130	15.00	12,712	14.60	12,083
May	13.50	12,593	14.60	8,069	15.90	12,271
June	12.90	10,933	14.70	9,075	16.50	8,533
July	12.90 1/	N/A	14.20	11,246	16.80	8,709
Average price to date	13.98 2/					
Season average farm price	14.00 3/		16.80		12.80	
Average Marketings		13,423		11,595		13,599
Total volume marketed		147,657		139,144		163,185

N/A = Not available.

1/ Mid-month only. 2/ Simple average. 3/ Mid-point of season-average farm price projection.

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

Last updated August 13, 2010.

Table 4 -- U.S. monthly average farm prices and marketings by class

Month	Long-grain				Medium/Short-Grain			
	2009/10		2008/09		2009/10		2008/09	
	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt
August	12.60	8,677	18.00	7,394	24.10	1,827	20.20	317
September	12.80	9,125	16.90	9,489	22.60	1,936	16.10	402
October	12.70	9,410	16.80	10,332	17.70	4,409	22.20	4,034
November	13.00	10,266	16.40	8,296	17.30	3,016	25.60	4,895
December	13.30	11,140	16.30	8,460	17.00	4,338	24.90	3,146
January	13.50	13,598	15.50	10,208	17.20	4,851	26.00	3,571
February	13.40	10,012	14.50	11,357	17.20	3,482	24.80	2,008
March	13.00	12,263	13.70	10,300	17.10	3,651	25.90	1,858
April	12.70	9,141	12.90	10,741	17.00	2,989	26.30	1,971
May	12.50	9,732	12.80	6,890	16.80	2,861	25.40	1,179
June	11.70	8,327	12.80	7,728	16.60	2,606	25.30	1,347
July	12.00 1/	N/A	12.50	9,837	17.20 1/	N/A	25.70	1,409
Average to date 2/	12.77				18.15			
Season-average farm price	12.80		14.90		17.80		24.80	
Average marketings		10,154		9,253		3,270		2,178
Total volume marketed		111,691		111,032		35,966		26,137

N/A = Not available. 1/ Mid-month only. 2/ Simple average.

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

Last updated August 13, 2010.

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

Month	2010/11		2009/10		2008/09	
	Long	Medium/ short	Long	Medium/ short	Long	Medium/ short
	\$/cwt					
August 2/	9.18	9.27	11.33	11.42	17.33	17.48
September			11.25	11.35	17.83	17.98
October			11.02	11.11	16.93	17.08
November			11.40	11.50	15.52	15.65
December			13.03	13.15	14.17	14.28
January			13.03	13.14	12.71	12.81
February			12.74	12.99	12.74	12.80
March			11.21	11.42	12.36	12.42
April			10.53	10.72	12.25	12.31
May			9.92	10.10	11.89	11.94
June			9.41	9.57	11.21	11.26
July			9.42	9.58	11.68	11.72
Market-year average 1/	9.18	9.27	11.19	11.34	13.89	13.98

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, 2010.

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

Country or region	2009/10 as of June 2010 2/	2008/09 as of June 2009	2008/09 market year	2007/08 market year	2006/07 market year	2005/06 market year
	1,000 metric tons					
ASIA	520.8	493.9	536.4	720.2	604.0	488.1
China	3.5	3.3	4.0	123.0	119.7	50.8
India	83.7	65.7	74.0	119.1	71.0	70.3
Pakistan	17.4	15.2	16.9	19.4	16.7	16.7
Thailand	372.1	390.6	422.1	454.4	394.4	349.1
Vietnam	41.0	17.2	17.5	0.6	1.2	0.3
Other	3.2	1.8	1.9	3.8	1.1	1.0
EUROPE & FSU	8.9	6.7	7.6	8.5	8.7	6.5
Italy	5.8	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.2	5.2
Spain	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3
Russia	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.5	0.6
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	28.7	29.0	31.1	28.5	22.9	23.6
Argentina	2.4	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.6	13.7
Brazil	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.4	2.0	0.7
Canada	14.2	16.6	18.0	13.6	7.8	7.9
Mexico	6.0	5.9	6.1	9.2	10.2	0.8
Uruguay	2.8	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5
OTHER	4.7	8.4	39.3	5.2	21.4	30.3
Egypt	0.6	6.3	36.6	2.7	19.3	27.5
United Arab Emirates	3.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.6
Other	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2
TOTAL	563.2	538.0	614.3	762.4	657.0	548.5

1/ Columns labeled "market year" are total August-July imports reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Column labeled "as of" are shipments and outstanding sales at a particular date. All data is reported on a product-weight basis.

2/ Latest available month for Census data.

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

Last updated August 13, 2010.

Table 7--U.S. commercial rice exports 1/

Country or region	2010/11 as of 8/5/2010	2009/10 as of 8/6/2009	2009/10 market year	2008/09 market year	2007/08 market year	2006/07 market year
1,000 metric tons						
EUROPE & FSU	3.0	7.5	98.3	77.6	89.7	54.0
European Union	2.7	6.9	88.6	71.0	87.0	51.4
Other Europe	0.2	0.6	2.6	3.9	0.7	1.4
Former Soviet Union (FSU)	0.1	0.0	7.1	2.7	2.0	1.2
NORTHEAST ASIA	3.8	39.3	571.3	472.3	450.9	467.0
Hong Kong	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.6
Japan	0.1	39.0	388.9	386.1	339.9	324.5
South Korea	2.4	0.0	79.4	85.0	78.6	69.0
Taiwan	1.0	0.0	101.9	0.6	31.3	72.9
OTHER ASIA, OCEANIA, & THE MIDDLE E	101.0	67.1	751.5	669.0	697.5	483.7
French Pacific Islands	0.0	0.0	2.2	4.7	0.0	0.0
Iraq	0.0	0.0	135.1	121.0	188.6	308.8
Iran	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	0.0	0.0
Israel	4.9	2.9	45.7	33.4	30.0	4.8
Jordan	24.2	10.1	66.4	86.2	79.7	50.8
Papua New Guinea	0.0	36.5	37.9	103.2	2.3	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.3	70.7	0.0
Saudi Arabia	28.9	11.3	108.5	143.6	111.3	87.1
Turkey	28.0	0.0	267.0	22.7	154.9	0.1
Rest of Asia, Oceania, and Middle East	15.0	6.3	88.7	76.2	60.0	32.1
AFRICA	48.4	9.6	117.4	131.6	119.6	97.7
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	15.0	0.0
Ghana	32.0	8.5	43.7	50.9	75.9	80.4
Liberia	6.9	0.0	8.4	11.1	8.3	11.2
Libya	0.3	1.0	1.1	2.8	0.7	2.1
Nigeria	9.1	0.0	36.6	24.3	0.0	0.1
Senegal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0
South Africa	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Togo	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.0	0.0
Other Africa	0.0	0.1	27.1	20.1	6.5	3.8
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	334.3	204.1	2,142.9	1,972.4	2,258.7	2,023.4
Brazil	51.8	0.0	15.4	0.1	0.2	0.1
Canada	6.1	43.0	124.8	168.9	182.1	198.4
Costa Rica	49.0	31.7	166.8	153.8	146.6	146.3
Colombia	0.0	0.0	0.2	71.6	0.0	0.1
Cuba	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.6	59.6
Dominican Republic	0.5	0.4	25.2	30.7	9.0	0.7
Guatemala	8.8	2.0	72.6	65.0	58.8	95.4
Haiti	31.9	29.0	226.5	257.0	279.0	251.1
Honduras	6.3	4.9	119.3	150.1	131.2	157.3
Jamaica	10.6	0.2	20.2	26.9	50.7	37.0
Leeward & Windward Islands	3.1	4.5	8.3	9.3	12.4	5.8
Mexico	75.6	77.1	775.1	594.2	855.3	734.4
Netherlands Antilles	0.6	0.5	5.2	4.4	5.3	6.1
Nicaragua	15.6	7.6	147.0	97.3	179.2	138.3
Panama	26.9	0.3	104.0	9.4	96.4	80.6
Peru	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.8	0.0
El Salvador	13.6	1.5	78.5	79.2	86.0	99.1
Venezuela	33.0	0.0	241.8	243.7	125.9	0.6
Other Western Hemisphere	0.9	1.4	12.0	10.6	17.2	12.5
UNKNOWN	45.0	2.7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	535.5	330.3	3,681.4	3,322.9	3,616.4	3,125.8

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, 2010.

Table 8--U.S., Thailand, and Vietnam price quotes

Month or market year 1/	United States			Thailand 5/				Vietnam 7/	
	Southern long grain milled 2/	Southern long grain rough 3/	California medium grain milled 4/	100% Grade B	5% Parboiled	15% 35% Brokens	A.1 6/ Super	5% 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
2005/06	334	192	484	301	293	284	266	216	259
2006/07	407	237	538	320	317	302	282	243	292
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	528	329	948	553	576	492	NQ	307	393
Sep. 2009	522	330	895	544	592	477	NQ	303	384
Oct. 2009	493	330	849	513	562	451	NQ	296	410
Nov. 2009	526	348	816	550	570	481	NQ	326	465
Dec. 2009	557	348	794	605	607	549	NQ	393	NQ
Jan. 2010	547	340	772	596	600	539	NQ	420	482
Feb. 2010	562	328	772	576	582	516	NQ	415	425
Mar. 2010	509	310	732	538	542	474	NQ	382	386
Apr. 2010	486	301	728	502	494	445	NQ	354	353
May 2010	466	293	719	478	468	421	NQ	330	356
June 2010	451	284	739	463	462	409	NQ	330	363
July 2010	427	255	728	465	470	411	NQ	349	356
2009/10	506	316	791	532	544	472	NQ	350	397
Aug. 2010 8/	413	240	728	465	473	412	NQ	355	385
2010/11 8/	413	240	728	465	473	412	NQ	355	385

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.

Sources: U.S. and Vietnam prices, *Creed Rice Market Report*; Thailand prices, *Weekly Rice Price Update*, U.S. ag. counselor, Bangkok, Thailand (www.fas.usda.gov).

Last update August 13, 2010.

Table 9--Global rice producers: 2008/09-2010/11 monthly revisions and annual changes 1/

	2008/09	2009/10 2/			2010/11 2/				
	August 2010	July 2010	August 2010	Monthly revisions	Annual changes	July 2010	August 2010	Monthly revisions	Annual changes
	1,000 metric tons					1,000 metric tons			
Afghanistan	275	335	335	0	60	275	275	0	-60
Argentina	867	910	910	0	43	1,040	1,040	0	130
Australia	44	139	147	8	103	214	235	21	88
Bangladesh	31,000	30,500	31,000	500	0	32,300	32,300	0	1,300
Brazil	8,570	7,820	7,641	-179	-929	8,400	8,400	0	759
Burma	10,150	10,597	10,597	0	447	11,000	11,000	0	403
Cambodia	4,520	4,780	4,780	0	260	4,800	4,800	0	20
China	134,330	137,000	137,000	0	2,670	137,500	137,500	0	500
Colombia	1,680	1,500	1,500	0	-180	1,440	1,440	0	-60
Cuba	312	375	375	0	63	375	375	0	0
Dominican Republic	507	552	552	0	45	560	560	0	8
Egypt	4,402	4,300	4,300	0	-102	3,900	3,900	0	-400
European Union-27	1,620	1,984	1,984	0	364	2,010	2,010	0	26
Ghana	181	235	235	0	54	240	240	0	5
India	99,180	87,500	89,130	1,630	-10,050	99,000	99,000	0	9,870
Indonesia	38,300	38,800	38,800	0	500	40,000	40,000	0	1,200
Iran	1,500	2,000	2,000	0	500	2,050	2,050	0	50
Japan	8,029	7,711	7,711	0	-318	7,850	7,850	0	139
Korea, North	1,860	1,910	1,910	0	50	1,920	1,920	0	10
Korea, South	4,843	4,916	4,916	0	73	4,600	4,600	0	-316
Laos	1,755	1,821	1,821	0	66	1,900	1,900	0	79
Madagascar	2,505	2,688	2,688	0	183	2,688	2,688	0	0
Malaysia	1,536	1,590	1,590	0	54	1,600	1,600	0	10
Mali	873	1,010	1,010	0	137	1,040	1,040	0	30
Nepal	2,850	2,900	2,900	0	50	2,900	2,900	0	0
Nigeria	3,200	3,400	3,400	0	200	3,600	3,600	0	200
Pakistan	6,700	6,500	6,500	0	-200	6,500	6,500	0	0
Peru	1,928	2,063	2,063	0	135	1,977	1,977	0	-86
Philippines	10,753	9,757	9,757	0	-996	10,800	10,800	0	1,043
Russia	480	590	590	0	110	630	630	0	40
Sierra Leone	450	465	465	0	15	465	465	0	0
Sri Lanka	2,227	2,566	2,566	0	339	2,594	2,594	0	28
Taiwan	1,025	1,111	1,111	0	86	1,018	1,018	0	-93
Tanzania	903	877	877	0	-26	883	883	0	6
Thailand	19,850	20,300	20,300	0	450	20,600	20,600	0	300
Uganda	124	130	130	0	6	130	130	0	0
United States	6,400	6,917	6,917	0	517	7,809	7,680	-129	763
Uruguay	940	770	805	35	-135	925	925	0	120
Venezuela	520	428	428	0	-92	320	320	0	-108
Vietnam	24,393	24,380	24,380	0	-13	24,750	24,750	0	370
Others	6,446	6,458	6,492	34	46	6,676	6,672	-4	180
World total	448,028	440,585	442,613	2,028	-5,415	459,279	459,167	-112	16,554

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, 2010.

Table 10--Global rice exporters, calendar years 2009-2011; monthly revisions and annual changes

	2009		2010 1/			2011 1/			
	August 2010	July 2010	August 2010	Monthly revisions	Annual changes	July 2010	August 2010	Monthly revisions	Annual changes
	1,000 metric tons (milled basis)								
Argentina	594	550	550	0	-44	600	600	0	50
Australia	17	40	40	0	23	65	105	40	65
Brazil	591	300	300	0	-291	500	500	0	200
Burma	1,052	600	300	-300	-752	700	700	0	400
Cambodia	800	850	850	0	50	850	850	0	0
China	783	850	850	0	67	900	900	0	50
Ecuador	37	125	125	0	88	100	100	0	-25
Egypt	575	600	600	0	25	300	300	0	-300
European Union-27	150	140	140	0	-10	140	140	0	0
Guyana	250	250	200	-50	-50	250	250	0	50
India	2,123	2,200	2,200	0	77	2,500	2,500	0	300
Japan	200	200	200	0	0	200	200	0	0
Korea, South	4	4	4	0	0	5	5	0	1
Pakistan	3,187	3,300	3,750	450	563	3,600	3,600	0	-150
Thailand	8,570	9,500	9,500	0	930	10,000	10,000	0	500
Uganda	20	25	20	-5	0	20	20	0	0
Uruguay	926	700	700	0	-226	800	800	0	100
Vietnam	5,950	5,750	5,750	0	-200	5,800	5,800	0	50
Other	477	502	522	20	45	480	480	0	-42
Subtotal	26,306	26,486	26,601	115	295	27,810	27,850	40	1,249
United States	2,983	3,325	3,450	125	467	3,475	3,475	0	25
U.S. Share	10.2%	11.2%	11.5%	--	--	11.1%	11.1%	--	--
World total	29,289	29,811	30,051	240	762	31,285	31,325	40	1,274

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

1/ Projected.

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

Last updated August 13, 2010.

Table 11--Global rice importers, calendar years 2009-2011; monthly revisions and annual changes

	2009		2010 1/			2011 1/			
	August	July	August	Monthly	Annual	July	August	Monthly	Annual
	2010	2010	2010	revisions	changes	2010	2010	revisions	changes
	1,000 tons (milled basis)					1,000 tons (milled basis)			
Bangladesh	150	250	500	250	350	400	400	0	-100
Brazil	650	850	850	0	200	600	600	0	-250
Cameroon	300	300	300	0	0	310	310	0	10
Canada	322	330	330	0	8	330	330	0	0
China	337	300	300	0	-37	330	330	0	30
Colombia	111	30	30	0	-81	50	50	0	20
Costa Rica	86	110	65	-45	-21	110	50	-60	-15
Cote d'Ivoire	800	860	860	0	60	900	900	0	40
Cuba	457	550	550	0	93	550	550	0	0
European Union	1,383	1,350	1,350	0	-33	1,350	1,350	0	0
Ghana	410	300	300	0	-110	320	320	0	20
Guinea	150	330	330	0	180	375	375	0	45
Haiti	300	325	325	0	25	275	275	0	-50
Honduras	104	115	115	0	11	110	110	0	-5
Hong Kong	395	400	400	0	5	410	410	0	10
Indonesia	250	250	250	0	0	250	250	0	0
Iran	1,470	1,300	1,300	0	-170	1,500	1,500	0	200
Iraq	1,089	1,100	1,100	0	11	1,150	1,150	0	50
Japan	750	700	700	0	-50	700	700	0	0
Jordan	177	140	140	0	-37	160	160	0	20
Korea, North	62	50	50	0	-12	50	50	0	0
Korea, South	245	300	300	0	55	330	330	0	30
Liberia	105	200	200	0	95	200	200	0	0
Malaysia	1,070	1,020	1,020	0	-50	1,020	1,020	0	0
Mexico	610	600	600	0	-10	650	650	0	50
Mozambique	385	350	320	-30	-65	375	375	0	55
Nicaragua	77	100	100	0	23	100	100	0	0
Nigeria	2,000	1,800	1,800	0	-200	1,900	1,900	0	100
Philippines	2,000	2,600	2,600	0	600	2,500	2,500	0	-100
Russia	230	150	170	20	-60	140	140	0	-30
Saudi Arabia	1,095	1,100	1,100	0	5	1,300	1,300	0	200
Senegal	715	700	700	0	-15	700	700	0	0
Singapore	280	300	300	0	20	300	300	0	0
South Africa	745	800	800	0	55	850	850	0	50
Syria	300	350	350	0	50	350	350	0	0
Taiwan	85	130	130	0	45	120	120	0	-10
Turkey	282	200	400	200	118	200	300	100	-100
United Arab Emirates	320	340	340	0	20	350	350	0	10
United States	682	650	650	0	-32	665	665	0	15
Venezuela	100	325	325	0	225	300	300	0	-25
Vietnam	500	500	500	0	0	500	500	0	0
Yemen	325	325	325	0	0	335	335	0	10
Subtotal	21,904	22,780	23,175	395	1,271	23,415	23,455	40	280
Other countries 2/	7,385	7,031	6,876	-155	-509	7,870	7,870	0	994
									0
World total	29,289	29,811	30,051	240	762	31,285	31,325	40	1,274

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

1/ Projected. 2/ 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>.

Last updated August 13, 2010.