Staff Report No. 2024-08 **January 14, 2024**

January Market Update
Corn, Soybeans, Rice, and Cotton

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Prices at a Glance

Crop	2023/24 U.S. MYA Price Projection
Corn	$4.80 per bu.
Soybeans	$12.75 per bu.
Long Grain Rice	$16.00 per cwt.
Southern Medium Grain Rice	$17.50 per cwt.
Upland Cotton Lint	$0.76 per lb.
Seed Cotton	$0.3953 per lb.

WASDE Summary

This month's 2023/24 U.S. corn outlook is for greater production, larger food, seed, and industrial use (FSI), increased feed and residual use, and higher ending stocks. Corn production is estimated at a record 15.3 billion bushels, up 108 million as an increase in yield to a record 177.3 bushels per acre is partly offset by a 0.6-million acre decline in harvested area. Total corn use is raised 75 million bushels to 14.6 billion. Corn used for ethanol is raised 50 million bushels to 5.4 billion. Feed and residual use is raised 25 million bushels to 5.7 billion, based on indicated disappearance during the September-November quarter as reflected by the Grain Stocks report, and historical revisions to production and stocks from 2018 to 2022 following the recent Agricultural Census results. With supply rising more than use, 2023/24 corn stocks are up 31 million bushels. The season-average corn price received by producers is lowered 5 cents to $4.80 per bushel.

With slightly lower beginning stocks, soybean supplies are up 31 million bushels from last month. The soybean export and crush forecasts are unchanged. With higher supplies and slightly lower residual, ending stocks are projected at 280 million bushels, up 35 million. The U.S. season-average soybean price for 2023/24 is projected at $12.75 per bushel, down 15 cents from last month.

The outlook for 2023/24 U.S. rice this month is for slightly higher supplies, unchanged domestic use, lower exports, and higher ending stocks. Supplies are raised on higher imports more than offsetting lower production. The NASS Crop Production 2023 Summary estimated all rice production at 218.3 million cwt, down 1.4 million from the previous estimate. The all rice average yield is estimated at 7,649 pounds per acre, down 58 pounds from the prior estimate. All rice imports are raised 2.0 million cwt to a record 42.0 million with all of the increase in long-grain on larger fragrant rice imports to date. All rice exports are lowered 1.0 million cwt to 85.0 million with all of the reduction in medium- and short-grain on a continued weak pace of sales and shipments. Projected ending stocks are raised 1.6 million cwt to 43.5 million and are 44 percent higher than last year. The season-average price (SAFP) for long grain rice is unchanged at $16.00 per cwt. The SAFP for southern medium grain rice is also unchanged from last month at $17.50 per cwt.

This month's U.S. 2023/24 cotton forecasts include lower production, exports, and ending stocks. Production is 342,000 bales lower, at 12.4 million bales, largely due to reductions in Texas. Exports are 100,000 bales lower, and ending stocks are 200,000 bales lower at 2.9 million. The season-average upland price received by farmers is projected 1 cent lower this month at 76 cents per pound.

Corn

USDA's report of December 1st corn stocks is the report the market is anticipating most. Dow Jones' survey of 17 analysts expects USDA to find 12.01 billion bushels (bb) of corn on hand as of Dec. 1, up from 10.821 bb a year ago and the most in five years, if true. If USDA's number supports the notion of a record crop, the likely culprits will be 94.9 million acres of plantings and the superiority of modern seed technology.

In the WASDE report for corn, Dow Jones' analysts expect USDA to estimate 2.105 bb of U.S. ending corn stocks in 2023-24, based on record production of 15.221 bb. Both numbers are slightly less than USDA's December estimates and, if true, ending corn stocks will remain the highest in five years and will continue to be a bearish source of pressure on corn prices. Even though USDA's corn and soybean production estimates in January are often billed as USDA's "final" production estimates, all estimates are subject to possible revisions.

On the demand side of corn, both ethanol and exports are off to good starts. So far in 2023-24, ethanol production is up nearly 5% from a year ago. Corn exports are up 26% from a year ago at this time, and more sales are waiting to be shipped. Although U.S. corn export sales through Jan. 4 were more than 37% above a year earlier, they were still behind the seasonal pace needed to reach USDA's 2023-24 export forecast of 2.1 billion bushels. Sales as of January 4 equaled 57% of USDA's forecast, while on avg. over the prior 5 years, sales equaled 62% of final exports at the same point.

Corn futures edged narrowly one day prior to the January WASDE report. Sideways to lower trade was largely expected ahead of the USDA's final production estimates. March corn spent the session consolidating sideways between initial support and resistance at $4.55 1/4 and $4.62 1/2.

After the release of the January WASDE report, corn futures dropped dramatically out of the report, and are trading near their lows for the day at midday. Futures are down by over 3% in old crop and by 11 to 12 ½ cents in new crop. USDA lowered the cash price by 5 cents to $4.80. USDA raised their average corn yield by 2.4 bpa to 177.3 bpa while the average trade guess was to see a 0.2 bpa cut. Harvested area was cut by 600k to 86.5 million for a net 108 mbu larger production figure of 15.342 bbu. The average trade guess was to see 15.212 bbu going into the report. The extra corn availability led USDA to raise feed and residual by 25 and ethanol by 50. On net, ending stocks were 31 mbu looser to 2.162 bbu. The average trade guess going in was to see a 36.7 mbu cut, so the market was caught leaning the wrong way. USDA NASS counted 12.169 bbu of corn on December first, including 7.83 bbu on farm and 4.34 bbu off farms. With the 1.36 bbu of carry-in, and the updated production figure of 15.342, Q1 use was implied at 4.533 bbu. That compares to 4.215 bbu last year. The On Farm stocks number was the largest since 2010.

Corn futures plunged following bearish USDA reports that showed yield toppling the previous record and adding even more bushels to the already record crop. March corn futures were trading down 3 cents prior to the report and ended up closing 10 3/4 cents lower to $4.47 after setting a new low of $4.41 early in the session. As old crop supplies are plentiful and prices continue to trend lower, the focus of the market in the coming quarter will begin to shift to 2024 acres. USDA believes that acres will decrease to 91.0 million acres according to their most recent long-term outlook. Low prices could discourage producers from planting corn, though a quick harvest allowed farmers to advance late season fieldwork, putting in fertilizer for this year's corn, which likely ensures those acres will be planted in corn this spring. Traders will get an inside look to producers intentions in the March acreage report, though prices are likely to continue to fall under pressure in the interim barring any dramatic shift in South American production.

More bearish news came on the world side, with world ending stocks rising 10 million metric tons (mmt) above December, and was more than 11 mmt (433 mb) higher than trade expectations. Much of the reason for the world stocks surprise can be attributed to China, where production rose by 11.8 mmt to 288.8 mmt (11.4 bb). In other changes, China feed use of corn rose by 2 mmt, and China's ending stocks rose by 2 mmt to 211.8 mmt (8.34 bb). Brazil's corn crop fell by a lower-than-expected 2 mmt to 127 mmt (5 bb). This number is still nearly 10 mmt above the CONAB estimate of 117.6 mmt (4.63 bb). Brazil exports were decreased by 1 mmt to 54 mmt (2.12 bb), and EU feed use dropped by 1 mmt to 58.3 mmt (2.29 bb).

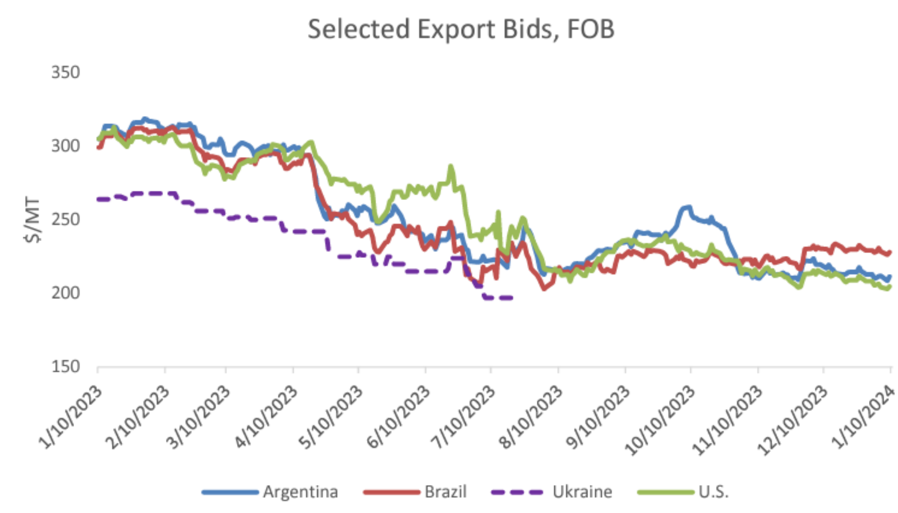
The Rosario Board of Trade hiked their estimate of the Argentine corn crop to 59 MMT. USDA made no change to Argentina, at 55 MMT. The IGC raised their world corn production forecast 7 MMT to 1.23

billion metric tonnes. They had been well below USDA and that is still the case after USDA's upward revisions.

Early planting has barely started for Brazil's safrinha corn crop, and the pace will pick up later this month. Brazil's crop agency, Conab, has estimated Brazil's corn production at 118.5 million metric tons (mmt), or 4.67 bb, down 14% from a year ago and will update that estimate Wednesday, Jan. 10. USDA's estimate has been stuck too long at 129.0 mmt, or 5.08 bb, and should come down in Friday's report. For world ending corn stocks in 2023-24, Dow Jones' survey expects USDA to lower its estimate from 315.22 mmt to 313.90 mmt, or 12.36 bb. Because of USDA's high estimate for Brazil, world ending stocks have the potential to come down more than the survey estimates.

USDA cut their estimate for Brazilian corn production by 2.0 MMT to 127.0 MMT. That is still above many private analysts and remains optimistic, considering fertilizer and seed purchases are down significantly from a year ago. A few fields of safrinha corn, which makes up for three quarters of Brazilian corn production, have been planted in Mato Grosso and Parana with adequate soil moisture. As more acres are planted, production prospects will be better realized, giving a better picture of the world corn situation. Last year, Brazil overtook the U.S. as the world's top corn exporter and is expected to retain that crown this year. If Brazil safrinha production estimates continue to fall, it could give U.S. corn some much needed foreign demand.

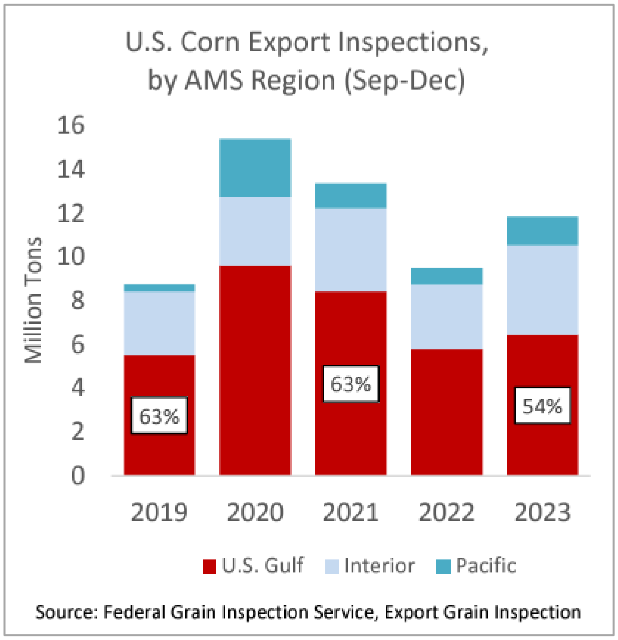
Since the December WASDE, exporter bids for Argentina and the United States softened, while Brazilian bids were little changed from last month. Argentine bids were down $8/ton to $212 as beneficial rains and cooler conditions supported expectations of larger new crop supplies. Brazilian bids were down $2/ton to $228, with marginal movements reflecting broader export market sentiment as supplies decline seasonally. U.S. bids were down $7/ton to $205 as improved outlooks for South American supplies and sluggish demand from overseas partners pressured U.S. bids lower. Ukrainian bids have not been published since July 21, 2023.

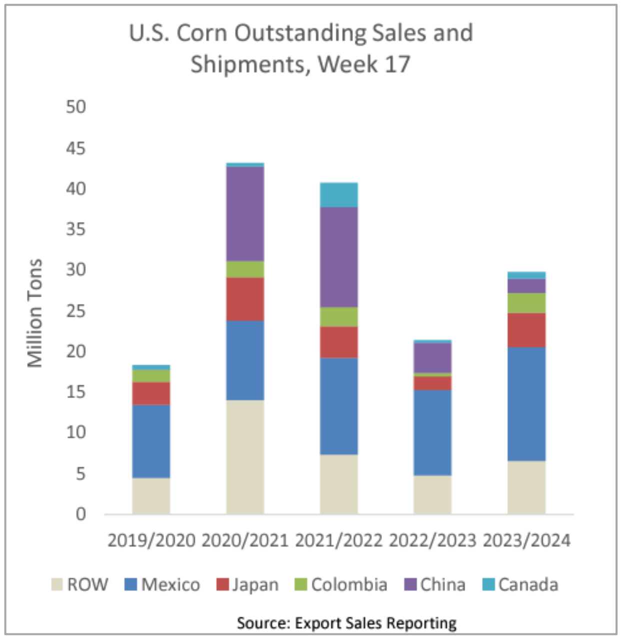


Source: International Grains Council

Export bids (fob, US$ per ton)	10-Jan-23	6-Dec-23	10-Jan-22	*% change, YoY*
Argentina, Up River	212	220	307	-31%
Brazil, Paranaguá	228	230	286	-20%
Ukraine	-	-	256	
U.S. #3 Yellow Corn, Gulf	205	212	304	-33%

Between September and December 2023, U.S. corn inspections at U.S. Gulf ports totaled just over 6.4 million tons, about 54 percent of all corn inspected for export. That share is 7 percent lower than the same period in 2022 and 11 percent lower than the 2019-2021 average. Significant disruptions to U.S. corn export logistics through the Panama Canal during the period likely led to relatively lower volumes inspected in the Gulf.





Additionally, the PCA reduced the number of slots for ships to transit the canal daily – from 32 to 24 in November and 22 in December.

Excess demand for slots has resulted in a costly auction system, with grain transporters bidding anywhere between $1 to $4 million per vessel, in addition to existing fees, to secure slots in a timely manner. In 2019, USDA-AMS reported that one-way fees for a ship transiting the Panama Canal were ordinarily just above $198,000 for a Panamax Vessel (58,000-metric ton capacity).

Record corn production and large stocks in the United States have led to a large supply of corn available for export, resulting in a 25-percent drop in export price year over year. As such, even net higher transport costs, prices are lower relative to the prior season, supporting demand. Despite disruptions, importer purchasing remains strong – with U.S. Export Sales Reporting (ESR) indicating outstanding sales of U.S. corn grew by 6.9 million tons during the period.

Soybeans

Ahead of the January WASDE report, USDA has been estimating 245 million bushels (mb) of U.S. ending soybean stocks, an expectation for the tightest supply situation in eight years. With soybean exports down 18% from a year ago and prices falling to new six-month lows, it is fair to wonder if USDA will find more soybean stocks on hand than expected for December 1st. Dow Jones' survey is anticipating 2.982 bb of soybeans on December 1st, down from 3.021 bb a year ago and the second-lowest total in seven years.

In the WASDE report, it is a little surprising Dow Jones' analysts expect USDA to reduce its estimate of U.S. ending soybean stocks from 245 mb to 239 mb, still the lowest in eight years, if true. USDA's soybean production estimate of 4.129 bb is expected to slip slightly to 4.123 bb. As already mentioned, export sales have been disappointing, but the soybean crush is up 4% in the first four months of 2023-24 from a year ago, in line with USDA's estimated pace.

Dow Jones expects USDA to lower its snapshot estimate world soybean stocks from 114.21 mmt to 112.2 mmt, or 4.49 bb, but there is potential for an even lower estimate ahead, due to Brazil's adverse weather. USDA's 161.0 mmt soybean production estimate for Brazil is high and will get plenty of attention in Friday's report. Traders will have a choice between Conab's new estimate on Wednesday and USDA's new estimate on Friday, or they may opt to learn more about the harvest as it picks up in late January and February. USDA's 48.0 mmt production estimate for Argentina will also get attention and could see a small bump higher as crops are reported in good condition.

Soybeans continue to struggle garnering much bullish momentum, though have failed to follow through to the downside from early-week lows. Open interest increasing amid the sell-off ahead of the December WASDE report indicates fresh sellers entering the market despite being on seven-month lows. Price action is going to be largely dictated by the upcoming USDA’s Crop Production WASDE Reports. With the downside being overdone recently, it will take more than a mildly bearish report to continue to force prices lower.

Although U.S. soybean export sales for the week ended Jan. 4 were below trade expectations, sales for 2023-24 to date remained on the seasonal pace needed to reach USDA's marketing year export forecast of 1.755 billion bushels. Sales totaled 77% of USDA's forecast. The problem is that actual export shipments are slipping farther behind the needed pace. Shipments through Jan. 4 equaled 50% of USDA's export forecast, while over the prior 5 marketing years they averaged 54% of final exports at the same point.

Immediately following the release of the January WASDE report, soybeans were sitting just 3 to 5 cents off their lows for midday following 1.7% to 2.5% losses out of the reports. Soymeal futures are down by 2.3% as well. Soy oil futures are also trading 1.8% in the red through midday. USDA lowered the cash average price by 15 cents to $12.75, the soy oil cash average price was 3 cents lower to 54 c/lb, and soymeal was $10 weaker to $380.

The monthly domestic supply and demand update from USDA had soybean acreage down by 400k to 82.4 million, but yield up by 0.7 bpa to 50.6. That raised soybean production by 36 mbu to 4.165 billion. The average trade guess going into the report was to see a 7.2 mbu trim. USDA made no changes to the demand side (save a 3 mbu reduced residual figure) leaving carryout at 280 mbu.

NASS data showed 3 bbu of soybeans were counted on Dec 1. That included 1.453 bbu on farms and 1.547 bbu off farms. The trade was looking to see 2.977 bbu on average going into the report. After revising both production and carry-in, the implied Q1 usage was 1.459 bbu compared to 1.548 bbu last year.

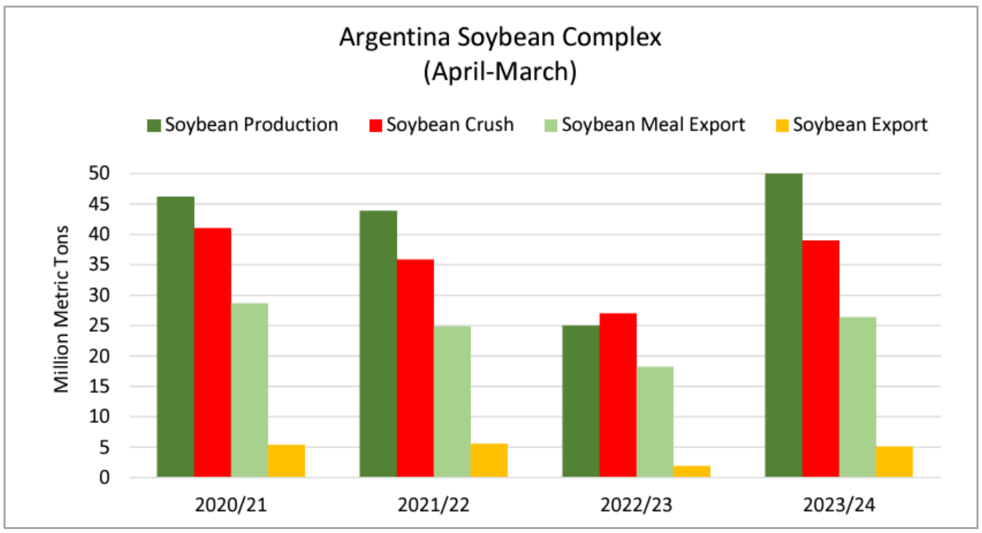
Soybean futures were able to make a remarkable recovery after an earlier selloff, prompted by USDA’s final production peg. History has proven USDA’s Prospective Planting Report, due out March 28, will likely ignite fireworks across the marketplace. In the meantime, however, traders will continue to keep a close eye on U.S. export activity, which has slowed notably since mid-December and could continue to stall as harvest efforts progress in Brazil.

World soybean supply and demand estimates were fairly similar to the December report on net, with 100k MT larger production and 390k MT looser carryout. USDA cut Brazil’s soybean output by 4 MMT to 157. CONAB had lowered their Brazilian soybean production figure by 4.9 MMT to 155.3 MMT in their

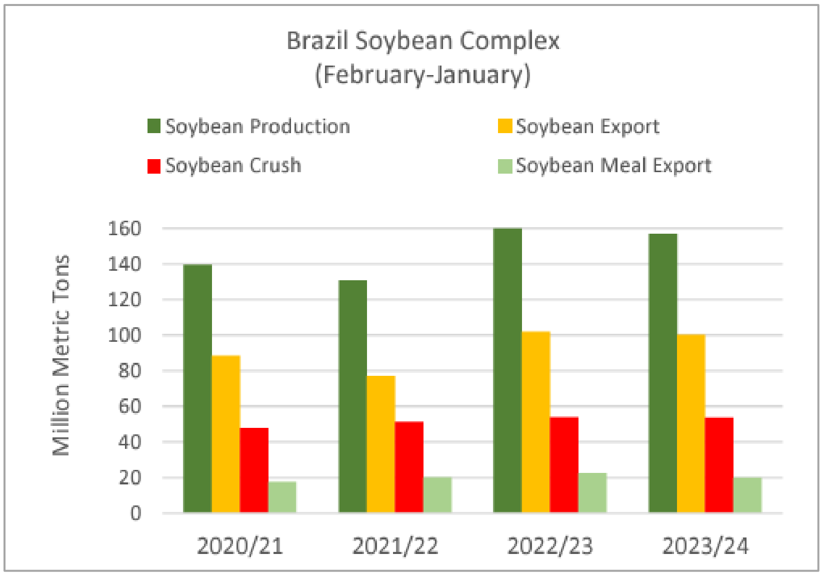
January report. Argentina production was 2 MMT larger to 50 MMT. THe trade was looking for a 700k MT increase going in.

Pre-report estimates show analysts expect the WAOB to cut Brazil's soybean forecast by at least 1 MMT to as much as 8.2 MMT, with 156.7 MMT representing the average trade guess. Argentina's output is expected to increase by 700k MT on average, though estimates ranged from UNCH to +2 MMT. USDA had Argentina at 48 MMT in December, and the Rosario Exchange just hiked their estimate to 52 MMT.

This month, 2023/24 Argentina soybean production is raised 2 million tons to 50 million. As a result, soybean crush volume is lifted 1 million tons. Returning to normal production following last year's historic drought, Argentina crush is forecast higher with exports of soybean meal and oil also projected to rise. Meanwhile, Brazil soybean production is cut 4 million tons to 157 million as hot and dry weather in recent months strained the crop in key growing regions. With production prospects declining, Brazil soybean crush and meal and oil output are revised down significantly this month. All of the above changes were made on both local crop year (February-January for Brazil, April-March for Argentina) and marketing year (October-September).



With Argentina recovery and large Brazil carryin from the previous harvest, shrinking crop prospects in Brazil are unlikely to have significant implications on global meal and oil trade in 2023/24. After ramping up crush for the last 2 years and backfilling for Argentina, Brazil is projected to return to more normal crush volumes and export patterns. With growing domestic industrial soybean oil consumption, reduced crush will send oil exports lower. On the meal side, exports are expected down, while domestic consumption remains strong and meal stocks are projected to rebound.



Rice

Arkansas rice is being booked against Chicago pricing. The futures, being as strong as they have persisted to be, have allowed producers to sell at higher prices as many millers and traders have bought the cash rice and hedged it on the Board. And it looks to us like this is becoming a more prevalent practice. Aome buyers are out there willing to pay current or near current futures price levels if they are able to hedge their purchase in Chicago. This mechanism had to have been one of the reasons both large long grain rough and milled sales were able to be made to Mexico over the past few weeks. River conditions seem to be pretty good for barge loading. Bidding for future delivery of rough long grain currently seems to be more and more tied to futures, and it looks to us like more and more producers are using this mechanism. This is good news. This rice needs to move, and much of that movement needs to be accomplished before the Uruguayan and Argentinian and Brazilian crops potentially find their way into the market around early to mid-March and later.

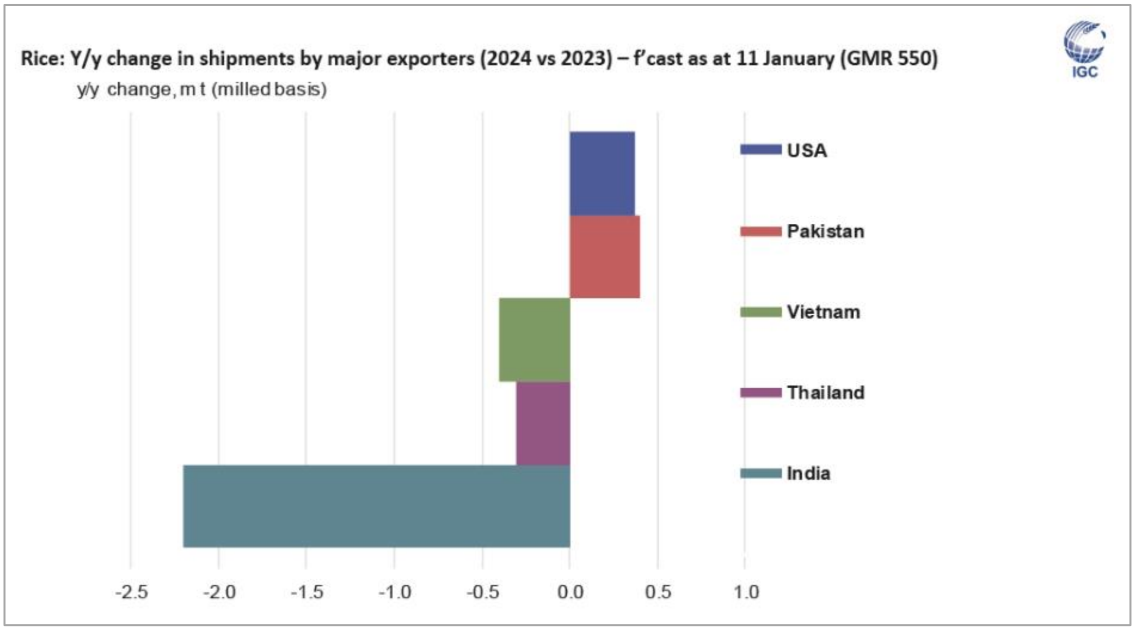
With improved water levels, conditions in Mississippi have allowed for a fair amount of sales and barge loadings heading south. There has been mill buying as well, and the expectation is that all of this year's crop will be used and gone, most likely before new crop comes into view. The expectation at present is that rice acres will be up again in the new crop, barring some currently unexpected change in the weather conditions presently in place and expected to hold into the Spring.

South Louisiana reports a brisk business, with more calls for both export milled and rough long grain than might have been expected. The milled sales seem to have been something of a surprise due to Mexico evidently being shorter on milled long grain than anyone realized. It will be interesting to see just how this business develops and continues when the calendar gets us closer to March/April of this year. Around that time, the actions of the Uruguayans and other selling countries in that area should increase if the exporters in that region first see that there is enough rice for local and regular consumption. In the meantime, however, local bidding continues at $29.00 bbl picked up at the farm for no.2, 55/70 long grain. If the South Americans have a stout new crop, though, the heavier demand action up here could see a real slowdown and a drop in price as well. Another sixty to ninety days will give us a much better estimate of where the price of the rice and the origin of imports to Mexico and others in that region.

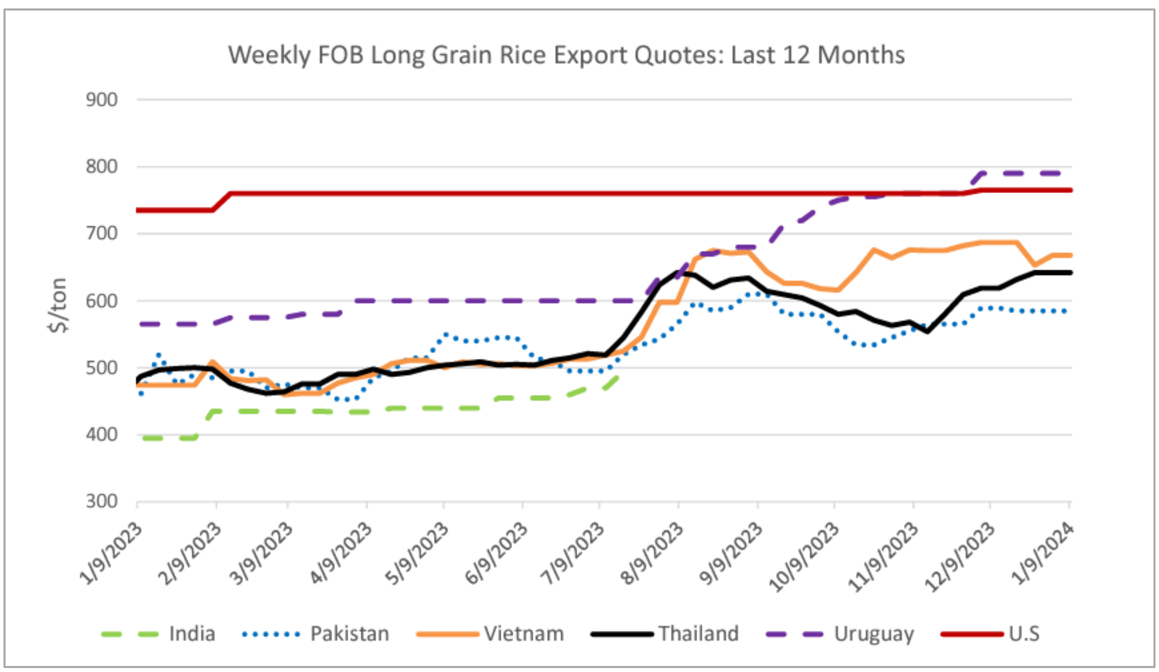
Continuation chart rough rice futures to pop up when the front month changed from the January to the March. The March contract not only moved up, it made a new nearby high at $18.14, and then allowed for some profit taking. And it has now found a resting spot near the center of the continuation chart Bollinger bands. There have been some attempts over the past few trading days to break below the continuation chart Bollinger band center.

It will be interesting to see what the rice futures do over the next 60 to 100 days as the South American crop matures and is harvested. It will also be worth watching how our planting goes for long grain in the South. Demand looks pretty good right now, and we suspect it will remain so, at least for the next few months.

The International Grains Council reports that 2024 rice shipments (Jan/Dec) from Thailand and Vietnam are predicted to drop amid reduced buying by Indonesia, while India's deliveries may be curtailed by the continuation of export restrictions. Larger crops underpin higher dispatches from the U.S. and Pakistan.



In the past month, Uruguayan quotes remained above U.S. quotes, both unchanged at $790/ton and $765/ton due to strong demand. Vietnamese quotes declined $19 to $668/ton with the recently harvested crop. Thai rice quotes jumped $23 to $642/ton on increased demand particularly from Indonesia and the Philippines. Vietnamese prices are now $28/ton higher than Thai prices, down from a premium of $68/ton last month. Pakistani quotes declined just $4 to $585/ton as harvest pressure was offset by strong demand. Export quotes for India white rice have been unavailable since imposition of an export ban for milled white rice on July 20, 2023.



Cotton

Cotton futures surged to the highest level in nearly a month as prices continue to gradually climb higher on the daily bar chart. The trade likely took some weak shorts out of the market ahead of the January WASDE report, which will include a fresh production estimate and an updated balance sheet. A Bloomberg poll of analysts showed U.S. production as falling 10,000 bales to 12.77 million bales, with estimates ranging from 12.5 to 12.95 million bales. Ending stocks are forecast to rise 10,000 bales to 3.11 million bales. The same survey shows very little change in the world balance sheet from December.

The market driving factor in cotton continues to be exports. USDA reported weekly cotton export sales of 264.5 RB for 2023-24, which were up 99% from the previous week and 46% from the four-week average. The most recent market mover was data on export shipments, which were a marketing year high at 254.8 RB. Export shipments have paced above the five-year average for four weeks in a row, showing robust importer demand, which has underpinned the cotton market in recent weeks.

Weekly export sales were a net 262,500 bales, with China accounting for 117,000 of that total. Shipments of 228,100 bales were up 12% from the four-week average. While not phenomenal, the sales do reinforce the idea of improving demand and improved buying from China specifically.

The front month cotton futures are sitting within 20 points of UNCH for the midday prints. Futures were working in the black before fading out of the USDA reports. USDA lowered the cash average price for cotton by a penny to 76 cents/lb.

Monthly S&Ds from USDA showed NASS reduced cotton acreage by 960k, but raised the yield by 80 lbs/acre to 7.06 million and 845 respectively. On net production was 350k bales lower to 12.43, and is now below last year's output. A 100k bale export trim was the only demand shift from the Dec table, leaving carryout a net 200k tighter at 2.9 million bales.

Cotton futures had a rather muted response to USDA's onslaught of data relative to the grain and soy complexes. The National Cotton Council will conduct is annual meeting February 16-18, which will provide the first look in to 2024-25 U.S. cotton acres. Weather will then become driver as planters begin to roll across the southernmost portions of the country. World Weather Inc. maintains rain is still needed in West and South Texas, although the situation is not critical right now. Recent rain in California, the Delta and southeastern states was good for production potentials in 2024. However, there is some growing concern about a possible return to La Nina weather pattern this summer for crop areas in the Southern Plains. Traders continue to weigh export demand from top importer China as the country continues to battle a deflationary economy. Moreover, forecasts of a larger Chinese crop could further limit U.S. export activity in the coming months.

Global supply and demand estimates have cotton production a net 260k bales higher to 113.18 million as a 500k bale increase to China offset the U.S. cut. Cotton carryout stocks were 1.98m bales looser to 84.38 million bales on lighter domestic use.

The Cotlook A Index was 25 points stronger on 1/9 to 90.65 cents/lb. The Seam had 4,046 bales sold online for an average gross price of 72.15 cents/lb for 1/8. The AWP was up by another 80 points to 64.96 cents/lb.

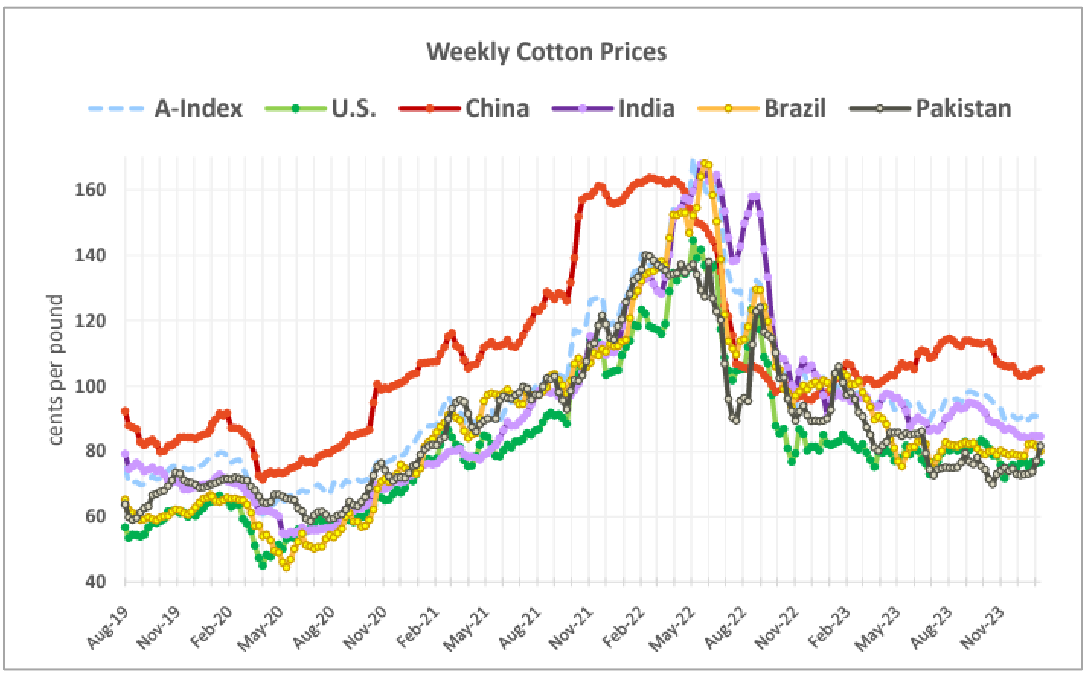
Global production is up more than 200,000 bales this month to 113.2 million bales as larger crops in Argentina and China more than offset lower production in the United States and Venezuela. China production is projected up 500,000 bales this month to 27.5 million bales, but down more than 3.0 million compared with the previous year. Argentina production is projected up 200,000 bales this month to 1.7 million bales, the highest level in nearly 30 years.

Consumption is lowered 1.3 million bales this month to 112.4 million bales due to lower use in India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Turkey, and Uzbekistan. India consumption is forecast down 300,000 bales this month to 23.7 million and mostly due to the Cotton Corporation of India's purchases for the country's Minimum Support Price program (i.e., warehoused under government operations). Indonesia, Turkey, and Pakistan consumption are projected down due to lower-than-expected imports. Domestic use in Uzbekistan is projected down 200,000 bales to 3.0 million and somewhat due to a downward adjustment to the previous year's consumption level.

Global trade is down slightly from last month at 43.1 million bales as lower imports for major cotton consumers offset a higher volume for China. Higher Turkey and Australia exports are offset by lower India and U.S. shipments.

Global ending stocks are up nearly 2.0 million bales to 84.3 million on a projected increase in China and India. The U.S. season-average farm price for 2023/24 is lowered 1 cent to 76 cents per pound.

Cotton futures were once again unchanged since last month's WASDE with the nearby March 2023 contract on the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) settling at roughly 80 cents per pound. Despite generally lower prices for major agricultural futures contracts, strong sales for U.S. cotton from China helped anchor prices. The latest Commodity Futures Trading Commission Commitment of Traders supplemental report for futures and options showed that the net long position for both Non-Commercial and Index participants was slightly lower compared with last month as Non-Commercials liquidated long positions and Index Traders added short positions. Index Traders' outstanding short positions are the largest since late 2019 at over 21,000 contracts.



Changes Since December *WASDE* (cents per pound)

	A-Index	U.S.	China	India	Brazil	Pakistan
6-Dec	90.0	75.7	102.6	84.4	79.7	72.8
10-Jan	90.9	76.4	104.7	84.6	80.5	82.2
Change	**0.9**	**0.7**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**9.4**

USDA NASS January Crop Production Report

Crop	Unit	Area harvested 2022	Area harvested 2023	Yield 2022	Yield 2023	Production 2022	Production 2023
Louisiana		(1,000 acres)	(1,000 acres)	(per acre)	(per acre)	(1,000 units)	(1,000 units)
Corn for grain	bushels	435.0	680.0	170.00	175.00	73,950	119,000
Corn for silage	tons	3.0	3.0	15.00	15.00	45	45
Cotton, upland	1	190.0	115.0	904.00	877.00	358	210
Hay, all	tons	380.0	390.0	2.40	2.10	912	819
Rice, all	2	412.0	462.0	6,660.00	6,800.00	27,453	31,431
Long grain	2	366.0	387.0	6,680.00	6,860.00	24,449	26,548
Medium grain	2	46.0	75.0	6,530.00	6,510.00	3,004	4,883
Soybeans for beans	bushels	1,210.0	980.0	47.00	40.00	56,870	39,200
Sugarcane for sugar and seed ...	net tons	497.1	508.6	32.30	28.70	16,035	14,591
For sugar	net tons	474.0	484.0	32.10	28.50	15,215	13,794
For seed	net tons	23.1	24.6	35.50	32.40	820	797

PLC Farm Program Payment Projections – 2023/24 CY

The table below projects the national marketing year average prices for purposes of the Price Loss Coverage (PLC) program. A PLC program payment is triggered when the national Marketing Year Average (MYA) price for a commodity falls below that commodity’s effective reference price. The payment rate is then multiplied by the farm’s program yield and made on 85% of base acres.

Covered Commodity	***2023/24 MYA Price****	*Effective Reference Price*	***2023/24 PLC Payment Rate***
Corn	$4.80	$3.70	--
Grain Sorghum	$4.85	$3.95	--
Long Grain Rice	$16.00	$14.00	--
Medium Grain Rice	$17.50	$14.00	--
Seed Cotton	$0.3953	$0.3670	--
Soybeans	$12.75	$8.40	--
Wheat	$7.20	$5.50	--

**national marketing year average (MYA) prices reflect the prices contained in the USDA WASDE report on January 12, 2024.

Sources: USDA Agriculture Market Service (AMS), USDA Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS), USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA), USDA National Agriculture Statistics Service (NASS), USDA Economic Research Service (ERS), USDA FAS GAIN Report, USDA Office of Communications, USDA World Supply Demand Estimates (WASDE), ADM Investor Services, AgDay, Ag Fax Media, AEI, Ag Market Network, Agri-Pulse, AgRural, Ag Resource Company, Ag Web, Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), Allendale, American Farm Bureau Federation, Bloomberg News, Brock Report, CME Group, Co-Bank, Cotbase.com, Cotton Grower, Cotton Incorporated, Cotton Outlook, Creed Rice Report, O.A. Cleveland, Daniels Trading, Delta Farm Press, DTN Progressive Farmer, Farm Futures, Fastmarkets, Fiber 2 Fashion, Gro Intelligence, Hightower Report, Intercontinental Exchange, International Grains Council, Iowa State University, INTER-RICE, Lakefront Futures and Options, LSU AgCenter, Mississippi State University, NOAA, National Cotton Council, NOAA, Peterson Institute of International Economics, Plains Cotton Cooperative Association, Plexus Cotton, Pro Farmer, Refinitiv, Reuters (Karen Braun), Rice Market Letter, Southeast Farm Press, Sovecon, StoneX, Standard Grain, Successful Farming, Texas A&M University (John Robinson), University of Arkansas, University of Georgia, University of Illinois, University of Tennessee, U.S. Grains Council, U.S. Rice Producers Association, USA Rice Federation, U.S. Soybean Export Council, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Wall Street Journal.

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