



MONTHLY HIGHLIGHTS :

- Ž U.S. 1999/2000 rough rice exports are projected at 23 million cwt (rough equivalent), up 2 million from last month's forecast. In contrast, milled rice exports were lowered 2 million cwt to 64 million.
- Ž U.S. 1999/2000 long grain exports were lowered 2 million cwt to 68.5 million, while combined medium/short grain exports were raised 2 million cwt to 18.5 million.
- Ž U.S. combined medium/short grain ending stocks for 1999/2000 are projected at 6.8 million cwt, down 1 million from last month's forecast and the lowest since 1982/83. Long grain ending stocks were raised 1 million cwt to 31.5 million.
- Ž The U.S. season-average price is projected at \$6.05 to \$6.15 per cwt, an increase of 25 cents on the low end and a 5-cent drop on the high end from last month.
- Ž Global rice production in 1999/2000 is projected at a record 400.7 million tons, up 2.4 million from last month. India accounts for most of the increase.
- Ž Global rice trade for 2000 is projected at 22.3 million tons (milled basis), down nearly 3 percent from last month and almost 11 percent below a year earlier. China, India, and Pakistan account for the bulk of this month's reduction in exports.
- Ž Global ending stocks for 1999/2000 are projected at a record 61.8 million tons, up about 4 percent from last month's projection and a year earlier.

PLANTING INTENTIONS INDICATE ALMOST 3.4 MILLION RICE ACRES IN 2000

The March *Prospective Plantings* reported U.S. rice farmers intended to plant almost 3.4 million acres to rice in 2000/01, down almost 6 percent from a year earlier but still among the largest on record. A substantial drop in rice prices from a year earlier is behind most of the expected decline. Producers indicated long grain plantings would be down 8 percent while medium grain acreage would expand 7 percent. California accounts for more than 90 percent of the intended increase in medium grain plantings, the bulk of the State's production. Short grain acreage, accounting for less than 2 percent of total U.S. rice acreage, is expected to drop 47 percent, with California accounting for all of the drop.

Rice acreage was indicated down in all southern States except Missouri, with Mississippi and Texas reporting the largest percentage declines. Producers in Missouri, the smallest rice producing State, indicated a 3-percent increase in plantings to a record 190,000 acres. In contrast, growers in California indicated a 5-percent increase in plantings to 565,000 acres, the largest since the 1981 record of 600,000. Relatively strong prices for California medium grain rice during 1999/2000 are behind expectations of greater California plantings. Medium grain area is expected to be higher in Arkansas as well.

The survey of planting intentions was conducted in early March, before any significant amount of

rice was planted. Adverse weather or changes in relative prices among crops could alter actual plantings. The first USDA survey of actual 2000 plantings will be conducted in June.

Through April 9, about 17 percent of the 2000 U.S. crop had been planted, slightly ahead of a year earlier and the 5-year average. In Texas and Louisiana, more than half the rice crops were planted, with both States ahead of their 5-year average. Very little planting had occurred in the Delta, with Mississippi well behind its 5-year average. In California, 1 percent of the crop was planted, ahead of last year and the 5-year average.

U.S. ROUGH RICE EXPORT PROJECTION RAISED TO 23 MILLION CWT

There were no revisions to the 1999/2000 U.S. supply. Total rice use—including exports, domestic use, and residual—was raised fractionally to 203.8 million cwt, slightly below last year's record. Total U.S. rice exports for 1999/2000 remain projected at 87 million cwt, about 2 percent larger than last year. Rough rice exports were raised 2 million cwt to 23 million. Although nearly 11 percent lower than a year earlier, rough rice exports are still the third largest on record. The revision was based on the pace of rough rice shipments through March. Through March, shipments to Mexico, Turkey, and Central America were well ahead of a year earlier, offsetting much of Brazil's absence from the U.S. market in 1999/2000. Turkey accounts for almost all U.S. exports of medium grain rough rice.

Milled rice exports (on a rough equivalent basis) were reduced 2 million cwt to 64 million, still more than 7 percent higher than a year earlier. The month-to-month reduction is based on the pace of shipments through March and expectations regarding the timing of fiscal 2000 food aid shipments. The year-to-year increase is primarily due to lower prices that have made the United States more competitive in several price sensitive markets (especially Saudi Arabia and South Africa), large food aid shipments early in the 1999/2000 marketing year, and record U.S. supplies.

By grain type, long grain exports were reduced 2 million cwt to 68.5 million, 3 percent below last year's level. The 1999/2000 projection for combined medium/short grain exports was raised 2 million cwt to 18.5 million, almost 27 percent larger than last year. This year-to-year increase is the result of strong shipments to Turkey and Japan, the top markets for U.S. medium grain.

Through March 30, *U.S. Export Sales* reported combined exports and outstanding sales of all rice at 2.57 million tons (product-weight basis), almost 4 percent larger than last year. Total exports were reported at 2.27 million tons, nearly 3 percent larger than a year ago. To date, U.S. exports have been well ahead of a year earlier to Mexico, the EU, Japan, Turkey, and Central America.

Total domestic disappearance—including the residual—is projected at 116.8 million cwt, virtually unchanged from last month but 2 percent below the year earlier record. The only revision was a fractional increase in seed use based on intended plantings from the *Prospective Plantings* report.

By grain type, long grain domestic use was raised 1 million cwt to 77.7 million cwt, 3 percent below the year earlier record. In contrast, combined medium/short grain use was lowered 1 million cwt to 39.1 million, virtually unchanged from 1998/99. The revisions were based on

extremely tight supplies and higher prices for medium grain that caused some substitution to long grain in certain processed uses.

U.S. MEDIUM/SHORT GRAIN ENDING STOCKS LOWERED TO 6.8 MILLION CWT

Total U.S. ending stocks for 1999/2000 are projected at 39.5 million cwt, virtually unchanged from last month but more than 79 percent larger than last year and the largest since 1986/87. The stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 19.4 percent, the largest since 1992/93.

Long grain ending stocks were increased 1 million cwt to 31.5 million, more than double a year earlier. The month-to-month increase is the result of a 1-million-cwt increase in domestic use being more than offset by a 2 million-ton reduction in exports. These are the largest long grain stocks since 1985/86. The stocks-to-use ratio was raised slightly to 21.6 percent, well above last year's 9.3 percent and the largest since 1986/87.

In contrast, combined medium/short grain stocks were reduced 1 million cwt to 6.8 million, marginally lower than last year and the smallest since supply and use tables were first published by grain type in 1982/83. The stocks-to-use ratio was lowered to 11.8 percent from 13.9 and is also the lowest on record.

PRICES FOR U.S. LONG GRAIN ROUGH RICE REMAIN WEAK

Long grain cash prices for rough rice are currently quoted slightly above \$5.00 cwt in the Delta, down almost 20 cents from a month earlier and \$1.75 below a year earlier. Prices were reported around \$5.68 in Texas. Price quotes for California medium grain rice were \$8.23 per cwt in early April, down 10 cents from early March. The bulk of the California crop has already been marketed. Although well above prices for southern long grain, California medium grain prices are \$2 to \$3 below a year earlier. Quoted prices for southern medium grain--grown mostly in the Delta--were reported a little over \$6 per cwt, nearly unchanged from a month earlier. There has been little marketing of southern medium grain since mid-February.

Reported average monthly cash prices for total U.S. rice have declined since August, due to record supplies and stiff competition in global markets. Last month, USDA estimated March's midmonth price at \$5.99 per cwt and lowered February's to \$5.98 from a preliminary \$6.09. These are the lowest reported monthly cash prices since September 1993.

The 1999/2000 season-average farm price (SAFP) is projected at \$6.05 to \$6.15 per cwt, an increase of 25 cents on the low end and a drop of 5 cents on the high end from last month's projection. The revision is based on reported monthly cash prices through mid-March. The 1999/2000 SAFP is well below a year earlier's \$8.89. The midpoint of the 1999/2000 SAFP forecast is the lowest since 1992/93.

Through mid-March, monthly cash prices weighted by marketings averaged \$6.30 per cwt, indicating prices will need to drop during the remainder of the market year to achieve the projected SAFP. Expectations of lower prices are based on record U.S. supplies, weaker global

trade, and large exportable supplies worldwide.

THAI, VIET EXPORT PRICES DROP

Thai export prices for most grades of milled white rice have dropped since early March, primarily due to a lack of new sales. Quotes for high-quality Thai rice (100 percent, grade B, f.o.b. Bangkok) were reported at \$229 per ton for the week ending April 11, down from \$235 in March and \$251 in February. Prices for lower quality grades of regular milled white have also declined.

Quotes for Thai parboiled rice have declined since early March, after remaining nearly stable since late 1999. Prices for Thai 5-percent parboiled rice are currently quoted at \$231 per ton, down from \$238 in March. Prices for Thai jasmine have ranged from \$444 to \$453 since the start of 2000. Prices were reported at \$449 for the week ending April 11, up a few dollars from a week earlier and nearly equal to the March average.

Quotes for comparable qualities of Vietnamese rice have declined at an even faster pace than Thai prices. Quotes for Vietnamese 5-percent broken rice were reported at \$175 per ton in early April, down \$10 from a week earlier and \$25 below prices in early March. A bumper winter-spring harvest and weaker sales are behind the drop in price.

Price quotes for similar type and quality U.S. long grain rice (No. 2, 4-percent broken, bagged, f.o.b. Houston) remain at \$276 per ton for the week ending April 10, down \$11 from mid-February and \$22 below early January. Prices are down almost \$60 per ton from the start of the 1999/2000 season. In the Delta, milled long grain prices are quoted at \$254 per ton, down \$11 from mid-March.

In contrast to prices for regular milled rice, price quotes for U.S. parboiled rice have strengthened in 1999/2000. Quotes for U.S. 5-percent broken parboiled rice have remained at \$408 per ton since early January. Prices were \$397 at the start of the market year. Strong demand and limited supplies are behind the rise. However, prices remain below the 1998/99 average of \$418.

The price difference between Thai and U.S. rice widened in early April as U.S. prices were steady and Thai prices dropped. As of April 11, the difference was \$47 per ton, up from \$32 in early March. However, this difference has narrowed substantially since October, primarily a result of weaker U.S. prices and slightly higher Thai prices. The current difference is the smallest since early 1996.

Prices for high-quality California medium grain rice (No. 1, 4-percent broken, bagged, f.o.b. Sacramento) have remained at \$441 per ton since mid-December. Prices were at near-record levels throughout 1998/99, but began to drop with the start of the 1999 harvest in October.

GLOBAL RICE PRODUCTION IN 1999/2000 PROJECTED AT 400.7 MILLION TONS

For 1999/2000, world rice production is projected at a record 400.7 million tons

(milled basis), up 2.4 million from last month and nearly 2 percent larger than the revised 1998/99 crop. Total consumption is projected at a record 398.4 million tons, up 1.1 million tons from last month and more than 2 percent larger than a year earlier. With production exceeding consumption, ending stocks are forecast to rise 4 percent to a record 61.8 million tons, up more than 4 percent from last month's forecast. The resulting stocks-to-use ratio is 15.5 percent, up from 14.9 last month and 15.3 a year earlier.

India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in production. India's 1999/2000 crop was raised 2 million tons to a record 86.5 million (milled basis) based on higher yields resulting from less cyclone damage last fall in Orissa, record crops in several states, and an improved outlook for the spring/summer harvest. Rice crops in other Asian countries were revised upward. Vietnam's crop was raised 200,000 tons to a record 20.3 million based on larger plantings. Higher yields are behind a 75,000-ton increase in Malaysia's crop to a record 1.37 million tons. Sri Lanka's crop was raised 50,000 tons to 1.8 million, also due to higher yields. Slightly larger area is responsible for a 20,000-ton increase in South Korea's crop to 5.26 million.

Outside Asia, Brazil's crop was increased 50,000 tons to 7.25 million, a result of higher yields. Portugal's rice crop was raised 6,000 tons to 114,000 due to higher yields; area was actually lowered. Larger plantings pushed Russia's rice crop up fractionally to 290,000 tons. Rice production was not lowered this month in any country.

Global production in 1998/99 was raised fractionally to 393.8 million tons. Sri Lanka's crop was raised 62,000 tons to 1.83 million due to a higher yield. Larger area was behind a 25,000-ton increase in Malaysia's crop to 1.23 million tons. Rice production in Costa Rica, Uzbekistan, and Russia was increased by smaller amounts. Nearly offsetting these increases were several reductions. Turkey's crop was lowered 40,000 tons to 190,000 due to smaller plantings and a lower yield. In addition, rice crops in Ukraine, Portugal, and Zambia were lowered slightly. While South Korea's milled production was unchanged, its rough rice crop was lowered due to a higher milling yield.

EXPORT PROJECTIONS FOR 2000 LOWERED FOR INDIA, CHINA, & PAKISTAN

Total rice trade for calendar year 2000 is projected at 22.3 million tons, down 3 percent from last month. Trade for 2000 is almost 11 percent below 1999 and 18 percent smaller than the 1998 record. On the export side, India's exports were lowered 300,000 tons to 1.2 million based on weaker coarse rice exports, a result of high Indian prices and weaker global demand. Both China's and Pakistan's 2000 exports were lowered 150,000 tons, to 2.7 million and 1.85 million, due to weaker global demand. Burma's exports were lowered to 50,000 tons from 100,000 based on reduced 1999 exports. Finally, Guyana's exports were lowered 10,000 to 300,000.

Bangladesh accounts for the bulk of the month-to-month reduction in global imports. Bangladesh's 2000 imports were lowered 500,000 tons to 400,000 based on weaker Indian exports, high domestic stocks, and a bumper crop. Imports were lowered in several other countries. Brazil's imports were lowered 100,000 tons to 700,000 based on a larger crop and a voluntary export restriction among Mercosur countries. Two consecutive years of large crops are behind a 75,000-

ton reduction in Peru's imports to 125,000. Finally, Sri Lanka's imports were lowered 75,000 tons to 100,000 based on a larger crop.

Partially offsetting the import reduction were several increases. Iraq's 2000 imports were raised 150,000 tons to 850,000 based on expectations of larger food-for-oil shipments. Expectations of larger food aid shipments are responsible for a 150,000-ton increase in North Korea's imports to 300,000. Nigeria's 2000 imports were raised 125,000 tons to 975,000 based on rising consumption. Larger 1999 imports were behind a 50,000-ton increase in Russia's imports to 350,000, a 35,000-ton increase in Haiti's to 235,000, and a 30,000-ton rise in Chile's to 101,000. Smaller increases were made for Bolivia, Cuba, Hungary, Liberia, Poland, and Yemen.

For calendar year 1999, estimated global trade remains virtually unchanged at 25 million tons as downward revisions were nearly offset by upward adjustments. Most 1999 trade revisions were based on final or near-final shipment data. On the import side, Peru's imports were lowered 75,000 tons to 125,000 tons based on a large domestic crop. Also, Brazil's imports were lowered 72,000 tons to 778,000 based on final shipment data. The reductions were nearly offset by numerous increases. Russia's imports were raised 100,000 tons to 465,000, Sri Lanka's 50,000 tons to 200,000, and Nigeria's 50,000 to 950,000—all due to final shipment data. In addition, a smaller crop is behind a 50,000-ton increase in Turkey's imports to 300,000 tons. Smaller increases in 2000 imports were made for Algeria, Bolivia, Chile, Hungary, Kuwait, Liberia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sudan, and Yemen.

On the export side, Uruguay's 1999 exports were lowered 40,000 tons to 685,000 based on final shipment data. Burma's exports were reduced 18,000 tons to 57,000 based on government data. Nearly offsetting these reductions was a 25,000-ton increase in shipments from Liberia and a 4,000-ton increase in Argentina's exports to 654,000 tons.

Detailed 1999/2000 foreign supply and use forecasts will be published on April 13, 2000 in *Grain: World Markets and Trade*, available on the Foreign Agricultural Service website at www.fas.usda.gov.

The next *Rice Outlook* is scheduled for release at 4 pm on May 15, 2000. The *1999 Rice Yearbook* is available on the Internet. Printed copies are available as well. The *1999 Rice Yearbook* text and other commodity reports and yearbooks may be accessed via the ERS website at <http://www.ers.usda.gov>.

NOTE: To order printed copies of the *1999 Rice Yearbook*, call 1-800-999-6779.

Information Contacts: Nathan Childs (202) 694-5292 and Bill Chambers (202) 694-5312.

PLEASE NOTE

Recent data indicate that very few people are obtaining reports and data from the Autofax system. However, maintaining this system is costly to us. As a result, we are planning to phase out Autofax access to the *Rice Outlook* as of July, 2000. Starting in July, we plan to only provide access to this report through the Internet. You can find this document at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/prodsrvs/rept-fc.htm#riceup> in PDF and ASCII formats. It will be available in ASCII on the same schedule through the Internet as through the autofax (e.g., at approximately 4:30 EST on the day of release) and in PDF a day later. If you have questions or concerns about this planned change, please contact Joy Harwood at 202-694-5310 or Fred Surls at 202-694-5202. We want to know who our customers are and how we can best serve you!

TABLES:

Table 1-U.S. rice supply and use, 1993/94 to present

Table 2-U.S. monthly average farm prices and marketings, rough equivalent

Table 3-USDA calculated world market rice prices, 1997/98 to present

Table 4-U.S. exports and sales commitments, 1995/96 to present

Table 5-U.S. and Thailand f.o.b. export prices, 1991/92 to present

Table 6-U.S. rice supply and use, by type, 1993/94 to present

Table 1- U.S. rice supply and use, 1993/94 to present 1/

Item	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 2/	1999/00 3/
=====							
TOTAL RICE							
Percent							
ARP	5.0	0.0	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Area							
Million acres							
Planted	2.920	3.353	3.121	2.824	3.125	3.345	3.581
Harvested	2.833	3.316	3.093	2.804	3.103	3.317	3.562
Pounds per harvested acre							
Yield	5,510	5,964	5,621	6,120	5,897	5,669	5,908
Million hundredweight							
Beginning stocks	39.4	25.8	31.3	25.0	27.2	27.9	22.1
Production	156.1	197.8	173.9	171.6	183.0	188.1	210.5
Imports	6.9	8.0	7.7	10.5	9.2	10.5	10.8
Total supply	202.5	231.6	212.8	207.1	219.4	226.5	243.3
Food	71.2	74.0	78.0	81.0	84.2	87.3	90.1
Seed	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.2
Brewers' use	14.2	14.5	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.0
Residual 4/	12.0	9.9	8.5	2.0	0.2	11.4	6.5
Domestic use	101.5	102.2	105.6	102.7	104.6	119.1	116.8
Exports	75.2	98.1	82.2	77.2	86.9	85.3	87.0
Rough	3.5	18.5	10.7	12.7	26.1	25.8	23.0
Milled 5/	71.8	79.6	71.5	64.5	60.8	59.6	64.0
Total use	176.7	200.3	187.8	179.9	191.5	204.4	203.8
Ending stocks	25.8	31.3	25.0	27.2	27.9	22.1	39.5
Percent							
Stocks-use-ratio	14.6	15.6	13.3	15.1	14.6	10.8	19.4
\$/cwt							
Average farm price 6/	7.98	6.78	9.15	9.96	9.70	8.89	6.15
Percent							
Average milling rate	74.0	74.1	71.4	70.2	69.3	69.3	69.5

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N/A= Not applicable under current farm legislation. 1/ Marketing year (August 1 to July 31); rough equivalent of rough and milled rice. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Projected. 4/ Unreported use, processing losses and estimating errors. 5/ Rough equivalent. 6/ Market year weighted average prices received.

Table 2-U.S. monthly average farm prices and marketings, rough equivalent

Month	1999/00		1998/99		1997/98	
	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	1,000 cwt
August	7.62	9,215	9.01	9,153	9.94	9,177
September	6.88	10,503	9.42	9,502	9.92	12,204
October	6.23	13,833	9.31	12,379	10.00	11,925
November	6.11	12,811	9.02	11,882	9.82	11,191
December	6.19	14,000	9.10	13,728	9.77	12,540
January	6.03	18,260	9.09	13,705	9.57	13,416
February	5.98	13,340	9.02	13,033	9.75	10,679
March	5.99 1/	13,137 1/	8.93	12,792	9.67	10,474
April			8.49	9,428	9.40	10,802
May			8.21	9,493	9.38	10,357
June			8.25	9,943	9.58	11,061
July			8.26	9,430	9.58	9,290
Average 2/	6.30	13,137	8.89	11,206	9.70	11,093
Total 3/	6.05-6.15 4/			134,468		133,116

N/A = Not available. 1/ Preliminary midmonth estimate. 2/ Price is market year weighted average; 1999/00 is through current month. 3/ Total volume marketed; 1999/00 is August to current month only. 4/ Preliminary.

Table 3--USDA calculated world market rice prices, 1997/98 to 1999/00 1/

Month	1999/00			1998/99			1997/98		
	Long	Medium	Short	Long	Medium	Short	Long	Medium	Short
	\$/cwt								
August	5.38	5.05	4.94	8.77	7.71	7.56	8.45	7.24	7.12
September	5.26	4.90	4.80	8.90	7.76	7.61	7.89	7.39	7.24
October	5.02	4.70	4.60	8.42	7.55	7.40	8.00	7.59	7.44
November	4.66	4.33	4.23	8.03	7.48	7.31	8.20	7.63	7.48
December	4.62	4.32	4.22	7.54	7.20	7.03	8.34	7.71	7.56
January	4.70	4.44	4.34	7.54	7.09	6.92	8.76	7.80	7.67
February	4.53	4.35	4.50	7.33	7.08	7.14	9.41	7.88	7.72
March	4.32	4.13	4.29	6.85	6.86	6.92	9.50	7.86	7.70
April	4.28	4.04	4.21 2/	6.43	6.70	6.76	9.80	7.91	7.76
May				6.49	6.76	6.81	8.79	7.81	7.63
June				6.56	6.75	6.80	9.19	7.91	7.74
July				6.56	6.69	6.75	9.22	7.92	7.75
Average 3/	4.75	4.47	4.46 2/	7.45	7.14	7.08	8.80	7.72	7.57

1/ Loans are repayable at the lower of the loan level or prevailing world market price. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Simple average.

Table 4- U.S. exports and sales commitments, 1995/96 to present 1/

Country or region	1999/00 as of 3/30/00	1998/99 as of 3/30/99	1998/99 Final	1997/98 Final	1996/97 Final	1995/96 Final
1,000 metric tons						
European Union	343	281	340	324	342	417
Other Western Europe	18	17	20	17	16	19
Turkey	188	84	100	115	202	187
Eastern Europe	0	0	0	0	4	34
Former Soviet Union	57	0	43	2	23	37
Japan	371	323	324	250	212	192
OTHER ASIA/MIDDLE EAST	401	162	203	183	315	344
Jordan	21	41	41	42	56	22
Indonesia	118	26	26	0	76	15
Saudi Arabia	179	73	106	96	168	130
AFRICA	175	135	157	171	205	324
Cote d'Ivoire	20	0	0	31	31	82
Ghana	61	51	61	64	33	48
South Africa	83	68	81	67	114	147
WESTERN HEMISPHERE	1,019	1,469	1,741	1,718	934	1,010
Brazil	4	555	555	28	1	1
Canada	90	117	122	107	109	107
Colombia	0	11	11	297	34	28
Costa Rica	83	40	41	102	55	110
Dominican Republic	35	56	61	93	19	3
Ecuador	0	0	0	148	0	0
Guatemala	34	25	29	25	32	31
Haiti	98	91	164	100	86	121
Honduras	62	44	47	63	52	30
Jamaica	19	15	15	26	28	80
Leeward & Windward Is.	12	11	11	16	17	22
Mexico	429	290	417	397	309	318
Nicaragua	78	33	61	35	68	29
Panama	8	5	8	88	0	0
Peru	19	101	118	99	46	36
El Salvador	31	33	30	49	22	30
Trinidad	0	23	23	21	21	27
TOTAL	2,571	2,472	2,929	2,780	2,254	2,564
Census Bureau 2/	2,740 3/	2,680 3/	3,158	3,186	2,713	2,878
Difference 4/			(149)	406	459	313

N/A = Not available. "U.S. Export Sales" reports in product-weight. 1/Columns labeled "Final" are final exports reported by the U.S. Census Bureau. Columns labeled "as of" are combined exports and sales commitments. 2/ The U.S. Census export total (product-weight) is the official total. "U.S. Export Sales" report does not include food aid donations. 3/ USDA forecast, milled basis. 4/ Average difference between Census and Export Sales 1995/96 to 1997/98.

Table 5-U.S. and Thailand f.o.b. export prices, 1991/92 to present

Month or marketing year 1/	U.S. 2/			Bangkok, long grain 5/				Viet 6/	
	Long grain 3/ Houston	Medium grain 4/ Calif.	Par- boiled Houston	100% grade B	5% par- boiled	15% ----- brokens	35% ----- brokens	A1 7/ Special	5% brokens
\$ per metric tons 8/									
1991/92	368	384	418	287	263	258	222	184	N/A
1992/93	322	383	348	244	227	217	193	163	N/A
1993/94	439	451	470	294	244	243	209	160	N/A
1994/95	314	375	349	290	276	270	255	232	N/A
1995/96	414	445	456	362	344	335	302	265	N/A
1996/97	450	415	479	338	323	303	259	216	N/A
1997/98	415	396	455	302	292	275	237	197	269
Aug 1998	401	421	441	334	318	305	264	229	315
Sep 1998	391	441	435	332	317	304	269	241	311
Oct 1998	375	468	419	306	298	282	264	252	295
Nov 1998	386	445	419	278	275	260	248	234	278
Dec 1998	386	474	419	282	281	261	245	232	258
Jan 1999	383	474	419	308	303	283	252	234	245
Feb 1999	373	474	419	287	279	263	234	212	239
Mar 1999	367	474	419	263	254	239	213	197	228
Apr 1999	361	474	416	242	240	221	199	184	221
May 1999	344	474	408	252	249	229	202	184	229
Jun 1999	333	506	399	262	251	240	217	200	238
Jul 1999	331	518	397	259	248	241	220	209	230
1998/99	369	470	417	284	276	261	236	217	257
Aug 1999	321	518	390	253	249	237	216	205	230
Sep 1999	309	507	386	235	256	217	198	185	221
Oct 1999	309	458	386	223	257	205	186	170	201
Nov 1999	300	445	386	236	268	216	195	172	217
Dec 1999	298	445	393	240	252	221	195	155	227
Jan 2000	289	441	406	248	248	228	194	157	227
Feb 2000	284	441	408	251	247	225	191	156	208
Mar 2000	276	441	408	235	238	209	180	152	194
Apr 2000	276	441	408	229	230	203	174	148	175
1999/00 9/	296	460	397	239	249	218	192	167	211

1/ Simple average of weekly price quotes. 2/ Lowest quote offered. 3/ Number 2,4 percent brokens. 4/ Number 1,4 percent brokens. 5/ Nominal price quotes collected by U.S. Embassy, Bangkok. 6/ Price quotes from industry sources. 7/ 100 percent brokens. 8/ Bagged, f.o.b. mills. 9/ Preliminary.
N/A = Not available.

Table 6- U.S. rice supply and use, by type, 1993/94 to present 1/

Item	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 2/	1999/00 3/
LONG-GRAIN							
Million acres							
Planted	2.102	2.410	2.335	1.983	2.327	2.629	2.751
Harvested	2.028	2.379	2.312	1.967	2.309	2.608	2.738
Pounds per harvested acre							
Yield	5,082	5,609	5,265	5,777	5,391	5,430	5,629
Million hundredweight							
Beginning stocks	21.6	15.1	14.4	10.1	14.1	14.5	14.1
Production	103.1	133.4	121.7	113.6	124.5	141.6	154.1
Imports	5.9	7.0	6.5	9.3	8.0	8.5	9.6
Total supply	130.6	155.5	142.6	133.0	146.6	164.7	177.7
Domestic use 4/	59.4	60.3	67.7	62.3	60.5	79.9	77.7
Exports	56.1	80.8	64.8	56.6	71.6	70.7	68.5
Total use	115.5	141.1	132.5	118.9	132.1	150.6	146.2
Ending stocks	15.1	14.4	10.1	14.1	14.5	14.1	31.5
Percent							
Stocks-use-ratio	13.0	10.2	7.6	11.9	11.0	9.3	21.6

--Continued

Table 6- U.S. rice supply and use, by type, 1993/94 to present 1/--continued

Item	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99 2/	1999/00 3/
MEDIUM & SHORT-GRAIN							
	Million acres						
Planted	0.818	0.943	0.786	0.841	0.798	0.716	0.830
Harvested	0.805	0.937	0.781	0.837	0.794	0.709	0.824
	Pounds per harvested acre						
Yield	6,590	6,866	6,676	6,926	7,369	6,548	6,835
	Million hundredweight						
Beginning stocks	15.8	10.0	15.8	14.3	12.1	12.3	6.8
Production	53.0	64.3	52.1	58.0	58.5	46.4	56.3
Imports	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.2
Total supply 5/	71.2	75.0	69.5	73.1	71.7	60.7	64.3
Domestic use 4/	42.1	41.9	37.9	40.4	44.1	39.2	39.1
Exports	19.1	17.3	17.4	20.6	15.4	14.6	18.5
Total use	61.2	59.2	55.3	61.0	59.4	53.9	57.6
Ending stocks	10.0	15.8	14.3	12.1	12.3	6.8	6.8
	Percent						
Stocks-use-ratio	16.3	26.7	25.8	19.9	20.7	12.7	11.8
Ending stocks difference 1/	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2

1/ Stock totals by type omit broken, which are included in total stocks for all types in Table 1. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Projected. 4/ Includes residual. 5/ Accounts for difference in beginning and ending stocks of broken. Thus, total supply of medium/short grain may not equal sum of beginning stocks, production, and imports.