



Rice Outlook

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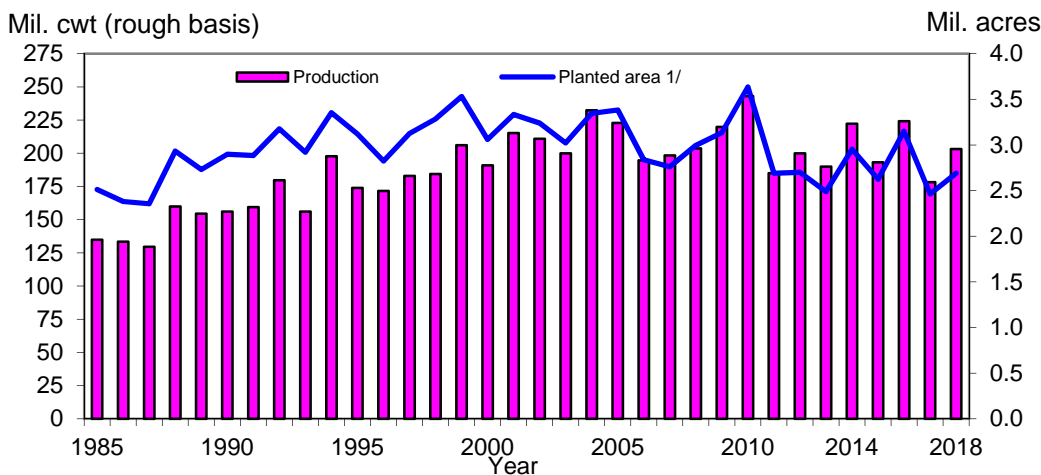
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U.S. 2018/19 Rice Production Projected at 203.2 Million Cwt

The first forecast for the 2018/19 U.S. rice crop pegs production at 203.2 million cwt, up 14 percent from a year earlier, with long grain accounting for most of the production increase. The increase is primarily due to an area expansion, along with a slightly higher average yield. Despite projections for larger domestic use and expanded exports, U.S. 2018/19 ending stocks are expected to increase 18 percent to 40.5 million cwt. The season-average farm price is projected to decline for both U.S. long-grain and southern medium- and short-grain rice in 2018/19, but to increase for California medium- and short-grain rice. In the global rice market, 2018/19 production, consumption, and trade are all projected to be record high. Despite record global use, ending stocks are projected to increase fractionally to 144.7 million tons, the highest since the 2000/01 record. Global and U.S. trading prices have increased over the past month, with Asian prices supported by strong recent purchases, especially by the Philippines.

Figure 1. U.S. rice production projected to increase 14 percent in 2018



1/ 2018 is intended plantings based on surveys conducted during the first 2 weeks of March. Sources: 1985-2015, *Rice Yearbook Data Set*, Economic Research Service, USDA; 2016-2018, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, World Agricultural Outlook Board, USDA.

Domestic Outlook

U.S. 2018/19 Rice Production Projected at 203.2 Million cwt

The 2018/19 U.S. rice crop is projected to be up 14 percent from a year earlier. The expected production increase is due primarily to expanded area, along with a slightly higher average yield. At 2.69 million acres, planted area is up more than 9 percent from a year earlier, with harvested area projected at 2.67 million acres—an increase of 12.5 percent from 2017/18, which experienced a higher than average abandonment due to adverse weather. The 2018/19 planted area forecast is from the March planting intentions reported by NASS. The first survey of actual plantings of the 2018/19 U.S. rice crop will be reported in the June *Acreage* to be released on June 29. Harvested area for 2018/19 is based on the previous 5-year average of harvested area to plantings ratio.

The 2018/19 all-rice yield is forecast at 7,610 pounds per acre, up 1.4 percent from a year earlier but still below the 2013/14 record of 7,694 pounds. The 2018/19 yield forecast is based on 1998/99-2017/18 trend yields by class, with the two production forecasts by class added to determine total rice production and the average yield.

Long-grain production is forecast at 150.2 million cwt, up 17.5 percent from a year earlier, mostly due to expanded plantings in the South. The intended area expansion is largely due to rising prices at planting and expectations of stronger net returns for rice than for competing southern crops, primarily soybeans. Almost all U.S. long-grain rice is grown in the South.

Combined medium- and short-grain production is projected at 53.0 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier, primarily due to larger plantings in the South. Southern medium-grain yields are typically 20 percent less than yields in California, where the bulk of the U.S. medium- and short-grain crop is produced. The first objective yield forecast for the 2018/19 U.S. rice crop will be reported by NASS in the August *Crop Production* released on August 10, which will include State yields as well.

Planting Pace of 2018/19 Crop Near-Average in the South

Although plantings in much the South, particularly the Delta, got off to a slower-than-normal start this year due to a cool, wet spring, the pace of plantings had caught up to near-normal by early May. For the week ending May 6, planting of the 2018/19 total U.S. rice crop was estimated to be 68-percent complete. This is 8 percentage points behind a year earlier's rapid pace but just 1 percentage point behind the 2013-2017 U.S. average, despite the slow start in the Delta, the largest growing region.

As is typical in early May, crop progress was most advanced along the Gulf Coast, the southern-most rice growing region in the United States. In Louisiana, 96 percent of the 2018/19 rice crop was reported planted by May 6, unchanged from a year earlier, but 4 percentage points ahead of the State's 5-year average. In nearby Texas, 84 percent of the 2018/19 crop was reported planted by May 6, up 3 percentage points from a year earlier, but unchanged from the State's 5-year average. The pace of plantings in both of these Gulf Coast States had been ahead of normal since the start of the 2018/19 season.

Plantings were not as advanced in the remaining producing States, partly due to their more northern geographic location but also to adverse weather this year. An abnormally cool and wet spring delayed progress early in the season in the Delta, but the region has almost caught up due to warmer weather and a fast pace of planting. For the week ending May 6, 77 percent of the Arkansas 2018/19 rice crop was estimated planted, well behind last year's rapid pace of 92 percent, but 2 percentage points ahead of the State's 5-year average. In nearby Missouri, 65 percent of the 2018/19 rice crop was estimated to have been planted by May 6, 3 or 4 percentage points below both last year and the State's 5-year average. Mississippi's 2018/19 rice crop was estimated to be 64 percent complete by May 6, 19 percentage points below last year's rapid pace, but just 4 percentage points below the State's 5-year average.

In contrast to much of the South, plantings in California are well behind the State's 5-year average, mostly due to an abnormally cool spring. In 2017/18, plantings in California were severely slowed by excessive rainfall, snow runoff, and subsequent flooding. For the week ending May 6, just 12 percent of the 2018/19 California crop was estimated to have been planted, up from just 3 percent planted last year—which was a severely delayed crop—but still well below the State's 5-year average of 31 percent. About 10 percent of the California 2018/19 intended rice area was planted from April 30 to May 6 as weather improved.

Although plantings had almost caught up with 5-year State averages in the South, emergence remains behind both last year's pace and 5-year averages across most of the U.S. rice growing areas, with the Gulf Coast the only exception. For the week ending May 6, 44 percent of the U.S. 2018/19 rice crop had emerged, well behind 64 percent a year ago and also behind the U.S. 5-year average of 50 percent. On the Gulf Coast, 87 percent of Louisiana's 2018/19 crop had emerged by May 6, behind 92 percent a year ago but slightly ahead of the State's 5-year average of 84 percent. The Texas 2018/19 rice crop was reported 77 percent emerged by May 6, 2 percentage points ahead of last year but unchanged from the State's 5-year average.

Farther north, crop development was less advanced than on the Gulf Coast—as is typical—and behind State 5-year averages. In Arkansas, 46 percent of the 2018/19 crop had emerged by May 6, well behind 76 percent last year and 8 percentage points behind the State's 5-year average. In nearby Missouri, just 26 percent of the 2018/19 crop had emerged by May 6, well behind last year's 51 percent and behind the State's 5-year average of 43 percent. Mississippi's 2018/19 rice crop was reported 31 percent emerged by May 6, also sharply behind last year's 68 percent and 13 percentage points behind the State's 5-year average. None of California's 2018/19 crop had emerged by May 6, unchanged from last year's delayed crop but well behind the California 5-year average of 10 percent.

U.S. 2018/19 Total Supplies Projected To Be Down 5 Percent

Total rice carryin for 2018/19 is projected at 34.3 million cwt, down 26 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2014/15. Long-grain carryin in 2018/19 is projected at 20.4 million cwt, down 34 percent from a year earlier, also the lowest since 2014/15. Medium- and short-grain carryin is forecast at 10.4 million cwt, down 10 percent from 2017/18. The smaller carryin in 2018/19 is mostly due to a substantial crop reduction in 2017/18, which cut total supplies 15 percent. Stocks of brokens, which are included in the stocks total, are not classified by grain length.

Imports in 2018/19 are projected at 26.0 million cwt, unchanged from the year-earlier record. Aromatics from Asia, mostly classified as long grain, are expected to continue to account for the bulk of U.S. rice imports, with Thailand continuing to be the largest supplier. Long-grain 2018/19

imports are projected at 22.5 million cwt, also unchanged from the year-earlier record. Medium- and short-grain imports in 2018/19 are projected at 3.5 million cwt, unchanged from a year earlier but well below the 2006/07 record of 6.3 million cwt when Puerto Rico was importing substantial amounts of rice.

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2018/19 are projected at 263.5 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier, a result of a larger crop. Long-grain supplies are projected at 193.1 million cwt, up 6.5 percent from a year earlier, also due to a much larger crop. Medium- and short-grain supplies are forecast at 66.9 million cwt, up 2 percent from 2017/18. Despite the expected increases, total supplies remain below-record for all rice and both classes of rice.

U.S. Exports and Domestic Use Projected Higher in 2018/19

Total use of U.S. rice in 2018/19 is projected at 223.0 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier, with both exports and domestic use projected higher. Long-grain total use is projected at 167.0 million cwt, up 4 percent from 2017/18. Medium- and short-grain total use in 2018/19 is projected at 56.0 million cwt, an increase of 2 percent from a year earlier, with exports accounting for all of the increase.

Total domestic and residual use in 2018/19 is projected at 122.0 million cwt, up 2 percent from a year earlier but still well below the 2010/11 record of 136.9 million cwt. Domestic and residual use accounts for post-harvest losses, including unreported losses in processing, marketing, and transporting. These losses are typically proportional to the crop size. Long-grain domestic and residual use is projected at 95.0 million cwt, up 3 percent from 2017/18. Medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use is projected at 56.0 million cwt, an increase of 2 percent from 2017/18.

Total U.S. rice exports in 2018/19 are projected at 101.0 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier but still well below the 2016/17 near-record of 116.6 million cwt. The expected export increase in 2018/19 is based on larger supplies, lower prices for long-grain and southern medium-grain rice, and a smaller price difference with major Asian and South American competitors in the global long-grain market when larger U.S. supplies in 2018/19 become available.

Rough rice exports in 2018/19 are projected to increase 10 percent to 34.0 million cwt, with expanded sales to Latin America accounting for most of the increase. U.S. sales to the Mediterranean are expected to be higher as well. Latin America accounts for the bulk of U.S. rough-rice exports, taking almost exclusively long-grain rice. North Africa and the Middle East account for most of the remaining rough-rice exports, purchasing mostly medium-grain rice, primarily from the South.

Milled rice exports (combined milled and brown rice exports on a rough-basis) in 2018/19 are projected at 67.0 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier. Latin America, the Middle East, and Northeast Asia are likely to import more U.S. milled-rice in 2018/19, with growth in Northeast Asia mostly accounted for by shipments purchased in 2017/18. These three markets and Canada account for the bulk of U.S. milled rice exports.

U.S. long-grain exports in 2018/19 are projected at 72.0 million cwt, up 3.0 million cwt from a year earlier. Latin America, the largest market for U.S. long-grain rice, is expected to account for much of the increase, mostly due to more competitive prices. In recent years, the United States has lost market shares in both Mexico and Central America, mostly to South American exporters and, to a much lesser extent, some Asian exporters. The U.S. remains the largest supplier to both of

these substantial rice-import markets, but its share continues to decline, mostly due to more competitive prices from South American exporters.

U.S. Ending Stocks Projected To Increase 18 Percent in 2018/19

U.S. rice ending stocks in 2018/19 are projected at 40.5 million cwt, up 18 percent from a year earlier but still below the abnormally high levels held in 2014/15-2016/17. The substantial increase in ending stocks in 2018/19, despite higher expected domestic use and exports, is due to a 14-percent increase in production. The 2018/19 stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 18.1 percent, well above 15.9 percent in 2017/18.

The stocks buildup varies by class. Long-grain 2018/19 ending stocks are projected at 26.1 million cwt, up 28 percent from a year earlier. The long-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 15.6 percent, 3 percentage points above 2017/18. An ending-stocks projection and stocks-to-use ratio of these levels will likely put downward pressure on long-grain prices during the 2018/19 market year.

For medium- and short-grain rice, 2018/19 ending stocks are projected at 10.9 million cwt, up 5 percent from a year earlier. The medium- and short-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 19.4 percent, up just 0.6 percent from 2017/18. This level of medium- and short-grain carryout is not excessive, with downward price pressure limited to the southern medium-grain due to expected higher area.

For the 2017/18 U.S. rice balance sheet, there was a 1.0-million cwt increase in total imports to a record 26.0 million cwt, 11 percent above a year earlier. The upward revision was based on the pace of deliveries through March, which were about 12 percent ahead of a year earlier. Shipments from Thailand, which accounts for 60-65 percent of U.S. rice imports, were up 7.5 percent from a year earlier. Its premium jasmine rice accounts for most of these imports.

Imports from India, the second largest supplier, were up more than 22 percent from a year earlier, with its premium basmati accounting for almost all of the shipments. Although a much smaller supplier, Brazil had shipped almost 23,000 tons of rice to the United States through March, up 107 percent from a year earlier. Imports through March from Canada were nearly 10,000 tons, up 34 percent from a year earlier. This rice was initially imported by Canada, fully processed and packaged in Canada, and then exported to the United States.

By class, long-grain imports were increased 1.0 million cwt to a record 22.5 million cwt. Combined medium- and short-grain imports remain forecast at 3.5 million cwt. Thailand is the largest supplier of both classes of rice. The larger long-grain import forecast raised long-grain supplies and ending stocks.

Long-Grain Season-Average Farm Price Projected To Decline

The 2018/19 long-grain season-average farm price is projected at \$11.00-\$12.00 per cwt, compared with \$11.60-\$11.80 a year earlier, with the midpoint down 20 cents in 2018/19. The slightly lower midpoint in 2018/19 is based on expected larger supplies. The southern medium- and short-grain season-average farm price is projected at \$11.20-\$12.20 per cwt, compared with

a revised \$11.90-12.10 a year earlier, with the midpoint 30 cents below a year earlier. The decline is based on larger supplies stemming from increased area.

In contrast, the California 2018/19 medium- and short-grain season-average price is projected at \$16.50-\$17.50 per cwt compared with a revised \$16.20-\$17.00 for 2017/18, with the midpoint up 40 cents. The higher 2018/19 midpoint is based on smaller intended area in California. The U.S. medium- and short-grain season-average farm price is projected at \$14.70-\$15.70 per cwt, compared with \$14.90-\$15.50 a year earlier, with a mid-point of \$15.20 each year. The all-rice 2018/19 season-average farm price is projected at \$11.90-\$12.90 per cwt, compared with \$12.40-\$12.80 in 2017/18. The 2018/19 midpoint is 20 cents below a year earlier.

For 2017/18, USDA raised the midpoint of the California medium- and short-grain season-average price 10 cents per cwt to \$16.60 and lowered the southern medium- and short-grain season-average farm price midpoint 10 cents per cwt to \$12.00. Both revisions were based on monthly reported cash prices and marketings through March and expectations regarding prices and marketings the remainder of the market year. The midpoint of the U.S. medium- and short-grain season-average farm price remains \$15.20 per cwt as these regional revisions offset each other.

In late April, NASS reported the March long-grain price at \$11.90 per cwt, unchanged from a month earlier but up \$1.20 from August. The southern medium- and short-grain March price was reported at \$12.30 per cwt, down 30 cents from February but up \$1.30 from August. The California medium- and short-grain March price was reported at \$17.90 per cwt, up 60 cents from February and the highest since May 2016. The U.S. medium- and short-grain March price was reported at \$15.60 per cwt, up 80 cents from February. The all-rice March price was reported at \$12.70 per cwt, up 10 cents from February.

International Outlook

Global Rice Production in 2018/19 Projected Record High

Global rice production in 2018/19 is projected at a record 489.5 million tons, up 1.3 million tons from 2017/18 and the third consecutive year of increasing production. The global production increase is due to expanded area. At 162.0 million hectares, global rice harvested area is projected to be up 1.3 million hectares from 2017/18 and the highest on record. Bangladesh, India, Thailand, and the United States account for the bulk of the expected area expansion. In contrast, harvested area is projected to decline in 2018/19 in China, Colombia, Egypt, Iraq, South Korea, and Venezuela. However, the average global yield of 4.51 tons per hectare is slightly below the year-earlier record, mostly due to expectations of a return to trend yields in China and India, the two largest rice producing countries.

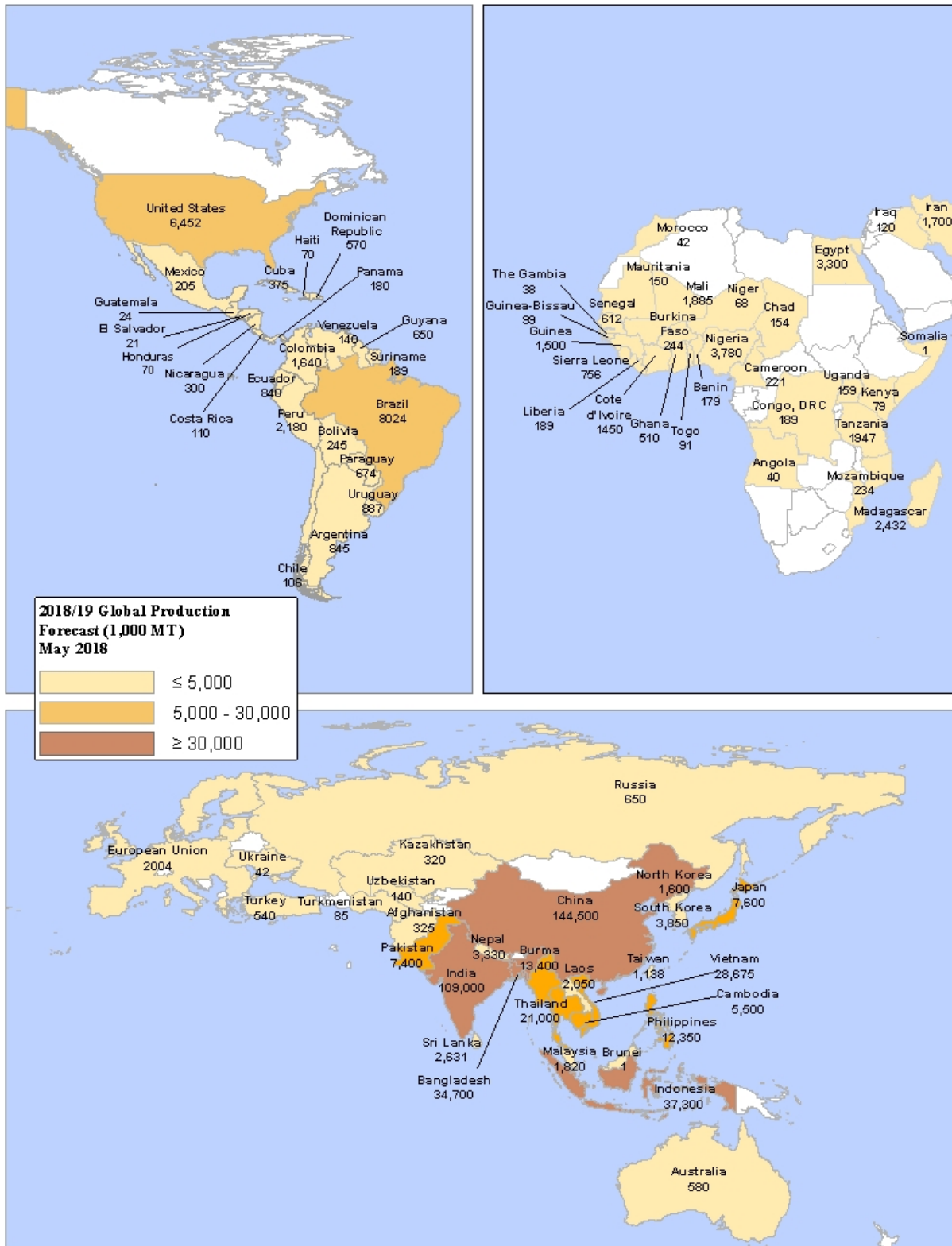
Bangladesh accounts for the largest increase in global production in 2018/19. At a record 34.7 million tons, Bangladesh's 2018/19 rice crop is projected to be up 6 percent from the 2017/18 production that was adversely impacted by drought and flooding. Indonesia's 2018/19 production is projected to increase 300,000 tons to 37.3 million tons based on a slightly higher yield. Rice area in Indonesia has remained quite stable since 2016/17. Thailand's 2018/19 total rice production is projected to increase 3 percent to a record 21.0 million tons based on increased double cropping, with total area projected at a record 11.05 million hectares.

Outside Asia, Madagascar's 2018/19 production is projected to increase 19 percent to 2.4 million tons due to expectations of a more normal yield after the 2017/18 drought-reduced crop and a slight increase in area. Sri Lanka's 2018/19 production is projected to increase 5 percent to 2.63 million tons, with both area and yield nearly recovered from 2 consecutive years of abnormally small crops severely hindered by drought and flooding, especially the 2016/17 crop. Finally, U.S. production is projected to increase 14 percent to 6.45 million tons due to a 12.5-percent area expansion reported in March by the Government and a small yield increase based on trend by class.

These expected production increases were partially offset by several reductions. First, China's 2018/19 production is projected to decline 1 percent from the 2017/18 record to 144.5 million tons, based on a small decline in area caused by reduced government minimum-purchase prices. Second, India's 2018/19 production is projected to drop 1.0 million tons to 109.0 million as yields return to trend. India's 2018/19 area is projected to increase 0.6 million hectares to 43.5 million hectares, assuming a normal monsoon. South Korea's production is projected to decline 3 percent to 3.85 million tons based on continued area decline. This is South Korea's smallest rice crop since 1968/69. Pakistan's 2018/19 rice production is projected to decline 0.1 million tons to 7.4 million tons based on a return to trend yield.

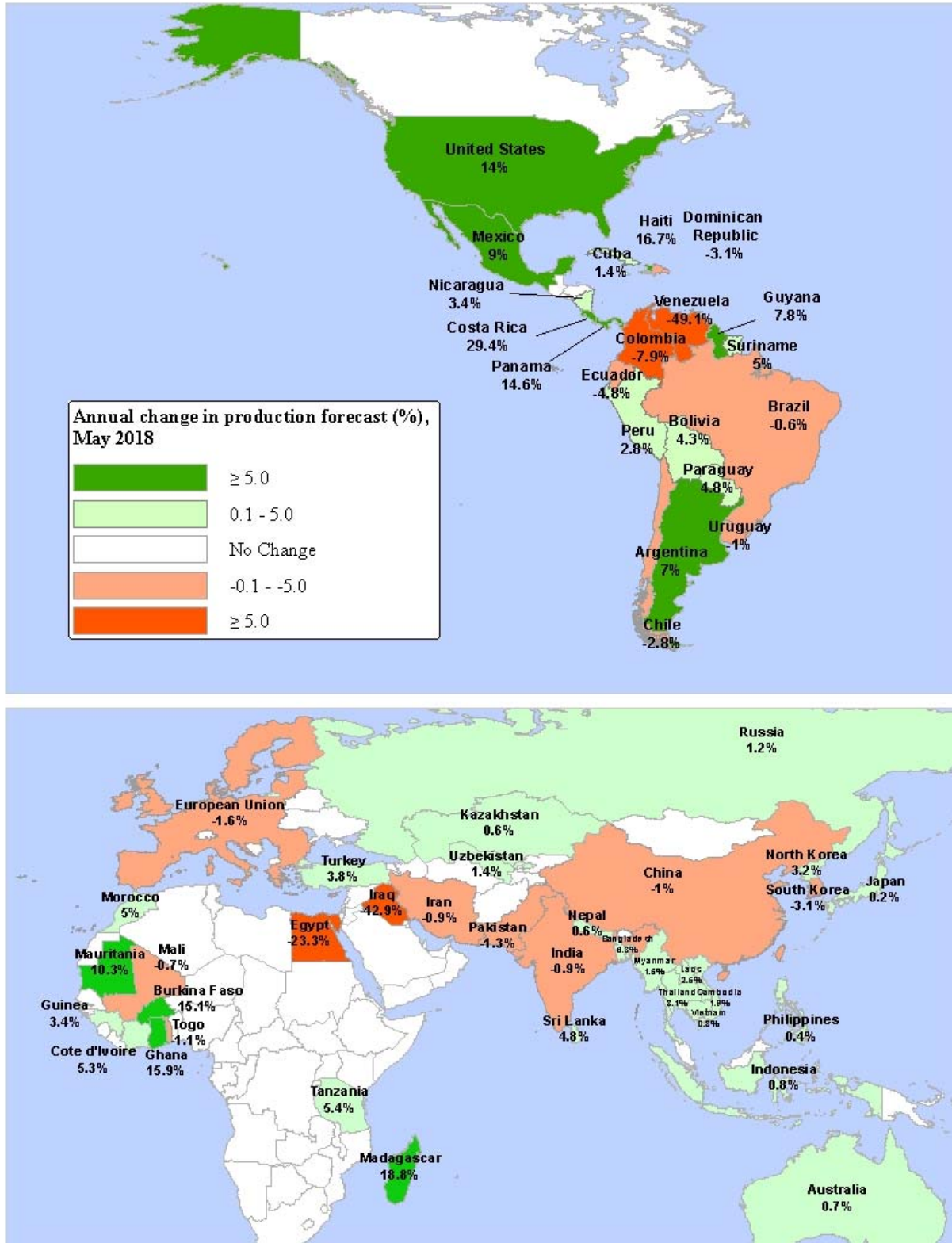
Outside Asia, Egypt's 2018/19 production is projected to decline 1.0 million tons to 3.3 million tons based on much stricter enforcement of area limits. This is Egypt's smallest crop since 2010/11 which coincided with the Arab Spring. Iraq's production is projected to decrease 43 percent to just 120,000 tons, due mostly to a 35-percent area contraction caused by reduced water availability. Colombia's 2018/19 production is projected to decline 8 percent to 1.64 million tons due to a 10.5 percent area decline due to lack of profitability for rice. Finally, Venezuela's 2018/19 production is projected to drop 49 percent to just 140,000 tons, the smallest since 1972/73 as area drops to just 70,000 hectares, the result of a devastating panicle blight disease affecting major rice growing regions and the lack of inputs to mitigate the disease.

Map 1: Production forecast for market year 2018/19, May 2018



Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Map 2.Changes in production forecast from marketing years 2017/18 to 2018/19, May 2018



Source: U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service, Production, Supply and Distribution Database.

Global rice consumption in 2018/19 is projected at a record 488.6 million tons, up 1.5 percent from a year earlier. China accounts for the largest share of the expected consumption increase. At a record 145.0 million tons, China's 2018/19 rice consumption is up 1.6 percent from a year earlier. Much of this increase is expected to be for feed, industrial, and processed uses, not for table rice. India's consumption is projected to increase 0.7 percent to 98.0 million tons, still slightly below record. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Vietnam, and the United States are all expected to increase rice consumption in 2018/19. In contrast, Thailand's 2018/19 rice consumption is projected to drop 10.5 percent to 10.0 million tons as sales of low-quality government stocks for feed and industrial uses are expected to be completed. Japan and South Korea are projected to continue their long-term rice consumption decline due to diet diversification and an aging population.

With production exceeding consumption for the 14th consecutive year, global ending stocks are projected to increase 0.9 million tons to 144.7 million tons, the highest since the 2000/01 record of 146.7. China accounts for the bulk of the increase in global stocks. At 97.3 million tons, China's 2018/19 ending stocks are 3.5 percent larger than a year earlier and just fractionally below the 1999/2000 record of 97.35 million tons. Bangladesh, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and the United States are projected to increase stocks in 2018/19. In contrast, India's ending stocks are projected to drop 10 percent to 18.0 million tons, still adequate for India's food security needs. The global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 29.6 percent, virtually unchanged from a year earlier.

Global Rice Trade Projected Record High in 2019

Global rice trade in 2019 is projected at a record 49.5 million tons, up 0.6 million from a year earlier and the third consecutive year of increasing global trade. On the 2019 export side, shipments are projected to be larger in 2019 from China, Paraguay, Thailand, the United States, and Venezuela, with Thailand's 0.5-million-ton increase to 10.5 million tons the largest. These export expansions are projected to be partially offset by reduced shipments from Brazil, Egypt, India, and Uruguay, with India's 0.2-million-ton decline to 13.0 million tons the largest reduction. Despite this expected reduction, India is projected to remain the largest rice exporter for the 8th consecutive year. Burma's 2018 and 2019 projected rice exports of 3.5 million tons exceed the previous record, achieved shortly before World War II began in the Pacific in late 1941.

On the 2019 import side, purchases in 2019 are projected larger than a year earlier for Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, the European Union, Iraq, Nigeria, Senegal, and the United Arab Emirates. Nigeria's 0.4 million-ton increase in imports to 3.0 million tons is the largest projected import increase for 2019. These expected import increases will be partially offset by several reductions, with 2019 imports projected to decline for Bangladesh, Indonesia, Madagascar, the Philippines, and Venezuela. Bangladesh is expected to post the largest decline, with imports dropping 0.7 million tons to 1.1 million tons due to a substantial crop recovery. Indonesia's 2019 imports are projected to decline 0.6 million tons due to a slightly larger crop and adequate domestic supplies. U.S. 2019 imports are projected to remain at a record 825,000 tons.

In 2019, China is projected to remain the largest rice importing country, with imports projected at 5.5 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier but below the 2016 record of 5.9 million tons. Nigeria remains the second largest importer, followed by the European Union, which is projected to import a record 2.0 million tons of rice in 2019.

Several West African countries now import more than a million tons of rice a year, with Cote d'Ivoire projected to take a record 1.65 million in 2019 and Senegal projected to import 1.25 million tons. Both consumption and imports are increasing at a rapid pace in West Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa is projected to import a record 16.2 million tons of rice in 2019, up 6 percent from a year

earlier, making it again the largest importing region in the world. In Sub-Saharan Africa, production, consumption, and imports are all projected to be larger in 2019 than in 2018.

Global Rice Trading Prices Increase on Stronger Demand

Price quotes for most grades of Thailand's regular milled white rice rose 1-2 percent over the past month, mostly due to large purchases by the Philippines and Indonesia. For the week ending May 7, Thailand's 100-percent grade B milled white rice was quoted at \$446 per ton, up \$6 from the week ending April 9. Prices for Thailand's lower quality 15-percent broken rice were quoted at \$430 per ton for the week ending May 7, up \$10 from the week ending April 9. Prices for Thailand's premium jasmine rice—an aromatic—were quoted at \$1,115 per ton for the week ending May 7, up \$15 from the week ending April 9. All price quotes for Thailand's rice are from the *Weekly Rice Price Update* reported by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Bangkok.

Price quotes for Vietnam's rice increased 7 percent over the past month, also due to strong buying demand from Indonesia and the Philippines. For the week ending May 8, prices for Vietnam's 5-percent broken regular milled white rice were quoted at \$460 per ton, up \$30 from the week ending April 10. Vietnam's prices are now about \$20 per ton higher than for comparable grades of rice from Thailand. Vietnam's rice typically sells at \$30 to \$50 below comparable grades of Thailand's rice.

U.S. prices for long-grain milled rice have increased over the past month as well. For the week ending May 8, prices for high-quality U.S. Southern long-grain rice (No. 2, 4-percent broken, bagged, free on board (fob) vessel, U.S. Gulfport) were quoted at \$620 per ton, up \$30 from the week ending April 10. The U.S. price difference over Thailand's 100-percent Grade B milled rice rose to \$174 per ton for the week ending May 8 from \$150 a month earlier. Prices for U.S. long-grain rough-rice (bulk, fob vessel, New Orleans) were quoted at \$330 per ton for the week ending May 8, unchanged from the week ending April 10.

Domestic price quotes in California also increased. California medium-grain milled rice (No. 1, 4-percent broken, sacked, free on board, domestic mill) were quoted at \$948 per ton for the week ending May 8, up \$20 from the week ending April 10. In contrast, export prices for California medium-grain milled-rice (4-percent broken, sacked, on board vessel in Oakland) were quoted at \$970 per ton for the week ending May 8, unchanged since the start of March. Price quotes for Vietnam, U.S. long- and medium-grain milled-rice, and U.S. rough-rice export prices are from the weekly *Creed Rice Market Report*. All price quotes for Thailand's rice are from the *Weekly Rice Price Update* reported by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Bangkok.

Price quotes for Vietnam's rice decreased 1 percent in March relative to the February average for 5-percent broken regular milled white rice. For the week ending April 2, Vietnam's 5-percent broken regular milled white rice was quoted at \$430 per ton, up \$5 from the week ending March 26 and up \$15 from the week ending March 5.

U.S. prices for long-grain milled rice are down slightly from a month earlier. For the week ending April 3, prices for high-quality U.S. Southern long-grain rice (No. 2, 4-percent broken, bagged, free on board (fob) vessel, U.S. Gulfport) were quoted at \$590 per ton, down \$5 from the week ending March 6. The U.S. price difference over Thailand's 100-percent Grade B milled rice declined to \$150 per ton from \$181 in early March. Prices for U.S. long-grain rough-rice (bulk, fob vessel, New Orleans) were quoted at \$310 per ton for the week ending April 3, down \$5 from the week end March 6. The California medium-grain milled rice quote (No. 1, 4-percent broken, sacked, free on board, domestic mill) for the week ending April 3 remained unchanged relative to the previous-month quote, at \$903 per ton. Export prices for California medium-grain milled-rice

(4-percent broken, sacked, on board vessel in Oakland) were quoted at \$970 per ton for the week ending April 3, unchanged from last month's quote. Price quotes for Vietnam, U.S. long- and medium-grain milled rice, and U.S. rough-rice export prices are from the weekly *Creed Rice Market Report*.

Table 11--Global rice exporters; calendar year exports, monthly revisions, and annual changes

Country	2018 1/					2019 1/			
	2017	April 2018	May 2018	Monthly revisions	Annual changes	April 2018	May 2018	Monthly revisions	Annual changes
	1,000 metric tons (milled basis)								
Argentina	392	400	400	0	8	--	400	--	0
Australia	187	325	325	0	138	--	325	--	0
Brazil	594	750	750	0	156	--	700	--	-50
Burma	3,350	3,500	3,500	0	150	--	3,500	--	0
Cambodia	1,150	1,250	1,250	0	100	--	1,300	--	50
China	1,173	1,600	1,600	0	427	--	1,800	--	200
Cote d'Ivoire	30	30	30	0	0	--	30	--	0
Egypt	100	50	50	0	-50	--	20	--	-30
European Union	369	280	300	20	-69	--	300	--	0
Guinea	80	80	80	0	0	--	80	--	0
Guyana	440	460	460	0	20	--	470	--	10
India	12,560	13,200	13,200	0	640	--	13,000	--	-200
Japan	50	50	50	0	0	--	50	--	0
Kazakhstan	50	60	60	0	10	--	50	--	-10
Mexico	90	90	90	0		--	90	--	
Pakistan	3,642	4,000	4,000	0	358	--	4,000	--	0
Paraguay	500	520	550	30	50	--	650	--	100
Peru	100	100	100	0	0	--	50	--	-50
Russia	175	160	160	0	-15	--	170	--	10
Senegal	10	10	10	0	0	--	10	--	0
South Africa	109	120	120	0	11	--	150	--	30
Surinam	90	45	95	50	5	--	100	--	5
Tanzania	40	30	30	0	-10	--	50	--	20
Thailand	11,615	10,500	10,500	0	-1,115	--	11,000	--	500
Turkey	56	55	55	0	-1	--	60	--	5
Uganda	40	40	40	0	0	--	40	--	0
United States	3,384	3,150	3,150	0	-234	--	3,300	--	150
Uruguay	1,051	810	860	50	-191	--	800	--	-60
Venezuela	40	30	40	10	0	--	0	--	-40
Vietnam	6,488	6,700	6,800	100	312	--	6,800	--	0
Subtotal	47,955	48,395	48,655	260	700	--	49,295	--	640
Other	137	241	255	14	118	--	211	--	(44)
World total	48,092	48,636	48,910	274	818	--	49,506	--	596
U.S. Share	7.0%	7.1%	6.4%	--	--	--	6.7%	--	--

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

1/ Projected.

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

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