# Rice Outlook: April 2025

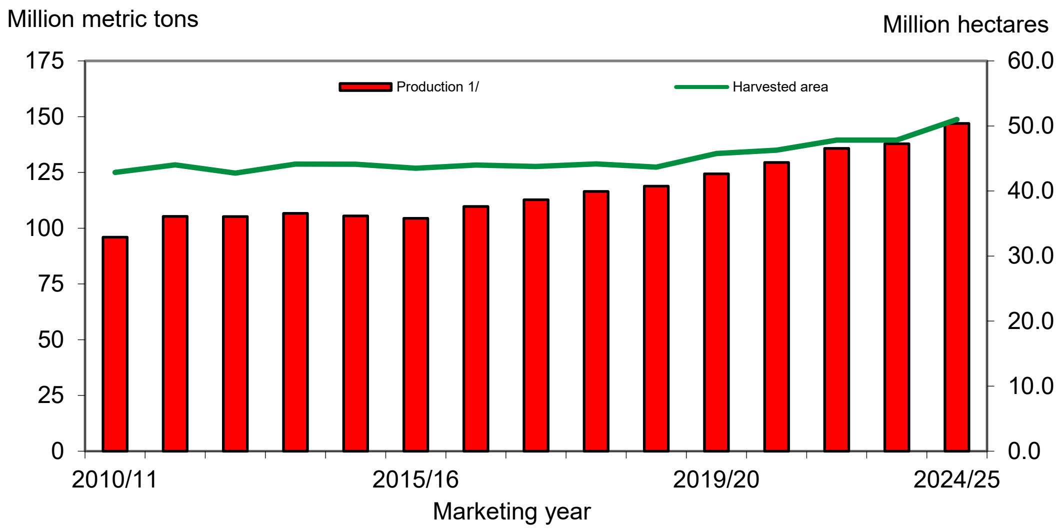
**Nathan Childs, coordinator**
**Vidalina Abadam, contributor**



## Global 2024/25 Rice Production Forecast Raised 3.1 Million Metric Tons to a Record 535.8 Million

The 2024/25 global rice production forecast is raised 3.1 million tons, to a record 535.8 million (milled basis), nearly 3 percent larger than a year earlier. India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision, followed by Indonesia, Cambodia, Brazil, Taiwan, and Venezuela. Global domestic and residual use is raised 1.4 million tons to a record 532.1 million tons, mostly driven by increases for several Sub-Saharan countries. Global ending stocks in 2024/25 are increased 1.7 million tons from the previous forecast to 183.2 million. The ending stocks revisions are concentrated in Southeast Asia. The 2025 calendar year global rice trade forecast is raised 2 percent to a near-record 59.7 million, mostly due to stronger exports from India. Price quotes from India and Thailand continued to decline over the past month, while quotes from Vietnam and Pakistan rose slightly. Price quotes for U.S. long grain rose, while South American quotes dropped.

Figure 1
**India's rice production is expected to reach a ninth consecutive record high in 2024/25; harvested area is also record high**




Note: 2024/25 are forecasts. 1/ Milled basis.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Based on a survey conducted during the first two weeks of March, U.S. rice growers intend to plant 2.90 million acres of rice in 2025/26, down 15,000 from a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all of the intended decrease, down 35,000 acres from a year earlier to 2.24 million. In contrast, combined medium- and short-grain plantings in 2025/26 are indicated at 655,000 acres, up 20,000 from a year earlier, with the southern States accounting for all of the increase. Planting of the 2025/26 crop was reported ahead of normal across of the South.

The only supply-side revision this month to the 2024/25 U.S. rice balance sheet is a 1.0-million hundredweight (cwt) decrease in the all-rice import forecast to 47.0 million, with medium- and short-grain accounting for all of the reduced import forecast. On the use side, the 2024/25 U.S. rice export forecast is lowered 1.5 million cwt to 95.5 million, with long-grain accounting for all of the downward revision; while the medium- and short-grain export forecast is raised. In addition, the 2024/25 U.S. total domestic and residual use forecast is raised 3.0 million cwt to a record 169.0 million cwt, with long-grain accounting for all of the upward revision.

These supply and use revisions result in a 2.5-million cwt reduction in the 2024/25 ending stocks forecast to 44.5 million cwt, still the highest since 2018/19. There were no changes to the 2024/25 season-average farm-price (SAFP) forecasts this month, with the all-rice SAFP forecast at $15.60 per cwt.

| Table A. U.S. all-rice supply and use at a glance, 2022/23 to 2024/25 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance sheet item | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 March | 2024/25 April | 2024/25 changes from previous month | 2024/25 comments and analysis of month-to-month changes |
| **Supply** | | | | | | |
| Beginning stocks | 39.7 | 30.3 | 39.8 | 39.8 | 0.0 | |
| Production | 160.0 | 218.0 | 222.1 | 222.1 | 0.0 | |
| Imports | 39.9 | 44.6 | 48.0 | 47.0 | -1.0 | Lowered based on a smaller medium- and short-grain import forecast. |
| Total supply | 239.7 | 292.8 | 310.0 | 309.0 | -1.0 | Reduced due to a smaller import forecast. |
| **Demand** | | | | | | |
| Domestic and residual use | 144.8 | 154.9 | 166.0 | 169.0 | 3.0 | Raised to a new record-high based on a larger long-grain domestic and residual use forecast. |
| Exports | 64.6 | 98.1 | 97.0 | 95.5 | -1.5 | Lowered as a reduced long-grain export forecast more than offset a small increase in the medium- and short-grain export forecast. Rough rice accounts for all of the export reduction. |
| Rough | 18.5 | 41.7 | 33.0 | 31.5 | -1.5 | Reduced based on a weaker-than-expected pace of sales and shipments through late March and expectations regarding shipments the remainder of the market year. Latin America accounts for almost all of U.S. rough rice exports, taking mostly long-grain rice. Competition from South America exporters, already a factor in limiting U.S. sales in Latin America, is expected to increase this spring as their harvests peak. |
| Milled | 46.2 | 56.4 | 64.0 | 64.0 | 0.0 | |
| Total use | 209.4 | 253.0 | 263.0 | 264.5 | 1.5 | Raised to a new record-high as a larger domestic and residual use forecast more than offset a smaller export forecast. |
| Ending stocks | 30.3 | 39.8 | 47.0 | 44.5 | -2.5 | Lowered due to a larger total use forecast and a slightly smaller total supply. |
| **Price** | | | | | | |
| Season-average farm price (SAFP) | $19.80 | $17.30 | $15.60 | $15.60 | 0.00 | |

NASS = National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* .

| Table B. U.S. rice supply and use at a glance, by class, 2022/23 to 2024/25 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance sheet item | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 March | 2024/25 April | 2024/25 changes from previous month | 2024/25 comments and analysis on month-to-month changes |
| **Long-grain** | | | | | | |
| **Supply** | Million hundredweight | | | | | August–July marketing year |
| Carryin | 24.6 | 21.2 | 19.3 | 19.3 | 0.0 | |
| Production | 128.5 | 153.8 | 172.0 | 172.0 | 0.0 | |
| Imports | 31.9 | 37.3 | 41.0 | 41.0 | 0.0 | Remain forecast record high. |
| Total supply | 185.0 | 212.3 | 232.3 | 232.3 | 0.0 | |
| **Demand** | Million hundredweight | | | | | |
| Domestic and residual use | 113.6 | 118.9 | 129.0 | 132.0 | 3.0 | Raised to a new record-high largely based on the implied use for August–February as indicated by the March 1 rice stocks reported by NASS on March 31 in its *Rice Stocks, as* well as trade data reported through February by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. |
| Exports | 50.2 | 74.1 | 68.0 | 66.0 | -2.0 | Lowered based on reported sales and shipments through late March and expectations regarding shipments the remainder of the market year. Sales of rough rice to Latin America have been weaker than expected, largely due to competition from South American exporters, which is expected to increase this spring as their harvests peak. Asian exporters are also shipping milled rice into Latin America, further reducing U.S. sales, due to more competitive prices. |
| Total use | 163.8 | 193.0 | 197.0 | 198.0 | 1.0 | Raised to a new record-high as a larger domestic and residual use forecast more than offset smaller exports. |
| Ending stocks | 21.2 | 19.3 | 35.3 | 34.3 | -1.0 | Lowered based on a slightly higher total use forecast and an unchanged total supply. |
| **Price 1/** | U.S. dollars per hundredweight | | | | | |
| Season-average farm price (SAFP) | $16.70 | $15.90 | $14.20 | $14.20 | 0.00 | |

*Continued--*

| Table B. U.S. rice supply and use at a glance, by class, 2022/23 to 2024/25--*Continued* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Balance sheet item | 2022/23 | 2023/24 | 2024/25 March | 2024/25 April | 2024/25 changes from previous month | 2024/25 comments and analysis on month-to-month changes |
| **Medium- and short-grain** | | | | | | |
| **Supply** | Million hundredweight | | | | | August–July marketing year |
| Carryin | 13.0 | 6.8 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 0.0 | |
| Production | 31.6 | 64.1 | 50.1 | 50.1 | 0.0 | |
| Imports | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.0 | 6.0 | -1.0 | Lowered based on a weaker-than-expected pace of purchases through February and expectations regarding imports for March–July. Shipments from China to Puerto Rico have been weaker than expected through February. China is typically the largest supplier of medium- and short-grain rice to the United States, with Puerto Rico accounting for almost all purchases. |
| Total supply | 52.4 | 78.9 | 76.0 | 75.0 | -1.0 | Reduced based on a smaller import forecast. |
| **Demand** | Million hundredweight | | | | | |
| Domestic and residual use | 31.1 | 36.0 | 37.0 | 37.0 | 0.0 | |
| Exports | 14.4 | 24.0 | 29.0 | 29.5 | 0.5 | Raised based on stronger-than-expected sales and shipments through late-March and expectations regarding sales and shipments for April–July. East Asia accounts for nearly all of this month's upward revision and expected year-to-year increase. |
| Total use | 45.6 | 60.0 | 66.0 | 66.5 | 0.5 | Raised due to a higher export forecast. |
| Ending stocks | 6.8 | 18.9 | 10.0 | 8.5 | -1.5 | Lowered based on both a smaller total supply forecast and a larger total use forecast. |
| **Price 1/** | U.S. dollars per hundredweight | | | | | |
| Southern medium- and short-grain | $18.20 | $17.20 | $15.20 | $15.20 | 0.00 | |
| California medium- and short-grain | $40.90 | $22.30 | $22.50 | $22.50 | 0.00 | |
| U.S. medium- and short-grain | $33.80 | $21.60 | $20.80 | $20.80 | 0.00 | |

NASS = National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Season-average farm price.
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* .

| Table C. U.S. rice planted area, by State and U.S. total | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| State and U.S. total | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 1/ | Change from previous year: Quantity | Change from previous year: Percent |
| | - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 acres - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | | | | | | |
| **Planted area** | | | | | | | |
| **Long-grain:** | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,095 | 1,000 | 1,220 | 1,330 | 1,320 | -10 | -0.8 |
| California | 7 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 25.0 |
| Louisiana | 380 | 370 | 390 | 425 | 410 | -15 | -3.5 |
| Mississippi | 103 | 87 | 121 | 153 | 150 | -3 | -2.0 |
| Missouri | 195 | 152 | 197 | 214 | 210 | -4 | -1.9 |
| Texas | 188 | 190 | 125 | 145 | 140 | -5 | -3.4 |
| U.S. total | 1,968 | 1,806 | 2,064 | 2,275 | 2,240 | -35 | -1.5 |
| South | 1,961 | 1,799 | 2,053 | 2,267 | 2,230 | -37 | -1.6 |
| **Medium-grain:** | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 115 | 103 | 215 | 117 | 140 | 23 | 19.7 |
| California | 365 | 220 | 470 | 430 | 420 | -10 | -2.3 |
| Louisiana | 40 | 52 | 78 | 48 | 60 | 12 | 25.0 |
| Mississippi | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | -2 | -- |
| Missouri | 4 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 0.0 |
| Texas | 2 | 5 | 24 | 3 | 2 | -1 | -33.3 |
| U.S. total | 527 | 385 | 795 | 605 | 627 | 22 | 3.6 |
| South | 162 | 165 | 325 | 175 | 207 | 32 | 18.3 |
| **Short-grain:** | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| California | 35 | 27 | 35 | 29 | 27 | -2 | -6.9 |
| U.S. total | 36 | 28 | 36 | 30 | 28 | -2 | -6.7 |
| South | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.0 |
| **All rice:** | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,211 | 1,104 | 1,436 | 1,448 | 1,461 | 13 | 0.9 |
| California | 407 | 254 | 516 | 467 | 457 | -10 | -2.1 |
| Louisiana | 420 | 422 | 468 | 473 | 470 | -3 | -0.6 |
| Mississippi | 104 | 87 | 121 | 155 | 150 | -5 | -3.2 |
| Missouri | 199 | 157 | 205 | 219 | 215 | -4 | -1.8 |
| Texas | 190 | 195 | 149 | 148 | 142 | -6 | -4.1 |
| U.S. total | 2,531 | 2,219 | 2,895 | 2,910 | 2,895 | -15 | -0.5 |
| South | 2,124 | 1,965 | 2,379 | 2,443 | 2,438 | -5 | -0.2 |

Notes: - Represents zero. - - Not applicable.
1/ Intended plantings only. Based on a survey of producers conducted during the first 2 weeks of March 2025.
These six States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage and production.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

## Growers Indicate a 0.5-Percent Reduction in U.S. Rice Plantings in 2025/26; Progress Ahead of Normal

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Prospective Plantings* report, U.S. rice farmers intend to plant almost 2.90 million acres of rice in 2025/26, down 15,000 from a year earlier. Long-grain plantings are indicated at 2.24 million acres, down 35,000 from a year earlier. Long-grain plantings are indicated lower in all reported southern growing States, with Louisiana reporting the largest decline.

In contrast, combined medium- and short-grain plantings in 2025/26 are indicated at 655,000 acres, up 20,000 from a year earlier, with the South accounting for all of the increase. Medium- and short-grain plantings are indicated to increase in both Arkansas and Louisiana. In contrast, growers in California indicated a 2.6-percent drop in medium- and short-grain plantings.

The rice planting intentions are based on a survey of growers conducted by NASS during the first 2 weeks of March that asked growers how much rice they intend to plant in 2025/26. The first NASS survey of actual 2025/26 rice plantings will be conducted in early June, with the results released in the June 30 NASS *Acreage* report. Actual plantings often differ from planting intentions due to factors such as shifts in market prices and variations in weather.

For the week ending April 6, 24 percent of the U.S. rice crop was reported planted, ahead of both a year earlier and the U.S. 5-year average. Planting was ahead of normal in all reported southern States except Missouri where planting had just begun. Planting does not typically begin in California until late April. For the week ending April 6, emergence was 5 percentage points ahead of normal in both Louisiana and Texas.

## U.S. 2024/25 Import and Export Forecasts Lowered, Domestic and Residual Use Forecast Raised

The only supply-side revision this month to the 2024/25 U.S. rice balance sheet is a 1.0-million hundredweight (cwt) decrease in the all-rice import forecast to 47.0 million, still up more than 5 percent from a year earlier and the highest on record. Medium- and short-grain accounts for all of the reduced import forecast, lowered 1.0 million cwt to 6.0 million, 18 percent below a year earlier. The downward revision is based on weaker-than-expected shipments to Puerto Rico from China through February and expectations regarding these shipments for March–July.

Puerto Rico received one 21,000-ton shipment from China in October, with one more expected this market year, arriving in March or April. In recent years, Puerto Rico has purchased 4 or 5 shipments of 21,000 tons each from China. Argentina has offset some of the reduced imports from China this year, supplying about 14,500 tons to Puerto Rico through February.

U.S. 2024/25 rice exports are forecast at 95.5 million hundredweight (cwt), down 1.5 million cwt from the previous forecast and nearly 3 percent below a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all this month's downward revision in exports. Long-grain exports are reduced 2.0 million cwt to 66.0 million, 11 percent below a year earlier. The downward revision is based on monthly U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census trade data through February, outstanding sales and shipments reported by the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) through March 27, and expectations regarding sales and shipments for the remainder of the market year.

Latin America, the largest export market for U.S. long-grain rice, accounts for most of the month-to-month reduction and projected year-to-year decline in U.S. long-grain exports. In addition to regular competition from rough and milled rice from the South American exporters, the United States is now facing competition from milled rice from Asian exporters in Latin American markets. In March–April 2025, the bulk of the rice will be harvested in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, increasing the competition for U.S. exports in Latin America.

In contrast, the combined medium- and short-grain export forecast is raised 0.5 million cwt to 29.5 million, 23 percent larger than a year earlier (table B). The upward revision is based on larger-than-expected sales and shipments to East Asia through March 27 and expectations regarding shipments the remainder of the market year. The expected year-to-year export increase is based on substantially lower U.S. prices.

U.S. 2024/25 rough-rice exports are projected at 31.5 million cwt, 1.5 million cwt below the previous forecast and 24 percent below a year earlier (table A). The downward revision is based on weaker-than-expected sales and shipments to Latin America through March 27, and expectations regarding sales and shipments for the remainder of the market year. Latin America accounts for the bulk of U.S. rough-rice exports, taking mostly long grain.

This month, the 2024/25 U.S. total domestic and residual use forecast is raised 3.0 million cwt to a record 169.0 million cwt, up 9 percent from a year earlier, with long-grain accounting for all of the upward revision and most of the year-to-year increase. Long-grain domestic and residual use is raised 3.0 million cwt to a record 132.0 million cwt. The upward revision is based on implied use for August–February as indicated by the March 1 stocks reported by NASS on March 31 in its *Rice Stocks* report, as well as by the Bureau of the Census U.S. trade data through February. Lower-than-average milling yields account for some of the annual increase in the long-grain domestic and residual use.

Based on the data reported by NASS, U.S. stocks of rice on March 1, 2025, are estimated at 110.4 million cwt (combined rough- and milled-rice stocks on a rough-rice basis) almost 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. Long-grain stocks on March 1 are estimated at 71.3 million cwt, up almost 4 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 2020/21. Combined medium- and short-grain rice stocks on March 1 are estimated at 35.8 million cwt, down 17.5 percent from a year earlier. Stocks of brokens, not classified by grain length, are estimated at almost 3.0 million cwt, up 43 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2017/18.

There were no changes to the 2024/25 season-average farm-price (SAFP) forecasts this month, with the all-rice SAFP forecast at $15.60 per cwt, down $1.70 from a year earlier. SAFPs are forecast below a year earlier for long-grain rice and for medium- and short-grain rice in both the South and California. The price decline for long grain is mainly due to larger U.S. supplies.

# International Outlook

## Brazil, Cambodia, India, and Indonesia Drive Increase in 2024/25 Global Production Forecast to a New Record High

Global rice production in 2024/25 is projected at a record high of 535.8 million tons (milled basis), up 3.1 million tons from the previous forecast and 13.7 million tons larger than a year earlier. India accounts for almost two-thirds of the upward revision, followed by Indonesia, Cambodia, Brazil, Taiwan, and Venezuela that more than offset small reductions for the European Union (EU), Japan, and Morocco.

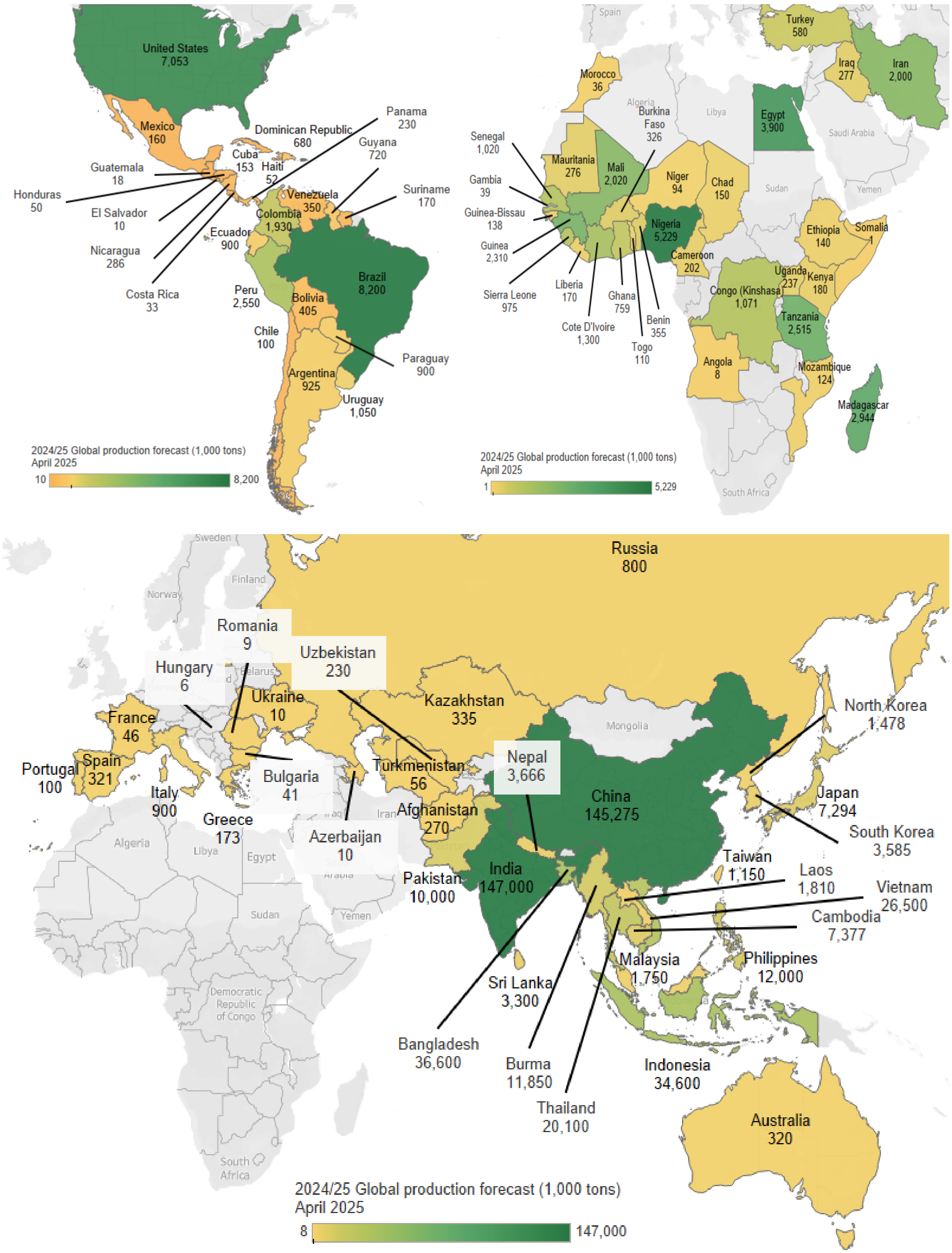
On an annual basis, Brazil, Cambodia, China, EU, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Peru, Sri Lanka, and Vietnam account for the bulk of the 2024/25 increase, with India now the largest rice producing country in the world. These projected increases more than offset production declines of at least 100,000 tons each projected for Australia, Bangladesh, Ecuador, Ghana, South Korea, Laos, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines. This is the ninth consecutive year of a record global rice crop.

Global rice supplies in 2024/25 are projected at a record 715.3 million tons, up 3.1 million tons from the previous forecast—a result of a larger production forecast—and 12.3 million tons larger than a year earlier and a second consecutive year-over-year increase. The year-to-year supply increase is the result of a substantial production increase more than offsetting a smaller carryin.

Global domestic and residual use in 2024/25 is projected at a record 532.1 million tons, 1.4 million tons larger than the previous forecast and 8.6 million tons larger than a year earlier. The increase in this month’s global consumption is mostly driven by increases in several Sub-Saharan countries, mainly Angola, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Nigeria, and Senegal, due to economic growth, urbanization, population growth, and dietary shift to rice as staple food. In addition to some growth in the region’s domestic production, the increased demand is expected to be met by increased imports, particularly from India, given its large supplies at competitive prices.

Global ending stocks in 2024/25 are increased 1.7 million tons from the previous forecast to 183.2 million, the largest since 2021/22. The monthly revisions in ending stocks in 2024/25 are mainly concentrated in Southeast Asia, where upward revisions for Indonesia, Thailand, and Vietnam more than offset reductions for India and Pakistan. Indonesia’s ending stocks are raised the most, up 0.6 million tons, to almost 5.0 million due to a larger crop. In contrast, India’s ending stocks are lowered 0.5 million tons to 43.5 million, still a record, as a larger market-year export forecast more than offset a larger crop. Despite this 0.5-million-ton reduction, India’s stocks account for the bulk of year-to-year increase in global ending stocks, with its stocks up 1.5 million tons from the prior year. China’s 2024/25 projected ending stocks are unchanged at 103.5 million tons, the largest in the world, comprising 56 percent of total global stocks.

Map 1: Production forecasts (1,000 tons milled basis), 2024/25.




Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

| Table D. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, and year-to-year changes, April 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country or region | Current forecast | Change from previous month | Percent change from previous year | Month-to-month direction | Year-to-year direction | Explanation and comments on month-to-month change |
| **Rice production in 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)** | | | | | | |
| Brazil | 8,200 | 200 | 13.9 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised the forecast based on a higher yield reported by the Government of Brazil. At a record 7.09 tons per hectare, the yield is up 2.5 percent from the previous forecast and 7.7 percent higher than a year earlier. Production is the largest since 2017/18, with harvested area of 1.7 million hectares, the highest since 2018/19. More than 80 percent of the crop is grown in the southeast, in the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, under irrigated growing conditions. The bulk of Brazil's harvest is February–May, with nearly half the crop already harvested. |
| Cambodia | 7,800 | 423 | 5.4 | ↑ | ↑ | Production is raised based on a larger harvested area estimate and a higher yield. At 3.7 million hectares, harvest area is up 60,000 hectares from the previous forecast and more than 3 percent higher than a year earlier. The yield of 3.46 tons per hectare is up 4 percent from the previous forecast and 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Area, yield, and production are all record high. The dry season crop, mostly harvested in March, accounts for all of the upward revisions, a result of high quality seeds and record exports. |
| India | 147,000 | 2,000 | 6.7 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised to a record-high based on a larger harvested area estimate. At a record 51.0 million hectares, harvested area is up 1.0 million from the previous estimate and nearly 7 percent larger than a year earlier. The yield of 4.32 tons per hectare is down 0.6 percent from the previous forecast, but unchanged from the year-earlier record. The upward revisions are largely based on the Government of India's *Second Advance Estimate* released on March 10 reporting a *kharif* crop of 120.7 million tons and a *rabi* crop of 15.8 million. The all-rice production estimate assumes a normal summer crop of around 10.0 million tons. The area expansion was driven by attractive prices, higher Government support to farmers, adequate irrigation water supplies, and generally favorable weather conditions. |
| Indonesia | 34,600 | 600 | 4.8 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised the production forecast based on a larger harvested area estimate. At 11.4 million hectares, harvested area is up 200,000 hectares from the previous estimate and nearly 4 percent larger than a year earlier. The area expansion is driven by favorable rainfall thus far in 2025. Harvest of the main-season crop, about 45 percent of total production, is occurring now. Additional harvests are expected for July–August and November–December. |
| Japan | 7,294 | -56 | 0.0 | ↓ | → | Reduced based on a slightly smaller harvested area estimate reported by the Government of Japan. At 1.458 million hectares, harvested area is 2,000 hectares below the previous forecast and 1.4 percent below a year earlier and smallest since at least 1900. Rice harvested area has declined in Japan for 55 years due to Government programs designed to shift area to alternative crops in the face of declining consumption. |
| Taiwan | 1,150 | 31 | 12.4 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised based on a larger harvested area estimate that more than offset a lower yield. Harvested area is raised 20,000 hectares to 250,000, nearly 13 percent above a year earlier. In contrast, the yield is lowered 5.5 percent to 6.57 tons per hectare, nearly unchanged from a year earlier. The area expansion in 2024/25 is largely due to abundant water supplies throughout the growing season that raised plantings for both the first and second crops. |
| Venezuela | 350 | 20 | 13.3 | ↑ | ↑ | Production forecast is raised based on a larger harvested area estimate. Harvested area is increased 10,000 hectares to 120,000, up 26 percent from a year earlier. The revised harvested area estimate was reported by the Venezuelan Rice Producers Association. |
| **Rice production in 2023/24, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)** | | | | | | |
| Peru | 2,333 | -167 | -2.8 | ↓ | ↓ | Lowered based on a reduced yield and a smaller harvested area. At 8.11 tons per hectare, the yield is 5 percent below the previous forecast and 3 percent smaller than a year earlier. Harvested area is lowered 8,000 hectares to 417,000. Revised estimates are from the Ministry of Agriculture. |

| Table E. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), April 2025 | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Country or region | Current forecast | Change from previous month | Percent change from previous year | Month-to-month direction | Year-to-year direction | Explanation of month-to-month change in imports |
| **Rice importers, 2025** | | | | | | |
| Angola | 600 | 50 | 33.3 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised based on a recent increase in purchases of rice from India due to declining global prices. |
| Cameroon | 960 | 60 | 0.0 | ↑ | → | Increased to a record high based on a faster-than-expected pace of purchases since last fall driven by lower global trading prices. |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1,800 | 150 | 11.4 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised to a record high based on recent large purchases from India, Vietnam, and Pakistan, all major suppliers of rice to Cote d'Ivoire. |
| Guinea | 1,100 | 50 | 3.3 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised to a record high based on stronger-than-expected purchases of rice from India due to lower global prices. |
| Liberia | 450 | 50 | 50.0 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised to a record high based on stronger-than-expected purchases of rice from India due to lower prices. |
| Kenya | 675 | -125 | -25.0 | ↓ | ↓ | Reduced based on a slower-than-expected purchase pace through February and large carryin, and the reimposing of a 35-percent import tariff. |
| Madagascar | 550 | 150 | 109.9 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised based on stronger-than-expected purchases of rice from India due to lower prices. India and Pakistan are the largest suppliers of rice to Madagascar. |
| Nepal | 800 | 100 | 104.6 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised to a near-record high based on recent stronger-than-expected purchases of rice from India due to lower prices. India supplies nearly all of Nepal's rice imports. |
| Nigeria | 2,800 | 250 | 3.7 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised based on a recent stronger-than-expected pace of purchases of rice from India due to lower prices. India supplies nearly all of Nigeria's rice imports. Imports are the highest since the record 3.4 million tons were imported in 2012. |
| Saudia Arabia | 1,850 | 100 | 4.2 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised to a record high based on recent stronger-than-expected purchases from main suppliers India and Pakistan due to lower prices. |
| Senegal | 1,500 | 100 | 7.1 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised to a record high based on recent larger-than-expected purchases of broken kernel rice from Thailand and Pakistan who largely replaced India when it banned exports of brokens from September 8, 2022 until March 7, 2025 |
| Singapore | 550 | 100 | 22.8 | ↑ | ↑ | Imports raised to a record-high based on recent stronger-than-expected purchases of rice from India due to lower prices. |
| United States | 1,525 | -25 | 4.4 | ↓ | ↑ | Lowered based on a recent slowdown in shipments to Puerto Rico of medium- and short-grain rice from China and expectations of smaller purchases from China for March–December. |
| Vietnam | 3,600 | 200 | -2.7 | ↑ | ↓ | Raised based on an expected increase in purchases from main-supplier Cambodia due to a larger 2024/25 Cambodian crop. The bulk of Vietnam's imports from Cambodia are broken kernels that are fully milled in Vietnam and either exported or consumed. |
| **Rice importers, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | 2,700 | 150 | 35.0 | ↑ | ↑ | Increased based on larger-than-expected purchases of rice from India in the last quarter of 2024. |
| Vietnam | 3,700 | -100 | 2.8 | ↓ | ↑ | Lowered based on near-yearend trade data. Imports remain record high. |

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

**Table F. Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), April 2025**

| Country or region | Current forecast | Change from previous month | Percent change from previous year | Month-to-month direction | Year-to-year direction | Explanation of month-to-month change in exports |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rice exporters, 2025** | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | 3,600 | 200 | -2.7 | ↑ | ↓ | Raised based on a larger 2024/25 production forecast. |
| China | 900 | -100 | -19.3 | ↓ | ↓ | Reduced based on expected stronger competition from other major Asian exporters due to lower prices. |
| India | 24,000 | 1,500 | 33.9 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised to new record high based on a larger 2024/25 production forecast and declining prices. |
| Mexico | 20 | 15 | -20.0 | ↑ | ↓ | Increased based on recent stronger-than-expected shipments of broken rice to the United States. |
| Pakistan | 5,500 | 200 | -15.3 | ↑ | ↓ | Exports raised based on a very strong pace through February, with shipments totaling 1.1 million tons. |
| Peru | 20 | -30 | 42.9 | ↓ | ↑ | Lowered based on tighter supplies resulting from a smaller 2023/24 crop. |
| Thailand | 7,000 | -500 | -29.2 | ↓ | ↓ | Reduced based on a slower-than-expected pace of sales through February, with just 1.2 million tons shipped. Sales to Indonesia have been especially weak, as Indonesia has sharply reduced purchases of rice. In addition, Thailand is currently the highest priced Asian exporter. |
| United States | 3,075 | -50 | -5.4 | ↓ | ↓ | Lowered mainly based on slower-than-expected sales of U.S. long-grain rough rice to Latin America since August 2024. In addition, competition from South American exporters is expected to increase this spring and summer following their harvests. |
| **Rice exporters, 2024** | | | | | | |
| Mexico | 25 | 20 | 400.0 | ↑ | ↑ | Raised based on yearend trade data reporting larger sales of broken kernel rice to the United States. |
| Peru | 14 | -36 | 27.3 | ↓ | ↑ | Lowered based on yearend trade data. The bulk of Peru's rice exports are sold to Colombia. |

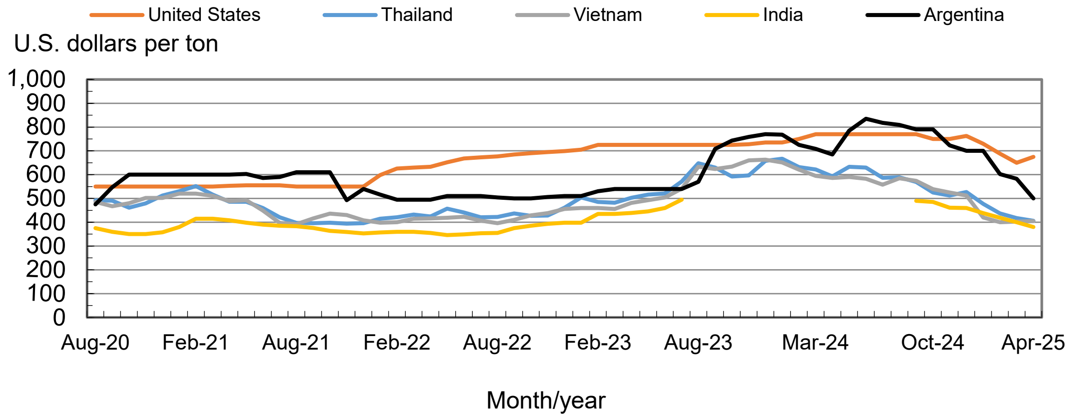
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

## Global 2025 Rice Trade Forecast Raised 1.2 Million Tons to a Near-Record High of 59.7 Million Tons

The 2025 calendar year global rice trade forecast is raised 2 percent to 59.7 million tons, 0.2 million below last year's record of 59.9 million. Export forecasts for 2025 are raised this month for Cambodia, India, and Pakistan, which more than offset reductions for China, Thailand, and the United States. On the 2025 global import side, imports are raised at least 100,000 tons this month for Cote d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Nepal, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, and Vietnam.

On an annual basis, larger exports from India in 2025, up 6.1 million tons from a earlier year, offset smaller shipments from Burma, China, Pakistan, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. On the 2025 import side, imports are projected to increase at least 400,000 tons in Bangladesh, China, and Nepal, but are expected to decline at least 150,000 tons in the EU, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Kenya. Imports by Indonesia are projected to decline almost 3.9 million tons to 800,000 tons due to a large carryin and a substantial production increase. U.S. 2025 imports of 1.525 million tons are a record high. The Philippines and Vietnam are projected to remain the largest rice importers.

Figure 2
**Rice trading prices continued to decline in much of Asia and across South America**




Note: April 2025 = through April 8 only. No India quotes from late July 2023 through late September 2024 due to an export ban. All prices free on board local port. Monthly average of weekly milled-rice price quotes. Quotes used: Thailand,100-percent Grade B; India, 5-percent brokens, container since February 2021, bulk prior months; Vietnam, 5-percent brokens; Argentina, 5-percent brokens; United States, No. 2, 4-percent brokens, for Latin American markets.
Source: Thailand: through July 2024, *Rice Price,* U.S. Embassy, Bangkok, beginning August 2024, *Creed Rice Market Report*; United States, India, Argentina, and Vietnam prices: *Creed Rice Market Report.*

Rice prices reported from India, Thailand, and South America continued to decline over the past month, mostly due to large supplies in both regions, with India's main-season kharif crop recently harvested, the Thai wet-season crop harvest completed, and Vietnam's main winter-spring harvest and the South American harvests hitting their peak levels.  For the week ending April 8, India's rice export price quotes for its 5-percent brokens decreased 8 percent from the week ending March 4 to $380 per ton, the lowest since early November 2022, as the country's record production supports competitive pricing. For the week ending April 8, prices for Thailand's 100-percent Grade B were down 4.5 percent to $406 per ton, the lowest since December 2021, a result of large supplies from its main season crop harvest, increased exports from India, and a large decline in Indonesia's purchases.

In contrast, price quotes for Vietnam's 5-percent brokens were quoted at $405 per ton, up 2.5 percent from the week ending March 4, driven by strong demand, mostly from the Philippines, China, Sub-Saharan Africa, Malaysia, and Cuba. Prices from Pakistan for the week ending April 8 for 5-percent broken kernel rice were quoted at $388 per ton, up 2 percent from the week ending March 4.

In the Western hemisphere, U.S. export prices for milled rice, No.2 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels for Latin American markets were quoted at $675 per ton for the week ending April 8, up $25 per ton from the week ending March 4. California medium-grain milled-rice, No. 1 Grade, 4-percent brokens, were quoted at $705 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill) for the week ending April 8, unchanged since mid-January. In contrast, quotes for Argentina's 5-percent brokens are down $90 per ton from a month early, reported at $500 for the week ending April 8.

Price quotes dropped by a similar percentage over the past month for Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay, a result of peak harvests in the region.

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