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## Rice Outlook: June 2025

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### In this report:

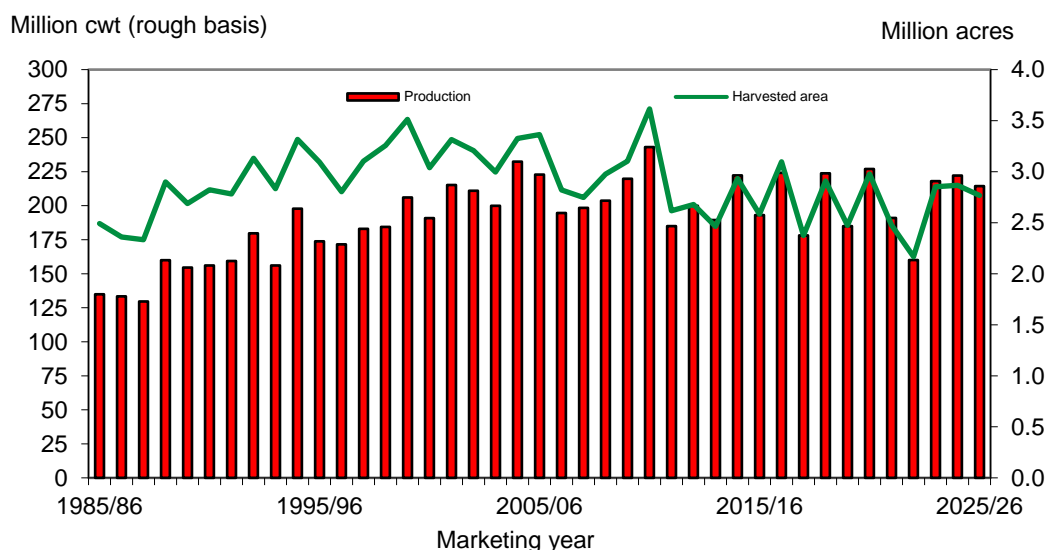
- [Domestic Outlook](#)
- [International Outlook](#)

## U.S. 2025/26 Rice Production Forecast Is Lowered 4.9 Million Hundredweight to 214.4 Million

There are several revisions this month to the U.S. 2025/26 rice balance sheet. On the supply side, production is lowered 4.9 million hundredweight (cwt) to 214.4 million, a result of a smaller harvested-area forecast. Harvested area is lowered 70,000 acres to 2.768 million, based on excessive rainfall in the Delta not fully offset by expanded plantings in California. Imports are raised 0.5 million cwt to a record 50.7 million, with medium- and short-grain accounting for all of the upward revision. The 2025/26 carryin is raised 0.5 million cwt to 45.5 million. On balance, these supply-side revisions result in a 2.9-million-cwt reduction in the 2025/26 total supply forecast to 310.6 million cwt, still a record high.

Figure 1

**U.S. rice production in 2025/26 is projected to decline 3.5 percent to 214.4 million cwt due to a decrease in harvested area**



2025/26 forecasts. Cwt = hundredweight.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset, 1985/86–2022/23; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2023/24–2025/26.

On the 2025/26 demand side, total domestic and residual use is lowered 3.0 million cwt to 169.0 million, 1.0 million below the year-earlier record. All-rice exports are raised 1.0 million cwt to 95.0 million, with medium- and short-grain accounting for all of the increase. By type, milled rice exports are raised 3.0 million cwt to 64.0 million and rough-rice exports are lowered 2.0 million cwt to 31.0 million. On balance, these supply and use revisions result in a 900,000-cwt reduction in the ending-stocks forecast to 46.6 million cwt, still 2-percent larger than a year earlier.

This month, the U.S. 2025/26 season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts for long-grain rice and southern medium- and short-grain rice are each raised 50 cents per cwt, while the California medium- and short-grain SAFP is lowered 50 cents. These revisions resulted in a 30-cent per cwt increase in the all-rice 2025/26 SAFP to \$13.50 per cwt. For 2024/25, the SAFP forecast is reduced 20 cents for southern medium- and short-grain. The 2024/25 all-rice SAFP remains forecast at \$15.20 per cwt.

In the 2025/26 global rice market, world production is projected at a record 541.6 million tons (milled basis), up 2.9 million tons from the previous forecast. India accounts for the bulk of this month's upward revision, raised 3.0 million tons to a record 151.0 million. Global rice supplies in 2025/26 are projected at a record 728.9 million tons (milled basis), up 5.1 million tons from the previous forecast. The upward revision is largely driven by record global production and a 2.2-million-ton increase in beginning stocks—with Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan accounting for most of the upward revision in beginning stocks. Global rice consumption in 2025/26 is forecast at a record 541.1 million tons, up 2.3 million tons from the previous forecast, with India accounting for the bulk of the upward revision. Global-ending stocks are raised 2.8 million tons to a record 187.8 million, with India accounting for most of the upward revision.

Global rice trade in calendar year 2026 is projected at a record 61.7 million tons (milled basis), up 375,000 tons from the previous forecast. India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in 2026 global rice exports, raised 500,000 tons to 25.0 million, unchanged from the year-earlier revised record. On the 2026 global import side—forecasts are raised for Brunei, China, Guinea, Liberia, Pakistan, Senegal, and the United States—but lowered Afghanistan and Liberia.

In the global rice market, price quotes reported from Brazil, Burma, Thailand, Uruguay, and Vietnam declined over the past month—while quotes from India and Pakistan rose. For the United States, price quotes for U.S. southern long-grain milled rice declined over the past month, while quotes for California medium-grain milled rice rose.

# Reduced Harvested-Area Forecast Lowers U.S. 2025/26 Rice Crop Forecast 2 Percent to 214.4 Million Hundredweight

The U.S. 2025/26 rice production forecast is lowered 4.9 million hundredweight (cwt) to 214.4 million, 3.5 percent below a year earlier. The reduction is due to a 70,000-acre decrease in the harvested-area forecast to 2.768 million acres, 3.5 percent below a year earlier, as a reduction in long-grain acreage is only partially offset by a larger medium- and short-grain harvested area.

The yield of 7,746 pounds per acre is up 19 pounds from the previous forecast but is virtually unchanged from a year earlier. The slight upward revision is due to a small shift in rice acreage to the higher-yielding medium- and short-grain from the lower-yielding southern long-grain. The all-rice yield is based on 10-year yield trends by class. The first USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) survey based all-rice yield forecasts (for both the United States and for each reported State) will be released on August 12 in the NASS *Crop Production* report.

The harvested-area reduction is the result of excessive spring rainfall in the Delta that is expected to result in lower rice area in this region compared to the March NASS *Prospective Plantings*. The smaller long-grain area is partly offset by higher medium-short grain plantings in California. Generally favorable weather conditions, ample irrigation supplies, and limited crop alternatives in California are expected to result in higher rice plantings compared to the NASS *Prospective Plantings*. The first NASS survey of actual plantings will be released on June 30 in the NASS *Acreage* report.

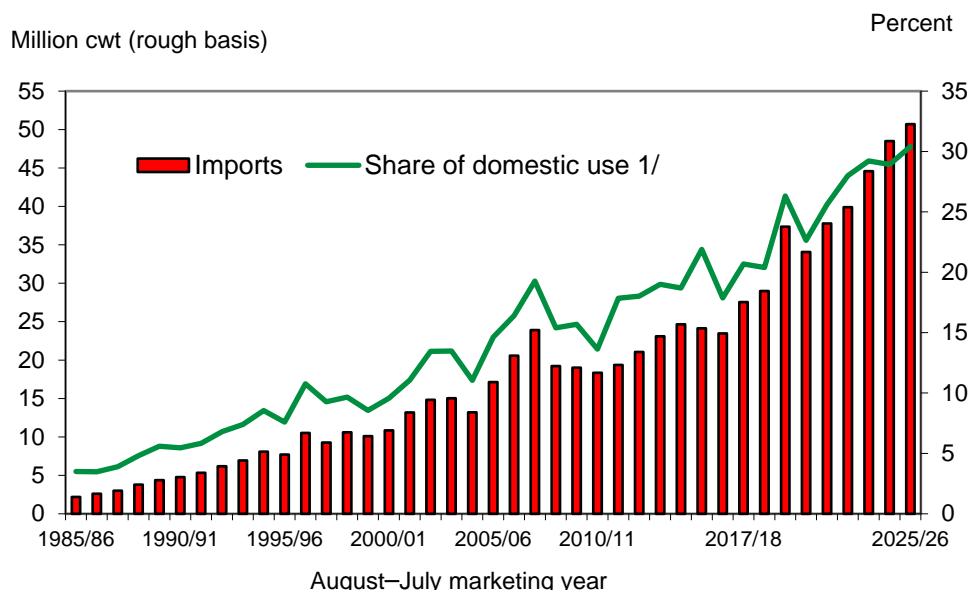
The 2025/26 long-grain crop is projected at 159.7 million cwt, 7.5 million below the previous forecast and 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. The year-to-year decline is primarily due to smaller plantings. The medium- and short-grain crop is projected at 54.7 million cwt, 2.6 million above the previous forecast and 9 percent larger than a year earlier. The year-to-year increase is a result of expanded plantings in California more than offsetting reduced area in the South.

Virtually all of the 2025/26 rice crop has been planted, with emergence slightly ahead of normal in several States. For the week ending June 8, 93 percent of the U.S. 2025/26 rice crop had emerged, 1 percentage point ahead of a year earlier and 2 percentage points ahead of the U.S. 5-year average. By State, emergence in California was reported at 80 percent compared with a 5-year average of 72 percent. Emergence was slightly ahead of normal in Louisiana and Texas, but behind in Mississippi and Missouri.

For the week ending June 8, the conditions of the 2025/26 U.S. rice crop continue to be rated lower than a year earlier, despite improvements from a week earlier. For the United States, 75 percent of the crop was rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending June 8, compared with 82 percent a year earlier. Arkansas reported the largest difference, with 68 percent rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending June 8, compared with 81 percent a year earlier (a result of excessive rainfall). In contrast, 78 percent of the Texas crop was rated in good or excellent condition, up from 68 percent a year earlier.

Figure 2

# **U.S. rice imports in 2025/26 are projected to increase 4.5 percent to a new record high**



Cwt = hundredweight.

Note: 2024/25 and 2025/26 are forecasts. 1/ Does not include seed use.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset 1985/86–2022/23; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2023/24–2025/26.

The U.S. 2025/26 all-rice import forecast is raised 1.5 million cwt to a record 50.7 million, 4.5-percent above a year earlier. Long-grain imports are raised 1.0 million cwt to a record 44.0 million, up almost 5-percent from a year earlier. The upward revision is based on a smaller U.S. long-grain rice crop and an anticipated need to import more broken kernels due to smaller U.S. millings. Brazil is a typical supplier of broken kernels to the United States, and Mexico began shipping broken kernels to the United States in early 2024. However, the bulk of U.S. long-grain imports are expected to remain Asian aromatic varieties, primarily jasmine from Thailand and basmati from India and Pakistan. South American exporters are expected to continue to supply much smaller quantities of long-grain milled rice to the United States.

Medium- and short-grain rice imports are raised 0.5 million cwt to 6.7 million, 3-percent above the year-earlier revised forecast. The upward revision is based on an expected continuation of shipments from Argentina to Puerto Rico that have partially offset a substantial reduction in shipments from China. China is a long-term supplier of medium- and short-grain rice to Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory. Thailand and India are the largest suppliers of medium- and short-grain rice to the United States—with Italy, Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan shipping much smaller quantities.

The 2025/26 carryin is raised 0.5 million cwt to 45.5 million cwt, up 14 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 2017/18. The long-grain carryin remains projected at 35.3 million cwt and is 83 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 2011/12. The medium- and short-grain carryin is raised 0.5 million cwt to 8.5 million, down 55 percent from a year earlier. The upward revision is due to larger supplies in 2024/25.

Combined, these revised projections result in a 2025/26 total supply of a record 310.6 million cwt, down 2.9 million cwt from the previous forecast but still 100,000 cwt higher than a year earlier. Long-grain total supplies are lowered 6.5 million cwt to 239.1 million cwt, still more than 2 percent larger than a year earlier and highest on record, mostly due to a much larger carryin. In contrast, medium- and short-grain total supplies are raised 3.6 million cwt to 69.9 million cwt, still more than 7 percent below a year earlier, a result of a much smaller carryin.

## U.S. 2025/26 Domestic and Residual Use Forecast Is Lowered 3 Million Hundredweight; Exports Raised Slightly

The U.S. 2025/26 all-rice domestic and residual use forecast is lowered 3.0 million cwt to 169.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million from the year-earlier record. The downward revision—all long-grain—is based on smaller U.S. supplies. The long-grain domestic and residual use is lowered to 137.0 million cwt, still 3-percent higher than a year earlier and the highest on record. Medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use remains forecast at 32.0 million cwt, down 13.5 percent from a year earlier due to smaller U.S. supplies.

U.S. all-rice exports in 2025/26 are projected at 95.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from last month but unchanged from a year earlier. The medium- and short-grain export forecast is raised 1.0 million cwt to 27.0 million, still 10-percent below a year earlier. The upward revision is based on larger U.S. medium- and short-grain supplies and more competitive prices. Long-grain exports remain projected at 68.0 million cwt, up nearly 5-percent from a year earlier, a result of larger supplies and lower prices.

By type, U.S. 2025/26 milled-rice exports are raised 3.0 million cwt to 64.0 million, still more than 2-percent below a year earlier. The upward revision is based on larger expected sales to East Asia, primarily Japan. Northeast Asia (Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan) is the largest market for U.S. milled rice exports. Rough-rice exports are lowered 2 million cwt to 31.0 million, still 5-percent above a year earlier. The downward revision is based on continued competition from lower priced suppliers from South America entering key U.S. markets in Latin America, the destination of the bulk of U.S. rough-rice exports.

These supply and use projections yield a 2025/26 ending-stocks forecast of 46.6 million cwt, down 2 percent from the previous forecast but still more than 2-percent above a year earlier and the highest since 2014/15. Long-grain ending stocks are lowered 3.5 million cwt to 34.1 million cwt, down almost 4-percent from a year earlier. In contrast, medium- and short-grain ending are raised 2.6 million cwt to 10.9 million, 28 percent above a year earlier.

## U.S. 2024/25 Import Forecasts Are Raised; Milled Rice Exports Are Raised; Rough Rice Exports Are Lowered

There are revisions this month on both the supply and use side of the 2024/25 U.S. rice balance sheet. On the supply side, medium- and short-grain imports are raised 0.5 million cwt to 6.5 million based on shipments to Puerto Rico thus far in 2025 from Argentina that have partially offset reduced shipments from China.

On the 2024/25 use side, there is a 1.0-million cwt switch to milled-rice exports from rough rice, with total exports remaining forecast at 95.0 million. The upward revision in milled-rice exports to 65.5 million cwt is based on a sale to Iraq in May and expectations regarding the shipping time of this purchase. The rough-rice export forecast is lowered 1.0 million cwt to 29.5 million,

based on weaker-than-expected sales and shipments through May and expectations regarding shipments for June–July. Rice sales to Latin America, the buyer of the bulk of U.S. rough rice, are well behind a year earlier.

In 2025/26, U.S. season-average farm prices (SAFP) for both classes of rice are revised in opposite directions. The long-grain SAFP forecast is raised 50 cents to \$12.50 per cwt, down \$1.70 from a year earlier. The upward revision is based on tighter long-grain U.S. supplies. The southern medium- and short-grain SAFP is raised 50 cents to \$13.00 per cwt, still 14.5 percent below a year earlier, based on tighter supplies and higher expected long-grain prices. In contrast, the California 2025/26 medium- and short-grain SAFP is lowered 50 cents to \$19.50, 2.5 percent below a year earlier. The downward revision is based on larger expected supplies. On balance, the U.S. medium- and short-grain 2025/26 SAFP is lowered 20 cents to \$17.40 per cwt, \$1.50 below a year earlier. The 2025/26 all-rice SAFP is raised 30 cents to \$13.50 per cwt, down \$1.70 from a year earlier.

For 2024/25, the southern medium- and short-grain SAFP is lowered, largely based on USDA, NASS reported prices and marketings through April, and expectations regarding prices and marketing for May–July. The southern medium- and short-grain SAFP is lowered 20 cents to \$15.20 per cwt. The U.S. 2024/25 medium- and short-grain SAFP remains forecast at \$18.90 per cwt and the all-rice SAFP remains forecast at \$15.20 per cwt.

# International Outlook

## Global 2025/26 Rice Production Is a Projected Record High; Production Forecasts for 2024/25 and 2025/26 Are Raised for India

Global rice production in 2025/26 is projected at a record 541.6 million tons (milled basis), up 2.9 million tons from the previous forecast and 0.4 million tons larger than the year-earlier revised estimate. India accounts for the bulk of this month's upward revision, raised 3.0 million tons to a record 151.0 million. Australia's crop is raised 16,000 tons to 346,000 while the U.S. crop is lowered 155,000 tons to 6.8 million (table A).

On a year-to-year basis—Bangladesh, Burma, China, the European Union, Ghana, India, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka—account for the bulk of the increase in 2025/26 global rice output that more than offsets smaller crops in Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, Guinea, Indonesia, Nigeria, South Korea, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. India and China remain the top two rice-producing countries, accounting for more than half the global rice output (map 1). For 2024/25, global production is raised 3.4 million tons to a near-record 541.2 million tons, a result of a 3.0-million-ton increase in India's production to 150.0 million more and a 0.4-million-ton increase in Nigeria's crop to a record 5.8 million tons.

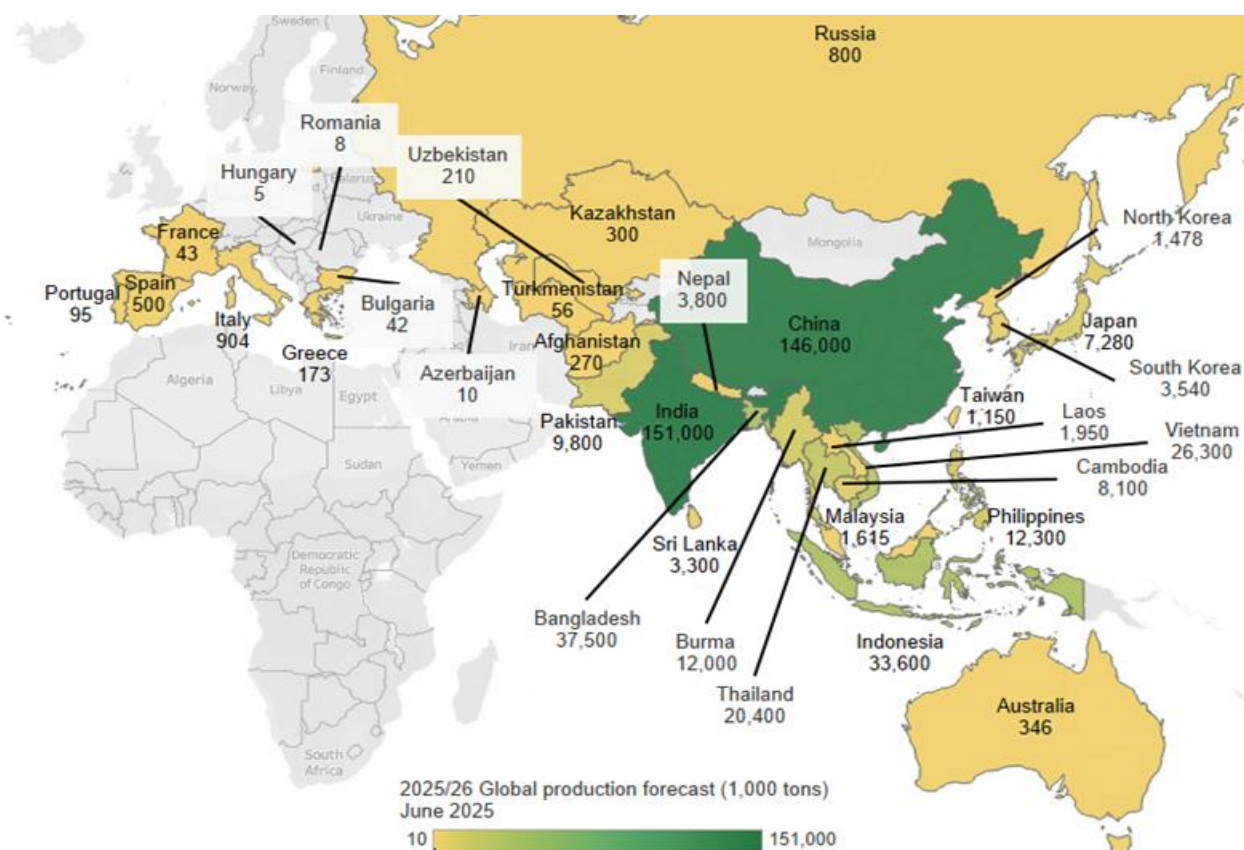
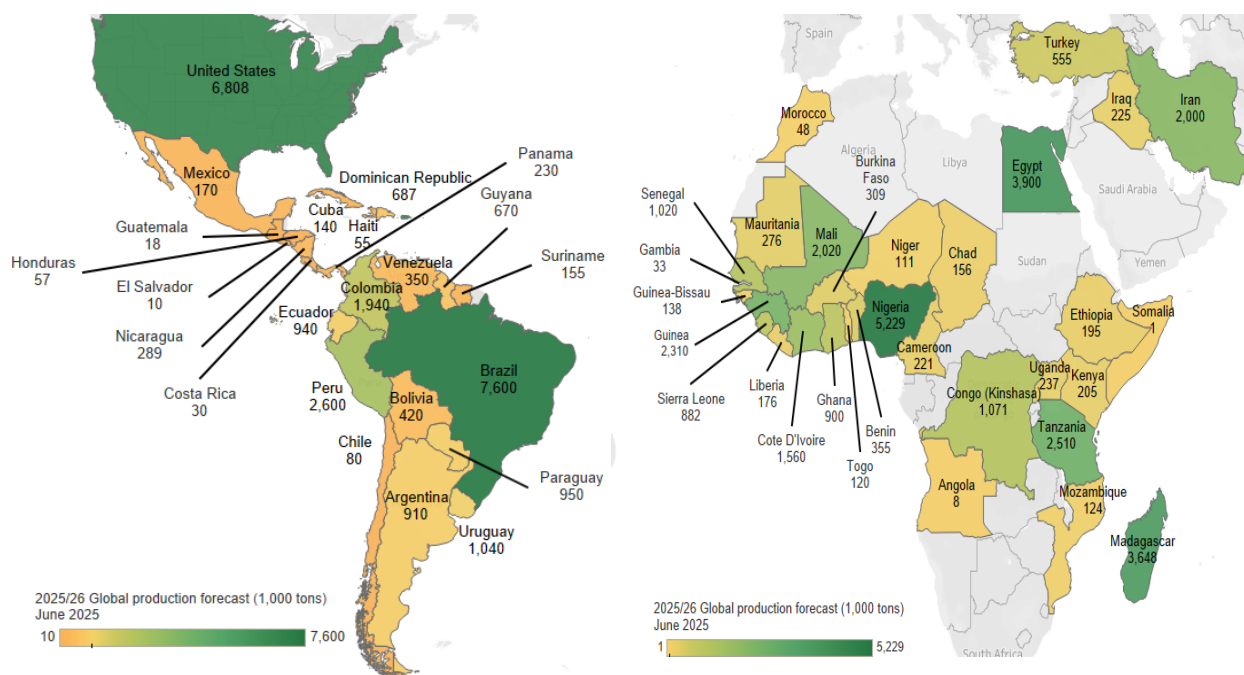
Global rice supplies in 2025/26 are projected at a record 728.9 million tons (milled basis), up 5.1 million tons from the previous forecast, 1 percent larger than a year earlier and an increase for the third consecutive year. The upward revision is largely driven by a 2.9-million-ton increase in the global production forecast and a 2.2-million-ton increase in the beginning-stocks forecast. Accounting for the bulk of the upward revision in beginning stocks are Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, and Pakistan—with India's carryin raised 1.5 million tons to a record 45.0 million. Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, the European Union, Guinea, India, Iran, Nigeria, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam account for the bulk of the 7.5-million-ton increase in global carryin to a record 187.3 million tons.

Global rice consumption in 2025/26 is forecast at a record 541.1 million tons, up 2.3 million tons from the previous forecast and more than 1-percent larger than a year earlier. India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in global consumption, up 1.5 million tons to a record 126.5 million tons, primarily driven by much larger supplies. Consumption and residual-use forecasts were also raised for several West African countries but lowered for Afghanistan and the United States. The 2025/26 record global use (including a residual component) is largely driven by record use in Bangladesh, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, the European Union, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iraq, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Global ending stocks in 2025/26 are projected at a record 187.8 million tons, up 2.8 million from the previous forecast and 0.5 million tons higher than a year earlier. India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in ending stocks, raised 2.0 million tons to 44.5 million, still 0.5 million tons below the year-earlier record. Bangladesh's ending stocks are raised 0.3 million tons to 1.7 million, nearly unchanged from a year earlier. Pakistan's ending stocks are raised 0.34 million tons to 1.6 million and Nigeria's ending stocks are raised 0.2 million tons to a record 3.1 million. In contrast, ending-stocks forecasts are lowered this month for Argentina, Guinea, and the United States. China and India together account for about 80 percent of global-ending stocks, partly due to government stockholding programs.



**Map 1: Production forecasts (1,000 tons milled basis), 2025/26**





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

Table A. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, June 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 changes
<b>Rice production in 2025/26, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)</b>						
Australia	346	16	0.6	↑	↑	Raised the forecast based on a higher expected yield. At 10.69 tons per hectare, the yield is up 5 percent from the previous forecast but still 1.6 percent below a year earlier. The upward revision in yield is based on adequate water storage levels in the Murray-Darling Basin and a slightly higher long-term average yield. The crop will be planted October–November for harvest March–May 2026.
India	151,000	3,000	0.7	↑	↑	Production forecast is raised to a tenth-consecutive record high based on a larger harvested area estimate. At 51.0 million hectares, harvested area is up 0.5 million hectares from a month earlier and unchanged from the year-earlier record high. The harvested area revision is based on an announced 3 percent increase in the Government of India's Minimum Support Price and an 8-day early start to the onset of the 2025 Southwest Monsoon. The Government of India is currently expecting above normal rainfall for the June–September summer monsoon period. The projected yield of 4.44 tons per hectares is up almost 1 percent from a year earlier and would be the highest on record.
United States	6,808	-155	-3.5	↓	↓	Lowered the forecast based on reduced plantings in the Mississippi Delta that more than offset increased plantings in California. The area decline in the Delta is the result of extremely heavy rainfall this spring that is expected to result in substantial preventive plantings in the region. California plantings are raised due to generally favorable weather this year, adequate supplies of irrigation water, and few planting alternatives. Total harvested area is lowered 29,000 hectares to 1.12 million, 3.4 percent below a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all of the reduced production forecast; the medium- and short-grain production forecast is raised.
<b>Rice production in 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)</b>						
Australia	344	24	-23.0	↑	↓	Production estimate is raised based on a higher yield. The yield of 10.86 tons per hectare is up almost 8 percent from the previous estimate and 1.5 percent higher than a year earlier. The year-to-year yield increase is largely due to favorable growing conditions in southern New South Wales where the bulk of Australia's rice crop is grown. The revised production and yield estimates are from the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics and Sciences' June 2025 <i>Australian Crop Report</i> . The 23-percent year-to-year production decline is the result of a 24-percent decrease in total harvested area to 44,000 hectares caused by low global trading prices and reduced general security water allocations.
India	150,000	3,000	8.8	↑	↑	Raised based on a revised production estimate released on May 30 by the Government of India (GOI) in its <i>Third Advance Estimate of Food Grain Production</i> . The GOI reported a 2024/25 rice crop of slightly more than 149.0 million tons. The yield is increased 2 percent to 4.41 tons per hectare, up 2 percent from a year earlier, with harvested area remaining at a record 51.0 million hectares.
Nigeria	5,765	410	2.8	↑	↑	Production is increased to a record high based on a larger harvested area estimate and a higher yield. At 3.6 million hectares, harvested area is up 100,000 hectares from a year earlier and unchanged from the year earlier near-record high. The yield is raised almost 5 percent to a record 2.54 tons per hectare, almost 3 percent above a year earlier. Expanded area and higher yields are due to strong domestic demand for rice, the Government of Nigeria's goal of reducing imports, and lower input costs.

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

## India Is Projected To Export a Record 25.0 Million Tons of Rice in 2025 and 2026.

Global rice trade in calendar year 2026 is projected at a record 61.7 million tons (milled basis), up 375,000 tons from the previous forecast and 1 percent larger than a year earlier. India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in 2026 global rice exports, raised 500,000 tons to 25.0 million, unchanged from the revised 2025 record and the largest quantity of rice shipped by any country. The upward revision is based on larger supplies due to increases of 3.0-million tons in the production forecasts for both 2025/26 and 2024/25. Export forecasts are also raised for Australia and China but lowered for Pakistan. For more detailed information on export and import revisions for 2025 and 2026, see the June 2025 USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Grain: World Markets and Trade* that was released on June 12.

On the 2026 global rice import side, forecasts are raised for Brunei, China, Guinea, Liberia, Pakistan, Senegal, and the United States. U.S. 2026 rice imports are projected at a record 1.625 million tons, up 50,000 from the previous forecast and 3-percent larger than a year earlier. The upward revision is based on the reduced U.S. crop forecast, which would likely encourage increased imports of broken kernels to offset reduced U.S. millings. These upward revisions are partially offset by import reductions for Afghanistan and Liberia.

For calendar year 2025, global rice trade is projected at 60.5 million tons, up 0.6 million from the previous forecast and 1-percent larger than a year earlier. India accounts for the bulk of the upward revision, raised 0.5 million tons to a record 25.0 million. Export forecasts are also raised for China but lowered for Pakistan—mostly due to greater competition from India.

On the 2025 import side, Bangladesh accounts for the bulk of the upward revision, raised 300,000 tons to 1.5 million. Senegal's 2025 import forecast is raised 200,000 tons to a record 1.7 million. Import forecasts are also raised this month for Brunei, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Japan, Liberia, Libya, Pakistan, the United Arab Emirates, and the United States, but lowered for Afghanistan, Cameroon, Canada, and Guatemala.

In the global rice market, price quotes reported declined over the past month from Brazil, Burma, Thailand, Uruguay, and Vietnam—while quotes from India and Pakistan rose. For the week ending June 12, price quotes for Thailand's 100 percent (Grade B) dropped \$17 per ton from the week ending May 6 to \$412. Vietnam's price quotes for 5-percent broken kernels declined \$5 per ton to \$390 per ton from May 6 to June 10. Both Southeast Asian exporters faced weaker demand from key markets in Asia.

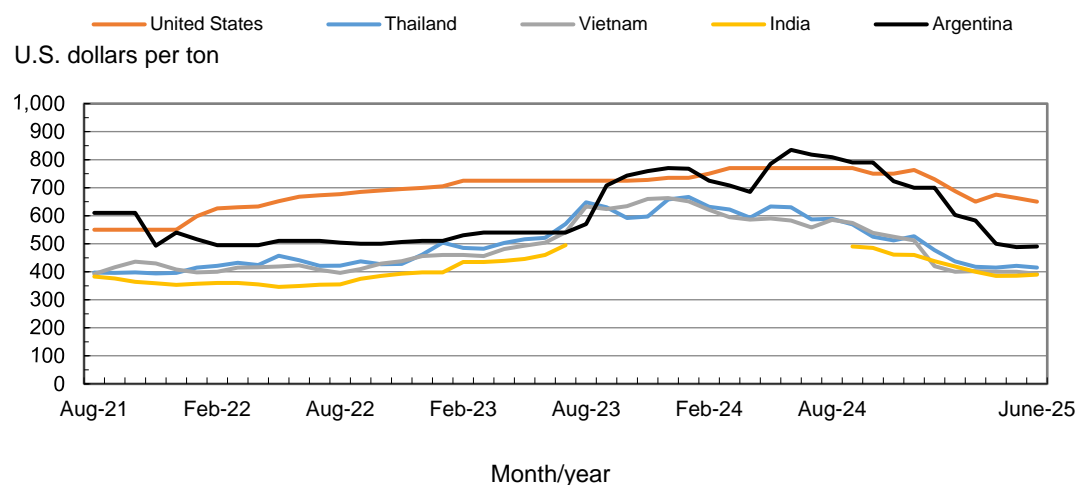
In contrast, for the week ending June 10, price quotes for India's 5-percent broken kernel rice rose \$5 per ton from the week ending May 6 to \$390 and quotes for Pakistan's 5-percent broken kernel rice rose \$5 per ton to \$395. Both South Asian exporters received strong buying interest from Sub-Saharan African markets. In South America, for the week ending June 10, quotes for Uruguay's 5-percent broken kernel dropped \$30 to \$550 per ton from the week ending May 6 and quotes from Brazil declined \$35 to \$525 per ton. Both South American exports completed their harvests by early June. For the week ending June 10, quotes from Argentina for 5-percent broken kernels rose \$10 from the week ending May 6 to \$490 per ton, while prices from Paraguay for 7.5 percent broken kernel rice remain quoted at \$420 per ton.

U.S. export prices for long-grain milled rice, Number 2 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels for Latin American markets dropped \$25 to \$650 per ton for the week ending June 10 from the week ending May 6, reflecting weak demand in key markets in the Western Hemisphere. In contrast,

prices for California medium-grain milled-rice, Number 1 Grade, 4-percent broken, were quoted at \$800 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill) for the week ending June 10, up \$90 per ton from the week ending May 6. Demand from East Asia for U.S. medium-grain rice has been especially strong in 2024/25.

Figure 3

**Rice trading prices from the United States, Thailand, and Vietnam declined over the past month; prices from India rose**



Note: June 2025 runs through June 10 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 broken, container since February 2021, bulk prior months; Vietnam, 5-percent broken; Argentina, 5-percent broken; United States, No. 2, 4-percent broken, 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*.

## Suggested Citation

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