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Rice Outlook: May 2024

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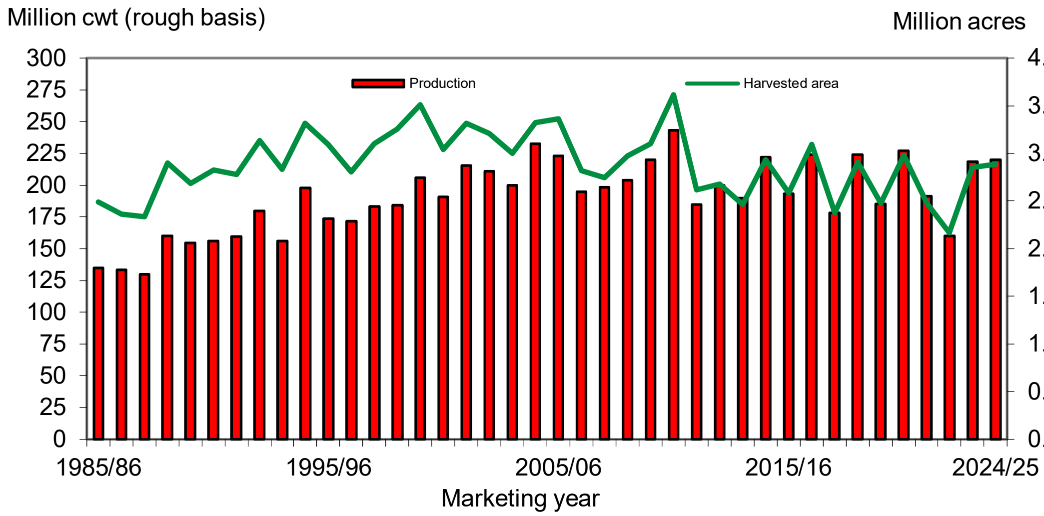
In this report:

U.S. 2024/25 Rice Production Projected to Increase Almost 1 Percent to 220.2 Million Hundredweight

These are the first *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* (*WASDE)*-reported 2024/25 projections for both the U.S. and global rice markets. For the United States, production in 2024/25 is projected at 220.2 million hundredweight (cwt), up 1 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 2020/21. The production increase is due to a projected 30,000-acre increase in harvested area to 2.88 million acres. The yield is projected fractionally below a year earlier. U.S. rice imports in 2024/25 are forecast at a record 44.5 million cwt, 3 percent above a year earlier. With a carryin of 40.8 million cwt, these forecasts yield a total supply projection of a record 305.5 million cwt.

Figure 1
U.S. rice production projected to increase almost 1 percent in 2024/25



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2024/25 is a forecast..
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset, 1985/86–2021/22; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates,* 2022/23–2024/25.

Approved by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board

On the 2024/25 U.S. demand side, total exports are projected at 100.0 million cwt, 6 percent above a year earlier. By type, milled-rice exports are projected to increase 5.0 million cwt to 56.0 million. Rough-rice exports are projected at a record 44.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from a year earlier. By class, long-grain exports are projected to increase 2.0 million cwt to 75.0 million, and medium- and short-grain are forecast to increase 4.0 million cwt to 25.0 million. Total domestic and residual use is projected to increase 3.0 million cwt to a record 160.0 million. On balance, these supply and use projections result in an ending stocks forecast of 45.5 million cwt, 11.5 percent larger than a year earlier.

For 2023/24, U.S. rice imports are raised 0.3 million cwt to 43.3 million, with medium- and short-grain accounting for all of the increase. Total exports for 2023/24 are raised 3.0 million cwt to 94.0 million, all for long-grain. These supply and use revisions resulted in a 2.7-million cwt reduction in the 2023/24 ending stocks forecast to 40.8 million cwt.

The season-average farm price (SAFP) in 2024/25 is forecast below a year earlier for both classes of rice, resulting in an all-rice SAFP of $15.60 per cwt, down $2.40 from the year-earlier revised forecast. For 2023/24, medium- and short-grain SAFPs in California and in the South were lowered, which results a all-rice 2023/24 SAFP of $18.00 per cwt, $1.80 below the year-earlier record.

In the 2024/25 global rice market, production is projected at a record 527.6 million tons (milled), up 2 percent from a year earlier. Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, India, Iraq, Indonesia, Nigeria, Pakistan, and the Philippines account for the bulk of the expected production increase. Global domestic and residual use in 2024/25 is projected at a record 526.4 million tons, up 4.8 million tons from a year earlier, with Bangladesh, India, the Philippines, and the United States accounting for most of the increase. Global ending stocks in 2024/25 are projected at 176.1 million tons, up 1.2 million tons from a year earlier and the first increase since 2020/21. China accounts for most of the projected increase in global ending stocks.

Global rice trade in calendar year 2025 is projected at 53.8 million tons (milled basis), up 0.3 million tons from a year earlier but still below the 2022 record of 56.8 million tons. Brazil, Cambodia, India, and the United States are projected to expand exports in 2025, while Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam are projected to export less rice. In the 2025 global import market, increased purchases by Bangladesh, the Middle East, the Philippines, Sub-Saharan Africa, the United States, and Vietnam are projected to more than offset a large decline in Indonesia's imports and weaker imports in South America.

Over the past month, quotes for trading prices for most grades of regular (neither parboiled nor aromatic) whole-grain milled rice from Thailand increased 3–4 percent, partly due to strong demand from Asia and Africa. Price quotes from Vietnam and Pakistan also rose over the past month. In South America, price quotes from Argentina and Brazil are up from early April, with their harvests nearly complete. U.S. long-grain milled rice remains quoted at near-record levels. Quotes for California medium-grain rice are unchanged from a month earlier but are more than 50 percent below the September record high.

Table A. U.S. all-rice supply and use at a glance, 2022/23–2024/25								
Balance sheet item	2022/23	2023/24 April	2023/24 May	2023/24 changes from previous month	2023/24 comments and analysis on month-to-month changes	2024/25 May	2024/25 changes from previous year	2024/25 comments and analysis on year-to-year changes
Supply	Million hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Beginning stocks	39.7	30.3	30.3	0.0		40.8	10.6	Large carryout from 2023/24.
Production	160.0	218.3	218.3	0.0		220.2	1.9	A 1.1-percent expansion in harvested area more than offsets a fractional decline in the projected yield.
Imports	39.9	43.0	43.3	0.3	A higher medium- and short-grain import forecast.	44.5	1.2	Record imports driven by continued growth in imports of aromatic rice from Asia.
Total supply	239.7	291.5	291.8	0.3	A slightly larger import forecast.	305.5	13.7	A much larger carryin as well as a slight production increase and record imports.
Demand	Million hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Domestic and residual use	145.1	157.0	157.0	0.0		160.0	3.0	Record domestic and residual use is primarily based on larger supplies.
Exports	64.3	91.0	94.0	3.0		100.0	6.0	Largest U.S. exports since 2016/17. Increase based on larger supplies and lower expected prices.
Rough	18.1	40.0	43.0	3.0	Stronger-than-expected shipments of long-grain rough rice to Latin America through late April and expectations regarding shipments the remainder of the market year.	44.0	1.0	Record rough-rice exports are based on growth in sales to core U.S. markets in Latin America.
Milled	46.2	51.0	51.0	0.0		56.0	5.0	Increase is based on expected return to normal sales to North East Asia and increased sales to Haiti.
Total use	209.4	248.0	251.0	3.0	Raised based on a higher export forecast.	260.0	9.0	Record total use is based on higher expected domestic and residual use and stronger exports.
Ending stocks	30.3	43.5	40.8	-2.7	A higher export forecast more than offset a slight increase in imports.	45.5	4.7	A larger supply forecast more than offset record domestic and residual use and increased exports.
Price	U.S. dollars per hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	$19.80	$18.80	$18.00	-0.80	Lowered due to a reduced SAFP forecast for medium- and short-grain rice.	$15.60	-2.40	Decline based on expected weaker SAFP for both long-grain and medium- and short grain rice.

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 April	2023/24 May	2023/24 changes from previous month	2023/24 comments and analysis on month-to-month changes	2024/25 May	2024/25 changes from previous year	2024/25 comments and analysis on year-to-year changes
Long-grain								
Supply	Million hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Carryin	24.6	21.2	21.2	0.0		18.0	-3.1	
Production	128.5	153.9	153.9	0.0		169.3	15.4	Production boost is based on larger plantings in the South. Largest U.S. crop since 2020/21.
Imports	31.9	36.0	36.0	0.0		37.0	1.0	Expected record high based on continued growth in imports of jasmine rice from Thailand and basmati rice, mostly from India.
Total supply	185.0	211.0	211.0	0.0		224.3	13.3	A much larger crop and record imports.
Demand	Million hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Domestic and residual use	114.0	120.0	120.0	0.0		123.0	3.0	Record domestic and residual use is based on larger supplies and expectations of increased post-harvest losses associated with a larger crop.
Exports	49.8	70.0	73.0	3.0	Raised based on larger than expected shipments and sales through late April, mostly rough-rice to Latin America. Sales of milled rice to Haiti were slightly higher.	75.0	2.0	Stronger sales of rough rice to core Latin American markets.
Total use	163.8	190.0	193.0	3.0	Total use raised based on a higher export forecast.	198.0	5.0	Record total use based on a record domestic and residual use forecast and higher exports.
Ending stocks	21.2	21.0	18.0	-3.0	Lowered due to a higher export forecast.	26.3	8.3	Expected increase in supplies more than offsets stronger exports.
Price 1/	U.S. dollars per hundredweight							
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	$16.70	$16.10	$16.10	0.00		$14.50	-1.60	The decline is based on substantially larger U.S. supplies.

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 April	2023/24 May	2023/24 changes from previous month	2023/24 comments and analysis on month-to-month changes	2024/25 May	2024/25 changes from previous year	2024/25 comments and analysis on year-to-year changes
Medium- and short-grain								
Supply	Million hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Carryin	13.0	6.8	6.8	0.0		20.5	13.7	Increase is the result of a large 2023/24 carryout.
Production	31.6	64.4	64.4	0.0		50.9	-13.5	Expected decline due to reduced plantings in the South.
Imports	8.0	7.0	7.3	0.3	Raised based on stronger-than-expected shipments from Thailand and India through March.	7.5	0.2	Expect slight increase in imports from Thailand and India.
Total supply	52.4	78.2	78.5	0.3	A slightly larger import forecast.	78.9	0.4	A larger carryin and increased imports more than offset a smaller crop.
Demand	Million hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Domestic and residual use	31.1	37.0	37.0	0.0		37.0	0.0	Unchanged domestic and residual use based on near-steady supply.
Exports	14.5	21.0	21.0	0.0		25.0	4.0	Increase based on lower U.S. prices.
Total use	45.6	58.0	58.0	0.0		62.0	4.0	Expected higher due to larger exports.
Ending stocks	6.8	20.2	20.5	0.3	A slightly larger import forecast.	16.9	-3.6	Combination of a higher export forecast and near-steady supply.
Price 1/	U.S. dollars per hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Southern medium- and short-grain	$18.20	$18.00	$17.90	-0.10	Lowered based on monthly reported cash prices and marketings through March and expectations regarding prices and marketings for April–July.	$15.00	-2.90	Decline based on weaker California prices and lack of demand for southern medium- and short-grain rice.
California medium- and short-grain	$40.90	$32.00	$29.00	-3.00	Lowered based on monthly reported cash prices and marketings through March and expectations regarding prices and marketings for April–July.	$22.00	-7.00	Decrease based on a supply buildup in 2023/24 and expectations of another bumper harvest in 2024/25.
U.S. medium- and short-grain	$33.80	$27.50	$25.00	-2.50	Reduced based on weaker SAFP forecasts for both California and the South.	$19.80	-5.20	Reduced based on an expected decline in the SAFP for both California and the South.

1/ Season-average farm price.
Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates* .

U.S. 2024/25 Rice Production Forecast at 220.2 Million Hundredweight

The first projection for the 2024/25 U.S. rice crop reported in USDA's May 2024 *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE)* is 220.2 million hundredweight (cwt), up 1.9 million cwt from a year earlier and highest since 2020/21. The production increase is the result of a 1-percent expansion in harvested area more than offsetting a fractional decline in the projected yield.

At 2.884 million acres, 2024/25 harvested area is up 30,000 acres from a year earlier, also the highest since 2020/21. The harvested area estimate is based on the intended plantings reported by USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in its *Prospective Plantings* report released on March 28. The rice planting intentions are based on a survey of growers conducted by USDA, NASS during the first 2 weeks of March that asked growers how much rice they intend to plant in 2024/25. Harvested area was derived from the reported intended plantings of 2.932 million acres by using the recent 5-year average abandonment rate by class. The first NASS survey of actual 2024/25 rice plantings will be conducted in early June, with the results released in the June 28 USDA, NASS *Acreage* report. Actual plantings often differ from planting intentions due to factors such as shifts in market prices and variations in weather and soil moisture.

The 2024/25 projected yield of 7,635 pounds per acre is 14 pounds below a year earlier. This all-rice yield is calculated based on total production derived by using recent 10-year trend yields for both long-grain and combined medium- and short-grain rice to estimate production by grain length (or class). The first NASS reported yield for both the United States and by State—based on a survey of producers conducted in early August—will be released on August 12 in NASS's *Crop Production* report.

The 2024/25 U.S. long-grain rice crop is projected at 169.3 million cwt, up 10 percent from a year earlier and largest since 2020/21. The production increase is based on expanded plantings in all reported southern rice-producing States (mostly in Arkansas). Combined medium- and short-grain production is projected at 50.9 million cwt, down 21 percent from a year earlier, a result of weaker plantings in the South. Arkansas accounts for the bulk of southern medium- and short-grain production.

Table C - Weekly crop progress				
State	Week ending May 5, 2024	Previous week	A year earlier	State and U.S. 2019–23 average
Rice planted				
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Percent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Arkansas	90	83	76	59
California	20	15	12	29
Louisiana	95	92	93	88
Mississippi	62	45	62	56
Missouri	77	68	82	52
Texas	90	86	87	88
U.S. total	78	72	69	60
Rice headed				
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - Percent - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Arkansas	71	54	50	35
California	- -	- -	1	2
Louisiana	87	82	87	82
Mississippi	42	25	41	35
Missouri	41	24	52	30
Texas	78	72	76	76
U.S. total	60	48	50	39

- - Represents zero.
These 6 States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table D. Weekly crop conditions						
	Percent rated good or excellent			Percent rated poor or very poor		
State	Week ending May 5	The previous week	The previous year	Week ending May 5	The previous week	The previous year
	- - - - - - - - - Percent - - - - - - - - - - -			- - - - - - - - - Percent - - - - - - - - - - -		
Arkansas	79	(NA)	(NA)	0	(NA)	(NA)
California	100	(NA)	(NA)	0	(NA)	(NA)
Louisiana	80	(NA)	(NA)	0	(NA)	(NA)
Mississippi	65	(NA)	(NA)	0	(NA)	(NA)
Missouri	80	(NA)	(NA)	9	(NA)	(NA)
Texas	72	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)
U.S. total	81	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)

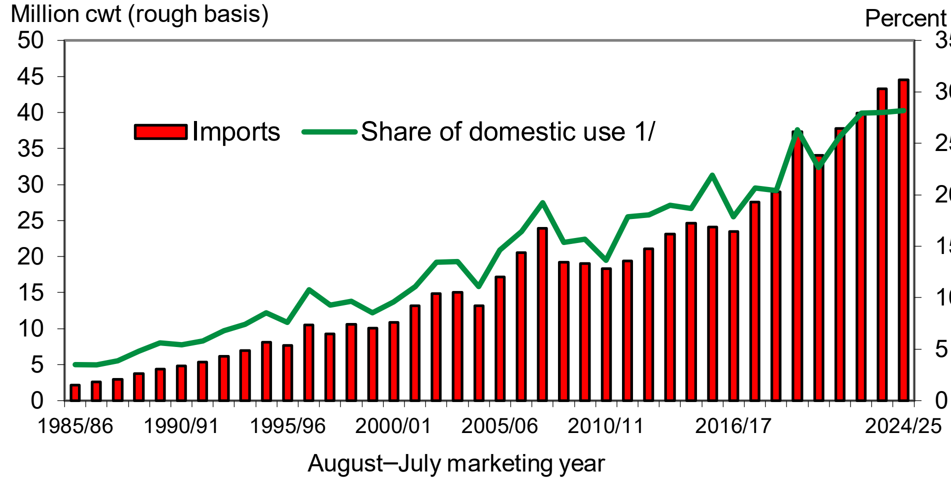
(NA) = Not available.
These 6 States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Planting progress for the 2024/25 U.S. rice crop is ahead of a year earlier and the U.S. 5-year average. For the week ending May 5, planting was well ahead of average in all southern producing States but was behind average in California due to excessive rainfall. Similar to planting, emergence is well ahead of average across the South. Early planting typically bodes well for higher yields. More than 80 percent of the U.S. crop was rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending May 5, with all of the California crop rated good or excellent.

Total 2024/25 U.S. Rice Supplies Projected at a Record 305.5 Million Hundredweight

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2024/25 are projected at a record 305.5 million hundredweight (cwt), 5 percent above a year earlier. The projected supply increase is mainly due to a 35-percent increase in carryin to 40.8 million cwt, as well as record imports and a slightly larger crop. Long-grain accounts for almost all of the projected supply increase. Medium- and short-grain supplies are nearly unchanged from a year earlier.

Figure 2
U.S. rice imports in 2024/25 projected to be a record high



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2023/24 and 2024/25 are forecasts.1/ Does not include seed use.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset 1985/86–2021/22; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates,* 2022/23–2024/25.

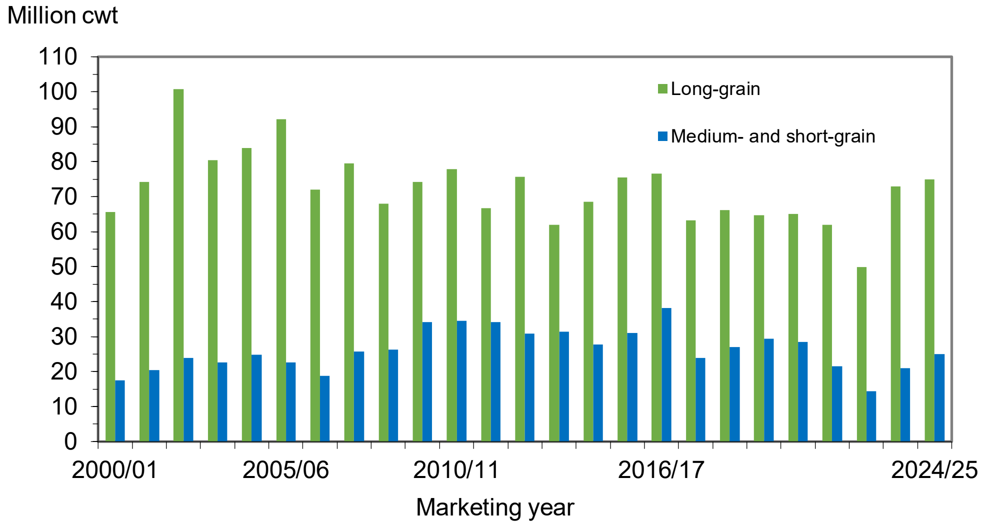
At a record 44.5 million cwt, U.S. 2024/25 rice imports are up 3 percent from the year earlier revised forecast. Long-grain imports are projected at a record 37.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from a year earlier. Aromatic rice from Thailand and India are expected to again account for the bulk of long-grain imports and nearly all of the projected increase. Pakistan ships a much smaller amount of aromatic rice to the United States and the U.S. also purchases a small amount of long-grain nonaromatic milled-rice from South American suppliers. Brazil typically supplies broken kernel rice to the United States for use in processed products. Brazil's shipments are historically erratic.

Combined medium- and short-grain imports in 2024/25 are projected at 7.5 million cwt, up 0.2 million from the year earlier revised forecast. Thailand and India account for nearly all of the expected increase in medium- and short-grain imports. China is expected remain the largest supplier of medium- and short-grain rice to the United States, supplying four or five shipments of 21,000 tons each to Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory. Thailand and India account for most of the remainder, with Italy consistently supplying a much smaller amount of its *arborio* rice.

U.S. 2024/25 Rice Exports Projected to Increase 6 Percent to 100.0 Million Hundredweight

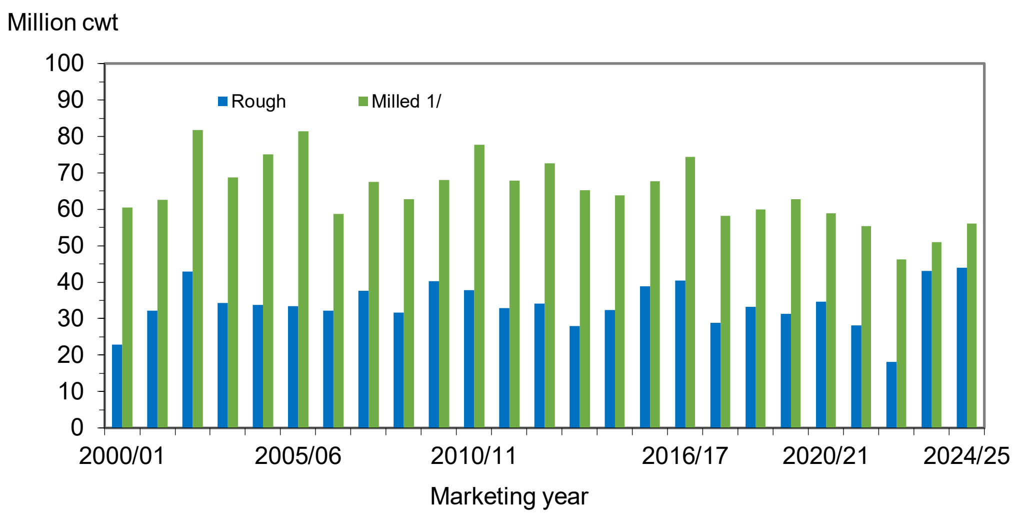
U.S. rice exports in 2024/25 are projected to increase 6.0 million hundredweight (cwt) to 100.0 million, the highest since 2016/17 despite significantly higher projected price compared to 2016/17. Exports of both long-grain and medium- and short-grain are projected to expand in 2024/25, with medium- and short-grain accounting for two-thirds of the expansion.

Figure 3
U.S. 2024/25 long-grain rice exports projected to be the highest since 2016/17 1/



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2023/24 and 2024/25 are forecasts.1/ Milled-, brown-, and rough-rice exports on a rough-rice basis.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rice Yearbook dataset, 2000/01–2021/22; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2022/23–2024/25.

Figure 4
U.S. 2024/25 rough-rice export forecast to increase 1.0 million cwt to a record 44.0 million



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2023/24 and 2024/25 are forecasts.1/ Milled- and brown-rice exports on a rough-rice basis.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset, 2000/01–2021/22; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates,* 2022/23–2024/25.

In 2024/25, U.S. long-grain exports are projected to increase 2.0 million cwt to 75.0 million, the highest since 2016/17. The modest expansion is based on larger supplies and lower expected prices. Rough-rice shipments to Latin America are expected to account for nearly all of the increase and the majority of U.S. long-grain sales, despite expected continued competition from South American exporters in these markets. Mexico and Central America are expected to remain the top markets for U.S. long-grain rough rice, followed by northern South America.

U.S. exports of long-grain milled rice to the Caribbean are projected to increase slightly in 2024/25. Canada, Haiti, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia are the top markets for U.S. long-grain milled rice. The European Union (EU) and the Dominican Republic imports much smaller amounts.

Combined medium- and short-grain exports in 2024/25 are projected at 25.0 million cwt, up 4.0 million from a year earlier. The increase is based on an expected substantial decline in U.S. medium-grain milled-rice trading prices, which have already dropped around 50 percent from September record highs. Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan account for the bulk of U.S. medium- and short-grain exports. These three East Asian countries purchase rice as part of their World Trade Organization minimum access commitments. Canada, Israel, Jordan, and Mexico purchase smaller quantities of U.S. medium- and short-grain rice. California provides nearly all U.S. medium- and short-grain exports.

U.S. 2024/25 rough-rice exports are projected at a record 44.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from the year earlier revised forecast. The increase is based on expected stronger sales of long-grain rice to Latin America, primarily to Mexico, Central America, and Venezuela, a result of larger supplies and lower prices.

U.S. milled-rice exports are projected at 5.0 million cwt to 56.0 million, the highest since 2020/21. East Asia is expected to account for the bulk of the increase and to remain the largest market for U.S. milled rice. Haiti, Canada, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia are the next largest markets for U.S. milled rice, with Israel, the EU, and the Dominican Republic taking much smaller amounts.

Total U.S. domestic and residual use in 2024/25 is projected at a record 160.0 million cwt, 2 percent above a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all of the projected expansion, with long-grain domestic and residual projected at a record 123.0 million cwt. The increase is based on larger supplies and higher post-harvest losses associated with a larger crop.

At 45.5 million cwt, U.S. all-rice ending stocks are projected to be up 11.5 percent from a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all of the expected increase in the 2024/25 carryout, while the medium- and short-grain carryout is projected to decline.

U.S. 2023/24 Exports Raised 3.0 Million Cwt to 94.0 Million

The only supply-side revision this month to the 2023/24 U.S. rice balance sheet is a 0.3-million hundredweight (cwt) increase in imports to 43.3 million. Medium- and short-grain accounted for all of the increase in the U.S. import forecast, raised to 7.3 million cwt.

On the use side, exports are raised 3.0 million cwt to 94.0 million cwt, with long-grain accounting for all of the upward revision. By type, rough-rice exports were raised 3.0 million cwt to 43.0 million, second only to the 2024/25 forecast. The upward revisions are based on stronger-than-expected sales and shipments of long-grain rough rice to Latin America through late April and expectations regarding sales during the remainder of the market year.

The combination of stronger exports and a slightly higher import forecast reduced the 2023/24 all-rice ending stocks forecast by 2.7 million cwt to 40.8 million cwt, still 35 percent above a year earlier. Long-grain accounts for all of the reduction in the 2023/24 ending stocks forecast.

U.S. Rice Prices Projected to Decline in 2024/25

U.S. season-average farm prices (SAFP) for both classes of rice are projected to decline in 2024/25 from a year earlier. The long-grain SAFP is projected to drop $1.60 per hundredweight (cwt) to 14.50, the lowest since 2021/22. The expected decline is based on larger U.S. supplies.

The 2024/25 California medium- and short-grain SAFP is projected to decline $7.00 per ton to $22.00, the lowest since 2019/20. California's prices had been elevated by drought that sharply reduced rice production in both 2021/22 and 2022/23. Prices for California milled rice have declined about 50 percent from their September record highs. In the South, the 2024/25 medium- and short-grain SAFP is projected to decline $2.90 per cwt to $15.00, as demand for this type of rice remains weak. The U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP is projected at $19.80 per cwt, down $5.20 from this year. The U.S. all-rice 2024/25 SAFP is projected at $15.60 per cwt, down $2.40 from 2023/24 and the lowest since 2020/21.

In 2023/24, SAFPs for both classes of rice are projected to decline from the year earlier record highs, a result of larger crops in both the South and California. This month, USDA lowered its 2023/24 SAFP forecasts for both California and Southern medium- and short-grain rice. These two reductions lowered the U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP, which lowered the all-rice SAFP 80 cents per cwt to $18.00, still the second highest on record.

International Outlook

Global Rice Production in 2024/25 Projected To Be Record High; Larger Crops Projected for Bangladesh, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, and Pakistan

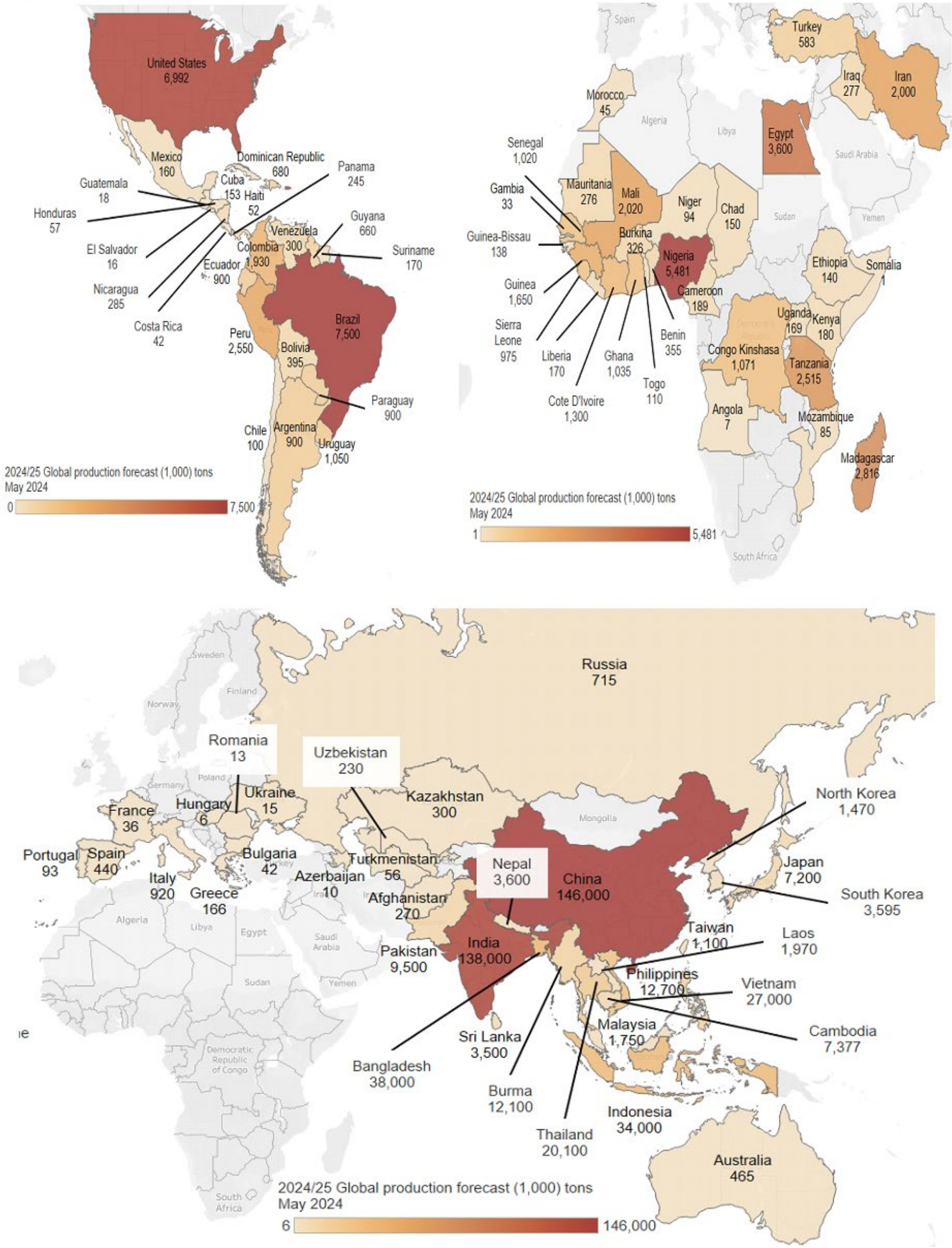
Global rice production in 2024/25 is projected at a record high of 527.6 million tons (milled basis), up 10.3 million tons from a year earlier. Global harvested area is projected at a record high of 167.6 million hectares, up almost 1 percent from a year earlier. Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, the European Union (EU), India, Indonesia, Iraq, Pakistan, and Thailand account for most of the projected rice area expansion in 2024/25. The area expansions are driven by current and expected high rice trading prices, adequate water levels in reservoirs, and an expected return to normal weather in most producing areas after experiencing an erratic Southwest monsoon in 2023 in South Asia and *El Niňo* dryness in Southeast Asia in 2023/24.

In contrast, the rice harvested area is projected to decline in 2024/25 in Egypt, Japan, and South Korea. The expected area declines in Japan and South Korea are due to long-term policies by each country’s Government to shift area away from rice production due to declining consumption, largely due to aging and declining populations. Egypt’s projected area decline is based on stricter enforcement of area limits for rice to conserve water use.

The average global rice yield in 2024/25 is projected at a record 4.17 tons per hectare (rough-rice basis), up 1 percent from a year earlier. Both China and India, the two largest rice-producing countries in the world, are projected to achieve record yields. Bangladesh and Cambodia are also expected to achieve record yields in 2024/25.

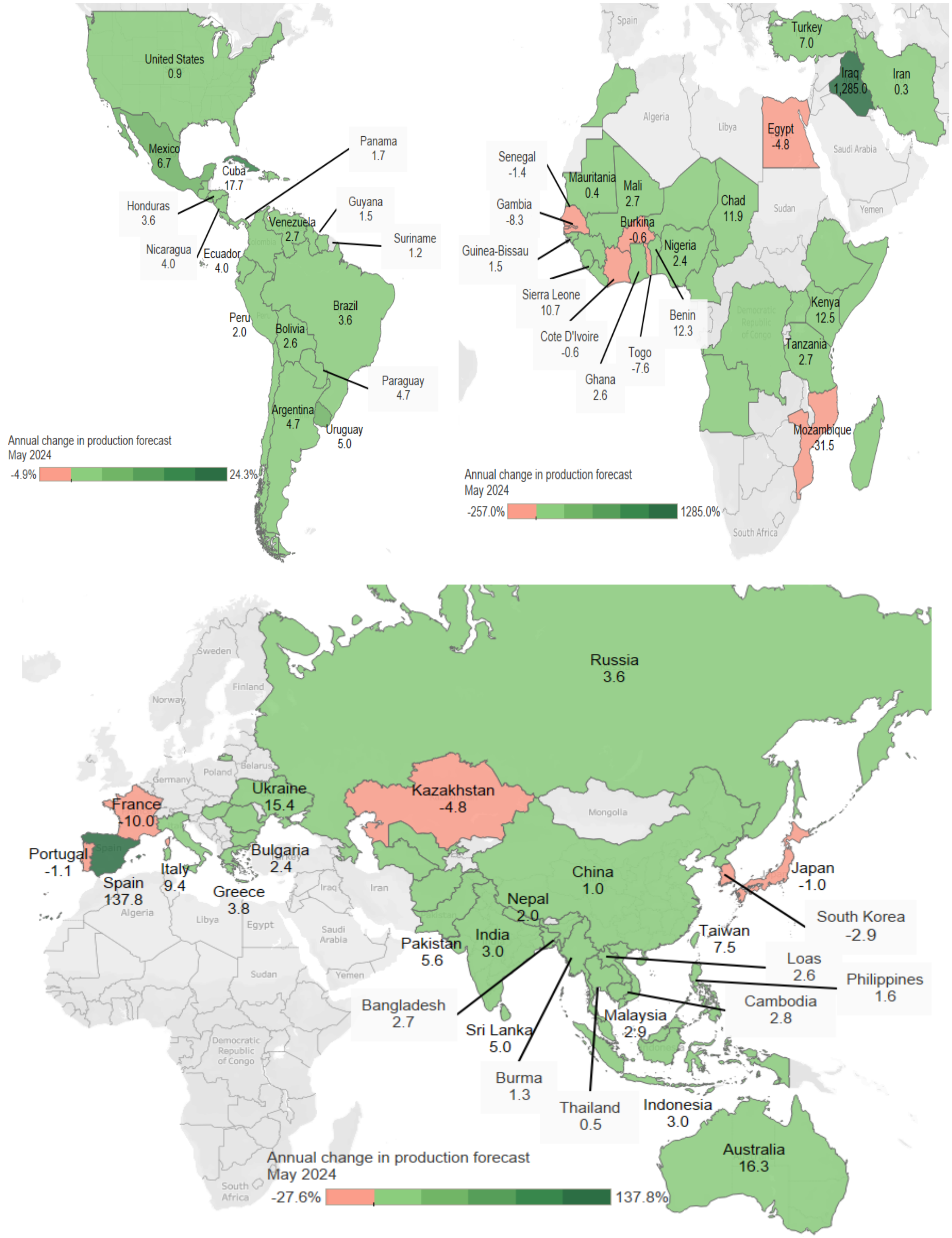
In 2024/25, increased production in Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, the EU, India, Iraq, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, the United States, and Uruguay is projected to more than offset production declines in Egypt, Japan, and South Korea (table E, maps 1 and 2). Record crops are projected for Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, and Pakistan. Production forecasts currently assume normal weather for each country in 2024/25, with the 2023/24 *El Niňo* that adversely impacted crops in Southeast Asia expected to dissipate by the start of summer.

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



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

Map 2: Annual percent change in production forecasts, 2024/25.



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

Table E. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, and year-to-year changes, May 2024				
Country or region	Current forecast	Percent change from previous year	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on projected year-to-year change
Rice production in 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)				
Argentina	900	4.7	↑	Increased rice production is based on expanded harvested area. At 205,000 hectares, harvested area is projected to be up 5 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 2015/16. The area expansion is based on near-full reservoir levels and expectations of continued high global rice trading prices in 2024 and 2025. The crop will be harvested March–May 2025.
Australia	465	16.3	↑	The larger rice crop in 2024/25 is based on a higher yield and expanded area. At 9.94 tons per hectare, the average yield is projected to be up 7 percent from a year earlier and is based on the long-term yield trend. At 65,000 hectares, rice harvested area is projected to be up 8 percent from a year earlier and the largest since 2016/17. The expected area expansion is based on adequate reservoir levels and expectations of continued strong global prices for medium- and short-grain rice. The crop will be harvested March–May 2025.
Bangladesh	38,000	2.7	↑	Record rice production is based on both expanded area and a higher yield. At 4.79 tons per acre, the yield is projected up more than 1 percent from a year earlier. Harvested area is projected at a record 11.9 million hectares, up 150,000 from a year earlier. The record area and yield projections are based on expectations of favorable weather, adequate supply of seed and fertilizer, and continued Government support.
Brazil	7,500	3.6	↑	The projected increase in rice production in 2024/25 is based on increased harvested area. At 1.6 million hectares, harvested area is projected up more than 4 percent from a year earlier and would be the highest since 2021/22. The area increase is largely driven by higher expected returns for rice compared with soybeans and adequate reservoir levels. The bulk of Brazil's rice crop is grown in Rio Grande do Sul, where the entire crop is irrigated.
Burma	12,100	1.3	↑	The larger rice crop in 2024/25 is based on a higher projected yield. The 2023/24 yield was impacted by drought in some producing areas, high fertilizer costs, and a fuel shortage.
Cambodia	7,377	2.8	↑	Record rice production is largely based on a 60,000-hectare increase in harvested area to a record 3.64 million hectares and a higher yield, with both area and yield projected record high. The area expansion is due to higher expected prices driven by stronger demand for export. The record yield is based on increased use of higher quality seed.
China	146,000	1.0	↑	The projected increase in production is based on a slight expansion in harvested area to 29,000 hectares and a record yield of 7.19 tons per hectare. The area expansion--the first since 2020/21--is based on higher expected returns for rice than for wheat and corn, a higher Minimum Support Price for rice, and improved planting efficiency that will encourage more double-cropping of rice in 2024.
India	138,000	3.0	↑	Record rice production is based on both expanded area and a higher yield. At a record 48.5 million hectares, harvested area is up 500,000 hectares from a year earlier. The yield is projected at a record 4.27 tons per hectare, up 2 percent from a year earlier. The record area and yield projections are based on expectations of a normal monsoon season in 2024. The onset of the 2023 monsoon was delayed and the July–October rainfall was erratic, adversely impacting the 2023/24 yield.
Indonesia	34,000	3.0	↑	Increased rice production in 2024/25 is based on both expanded harvested area and a higher yield. At 11.2 million hectares, harvested area is projected up 200,000 from a year earlier. In 2023/24, *El Niňo*-related dryness caused farmers to abandon some late-season rice area.
Japan	7,200	-1.0	↓	The decline in rice production is based on a continued reduction in rice area. At 1.44 million hectares, harvested area is 1.4 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since at least 1900. The long-term area decline is driven by Government programs to shift area away from rice to alternative crops as rice consumption continues to decline largely do to a decreasing and aging population.

Continued--

Table E. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, and year-to-year changes, May 2024--*Continued*				
Country or region	Current forecast	Percent change from previous year	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on projected year-to-year change
Rice production in 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)				
Malaysia	1,750	2.9	↑	Increased rice production in 2024/25 is based on a return to trend yield. Harvested area is projected at 660,000 hectares, unchanged from a year earlier. Rice area in Malaysia remains below record due to greater returns from alternative crops and sea-water flooding in some low-lying areas.
Nigeria	5,481	2.4	↑	Record rice production is based on a return-to-trend yield in 2024/25. The yield is projected at a record 2.49 tons per hectare. Harvested area is projected at 3.5 million hectares, unchanged from a year earlier but below the 2021/22 record of 3.65 million. The recent decline in harvested area has largely been due to security concerns in the northern rice growing regions.
Pakistan	9,500	5.6	↑	A record rice crop is projected based on both expanded harvested area and a fractionally higher yield. Harvested area is projected at a record 3.8 million hectares, up 5 percent from a year earlier and largely driven by a record pace of exports since number-one exporter India first imposed export restrictions in September 2022. The yield of 3.75 tons per hectare is up 0.5 percent from a year earlier.
Paraguay	900	4.7	↑	A record rice crop in 2024/25 is based on a 5-percent expansion in harvested area to a record 205,000 hectares. The expected area expansion is based on high prices driven by record and near-record exports.
Philippines	12,700	1.6	↑	A projected record rice crop is based on expected record-high harvested area and yield. At 4.85 million hectares, harvested area is up 1 percent from a year earlier. The average yield is projected at 4.16 tons per hectare, up almost 1 percent from a year earlier. Area declined slightly in 2023/24 and the yield was stagnant due to *El Niňo*-related excessive dryness in the fourth quarter of 2023 and in early 2024.
Sri Lanka	3,500	5.0	↑	Record rice production is projected based on continued yield recovery from the 2021/22 and 2022/23 drought and input shortages that reduced crops. Harvested area is projected at 1.15 million hectares, just 10,000 below the year earlier record.
Thailand	20,100	0.5	↑	The slight production increase is based on an expected 50,000-hectare expansion in harvested area to 10.7 million hectares. The area increase is based on an expected normal rainy season in 2024 after the delayed and reduced rainfall in 2023. Yield is projected unchanged at a near-record 2.85 tons per hectare.
United States	6,992	0.9	↑	The small production increase is largely based on increased long-grain plantings in the South offsetting reduced medium- and short-grain plantings in the region. The expansion in southern long-grain area is due to current and projected high prices driven by large sales of U.S. long grain rough-rice in late 2023 and early 2024, as well as continued high global trading price. The all-rice yield-–based on the 10-year trend by class–is slightly below the year-earlier record.
Uruguay	1,050	5.0	↑	Near-record production in 2024/25 is based on a projected strong yield recovery and a slight expansion in harvested area. The area expansion is driven by continued high global trading prices.
Vietnam	27,000	0.0	→	Projection of unchanged production in 2024/25 is based on a 5,000-hectare increase in harvested area to 7.15 million hectares being offset by a fractional decline in the yield to 6.04 tons per hectare. Despite the small projected increase, rice harvested area in Vietnam remains below the 2014/15 record of 7.823 million hectares due to saltwater intrusion along coastal areas in the South, reduced flow of water from the Mekong River, and Government incentives to reduce monoculture rice farming.

Continued--

Table E. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, and year-to-year changes, May 2024--*Continued*						
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 2023/24, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
Cambodia	7,174	1,174	3.0			Raised the production estimate based on a 210,000-hectare increase in harvested area to 3.58 million hectares, 3 percent above a year earlier. This month, USDA revised its harvested area and production estimates for Cambodia for 2015/16–2023/24, raising production each year. The revised estimates are largely based on data from the U.S. Agricultural Office in Phnom Penh and Government of Cambodia sources.
Cote d'Ivoire	1,308	177	1.0			Raised the production estimate to a record-high based on a revised near-record yield of 2.74 tons per hectare. This month, USDA increased its production forecast for Cote d'Ivoire for both 2022/23 and 2023/24 based on higher yields.
Ghana	1,009	220	14.0			Production estimate is raised based on higher estimates for both harvested area and yield. The harvested area estimate was raised 45,000 hectares to a near-record 360,000. The yield was raised 10 percent to 3.58 tons per hectare.
Mali	1,966	146	5.6			Raised the production estimate based on a higher yield.
Nigeria	5,355	126	0.0			Raised the production estimate based on a higher yield.
Philippines	12,500	-100	-1.0			Reduced the production estimate based on a lower Government of the Philippines January-March production estimate. At 4.68 million tons, production in the fourth quarter was down 100,000 tons from a year earlier, a result of severe *El Niňo*-related dryness.
Senegal	1,034	82	7.8			Production estimate is raised based on higher harvested area and yield estimates. The harvested area estimate was raised 26,000 hectares to 396,000.
Sierra Leone	881	-94	0.1			Lowered the production estimated based on a lower yield. This month, USDA lowered its yield estimates for Sierra Leone for 2021/22–2023/24.
Taiwan	1,023	-77	-7.3			Production estimate is lowered based on weaker yield and smaller harvested area estimates reported by Taiwan's Council of Agriculture. In 2023/24, Taiwan suffered from a severe long-term drought that reduced rice plantings.

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

Table F. Global rice balance sheet for 2022/23–2024/25 (in million metric tons, milled basis)							
Balance sheet item	2022/23 May	2023/24 April	2023/24 May	2023/24 change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	2024/25 May	Percent change from previous year
Supply							
Beginning stocks	183.7	178.0	179.2	1.2	-2.4	174.9	-2.4
Production	515.8	515.5	517.3	1.8	0.3	527.6	2.0
Total supply	699.5	693.5	696.5	3.0	-0.4	702.5	0.9
Trade year imports 1/	53.3	53.4	53.5	0.1	0.5	53.8	0.6
Demand							
Consumption and residual use:	520.3	521.3	521.6	0.3	0.3	526.4	0.9
Trade year exports	53.3	53.4	53.5	0.1	0.5	53.8	0.6
Ending stocks	179.2	172.2	174.9	2.8	-2.4	176.1	0.7

Trade year 2023/24 is calendar year 2024. 1/ Includes imports not assigned to a specific country.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Total global rice supplies in 2024/25 are projected at a record 702.5 million tons, up 6.0 million tons from a year earlier and the first increase since 2021/22 (table F). The expected increase in total supplies in 2024/25 is due to a 10.3-million-ton increase in production more than offsetting a 4.3-million-ton decline in beginning stocks. China accounts for the bulk of the projected decline in the 2024/25 global carryin, with China's carryin projected to drop 3.6 million tons to 103.0 million. Thailand's carryin is projected to decrease 0.9 million tons to 2.85 million, and Pakistan's carryin to drop almost 0.5 million tons to 1.5 million. Both carryin declines are partly due to strong exports in 2024. In contrast, India's 2024/25 carryin is projected to increase 1.5 million tons to 36.5 million, largely due to weaker exports in 2024. The U.S. 2024/25 carryin of 1.3 million tons is up 35 percent from a year earlier, largely due to a strong 2023/24 crop recovery.

Global domestic and residual use in 2024/25 is projected at a record 526.4 million tons, up 4.8 million tons from a year earlier, but 1.2 million tons smaller than production (table F). India accounts for the bulk of the increase in 2024/25 global consumption and residual use, up 3.5 million tons from a year earlier to a record 120.0 million. The strong increase is driven by expectations that the Government of India's Public Distribution System, which provides subsidized food grains to about 800 million citizens to ensure food security, will continue in 2024/25 with larger rice supplies. In the Philippines, domestic and residual use is projected at a record 17.1 million tons, up 0.5 million from a year earlier, driven by population growth and rising per capita use. Bangladesh's domestic and residual use is also projected to be record high, at 38.0 million tons, up 0.4 million from a year earlier and driven by strong population growth and rising per capita use. U.S. domestic and residual use of a record 5.1 million tons is up 2 percent from a year earlier, mostly due to larger supplies. In contrast, China's 2024/25 domestic and residual use is projected to decline 3.2 million tons to 145.0 million, the third consecutive year of decline, a result of the much smaller use of rice in feed due to larger corn supplies.

Global ending stocks in 2024/25 are projected at 176.1 million tons, up 1.2 million tons from a year earlier and the first increase since 2020/21. The larger projected carryout in 2024/25 is the result of a record global crop more than offsetting a smaller carryin and record global domestic and residual use. China accounts for the bulk of the expected increase in the 2024/25 global carryout, with China's ending stocks projected to increase 1.0 million tons to 104.0 million, the first increase since 2019/20. China's stocks buildup is based on a larger crop and substantially weaker domestic use more than offsetting a smaller carryin. India's 2024/25 ending stocks are projected at a near-record 36.5 million tons, unchanged from a year earlier, as a record crop and a larger carryin offset record domestic use and expanded exports.

In 2024/25, India and China are together projected to account for almost 80 percent of global ending stocks, about the same as a year earlier. The global stocks-to-use ratio in 2024/25 is projected at 33.5 percent, also unchanged from a year earlier but below levels calculated for 2017/18–2022/23.

Global rice production in 2023/24 is projected at 517.3 million tons, up 1.8 million from the previous forecast and 1.6 million tons above a year earlier and second only to the yet-to-be harvested 2024/25 crop. Cambodia accounts for most of the upward revision in 2023/24 global production, followed by Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, and Nigeria. Global domestic and residual use in 2023/24 is projected at 521.6 million tons, up fractionally from the previous forecast and up 1.4 million tons from a year earlier. On an annual basis, increased consumption in 2023/24 in Bangladesh, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam more than offset a second year of decline in China and a long-term decline in Japan and South Korea.

Global ending stocks in 2023/24 are projected at 174.9 million tons, down 4.3 million from a year earlier and the third consecutive year of decline. China accounts for the largest share of the 2023/24 decline in ending stocks, with ending stocks projected to drop 3.6 million tons to 103.0 million, the smallest since 2016/17. The decline is due to both a smaller crop and weaker domestic and residual use.

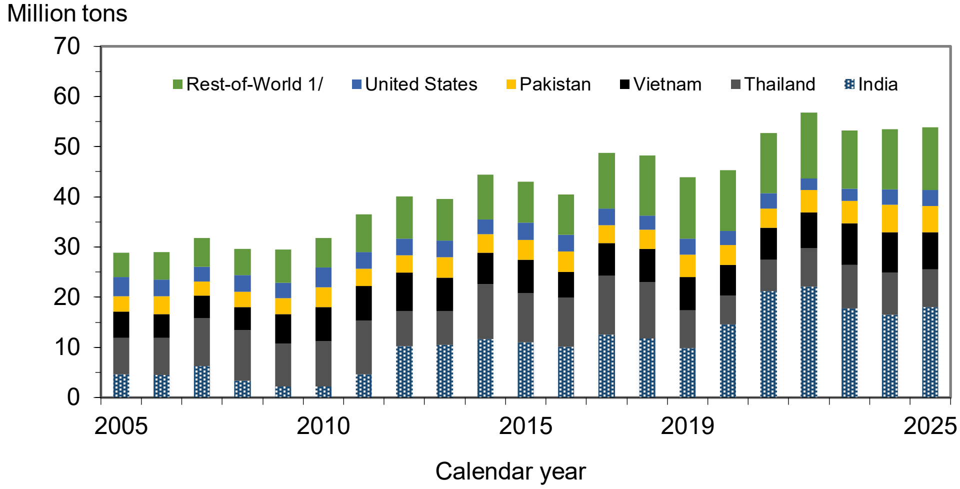
India and the United States Are Projected To Expand Exports in 2025; Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam To Reduce Exports

Global rice trade in calendar year 2025 is projected at 53.8 million tons (milled basis), up 0.3 million tons from a year earlier but still below the 2022 record of 56.8 million tons. Weaker global rice trade after 2022 has been largely due to India's export bans and restrictions implemented in September 2022 and in July and August 2023 that reduced exportable supplies and raised global trading prices. Several large global exporters expanded shipments in 2023 and 2024 to make up for India's reduced shipments.

The increase in global imports in 2025 is primarily led by increased purchases by Bangladesh, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, the United Arab Emirates, the United States, and Vietnam. Bangladesh and Vietnam are projected to show the largest import increase in 2025. Imports are projected to be record high in 2025 for the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the United States, and Vietnam. The strong import growth in all eight of these countries is largely driven by record consumption in each country (table G). In contrast, Indonesia's imports are projected to drop 2.0 million tons to 1.5 million due to larger supplies.

In 2025, Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, the European Union (EU), India, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay are projected to expand exports, mostly due to larger supplies and continued high global trading prices. India's exports are projected to expand by the largest amount, up 1.5 million tons to 18.0 million, with India accounting for a third of global trade. In contrast, Burma, Pakistan, Thailand, and Vietnam are projected to export less rice in 2025, mostly due to tighter supplies (table H).

Figure 5
Rice exports from India and the United States are projected to increase in 2025



Rice exports are reported on a milled basis for each calendar year; 2024 and 2025 are forecasts.
1/ Primarily Burma, China, Cambodia, Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Australia.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Global rice trade in 2024 is projected at 53.5 million tons, up 75,000 tons from the previous forecast and almost 0.3 million tons larger than a year earlier. Export forecasts for 2024 were raised this month for Cambodia, Paraguay, Turkey, and the United States that more than offset a substantial reduction in China's exports.

On the 2024 import side, projections were raised this month for Algeria, Cameroon, Guinea, Mozambique, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Mozambique, and Vietnam that more than offset reductions for Burkina Faso, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Cuba, the EU, Ghana, Iran, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nepal, and Sierra Leone. Vietnam accounts for the largest upward revision in 2024 imports. China was the largest downward import revision. Most trade revisions were based on recent shipment data.

On an annual basis, in 2024, expanded exports by Burma, Cambodia, Guyana, Pakistan, and the United States are projected to more than offset reduced shipments from Brazil, China, India, Paraguay, Thailand, Uruguay, and Vietnam. Pakistan is projected to show the largest export expansion, up 972,000 tons to a record 5.5 million. India 2024 exports are projected to drop 1.2 million tons to 16.5 million largely due to export bans and restrictions.

On the 2024 import side, substantial increases in imports by Angola, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameron, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cuba, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, South Korea, Mexico, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Thailand, and the United States more than offset projected declines in purchases by Bangladesh, China, Ghana, Haiti, Kenya, North Korea, Malaysia, Mali, Singapore, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, and Turkey. Vietnam's imports in 2024 are unchanged from the year-earlier near-record 2.75 million tons.

Table G. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), May 2024

Country or region	Current forecast	Percent change from previous year	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of projected year-to-year change in imports
Rice importers, 2025				
Bangladesh	500	400.0	↑	Despite a projected record crop in 2024/25, imports are expected to return to a more normal level due to steady growth in consumption.
Brazil	1,100	-8.3	↓	Imports are project to decline in 2025 due to an expected larger rice crop in 2024/25.
Burkina Faso	850	0.0	→	Imports are projected to be unchanged in 2025 as a record crop and carryin are offset by strong growth in consumption.
China	1,500	-11.8	↓	Lower imports in 2025 are based on an expected decline in domestic and residual use in 2024/25, especially for rice used in feed, and a slightly larger crop.
Cote d'Ivoire	1,350	0.0	→	Imports are projected to remain strong due to record domestic use and an expected slight decline in production.
European Union	2,200	0.0	→	Imports are forecast unchanged as a larger expected crop in 2024/25 is offset by increased domestic use.
Guinea	950	5.6	↑	Larger imports are expected as domestic use is projected record high while production is unchanged from 2023/24.
Indonesia	1,500	-57.1	↓	Imports are projected to decline in 2025 due to an expected increase in rice production in 2024/25 and a large stocks.
Iran	1,100	0.0	→	Unchanged imports are based on a supply increase matching a small increase in domestic use.
Iraq	1,900	-5.0	↓	Reduced imports in 2025 are based on a strong production recovery in 2024/25 driven by a return to a more normal harvested area due to adequate water availability.
Malaysia	1,250	4.2	↑	Expectations of larger imports are based on rising domestic use and a return of stocks to a more normal level after a decline in 2023/24.
Mexico	840	1.8	↑	Record imports are based on domestic use remaining record high in 2024/25 and a stocks buildup after 3 years of decline.
Mozambique	750	7.1	↑	Imports are projected record high due to rising domestic use and an expected decline in production in 2024/25.

Continued--

Table G. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), May 2024--*Continued*				
Country or region	Current forecast	Percent change from previous year	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of month-to-month change in forecast
Rice importers, 2025				
Nigeria	2,000	0.0	→	Imports are projected to remain strong in 2025 despite an expected record 2024/25 rice crop due to record domestic use and smaller carryin.
Philippines	4,200	2.4	↑	Imports are projected record high as continued strong growth in domestic consumption outpaces a solid crop recovery.
Saudi Arabia	1,700	6.3	↑	Projected record-high imports are based on a larger population and increased visits by tourists spurring stronger purchases of basmati rice from India.
Senegal	1,500	3.4	↑	Imports are projected record high as rising consumption outpaces slow growth in production.
South Africa	1,150	4.5	↑	Higher imports in 2025 are based on steady growth in consumption. South Africa does not produce rice.
United Arab Emirates	950	8.6	↑	Imports are projected to increase in 2025 based on growth in tourism and a larger population of guest workers.
United States	1,450	3.6	↑	Record imports are based on expectations of continued growth in purchases of Asian aromatic rice, mostly from Thailand and India.
Vietnam	2,950	7.3	↑	Imports are projected to be record high based on continued strong purchases of unmilled rice from Cambodia for milling in Vietnam and eventual export. Vietnam also purchases brown rice from India.

Continued--

Table G. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), May 2024--*Continued*						
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, 2024						
Burkina Faso	850	-50	10.8	↓	↑	Import forecast is lowered based on reported trade data through March. India supplies the bulk of the rice imported by Burkina Faso.
China	1,700	-200	-34.5	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on a recent slower-than-expected pace of purchases. China buys nearly all of its rice from Southeast Asian and South Asian exporters.
Cote d'Ivoire	1,350	-50	2.8	↓	↑	Reduced the import forecast based on a larger expected crop in 2024/25 and a recent slowdown in purchases from India.
European Union	2,200	-100	1.3	↓	↑	Lowered the import forecast based on weaker-than-expected purchases thus far in 2024.
Madagascar	375	-75	-11.6	↓	↓	Reduced the import forecast due to the lack of any purchases from historic main supplier India thus far in 2024.
Nepal	500	-100	12.4	↓	↑	Import forecast lowered based on a substantial decline in purchases from number-one supplier India for the first 3 months of 2024.
Philippines	4,100	200	5.1	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on a record pace of purchases through March. Vietnam has been the largest supplier, followed by Thailand and Pakistan.
Saudi Arabia	1,600	100	7.6	↑	↑	Increased the import forecast based on recent stronger purchases of basmati rice from India.
Senegal	1,450	50	25.0	↑	↑	Import forecast raised as increased purchases from Pakistan and Brazil are more than offsetting weaker imports from India.
Sierra Leone	400	-100	1.3	↓	↑	Lowered the import forecast based on a slowdown in purchases from China.
Vietnam	2,750	450	0.0	↑	→	Raised the import forecast based on revised trade data from the Government of Cambodia reporting much higher shipments of unmilled rice to Vietnam.

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

Table H. Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), May 2024				
Country or region	Current forecast	Percent change from previous year	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of projected year-to-year change in exports
Rice exporters, 2025				
Argentina	425	31.8	↑	Increased exports in 2025 are based on a larger 2024/25 rice crop and continued strong demand from the Western Hemisphere and the European Union.
Australia	260	0.0	→	Exports are projected to remain strong due to a larger crop in 2024/25 and larger carryin.
Brazil	1,300	18.2	↑	Increased exports in 2025 are based on an expected larger 2024/25 rice crop and continued strong demand from the Western Hemisphere and the European Union.
Burma	1,800	-10.0	↓	Exports are projected to decline based on weaker demand from top-buyer Indonesia.
Cambodia	2,900	7.4	↑	Record exports are based on expectations of continued growth in shipments of unmilled rice to Vietnam and expanded sales of milled rice to the European Union.
China	1,500	0.0	→	Exports are unchanged based on expectations of the continued current slower pace of sales.
European Union	400	11.1	↑	Increased exports in 2025 are based on a projected larger crop in 2024/25.
Guyana	450	2.3	↑	Small export expansion is based on increased production in 2024/25 and a larger carryin.
India	18,000	9.1	↑	Exports are projected to increase in 2025 based on a record crop and large carryin.
Pakistan	5,200	-5.5	↓	Although down from the 2024 record, exports are projected to remain well above recent levels due to a record crop and large supplies. In 2024, Pakistan expanded exports partly due to India's export restrictions.
Paraguay	850	6.3	↑	Near-record exports are based on expectations of a larger crop in 2024/25 and continued strong demand from Latin American buyers.
Thailand	7,500	-10.7	↓	Exports are projected to decline in 2025 due to weaker demand from top-buyer Indonesia.
United States	3,200	4.1	↑	Export expansion is based on an expected larger long-grain rice crop and lower U.S. trading prices in 2024/25. Long-grain rough rice to Latin America and milled rice to East Asia are projected to account for the bulk of the increase.
Uruguay	1,000	8.1	↑	Near-record exports are based on expectations of continued strong demand from Brazil and the European Union and a larger harvest in 2024/25.
Vietnam	7,500	-6.3	↓	Exports are projected to decline based on rising consumption and stagant production.

Continued--

Table H. Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), May 2024--*Continued*						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of year-to-year change in exports
Rice exporters, 2024						
Cambodia	2,700	350	8.0	↑	↑	Raised the export forecast sharply based on trade data from the Government of Cambodia reporting substantially larger shipments of unmilled rice to Vietnam, where it is milled and eventually exported. Vietnam accounts for around three-fourths of Cambodia's rice exports, with China the number-two market.
China	1,500	-400	-6.4	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on a weaker-than-expected pace of shipments through March.
Turkey	300	50	16.3	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on a stronger-than-expected pace of shipments through March, with Syria the largest buyer. Turkey is a producer of medium- and short-grain rice.
United States	3,075	150	30.5	↑	↑	Export forecast is raised largely based on a stronger-than-expected pace of sales and shipments through late-April--mostly long-grain rough rice to Latin America--as well as expectations of larger supplies and lower prices in 2024/25.
Uruguay	925	-25	-6.7	↓	↓	Reduced based on Government of Uruguay trade data reporting weaker-than-expected shipments through March. Brazil and Europe account for the bulk of rice exports from Uruguay.

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

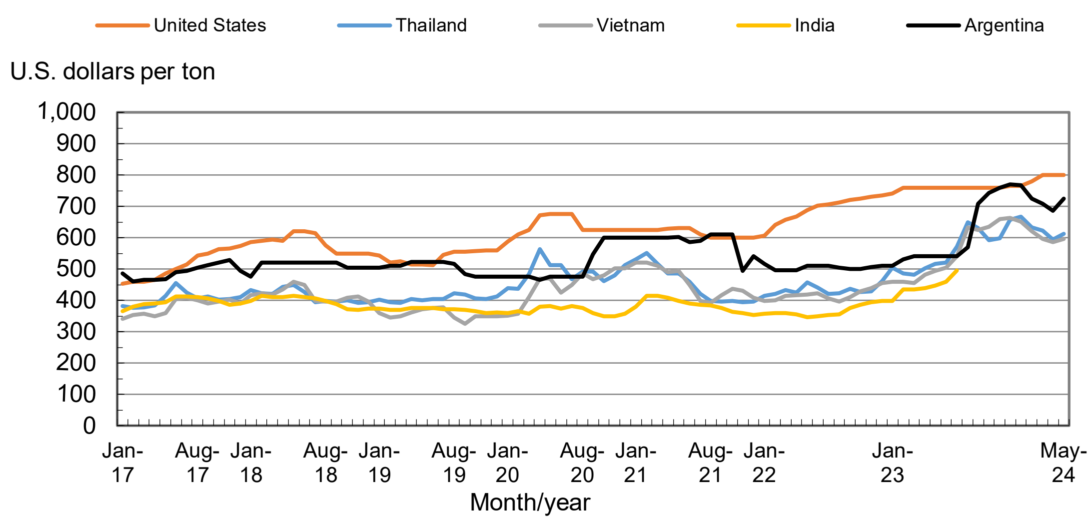
Over the past month, quotes for trading prices for most grades of regular (neither parboiled nor aromatic) whole-grain milled rice from Thailand increased 3–4 percent, mostly due to some strengthening of the Thai *baht* and exporters securing supplies for markets in Southeast Asia and Africa. For the week ending May 7, Thailand’s 100-percent Grade B long-grain milled rice for export was quoted at $613 per ton, up $23 from the week ending April 9 and the highest since mid-March. Thailand’s rice trading prices continue to be supported by India’s export bans and restrictions.

Price quotes for 5-percent brokens from Vietnam for the week ending May 7 also rose, increasing $10 per ton from the month ending April 9 to $595 per ton, with the harvest of the country’s winter-spring crop nearly complete in the South. The fully irrigated winter-spring crop is Vietnam’s largest rice crop and accounts for the bulk of its rice exports. Price quotes for rice from Pakistan were reported at $575 per ton for the week ending May 7, down $23 from the week ending April 9 as supplies from a bumper crop more than offset record global demand. Price quotes for regular-milled white rice from India have been unavailable since the country’s imposition of an export ban on July 20, 2023. In South America, price quotes from Argentina rose $45 per ton to $725. The country’s harvest is nearly complete (figure 4). Similar to

Argentina, price quotes from Brazil also rose over the past month, with harvest also nearing completion.

U.S. trading prices for long-grain and medium-grain milled rice were unchanged over the past month. Prices for U.S. long-grain milled rice, Number 2 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels (Iraqi specifications) were quoted at $800 per ton for the week ending May 7, unchanged since the end of February but up $35 from mid-February. U.S. prices are currently the highest since August 2008. U.S. price quotes for Latin American markets are also unchanged from a month earlier, quoted at $770 per ton (midpoint of reported price range) for the week ending May 7, also up $35 from mid-February. Price quotes for California medium-grain milled-rice, Number 1 Grade, 4-percent brokens, remain quoted at $835 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill) for the week ending May 7, unchanged from the week ending April 9. The California price quote is down $815 per ton from the mid-September record high and is the lowest since February 2021. For listings of trading prices by exporter and grade of rice, see table 10 in the Rice Outlook Monthly Table file that is posted on the Rice Outlook web page concurrently with the most recent issue of the *Rice Outlook* report.

Figure 6
Price quotes from Asia and South America rose over the past month



Note: May 2024 = through May 7 only. No India quotes after July 2023.
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.
Source: Thailand: *Rice Price,* U.S. Embassy, Bangkok; United States, India, Argentina, and Vietnam prices: *Creed Rice Market Report.*

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