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Rice Outlook: November 2024

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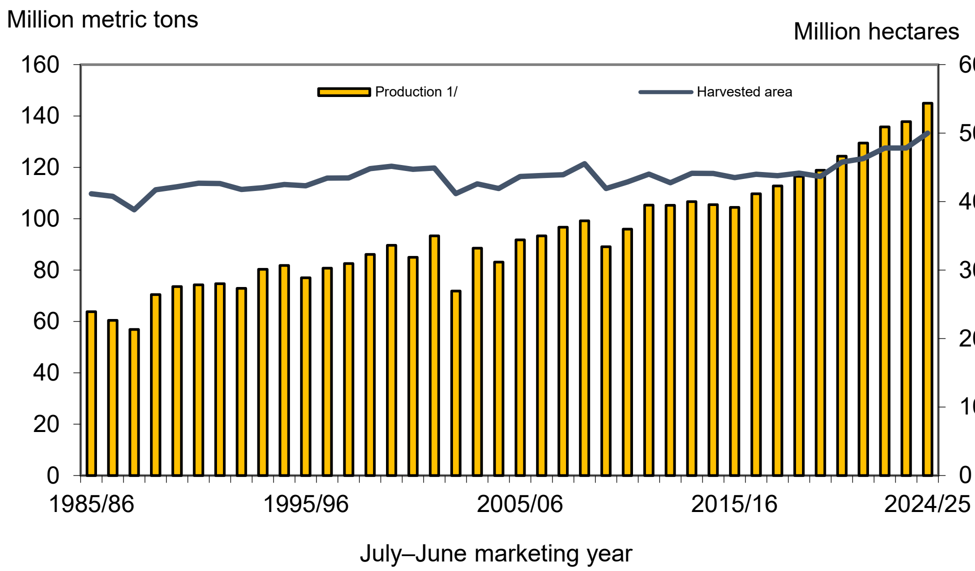
India's 2024/25 Production Forecast Raised 3.0 Million Metric Tons to a Record 145.0 Million

In the 2024/25 world rice market, global production is raised 3.4 million tons to a record 533.8 million (milled basis), with India accounting for the bulk of the upward revision. India's 2024/25 production forecast is raised 3.0 million tons to a record 145.0 million. Substantial production increases are also made for Guinea and Nepal, while production forecasts are lowered for Bangladesh, Burma, and Laos. Total global rice supplies in 2024/25 are projected at a record 713.1 million tons, up 2.8 million from the previous forecast and 10.6 million tons larger than a year earlier.

Figure 1
India's rice production in 2024/25 is projected to reach a ninth consecutive record high



2023/24 and 2024/25 are forecasts. 1/ Production is reported on a milled basis.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Approved by USDA's World Agricultural Outlook Board

Global domestic and residual use in 2024/25 is raised 2.4 million tons to a record 530.5 million tons, with India accounting for the largest increase, up 1.0 million tons to a record 121.0 million. Global ending stocks in 2024/25 are raised 453,000 tons from the previous forecast to 182.6 million, with India's increase of 1.5 million tons to a record 44.5 million the largest upward revision.

The 2025 calendar year global rice trade forecast is raised 910,000 tons to a record 57.2 million, 0.2 million above the year earlier revised forecast. Export forecasts for 2025 are raised this month for the Dominican Republic, Guinea, India, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, but lowered for Burma, China, and the United States. On the 2025 global import side, imports are raised at least 100,000 tons for Bangladesh, Gambia, Iraq, the Philippines, and Vietnam, but lowered at least 100,000 tons for Guinea and Kenya. The 2024 global rice trade forecast is also raised this month, up 726,000 tons to a near-record 57.0 million tons. The increased trade forecasts for 2024 and 2025 are largely driven by the Government of India's decisions in September and October to eliminate several export restrictions, including its ban on non-basmati rice exports, which sharply boosted global exportable supplies and lowered trading prices.

Over the past month, quotes for trading prices for most grades of regular (neither parboiled nor aromatic) whole-grain milled rice from Thailand declined 1–3 percent, mostly due to India's termination of its export ban on non-basmati milled rice as well as the Government of India's decision to eliminate its nearly 4-week minimum export price of $490 per ton on non-basmati milled rice on October 23. Price quotes for 5-percent brokens from Vietnam and Pakistan have decreased since early October, also due to India's near-full return to the global rice market, with Pakistan the lowest priced export source. Price quotes from South American exporters are generally unchanged since early October. Price quotes for both U.S. long-grain milled rice and medium-grain milled rice were also unchanged from a month earlier.

There are no supply-side revisions this month to the U.S. 2024/25 rice balance sheet. The 2024/25 U.S. rice crop remains projected at 219.8 million hundredweight (cwt), 1.5 million cwt larger than a year earlier. U.S. 2024/25 rice imports remain forecast at a record 46.5 million cwt, 4 percent above a year earlier. Total supplies remain forecast at a record 305.7 million cwt, 4 percent above a year earlier.

On the 2024/25 use side, total exports are lowered 1.0 million cwt to 100.0 million, still 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Long-grain exports are lowered 2.0 million cwt to 74.0 million, while medium- and short-grain exports are raised 1.0 million cwt to 26.0 million. By type, rough-rice exports are lowered 2.0 million cwt to 42.0 million, while milled-rice exports are raised 1.0 million cwt to 58.0 million. Total U.S. domestic and residual use in 2024/25 remains projected at a record 159.0 million cwt, 2 percent above a year earlier. U.S. 2024/25 ending stocks are raised 1.0 million cwt to 46.7 million, 19 percent larger than a year earlier.

There were no revisions this month to the 2024/25 season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts, with the all-rice SAFP remaining forecast at $15.60 per cwt, down $1.60 from the year-earlier revised forecast. This month, USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) revised reported monthly cash prices and marketing for 2023/24, with the 2023/24 SAFP lowered 40 cents to $17.20 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 October	2023/24 November	2023/24 changes from previous month	2024/25 October	2024/25 November	2024/25 changes from previous month	2024/25 comments and analysis of month-to-month changes
Supply	Million hundredweight							
Beginning stocks	39.7	30.3	30.3	0.0	39.4	39.4	0.0	
Production	160.0	218.3	218.3	0.0	219.8	219.8	0.0	
Imports	39.9	44.6	44.6	0.0	46.5	46.5	0.0	
Total supply	239.7	293.1	293.1	0.0	305.7	305.7	0.0	
Demand	Million hundredweight							
Domestic and residual use	144.8	155.7	155.7	0.0	159.0	159.0	0.0	
Exports	64.6	98.1	98.1	0.0	101.0	100.0	-1.0	Lowered due to a smaller long-grain export forecast more than offsetting a higher medium- and short-grain export forecast.
Rough	18.5	41.7	41.7	0.0	44.0	42.0	-2.0	Reduced based on a slower-than-expected pace of sales and shipments through October to Latin America, the main buyer of U.S. rough-rice exports.
Milled	46.2	56.4	56.4	0.0	57.0	58.0	1.0	Raised based on a stronger-than-expected pace of sales and shipments through October, mainly to East Asia, the largest market for U.S.milled rice. In addition, announced food aid tenders through October are the largest in more than a decade.
Total use	209.4	253.8	253.8	0.0	260.0	259.0	-1.0	A smaller total export forecast.
Ending stocks	30.3	39.4	39.4	0.0	45.7	46.7	1.0	An unchanged total supply forecast and a slightly lower total use.
Price	U.S. dollars per hundredweight							
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	$19.80	$17.60	$17.20	-0.40	$15.60	$15.60	0.00	

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 October	2023/24 November	2023/24 changes from previous month	2024/25 October	2024/25 November	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	21.2	0.0	19.3	19.3	0.0	
Production	128.5	153.9	153.9	0.0	166.8	166.8	0.0	
Imports	31.9	37.3	37.3	0.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	
Total supply	185.0	212.4	212.4	0.0	225.1	225.1	0.0	
Demand	Million hundredweight							
Domestic and residual use	113.6	118.3	118.3	0.0	122.0	122.0	0.0	
Exports	50.2	74.7	74.7	0.0	76.0	74.0	-2.0	Lowered based on a lower-than-expected pace of sales and shipments through October and expectations regarding the shipments for November–July, especially to Latin American markets.
Total use	163.8	193.0	193.0	0.0	198.0	196.0	-2.0	A smaller export forecast.
Ending stocks	21.2	19.3	19.3	0.0	27.1	29.1	2.0	Raised based on an unchanged total supply forecast and a lower total use.
Price 1/	U.S. dollars per hundredweight							
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	$16.70	$15.90	$15.90	0.00	$14.50	$14.50	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 October	2023/24 November	2023/24 changes from previous month	2024/25 October	2024/25 November	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	6.8	0.0	18.4	18.4	0.0	
Production	31.6	64.4	64.4	0.0	53.0	53.0	0.0	
Imports	8.0	7.3	7.3	0.0	7.5	7.5	0.0	
Total supply	52.4	79.2	79.2	0.0	78.9	78.9	0.0	
Demand	Million hundredweight							
Domestic and residual use	31.1	37.4	37.4	0.0	37.0	37.0	0.0	
Exports	14.4	23.3	23.3	0.0	25.0	26.0	1.0	Raised based on a stronger-than-expected pace of sales and shipments through October, primarily to East Asia and the Middle East.
Total use	45.6	60.7	60.7	0.0	62.0	63.0	1.0	A higher export forecast.
Ending stocks	6.8	18.4	18.4	0.0	16.9	15.9	-1.0	An unchanged total supply forecast and a higher total use.
Price 1/	U.S. dollars per hundredweight							August–July marketing year
Southern medium- and short-grain	$18.20	$17.50	$17.20	-0.30	$14.50	$14.50	0.00	
California medium- and short-grain	$40.90	$28.00	$22.00	-6.00	$22.00	$22.00	0.00	
U.S. medium- and short-grain	$33.80	$24.20	$21.30	-2.90	$19.60	$19.60	0.00	

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 harvested area, yield, and production, by State and U.S. total								
State and U.S. total	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Change from previous year Quantity	Change from previous year Percent
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 acres - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							
Harvested area								
Arkansas	1,125	1,434	1,188	1,080	1,417	1,431	14	1.0
California	501	514	405	252	512	485	-27	-5.3
Louisiana	412	473	413	412	462	466	4	0.9
Mississippi	114	167	98	86	120	156	36	30.0
Missouri	175	211	194	151	200	214	14	7.0
Texas	148	179	180	186	143	144	1	0.7
U.S. total	2,475	2,978	2,478	2,167	2,854	2,896	42	1.5
South	1,974	2,464	2,073	1,915	2,342	2,411	69	2.9
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - Pounds per acre - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							
Yield								
Arkansas	7,480	7,500	7,630	7,410	7,550	7,600	50	0.7
California	8,460	8,720	9,050	8,770	8,590	8,650	60	0.7
Louisiana	6,380	6,820	6,870	6,660	6,800	6,650	-150	-2.2
Mississippi	7,350	7,420	7,540	7,370	7,470	7,500	30	0.4
Missouri	7,370	7,250	8,040	7,940	7,990	7,700	-290	-3.6
Texas	7,350	8,150	6,860	6,510	7,670	6,900	-770	-10.0
U.S. average	7,474	7,620	7,710	7,385	7,649	7,590	-58	-0.8
South	7,225	7,391	7,448	7,203	7,443	7,377	-66	-0.9
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,000 hundredweight - - - - - - - - - - - - - -							
Production								
Arkansas	84,185	107,586	90,680	80,051	106,968	108,756	1,788	1.7
California	42,362	44,810	36,653	22,103	43,971	41,953	-2,018	-4.6
Louisiana	26,281	32,237	28,380	27,453	31,431	30,989	-442	-1.4
Mississippi	8,374	12,389	7,388	6,338	8,964	11,700	2,736	30.5
Missouri	12,894	15,305	15,599	11,991	15,985	16,478	493	3.1
Texas	10,880	14,597	12,352	12,105	10,972	9,936	-1,036	-9.4
U.S. total	184,976	226,924	191,052	160,041	218,291	219,812	1,521	0.7
South	142,614	182,114	154,399	137,938	174,320	177,859	3,539	2.0

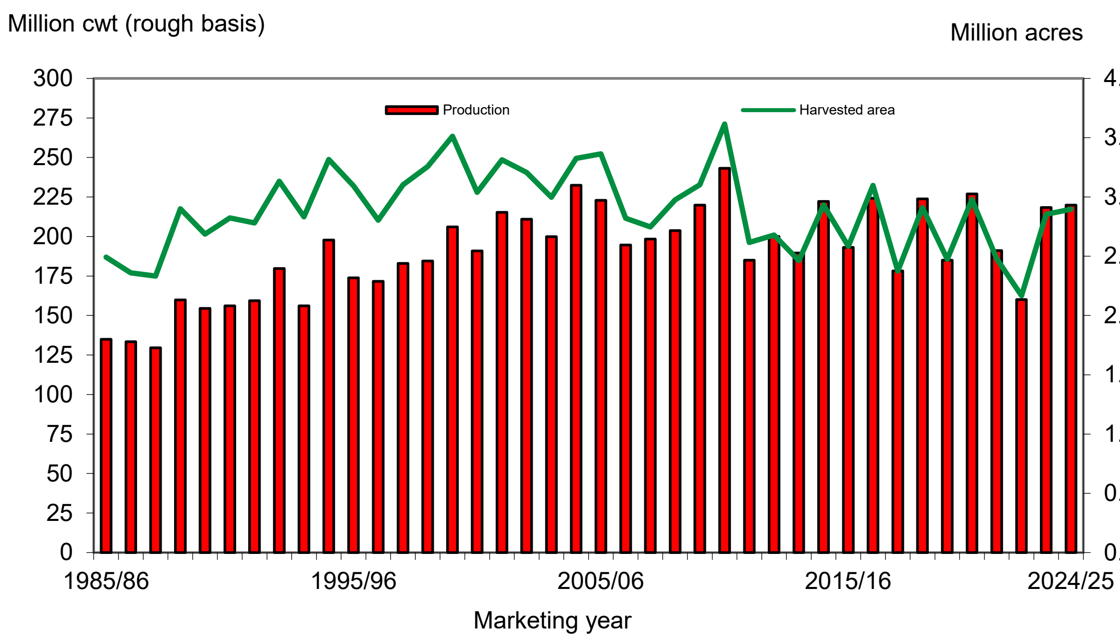
Note: These 6 States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage and production. Production and yield are rough basis.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

U.S. 2024/25 Total Rice Supplies Projected at a Record 305.7 Million Hundredweight

There were no supply-side revisions this month to the U.S. 2024/25 rice balance sheet. The 2024/25 U.S. rice crop remains projected at 219.8 million hundredweight (cwt), 1.5 million cwt larger than a year earlier and the largest since 2020/21. The average yield remains forecast at 7,590 pounds, almost 1 percent below a year earlier. Yield forecasts by State are also unchanged this month. The yield forecasts are based on a survey of growers conducted by the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) between October 25 and November 5 that asked growers what they expected their yields would be as of November 1. The current yields and production estimates for the United States and by State are reported by USDA, NASS in its *Crop Production* report that was released on November 8.

Harvested area remains estimated at 2.896 million acres, 1.5 percent larger than a year earlier. Harvested area is estimated to be higher than a year earlier in all reported States except California, where harvested area is estimated to decline 5 percent. Mississippi reports the largest expansion in harvested area, up 30 percent from a year earlier, while the expansion in Texas is estimated at less than 1 percent. Production is projected to be larger than a year earlier in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri, with Mississippi expected to show the largest increase. In contrast, production is projected to decline in 2024/25 in California, Louisiana, and Texas, with California projected to show the largest reduction (table C).

Figure 2
U.S. rice production projected to be slightly larger 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.

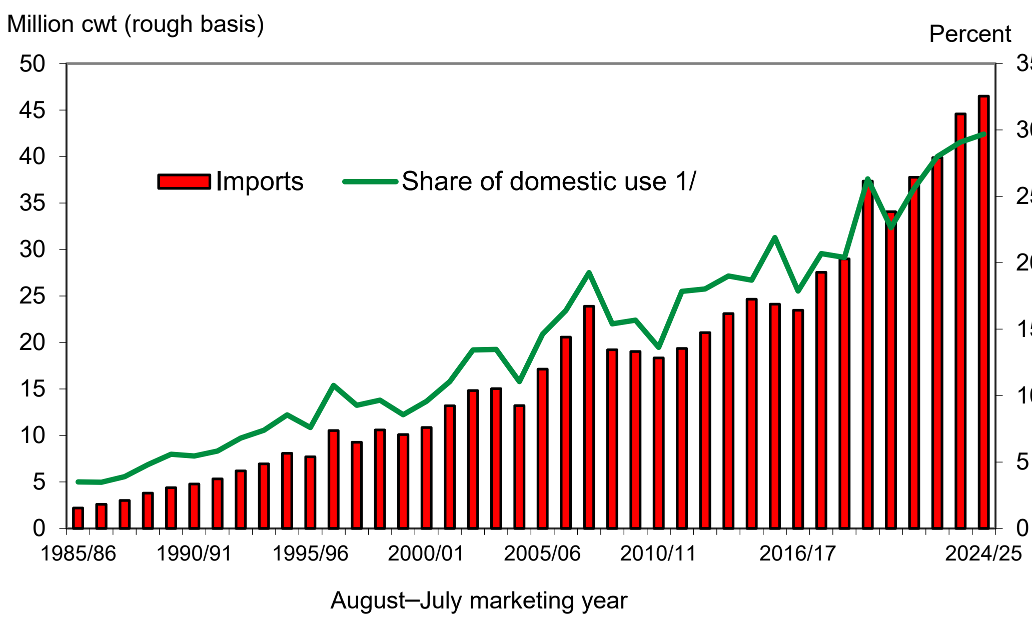
By class, U.S. 2024/25 long-grain production remains projected at 166.8 million cwt, more than 8 percent above a year earlier (table B). The year-to-year production increase is based on a larger harvested area, a result of more normal weather this year and higher expected returns for rice than alternative crops. Combined medium- and short-grain production remains projected at 53.0 million cwt, 18 percent smaller than a year earlier (table B). The year-to-year decline is based on a reduction in harvested area in both California and the South.

Harvest of the 2024/25 main rice crop is complete or virtually complete across the South and in California. The harvest pace was ahead of the recent 5-year average in both the South and California. On the Gulf Coast, harvest of the partial second crop (called a ratoon crop) from the stubble remaining in the field from the main-crop harvest is well under way. Texas and Louisiana are the only States that produce a ratoon crop.

U.S. 2024/25 all-rice imports remain forecast at a record 46.5 million hundredweight (cwt), 4 percent above a year earlier (table A). Long-grain imports remain forecast at a record 39.0 million cwt, 4.5 percent larger than a year earlier. Thailand and India are expected to continue to supply the bulk of U.S. long-grain rice imports in 2024/25, supplying almost exclusively aromatic varieties to the United States that are not currently grown in the country. Medium- and short-grain imports remain projected at 7.5 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier. China, Thailand, India, and Italy are expected to continue to supply the bulk of U.S. medium- and short-grain imports, with nearly all of China's shipments going to Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory.

Figure 3

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



Cwt = hundredweight. 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.

Total U.S. rice supplies in 2024/25 are projected at a record 305.7 million cwt, more than 4 percent above a year earlier (table A). The projected year-to-year supply increase in 2024/25 is due to a 1.5-million cwt increase in production, a 9.1-million cwt increase in carryin, and a 4-percent increase in imports. Long-grain supplies remain projected at a record 225.1 million cwt, up 6 percent from a year earlier. Medium- and short-grain supplies remain projected at 78.9 million cwt, fractionally below a year earlier, a result of a smaller crop (table B).

U.S. 2024/25 Long-Grain Export Forecast Lowered, Medium- and Short-Grain Exports Raised

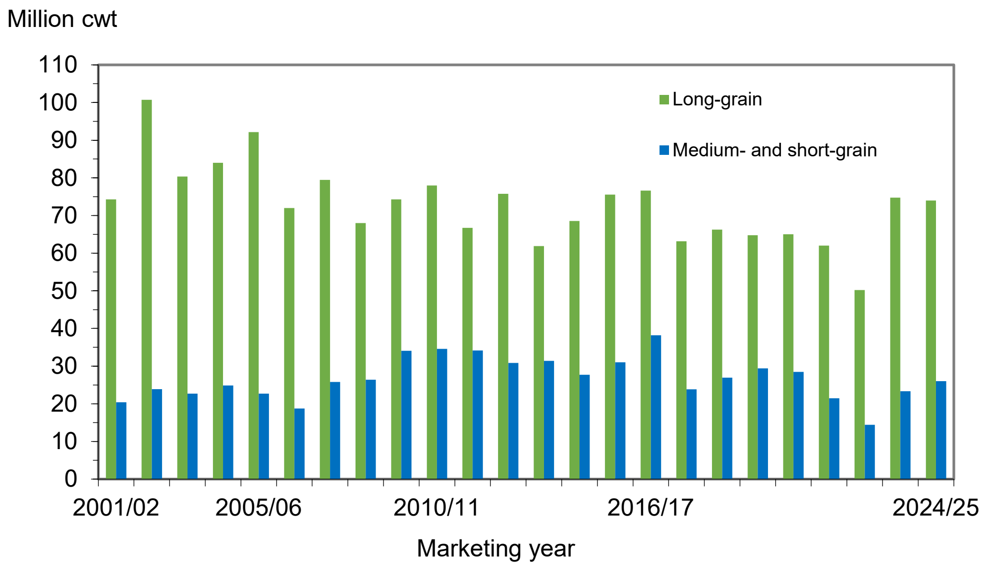
Total U.S. rice exports in 2024/25 are projected at 100.0 million hundredweight (cwt), down 1.0 million cwt from the previous forecast but still 2 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 2016/17. U.S. long-grain exports are projected at 74.0 million cwt, 2.0 million cwt below the previous forecast and 1 percent below a year earlier (tables A and B). The downward revision is based on monthly shipment data reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census through September and commercial shipment and sales data through October reported by USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service in its weekly *U.S. Export Sales*.

U.S. long-grain commercial shipments and sales were weaker-than-expected through October to several key markets in Latin America, especially Mexico. The United States is currently facing competition from Asian exporters that are shipping long-grain milled rice into Latin American markets, primarily Thailand shipping to Mexico and Pakistan shipping to Haiti. Except for the Cuban market, Asian exporters have historically shipped little regular-milled white rice to the Western Hemisphere. However, Asian exporters regularly supply large quantities of aromatic rice to the Western Hemisphere, with the United States and Canada the main buyers. South American exporters continue to ship both milled rice and rough rice into Mexico, Central America, and South America.

In contrast to the slower-than-expected pace of commercial long-grain sales and shipments, announced U.S. food aid tenders reported by the USDA, Farm Service Agency through early November were the highest in more than a decade, summing by recipient to more than 100,000 tons. Bangladesh and Sudan are the largest recipients to date. These announced donations are all long-grain milled rice and partially offset the weaker-than-expected commercial sales and shipments.

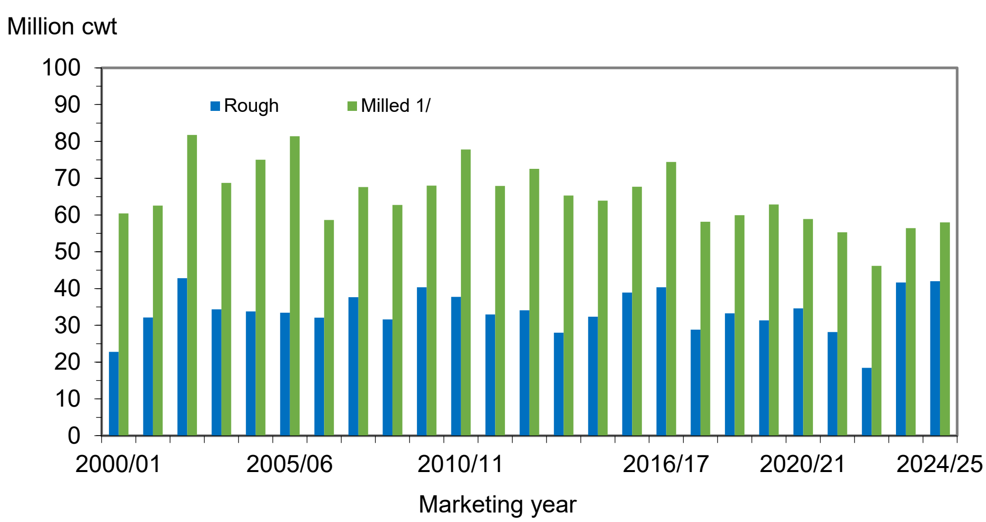
Combined medium- and short-grain exports in 2024/25 are projected at 26.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from the previous forecast and 11 percent larger than a year earlier (table B). This month’s upward revision is based on stronger-than-expected sales and shipments through October, especially to East Asia and the Middle East. East Asia—Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—remains the largest export market for U.S. medium- and short-grain rice, accounting for more than two-thirds of total sales. For each of the three East Asian countries, all rice imports are purchased under World Trade Organization agreements. The Middle East, Canada, and Mexico account for the remaining U.S. medium- and short-grain exports. The expected year-to-year export increase is based on substantially U.S. lower prices.

Figure 4
U.S. long-grain rice exports are projected to decline slightly in 2024/25 1/



Cwt = hundredweight. 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 5
Both U.S. rough-rice and milled-rice exports are projected to increase slightly in 2024/25



Cwt = hundredweight. 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.

U.S. 2024/25 rough-rice exports are projected at 42.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million cwt from the previous forecast but still almost 1 percent above a year earlier. The downward revision is based on weaker-than-expected sales and shipments through October, especially to Latin America, the largest export market for U.S. rough rice. In addition to continued competition from South American exporters, the United States is now facing competition in its Latin American rough-rice markets from Asian exporters—specifically Thailand and Pakistan—shipping milled rice. Historically, the United States has faced little competition from Asian milled rice in Latin American markets.

U.S. milled-rice exports are projected at 58.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from the previous forecast and 3 percent larger than a year earlier. Sales and shipments through October were larger than expected, especially to East Asia, the largest market for U.S. milled-rice exports. In addition, announced food aid donations through early November—the largest in more than a decade—support a higher milled-rice export forecast.

Total U.S. domestic and residual use in 2024/25 remains projected at a record 159.0 million cwt, 2 percent above a year earlier. Long-grain domestic and residual use remains projected at a record 122.0 million cwt, up 3 percent from a year earlier. The projected annual increase for 2024/25 is based on larger supplies. Medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use remains projected at 37.0 million cwt, slightly below a year earlier.

The U.S. season-average farm prices (SAFPs) forecasts for 2024/25 are unchanged this month, with the all-rice SAFP projected to decline $1.60 per cwt from the previous year to $15.60 and would be the lowest since 2020/21. The weaker expected prices are based on larger U.S. supplies, primarily for long-grain rice. This month, USDA, NASS released revised monthly reported cash prices and marketings for all rice and by class for 2023/24. The 2023/24 long-grain SAFP is unchanged at $15.90 per cwt, down 80 cents from a year earlier.

The California medium- and short-grain 2023/24 SAFP (marketing year October–September) was lowered $6.00 to $22.00 per cwt, down $18.90 from the year earlier record high. The southern medium- and short-grain SAFP was lowered 30 cents to $17.20 per cwt, $1.00 below the year earlier record. The U.S. medium- and short-grain 2023/24 SAFP was lowered $2.90 to $21.30 per cwt, $12.50 below the year earlier record. The U.S. all-rice SAFP was lowered 40 cents to $17.20 per cwt, $2.60 below the year earlier record high.

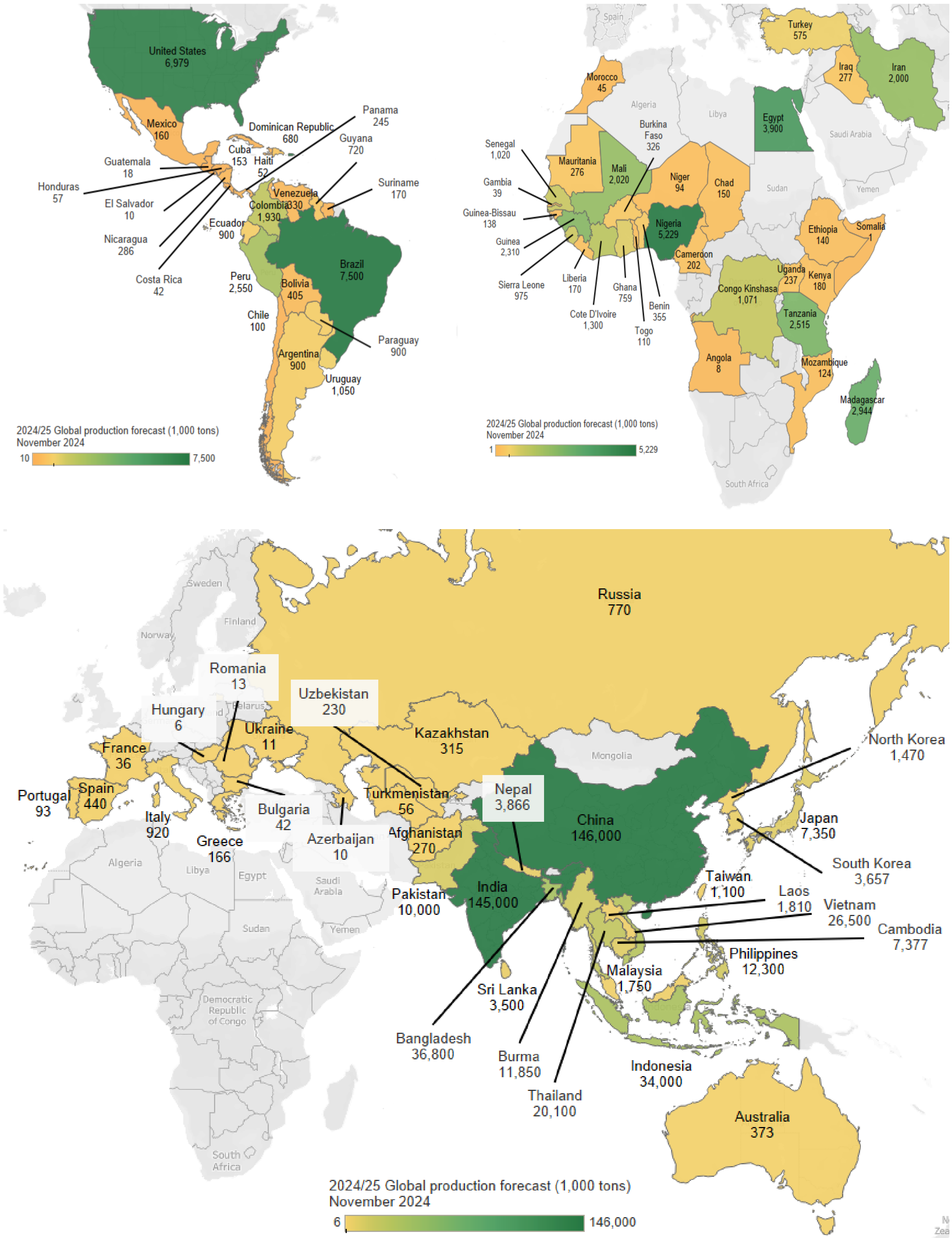
International Outlook

Rice Production Forecast for 2024/25 Raised for Guinea, India, and Nepal; Lowered for Bangladesh, Burma, and Laos

Global rice production in 2024/25 is projected at a record high of 533.8 million tons (milled basis), up 3.4 million tons from the previous forecast and 11.6 million tons larger than a year earlier. This month, USDA raised its 2024/25 production forecasts for Bolivia, Cameroon, Gambia, Guinea, India, South Korea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Turkey, and Uganda, with India reporting the largest increase, up 3.0 million tons to a record 145.0 million (table D). In contrast, 2024/25 production forecasts are lowered for Bangladesh, Burma, and Laos.

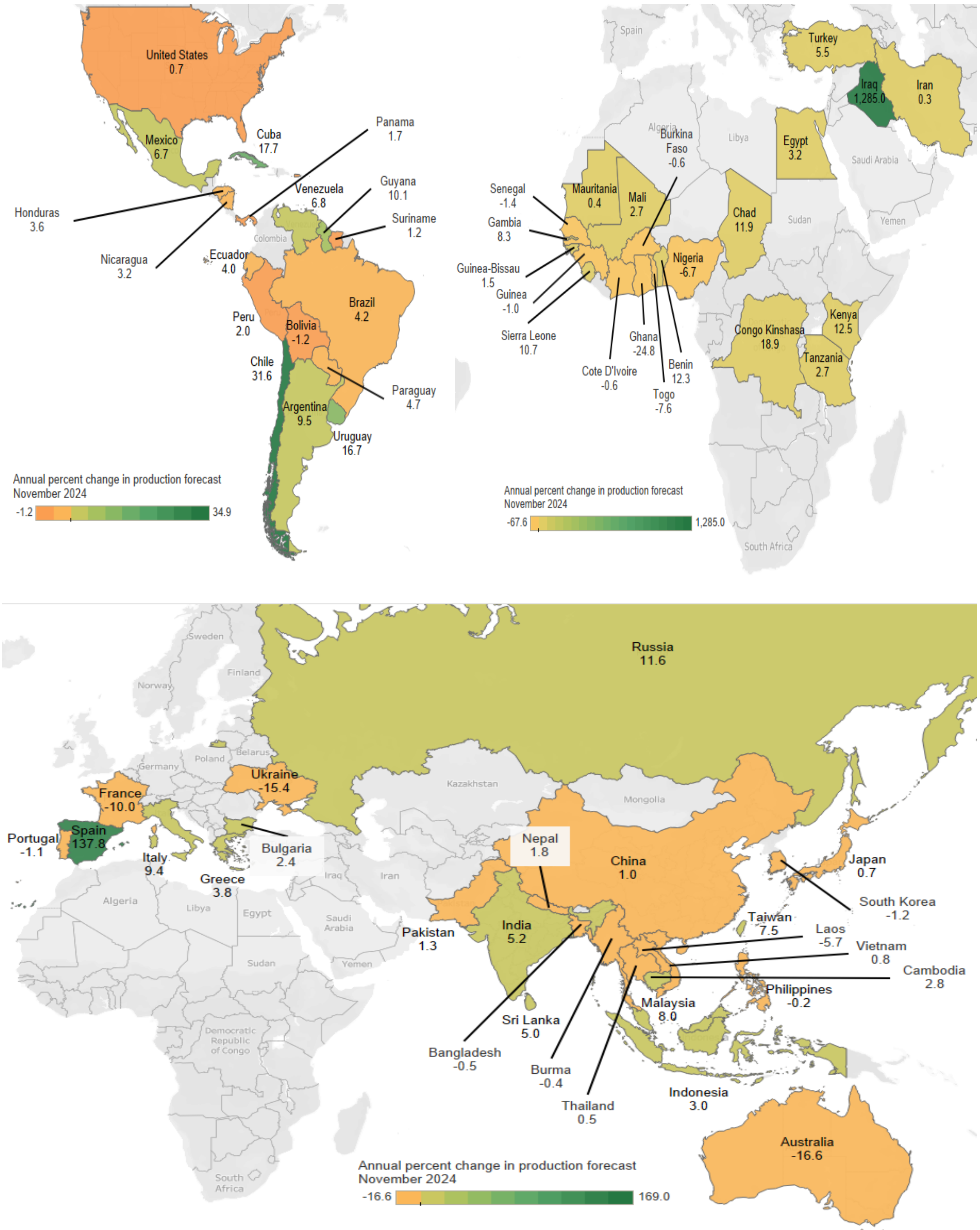
In 2024/25, production is projected to increase from a year earlier in Argentina, Brazil, Benin, Cambodia, China, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, the European Union, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Russia, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Turkey, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Vietnam. India’s production is projected to increase the most in 2024/25, up 7.2 million tons from a year earlier to a record 145.0 million. Record crops are also projected in 2024/25 for Cambodia, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. In contrast, production is projected to decline in Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Ghana, Guinea, Laos, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, South Korea, and Togo (table D, maps 1 and 2).

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.

Map 2: Projected annual percent change in production, 2023/24–2024/25



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, November 2024						
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)						
Bangladesh	36,800	-500	-0.5	↓	↓	Lowered the forecast based on a smaller harvested area estimate. At 11.5 million hectares, harvested area is 200,000 hectares below the previous estimate and 2 percent below a year earlier. Heavy summer rains impacted the planting of the post-monsoon aman crop, and flash floods destroyed some of the premonsoon aus crop that had not been harvested. The earlier harvested dry-season boro crop, the largest and highest yielding of Bangladesh's 3 rice crops, was not impacted.
Bolivia	405	10	-1.2	↑	↓	Raised the forecast based on a larger harvested area estimate and fractionally lower yield. Harvested area is increased 5,000 hectares to 190,000 hectares. Harvested area and yield are revised this month based on 5-year averages that were updated based on revised 2022/23 area and production estimates reported by the Government of Bolivia.
Burma	11,850	-250	-0.4	↓	↓	Lowered the forecast based on a smaller yield caused by severe flooding from Typhoon Yagi that struck Burma in early September after making landfall on the northern Philippines on September 2, moving to southern China and then to northern Vietnam before striking Burma. The yield is lowered 2 percent to 2.72 tons per hectare. The flooding occurred after the planting of the wet season crop which accounts for about 90 percent of Burma's annual rice production.
Cameroon	202	13	0.0	↑	→	Raised the forecast based on a higher yield. At 2.01 tons per hectare, the yield is up 7 percent from the previous forecast, but is unchanged from the year earlier revised yield. The 2024/25 revisions are based on harvested area, yield, and production data reported by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) for 2020/21–2023/24.
Guinea	2,310	660	-1.0	↑	↓	Production raised to a near-record high based on a larger harvested area estimate and higher yield. At 2.0 million hectares, harvested area is up 350,000 hectares from the previous estimate and unchanged from the year earlier record. The yield of 1.75 tons per hectare is 15.5 percent larger than the previous forecast. The revisions are partly based on FAO data for 2020/21–2023/24.
India	145,000	3,000	5.2	↑	↑	Raised the forecast to a record high based on harvested area and production data for the kharif crop reported by the Government of India in its First Advance Estimate released on November 5. Harvested area for the kharif crop was reported at a record 43.368 million hectares, up 6.5 percent from a year earlier. The expanded kharif plantings are due to above average monsoon rainfall and higher support prices. The kharif crop was reported at a record 119.934 million tons, up 6 percent from a year earlier. The kharif crop accounts for around 85 percent of India's total rice production. Total harvested area is raised 1.0 million hectares to a record 50.0 million. The all rice average yield remains forecast at a record 4.35 tons per hectare.
South Korea	3,657	62	-1.2	↑	↓	Raised the forecast based on slightly higher harvested area and yield estimates reported by the Government of Korea. Harvested area is increased 4,000 hectares to 698,000, still 1.4 percent below a year earlier and continuing a more than 30-year Government-encouraged area decline. The yield is raised 1 percent to 6.93 tons per hectare.
Laos	1,810	-160	-5.7	↓	↓	Lowered the forecast based on flooding in northern and central Laos from Typhoon Yagi in early and mid-September that reduced harvested area and lowered the expected yield. Harvested area is reduced 70,000 hectares to 900,000, 5 percent below a year earlier. The yield is lowered 1 percent to 3.19 tons per hectare, 0.5 percent below a year earlier.

Continued--

Table D. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, and year-to-year changes, November 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 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
Madagascar	2,944	128	0.0	↑	→	Production is raised based on a higher yield. At 2.88 tons per hectare, the yield is up 4.5 percent from the previous forecast but unchanged from the year earlier revised estimate.
Mozambique	124	39	0.0	↑	→	Production is raised based on a higher yield. The yield of 0.66 tons per hectare is up 46 percent from the previous estimate and unchanged from the year earlier revised estimate. Mozambique's yields have declined over the past decade, largely due to drier and shorter rainy seasons.
Nepal	3,866	266	1.8	↑	↑	Raised the forecast to a record high primarily based on a larger harvested area estimate. At 1.55 million hectares, harvested area is up 100,000 hectares from the previous estimate and more than 3 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 2016/17. The revisions are based on data reported by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.
Turkey	575	31	5.5	↑	↑	Production is increased based on slightly higher harvested area and a stronger yield. Harvested area is raised 2,000 hectares to 97,000, 3 percent above a year earlier. The year-to-year increase is partly due to greater water availability. At 8.85 tons per hectare, the yield is up 3.5 percent from the previous forecast and more than 2 percent larger than a year earlier.
Uganda	237	68	0.0	↑	→	Big increase in the production forecast is due to a 30,000-hectare increase in the harvested area estimate to a near-record 230,000 hectares, unchanged from the year earlier revised estimate. The yield is increased 22 percent to 1.59 tons per hectare, unchanged from the year earlier revised yield. The revisions are largely based on 2020/21–2023/24 data recently released by FAO.

Continued--

Table D. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, and year-to-year changes, November 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)						
Argentina	822	-23	8.7	↓	↑	Lowered the estimate based on a smaller harvested area and lower yield reported by the Government of Argentina. Harvested area is lowered 4,000 hectares to 191,000, and the yield is reduced almost 1 percent to 6.62 tons per hectare. The crop was harvested last March–May.
Bolivia	410	25	-14.9	↑	↓	Raised the estimate based on a larger harvested area and a higher yield. Harvested area is increased 5,000 hectares to 190,000 hectares and the yield is raised nearly 4 percent to 3.13 tons per hectare. Harvested area and yield are revised this month based on 5-year averages that were updated based on revised 2022/23 area, yield, and production estimates reported by the Government of Bolivia.
Cameroon	202	13	-6.9	↑	↓	Raised the estimate based on a higher yield. At 2.01 tons per hectare, the yield is up 7 percent from the previous forecast but more than 8 percent below a year earlier. The revisions are partly based on data reported by FAO for 2020/21–2023/24.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	901	-170	-15.5	↓	↓	The substantial reduction in the production estimate is due to a lower yield. The yield is reduced 16 percent to 0.86 tons per hectare, almost 17 percent below a year earlier. The sharp year-to-year reduction in rice production is largely due to increased violence between non-state armed groups and the Government.
Guinea	2,333	683	11.9	↑	↑	The more than 41 percent increase in the production estimate is due to both larger harvested area and a higher yield. Harvested area is increased 350,000 hectares to a record 2.0 million hectares, 11 percent above a year earlier. The yield is raised 17 percent to a record 1.77 tons per acre. The revisions are partly based on data reported by FAO for 2020/21–2023/24.
Madagascar	2,944	128	0.3	↑	↑	Production is raised based on a higher yield. At 2.88 tons per hectare, the yield is up 4.5 percent from the previous forecast and fractionally above a year earlier.
Nepal	3,796	266	3.9	↑	↑	Increased the estimate based on both a larger harvested area estimate and higher yield. Harvested area is increased 52,000 hectares to 1.5 million hectares and the yield is raised 4 percent to a near-record 3.8 tons per hectare. The revisions are based on data reported by the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization.
Uganda	237	68	4.9	↑	↑	Big increase in the production estimate is due to a 30,000-hectare increase in the harvested area estimate to a near-record 230,000 hectares, 1,000 hectares below the year earlier record. The yield is increased 22 percent to 1.59 tons per hectare, up 5 percent from the year earlier revised yield. The revisions are largely based on 2020/21–2023/24 data recently released by FAO
Vietnam	26,300	-325	-3.1	↓	↓	Reduced the forecast based on a smaller harvested area caused by severe flooding from both Typhoon Yagi, which struck northern Vietnam on September 7, and from Tropical Storm Tami, which struck central Vietnam on October 27. Harvested area is lowered 100,000 hectares to 6.9 million, 3 percent below a year earlier. The flooding impacted the harvest of the autumn crop and the much smaller Luna crop grown mostly in the north that will be harvested November–December.

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

Table E. Global rice balance sheet for 2022/23–2024/25 (in million metric tons, milled basis)								
Balance sheet item	2022/23 November	2023/24 October	2023/24 November	2023/24 change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	2024/25 October	2024/25 November	2024/25 change from previous month
Supply								
Beginning stocks	184.0	179.6	180.3	0.8	-2.0	179.8	179.3	-0.5
Production	516.7	521.5	522.2	0.7	1.1	530.4	533.8	3.4
Total supply	700.7	701.1	702.5	1.4	0.3	710.3	713.1	2.8
Trade year imports 1/	53.5	56.3	57.0	0.7	6.7	56.3	57.2	0.9
Demand								
Consumption and residual use 2/	520.4	521.3	523.2	2.0	0.5	528.1	530.5	2.4
Trade year exports	53.5	56.3	57.0	0.7	6.7	56.3	57.2	0.9
Ending stocks	180.3	179.8	179.3	-0.5	-0.6	182.2	182.6	0.5

Trade year 2023/24 is calendar year 2024. 1/ Includes imports not assigned to a specific country.
2/ Global consumption and residual use includes the difference between global exports and global imports.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Total global rice supplies in 2024/25 are projected at a record 713.1 million tons, up 2.8 million tons from the previous forecast, 10.6 million tons larger than a year earlier, and the second consecutive year-over-year increase (table E). This month's upward revision is due to a 3.4-million-ton increase in the 2024/25 production forecast more than offsetting a 530,000-ton reduction in the carryin estimate. Burma, Cambodia, Guinea, Iraq, and Thailand account for most of the reduction in the 2024/25 carryin estimate, more than offsetting upward revisions for Gambia, Japan, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

The expected increase from a year earlier in total supplies in 2024/25 is due to a 11.6-million-ton increase in production more than offsetting a 1.05-million-ton reduction in the carryin. At 179.3 million tons, beginning stocks are 1.05 million tons below a year earlier, with China, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam—all exporters—and Bangladesh accounting for the bulk of the decline, more than offsetting a 7.0-million-ton increase in India's 2024/25 carryin to a near-record 42.0 million and a 820,00-ton increase in Indonesia's carryin to 5.5 million tons.

Global domestic and residual use in 2024/25 is projected at a record 530.5 million tons, up 2.4 million tons from the previous forecast and 7.2 million tons larger than a year earlier (table E). Domestic and residual use forecasts are raised this month for Bangladesh, China, Gambia, Guinea, India, Iraq, South Korea, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, the Philippines, Turkey, Uganda, Vietnam, and Yemen. India accounts for the largest upward revision, raised 1.0 million tons to a record 121.0 million, a result of a larger crop projection. In contrast, domestic and residual use forecasts for 2024/25 are lowered this month for Burma, Cambodia, Iran, Kenya, Laos, Panama, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. On an annual basis, India accounts for the bulk of the expected increase in global domestic and residual use in 2024/25, up 4.6 million tons from 2023/24. Nepal's 2024/25 consumption and residual use of 4.47 million tons is up 455,000 tons from a year earlier.

Global ending stocks in 2024/25 are projected at 182.6 million tons, up 453,000 tons from the previous forecast, 3.4 million tons above a year earlier, and largest since 2021/22. Ending stocks forecast are raised at least 50,000 tons this month for India, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, and Turkey, with India's increase of 1.5 million tons to a record 44.5 million the largest upward revision this month. In contrast, the ending stocks forecast for 2024/25 are lowered at least 50,000 tons for Burma, Cambodia, Ecuador, Guinea, Iraq, Kenya, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam.

India accounts for the bulk of the year-to-year increase in global ending stocks, projected to increase 2.5 million tons to a record 44.5 million. Pakistan, the Philippines, and the United States are also projected to build ending stocks in 2024/25. In 2024/25, China and India are projected to account for 81 percent of global ending stocks. The 2024/25 global stocks-to-use ratio is forecast at 34.5 percent, nearly unchanged from a year earlier but below levels reported for 2018/19–2021/22.

Global 2025 Trade Forecast Raised 0.9 Million Tons to a Record 57.2 Million

The 2025 calendar year global rice trade forecast is raised 910,000 tons to a record 57.2 million, 0.2 million above the year earlier revised forecast. Export forecasts for 2025 are raised this month for the Dominican Republic, Guinea, India, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, but lowered for Burma, China, and the United States. The largest upward revision is for India, raised 1.0 million tons to a near-record 22.0 million, mostly due to larger supplies (table G). On the 2025 global import side, imports are raised at least 100,000 tons for Bangladesh, Gambia, Iraq, the Philippines, and Vietnam, but lowered at least 100,000 tons for Guinea and Kenya (table F).

On an annual basis, larger exports in 2025 from Argentina, Brazil, India, Paraguay, the United States, and Uruguay are projected to more than offset reduced shipments from Burma, Cambodia, China, Ecuador, Pakistan, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, and Vietnam. India's exports are projected to show the largest increase, up 4.5 million tons to a near-record 22.0 million. The stronger expected exports from India are a major factor behind the weaker export forecasts for the other Asian suppliers.

On 2025 import side, Bangladesh, China, Ghana, Iran, Kazakhstan, Laos, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, the Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, South Korea, Tanzania, Togo, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates account for most of the expected year-to-year increase. Bangladesh and China are projected to show the largest increase in imports in 2025. In contrast, imports are projected to decline at least 50,000 tons in 2025 in Brazil, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Malaysia, and Vietnam. Imports from Indonesia are projected to decline the largest amount in 2025, down 2.3 million tons to 1.5 million based on a larger crop (table F). U.S. imports are projected to remain at a record-high of 1.5 million tons in 2025.

Global rice trade in 2024 is projected at 57.0 million tons, up 726,000 from the previous forecast, 3.6 million tons larger than a year earlier, and the second highest on record. Export forecasts for 2024 are raised this month for Burma, Cambodia, Thailand, and Vietnam, but lowered for China and Pakistan (table G). The Philippines and Vietnam account for most of the upward revision in 2024 global imports (table F).

Table F. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 2024						
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						
Afghanistan	580	20	5.5	↑	↑	Raised imports to a record high based on a larger domestic consumption forecast for 2024/25. The stronger consumption is driven by larger-than-expected imports from Pakistan.
Bangladesh	1,200	600	300.0	↑	↑	Forecast raised based on a smaller 2024/25 production forecast and the decision by the Government of Bangladesh to reduce the import duty and regulatory duty to zero to ensure food security and control prices.
Dominican Republic	125	75	-21.9	↑	↓	Import forecast is raised to a record high based on stronger domestic consumption. The higher expected consumption is driven by increased purchases from the United States, the main supplier of rice to the Dominican Republic.
Gambia	350	100	7.7	↑	↑	Big boost in imports to a record high is driven by much stronger expected consumption growth in 2024/25. In recent months, Gambia's imports from India, Brazil, and Pakistan have been stronger than expected, driving the higher consumption forecast.
Guinea	900	-100	-5.3	↓	↓	Forecast is lowered based on upward revisions in production for 2018/19–2024/25. The substantially larger 2024/25 crop forecast boosted consumption despite the lower imports.
Guinea-Bissau	150	25	4.2	↑	↑	Imports are raised based on larger forecasts for both domestic consumption and ending stocks in 2024/25. Recent data from Pakistan reports more shipments to Guinea-Bissau than previously estimated.
Haiti	500	20	4.2	↑	↑	Higher imports are driven by a stronger 2024/25 consumption forecast. The stronger consumption is based on recent higher-than-expected imports from the United States, Haiti's main supplier.
Iran	1,050	-50	23.5	↓	↑	Reduced imports based on a weaker consumption forecast. Imports were slower-than-expected during the first half of the year when the bulk of Iran's imports are purchased, with virtually no growth in production expected.
Iraq	2,000	100	-13.0	↑	↓	Raised imports on a higher 2024/25 consumption forecast. In 2024, imports from India and Thailand have been stronger-than-expected, boosting consumption.

Continued--

Table F. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 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, 2025						
Kenya	750	-150	-6.3	↓	↓	Reduced the import forecast based on lower expected consumption and ending stocks in 2024/25. Buying under the June–November 500,000-duty free import quota has been less than expected, reducing total supplies in 2024/25.
Laos	125	55	66.7	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on a smaller 2024/25 production forecast.
Nepal	700	-50	64.7	↓	↑	Lowered the import forecast based on a larger 2024/25 production forecast.
Philippines	5,100	200	2.0	↑	↑	Imports raised to a record high based on a larger 2024/25 consumption forecast. Imports through September of 3.9 million tons were much larger than expected, especially from main supplier Vietnam, and from Thailand and Pakistan raising consumption.
Turkey	425	-25	21.4	↓	↑	Lowered the import forecast based on both a larger crop and revised import data now based on imports reported by the Government of Turkey since 2022/23 instead of the previously used shipment data reported by exporters.
United Kingdom	675	-25	2.3	↓	↑	Imports lowered based on a weaker consumption forecast. Imports through September were lower-than-expected.
Venezuela	430	-20	7.5	↓	↑	Reduced the import forecast as traditional supplier Guyana has been out of the market in recent months. Stocks are lowered to account for the smaller imports.
Vietnam	3,100	150	-3.1	↑	↓	Raised the import forecast to a near-record high based on revised import data from top-supplier Cambodia since 2018/19. The bulk of Cambodia's shipments to Vietnam are unmilled, or paddy rice, that is fully milled in Vietnam for export or domestic use.
Yemen	625	25	4.2	↑	↑	Imports raised based on stronger expected consumption in 2024/25. The consumption is driven by recently released data from Pakistan reporting higher-than-expected shipments to Yemen.

Continued--

Table F. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 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						
Afghanistan	550	25	2.8	↑	↑	Raised imports based on larger than expected imports from Pakistan that have raised consumption.
Australia	250	25	13.1	↑	↑	Increased the forecast based on stronger-than-expected purchases through September of aromatic rice from Southeast Asia.
Bangladesh	300	80	-17.8	↑	↓	Increased based on a smaller 2024/24 crop projection and the November 1 removal of all import and regulatory duties on rice imports.
Cameroon	720	20	100.0	↑	↑	Imports raised based on recent data from Pakistan reporting larger-than-expected shipments through September. The higher imports have raised the consumption forecast.
China	1,400	-100	-46.1	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on weaker-than-expected purchases through September.
Dominican Republic	160	40	321.1	↑	↑	Raised imports to a record-high based on stronger-than-expected purchases through September, with the United States a major supplier. The Dominican Republic exports some rice to Haiti.
Gambia	325	100	20.4	↑	↑	In recent months, Gambia's imports from India, Brazil, and Pakistan have been stronger-than-expected, driving consumption higher.
Guinea	950	-50	9.2	↓	↑	Forecast is lowered based on upward revisions in production for 2018/19–2024/25. The substantially larger 2023/24 and 2024/25 crops boosted consumption both years despite the lower imports.
Haiti	480	20	-8.9	↑	↓	Raised the import forecast based on stronger-than-expected purchases through September, especially from the United States. The Dominican Republic has also shipped rice to Haiti.
Iran	850	-50	13.2	↓	↑	Reduced imports based on a slower-than-expected pace of purchases during the first half of the year when the bulk of Iran's imports are typically purchased.
Iraq	2,300	100	24.7	↑	↑	Imports from India and Thailand have been stronger than expected through September, boosting consumption.
Jordan	215	15	0.0	↑	→	Raised imports based on a stronger-than-expected pace of purchases through September, with India and the United States the top suppliers.
Kenya	800	-100	-14.5	↓	↓	Reduced the import forecast based on weaker-than-expected purchases through September. Buying under the June–November 500,000-duty free import quota in 2024 has been less than expected.
South Korea	390	15	55.4	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on stronger-than-expected purchases of U.S. rice through October.
Laos	75	15	-11.8	↑	↓	Raised the import forecast based on a smaller 2024/25 production forecast.

Continued--

Table F. Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 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						
Nepal	425	-75	-4.5	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on a larger 2023/24 production forecast.
Nicaragua	140	30	40.0	↑	↑	Imports raised to a record high based on stronger-than-expected purchases through October, with the United States the main supplier.
Philippines	5,000	300	28.2	↑	↑	Imports raised to a near-record high based on larger than expected purchases through September, with 3.9 million tons imported. Vietnam remains the largest supplier, with purchases from Thailand and Pakistan well above a year earlier.
Saudi Arabia	1,700	100	14.3	↑	↑	Raised imports to a record high based on stronger-than-expected purchases through August, mostly basmati rice from India and Pakistan.
Turkey	350	-25	-49.9	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on import data reported by the Government of Turkey instead of using shipment data reported by exporters.
United Kingdom	660	-20	-1.0	↓	↓	Imports lowered based on a weaker-than-expected pace of purchases through September. Pakistan and India are the largest suppliers of rice to the United Kingdom.
United States	1,500	50	10.3	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on a stronger-than-expected pace of purchases through September, with Thailand accounting for the bulk of purchases and most of the increase. Imports from India were also higher than expected. Purchases from Thailand and India are nearly all aromatic rice.
Venezuela	400	-50	-5.9	↓	↓	Reduced the import forecast as Venezuela's traditional supplier Guyana has been out of the market in recent months.
Vietnam	3,200	300	12.3	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast to a record high based on revised import data from top-supplier Cambodia since 2018/19. The bulk of Cambodia's shipments to Vietnam are unmilled, or paddy rice, that is fully milled in Vietnam for export or domestic use.
Yemen	600	25	9.1	↑	↑	Imports are raised based on recently released trade data from Pakistan reporting higher than expected shipments to Yemen.

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

Table G. Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 2024						
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						
Burma	1,700	-100	-22.7	↓	↓	Lowered exports based on a smaller 2024/25 crop forecast and a reduced carryin.
China	1,000	-400	0.0	↓	→	Exports lowered based on an expected continuation of the weaker-than-expected pace of sales through September. South Korea, Sub-Saharan Africa, Papua New Guinea, Puerto Rico, and Egypt remain China's largest export markets.
Dominican Republic	10	10	0.0	↑	→	Raised exports on continued shipments to Haiti.
Guinea	100	50	0.0	↑	→	Raised exports based on a much larger 2024/25 production forecast.
India	22,000	1,000	25.7	↑	↑	Exports raised to a near-record high based on a larger 2024/25 production forecast.
Laos	75	25	0.0	↑	→	Increased exports based on revised trade data for Laos since 2018/19.
Thailand	7,500	200	-19.4	↑	↓	Raised the export forecast primarily based on larger expected sales to Indonesia. On November 1, Thailand was awarded 205,000 tons of the 500,000 purchased by the Government of Indonesia.
United States	3,200	-25	0.9	↓	↑	Lowered the export forecast based on a weaker-than-expected pace of sales and shipments for August–October 2024, especially for long-grain rough rice.
Vietnam	7,350	150	-17.4	↑	↓	Exports raised based on expected larger sales to the Philippines and Indonesia.

Continued--

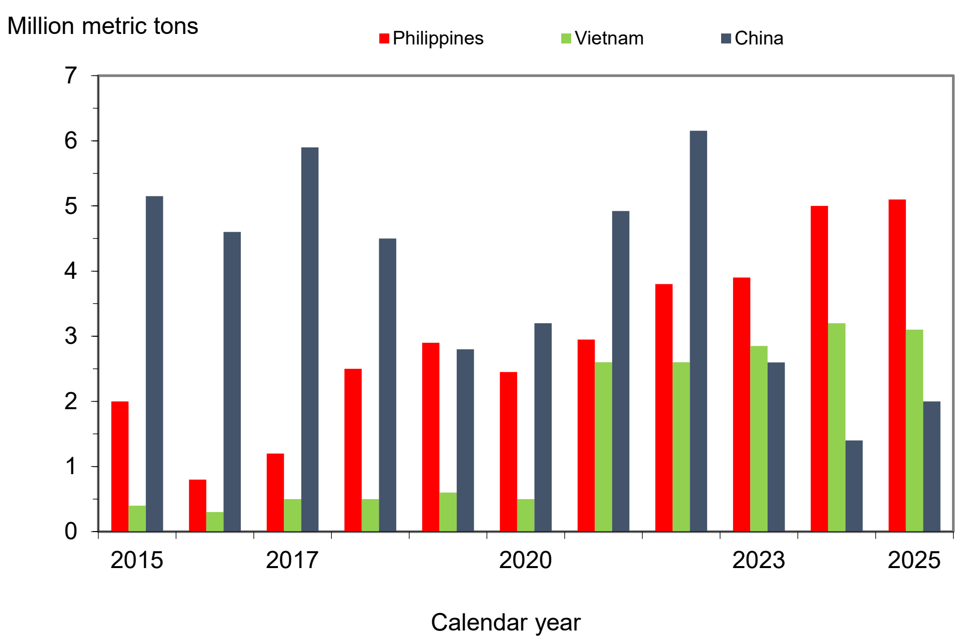
Table G. Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 2024--*Continued*						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of month-to-month change in exports
Rice exporters, 2024						
Burma	2,200	100	39.5	↑	↑	Raised the forecast based on a larger-than-expected pace of sales through September, with Indonesia, the European Union, and China the major buyers.
Cambodia	3,200	300	23.1	↑	↑	Increased the export forecast to a record high to better match historic Government trade since 2018/19.
China	1,100	-250	-31.3	↓	↓	Lowered based on a weaker-than-expected shipment pace for January–September.
Dominican Republic	10	10	0.0	↑	→	Raised based on estimated shipments to Haiti.
Ecuador	60	20	757.1	↑	↑	Exports increased based on a larger-than-expected pace of sales to Colombia through August and expected sales the remainder of the year. Colombia buys the bulk of Ecuador's rice exports.
Guinea	100	20	0.0	↑	→	Increased the export forecast based on much larger crop forecasts for 2023/24 and 2024/25.
South Korea	130	25	113.1	↑	↑	Exports increased based on a larger-than-expected pace of shipments through September, with Sub-Saharan Africa a top market. These shipments are mostly food aid.
Laos	75	25	-6.3	↑	↓	Increased exports based on revised trade data for Laos since 2018/19.

Continued--

Table G. Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 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 exports
Rice exporters, 2024						
Pakistan	5,800	-200	28.1	↓	↑	Reduced based on a recent slowdown in the pace of sales, despite offering the lowest price among exporters. Despite the reduction, exports remain forecast to be a record high.
Paraguay	775	-25	-9.6	↓	↓	Exports lowered based on a slower-than-expected pace of sales through September, with sales to Brazil and Chile below a year earlier.
Thailand	9,300	400	6.5	↑	↑	Raised exports based on a stronger-than-expected pace of sales through September and the November award of a 200,000-ton sale to Indonesia.
Vietnam	8,900	300	8.2	↑	↑	Record exports are based on a stronger-than-expected pace of sales through September, especially to the Philippines and Indonesia.

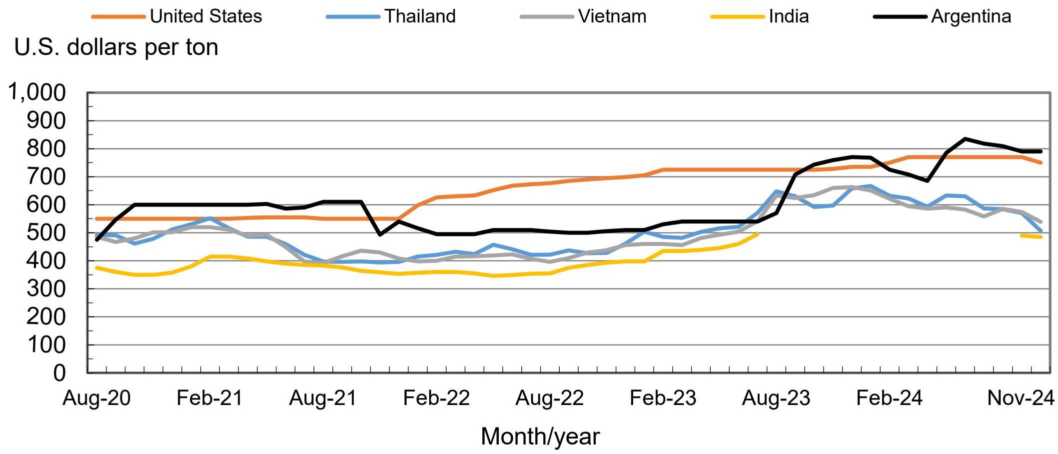
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Figure 6
The Philippines is projected to remain the largest rice importing country in 2025, with Vietnam again ranked second



Rice imports are reported on a milled basis for each calendar year; 2024 and 2025 are forecasts.
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Figure 7
Price quotes from Asian exporters continued to decline over the past month



Note: November 2024 = through November 5 only. No India quotes from late July 2023 through late September 2024 due to export ban. On September 28, 2024, the Government of India established a minimum export price (MEP) for non-basmati milled white rice of $490 per metric ton. The MEP was eliminated on October 23. 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: *Rice Price,* U.S. Embassy, Bangkok; United States, India, Argentina, and Vietnam prices: *Creed Rice Market Report.*

Over the past month, quotes for trading prices for most grades of regular (neither parboiled nor aromatic) whole-grain milled rice from Thailand declined 1–3 percent, mostly due to India's suspension of its 14-month ban on non-basmati milled rice exports September 28—although India immediately established a minimum export price (MEP) of $490 per ton—and the resulting larger available global supplies. On October 23, India eliminated its MEP on non-basmati milled rice exports, further putting downward pressure on global trading prices. For the week ending November 5, Thailand's 100-percent Grade B long-grain milled rice for export was quoted at $500 per ton, down $8 from the week ending October 8 and the lowest since early April 2023 (figure 7).

Price quotes for 5-percent brokens from Vietnam have decreased since early October, also due to India's full return to the global rice market. Price quotes for Vietnam are for the autumn crop whose harvest was completed last month. The price for 5-percent brokens from Vietnam was quoted at $525 per tons for the week ending November 5, down $25 from the week ending October 5 and the lowest since early July 2023. The weaker prices from Vietnam since late September are largely the result of India suspending its ban on non-basmati milled rice exports on September 28, as well as India's elimination of its MEP on October 23.

Price quotes for rice from Pakistan have also declined. For the week ending November 5, prices for 5-percent broken kernel rice from Pakistan were quoted at $460 per ton, down $25 from the week ending October 8, making Pakistan the lowest priced Asian rice supplier. In South America, 5-percent broken kernel rice from Argentina remains quoted at $790 per ton for the week ending November 5, unchanged since the week ending September 3. In Uruguay, prices for 5-percent broken kernel rice shipped (generic variety, free-on-board vessel) were reported at

$770 per ton for the week ending November 5, unchanged from the week ending September 10. Quotes for premium (nongeneric) varieties from Uruguay remain much higher.

Prices for U.S. long-grain milled rice, No. 2 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels (Latin American specifications) remain quoted at $750 per ton for the week ending November 5, unchanged from the week ending October 8 but down $20 per ton from September prices. Price quotes for California medium-grain milled-rice, No. 1 Grade, 4-percent brokens, remain quoted at $835 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill) for the week ending November 8, unchanged since early April. The California price quote is down $815 per ton from the record-high of $1,650 reported from October 20, 2022, through September 11, 2023, and is the lowest since early February 2021. For listings of trading prices by exporter and grade of rice, see table 10 in the Rice Outlook Monthly Tables file that is posted on the Rice Outlook web page concurrently with the most recent issue of the *Rice Outlook* report.

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