



Rice Outlook: July 2022
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Rice Outlook monthly tables, in Excel format, can be found on the Rice Outlook report page on USDA's Economic Research Service website.

U.S. 2022/23 Rice Production Forecast Lowered to 174.5 Million Cwt

There were several revisions this month to both the 2021/22 and 2022/23 U.S. rice balance sheets. For 2022/23, **total supplies** were raised slightly as larger **carryin** and **import** forecasts more than offset a lower crop forecast, with **imports** projected at a record 43.0 million cwt. **Production** was lowered 9 percent, based primarily on a smaller harvested area estimate reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. On the 2022/23 use side, **all rice exports** were lowered 3.0 million cwt—all milled rice—to 79.0 million, with medium- and short-grain accounting for most of the reduction by class. The **California** 2022/23 season-average farm price (**SAFP**) was raised to a **record \$31.00 per cwt** based on the **much lower California area** estimate. This raised the U.S. all rice 2022/23 SAFP to a **record \$18.20 per cwt**

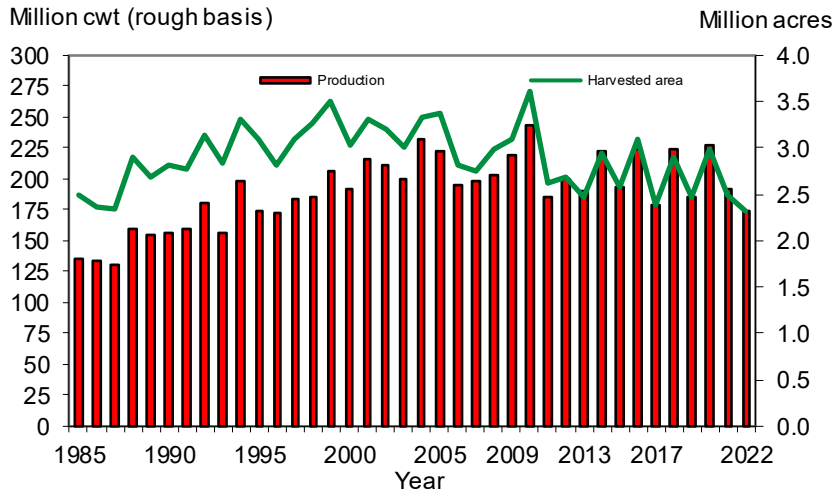
For 2021/22, the **U.S. import** forecast was raised 3.0 million cwt to 38.5 million cwt, with long-grain accounting for most of the increase. The 2021/22 **all rice export forecast** was lowered slightly, with rough-rice accounting for all of the reduction. The 2021/22 **long-grain SAFP** was lowered 10 cents to \$13.70 per cwt, which decreased the **all-rice SAFP** to \$15.80 per cwt.

In the global rice market, **2022/23 production** was lowered based on smaller crop forecasts for the **European Union, South Korea, and the United States**. The **2022/23 global consumption and residual use** forecast was lowered slightly but is still the highest on record. The **global ending stocks** forecast was lowered to 182.8 million tons, the third consecutive year-to-year decline. **Global rice trade** in calendar year 2023 was revised up slightly to a record **54.7 million tons**, with upward export revisions for **Cambodia and Pakistan**.

Over the past month, quotes for **Thailand's** trading prices for most grades of regular (non-specialty) milled rice decreased around 6 percent from a month earlier, mostly due to a weaker baht. **Vietnam's** prices dropped slightly, while price quotes from **India and Pakistan** rose. **U.S. long-grain milled rice prices** increased again, while U.S. medium- and short-grain milled prices remain record high.

Figure 1

Reduced harvested area is projected to pull U.S. 2022/23 rice production down 9 percent



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2022 is forecast.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset;

1985/86–2019/20; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2020/21–2022/23.

Table A - U.S. all-rice supply and use at a glance, 2021/22 and 2022/23								
Balance sheet item	2021/22 June	2021/22 July	2021/22 Changes from previous month	2021/22 Comments and analysis	2022/23 June	2022/23 July	2022/23 Changes from previous month	2022/23 Comments and analysis
Supply August–July marketing year								
Beginning stocks	43.7	43.7	0.0		38.5	42.0	3.5	A larger 2021/22 carryout.
Production	191.8	191.8	0.0		182.7	174.5	-8.2	Crop lowered based on a reduced harvested area estimate.
Imports	35.5	38.5	3.0	Stronger-than-expected pace of deliveries through May.	38.0	43.0	5.0	Increased to a record high based on a smaller production forecast, especially for medium- and short-grain.
Total Supply	271.0	274.0	3.0	Higher imports.	259.2	259.5	0.3	A reduced crop forecast almost offset higher expected imports.
Demand August–July marketing year								
Domestic and residual use	148.5	148.5	0.0		143.0	145.0	2.0	Raised based on higher imports.
Exports	84.0	83.5	-0.5	Slower-than-expected pace of shipments through June.	82.0	79.0	-3.0	Reduced based on smaller supplies and higher prices, especially for California medium- and short-grain rice.
Rough	32.0	32.0	31.0	Weaker than expected shipments to Latin America	34.0	34.0	0.0	
Milled	52.0	52.5	0.5	Stronger-than-expected pace of shipments through June.	48.0	45.0	-3.0	Reduced based on smaller supplies of medium- and short-grain rice.
Total use	232.5	232	-0.5	A slightly weaker export forecast.	225.0	224.0	-1.0	Reduced export forecast more than offset stronger domestic and residual use.
Ending stocks	38.5	42.0	3.5	Larger imports more than offset slightly smaller exports.	34.2	35.5	1.3	Slightly larger total supplies and a small reduction in total use.
Price August–July marketing year								
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	15.90	15.80	-0.10	A slightly lower long-grain SAFR forecast.	17.80	18.20	0.4	A higher medium- and short-grain rice SAFR forecast.

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, 2021/22 and 2022/23								
Balance sheet item	2021/22 June	2021/22 July	2021/22 Changes from previous month	2021/22 Comments and analysis	2022/23 June	2022/23 July	2022/23 Changes from previous month	2022/23 Comments and analysis
LONG-GRAIN								
Supply August–July marketing year								
Beginning stocks	29.7	29.7	0.0		22.4	24.9	2.5	Larger carryout in 2021/22.
Production	144.6	144.6	0.0		140.9	139.0	-1.9	Slightly lower harvested area estimate.
Imports	29.0	31.5	2.5	Faster-than-expected pace of deliveries through May, especially from Thailand.	30.0	33.0	3.0	Expect continued growth in Asian aromatic imports plus some imports of broken kernel rice due to a smaller U.S. crop.
Total supply	203.4	205.9	2.5	Higher imports	193.3	196.9	3.6	Stronger imports and a larger carryin more than offset a reduced crop forecast.
Demand August–July marketing year								
Domestic and residual use	118.0	118.0	0.0		113.0	115.0	2.0	Larger import forecast.
Exports	63.0	63.0	0.0		61.0	60.0	-1.0	Higher U.S. prices and a smaller crop.
Total use	181.0	181.0	0.0		174.0	175.0	1.0	Higher expected domestic and residual use more than offset weaker exports.
Ending stocks	22.4	24.9	2.5	Larger total supplies	19.3	21.9	2.6	Increase in total supplies more than offset a higher total use forecast.
Price August–July marketing year								
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	13.80	13.70	-0.10	Monthly reported cash prices and marketings through May and expectations for June and July.	15.50	15.50	0.0	
MEDIUM- AND SHORT-GRAIN								
Supply August–July marketing year								
Beginning stocks	11.5	11.5	0.0		13.6	13.6	0.0	
Production	47.2	47.2	0.0		41.8	35.5	-6.3	Lowered based on a substantial decline in rice plantings in California due to drought.
Imports	6.5	7.0	0.5	Expect one more shipment to Puerto Rico from China and steady purchases from Thailand and India.	8.0	10.0	2.0	Raised to another record high based on a much smaller medium- and short-grain production forecast.
Total Supply	65.1	65.6	0.5	Higher imports	63.4	59.1	-4.3	A reduced crop forecast more than offset higher imports.
Demand August–July marketing year								
Domestic and residual use	30.5	30.5	0.0		30.0	30.0	0.0	
Exports	21.0	20.5	-0.5	Slower-than-expected pace of shipments through June.	21.0	19.0	-2.0	Lowered the forecast based on much tighter supplies. Expect few sales outside Northeast Asia and Canada.
Total use	51.5	51.0	-0.5	Weaker exports.	51.0	49.0	-2.0	Lower export forecast.
Ending stocks	13.6	14.6	1.0	Larger import forecast and a weaker export forecast.	12.4	10.1	-2.3	Reduced supplies more than offset smaller expected total use.
Season-Average Farm Price (SAFP) August–July marketing year								
Southern medium- and short-grain	14.10	14.00	-0.10	Monthly reported cash prices and marketings through May and expectations for June and July.	16.00	16.00	0.0	
California medium- and short-grain	26.00	26.00	0.00		29.00	32.00	3.0	Big reduction in California rice plantings.
U.S. medium- and short-grain	22.20	22.20	0.00		24.80	26.20	1.4	Much higher expected California SAFR.

Source: USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*.

Domestic Outlook

Reduced Harvested Area Lowers U.S. 2022/23 Crop Forecast

The U.S. 2022/23 rice **production** forecast was lowered 8.2 million cwt to **174.5 million** based on a smaller harvested area estimate and slightly lower yield. Production is 9 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1996/97. **Long-grain** production was lowered 1.9 million cwt to 139.0 million cwt, 4 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2019/20. **Medium- and short-grain** production was lowered 15 percent to 35.5 million cwt, 25 percent smaller than a year earlier and the **lowest since 1985/86**.

In early June, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) surveyed U.S. growers regarding actual 2022/23 rice planted acreage and released the survey results on June 30 in its *Acreage* report. NASS reported U.S. 2022/23 rice **plantings** at **2.343 million acres**, down 109,000 acres from the March intended plantings and **7.5 percent below a year earlier** and lowest since **1983/84**. Based on historic abandonment, NASS estimated 2022/23 **harvested area** at **2.038 million acres**.

Rice plantings are estimated to be less than a year earlier in all reported States except **Louisiana**, with **California** accounting for the largest annual decline in rice plantings. At 285,000 acres, **California's** total 2022/23 rice plantings are the smallest since 1958/59. This is the second consecutive year of a sharp decline in **California** rice plantings, a result of severe drought, resulting in low reservoir levels and water restrictions. **California** grows mostly medium- and short-grain rice, typically accounting for around 75 percent of U.S. medium- and short-grain acreage. **Arkansas**, the largest U.S. rice producing State, is estimated to have planted 1.15 million acres of rice, the lowest since 2018/19. **Mississippi's** plantings of 100,000 acres are the lowest since **1973/74**. At 189,000 acres, **Missouri's** rice plantings are the lowest since 2019/20. **Texas** plantings of 178,000 acres are also the lowest since 2019/20. The decline in rice plantings in these four southern States was largely due to extremely high input prices, only modest increases in rice prices, and higher expected returns for soybeans and for corn, the primary rotation crop in the Delta. In contrast, rice plantings in **Louisiana** are estimated to have increased 20,000 acres to 440,000. The **Gulf Coast** has fewer planting options than the Delta due mostly to climate.

The U.S. **average yield** was lowered 37 pounds per acre to **7,561 pounds**, 2 percent below the year-earlier record. The downward revision was based on a smaller share of the U.S. crop coming from **California**, which achieves the highest yields. The U.S. average yield is based on 10-year trends by class, adjusted to reflect the **smaller California acreage**. The first survey-based yield estimates for the 2022/23 U.S. rice crop—including State yield estimates—will be released by NASS on August 12 in its *Crop Production* report. Yields by class and State will be released by NASS in January 2023 in its *Crop Production 2022 Summary*.

Table C - U.S. rice plantings

Class and State	2019	2020	2021	2022		Change previous year	
				March intentions	June survey	Acres	Percent
				----- 1,000 acres -----			
Long grain							
Arkansas	955	1,325	1,095	1,080	1,050	-45	-4.1
California	10	12	7	8	5	-2	-28.6
Louisiana	370	430	380	390	390	10	2.6
Mississippi	115	165	105	100	100	-5	-4.8
Missouri	180	220	195	185	185	-10	-5.1
Texas	153	180	188	180	175	-13	-6.9
U.S. total	1,783	2,332	1,970	1,943	1,905	-65	-3.3
South	1,773	2,320	1,963	1,935	1,900	-63	-3.2
Medium grain							
Arkansas	205	135	115	110	100	-15	-13.0
California	460	465	365	315	260	-105	-28.8
Louisiana	55	50	40	50	50	10	25.0
Mississippi	2	1	0	0	0	0	
Missouri	7	8	4	4	4	0	0.0
Texas	4	4	2	4	3	1	50.0
U.S. total	733	663	526	483	417	-109	-20.7
South	273	198	161	168	157	-4	-2.5
Short grain							
Arkansas	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
California	40	33	40	35	20	-20	-50.0
U.S. total	41	34	41	36	21	-20	-48.8
South	1	1	1	1	1	0	0.0
All rice							
Arkansas	1,161	1,461	1,211	1,191	1,151	-60	-5.0
California	503	517	407	348	285	-122	-30.0
Louisiana	425	480	420	440	440	20	4.8
Mississippi	117	166	105	100	100	-5	-4.8
Missouri	187	228	199	189	189	-10	-5.0
Texas	157	184	190	184	178	-12	-6.3
U.S. total	2,550	3,036	2,532	2,452	2,343	-189	-7.5
South	2,047	2,519	2,125	2,104	2,058	-67	-3.2

These 6 States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Progress of the 2022/23 U.S. Rice Crop Near Normal in Most States

Despite a delayed start to planting in much of the South, **progress** of the 2022/23 U.S. rice crop was **near normal** for the week ending July 10. Heading was slightly behind normal in Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, and Texas, but slightly ahead in California and Louisiana. Overall, the condition of the U.S. crop through July 10 is rated **slightly higher than a year earlier**, with the **California** crop again receiving the highest ratings. The **Texas** crop received the lowest ratings,

with just 31 percent of it crop rated in good or excellent condition, down from 55 percent a year earlier. The State has been extremely hot and dry in recent weeks.

Table D - Weekly crop progress				
State	Week ending July 10, 2022	Previous week	A year earlier	State and U.S.
				2017–2021 average
Rice headed				
----- Percent -----				
Arkansas	4	2	5	7
California	15	10	24	14
Louisiana	65	52	53	62
Mississippi	28	18	28	31
Missouri	7	0	3	8
Texas	55	47	65	69
U.S. total	21	15	20	22
These 6 States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage.				
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Economic Research Service.				

Table E - Weekly crop conditions						
State	Percent rated good or excellent			Percent rated poor or very poor		
	Week ending July 10	The previous week	The previous year	Week ending July 10	The previous week	The previous year
----- Percent -----						
Arkansas	75	72	68	3	2	7
California	100	90	90	0	0	0
Louisiana	87	84	65	0	1	4
Mississippi	70	71	86	10	4	4
Missouri	65	71	69	7	6	3
Texas	31	49	55	4	6	5
U.S. total	77	75	71	3	2	5

These 6 States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage.

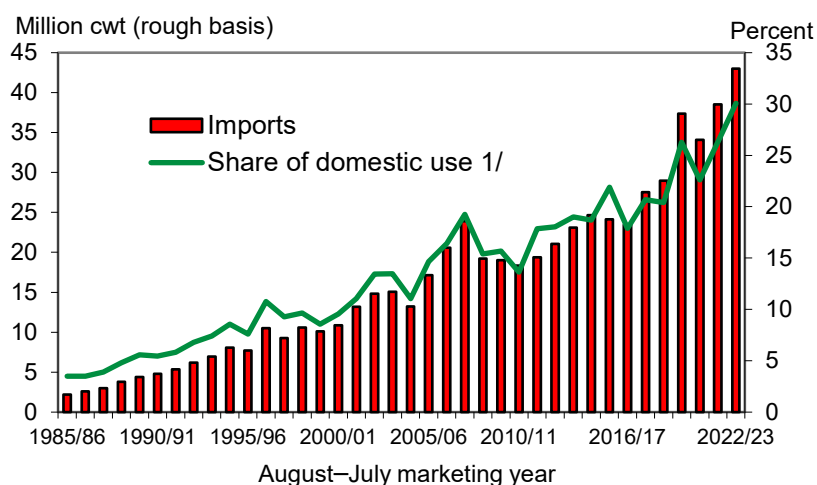
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service; USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

U.S. 2022/23 Rice Imports Raised to Record 43.0 Million Cwt

The substantial crop reduction this month was more than offset by two upward supply-side revisions. **First**, the 2022/23 **import forecast** was raised to a record **43.0 million cwt**, up 12 percent from the earlier revised estimate. Imports are expected to account for around 30 percent of domestic and residual use (excluding seed use) in 2022/23, the highest share on record. **Long-grain** projected imports of a record **33.0 million cwt** are up 5 percent from a year earlier, with Asian aromatics again expected to account for the bulk of the shipments and the increase. The U.S. is also expected to import broken-kernel rice based on the smaller U.S. crop. Record **medium- and short-grain imports** of **10.0 million cwt** are up 43 percent from a year earlier, with most of the projected increase due to an expected extremely weak California harvest.

Second, the 2022/23 **carryin** was raised 9 percent to 42.0 million cwt, up 4 percent from a year earlier. **Long-grain carryin** of 24.9 million cwt is up 16 percent from a year earlier and combined **medium and short-grain carryin** of 14.6 million cwt is up almost 28 percent from 2021/22. The larger 2022/23 carryin and import forecasts raised **total supply** of all rice slightly to 259.5 million cwt, still down 5 percent from a year earlier and the smallest since 2017/18. **Long-grain total supply** of 196.9 million cwt is 4 percent below a year earlier. Combined **medium- and short-grain** total supply of 60.1 million cwt is down 8 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1998/99.

Figure 2
U.S. rice imports in 2022/23 projected record high



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2021/22 and 2022/23 are forecasts. 1/ Does not include seed use.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset 1985/86-2019/20; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2020/21–2022/23.

U.S. Rice 2022/23 Export Forecast Lowered

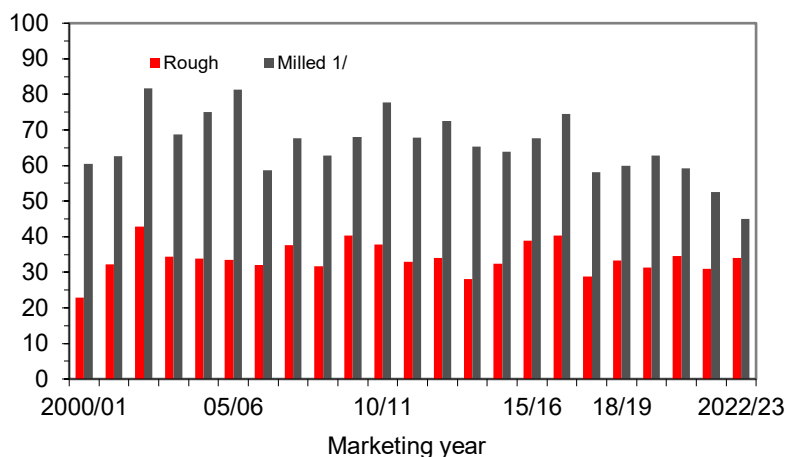
The U.S. 2022/23 **all rice export** forecast was lowered almost 4 percent to 79.0 million cwt, 5 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1996/97. The U.S. **rough-rice export** forecast of **34.0 million cwt** is up almost 10 percent from a year earlier but little changed from 2018/19–2020/21. The United States is facing increasing competition from South American rough rice exporters in key Latin American markets that is preventing any long-term increase in these shipments. U.S. **milled rice** exports are forecast at **45.0 million cwt**, 14 percent below a year earlier. These are the lowest milled-rice exports **since 1965/66**, as U.S. prices are well above those from Asian and Latin American suppliers.

Long-grain exports of 60.0 million cwt are projected to be nearly 5 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1996/97. The Middle East is expected to account for most of the decline in 2022/23. **Medium- and short-grain exports** of 19.0 million cwt are projected to be 7 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 2006/07. The United States is expected to make few sales outside of its core markets in East Asia and Canada due to record-high prices and very tight supplies.

Figure 3

U.S. milled-rice exports projected to continue declining in 2022/23; rough-rice exports projected to increase

Million tons



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2021/22 and 2022/23 are forecasts. 1/ Milled- and brown-rice exports on a rough-rice basis.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, *Rice Yearbook* dataset; 2000/01–2019/20; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2020/21–2022/23.

The stronger import forecast raised the all rice total **domestic and residual use** forecast to **145.0 million cwt**, still 2-percent below a year earlier. The annual decline is based on smaller supplies of U.S. rice and fewer expected post-harvest losses resulting from a weaker crop. **Long-grain** projected domestic and residual use of **115.0 million cwt** is 2.5 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2019/20. **Medium- and short-grain** projected domestic and residual use of **30.0 million cwt** is almost 2 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2014/15, a previous year of a California drought.

U.S. 2022/23 **ending stocks** were revised up to 35.5 million cwt, still 15.5 percent below a year earlier. The **long-grain ending stocks** forecast was raised to 21.9 million cwt, down 12 percent

from a year earlier. **Medium- and short-grain ending stocks** were lowered to 11.1 million cwt, 24 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 2019/20.

U.S. 2021/22 Import Forecast Again Raised

This month, USDA again raised its 2021/22 **import forecast**, bringing it to **38.5 million**, a 13-percent increase from a year earlier. Long-grain accounted for most of this month's upward revision, with **long-grain imports** of 31.5 million cwt up 15 percent from a year earlier. The upward revision was largely based on stronger imports of **Asian aromatic rice** from January through May 2022, with March-May shipments especially large. **Jasmine rice** from Thailand accounts for the bulk of U.S. long-grain imports and nearly all of the increase since January. **Basmati** from India and Pakistan accounts for most of the remaining long-grain imports but has not yet shown any substantial growth in 2021/22.

The U.S. 2021/22 **medium- and short-grain** import forecast was raised to 7.0 million cwt, 4 percent above a year earlier. In May, **Puerto Rico** received a shipment of about 22,000 tons from **India** and is expected to receive one more shipment of about 21,000 tons from **China** in 2021/22. Thailand, India, and China supply about 90 percent of U.S. medium- and short-grain imports.

U.S. 2021/22 Rough-Rice Export Forecast Lowered Again

The **U.S. 2021/22 rice export forecast** was lowered slightly to **83.5 million cwt**, 11 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2000/01. This month's downward revision—all for medium- and short-grain—was largely based on U.S. Bureau of the Census monthly trade data through May, shipment and outstanding sales data through June 30 reported in the weekly *U.S. Export Sales*, and expectations regarding shipments and sales the remainder of the 2021/22 market year.

For the third consecutive month, the U.S. 2021/22 **rough-rice export** forecast was lowered 1.0 million cwt, now forecast at **31.0 million cwt**, down 10.5 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 2017/18. Based on data from the weekly *U.S. Export Sales* through June 30, combined U.S. rough-rice shipments and outstanding sales were well behind a year earlier to **Mexico**—the largest buyer of U.S. rough rice—and also behind to **Nicaragua**. **Long-grain** accounts for the vast majority of U.S. rough-rice exports. U.S. **milled-rice** exports (milled- and brown-rice exports on a rough-rice basis) were raised slightly to of **52.5 million cwt**, 11 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1973/74. Exports of U.S. milled-rice are limited by lower-priced rice from Asia, as well as by increased competition from **South American exporters**.

Based on data reported by NASS in the June 30 *Rice Stocks*, U.S. **rice stocks** (combined milled- and rough-rice stocks on a rough basis) on June 1 are estimated at **65.2 million cwt**, 7 percent below a year earlier. By class, **long-grain stocks** on June 1 are estimated at **41.5 million cwt**, 14 percent below a year earlier. In contrast, combined **medium- and short-grain stocks** on June 1 of **21.1 million cwt** are 6 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of **broken kernel rice**, not classified by grain length, are estimated at **2.6 million cwt**, up 34 percent from a year earlier.

U.S. 2022/23 Season-Average Price for Medium- and Short-Grain Rice Raised

In **2022/23**, season-average farm prices (**SAFP**) are projected to be **higher than a year earlier** for both classes of rice in both regions. Tighter U.S. rice supplies, much higher input prices, and substantial price increases for other grains and oilseeds are the major reasons for the higher expected rice prices in 2022/23.

This month, USDA raised its **2022/23 SAFP** forecasts for medium- and short-grain rice for both the U.S. and California. In **California**, the 2022/23 medium- and short-grain SAFP was raised \$2.00 to a record \$31.00 per cwt, up 19 percent from a year earlier. The upward revision was largely based on the much smaller reported California acreage. The higher California SAFP boosted the **U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP** to a record **\$26.20 per cwt**, 18 percent above a year earlier. The 2022/23 southern medium- and short-grain SAFP remains forecast at \$16.00, up \$2.00 from a year earlier and the highest since 2012/13. The long-grain SAFP remains forecast at a record \$15.50 per cwt. The U.S. 2022/23 **all rice SAFP** was raised 40 cents to a **record \$18.20 per cwt**, up \$2.40 from a year earlier.

International Outlook

Global 2022/23 Rice Production Forecasts Lowered for the European Union, South Korea, and the United States

The 2022/23 **global rice production** forecast was lowered this month to 514.8 million tons (milled basis), still the highest on record. The **European Union** and the **United States** account for most of the 0.6-million-ton reduction. **Production** in 2022/23 is projected to be up at least 100,000 tons from a year earlier in Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Indonesia, Iran, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, with **India's** projected increase of 0.84 million tons to a record 130.5 million the largest. **Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, and Pakistan** are also projected to harvest record crops in 2021/22.

In contrast, rice **production** is projected **to decline** at least 100,000 tons in 2022/23 in Brazil, the European Union, Ghana, South Korea, Madagascar, the Philippines, Russia, Tanzania, and the United States. The **U.S.** projected production decline of **0.55 million tons** to 5.54 million is the largest of these. **Egypt's** production of **2.9 million tons** is unchanged from the earlier abnormally low level due to continued enforcement of rice-area planting restrictions.

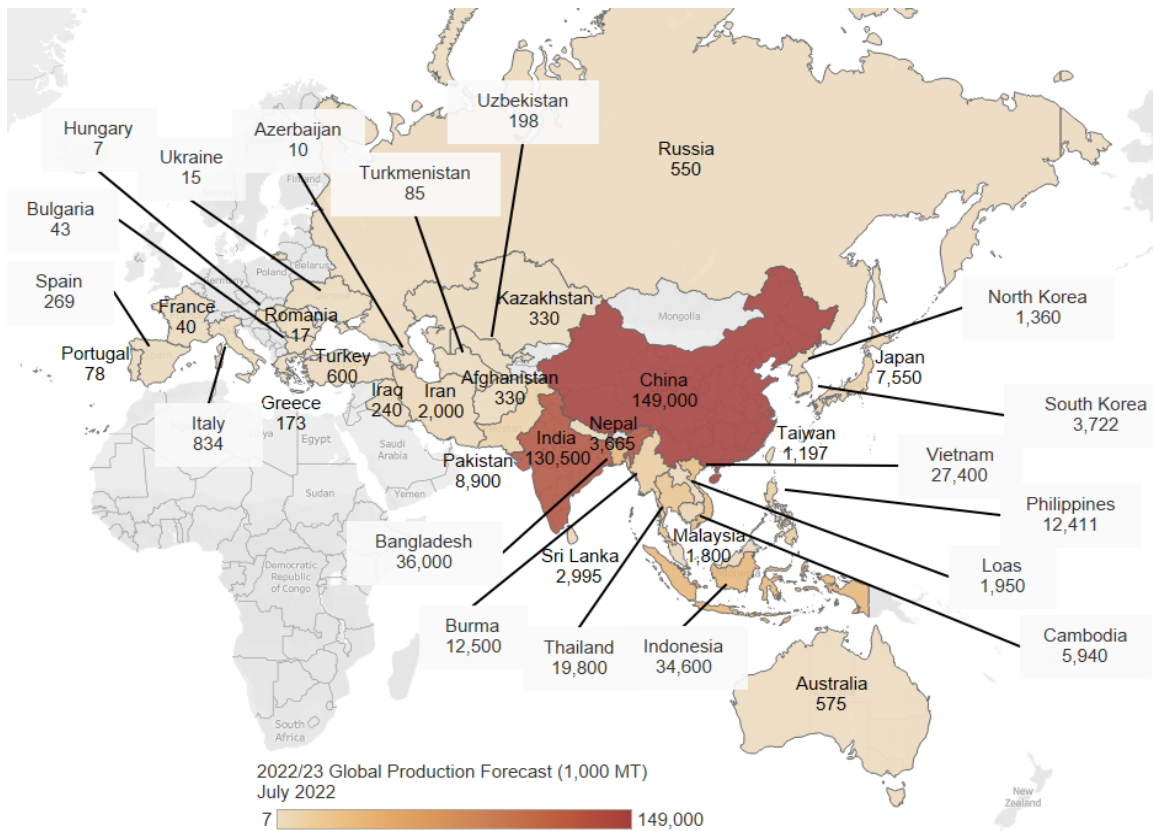
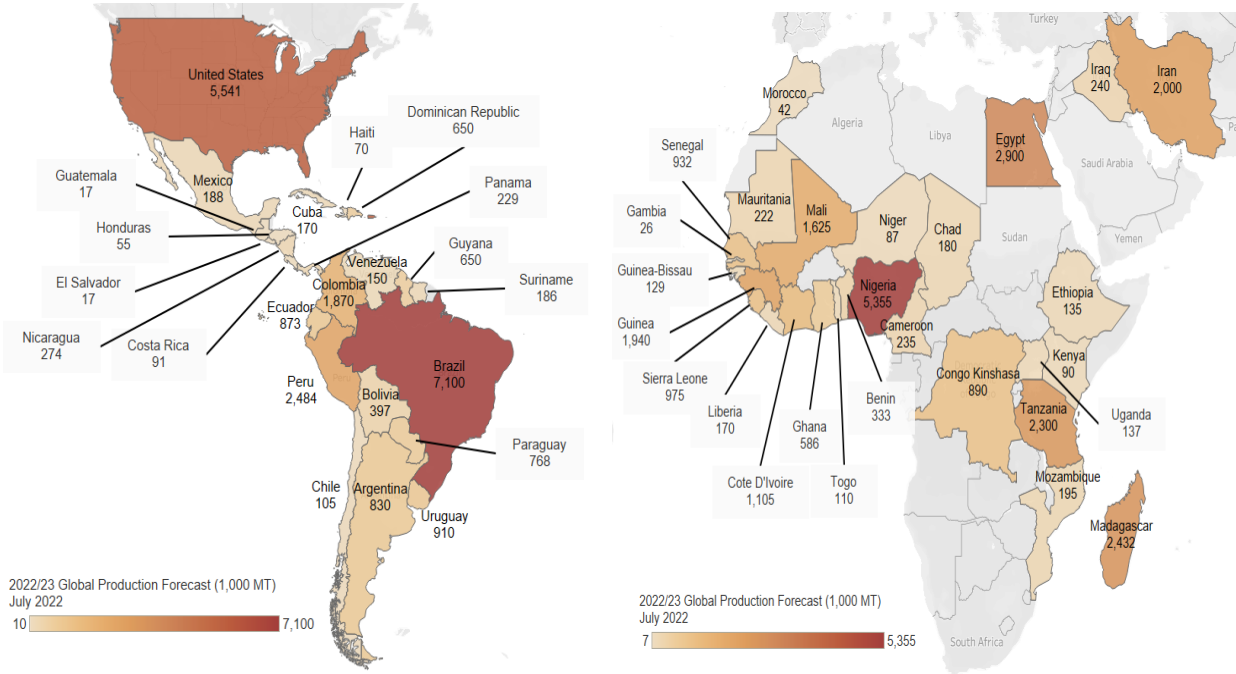
At **518.6 million tons**, the 2022/23 **global consumption and residual** use forecast is slightly below the previous forecast but still the highest on record. Consumption and residual use forecasts were lowered this month for **Cambodia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka**, but raised for the Philippines, the United States, and Vietnam. On an annual basis, Bangladesh, China, India, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, and Vietnam account for most of the projected increase in global domestic and residual use.

This month, the 2022/23 **global ending stocks** forecast was lowered to **182.8 million tons**, the third consecutive year of a decline. Ending stocks forecasts were lowered for India, Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Peru, and Sri Lanka, but raised for the Philippines and the United States. **China** again accounts for the bulk of the year-to-year reduction, with China's ending stocks projected to decline 4.0 million tons in 2022/23 to **109.0 million**. In contrast, **India's** 2022/23 ending stocks are projected to increase 1.0 million tons to a **record 39.2 million**.

Table F - Global rice production, selected monthly revisions and year-to-year changes, July 2022						
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 2022/23, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
European Union	1,461	-279	-14.9	↓	↓	Production forecast was lowered based on an 11-percent reduction in the harvested area estimate to 357,000 hectares and a 3-percent reduction in the average yield to 6.36 tons per hectare. Harvested area is the lowest in more than three decades, and the yield is the lowest since 2008/09. Reductions were based on severe heat and drought in Italy and Spain, which together typically account for more than 75 percent of EU rice production.
South Korea	3,722	-50	-4.1	↓	↓	Production forecast was lowered based on a 10,000-hectare reduction in harvested area to 722,000 hectares, more than 1 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since South Korea was established in 1948. Revisions based on Republic of Korea data.
United States	5,541	-260	-9.0	↓	↓	Production forecast was lowered based on a 4-percent reduction in the harvested area estimate to 934,000 hectares and a slight decline in the average yield to 8.48 tons per hectare. The area revision was based on a Government survey of growers in June. California accounts for most of the month-to-month reduction and annual decline due to severe drought. The average U.S. yield was lowered based on a smaller share of the U.S. crop coming from California, the highest yielding State.
Rice production in 2021/22, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
The Philippines	12,600	126	1.5	↓	↑	Production raised to record high based on the Government of the Philippines revised production estimates for April–June. The upward revision was due to a higher yield.
Senegal	940	38	2.4	↑	↑	Production raised to a record high based on harvest estimates released in June by the Government of Senegal. The revised production data imply a higher average yield.
Sri Lanka	2,645	-279	-22.0	↓	↓	Lowered the total production estimate based on recently released information from the Ministry of Agriculture reporting a much smaller maha crop harvested February–April. The year-to-year decline in the maha crop was largely due to a much lower yield resulting from a Government ban on imports of nonorganic fertilizer for April–November 2021. Maha production was reported down 49 percent from a year earlier.

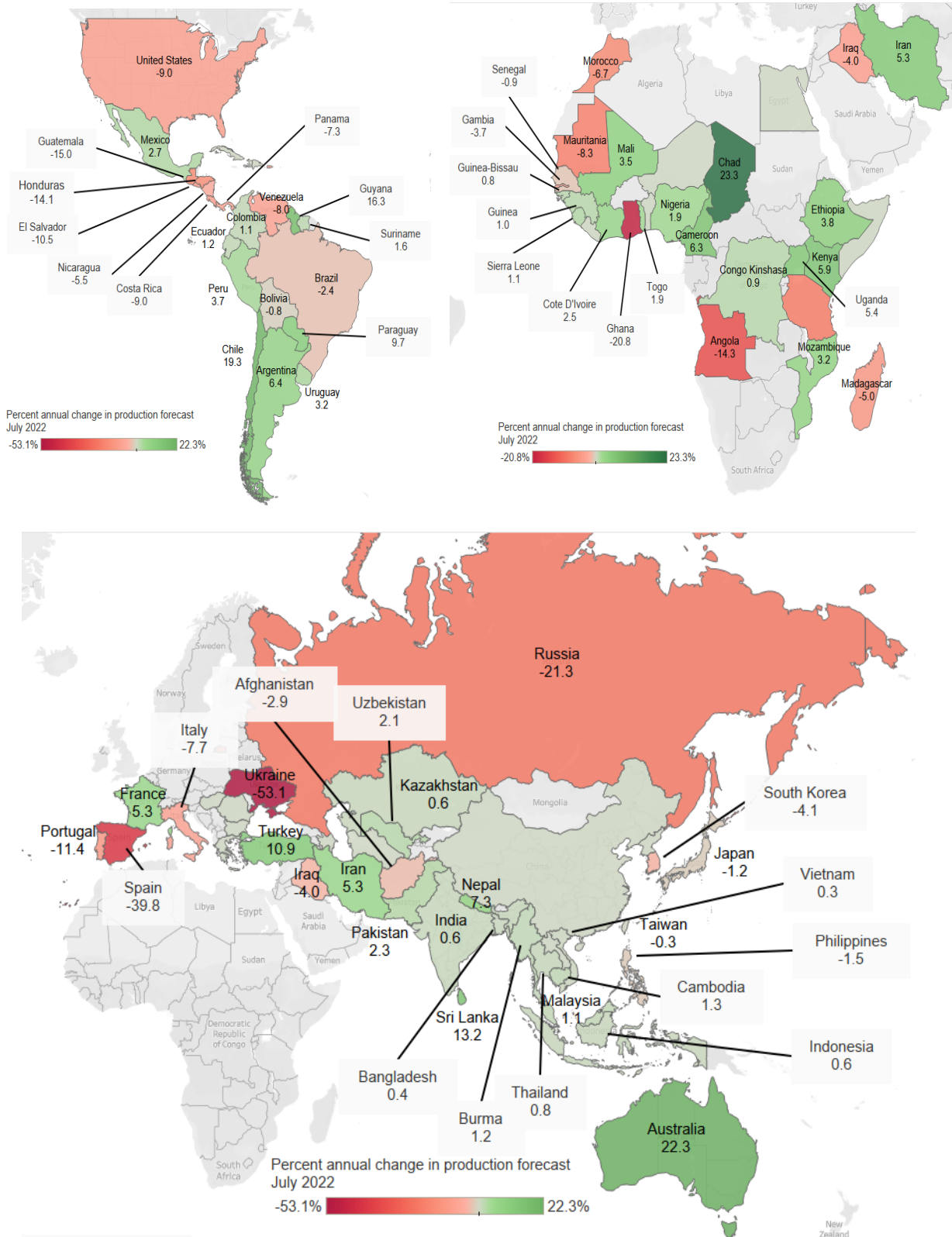
Source: Created by USDA, Economic Research Service with data from USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply and Distribution* database.

Map 1: Production forecasts (milled basis) in million tons 2022/23



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

Map 2: Annual percent change in production forecasts (milled basis) 2022/23



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

Table G - Global rice balance sheet for 2021/22 and 2022/23, July 2022 (in million tons, milled basis)

Balance sheet item	2021/22 June	2021/22 July	2021/22 change previous month	2022/23 June	July	2022/23 change from previous month	2022/23 change from previous year	Percent change from previous year
Supply								
Beginning stocks	188.0	186.6	-1.4	187.3	186.6	-0.7	0.0	0.0
Production	513.7	513.6	-0.1	515.3	514.8	-0.6	1.2	0.2
Total supply	701.7	700.2	-1.5	702.7	701.4	-1.3	1.2	0.2
Trade year imports 1/	52.9	54.2	1.3	54.3	54.7	0.4	0.5	0.9
Demand								
Consumption and residual use	514.4	514.8	0.4	519.2	518.6	-0.6	3.8	0.7
Trade year exports	52.9	54.2	1.3	54.3	54.7	0.4	0.5	0.9
Ending stocks	187.3	186.6	-0.7	183.4	182.8	-0.7	-3.9	-2.1
Trade year 2021/22 is calendar year 2022. 1/ Includes imports not assigned to a specific country.								
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, <i>Production, Supply and Distribution</i> database.								

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

Global Rice Trade Projected Record High in 2023

Global rice trade in calendar year **2023** was revised up slightly to a record 54.7 million tons. Upward export revisions for **Cambodia** and **Pakistan** more than offset an export reduction for the **United States**. On the **2023 import side**, forecasts were increased for the European Union, the Philippines, the United States, and Vietnam.

On an annual basis, China, India, Thailand, and Pakistan are expected to increase shipments in 2023. **India's** exports are projected to increase 0.5 million tons to a record **22.0 million tons** and account for more than 40 percent of global shipments. **India** has large supplies of exportable rice and **very competitive prices**. **India's** projected exports exceed the combined shipments of the next three-largest exporters—**Thailand, Vietnam, and Pakistan**. In addition to shipping whole-grain milled rice, **India** is shipping record quantities of low-priced broken kernels of rice, mostly to China, West Africa, and Vietnam. Australia, Paraguay, and Uruguay—all mid-level rice exporters—are also expected to expand shipments in 2023. In contrast, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, and Vietnam are projected to export less rice in 2023.

On the **2023 global import side**, **China** accounts for the largest expected increase, taking a **record 6.0 million tons**, up 0.2 million from 2022. In 2023, China is expected to again import large quantities of brokens from India, Vietnam, Pakistan, Burma, and Thailand. The **Philippines** is projected to remain the number two rice importer, taking **3.1 million tons**, almost all wholly-milled unbroken kernels, unchanged from the year-earlier record. The **European Union** is expected to import **2.4 million tons** of rice in 2023, unchanged from the 2022 record. **Nigeria** is expected to again import **2.2 million tons**, taking mostly parboiled rice. **U.S.** 2023 projected imports of **1.4 million tons** are the highest on record. Other countries **importing at least 1.0 million tons** of rice in 2023 include Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Iran, Iraq, Malaysia, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates.

Table H - Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), July 2022						
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
Rice importers, 2023						
European Union	2,400	200	0.0	↑	→	Raised imports based on a substantially reduced 2022/23 crop forecast and very strong imports of Asian rice in early 2022. Imports are unchanged from the 2022 record.
Philippines	3,100	100	0.0	↑	→	Imports raised based on recent strong purchases from Vietnam. Imports are unchanged from the 2022 record.
United States	1,400	200	7.7	↑	↑	Raised imports to a record high based on a reduced 2022/23 crop forecast--especially for medium- and short-grain rice--and expectations of continued growth in imports of Asian aromatics, the dominant type of rice imported by the United States.
Vietnam	800	200	-27.3	↑	↓	Expect another year of purchases of low-priced broken kernel rice from India for feed use, as well as steady purchases of rough-rice from Cambodia, Vietnam's long-term supplier of rice imports.
Rice importers, 2022						
Benin	600	60	9.1	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast to near-record high based on recent large monthly imports from India, Benin's top supplier.
China	5,800	200	17.9	↑	↑	Import forecast raised based on recent strong purchases of broken kernel rice, with India the largest supplier followed by Pakistan and Burma. The broken are used as a low-priced substitute for feed grains.
European Union	2,400	300	29.0	↑	↑	Import forecast raised to a record-high based on recent large purchases of rice from Asia, with Burma and Pakistan the largest suppliers followed by Thailand, Cambodia, and India.
Indonesia	700	-50	7.7	↓	↑	Reduced the import forecast based on a recent slowdown in the purchase pace.
Philippines	3,100	100	5.1	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast to a record-high based on recent strong purchases from top-supplier Vietnam.
United States	1,300	175	32.8	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast to a near-record high based on continued strong Census reported imports of Asian aromatic rice through May and a reduced 2022/23 crop forecast, especially for medium- and short-grain rice.
Vietnam	1,100	300	-38.9	↑	↓	Import forecast raised based on continued imports of low-priced broken kernel rice from India for feed use and steady purchases of rough rice from long-term supplier Cambodia.

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

Table I - Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), July 2022						
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 forecast
Rice exporters, 2023						
Cambodia	1,600	200	-5.9	↑	↓	Export forecast raised based on expectations of continued strong sales to Vietnam and the European Union.
Pakistan	4,900	300	2.1	↑	↑	Raised export forecast to a record high based on expectations of continued low prices and large supplies from consecutive record crops.
United States	2,550	-100	0.0	↓	→	Lowered the export forecast based on a reduced 2022/23 crop forecast and expected higher prices.
Rice exporters, 2022						
Cambodia	1,700	300	-8.1	↑	↓	Export forecast raised based on recent strong sales to Vietnam and the European Union.
India	21,500	500	1.2	↑	↑	Exports raised to a near record high based on a strong pace of shipments, especially to China, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and Vietnam.
Malaysia	70	40	-30.0	↑	↓	Larger-than-expected shipments to Indonesia, Malaysia's main buyer.
Pakistan	4,800	450	22.2	↑	↑	Export forecast raised to a near record high based on low prices, large supplies, and strong demand from China, the EU, and East Africa.
United States	2,550	-100	-12.5	↓	↓	Lowered export forecast based on a recent slow pace of sales, uncompetitive prices, and a reduced 2022/23 crop forecast.
Vietnam	6,600	100	5.2	↑	↑	Increased the export forecast based on stronger sales to the Philippines, Vietnam's top export market.

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

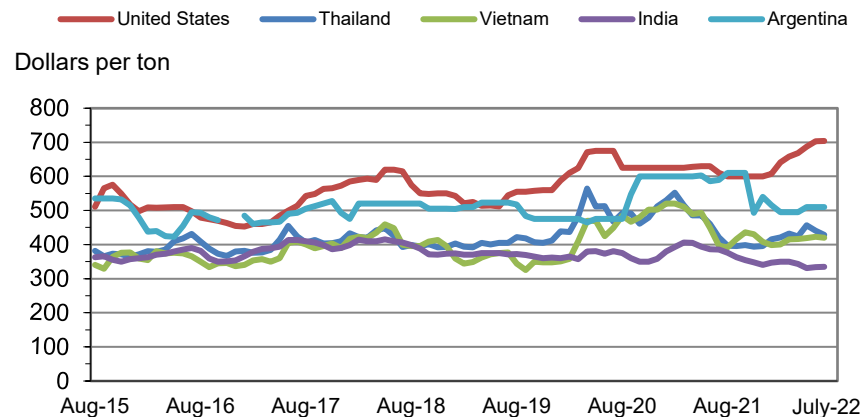
Over the past month, quotes for **Thailand's** trading prices for most grades of regular (non-specialty) milled rice **decreased around 6 percent** from a month earlier, mostly due to a weaker baht, although prices increased about \$7 per ton in early July as the baht firmed slightly. For the week **ending July 5**, Thailand's 100-percent Grade B long-grain milled rice for export quoted at **\$428 per ton**, down \$28 from the week ending June 7. Price quotes for **Vietnam's** rice decreased \$5 per ton over the past month to **\$420**, mostly due to little new demand. **India's** price quotes for 5-percent broken-kernel rice increased \$5 per ton to **\$335** but remain the most competitively priced source of Asian rice. **Pakistan's** price quote for 5-percent broken-kernel rice increased \$30 per ton to **\$415 per ton** over the same time. **Argentina's** 5-percent broken remain quoted at **\$510 per ton**.

U.S. trading prices for **long-grain milled rice** continued to increase over the past month. Prices for U.S. long-grain milled rice, Number 2 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels (free on board a vessel at a Gulf port, Iraqi specifications) were quoted at **\$705 per ton** in early July, up \$5 from a month earlier and the highest for U.S. milled long-grain rice since October 2008. **Milled-rice prices** in **California** were unchanged over the past month. Prices for California Number 1

Grade, 4-percent broken kernels remain quoted at **\$1,410 per ton** (free on board at a domestic mill), the highest on record for this specification. For listings of trading prices by exporter and grade of rice, see table 9 in the Excel file.

Figure 4

**U.S. trading prices remain well above Asian export prices;
India remains the lowest-priced seller**



July 2022 = first week only. Notes: Free on Board local port. Monthly average of weekly price quotes. Quotes used: Thailand, 100-percent grade B; India, 5-percent broken; Vietnam, 5-percent broken; Argentina, 5-percent broken; United States, No. 2, 4-percent broken.
Sources: Thailand: *Rice Price*, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok; U.S., India, Argentina, and Vietnam: *Creed Rice Market Report*.

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