



## Rice Outlook

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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.

## India's 2021 Rice Exports Forecast at a Record 17.0 Million Tons

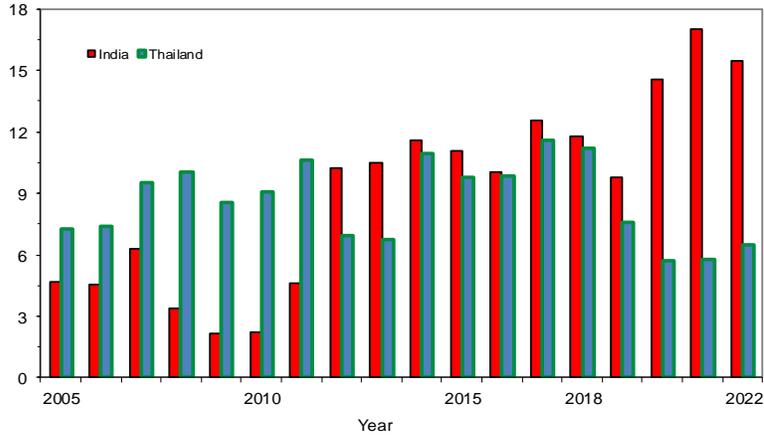
This month, USDA lowered its 2021/22 U.S. carryin forecast 2.0 million cwt (all long-grain) to 40.9 million cwt, a result of 2020/21 U.S. trade revisions. Both the 2021/22 total supply forecast and the ending stocks forecast were lowered 2.0 million cwt due to the smaller carryin, with total supply almost 3 percent smaller than a year earlier. For 2020/21, total imports were lowered 1.0 million cwt to 34.7 million and exports were raised 1.0 million cwt to 92.0 million cwt, with long-grain accounting for both trade revisions. These two trade revisions lowered the 2020/21 ending stocks forecast 2.0 million cwt to 40.9 million. There were no revisions this month to the season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts for 2020/21 or 2021/22, with the SAFPs expected to be higher in 2021/22 for both classes of rice.

In the global rice market, production in 2021/22 is forecast at a record 506.6 million tons (milled basis), up 1.2 million tons from the previous forecast and 1.6 million tons larger than a year earlier. India and Brazil account for all of this month's upward revision in global production. Global rice consumption and residual use in 2021/22 is projected to be a record 514.5 million tons, up 1.2 million tons from the previous forecast and 8.0 million tons larger than a year earlier. Global ending stocks in 2021/22 are forecast at 168.4 million tons, up 0.4 million from the previous forecast but down 7.9 million tons from a year earlier and the second consecutive year of declining global ending stocks. Global rice trade in calendar year 2022 is projected at 46.9 million tons (milled basis), up 0.5 million tons from the previous forecast but 0.1 million below a year earlier. Export forecasts for 2022 were raised this month for Brazil and India but lowered for Cambodia. On the 2022 import side, forecasts were raised for China and Nepal. For 2021, India's rice exports were raised 1.2 million tons to a record 17.0 million.

Trading prices for most grades of Thailand's regularly milled white rice are down 3-4 percent from a month earlier, mostly due to a lack of inquirers for new sales. Price quotes for Vietnam's rice declined over the past month as well, mostly due to a lack of new sales as Vietnam's prices remain uncompetitive with other Asian sources. Prices quotes from Uruguay and Argentina for their generic 5-percent broken-kernel long-grain milled rice were up \$10 from a month earlier and are quite close to U.S. prices. In contrast, U.S. trading prices for long-grain milled rice were unchanged over the past month and milled rice prices in California increased.

Figure 1  
**India's 2021 rice exports projected to be highest on record; Thailand's exports projected to increase slightly in 2022**

Million tons



Notes: Rice exports are reported on a milled basis. 2021 and 2022 are forecasts.  
 Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

# Domestic Outlook

## U.S. 2021/22 Carryin Lowered to 40.9 Million Cwt

The only revision this month to the 2021/22 U.S. rice balance sheet was a 2.0-million cwt reduction in the carryin to 40.9 million, still 43 percent larger than a year earlier. The downward revision was due to revised import and export forecasts for the 2020/21 market year. Long-grain accounted for all of the 2021/22 carryin revision. At 28.8 million cwt, the long-grain 2021/22 carryin is 2.0 million cwt below the previous forecast but 70 percent above a year earlier. The combined medium- and short-grain 2021/22 carryin remains forecast at 11.1 million cwt, up 4 percent from a year earlier.

The 2021/22 U.S. rice crop remains projected at 203.6 million cwt, down almost 11 percent from a year earlier but still well above the 2019/20 rice crop. The 24.0-million cwt projected production decline is the result of an 11-percent reduction in harvested area to 2.66 million acres. The harvested area estimate is derived from the intended plantings that were reported in the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) March 30 *Perspective Plantings*. The first survey-based estimate of 2021/22 actual plantings will be released by NASS in its June 30 *Acreage* report.

The 2021/22 U.S. all-rice yield remains projected at 7,651 pounds, up 32 pounds from a year earlier and the third-highest all-rice yield on record. The all-rice yield was developed by forecasting yields by class using 20-year trends, calculating production by class, and then dividing total production—the sum of production by class—by the estimated all-rice harvested area. The first survey-based forecast of the 2021/22 all-rice U.S. yield and all-rice yields by State will be released by NASS in its August 12 *Crop Production* report. Yields by class and by State will be reported by NASS in its January 2022 *Crop Production Annual Summary*.

By class, the 2021/22 U.S. long-grain crop remains forecast at 152.3 million cwt, down 11 percent from a year earlier. The decline is the result of an area reduction, partly due to rising prices for corn and soybeans, the main alternative crops in the Delta. Any impact on actual rice plantings from substantial rainfall and cooler-than-normal temperatures in much of the South early in the season—which delayed plantings and crop progress in some areas—is unknown at this time. Almost all U.S. long-grain rice is produced in the South. The 2021/22 U.S. medium- and short-grain crop remains forecast at 51.3 million cwt, down nearly 10 percent from a year earlier. Much of the expected decline in the U.S. medium- and short-grain crop is due to a substantial reduction in plantings in California caused by reduced irrigation supplies. This is a result of extremely low precipitation last fall and a well below average snowpack in the Northern Sierras this winter.

According to NASS, planting of the 2021/22 U.S. rice crop was virtually complete by the end of May, despite a slow start to planting in much of the South due to early-season rain and cooler-than-normal temperatures. However, almost all of the southern crop had emerged by June 6, close to the 5-year average for each reported State. For the United States, 91 percent of the 2021/22 rice crop had emerged by June 6, 4 percentage points ahead of a year earlier but unchanged from the U.S. 5-year average. On the Gulf Coast, 95 percent of the Louisiana rice crop was reported emerged by June 6, down 2 percentage points from a year earlier and 3 percentage points behind the State's 5-year average. The Texas rice crop was reported 91-percent emerged by June 6, 7 percentage points behind a year earlier and 5 percentage points behind the Texas average.

In the Delta, 95 percent of the Arkansas 2021/22 crop was reported emerged by June 6, up from 86 percent a year earlier and the State's 5-year average of 93 percent. Missouri's crop was reported 96-percent emerged by June 6, up substantially from 76 percent a year earlier and ahead of the State's 5-year average of 88 percent. Emergence in Mississippi was reported at 94 percent for the week ending June 6, ahead of the 87 percent reported emerged a year earlier and slightly ahead of the State's 5-year average of 92 percent. In 2020/21, crop progress in most of the Delta was delayed, hindered by persistent rainfall nearly all spring. Finally, in California 75 percent of the 2021/22 rice crop was reported emerged by June 6, behind last year by 8 percentage points but unchanged from the State's 5-year average.

Reported crop conditions for the 2021/22 U.S. rice crop are more favorable than those reported a year earlier for the 2020/21 crop, despite the drought in California this year and early-season rainfall and cooler-than-normal temperatures across much of the South. For the United States, for the week ending June 6, 75 percent of the 2021/22 rice crop was rated in good or excellent condition, up from 70 percent a year earlier, with just 1 percent rated in poor condition compared with 2 percent a year earlier. The condition of the 2021/22 U.S. rice crop varied by region and State.

In the Delta, 77 percent of the Arkansas 2021/22 rice crop was reported in good or excellent condition for the week ending June 6, well above 64 percent a year earlier. In 2020/21, persistent rainfall nearly all spring delayed plantings and field operations and also prevented some rice plantings in much of the Delta, a major factor behind the lower crop-condition ratings in the region last year. In addition, 2 percent of the 2021/22 Arkansas crop was rated in poor condition for the week ending June 6 compared with 3 percent a year earlier. In nearby Missouri, 66 percent of the 2021/22 rice crop was rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending June 6, up from just 54 percent a year earlier. None of the 2021/22 Missouri crop was rated in poor or very poor condition, compared with 8 percent a year earlier. In Mississippi, for the week ending June 6, 89 percent of the 2021/22 rice crop was rated in good or excellent condition, well above 56 percent a year earlier. In addition, none of the 2021/22 Mississippi crop was rated in poor or very poor condition, compared with 6 percent a year earlier.

On the Gulf Coast, 61 percent of the 2021/22 Louisiana rice crop was rated in good condition (with none rated in excellent condition) for the week ending June 6, compared with 83 percent rated in good or excellent condition a year earlier. In Texas, just 51 percent of the rice crop was rated in good or excellent condition, compared with 62 percent a year earlier. Like much of the Delta, most of the Gulf Coast rice area has experienced above-normal rainfall and cloudy days, as well as cooler temperatures this spring, adversely impacting crop conditions in Texas and Louisiana. More sunshine and warmer days would likely improve crop conditions on the Gulf Coast.

In California, 90 percent of the 2021/22 rice crop was rated in good or excellent condition for the week ending June 6, 5 percentage points above a year earlier. The weather in California has been hot and dry this spring, which supports crop progress. However, fall and winter rains were unusually weak in 2020/21, resulting in an abnormally low Northern Sierra winter snowpack and subsequent spring snowmelt. The two largest reservoirs in the California rice growing area—Lake Shasta and Lake Oroville—are currently reported at 42 percent and 37 percent of their normal level, respectively.

## U.S. 2021/22 Total Supplies Projected To Drop 3 Percent

In 2021/22, total U.S. rice supplies are projected at 283.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million cwt from the previous forecast and 7.9 million cwt below a year earlier. The downward revision is the result of a reduced carryin forecast. The year-to-year decline is the result of a much smaller crop more than offsetting a big boost in carryin and record imports. At 212.1 million cwt, U.S. 2021/22 long-grain supplies are 2.0 million cwt below the previous forecast and almost 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. Combined medium- and short-grain supplies remain projected at 69.9 million cwt, almost 6 percent less than a year earlier and the smallest since 2017/18.

Total U.S. rice imports in 2021/22 remain forecast at a record 38.5 million cwt, up 11 percent from the year-earlier revised forecast. By class, U.S. long-grain imports remain projected at a record 31.0 million cwt, up 11 percent from the year-earlier revised estimate. Specific Asian aromatic varieties not currently grown in the United States—primarily jasmine rice from Southeast Asia and basmati rice from South Asia—are expected to again account for the bulk of U.S. long-grain imports. Thailand is the largest supplier of long-grain rice to the United States, with its premium-quality jasmine the bulk of its long-grain shipments. Vietnam ships a much smaller quantity of jasmine rice to the United States. India is typically the second-largest supplier of long-grain rice to the United States, with its premium-quality basmati the bulk of these shipments. Pakistan regularly ships smaller amounts of basmati rice to the United States and is typically the fourth-largest supplier. Brazil is typically the third-largest supplier of long-grain rice to the United States, shipping both whole-grain and broken-kernel rice. The size of Brazil's shipments varies substantially by month, ranging from as small as a few hundred tons to as large as 20,000-30,000 tons.

Medium- and short-grain imports remain projected at a near-record 7.5 million cwt in 2021/22, up 12 percent from a year earlier. Much of the increase is due to the timing of the shipments from China to Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory. China typically supplies three or four shipments of 21,000 tons of low-priced, older-crop medium-grain rice to Puerto Rico each market year. China is the second-largest supplier of medium- and short-grain rice to the United States, with Thailand the largest supplier, shipping a specialty rice that is classified as medium- and short-grain. India is the third-largest supplier of medium- and short-grain rice to the United States. Together, these three Asian suppliers account for 90 percent or more of U.S. medium- and short-grain imports. Italy, Japan, Spain, and Argentina supply most of the remaining U.S. medium- and short-grain imports, typically shipping small amounts each month.

## U.S. All-Rice Exports Projected To Drop 4 Percent in 2021/22

Total use of all rice in 2021/22 remains projected at 244.0 million cwt, down more than 2 percent from a year earlier, with both exports and combined domestic and residual use projected smaller in 2021/22. Long-grain total use remains projected at 182.0 million cwt, down almost 3 percent from a year earlier. Combined medium- and short-grain total use remains forecast at 62.0 million cwt, a drop of less than 2 percent from 2020/21.

U.S. exports of all rice in 2021/22 remain projected at 88.0 million cwt, down more than 4 percent from the year-earlier revised estimate and the lowest since 2017/18. The decline in exports is based on smaller supplies and less-competitive U.S. prices. Long-grain exports in 2021/22 remain projected at 61.0 million cwt, down almost 5 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 1996/97. The United States is expected to face stronger competition from the

South American suppliers in key Latin American markets in 2021/22. Most South American exporters are expected to harvest larger crops next spring compared with their 2020/21 crops, which in several countries were adversely impacted by drought.

Combined medium- and short-grain exports in 2021/22 remain projected at 27.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million cwt from 2020/21. The slight reduction is based on a continued decline in sales by the United States outside its core markets in Northeast Asia—where the bulk of U.S. medium- and short-grain exports are shipped—and smaller regular sales to Jordan, Canada, and Mexico. U.S. medium- and short-grain sales to North Africa and the Middle East have declined in recent years, with no growth expected in 2021/22. In addition, by late spring in 2022, Australia is expected to be in position to increase its exports due to a projected strong production recovery from 2 years of drought.

By type, U.S. rough-rice exports in 2021/22 remain projected at 33.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million cwt from the year-earlier revised level. The U.S. is expected to lose some sales in Latin America to the South American exporters—mostly to Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay. Almost all U.S. rough-rice exports are shipped to Latin America. Milled-rice exports (milled-and brown-rice exports on a rough-rice basis) remain projected at 55.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million cwt from a year earlier and the lowest since 1973/74. The United States is expected to make few sales of milled rice beyond its core markets of Northeast Asia, Haiti, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Mexico. Although primarily a rough-rice market, Mexico regularly imports much smaller quantities of U.S. milled rice. U.S. milled-rice exports are limited by much-lower-priced rice from Asia as well as growing competition from several South American exporters.

Total domestic and residual use in 2021/22 remains projected at 156.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million from the year-earlier record. The slight decline is based on a smaller crop, which indicates reduced post-harvest losses compared with 2020/21. Long-grain domestic and residual use remains projected at 121.0 million cwt, down 2.0 million cwt from this year but still the second-highest on record. Combined medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use remains projected at 35.0 million cwt, unchanged from a year earlier.

The above supply and use projections result in a 2021/22 ending stocks forecast of 39.0 million cwt, 2.0 million cwt smaller than the previous forecast and almost 5 percent less than the year-earlier revised forecast. The all-rice stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 16.0 percent, down slightly from a year earlier. Long-grain ending stocks are projected at 30.1 million cwt, down 2.0 million from the previous forecast but still up almost 5 percent from the year-earlier revised forecast. The long-grain stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 16.5 percent, up from a revised 15.4 percent a year earlier. Combined medium- and short-grain ending stocks remain projected at 7.9 million cwt, down 29 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since 2017/18. The medium- and short-grain stocks-to-use ratio remain projected at 12.7 percent, down substantially from 17.7 percent a year earlier.

## U.S. 2020/21 Import Forecast Lowered, Exports Raised

There were several revisions to the 2020/21 U.S. rice balance sheet this month. On the supply side, total imports were lowered 1.0 million cwt to 34.7 million cwt, a 7-percent decline from a year earlier. In April, the United States imported 79,161 tons of rice (product-weight), which was down almost 29 percent from a month earlier but up 18 percent from February and only slightly below the January import level. Thailand, China, and India account for most of the month-to-month decrease in U.S. rice imports in April, with China accounting for the bulk of the decline. In March, the Puerto Rico imported 21,000 tons of rice from China, with no shipment from China

reported in April. Through April 2021, the United States had imported 812,704 tons of rice (including flour, groats, and meal) in 2020/21, up 0.6 percent from a year earlier.

By class, long-grain imports are forecast at 28.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million cwt from the previous forecast and 6 percent smaller than a year earlier. The United States imported 70,235 tons of long-grain rice in April, down 10 percent from a month earlier but higher than amounts imported in January and February. Shipments in April from the two largest U.S. long-term suppliers—Thailand and India—were smaller than a month earlier. Through April, the United States had imported 668,226 tons of long-grain rice in 2020/21, up 3.5 percent from a year earlier. In 2019/20, U.S. long-grain imports were record- or near-record high each month from April to June. In 2020/21, U.S. long-grain imports are not expected to reach these same levels during the latter months of the market year.

Medium- and short-grain imports remain projected at 6.7 million cwt, down 11 percent from the year-earlier record. The expected decline is based on the timing of the 21,000-ton shipments from China to Puerto Rico. In 2019/20, China supplied four shipments to Puerto Rico, with the fourth arriving in July. In 2020/21, China is expected to supply three shipments to Puerto Rico based on the timing of the first two shipments that arrived in November and March. Through April, the United States imported 144,477 tons of medium- and short-grain rice, down 11 percent from a year earlier, with Thailand's shipments down about 18 percent from a year earlier and India's up about almost 37 percent.

U.S. rice exports in 2020/21 are forecast at 92.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from the previous forecast but more than 2 percent smaller than a year earlier. This month's upward revision was based on monthly U.S. Census export data, shipments and outstanding sales through May 27 reported in the weekly *U.S. Export Sales*, and expectations regarding shipments and sales for the remainder of the market year. The year-to-year decline is largely due to uncompetitive U.S. prices in many markets and continued movement of South American rice into key U.S. Latin American markets. Through April, based on U.S. Census trade data, the United States had exported 2.61 million tons of rice, down almost 3 percent from a year earlier.

Long-grain exports are projected at 64.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from the previous forecast but still down 1 percent from a year earlier. The upward revision is largely based on higher-than-expected shipments of rough rice to Venezuela, with reported shipments in 2020/21 of 270,900 tons through May 27, up from just 54,600 a year earlier. However, through late May, long-grain shipments and sales to several regular core U.S. markets—especially Colombia, Honduras, and Nicaragua—were well behind a year earlier. Although the United States made an unexpected large sale totaling 120,200 tons to Brazil early in the 2020/21 market year, it has yet to sell any rice to Iraq this market year and further sales to Brazil are unlikely due to its adequate supplies. However, food aid donations are sharply ahead of a year earlier, partly due to the April 14 tender for 78,640 tons of long-grain milled rice shipped bulk to West Africa. Even prior to this large bulk tender, total announced food aid tenders—all much smaller—were well ahead of a year earlier. In fact, total announced food aid tenders through early June 2021 already exceed total food aid shipments for any full market year after 2003/04.

Combined medium- and short-grain exports in 2020/21 remain projected at 28.0 million cwt, down more than 5 percent from a year earlier. The decline is based on few, if any, sales outside the core U.S. markets of Northeast Asia, Jordan, and Canada. Low-priced medium- and short-grain rice from China now supplies many of the former U.S. markets in North Africa and the Middle East.

There were no revisions this month to the 2020/21 and 2021/22 season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts. Tighter supplies of both long-grain and combined medium-and short-grain rice are projected to push U.S. rice prices higher in 2021/22. For long-grain, the 2021/22 SAFP remains projected at \$12.80 per cwt, up 20 cents from 2020/21. The southern medium- and short-grain SAFP remains forecast at \$13.20 per cwt, up 20 cents from 2020/21. The California medium- and short-grain 2021/22 SAFP remains forecast at \$21.00 per cwt, up \$1.30 from 2020/21. These two regional SAFPs resulted in a U.S. 2021/22 medium- and short-grain SAFP of \$18.50 per cwt, up 90 cents from a year earlier. The U.S. all-rice SAFP remains projected at \$14.20 per cwt, up 30 cents from \$13.90 a year earlier.

# International Outlook

## Production Forecasts for 2021/22 Raised for India and Brazil

Global rice production in 2021/22 is forecast at a record 506.6 million tons (milled basis), up 1.2 million tons from the previous forecast and 1.6 million tons larger than a year earlier. India and Brazil account for all of this month's upward revision in global production. On an annual basis, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China, Cote d'Ivoire, EU, Guinea, Guyana, Laos, Mexico, Nicaragua, Nigeria, South Korea, Paraguay, Peru, Taiwan, Thailand, and Uruguay account for the bulk of the projected production increase in 2021/22. In contrast, crops are projected to be smaller than a year earlier in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India (still the second-highest on record), Iraq, Madagascar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the United States, and Vietnam, with India and the United States projected to show the largest production declines.

The 2020/21 global rice production estimate was raised 1.5 million tons this month to 505.0 million tons, 1.4 percent above a year earlier. Production estimates were raised this month for Brazil, the Dominican Republic, India, Mexico, and Pakistan. On an annual basis, Australia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Mexico, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the United States account for the bulk of the expected global production increase in 2020/21. In contrast, rice production in 2020/21 is projected to decline in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, EU, Ghana, Guinea, Iraq, Japan, Kenya, South Korea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay, Taiwan, and Tanzania.

Global rice consumption and residual use in 2021/22 is projected to be a record 514.5 million tons, up 1.2 million tons from the previous forecast and 8.0 million tons larger than a year earlier. This month, USDA raised its 2021/22 consumption and residual use forecasts for Brazil, Cambodia, Nepal, and India, while lowering its forecasts for Iran and the United Arab Emirates. On an annual basis, China accounts for the bulk of the projected increase in global consumption and residual use in 2021/22, with total use expected to increase 5.8 million tons to a record 156.0 million tons. Industrial and feed uses account for nearly all of China's projected increase in consumption and residual use in 2021/22. Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, Colombia, Egypt, EU, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, and Thailand are also projected to increase consumption and residual use in 2021/22. In contrast, consumption and residual use is projected to decline in 2021/22 in Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, and the United States, with declines in both South Korea and Japan a result of long-term diet diversification and negligible population growth or a slow population decline.

In 2021/22, global ending stocks are forecast at 168.4 million tons, up 0.4 million from the previous forecast but down 7.9 million tons from a year earlier and the second consecutive year of declining global ending stocks. This month, USDA raised its 2021/22 ending stocks forecasts for Bangladesh, Brazil, Burma, Cambodia, China, Iran, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam, but lowered its forecasts for India and the United States. China and India account for the bulk of the projected decline in global ending stocks in 2021/22, with China's stocks expected to drop 6.5 million tons to 109.1 million tons and India's to drop 2.5 million tons to 25.4 million. Stocks are also projected to decline in 2021/22 in Bangladesh, Egypt, the Philippines, the United States, and Vietnam. In contrast, ending stocks are projected to increase in 2021/22 in Australia, Brazil, Burma, Colombia, Indonesia, Nigeria, South Korea, Pakistan, Thailand, and the United Arab Emirates. The 2021/22 global stocks-to-use ratio is projected at 32.7 percent, down from 34.8 percent in 2020/21.

Table A - Global rice production, selected monthly revisions and year-to-year changes, June 2021						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from last month's forecast	Percent change from a year earlier	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on year-to-year change or month-to-month revision
1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
<b>Rice production in 2021/22</b>						
Brazil	7,820	170	-1.0	↑	↓	Production forecast was raised based on an almost 5-percent increase in the average yield to 6.76 tons per hectare, slightly below the year earlier revised yield of 6.89 tons, the highest on record. Harvested area was actually lowered 40,000 hectares to 1.7 million hectares. The revisions were largely based on revised estimates for 2020/21 reported by CONAB, the Government of Brazil's agricultural main statistical reporting agency.
India	121,000	1,000	-0.8	↑	↓	Raised the production forecast based on a 400,000-hectare increase in harvested area to 44.4 million, unchanged from the year earlier revised estimate. The upward revision in harvested area is based on expected higher minimum support prices. The average yield of 4.09 tons per hectare is unchanged from the previous forecast, but is slightly below the year earlier record.
Table A - Global rice production, selected monthly revisions and year-to-year changes, June 2021--continued						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from last month's forecast	Percent change from a year earlier	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on year-to-year change or month-to-month revision
1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
<b>Rice production in 2020/21</b>						
Brazil	7,899	351	3.9	↑	↑	Production estimate was raised based on a record yield reported by CONAB, the Government of Brazil's main agricultural statistical reporting agency. At a record 6.89 tons per hectare, the average yield is up 6 percent from the previous forecast and almost 3 percent higher than a year earlier. CONAB lowered the harvested area estimate 23,000 hectares to 1.687 million hectares, still more than 1 percent larger than a year earlier and the first increase since 2013/14.
Dominican Republic	630	10	-2.0	↑	↓	Raised the production estimate based on a 5,000-hectare increase in harvested area to 195,000 hectares, just 1,000 hectares below the year earlier record. The area revision was based on Ministry of Agriculture data for July 2020-April 2021.
India	122,000	1,000	2.6	↑	↑	Raised the production estimate to a record-high largely based on data reported by the Government of India in its <i>Third Advance Estimates</i> that were released on May 25. Harvested area was raised 0.4 million hectares to 44.4 million, up almost 2 percent from a year earlier, a result of a favorable monsoon and higher minimum support prices. The average yield of 4.12 tons per hectare is fractionally below the previous forecast but is the highest on record.
Mexico	210	13	20.0	↑	↑	Production estimate was raised based on a higher yield reported by the Government of Mexico. At 6.51 tons per hectare, the yield is up nearly 7 percent from the previous estimate but down slightly from the year earlier record. Harvested area remains estimated at 47,000 hectares, the highest since 2009/10.
Pakistan	8,184	84	10.4	↑	↑	The higher production estimate is primarily based on data from the Government of Pakistan reporting larger harvested area and a higher average yield. Harvested area was raised 181,000 hectares to a record 3.381 million, more than 11 percent higher than a year earlier. The major reasons for the near-record crop include: an increase in planted area, an optimum monsoon season, and increased use of inputs. Another key reason is the widespread and continued adaptation of hybrid long grain non-basmati varieties. In addition, the area shift by farmers away from growing cotton to growing rice during the summer season was also significant. Much of this analysis was provided by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Islamabad.

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

Table B - Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), June 2021.						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from last month's forecast	Percent change from a year earlier	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of year-to-year change in forecast or month-to-month change in forecast
Rice importers, 2022						
China	2,800	200	-12.5	↑	↓	Import forecast raised based on supply availability and price competitiveness.
Nepal	1,150	150	4.5	↑	↑	Raised import forecast to a record-high based on the recent strong pace of purchases and competitive prices from Nepal's main supplier India.
Table B - Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), June 2021--Continued.						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from last month's forecast	Percent change from a year earlier	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of year-to-year change in forecast or month-to-month change in forecast
Rice importers, 2021						
Angola	425	-75	-15.0	↓	↓	Import forecast was lowered based on pace-to-date.
Bangladesh	1,500	200	7400.0	↑	↑	Increased the import forecast based on a stronger-than-expected pace of purchases to date, with India the dominant supplier.
Brazil	730	-90	-14.4	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on a larger crop.
China	3,200	300	0.0	↑	⇒	Raised the import forecast based on pace-to-date and price competitiveness of imported rice.
Jordan	220	-15	-4.3	↓	↓	Import forecast was lowered based on pace-to-date.
Kenya	550	-50	-8.3	↓	↓	Import forecast was lowered based on pace-to-date.
Mozambique	625	-25	-4.6	↓	↓	Import forecast was lowered based on pace-to-date.
Nepal	1,100	150	13.4	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on a steady pace of large purchases and competitive pricing from top supplier India.
Philippines	2,100	100	-14.3	↑	↓	Raised the import forecast based on Executive Order 135, issued May 15, that lowered the non-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) tariff rate to 35 percent for one year from 50 percent for out-of quota imports and from 40 percent for minimum access volume purchases. These reduced tariff rates for non-Asean rice imports will likely encourage diversification of suppliers away from ASEAN exporters, with low-priced India likely gaining the most market share.
Qatar	200	-25	-11.9	↓	↓	Import forecast was lowered based on pace-to-date.
United Arab Emirates	900	-100	5.9	↓	↑	Import forecast lowered based on purchase pace-to-date and abundant stocks. Despite the downward revision, the 2021 imports are the highest on record.

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

Table C - Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), June 2021.						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from last month's forecast	Percent change from a year earlier	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of year-to-year change in forecast or month-to-month change in forecast
Rice exporters, 2022						
Brazil	1,000	100	0.0	↑	→	Raised the export forecast based on a larger crop and expectations of continued competitive export prices.
Cambodia	1,400	-100	7.7	↓	↑	Export forecast was reduced based on a recent slowdown in the shipment pace due to extremely high freight rates and a lack of containers. Despite the downward revision, Cambodia's 2022 projected exports are the highest on record.
India	15,500	500	-8.8	↑	↓	Export forecast was raised based on a larger crop, abundant supplies, competitive prices, and a recent record pace of shipments.
Table C - Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), June 2021--Continued.						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from last month's forecast	Percent change from a year earlier	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of year-to-year change in forecast or month-to-month change in forecast
Rice exports, 2021						
Brazil	1,000	100	-19.4	↑	↓	Raised the export forecast based a larger crop and continued competitive export prices. However, sales are currently limited by extremely high freight rates.
Burma	1,900	-100	-17.4	↓	↓	Lowered the export forecast based on continued trade disruptions stemming from the February 1 military coup, a closed border with China, and container shortages.
Cambodia	1,300	-100	-3.7	↓	↓	Export forecast was lowered based on a recent slowdown in the pace of shipments caused by extremely high freight rates.
India	17,000	1200	16.8	↑	↑	Export forecast raised to a record high based on abundant supplies, competitive prices, and a recent record pace of shipments, with almost 2.5 million tons shipped in March.
Pakistan	4,200	-100	6.8	↓	↑	Export forecast was lowered based on pace-to-date.
Thailand	5,800	-200	1.6	↓	↑	Lowered export forecast based on the shipment pace through May and, despite recent reductions, still uncompetitive prices compared with most other Asian exporters.
Vietnam	6,300	-100	2.2	↓	↑	Lowered the export forecast based on a slower-than-expected pace of sales and expected increased competition from India in the Philippines due to its recent lowering of import tariffs for non-ASEAN suppliers.

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

## Thailand's Rice Exports Projected To Increase in 2022; India's to Drop from its 2021 Record of 17.0 Million Tons

Global rice trade in calendar year 2022 is projected at 46.9 million tons (milled basis), up 0.5 million tons from the previous forecast but 0.1 million below a year earlier and well below the record 48.4 million tons shipped in 2017. Export forecasts were raised this month for Brazil and India but lowered for Cambodia. On the import side, 2022 forecasts were raised for China and Nepal.

On an annual basis, in 2022 exports are projected to increase from Australia, Burma, Cambodia, EU, Paraguay, Thailand, and Uruguay, with Thailand's exports projected to increase the most, up 0.7 million tons to 6.5 million. In contrast, exports in 2022 are projected to decline for India, the United States, and Vietnam, with India's exports expected to drop 1.5 million tons to 15.5 million tons, second only to the year-earlier record of 17.0 million tons, the largest amount of rice exported by any country.

For imports, Angola, Ethiopia, EU, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Qatar, Senegal, and the United States account for most of the expected increase in 2022. These expected import increases are partially offset by projected import declines for Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Indonesia, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates, with imports by Bangladesh projected to drop 1.0 million tons to 0.5 million and China's to drop 0.4 million tons to 2.8 million.

Trading prices for most grades of Thailand's regularly milled white rice (excluding aromatic, parboiled, or any other specialty rice) are down 3-4 percent from a month earlier, mostly for lack of new inquirers for sales, partly due to extremely high freight costs and a lack of containers and a stronger Thai currency. Thailand's 100-percent Grade B long-grain milled rice for export was quoted at \$472 per ton for the week ending June 7, down \$18 from the week ending May 10. Prices for Thailand's 5-percent broken parboiled rice—a specialty rice—were quoted at \$462 per ton for the week ending June 7, down \$19 from the week ending May 10. Prices for Thailand's jasmine rice—a premium aromatic—were quoted at \$680 per ton for the week ending June 10, down \$35 from the week ending May 10 and the lowest since May 2017.

Price quotes for Vietnam's rice declined over the past month as well, mostly due to a lack of new sales as Vietnam's prices remain uncompetitive with other Asian sources. The harvest of the winter-spring crop—Vietnam's largest, heavily exported—is nearly complete in the north and was largely completed in May in the south. Harvest of the summer-autumn crop will begin later this summer. This crop typically sells at a lower price than the dry-season winter-spring crop due to quality issues caused by abundant rainfall in the wet season and a resulting higher moisture content. For the week ending June 8, prices for Vietnam's 5-percent broken-kernel long-grain milled rice were quoted at \$485 per ton, down \$10 from the week ending May 11. Vietnam's rice now sells at more than a \$20 premium to comparable grades of Thailand's rice. India's prices remain the most competitive among Asian sellers, with India's 5-percent broken non-parboiled white rice quoted at \$385 per ton (bulk) for the week ending June 8, down \$10 from the week ending May 11.

Price quotes from Uruguay and Argentina for their generic 5-percent broken-kernel long-grain milled rice were up \$10 from a month earlier. U.S. prices are currently quoted at about the same as those quoted for similar quality shipments from Uruguay and Argentina, at \$630 and \$610 per ton, respectively. Prices for Brazil's and Paraguay's 5-percent broken-kernel rice were quoted below \$590 per ton. The major South American exporters, located in the southern half of the continent, begin their harvests between late February and early April, depending on their distance from the equator. The bulk of the harvest was completed for these exporters by the end of May.

In contrast, U.S. trading prices for long-grain milled rice were unchanged 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, Iraq specifications) remain quoted at \$630 per ton for the week ending June 8, unchanged since early April. U.S. prices for Latin American milled-rice markets—Haiti, Colombia, and Mexico—remain quoted at \$555 per ton for the week of June 8, unchanged since the week ending April 13.

In contrast, milled-rice prices in California increased over the past month. Quotes for California Number 1 Grade, 4-percent broken kernels for the week ending June 8 were quoted at \$1,020 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill, Mediterranean specifications), up \$75 from the week ending May 11 and the highest since September 2014 when California was experiencing an earlier severe drought. For delivery to the Port of Oakland, California, medium-grain milled-rice (Korean specifications) prices were quoted at \$1,090 per ton for the week ending June 8, up

\$90 from the week ending May 11. For listings of trading prices by exporter and grade of rice, see table 9 in the Excel file.

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