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Rice Outlook: September 2025

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U.S. 2025/26 Rice Production Forecast Is Raised 0.3 Million Hundredweight to 208.8 Million

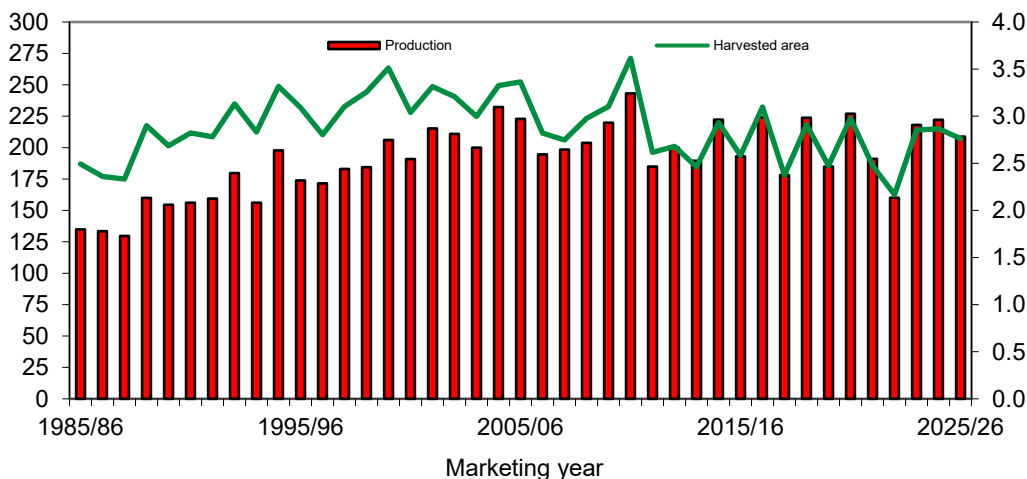
There are several revisions this month to the 2025/26 U.S. rice balance sheet. On the supply side, the all-rice production forecast is raised by 313,000 hundredweight (cwt) from last month to 208.8 million due to a 1-percent increase in harvested area more than offsetting a 77-pound per acre reduction in the yield. The revised harvested area and yield forecasts are reported by USDA, National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS). Despite this month's upward adjustment in the rice production forecast, U.S. rice production in 2025/26 is still projected to decline 6 percent from 2024/25. Carryin is raised by 3.4 million cwt to 53.9 million, the highest since 1986/87. Imports are raised by 1.0 million cwt to a record 50.7 million, with long grain accounting for all of the upward revision. These supply-side revisions result in a 4.7-million cwt increase in 2025/26 total rice supplies to a record 313.4 million cwt.

Figure 1

U.S. rice production in 2025/26 is projected to decline 6 percent to 208.8 million cwt, largely due to a decrease in harvested area

Million cwt (rough basis)

Million acres



2025/26 forecasts. Cwt = hundredweight.

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

On the 2025/26 use side, total domestic and residual use is lowered 1.0 million cwt to 166.0 million, with long grain accounting for all of the reduction. All-rice exports are reduced by 3.0 million cwt to 94.0 million, with long-grain accounting for all the downward revision. By type, rough-rice exports are decreased by 2.0 million cwt to 30.0 million and milled-rice exports are reduced by 1.0 million cwt to 64.0 million. Combined, these supply and use revisions result in an 8.7-million cwt increase in the 2025/26 all-rice ending stocks forecast to 53.4 million cwt.

This month, there are several revisions to the 2024/25 U.S. rice balance sheet based on both yearend trade data reported by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and August 1 rice stocks estimates reported by USDA, NASS. Both imports and exports are raised slightly. Ending stocks are raised by 3.4 million cwt to 53.9 million, the highest since 1985/86. These trade and stocks revisions are offset by a 3.1-million cwt reduction in the 2024/25 U.S. domestic and residual use estimate to 166.9 million cwt.

The 2025/26 season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts are lowered \$1.00 per cwt for both classes of rice, resulting in an all-rice SAFP of \$13.20. For 2024/25, the long-grain SAFP is lowered 10 cents to \$14.00 per cwt and the U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP is raised 70 cents to \$19.60 per cwt. Both revisions were based on July reported prices and marketings released by USDA, NASS. The revisions by class raised the 2024/25 all-rice SAFP by 10 cents to \$15.20 per cwt.

In the 2025/26 global rice market, total production is lowered 0.4 million tons to 541.1 million, still fractionally above a year earlier and the highest on record. Production forecasts are lowered this month for Australia, Russia, and Vietnam but raised for Kazakhstan and the United States. Global supplies are raised 0.8 million tons to a record 729.5 million, as a 1.2-million-ton increase in carryin to a near-record 188.4 million tons more than offsets a reduced production forecast. Carryin estimates are raised for Brazil, Burma, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, India, South Korea, Pakistan, and the United States, but lowered for Vietnam.

Global rice consumption (including a residual component) in 2025/26 is raised 0.2 million tons to a record 542.2 million, with forecasts raised for India, Madagascar, and Tanzania but lowered for Afghanistan, Benin, Burma, Honduras, Kazakhstan, and the United States. These revisions result in a 0.6-million-ton increase in the 2025/26 global ending stocks forecast to 187.3 million tons, with Brazil, Colombia, South Korea, Pakistan, and the United States accounting for most of the upward revision.

Global rice exports in calendar year 2026 are projected at 62.1 million tons, virtually unchanged from the previous forecast but almost 2 percent larger than a year earlier. Export forecasts are raised for Burma, but lowered for Australia, South Korea, Pakistan, Tanzania, and the United States. Import forecasts for 2026 are raised for Australia, Madagascar, Tanzania, and the United States, but lowered for Afghanistan, Benin, and Kazakhstan. Global rice trading prices fell across most of Asia and South America over the past month, mostly due to weaker demand and abundant supplies. U.S. long-grain milled rice prices also declined, partly due to harvest pressure in the South.

U.S. 2025/26 Rice Production Forecast Raised to 208.8 Million Hundredweight Due to Larger Harvested Area

This month, USDA, NASS updated rice acreage based on all available data, including the latest certified acreage data from the USDA, Farm Service Agency. Total area planted to rice for the 2025/26 marketing year is raised 33,000 acres to 2.823 million—up slightly more than 1 percent from the previous forecast, but still down 3 percent from last year. Harvested area is raised 32,000 acres from the August forecast but is still down almost 4 percent from 2024/25. Arkansas accounts for the bulk of the upward revision in harvested area, with smaller upward revisions for California and Louisiana.

The all-rice yield is forecast at 7,559 pounds per acre, down 77 pounds from the August forecast and more than 2 percent below 2024/25. Yields are lowered from the August forecasts for Arkansas (down 50 pounds per acre), California (down 250 pounds), and Texas (down 100 pounds). Average yields in 2025/26 are projected to be lower than a year earlier for all reported rice producing States except Louisiana, where yields are projected to increase 0.6 percent. The yield forecasts are based on a USDA, NASS survey of farm operators conducted between August 25 and September 9 that asked operators what they expected their yields would be as of September 1. The revised area, yield, and production estimates were released in the September 12 USDA, NASS *Crop Production* report.

Total U.S. rice production in 2025/26 is projected at 208.8 million cwt, up 0.3 million cwt from the previous forecast but still 6 percent below a year earlier. Production in 2025/26 is projected to decline from a year earlier in Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas, with Arkansas accounting for the bulk of the decline. In contrast, production is projected to increase in California, Louisiana, and Mississippi, with California's production projected to increase 13 percent.

Table 1 - Weekly crop progress				
State	Week ending September 7, 2025	Previous week	A year earlier	State and U.S. 2020–24 average
Rice harvested				
	----- Percent -----			
Arkansas	39	26	54	28
California	2	-	2	2
Louisiana	88	79	89	85
Mississippi	45	29	64	37
Missouri	27	8	26	9
Texas	91	74	88	87
U.S. total	45	33	52	36
- Represents zero. (NA) = Not available.				
These six States account for almost 100 percent of U.S. rice acreage.				
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service; USDA, Economic Research Service.				

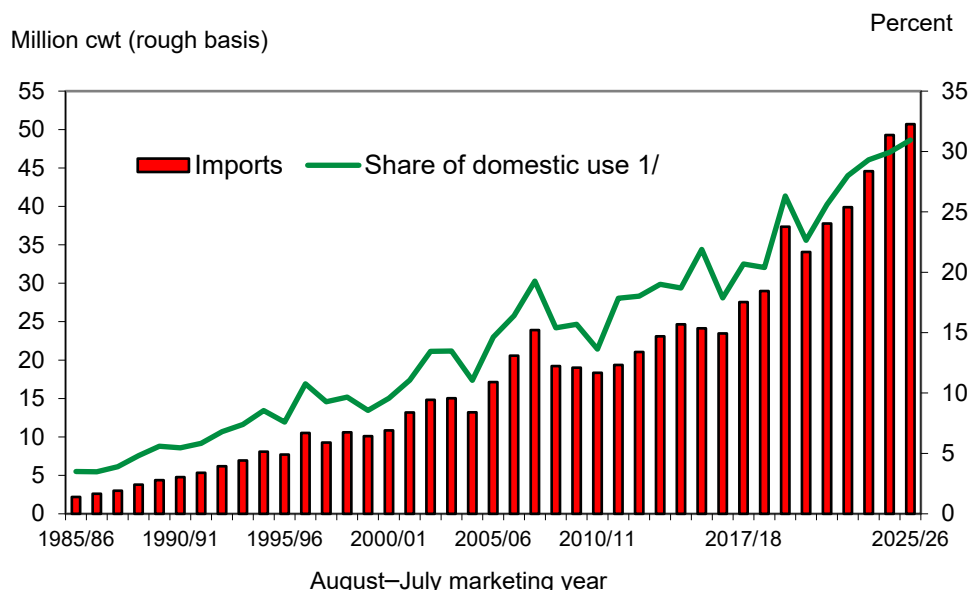
For 2025/26, production of long-grain rice in the United States is forecast at 153.7 million cwt, down 0.5 percent from the previous forecast and nearly 11 percent smaller than a year earlier. Abnormally heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in the Mississippi Delta—the largest U.S. long-grain rice producing region—reduced plantings. In contrast, medium- and short-grain production is projected at 55.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from the previous forecast and 10 percent larger than a year earlier. The year-to-year increase is the result of expanded plantings in California where the bulk of the U.S. medium- and short-grain crop is grown.

For the week ending September 7, 45 percent of the U.S. 2025/26 rice crop was reported harvested, 7 percentage points behind a year earlier but 9 percentage points ahead of the U.S. 5-year average (table 1). Harvest was reported ahead of normal in all southern rice producing States, with harvest 18 percentage points ahead of normal in Missouri. As is typical for early September, harvest was most advanced on the Gulf Coast, with around 90 percent reported harvested for both Texas and Louisiana. In California, 2 percent of the crop was reported harvested by September 7, the same percentage as reported for the same week a year earlier and consistent with the State's 5-year average.

The U.S. 2025/26 all-rice import forecast is raised by 1.0 million cwt to 50.7 million, 3 percent above the year-earlier estimate and the highest on record. Long-grain accounts for all the upward revision, now forecast at 44.0 million, up 3 percent from the year-earlier revised estimate and the highest on record. The upward revision is largely based on larger-than-expected purchases in 2024/25, with Asian aromatic varieties expected to account for nearly all the annual increase and the bulk of total long-grain imports. Medium- and short-grain rice imports remain forecast at 6.7 million, almost 2 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate.

Figure 2

U.S. rice imports in 2025/26 are projected to increase 3 percent to a new record high



Cwt = hundredweight.

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

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

The 2025/26 carryin is raised 3.4 million cwt to 53.9 million cwt, up 35 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 1986/87. The long-grain carryin is projected at 37.3 million cwt, down 2.5 million from the previous forecast but 93 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 1986/87. The medium- and short-grain carryin forecast is raised by 4.7 million cwt to 13.7 million, still 27 percent lower than a year earlier. The revised 2025/26 carryin estimates are calculated from data reported by USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in its *Rice Stocks* report, as of August 1 (released on August 20). In addition to estimates of rice stocks by class, USDA, NASS reported stocks of broken kernels at 2.8 million cwt, 73 percent larger than a year earlier.

These supply-side revisions raised the 2025/26 total supply forecast 4.7 million cwt to a record 313.35 million, almost 1 percent larger than a year earlier. Long-grain total supplies are lowered 2.2 million cwt to 235.1 million, still 1.0 million cwt larger than a year earlier and the highest on record. In contrast, medium- and short-grain total supplies are raised 5.8 million cwt to 75.5 million, more than 1 percent larger than a year earlier.

U.S. 2025/26 Domestic and Residual Use and Export Forecasts Are Lowered

The U.S. 2025/26 all-rice domestic and residual use forecast is lowered 1.0 million cwt to 166.0 million cwt, 0.9 million cwt below the year-earlier revised record. The long-grain domestic and residual use forecast is reduced 1.0 million cwt to 134.0 million, 1.4 percent below the year

earlier record. The downward revision is based on a smaller long-grain total supply forecast. Medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use remains forecast at 32.0 million cwt, more than 3 percent larger than the year earlier revised estimate.

U.S. all-rice exports in 2025/26 are projected at 94.0 million cwt, down 3.0 million from last month's forecast—all from reduced long-grain exports—but 4 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. The long-grain export forecast is lowered by 3.0 million cwt to 64.0 million, still 5 percent above the year earlier revised estimate (figure 3). The downward revision is based on a continued lack of price competitiveness in the global long-grain milled rice market, a recent slowdown in sales of rough rice to key buyers—especially to Mexico—and expected large harvests next spring in most South American exporting countries.

Medium- and short-grain exports remain forecast at 30.0 million cwt, 1 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. Japan, the largest market for U.S. medium- and short-grain rice, is expected to account for the bulk of the increase.

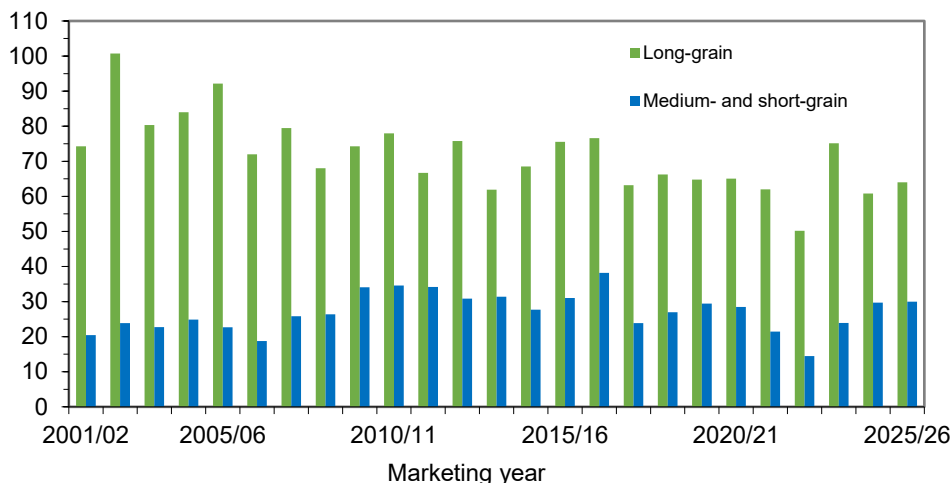
By type, U.S. 2025/26 milled-rice exports are lowered 1.0 million cwt to 64.0 million, still up almost 4 percent from the year-earlier revised estimate. The downward revision is primarily based on a lack of price competitiveness in the global long-grain market. Rough-rice exports are lowered 2.0 million cwt to 30.0 million, still 4 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. The downward revision is largely based on recent slower-than-expected sales to key markets in Latin America, especially Mexico, the largest single-country market for U.S. rough rice.

These supply and use projections yield a 2025/26 all-rice ending-stocks forecast of 53.4 million cwt, up 8.7 million cwt from the previous forecast and only slightly below a year earlier. Long-grain ending stocks are raised 1.8 million cwt to 37.1 million cwt, still down 0.7 percent from a year earlier. Medium- and short-grain ending stocks are raised 5.8 million cwt to 13.5 million, still 4 percent below a year earlier.

Figure 3

U.S. long-grain rice exports are projected to increase 5 percent in 2025/26; medium- and short-grain exports to increase 1 percent 1/

Million cwt



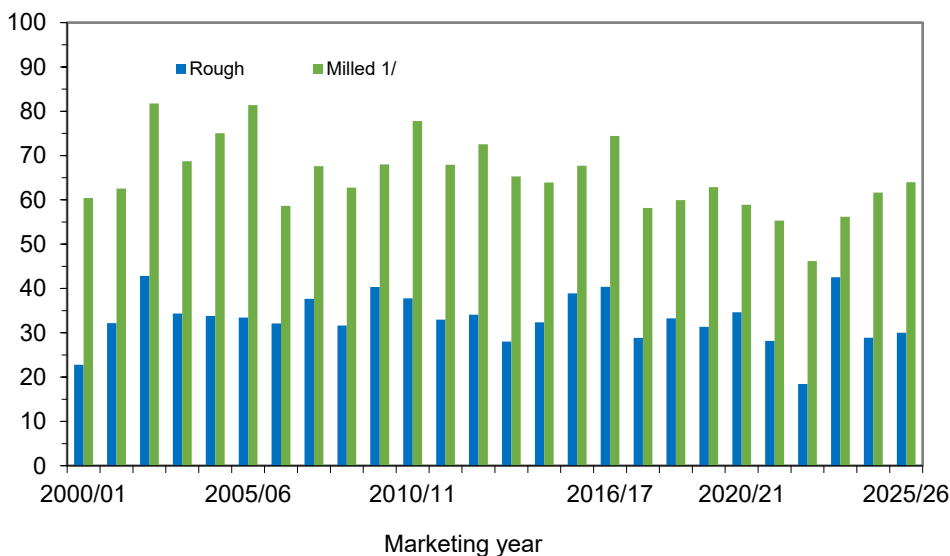
Cwt = hundredweight. 2025/26 are forecasts. 1/ Milled-, brown-, and rough-rice exports on a rough-rice basis.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rice Yearbook dataset, 2000/01–2022/23; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2023/24–2025/26.

Figure 4

Both U.S. rough-rice exports and milled-rice exports are projected to increase 4 percent in 2025/26

Million cwt



Cwt = hundredweight. 2025/26 are forecasts. 1/ Milled- and brown-rice exports on a rough-rice basis.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, Rice Yearbook dataset, 2000/01–2022/23; USDA, World Agricultural Outlook Board, *World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates*, 2023/24–2025/26.

U.S. 2024/25 Imports, Exports, and Ending Stocks Raised; Domestic and Residual Use Lowered

There are several revisions this month to the 2024/25 rice balance sheet based on yearend trade data reported by the Census Bureau and estimates of U.S. rice stocks on August 1 reported by USDA, NASS. On the supply side, imports are raised by 0.8 million cwt to 49.3 million, with estimates raised for both long-grain and medium- and short-grain. On the use side, all-rice exports are raised 0.5 million cwt to 90.5 million, with export estimates raised for both classes of rice. By type, rough-rice exports are lowered by 0.1 million cwt to 28.9 million, while milled-rice exports are raised 0.65 million cwt to almost 61.7 million.

Based on stocks data released on August 20 in the USDA, NASS *Rice Stocks* report, 2024/25 all-rice ending stocks on August 1 are estimated at 53.9 million cwt (total of rough- and milled-rice stocks on a rough-rice basis). This estimate is up 3.4 million from the previous forecast and 35 percent higher than a year earlier and the highest since 1985/86. By class, 2024/25 long-grain ending stocks are reduced by 2.5 million cwt to 37.3 million, still 93 percent larger than a year earlier and the highest since 1985/86. In contrast, medium- and short-grain ending stocks are raised by 4.7 million cwt to 13.7 million, still 27 percent below a year earlier.

The combination of trade changes and revised ending stocks estimates result in a 3.1-million cwt reduction in the 2024/25 domestic and residual use estimate to 166.9 million cwt, still almost 8.6 percent higher than a year earlier and the highest on record. Long-grain domestic and residual use is raised 2.9 million cwt to a record 135.9 million, 15 percent above a year earlier. In contrast, the medium- and short-grain domestic and residual use estimate is lowered 6.0 million cwt to 31.0 million, 14 percent below a year earlier.

For 2025/26, the season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts are lowered \$1.00 per cwt for both classes of rice. The long-grain SAFP is reduced by \$1.00 per cwt to \$12.00, 14 percent below the year-earlier revised SAFP. The downward revision is based on a recent substantial decline in daily futures prices, a slowness in export sales thus far in the 2025/26 market year, and a continued lack of price competitiveness in the global rice market.

The California 2025/26 SAFP is decreased by \$1.00 per cwt to \$20.00, unchanged from a year earlier. The downward revision is based on larger supplies. The southern medium- and short-grain SAFP is lowered by \$1.00 to \$12.50, primarily based on a reduced long-grain SAFP. These two regional downward revisions lowered the 2025/26 U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP by \$1.00 per cwt to \$17.60, 10 percent below a year earlier. The two downward revisions by class resulted in a \$1.00-per cwt reduction in the 2025/26 all-rice SAFP to \$13.20 per cwt, 13 percent below a year earlier.

There were several revisions to the 2024/25 SAFP estimates this month based on July reported cash prices and marketings that were released on August 29 in the USDA, NASS *Agricultural Prices* report. The 2024/25 U.S. long-grain SAFP is lowered 10 cents per cwt to \$14.00, 12 percent below a year earlier. The U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP is raised 70 cents per cwt to \$19.60, still 9 percent below a year earlier. The upward revision is based on revised marketings by class. SAFP estimates for California medium- and short-grain rice and southern medium- and short-grain rice are unchanged this month. The 2024/25 all rice SAFP is raised 10 cents per cwt to \$15.20, 12 percent below a year earlier.

International Outlook

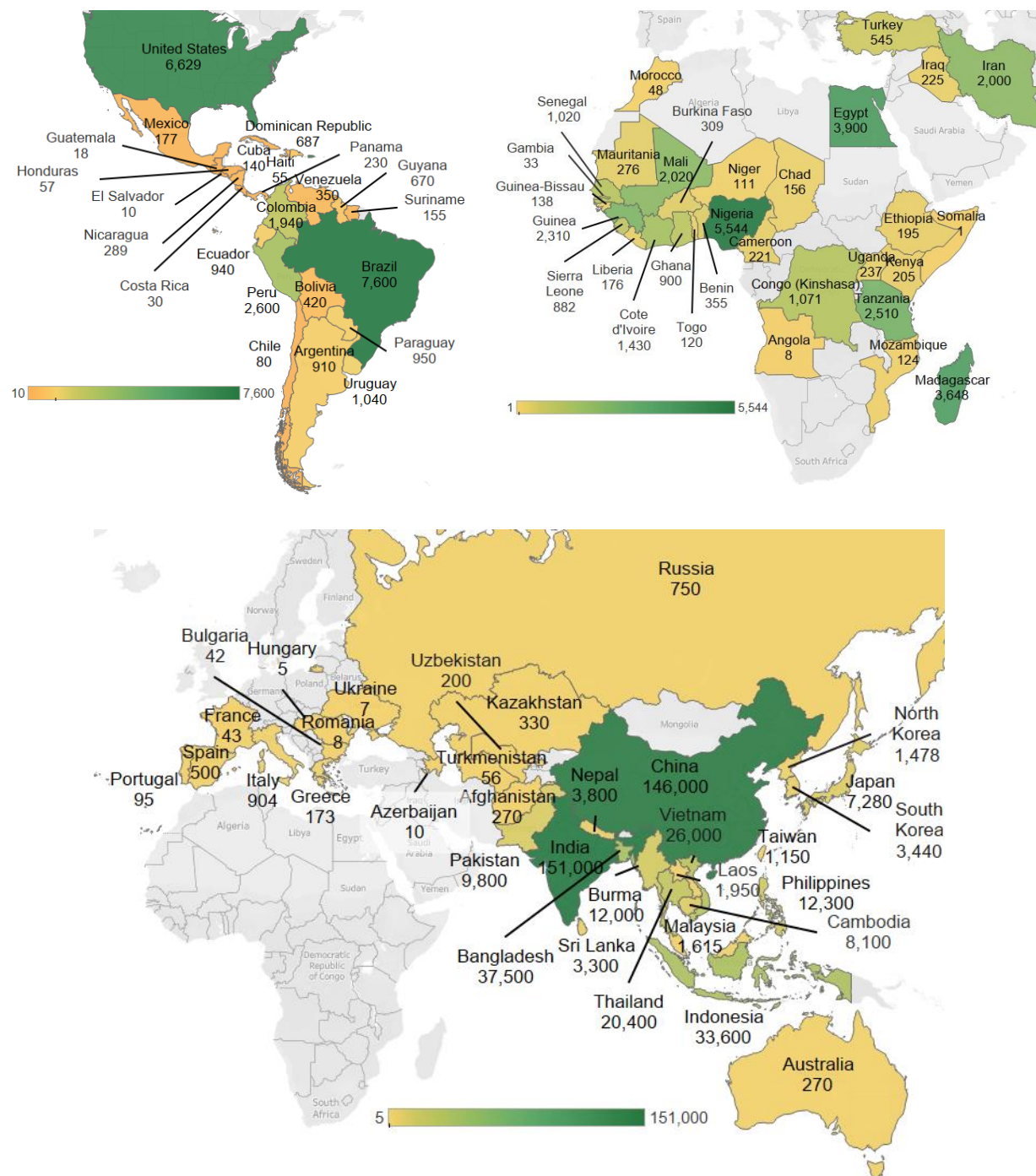
Global 2025/26 Production Forecasts Lowered for Australia, Russia, and Vietnam

Global rice production in 2025/26 is projected at 541.1 million tons (milled basis), down 0.4 million tons from the previous forecast but still 0.1 million tons larger than a year earlier and the largest crop on record (table 2). This month, production forecasts are lowered for Australia, Russia, and Vietnam, but raised for Kazakhstan and the United States (table 3). The 2024/25 global production estimate is increased by 0.1 million tons to 540.9 million, the second-largest crop on record, as upward revisions for Brazil, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic more than offset a reduction for Vietnam.

Table 2. Global rice balance sheet for 2023/24–2025/26 (in million metric tons, milled basis)								
Balance sheet item	2023/24 September	2024/25 August	2024/25 September	2024/25 change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	2025/26 August	2025/26 September	2025/26 change from previous month
Supply								
Beginning stocks	180.5	179.3	179.4	0.1	-0.6	187.2	188.4	1.2
Production	523.7	540.8	540.9	0.1	3.3	541.5	541.1	-0.4
Total supply	704.2	720.1	720.3	0.2	2.3	728.7	729.5	0.8
Trade year imports 1/	59.9	62.0	61.0	-1.1	1.7	62.0	62.1	0.0
Demand								
Consumption and residual use 2/	524.8	532.9	532.0	-1.0	1.4	542.0	542.2	0.2
Trade year exports	59.9	62.0	61.0	-1.1	1.7	62.0	62.1	0.0
Ending stocks	179.4	187.2	188.4	1.2	5.0	186.7	187.3	0.6
Trade year 2024/25 is calendar year 2025. 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, <i>Production, Supply, and Distribution</i> database.								

On a year-to-year basis, 2025/26 global rice production is expected to be slightly higher than a year earlier as larger crops in several major producers, including Bangladesh, China, and India, more than offset smaller crops in Brazil, Cambodia, Indonesia, Nigeria, Thailand, the United States, and Vietnam. India and China are projected to remain the top two rice-producing countries, accounting for more than half of global rice output (map 1).

Map 1: Global production forecasts (1,000 tons milled basis), 2025/26, September 2025



Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Table 3. Global rice production, selected monthly revisions, September 2025						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on month-to-month changes
Rice production in 2025/26, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
Australia	270	-76	-21.5	↓	↓	Lowered due to a smaller harvested area forecast. The crop will be planted October–November. Harvested area is reduced 10,000 hectares to 35,000 hectares, a 20-percent reduction from the prior year. The area decline is due to reduced irrigation water availability and lower prices. The revisions are largely based on the data and information provided by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Canberra and the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics and Sciences (ABARES).
United States	6,629	10	-6.0	↑	↓	Raised slightly based on a larger harvested area that more than offset a lower yield. Harvested area is raised 13,000 hectares to 1.118 million, still 4 percent below a year earlier. In contrast, the average yield is lowered 1 percent to 8.47 tons per hectare, more than 2 percent below a year earlier. Both the revised harvested area and yield forecasts are reported by the USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service in its <i>Crop Production</i> report released on September 12.
Vietnam	26,000	-300	-2.8	↓	↓	Reduced based on a smaller harvested area, lowered 100,000 hectares to 6.8 million hectares, that more than offset a slight increase in the yield. Vietnam's rice growing area has been declining for more than a decade due to conversion of rice land to other more profitable crops and aquaculture, increased salinity intrusion, irrigation water uncertainty, and government initiatives to expand highways and industrial zones in the Mekong River Delta. The revision is largely based on the data and information provided by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Ho Chi Minh City.
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on month-to-month changes
Rice production in 2024/25, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)						
Brazil	8,378	178	16.4	↑	↑	Raised largely based on the National Supply Company's (CONAB) upward revision of area harvested to 1.748 million hectares, an 8.7 percent increase from the prior year. The area expansion was mainly driven by high prices during the sowing season and favorable weather conditions, especially in Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, the main producing States.
Colombia	2,048	118	9.8	↑	↑	Raised to a record-high based on year-end data published by the National Federation of Rice Farmers (Fedearroz) reporting a record harvested area of 627,000 hectares (up 10 percent from the prior year) that more than offset a downward revision in the yield.
Vietnam	26,750	-200	-1.7	↓	↓	Production is lowered based on a 50,000-hectare reduction in harvested area to 6.950 million hectares.

Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.

Global rice supplies in 2025/26 are projected at a record 729.5 million tons, up 0.8 million tons from the previous forecast and the third consecutive year with an increase. The upward revision in global supplies is mainly due to higher beginning stocks, particularly in Burma, Colombia, India, Pakistan, and the United States that more than offset a reduction for Vietnam.

Global rice consumption in 2025/26 (including a residual component that accounts for post harvests losses) is raised 0.2 million tons to a record 542.2 million. The upward revision is mainly due to increases for India, Madagascar, and Tanzania which more than offset reductions for Afghanistan, Benin, Burma, and the United States. The 2025/26 record global consumption forecast is largely driven by expected record consumption in several major rice-consuming countries, including Bangladesh, India, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

Global ending stocks in 2025/26 are projected at 187.3 million tons, up 0.6 million tons from the previous forecast but still 1.1 million tons below a year earlier. Brazil, Colombia, South Korea, Pakistan, and the United States account for the bulk of the upward revision, more than offsetting downward revisions for Haiti, Russia, and Vietnam. China and India together account for about 80 percent of global ending stocks, partly due to government stockholding programs.

Global Rice Trade in 2026 Remains Forecast at a Record-High, Up 1.1 Million Tons from 2025

Global rice trade in calendar year 2026 is projected at a record 62.1 million tons (milled basis), nearly unchanged from the previous forecast as a larger export forecast for Burma is nearly offset by decreased forecasts for Australia, South Korea, Pakistan, Tanzania, and the United States. Burma's 2026 export forecast is raised 400,000 tons to 2.2 million based largely on a 200,000-ton upward revision in its 2025 export forecast to 2.1 million tons. Burma's 2025 export forecast is raised based on a strong shipment pace to date of competitively priced broken rice to core markets, primarily China. The export forecast for Pakistan is lowered 100,000 tons to 5.2 million due to increased competition in its Africa and Asia markets. The U.S. export forecast is reduced 100,000 tons to 3.0 million based on a slower-than-expected pace of sales to date and uncompetitive prices in the global long-grain milled-rice market.

On the 2026 global rice import side, forecasts are raised this month for Madagascar (on growing consumption as reflected in the increased pace of imports for the first 4 months of the marketing year) and Australia (on expectation of a smaller crop). Forecasts are reduced for several other countries, including Afghanistan, Benin, and Kazakhstan, mostly due to lower-than-expected demand.

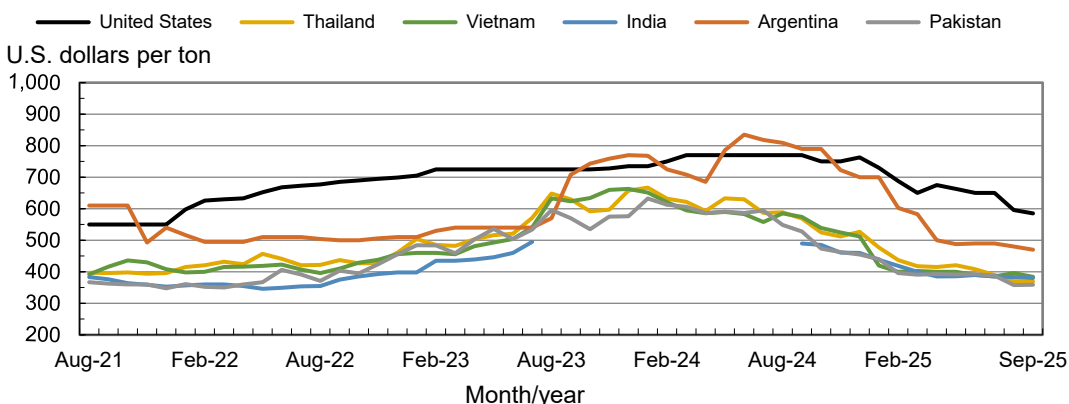
For more detailed information on export and import revisions for 2025 and 2026, see the September 12, 2025, USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Grain: World Markets and Trade* report.

In the global rice market, reported price quotes over the past month declined for the United States and for most exporting countries in Asia and South America (figure 5). For the week ending September 9, U.S. quotes for the No. 2, 4-percent broken for Latin American markets had dropped \$45 per ton from the week ending August 5 to \$595, partly due to harvest pressure. Quotes for India's 5-percent broken were down \$5 to \$380, largely due to weaker global demand. Vietnamese quotes for the 5-percent broken declined \$18 per ton to \$382 following the Philippines' 60-day ban on rice imports that started on September 1. The ban is due to low domestic paddy prices. Quotes for Thailand's 100-percent Grade B are up \$2, to \$372 per ton. Pakistani quotes remain unchanged at \$360 per ton for the week ending September 9. At \$330 per ton, quotes for Burma's 5-percent broken are down \$10 from the week ending August 9 and are now the lowest in Asia. Among South American exporters, from

the week ending August 5 to the week ending September 9, price quotes dropped for Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay, but rose for Brazil.

Figure 5

Rice trading prices from Argentina, the United States, and most exporters in Asia declined over the past month



Note: September 2025 runs through September 9 only. No India quotes from late July 2023 through late September 2024 due to an export ban. All prices free on board local port. Monthly average of weekly long-grain, milled-rice price quotes. Quotes used: Argentina, 5-percent broken; India, 5-percent broken, container since February 2021, bulk prior months; Pakistan, 5-percent broken; Thailand, 100-percent Grade B; United States, No. 2, 4-percent broken, for Latin American markets; Vietnam, 5-percent broken. Source: Thailand: through July 2024, *Rice Price*, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok, beginning August 2024, *Creed Rice Market Report*; Argentina, India, Pakistan, United States, and Vietnam prices: *Creed Rice Market Report*.

Note: Starting October 1, 2025, ERS historical reports and data previously hosted on the Mann Library site will remain fully accessible through the National Agricultural Library's platform. New reports and data updates will be released on the ERS website.

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