



## Rice Outlook: November 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. Export Forecast Lowered 4.0 Million Hundredweight

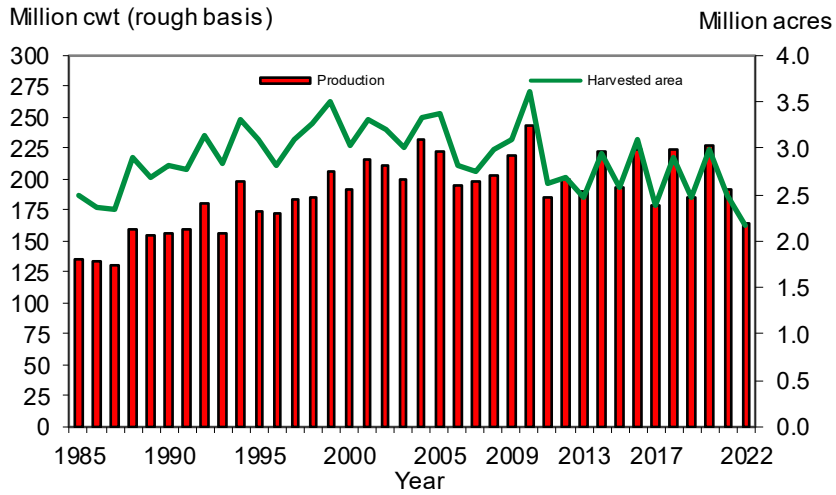
There were several revisions this month to the 2022/23 U.S. rice balance sheet. On the supply side, production was lowered 1.1 million hundredweight (cwt) to 164.3 million and imports were raised 1.0 million cwt to a record 45.0 million. On the use side, exports were lowered 4.0 million cwt to 71.0 million, while the domestic and residual use forecast was raised 1.0 million cwt to 142.0 million. These supply and use revisions resulted in a 2.9-million cwt increase in the 2022/23 ending stocks forecast to 36.1 million cwt. Season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts for 2022/23 were raised for medium- and short-grain rice in both the South and in California, with the U.S. all-rice SAFP now forecast at a record \$19.90 per cwt. In October, USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) reported revised monthly cash prices and marketings for 2021/22, resulting in revised SAFPs for all-rice and for both classes of rice.

In the 2022/23 global rice market, production was lowered 1.35 million tons to 503.7 million, 2 percent below a year earlier. Production forecasts were lowered for Nigeria, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. The 2022/23 global consumption and residual use forecast was lowered 0.3 million tons this month to 517.8 million, down 2.1 million tons from the year-earlier record. Global ending stocks for 2022/23 were lowered 2.2 million tons to 169.0 million tons, 8 percent below a year earlier. Global rice trade in calendar year 2023 was lowered 0.4 million tons to 53.0 million tons, down almost 4 percent from the year-earlier record, with export forecasts reduced for Cambodia, Pakistan, and the United States.

Over the past month, quotes for Thailand's trading prices for most grades of regular (nonspecialty) milled rice decreased 2–3 percent from a month earlier. Vietnam and India's prices were unchanged, while Pakistan's increased over the past month. U.S. trading prices for long-grain milled rice continued to increase, while nominal quotes (not actual sales) for California milled rice remained at record-high levels.

Figure 1

**U.S. 2022 rice production is projected to decline 14 percent**



Cwt = Hundredweight. 2022 numbers are forecasts.  
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, 2020/21—2022/23							
Balance sheet item	2020/21 November	2021/22 November	2021/22 Changes from previous year	2022/23 October	November	2022/23 Changes from previous month	2022/23 Comments and analysis
<b>Supply</b> August–July marketing year							
Beginning stocks	28.7	43.7	15.0	39.7	39.7	0.0	
Production	227.5	191.8	-35.7	165.4	164.3	-1.1	Lower yield reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Imports	34.1	37.8	3.7	44.0	45.0	1.0	Strong pace of purchases through September, especially for Asian aromatic rice, and a large purchase of brokens from Brazil in September.
Total Supply	290.2	273.2	-17.0	249.2	249.1	-0.1	
<b>Demand</b> August–July marketing year							
Domestic and residual use	153.1	151	-1.7	141.0	142.0	1.0	Larger import forecast.
Exports	93.5	82.2	-11.3	75.0	71.0	-4.0	Pace of shipments and sales through late October and uncompetitive prices.
Rough	34.6	28.3	-6.4	27.0	25.0	-2.0	Weak sales to number-one rough-rice buyer Mexico and strong competition from South American exporters across Latin America.
Milled	58.9	53.9	-5.0	48.0	46.0	-2.0	Weak sales to top long-grain milled-rice buyer Haiti and weak sales of medium- and short-grain rice to Northeast Asia.
Total use	246.6	233.5	-13.0	216.0	213.0	-3.0	Smaller export forecast more than offset slightly larger domestic and residual use.
Ending stocks	43.7	39.7	-4.0	33.2	36.1	2.9	A reduced export forecast and larger imports more than offset a higher domestic and residual use and a slightly smaller crop.
<b>Price</b> August–July marketing year							
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	\$14.40	\$16.10	\$1.70	\$19.40	\$19.90	\$0.50	Higher price forecasts for medium- and short-grain in both California and the South.

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	2020/21	2021/22	2021/22 Changes from previous year	2022/23 October	2022/23 November	2022/23 Changes from previous month	2022/23 Comments and analysis
<b>LONG-GRAIN</b>							
<b>Supply</b> August–July marketing year							
Beginning stocks	16.9	29.7	12.8	24.6	24.6	0.0	
Production	170.8	144.6	-26.1	132.5	131.7	-0.9	Reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Imports	27.4	30.7	3.3	34.0	35.0	1.0	Stronger-than-expected shipments through September, especially for Asian aromatic rice.
Total supply	215.1	205.1	-10.0	191.2	191.3	0.1	Higher export forecast more than offset a slightly smaller crop.
<b>Demand</b> August–July marketing year							
Domestic and residual use	120.3	119.8	-0.5	112.0	113.0	1.0	Larger imports.
Exports	65.0	60.6	-4.4	56.0	53.0	-3.0	Slow pace of sales through late October and uncompetitive prices.
Total use	185.3	180.4	-4.9	168.0	166.0	-2.0	Smaller export forecast.
Ending stocks	29.7	24.6	-5.1	23.2	25.3	2.1	Smaller exports more than offset a reduced crop forecast.
<b>Price</b> August–July marketing year							
Season-average farm price (SAFP)	\$12.60	\$13.60	\$1.00	\$16.50	\$16.50	\$0.00	Record high.
<b>MEDIUM- AND SHORT-GRAIN</b>							
<b>Supply</b> August–July marketing year							
Beginning stocks	10.7	11.5	0.7	13.0	13.0	0.0	
Production	56.7	47.2	-9.6	32.9	32.7	-0.2	Reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service.
Imports	6.7	7.1	0.4	10.0	10.0	0.0	
Total Supply	72.7	66.2	-6.5	55.9	55.7	-0.2	
<b>Demand</b> August–July marketing year							
Domestic and residual use	32.8	31.6	-1.2	29.0	29.0	0.0	
Exports	28.5	21.5	-6.9	19.0	18.0	-1.0	Slower-than-expected pace of shipments to Northeast Asia.
Total use	61.2	53.1	-8.1	48.0	47.0	-1.0	Smaller export forecast.
Ending stocks	11.5	13.0	1.6	7.9	8.7	0.8	Smaller export forecast more than offset a smaller crop.
<b>Season-Average Farm Price (SAFP)</b> August–July marketing year							
Southern medium- and short-grain	\$13.00	\$13.90	\$0.90	\$17.00	\$17.40	\$0.40	Stronger than expected prices in August and September and expectations regarding prices and marketings the remainder of the market year.
California medium- and short-grain	\$22.60	\$28.50	\$5.90	\$33.00	\$36.00	\$3.00	Raised based on a revised 2021/22 season-average farm price (SAFP).
U.S. medium- and short-grain	\$20.10	\$24.80	\$4.70	\$27.90	\$30.00	\$2.10	Raised based on higher SAFPs for medium- and short-grain in both the South and California.

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

# Domestic Outlook

## U.S. 2022/23 Rice Crop Forecast Lowered 1.1 Million Cwt

The U.S. 2022/23 rice production forecast was lowered 1.1 million cwt to 164.3 million based on a slightly lower yield reported by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) in its *Crop Production* report released on November 9. Yield forecasts were lowered this month for Arkansas, California, and Mississippi, but raised for Missouri and unchanged for Louisiana and Texas. U.S. rice production is more than 14 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1993/94. The projected all-rice yield of 7,549 pounds per acre is 50 pounds below the previous forecast and 2 percent below the year-earlier record. This is the fourth survey-based yield forecast for the 2022/23 crop and is based on a survey of rice producers conducted by NASS between October 25 and November 4. In January, NASS will report yearend area, yield, and production estimates by State and class in its *Crop Production 2022 Summary*, to be released on January 12, 2023.

Long-grain 2022/23 production was lowered 0.9 million cwt to 131.7 million, 9 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2019/20. Medium- and short-grain production was lowered 0.2 million cwt to 32.7 million cwt, 31 percent smaller than a year earlier and the lowest since at least 1972/73, when NASS first reported U.S. rice production by class.

Total rice harvested area remains estimated at 2.18 million acres, 12.5 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1983/84. Harvested area is estimated to be less than a year earlier in all reported States except Louisiana and Texas, where harvested area is up slightly from 2021/22. California accounts for the largest annual decline in rice harvested area; at 255,000 acres, its total 2022/23 rice harvested area is the smallest since 1958/59. This is the second consecutive year of a sharp decline in California rice acreage, a result of a severe and prolonged drought, low reservoir levels, and water restrictions. California grows almost exclusively medium- and short-grain rice, typically accounting for around 75 percent of U.S. medium- and short-grain acreage. Much of the area decline in the Delta this year was due to extremely high corn and soybean prices just prior to planting that encouraged farmers to shift acreage out of rice, and the historically high input costs for rice production this year. Early-season adverse weather in parts of the Delta further reduced plantings.

Average yields in 2022/23 are projected to be lower than a year earlier in all reported rice producing States except Texas, which is expecting a near-record yield. California's yield is projected to show the sharpest decline in both quantity and percent, although the yield still exceeds the previous 5-year average. Production is projected to be smaller than a year earlier in all reported States except Texas, where production is projected to be the highest since 1998/99 due to a 21-percent increase in the yield and a 5-percent expansion in harvested area. California's rice production is projected to decline more than 39 percent to 22.2 million cwt, mostly due to the substantial area drop and a weaker yield. This is the smallest rice crop in California since 1977/78. Harvest of the main crop is virtually complete across the South, with the ratoon-crop harvest (a partial second harvest from stubble left in the field from the main harvest) in progress on the Gulf Coast. Harvest in California is nearly complete, with NASS reporting 90 percent cut by October 30.

**Table C - U.S. rice harvested area, yield, and production, by State and U.S. total**

State and U.S. total	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Change from previous year	
						Quantity	Percent
----- 1,000 acres -----							
<b>Harvested area</b>							
Arkansas	1,422	1,126	1,441	1,194	1,083	-111	-9.3
California	504	501	514	405	255	-150	-37.0
Louisiana	436	414	473	414	416	2	0.5
Mississippi	139	113	165	100	84	-16	-16.0
Missouri	220	173	214	194	149	-45	-23.2
Texas	189	150	179	181	190	9	5.0
U.S. total	2,910	2,477	2,986	2,488	2,177	-311	-12.5
South	2,406	1,976	2,472	2,083	1,922	-161	-7.7
----- Pounds per acre -----							
<b>Yield</b>							
Arkansas	7,520	7,480	7,500	7,630	7,450	-180	-2.4
California	8,620	8,460	8,720	9,050	8,700	-350	-3.9
Louisiana	7,130	6,380	6,820	6,870	6,700	-170	-2.5
Mississippi	7,350	7,350	7,420	7,540	7,400	-140	-1.9
Missouri	7,770	7,370	7,250	8,040	7,800	-240	-3.0
Texas	7,970	7,350	8,150	6,860	8,300	1440	21.0
U.S. average	7,692	7,473	7,619	7,709	7,549	-160	-2.1
South	7,498	7,224	7,391	7,448	7,397	-51	-0.7
----- 1,000 cwt -----							
<b>Production</b>							
Arkansas	106,947	84,257	108,107	91,136	80,684	-10452	-11.5
California	43,425	42,362	44,810	36,653	22,185	-14468	-39.5
Louisiana	31,094	26,408	32,237	28,447	27,872	-575	-2.0
Mississippi	10,217	8,302	12,241	7,540	6,216	-1324	-17.6
Missouri	17,090	12,747	15,522	15,599	11,622	-3977	-25.5
Texas	15,060	11,028	14,597	12,421	15,770	3349	27.0
U.S. total	223,833	185,104	227,514	191,796	164,349	-27447	-14.3
South	180,408	142,742	182,704	155,143	142,164	-12979	-8.4

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

## U.S. 2022/23 Long-grain Import Forecast Raised

U.S. rice imports in 2022/23 are forecast at a record 45.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million from the previous forecast and 19 percent above a year earlier. Imports are expected to account for more than 30 percent of total domestic and residual use (excluding seed use) in 2022/23, the highest share on record. In September, the United States imported a near-record 168,510 tons (product weight) of rice, up almost 85 percent from both August and a year earlier. Imports of Thailand's jasmine rice, the largest source and category of rice imported by the United States, were up more than 40 percent from a month earlier. Imports of basmati rice from India were down slightly from a month earlier but were still well above the 2021/22 monthly average. Both jasmine and basmati imports are classified as long-grain.

Long-grain imports are projected at a record 35.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from the previous forecast and 14 percent larger than a year earlier. The upward revision is based on

stronger-than-expected imports of Asian aromatics in September and a 30,799-ton shipment of broken kernel rice from Brazil. The broken kernel imports are typically used in processed rice products and are imported in years of tight U.S. supplies of brokens and high U.S. prices. In September, the U.S. imported a near-record 128,604 tons of long-grain rice, up 61 percent from August.

Medium- and short-grain imports remain forecast at a record 10.0 million cwt, up 41 percent from a year earlier, with most of the projected increase due to an extremely weak California harvest. Australia is a likely source of most of this additional rice. In September, the United States imported 40,702 tons of medium- and short-grain rice, with China supplying about 21,000 tons—its first major shipment to the United States in 2022/23—and Australia supplying around 10,000 tons. Nearly all of China's rice was purchased by Puerto Rico, a U.S. territory. Puerto Rico is expected to make three of four more 21,000-ton purchases of medium- and short-grain rice from Asia in 2022/23. Puerto Rico has recently started to import long-grain rice from Thailand, taking a shipment of around 10,000 tons every 3 or 4 months.

## U.S. 2022/23 Rice Export Forecast Lowered Again

U.S. 2022/23 all-rice exports are forecast at 71.0 million cwt, 4.0 million below the previous forecast, almost 14 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 1991/92. The downward revision was largely based on sales and shipments through late October and expectations regarding shipments for the remainder of the market year. The U.S. rough-rice export forecast was again lowered 2.0 million cwt and is now projected at 25.0 million cwt. Rough-rice imports are projected to be 11.5 percent below a year earlier and are the lowest since 2000/01. Long-grain shipments to Latin America are expected to again account for nearly all of these exports, with the United States facing increasing competition from South American suppliers in the region, especially in Mexico, the top U.S. rough-rice export market.

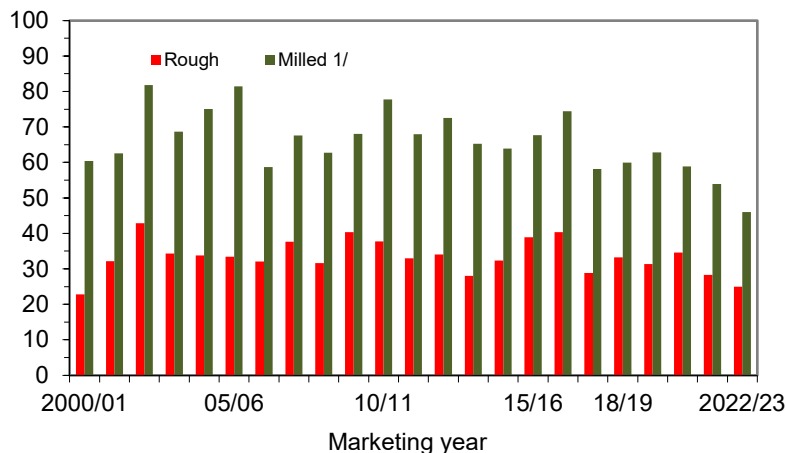
U.S. 2022/23 milled-rice exports are forecast at 42.0 million, down 2.0 million cwt from the previous forecast, nearly 15 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 1965/66. United States sales through late October to both Haiti—the largest market for U.S. long-grain milled rice—and Japan—the largest market for U.S. medium- and short-grain milled rice—were well below a year earlier. U.S. milled rice exports in 2022/23 are limited by high prices compared with those of suppliers in both South America and Asia.

Long-grain 2022/23 exports are forecast at 53.0 million cwt, 3.0 million below the previous forecast, nearly 13 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the lowest since 1987/88. Latin America is the largest market for U.S. long-grain exports, followed by the Middle East and Canada. The United States is facing increasing competition from several South American exporters in key Latin American markets. Medium- and short-grain exports are forecast at 18.0 million cwt, down 1.0 million from the previous forecast, 16.5 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 2000/01. The United States is expected to make few sales of medium- and short-grain rice outside of its core markets in Northeast Asia, Jordan, and Canada due to record-high prices and very tight supplies. Through late October, U.S. sales and shipments to both Japan and South Korea were well behind a year earlier, a result of tight supplies in California and record-high U.S. prices.

Figure 2

## U.S. milled-rice and rough-rice exports projected to decline in 2022/23

Million tons



Cwt = Hundredweight. 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.

All-rice total domestic and residual use in 2022/23 is forecast at 142.0 million cwt, up 1.0 million cwt from the previous forecast but still 6 percent below a year earlier. The upward revision—all for long-grain rice—was based on larger imports. The year-to-year expected decline is based on smaller supplies of U.S. rice and fewer post-harvest losses resulting from a smaller crop. The U.S. 2022/23 ending stocks forecast was raised 2.9 million cwt this month to 36.1 million cwt, still 9 percent below a year earlier.

## U.S. 2022/23 Medium- and Short-Grain Season-Average Farm Price Forecasts Raised

The 2022/23 U.S. season-average farm price (SAFP) forecasts for medium- and short-grain in both the South and California were raised this month. In California, the 2022/23 medium- and short-grain SAFP forecast was raised \$3.00 to a record \$36.00 per cwt, up 26 percent from the year-earlier revised estimate. The upward revision was largely based on a substantially higher revised 2021/22 California SAFP reported by NASS in the October *Agricultural Prices* released on October 31. The 2021/22 California medium- and short-grain SAFP was raised \$2.80 to \$28.50 per cwt, up 26 percent from a year earlier. The extremely high California prices are due to a second consecutive year of a drought-reduced California harvest.

The 2022/23 southern medium- and short-grain SAFP is forecast at \$17.40 per cwt, up 40 cents from the previous forecast and 25 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate of \$13.90 and the highest since the 2008/09 record. The 2021/22 southern medium- and short-grain SAFP was lowered 20 cents per cwt but is still 7 percent above a year earlier. The 2022/23 U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP is forecast at a record \$30.00 per cwt, 21 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. The 2021/22 U.S. medium- and short-grain SAFP was raised \$2.80 per cwt to \$24.80.



The 2022/23 SAFP forecast for long-grain rice remains at a record \$16.50 per cwt, more than 21 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. The 2021/22 long-grain SAFP was lowered 10 cents to \$13.60 per cwt. The U.S. 2022/23 all-rice SAFP is forecast at a record \$19.90 per cwt, up 50 cents from a month earlier and almost 24 percent above the year-earlier revised estimate. The 2021/22 all-rice SAFP was raised 40 cents to \$16.10 per cwt. Tighter U.S. rice supplies and high input prices are the major reasons for the expected higher—and typically record—U.S. rice prices in 2022/23.

# International Outlook

## Rice Production Forecasts for 2022/23 Lowered for Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the United States, and Vietnam

The 2022/23 global rice production forecast was lowered 1.35 million tons to 503.7 million tons (milled basis), 2 percent below a year earlier and the first year-to-year decline since 2015/16. Global production is the smallest since 2019/20. The month-to-month reduction is due to smaller production forecasts for El Salvador, Cambodia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, the United States, and Vietnam not being fully offset by increased production forecasts for Ghana, South Korea, and Mali. Additional detail on production revisions this month are reported in Table D.

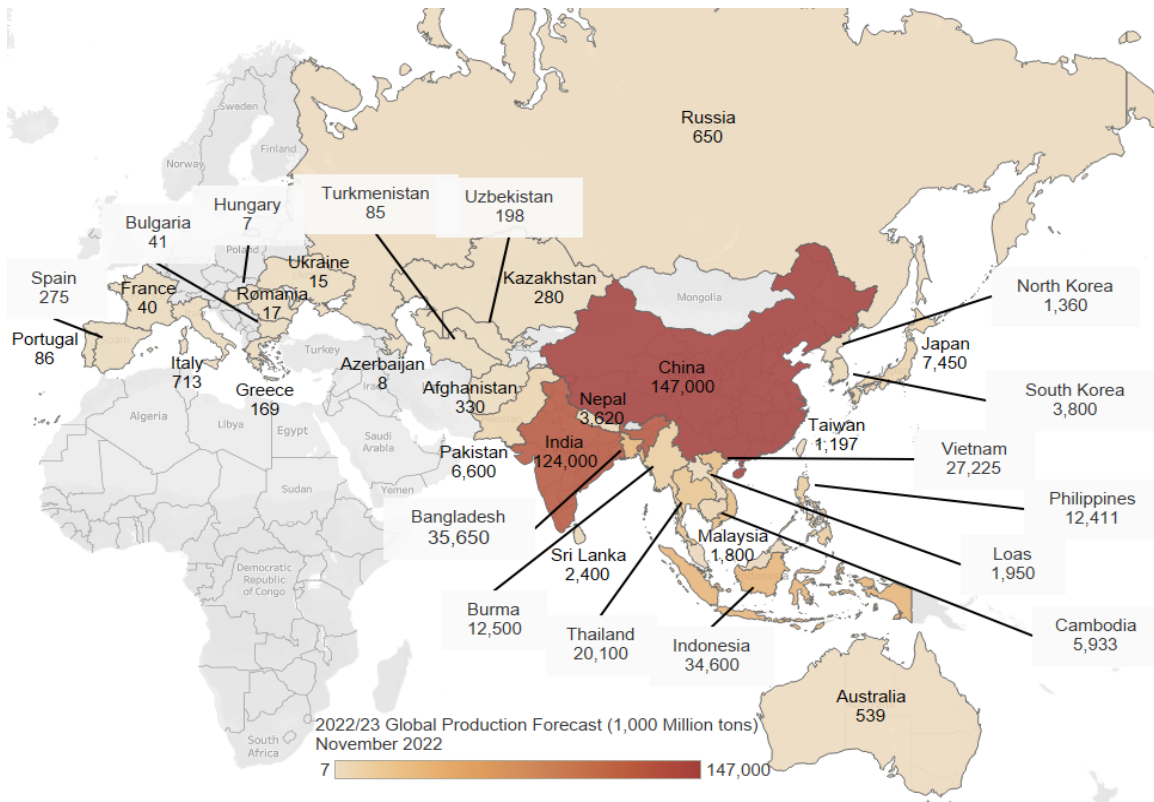
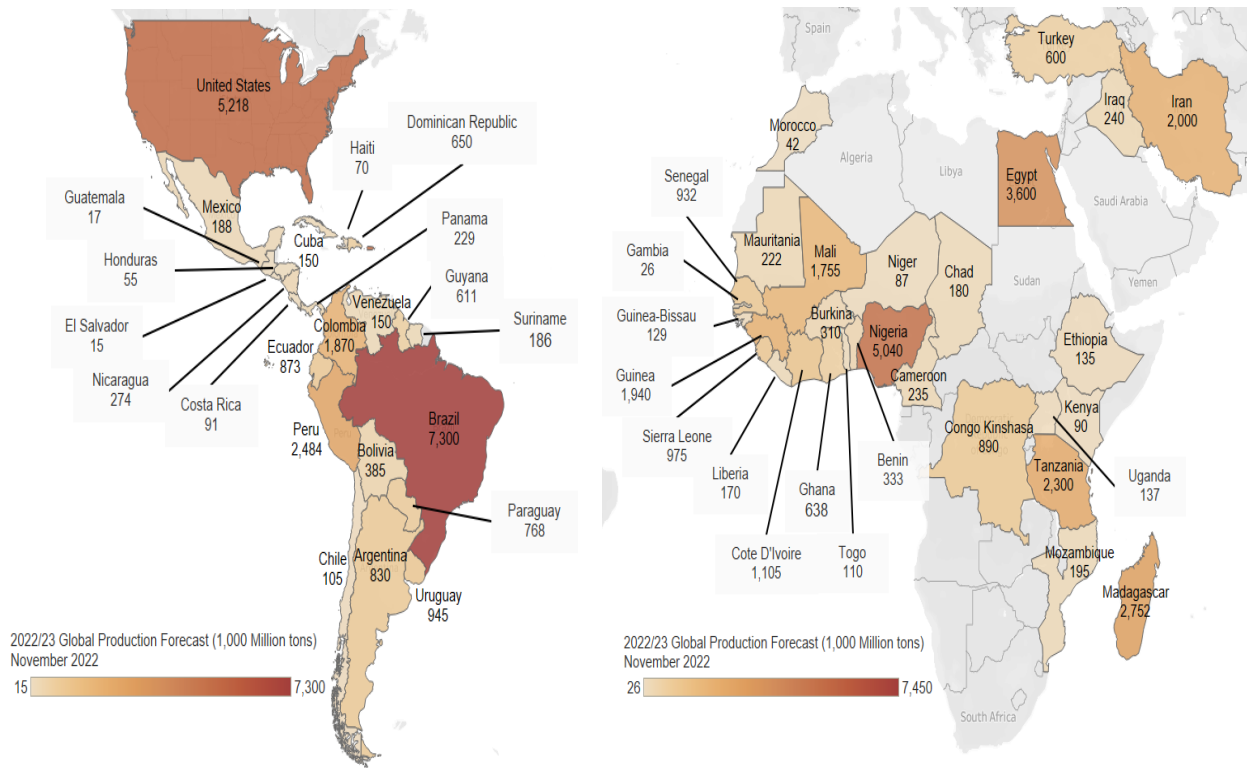
These production revisions and a reduced global carryin estimate resulted in a 2.5-million ton decrease in the 2022/23 total global supply forecast this month to 686.8 million tons, more than 2 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2019/20. This is the first decline in global rice supplies since 2004/05.

On an annual basis, India—the second-largest rice producing country in the world—accounts for the bulk of the expected global production decline, with its production projected to drop 6.3 million tons to 124.0 million. Number-one producer China is projected to produce 147.0 million tons of rice, a drop of 2.0 million from the 2021/22 record. Pakistan's 2022/23 production is projected to drop 2.5 million tons, and the U.S. crop is projected to decline almost 0.9 million tons. In addition, rice production is projected to decline at least 100,000 tons in 2022/23 in Bangladesh, the European Union, Ghana, Japan, Nepal, Nigeria, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Tanzania.

In contrast, production in 2022/23 is projected to be up at least 100,000 tons from a year earlier in Burma, Cambodia, Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Mali, Thailand, and Vietnam. Egypt's crop is projected to achieve the largest increase, up 0.7 million tons to 3.6 million based on a larger harvested area and a higher expected yield. Cambodia is projected to harvest a record crop in 2022/23.

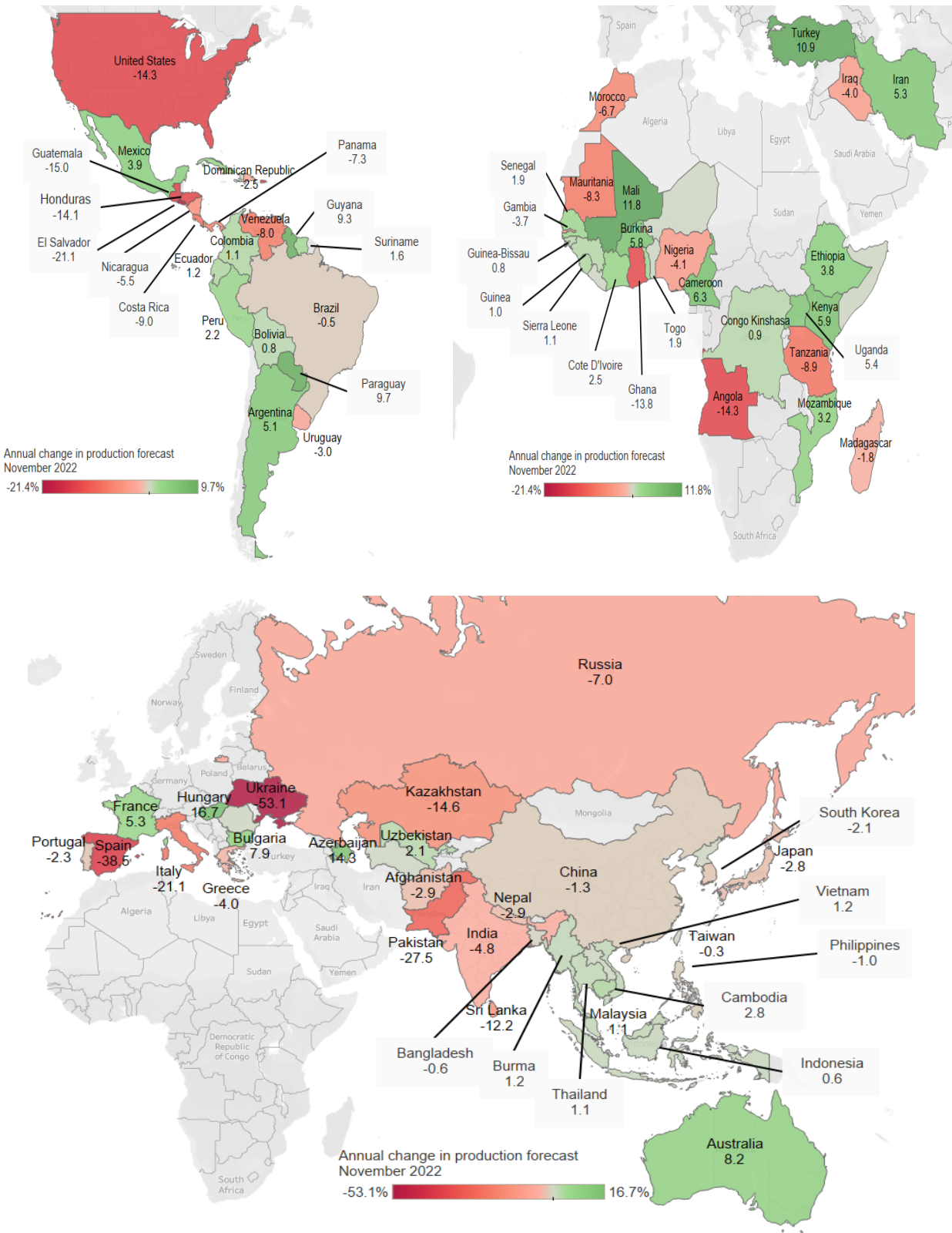
The 2022/23 global consumption and residual use forecast was lowered 0.3 million tons this month to 517.8 million, down 2.1 million tons from the year-earlier record. India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka account for the bulk of the downward revision. India's domestic and residual use forecast of 109.0 million tons is still the second-highest on record. Pakistan's and Sri Lanka's domestic and residual use forecasts were lowered, largely based on smaller crops. In contrast, 2022/23 domestic and residual use forecasts were raised at least 100,000 tons this month for Angola, Cambodia, and Indonesia.

Map 1: 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.

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 D - Global rice production, selected monthly revisions and year-to-year changes, November 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
<b>Rice production in 2022/23, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)</b>						
Cambodia	5,933	-7	2.8	↓	↑	Production forecast was lowered due to a reduced harvested area estimate. Harvested area was lowered 40,000 hectares to 3.31 million due to severe flooding this summer that adversely impacted short- and medium-term wet-season varieties. Total production is still forecast to be the highest on record.
El Salvador	15	-2	-21.1	↓	↓	Crop forecast was reduced based on a weaker yield. At 5.75 tons per hectare, the yield is 21 percent below a year earlier and the smallest since 2018/19. This month's yield reduction is due to damage from Hurricane Julia, which was downgraded to a tropical storm when it struck El Salvador on October 10. Yields were already reduced by high input costs.
Ghana	638	52	-13.8	↑	↓	Raised the production forecast based on a 25,000-hectare increase in the harvested area estimate to 300,000 hectares, still 9 percent below a year earlier.
South Korea	3,800	50	-2.1	↑	↓	Increased the production forecast based on a slightly higher yield reported by the Government of Korea.
Mali	1,755	130	11.8	↑	↑	Production forecast was raised based on a higher yield. At 3.0 tons per hectare, the yield is more than 8 percent higher than a year earlier.
Nigeria	5,040	-315	-4.1	↓	↓	Lowered the production forecast based on a 200,000-hectare reduction in the harvested area estimate to 3.5 million hectares, 4 percent below a year earlier. The downward revision in area is due to flooding and political insecurity in the northern part of the country that reduced upland rice plantings.
Pakistan	6,600	-800	-27.5	↓	↓	Crop forecast was lowered based on a reduced yield. At 3.30 tons per hectare, the average yield is more than 14 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 2010/11. In both years, severe summer flooding in the Indus River Valley sharply reduced rice production.
Sri Lanka	2,400	-250	-12.2	↓	↓	Production forecast was reduced based on weaker harvested area and yield estimates. Sri Lankan farmers are facing severe input shortages.
United States	5,218	-35	-14.3	↓	↓	Crop forecast was lowered based on a weaker yield reported this month by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service. Long-grain accounted for most of the reduction.
Vietnam	27,225	-175	1.0	↓	↑	Lowered the production forecast based on a smaller harvested area estimate. At 7.275 million hectares, total harvested area is 15,000 hectares below the previous forecast, but still 10,000 hectares above the year-earlier revised estimate.

Continued--

Table D - Global rice production, selected monthly revisions and year-to-year changes, November 2022--continued						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation and comments on month-to-month change
<b>Rice production in 2021/22, 1,000 metric tons (milled basis)</b>						
Argentina	790	10	-16.2	↑	↓	Raised the crop estimate based on a higher yield reported by the Ministry of Agriculture.
Cambodia	5,771	-91	0.6	↓	↑	Lowered the crop estimate based on a 64,000-hectare reduction in harvested area to 3.271 million hectares, still up 15,000 from a year earlier. Harvest area was lowered due to severe flooding that impacted the wet-season harvest.
Chile	64	-24	-31.2	↓	↓	Big drop in the production estimate was based on a lower yield reported by the Ministry of Agriculture. The yield of 4.76 tons per hectare is more than 24 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since 2009/10. In 2021/22, a long-term drought intensified, reducing rice plantings and sharply curtailing yields.
Peru	2,430	35	3.8	↑	↑	Raised the crop estimate based on slightly higher harvested area and yield estimates reported by the Government of Peru.
Senegal	915	-25	-0.3	↓	↓	Production estimate was lowered based on a weaker yield. Harvested area was actually raised 17,000 hectares to 388,000 hectares, still 4 percent below a year earlier.
Vietnam	26,944	-125	-1.6	↓	↓	Production estimate was decreased based on a 20,000-hectare reduction in harvested area to 7.265 million hectares, 40,000 hectares below a year earlier. This is the lowest harvested area since 2006/07 and the fifth consecutive year of a decline. Crop diversification and salt-water intrusion are major reasons for the long-term area decline.

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

This month, the 2022/23 global ending stocks forecast was lowered 2.2 million tons to 169.0 million tons, 8 percent below a year earlier and the second consecutive year of a decline. Global ending stocks are the lowest since 2017/18. India accounts for most of this month's downward revision in global ending stocks, mostly due to a larger export forecast. India's 2022/23 ending stocks are projected at 29.5 million tons, down 1.25 million from the previous forecast and 13 percent below the year-earlier revised estimate. Indonesia's 2022/23 ending stocks were lowered 0.5 million tons to 2.5 million—a result of higher domestic and residual use—12 percent smaller than a year earlier and the smallest since 1993/94. This is the fifth consecutive year of declining stocks for Indonesia, which are dropping as Indonesia's consumption continues to exceed its production. Sri Lanka's ending stocks are projected to decline 66 percent to 0.2 million tons, largely due to a second consecutive year of a weak harvest. These are the lowest ending stocks for Sri Lanka since 2007/08.

Table E - Global rice balance sheet for 2021/22 and 2022/23, November 2022 (in million tons, milled basis)								
Balance sheet item	2021/22 October	2021/22 November	2021/22 change previous month	2022/23 October	2022/23 November	2022/23 change from previous month	2022/23 change from previous year	Percent change from previous year
<b>Supply</b>								
Beginning stocks	188.2	187.9	-0.2	184.2	183.1	-1.1	-4.8	-2.6
Production	515.3	515.1	-0.2	505.0	503.7	-1.4	-11.4	-2.2
Total supply	703.5	703.0	-0.4	689.3	686.8	-2.5	-16.2	-2.3
Trade year imports 1/	54.7	55.0	0.4	53.4	53.0	-0.4	-2.0	-3.7
<b>Demand</b>								
Consumption and residual use	519.2	519.9	0.7	518.1	517.8	-0.3	-2.1	-0.4
Trade year exports	54.7	55.0	0.4	53.4	53.0	-0.4	-2.0	-3.7
Ending stocks	184.2	183.1	-1.1	171.2	169.0	-2.2	-14.1	-7.7
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.

## Export Forecasts for 2023 Lowered for Cambodia, Pakistan, and the United States

Global rice trade in calendar year 2023 was lowered 0.4 million tons to 53.0 million tons, down almost 4 percent from the year-earlier record and the first decline since 2019. For 2023, a 0.7-million-ton reduction in Pakistan's export forecast, a 0.15-million-ton reduction in United States exports, and a 0.1-million-ton reduction in Cambodia's exports were not fully offset by upward export revisions for Argentina and India.

On the 2023 import side, forecasts were decreased for Ghana, Haiti, South Korea, Mali, Mozambique, and Thailand that were not fully offset by upward import revisions for Angola, Australia, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and the United States. The 0.15-million-ton increase in Sri Lanka's 2023 import forecast was the largest import revision this month. United States and EU imports are projected record high.

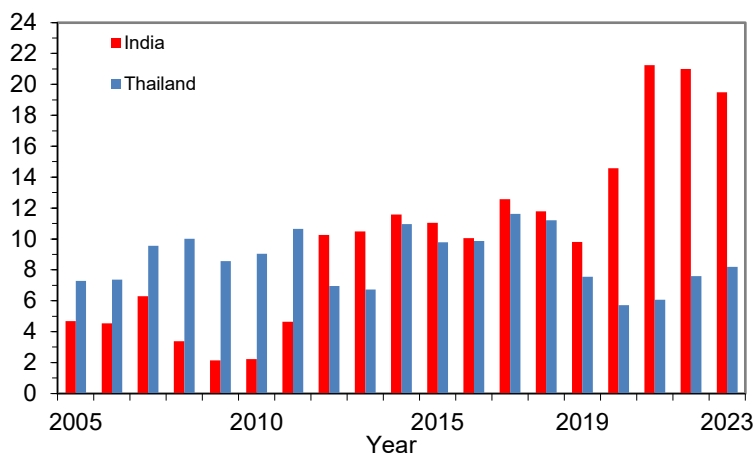
On an annual basis, Argentina, Brazil, Cambodia, China, the European Union, India, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Tanzania, Turkey, the United States, and Uruguay are all expected to decrease exports in 2023. India's exports are projected to decrease 1.50 million tons and Pakistan's 0.80 million tons, mostly due to smaller crops. In contrast, Australia, Burma, Guyana, Paraguay, Thailand, and Vietnam are projected to export more rice in 2023. Thailand's exports are projected to increase 0.6 million tons to 8.2 million, mostly due to weaker shipments from top competitors India and Pakistan.

On the 2023 global import side, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, China, Costa Rica, Egypt, Iraq, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Turkey, and Vietnam are projected to import less rice in 2023 than in 2022. Partially offsetting these expected import declines are increased imports in 2023 projected for Afghanistan, Cameroon, Canada, Cuba, Ecuador, the European Union, Ghana, Haiti, Kuwait, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, the United States, Venezuela, and Yemen.

Figure 3

### India's 2023 rice exports projected to decline; Thailand's 2023 exports projected to increase 8 percent

Million tons



Notes: Rice exports are reported on a milled basis; 2022 and 2023 are forecasts.  
Source: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service, *Production, Supply, and Distribution* database.



Table F - Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 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
<b>Rice importers, 2023</b>						
Angola	575	50	-11.5	↑	↓	Raised the import forecast based on recent larger-than-expected imports from India. The year-to-year decline is based on India's September announced 20-percent tariff on non-basmati and non-parboiled exports.
Australia	200	20	-23.1	↑	↓	Import forecast was raised based on the expectation that the recent large purchases of Asian rice will continue in 2023.
Ghana	950	-50	5.6	↓	↑	Reduced the import forecast based on a larger crop.
Haiti	450	-30	12.5	↓	↑	Import forecast was reduced based on the current weak pace of purchases and expectation that the current internal logistic limitations, protests, and gang violence will continue in 2023.
Mali	600	-100	-25.0	↓	↓	Lowered imports based on a larger crop.
Mozambique	700	-60	16.7	↓	↑	Import forecast was reduced based on a slower-than-expected pace of purchases through September from main-suppliers India and Pakistan.
Sri Lanka	500	150	-31.0	↑	↓	Raised the import forecast based on a smaller crop forecast.
Thailand	150	-50	20.0	↓	↑	Import forecast was lowered based on information supplied by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Bangkok.
Turkey	400	30	-16.7	↑	↓	Increased the import forecast based on recent larger-than-expected purchases from China and Uruguay.
United States	1,425	25	9.6	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast to a record-high based on a recent faster-than-expected pace of imports of Asian aromatic rice as well as expectations of imports of broken kernel rice in 2023.

Continued--

Table F - Selected rice importers at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 2022--continued						
Country or region	Current forecast	Change from previous month	Percent change from previous year	Month-to-month direction	Year-to-year direction	Explanation of month-to-month change
<b>Rice importers, 2022</b>						
Angola	650	125	30.0	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on larger-than-expected purchases in September, especially from India.
Australia	260	40	27.5	↑	↑	Import forecast was raised based on larger-than-expected purchases to date of Asian rice.
Bangladesh	800	150	-69.8	↑	↓	Increased the import forecast based on announcements by the Government of Bangladesh in August and in September to import more than 500,000 tons of rice by December 31. India, Vietnam, and Burma will supply the rice for these government-to-government purchases. In addition, in late August, the Government of Bangladesh lowered its import tariff on rice.
Cote d'Ivoire	1,500	50	3.4	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on recent larger-than-expected purchases of parboiled rice.
Ghana	900	-50	-14.3	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on a recent weaker-than-expected pace of purchases and a larger 2022/23 crop.
Haiti	400	-30	-9.1	↓	↓	Lowered the import forecast based on a recent weaker-than-expected pace of purchases. Haiti's imports are limited by a severe fuel shortage, protests, and gang violence.
Iraq	1,700	100	32.8	↑	↑	Import forecast raised to a record-high based on recent larger-than-expected purchases from top-supplier Thailand.
Kuwait	200	-40	0.5	↓	↑	Lowered the import forecast based on a slower-than-expected pace of purchases through September.
Mexico	775	25	2.1	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on shipment data to date.
Mozambique	600	-100	-14.3	↓	↓	Reduced the import forecast based on slower-than-expected purchases through September.
Nigeria	2,400	200	14.3	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on a smaller 2022/23 crop.
Senegal	1,500	100	20.0	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast to a record-high based on a smaller 2021/22 crop and recent larger-than-expected purchases from India and Thailand.
Sri Lanka	725	25	393.2	↑	↑	Import forecast was raised based on a smaller 2022/23 crop.
Thailand	125	-75	-37.5	↓	↓	Import forecast was lowered based on information supplied by the U.S. Agricultural Office in Bangkok.
Turkey	480	130	44.6	↑	↑	Raised the import forecast based on recent larger-than-expected purchases from China and Uruguay.

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

Table G - Selected rice exporters at a glance (1,000 metric tons), November 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
<b>Rice exporters, 2023</b>						
Argentina	350	30	-12.5	↑	↓	Raised the export forecast based on a larger 2021/22 crop and recent larger-than-expected sales to Brazil and Chile.
Cambodia	1,500	-100	-6.3	↓	↓	Lowered the export forecast based on smaller crop estimates for 2021/22 and 2022/23.
India	19,500	500	-7.1	↑	↓	Raised the export forecast based on weaker-than-expected global shipments from key competitor Pakistan.
Pakistan	4,000	-700	-16.7	↓	↓	Reduced the export forecast based on a smaller 2022/23 crop.
United States	2,300	-150	-6.1	↓	↓	Export forecast was reduced based on a weaker-than-expected pace of sales since last spring and uncompetitive prices.
<b>Rice exporters, 2022</b>						
Argentina	400	50	0.0	↑	→	Raised the export forecast based on a larger 2021/22 crop and recent larger-than-expected sales to Brazil and Chile.
Australia	200	-50	177.8	↓	↑	Lowered the export forecast based on a slower-than-expected pace of sales through August.
Cambodia	1,600	-100	-13.5	↓	↓	Export forecast was lowered based on a smaller 2021/22 crop and a weaker-than-expected shipment pace through September.
India	21,000	700	-1.1	↑	↓	Raised the export forecast based on stronger-than-expected sales in September and smaller supplies in Pakistan, a key competitor.
Malaysia	120	50	20.0	↑	↑	Export forecast raised to a record-high based on stronger-than-expected sales to top buyer Indonesia.
Pakistan	4,800	-400	22.2	↓	↑	Lowered the export forecast based on weaker-than-expected sales in September, and crop and infrastructure damage from severe flooding due to excessive summer rainfall.
South Africa	130	15	7.4	↑	↑	Raised the export forecast based on a stronger-than-expected pace of sales through September.
Turkey	250	-20	3.7	↓	↑	Lowered the export forecast based on shipment data.
Uruguay	950	25	34.9	↑	↑	Raised the export forecast based on stronger-than-expected sales to Brazil and Venezuela.
Vietnam	7,000	100	11.6	↑	↑	Export forecast was raised based on stronger-than-expected sales through October and adequate exportable supplies despite smaller crop forecasts.

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

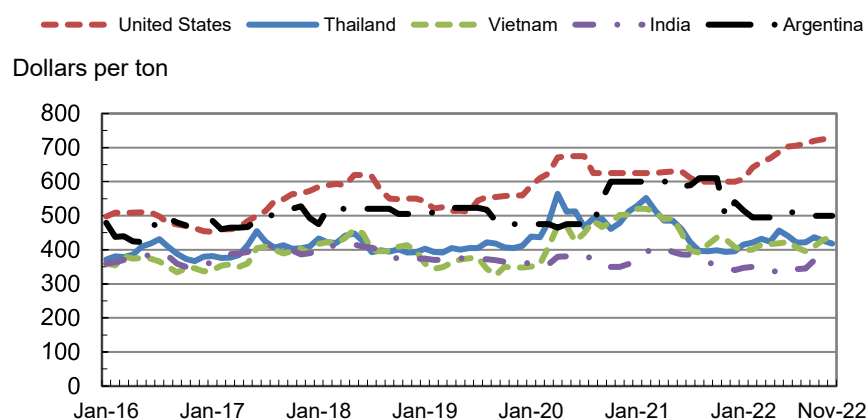
Over the past month, quotes for Thailand's trading prices for most grades of regular (neither parboiled nor aromatic) milled rice decreased 2–3 percent from a month earlier, mostly due to a weaker baht. For the week ending November 8, Thailand's 100-percent Grade B long-grain milled rice for export was quoted at \$418 per ton, down \$12 from the week ending October 11. Price quotes for Vietnam's summer–autumn crop for the week ending November 8 were quoted at \$435 per ton, unchanged from the week ending October 11 but up \$10 from the week ending October 4. Vietnam's prices are now slightly above Thailand's for similar grades of rice.

India's price quotes for 5-percent broken-kernel rice shipped bulk were \$380 for the week ending November 8, unchanged from the week ending October 11 but up \$40 from early September. Despite India's September-announced 20-percent tariff on non-basmati and non-parboiled exports, India remains the most competitively-priced source of Asian rice. Pakistan's price quote for 5-percent broken-kernel rice for the week ending November 8 increased \$25 per ton to \$415 from the week ending October 11. Argentina's 5-percent brokens remain quoted at \$500 per ton for the week ending November 8, unchanged from the week ending October 11.

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 \$730 per ton for the week ending November 8, up \$5 from a month earlier and the highest for U.S. milled long-grain rice since early October 2008. U.S. price quotes for Latin American markets also increased \$5 over the past month, to \$695 per ton. Milled-rice nominal price quotes (no actual offers or sales) in California were unchanged over the past month. Nominal price quotes for California medium-grain Number 1 Grade, 4-percent broken remain at \$1,625 per ton (free on board at a domestic mill) for the week ending November 8, unchanged since early September and the highest on record for this specification. For listings of trading prices by exporter and grade of rice, see Table 10 in the Excel file.

Figure 4

**U.S. trading prices continue to rise; Thailand's prices decline**



November 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 brokens, break bulk; Vietnam, 5-percent brokens; Argentina, 5-percent brokens; United States, No. 2, 4-percent brokens. Sources: Thailand: *Rice Price*, U.S. Embassy, Bangkok; United States, India, Argentina, and Vietnam prices: *Creed Rice Market Report*.

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