



WEEKLY UPDATE ON ASEAN PLUS THREE RICE SITUATIONS

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Philippines

San Miguel enforces a 50 PHP per kilogramme Price Cap for Imported Rice

The local government of San Miguel, the Philippines, has ordered all rice retailers, market vendors, and businesses to comply with the PHP50 (0.82 USD)-per-kilogram price ceiling on imported rice under Executive Order No. 118. According to the Mayor of San Miguel, the measure is intended to protect consumers from rising rice prices and ensure affordable access to the staple food. The nationwide price cap, signed by President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr., will remain in effect for 30 days unless lifted earlier. The mayor also urged residents to report any violations to local authorities for enforcement action.

*1 USD = 61.32 PHP

Source: The Philippines News Agency. (2026, June 8). *Surigao Sur LGU enforces P50 price cap on imported rice.*

Viet Nam

Vietnam Agriculture Generates 7.5 billion USD Trade Surplus as Rice Exports Rebound

Vietnam's agricultural sector remained a key driver of trade in the first five months of 2026, generating a trade surplus of 7.5 billion USD despite the country recording an overall trade deficit of nearly 14 billion USD. However, the sector's surplus fell 9.3 percent year-on-year due to weaker global demand, geopolitical

tensions, and higher transport costs. Rice exports continued to show resilience, with the trade surplus rising 3.7 percent to 1.3 billion USD as imports declined. Export performance improved in May, reaching 1.1 million tonnes, while average export prices increased to 500–520 USD per tonne. Analysts expect the possible return of El Niño to support rice prices further by reducing regional crop output, potentially returning prices to levels seen during the 2023–2024 El Niño period, when Vietnam exported 9.1 million tonnes worth 5.6 billion USD.

Source: Bao VietNamNet. (2026, June 9). *Agricultural product exports continue to generate strong trade surplus.*

Japan

Japan expands heat-resistant rice planting to record high

Japan has expanded the cultivation of heat-resistant rice varieties to a record 18.2 percent of its staple rice acreage in 2025, nearly triple from the past 10 years, as farmers adapt to increasingly frequent hot summers. According to the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry (MAFF) of Japan, the planting area reached 248,000 hectares, up 42,000 hectares from the previous year, with particularly strong growth in western Japan. Heat-resistant rice is now grown in 44 prefectures, helping reduce quality and yield losses caused by heat stress. Saga Prefecture leads adoption, with such varieties accounting for 66.9 percent of rice acreage. Moreover, experts say the wider use of these varieties is essential to address rice shortages caused by heat damage. However, limited consumer awareness remains a challenge, prompting calls for stronger marketing and public education to encourage demand and support further production.

Source: The Straits Times (2026, June 9). *Japan's farmers plant more heat-resistant rice as rising temperature threatens harvest*

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* This Weekly Update on ASEAN Plus Three Rice Situations is based on all available sources during the period and may be missing some important facts. The APTERR Secretariat shall take no responsibility for data accuracy in this publication and any consequence of their use.