Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** September 24, 2025

Report Number: NI2025-0017

Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

Country: Nigeria

Post: Lagos

Report Category: Grain and Feed

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Report Highlights:

Corn and wheat imports are projected to rise in the marketing year (MY) 2025/26, due to a more stable foreign exchange rate, improved consumer purchasing power, and lower world grain prices compared to the prior MY. These factors are expected to lower production costs for feed and flour millers. Notably, the decline in domestic corn prices is expected to increase poultry and egg production, a major source of corn consumption in Nigeria. Rice imports are projected to rise by 5 percent to 3.2 million metric tons (MMT) in MY 2025/26 due to favorable import pricing.

Market Overview

According to the National Bureau of Statistics, Nigeria's food inflation rate in July 2025 stood at 22.74 percent year-on-year, a decline of 16.8 percent compared to July 2024's rate of 39.5 percent. This drop is primarily attributed to a change in how the Bureau calculated inflation data, however most of Nigeria's economic analysts expect food inflation to decrease further in MY 2025/26, driven by macroeconomic stability, a steady naira exchange rate against the dollar, lower energy costs, and increased foreign exchange earnings from higher oil production. Improved purchasing power is anticipated to boost consumption of rice, corn, and wheat. However, lower inflation may not significantly reduce agricultural input costs, affecting smallholder farmer planting decisions.

Small-scale farmers, who constitute about 80 percent of Nigeria's farming population, remain vulnerable due to limited finances and credit. Many are forced to sell their harvests quickly to cover immediate expenses, often at prices that do not reflect production costs. With the decline in world grain prices, domestic producers may struggle to compete with prevailing prices. This is expected to discourage farmers from expanding their planted areas in MY 2025/26.

Domestic grain production continues to face challenges such as high input costs and insecurity for producers, particularly in northern Nigeria. Many contacts have identified high input costs, a weak naira, and difficulty accessing loans as more pressing challenges than insecurity.

WHEAT

Tabel 1. Wheat Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat	**2023/2024**		**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2023**		**Jul 2024**		**Jul 2025**	
Nigeria	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	110	110	110	110	115	115
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	360	360	435	435	680	680
Production (1000 MT)	120	120	125	125	130	135
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5105	5105	6250	6250	6400	6700
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5105	5105	6250	6250	6400	6700
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	299	299	916	916	0	300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5585	5585	6810	6810	7210	7515
MY Exports (1000 MT)	350	350	380	380	400	400
TY Exports (1000 MT)	350	350	380	380	400	400
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4800	4800	5750	5750	6200	6000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4800	4800	5750	5750	6200	6000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	435	435	680	680	610	1115

Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5585	5585	6810	6810	7210	7515
Yield (MT/HA)	1.0909	1.0909	1.1364	1.1364	1.1304	1.1739
(1000 HA), (1000 MT),(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026						

Production

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 wheat production at 135,000 MT, unchanged from the Post's April 2025 forecast. This estimate remains steady due to the high cost of inputs, such as fertilizer, and ongoing insecurity in wheat-producing areas. While contacts noted that high cost of inputs poses a greater challenge than insecurity in wheat-producing regions, these input costs may impact wheat production less than other value chains, such as rice and corn due to continued government and private sector support for wheat production.

The Flour Millers Association of Nigeria (FMAN) plays a key role in supporting the wheat value chain through its out-grower program, which provides farmers with inputs and guarantees the purchase of their harvests. FMAN also collaborates with the government's Presidential Fertilizer Initiative to supply fertilizers at discounted rates. Despite falling global wheat prices, which make imports more attractive to domestic millers and the preference for imported wheat over locally produced wheat, FMAN continues to promote local production in line with the government's backward integration policy, which requires importing millers to support domestic wheat production. Domestic wheat production accounts for about two percent of total consumption.

Jigawa and Kano states account for over 70 percent of Nigeria's wheat production. Jigawa was selected by the government for its wheat dry season farming initiative due to its relative safety. Other wheat-producing states, such as Borno and Adamawa, are reportedly increasing production after nearly a decade of challenges caused by insecurity. Contacts in these states noted that more hectares were planted during the last MY.

Consumption

FAS-Lagos projects wheat consumption in marketing year MY 2025/26 to increase by approximately seven percent, reaching 6 MMT, compared to the Post's April 2025 forecast of 5.6 MMT. This growth is attributed to improved macroeconomic conditions, a stable naira exchange rate with the dollar, improved consumer purchasing power, and lower fuel prices. A reduction in wheat product prices is also expected to contribute to higher consumption.

Relatively high opening stocks, resulting from the 2024 wheat import duty waiver, have further resulted in price declines. Wheat imported under the duty waiver policy reportedly continued arriving in Nigeria

through April 2025. Non-millers also imported wheat during this period, creating a surplus as millers had sufficient supplies. Global wheat prices have declined and are projected to remain lower during MY 2025/26, encouraging imports and further reducing the prices of wheat-based products in Nigeria. Wheat flour millers have reported that the stabilization of the foreign exchange rate has improved business market capitalization, enabling importers to make more profitable business decisions. Additionally, increased domestic fuel refining and lower fuel import costs are expected to reduce fuel expenses for millers, who partially rely on generators to power their machinery.

A significant number of wheat millers in Nigeria prefer hard wheat flour, as approximately 70 percent of wheat flour is currently used for bread production, while the remaining 30 percent is used for cakes, biscuits, and pastries. Bakers report that bread demand remains steady regardless of price fluctuations, with noodles following as the next most in-demand product. Bread remains the dominant wheat flour product in the Nigerian market. For many urban Nigerians, bread is the preferred breakfast choice, particularly among lower-income consumers. However, there has been a sustained increase in the consumption of biscuits, pasta, and pastries, alongside the proliferation of instant noodle and pizza shops.

Nigeria's per capita wheat consumption is estimated at 25 kilograms per year, exceeding the average per capita consumption of wheat in West and Central Africa of about 20 kilograms. This rising consumption is driven by increasing demand for foreign convenience foods, baked goods, and other wheat-based products such as bread, pasta, and noodles, which have become staple foods. Overall, as the economy continues to show signs of recovery after 2023's economic shock, a return to more historical wheat consumption patterns is expected in MY 2025/26. Population growth and urbanization are also anticipated to drive increased wheat consumption as wheat-based foods are a staple and feature in almost every meal in urban areas.

According to millers, less than one percent of the flour produced by major milling companies includes domestically grown wheat. This is largely due to the low protein content of locally produced wheat, which makes it unsuitable for many wheat-based food products. However, Flour Mills of Nigeria (FMN) operates a 24,000 MT-capacity mill in Kano, northern Nigeria, where locally grown wheat is processed into a flour known as "*Maikwabo.*" This flour is primarily consumed in the northern region due to its affordability, as it avoids the higher logistics costs associated with transporting flour milled in the southwest back to the north.

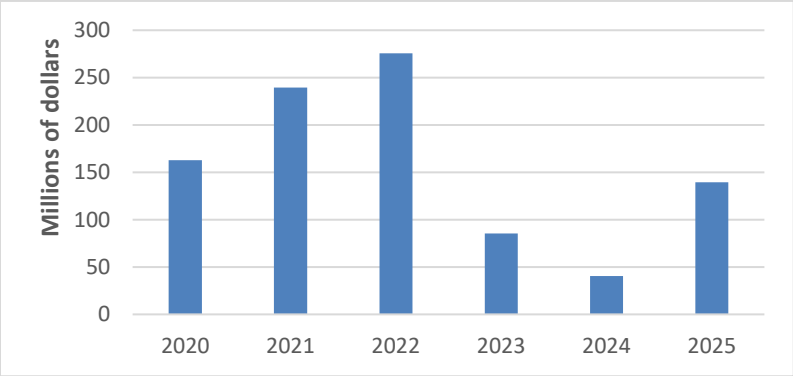
Imports

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 wheat imports at 6.7 MMT, an increase of about 10 percent compared to the Post's April 2025 forecast of 6.1 MMT. This increase is attributed to improved foreign exchange stability, availability of forex, lower global wheat prices, and the uptick in consumer demand for wheat products.

Nigeria's temporary zero-duty import policy of 2024 benefited millers by making wheat, a key raw material, cheaper and more readily available into the first months of 2025. As a result, many businesses have seen improved profit margins following the implementation of the temporary zero-duty import policy. The European Union is Nigeria's main wheat supplier with about a 45 percent market share. As of August in MY 2025/26, Nigerian imports of eastern European wheat have fallen, particularly from Estonia.

According to contacts, while Nigerian wheat is less expensive, there are techniques that combine lower-quality local wheat with higher-quality U.S. and Canadian hard red winter wheat. Hard wheat flour is preferred for its desired ability to produce a high-topped fluffy bread loaves. According to USDA/FAS, BICO data for January-June 2025, U.S. wheat exports to Nigeria increased 246 percent, to $139.5 million, compared to the same period in 2024, where $40.3 million worth of wheat was exported (Figure 1).

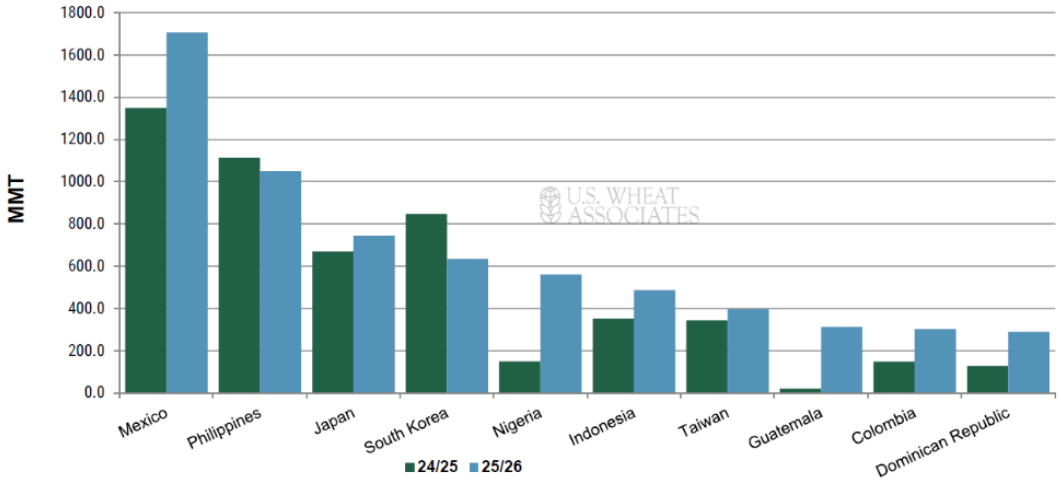
Figure 1: U.S. Wheat Exports to Nigeria (January - June) 2020-2025



Source: USDA/FAS, BICO data

In MYs 2023/24 and 2024/25, Nigeria was not among the top ten customers for U.S. wheat. However, in the current marketing year, Nigeria has risen to become the 5th largest customer (Figure 2). Competitive U.S. pricing, a stable foreign exchange rate, and the improved macroeconomic situation in Nigeria are driving the rebound in U.S. wheat exports to Nigeria.

Figure 2. Top 10 U.S. Wheat Importers (July - August) MY 2025/26



Source: U.S. Wheat Associates

Exports

Exports in MY 2025/26 are forecasted at 400,000 MT, unchanged from the Post's April 2025 forecast. The expected increase in the local consumption is not expected to lead to increased exports, however informal trade across Nigeria's northern and western borders persists, despite the appreciation of the naira relative to the CFA franc. This corridor borders about seven wheat producing northern states and is a historical informal trade route with the Sahel. The exports of wheat bran for feed are becoming a popular export among millers.

Stocks

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 1.1 MMT unchanged from the Post's April 2025 forecast. High stocks are expected due to the 150-day import duty waiver for wheat in 2024 that allowed arriving shipments in 2025 to receive the waiver, and the expected increase in imports in MY 2025/26. Although the policy initially stipulated that only millers/manufacturers could import under the zero-duty arrangement, non-millers also imported, contributing to a surplus. Millers continue to build up stocks in anticipation of resurging consumption demand based on a positive economic outlook.

CORN

Table 2. Corn Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Nigeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	5700	5700	5500	5500	5800	5700
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1561	1561	464	464	314	314

Production (1000 MT)	11053	11053	11200	11200	12000	11900
MY Imports (1000 MT)	100	100	125	125	150	260
TY Imports (1000 MT)	100	100	125	125	150	260
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	30
Total Supply (1000 MT)	12714	12714	11789	11789	12464	12474
MY Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	75	75	50	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	75	75	50	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	4900	4900	4800	4800	5600	5600
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7300	7300	6600	6600	6600	6600
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	12200	12200	11400	11400	12200	12200
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	464	464	314	314	214	224
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	12714	12714	11789	11789	12464	12474
Yield (MT/HA)	1.9391	1.9391	2.0364	2.0364	2.069	2.0877
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026						

Production

FAS-Lagos has revised its MY 2025/26 production forecast to 11.9 MMT, a slight decrease from the April 2025 forecast of 12 MMT. This adjustment is attributed to an estimated reduction in the area harvested, driven by the high cost of inputs and an anticipated increase in corn imports. In MY 2024/25, high corn prices initially encouraged many farmers to expand their planted areas. However, this trend was undermined by the availability of competitively priced imported corn. According to contacts, corn imports under the duty waiver policy moderated local prices, benefiting consumers but creating challenges for domestic producers.

The rising cost of inputs has further strained farmers' production economics, leaving many struggling to achieve profitable margins amidst a corn surplus. Before 2023, when corn scarcity and price hikes emerged, feed millers and other industrial corn users saw little advantage in imports, as local prices were favorable. However, the situation has since reversed, with global corn prices now more competitive.

Small-scale corn farmers who make up approximately 80 percent of Nigeria's farming population are particularly vulnerable to price fluctuations. Their limited financial capacity and urgent need for cash often compel them to sell their harvests quickly to cover immediate expenses and secure funds for future planting. According to contacts, the surplus of corn in the last MY left many farmers unable to break even, forcing them to operate at a loss.

Nigerian farmers continue to struggle with higher input costs. The prices of fertilizer have increased globally, however Nigerian smallholder farmers are especially vulnerable due to the overall lack of credit for producers, and those who qualify financing face annual rates at or above a 25 percent. Corn production has been particularly affected, as the crop requires substantial fertilizer to thrive. Many farmers have been forced to use less fertilizer than needed, resulting in stagnant yields.

Consumption

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 corn consumption at 12.2 MMT, unchanged from Post's April 2025 forecast. This increased consumption is attributed to lower domestic prices and increased imports. In addition, feed miller and food processor purchasing power is expected to improve.

Lower world corn prices is anticipated to further moderate Nigeria's corn prices and enhance affordability and availability for millers and processors. During the last MY, the duty waiver policy allowed imported corn to continue entering Nigeria until May 2025.

The decline in corn prices has had a ripple effect on feed costs, particularly benefiting poultry farmers by reducing production expenses. Corn constitutes approximately 65 percent of poultry feed. Between February and June 2025, corn prices in Nigeria dropped by about 33 percent, leading to a reduction in poultry and egg product prices. Between January and July 2025, egg prices, Nigeria's most affordable source of protein, declined by approximately 10 percent partly in response to the drop in corn prices. Prior to this decline, egg prices had risen sharply over the past two years, increasing from N100 per egg in early 2023 to N150 later that year, and reaching N250 by 2024. Lower corn prices are expected to encourage greater use of corn in the feed sector.

However, feed miller and food processor end users remain cautious, as corn prices may firm up again between October and December due to off-season demand and rising logistic costs during Nigeria's ember months where travel, consumption, and special events are more frequent. While prices are not expected to reach the highs recorded in MY 2023/24, within the first half of the marketing year, feed prices may soften slightly.

Additionally, the anticipated reduction in fuel prices may lower feed milling costs, helping to keep feed prices stable. Improved foreign exchange stability has also reduced the cost of importing essential poultry supplies, such as vaccines and feed supplements, further supporting the poultry industry. These factors are expected to encourage expansion within the sector, as farmers benefit from lower operational costs, which boosts demand for feed. As a result, FAS-Lagos expects corn consumption to increase, driven by the expansion of poultry production.

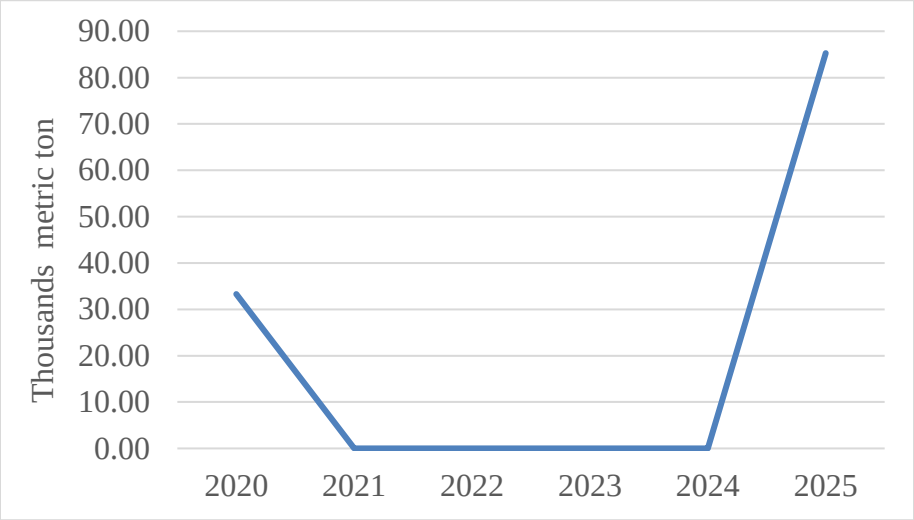
TRADE

Imports

Post has revised its April import forecast for MY 2025/26 to 260,000 MT, representing a 73 percent increase compared to the Post's April 2025 forecast of 150,000 MT. This adjustment is attributed to the stabilizing foreign exchange rate and an anticipated decrease in domestic production. In 2024, the value of corn imports reached $108 million, totaling over 539,000 MT, the highest volume since MY 2020/21, according to Trade Data Monitor (TDM). Additionally, TDM data indicated that between January and July 2025, approximately 153,000 MT of corn was imported into Nigeria. This significant volume is one of the key factors behind the revised import projection for MY 2025/26.

U.S. corn exports to Nigeria during January to July 2025 totaled approximately 85,000 MT (Figure 3). Notably, there had been no U.S. corn exports to Nigeria during this period in the previous two years. Data revealed that about half of these imports arrived after the conclusion of the duty waiver policy in May 2025. This suggested that some of the imports were driven not by the duty waiver policy but by favorable pricing.

Figure 3. U.S. Corn exports to Nigeria (January - July) 2020-2025



Source: USDA/FAS, BICO data

In the last MY, the government imported corn and allocated it to aggregators in a bid to lower prices. According to contacts, the government may continue to import corn to reduce food and feed price inflation as the federal election season ramps up in 2026. Additionally, contacts observed that imported corn is perceived as being of higher quality, as it is largely free of aflatoxins and other contaminants. They also noted that imported corn is preferred by layer operations, as it produces a yellower egg yolk compared to domestically produced corn.

Exports

FAS-Lagos forecasts MY 2025/26 corn exports at 50,000 MT unchanged from the Post's April 2025 forecast. This is attributed to the expected increase in domestic demand and the decrease in production. Nigeria's Customs Service prohibits the export of corn, however, informal corn trade from Nigerian border regions to neighboring countries persist.

Stocks

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 224,000 MT, representing a five percent increase compared to Post's April 2025 forecast. This adjustment is attributed to the anticipated rise in imports and strong demand from feed processors and poultry producers.

RICE

Table 3. Rice Production, Supply and Distribution

PRODUCTION

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Nigeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	4510	4510	4500	4500	4500	4200
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1920	1920	1412	1412	1877	1877
Milled Production (1000 MT)	5607	5607	5765	5765	5544	5485
Rough Production (1000 MT)	8900	8900	9151	9151	8800	8706
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1885	1885	2900	2900	3000	3200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2700	2700	2800	2800	3000	3200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	2	2	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	9412	9412	10077	10077	10421	10562
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	8000	8000	8200	8200	8400	8600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1412	1412	1877	1877	2021	1962
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	9412	9412	10077	10077	10421	10562
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	1.9734	1.9734	2.0336	2.0336	1.9556	2.0729
(1000 HA),(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column						

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026

Production

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 rice production at 8.7 MMT, a five percent decrease compared to MY 2024/25 projection of 9.2 MMT (Table 3). This projection reflects an expected decrease in the area planted, ongoing insecurity in key producing regions, and the elevated cost of inputs. Industry contacts have noted that the government has allocated less support to rice production compared to wheat. Additionally, rice production is relatively more capital-intensive than corn and sorghum production.

Informal imports of lower-priced rice from India and Thailand are tempering domestic prices, while competition among millers has reduced profit margins. Cottage mills, closer to producers, account for 50 percent of Nigeria's rice mills, unlike larger mills mostly operating well below full capacity.

FAS-Lagos projects MY 2025/26 planted area at 4.2 MMT a seven percent decrease compared to the MY 2024/25 estimate of 4.5 MMT. According to contacts, the lack of finance for farmers is a larger concern than insecurity.

Consumption

FAS-Lagos forecasts MY 2025/26 rice consumption at 8.6 MMT, representing a five percent increase compared to the prior year projection of 8.2 MMT. This increase is attributed to the anticipated decline in domestic rice prices, driven by informal rice imports and improved consumer purchasing power. India's return to the export market and the reduction of export duties on parboiled brown husked rice are expected to exert downward pressure on rice prices in the Nigerian market.

Per capita rice consumption in Nigeria is approximately 25 kilograms. Consumer preferences for rice vary widely. Short-grained Indian rice is popular for its sweet flavor, though some consumers avoid it due to its high starch content. Thailand's long-grained rice, while more expensive than Indian rice, is preferred for its high swelling capacity, non-sticky texture, and sweet taste. Local rice, which is medium-grained and has lower starch content compared to imported varieties, is favored by about 25 percent of consumers. Nigeria's price-sensitive market drives higher demand for the cheapest rice options. In major urban markets, imported rice is typically $7 to $10 cheaper than locally produced rice.

Contacts report that locally sorted "reject" and "head" rice are consumed by lower-income households in northern Nigeria. These lower-grade rice varieties are often sold at half the price of standard retail packaged rice. Additionally, due to high corn prices, some feed millers have begun substituting rice bran for corn in animal feed, particularly poultry feed, because of its high energy content and nutritional value. This substitution is another factor contributing to the expected increase in rice consumption.

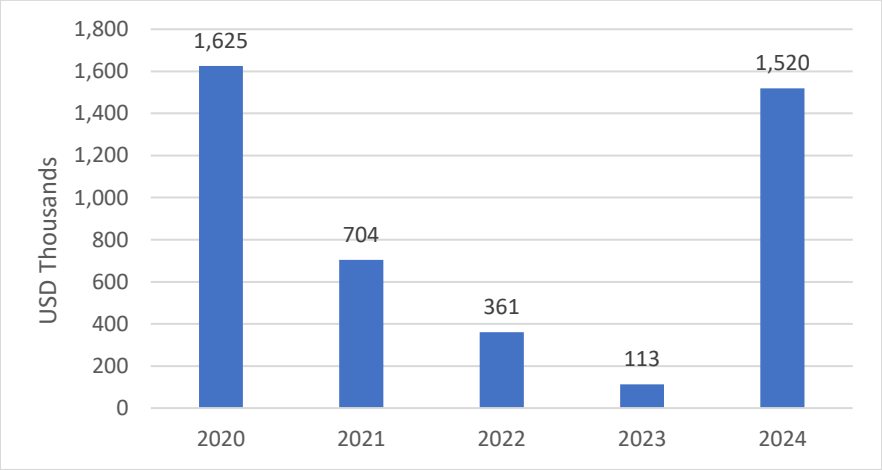
TRADE

Imports

Post estimates MY 2025/26 rice imports at 3.2 MMT, representing a five percent increase compared to the prior year's estimate of 2.9 MMT. This increase is attributed to the continued decline in global rice prices, particularly from South Asian exporters. Additionally, imports are likely to be further driven by the anticipated rise in rice consumption and the decline in domestic rice production.

Officially, rice imports through land borders are prohibited, and sea-freight rice imports are subject to high tariffs. In 2024, U.S. rice exports to Nigeria totaled $1.5 million (Figure 4), this was because of the zero duty waiver on rice imports in the last MY. This suggests that a reduction in tariffs in the future could lead to a further increase in U.S. rice exports to Nigeria.

Figure 4. U.S. Rice Imports, January to December, 2020-2024



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC.

However, low import tariffs in neighboring countries have historically facilitated the flow of imported rice into Nigeria through informal trade networks. India remains the primary source of parboiled rice for the Nigerian market. Between January to June 2025, parboiled Indian rice exports to Benin Republic, Nigeria's neighboring country, where parboiled rice is not traditionally consumed, was worth $400 million, a 22 percent increase compared to same period the prior year. The import duty waiver on rice imports in the last MY did not lead to a decline in India's rice exports to Benin Republic.

Stocks

FAS-Lagos estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 1.9 MMT. Post foresees an increase in stocks of imported rice to Nigeria through informal trade networks. This is due to marketer fears of a future upsurge in the global price of rice.

SORGHUM

Table 4. Sorghum Production, Supply and Distribution

Sorghum	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
Nigeria	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	5700	5700	6100	6100	6100	6400
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	138	138	119	119	134	134
Production (1000 MT)	6400	6400	6500	6500	6900	7300
MY Imports (1000 MT)	31	31	15	15	10	10
TY Imports (1000 MT)	31	31	15	15	10	10
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	31	31	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6569	6569	6634	6634	7044	7444
MY Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	50	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	50	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	100	100	150	150	150	200
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	6300	6300	6300	6300	6700	7000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6400	6400	6450	6450	6850	7200
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	119	119	134	134	144	194
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6569	6569	6634	6634	7044	7444
Yield (MT/HA)	1.1228	1.1228	1.0656	1.0656	1.1311	1.1406

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

Production

FAS-Lagos projects sorghum production for MY 2025/26 to remain steady at 7.3 MMT, consistent with the Post's April 2025 forecast (Table 4). This stability is driven by an expansion in planted acreage and rising demand for sorghum for domestic brewing and milling. Additionally, the crop's resilience to challenging weather conditions and its relatively low production costs contribute to this forecast.

Consumption

Post projects sorghum consumption in MY 2025/26 at 7.2 MMT, consistent with the Post's April 2025 estimate. This expected increase in consumption reflects the growing use of sorghum as a substitute for corn in animal feed, as well as its increasing demand among beverage, cereal, and confectionery

manufacturers. Despite recent declines in domestic corn prices, feed millers continue to explore blending sorghum into animal feed formulations.

TRADE

Imports

Post estimates sorghum exports for marketing year (MY) 2025/26 at 10,000 MT, driven by an anticipated rise in sorghum consumption. According to TDM, the value of sorghum imports from the United States exceeded $10 million in 2023, with the United States commanding a 98 percent market share. By 2024, U.S. sorghum imports declined to approximately $1 million, though the United States maintained its position as the leading supplier. Despite this decrease, sorghum imports have gained popularity over the past five years, with U.S. sorghum remaining highly preferred in the market.

Attachments:

No Attachments