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Report Highlights:

China’s MY2025/26 grain output is forecast at 715 MMT, up 8 MMT year-on-year. Corn production is estimated at 301 MMT, with imports rebounding to 8 MMT. Wheat production is forecast at 140 MMT, requiring higher imports to satisfy 150 MMT in total consumption. Milled rice output reaches 146 MMT, with imports rising to 3 MMT.

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Executive Summary

China's grain and feed sector is navigating record supplies alongside quality concerns from the 2025 harvest. Beijing remains focused on grain self-sufficiency and price stability. Total grain output in MY2025/26 is estimated at a record 715 million metric tons (MMT), with corn at 301.2 MMT, wheat at 140.1 MMT, and milled rice at 146.3 MMT, driven mainly by higher yields.

Feed and residual use is forecast to rise to 289.5 MMT, an increase of 6.5 MMT over the previous year. Low corn prices are driving this growth by encouraging higher inclusion rates; corn use alone is forecast to reach 240 MMT, up 5 MMT from the prior period. The increase persists despite reported toxins in roughly 30 MMT of new-crop corn, which is forcing buyers to substitute wheat, sorghum, and barley in rations. Continuous autumn rains in North China both damaged corn quality and delayed winter wheat planting, but strong agronomic management, irrigation, and favorable quality in key provinces have so far supported stable wheat production and higher feed use where wheat's energy value, protein content, and lower toxin risk make it an attractive replacement for corn.

Rice production is forecast modestly higher at 146.3 MMT on improved yields. While low global prices are expected to drive MY2025/26 imports to 3 MMT and exports to 1.4 MMT, tight supplies of high-quality paddy following prolonged rains are keeping domestic prices firm and ending stocks above 105 MMT.

Post raises its MY2025/26 corn import forecast to 8 MMT, driven by stronger demand for high-quality grain and the reduction of retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural products. The resumption of Ukrainian corn shipments is further supporting this upward trend. In addition, imports of sorghum (7.6 MMT) and barley (10.5 MMT) remain high as these grains continue to be price-competitive with good-quality corn in southern hog feed markets.

MY2025/26 Grain Production Estimates Published

On December 13, China's National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) published its MY2025/26 estimates for grain production that indicate China's grain output in 2025 reached a new record of 715 MMT, up 8 MMT from MY2024/25, representing a 1.2 percent increase. Corn achieved modest growth in production and yield, while rice and wheat production and yield were basically flat compared to the previous MY.

Table 1. China: MY2025/26 Grain Acreage, Production, and Yield

	Acreage (Million Hectares)	Change from MY2024/25	Total Production (MMT)	Change from MY2024/25	Yield (Ton/Hectare)	Change from MY2024/25
All Grains	119.4	0.1%	714.9	1.2%	5.99	1.2%
Rice	29.0	0%	209.0	0.7%	7.15	0.8%
Wheat	23.6	0%	140.1	0%	5.94	0%
Corn	45.0	0.7%	301.2	2.1%	6.70	1.5%

Source: NBS.
Note: "All Grains" additionally includes all beans, potatoes, and several other minor crops that the China classifies as grains.

TOTAL DEMAND FOR GRAIN AS FEED AND RESIDUAL

MY2025/26

China's MY2025/26 total feed and residual use is forecast to rise, driven primarily by higher residual use and a modest increase in feed demand from the expanding broiler sector. (For detailed analysis please see the Livestock and Products Annual | CH2025-0165 and Poultry and Products Annual | CH2025-0170.) China Feed Industry Association (CFIA) data indicate total feed production for MY2024/25 increased by 5 percent from MY2023/24; however, this momentum slowed toward the end of the year, with production declining month-on-month starting in October 2025. The inclusion rate of corn in feed rations is expected to increase from MY2024/25 due to relatively low prices.

Table 2. China: Feed and Residual Demand Estimates by Marketing Year (MMT)

Grain	MY2023/24	MY2024/25	MY2025/26	Absolute Change
Corn	223	235	240	5
Sorghum	8	5.5	7.8	2.3
Barley	11.9	9.5	8.7	-0.8
Wheat	37	33	33	0
Old Stock Rice (Milled Equivalent)	6	0	0	0
Total	285.9	283	289.5	6.5

Source: FAS China.
Note: numbers include residual; Cassava and other minor corn substitutes not calculated.

MAJOR FEED GRAINS

Corn

Production

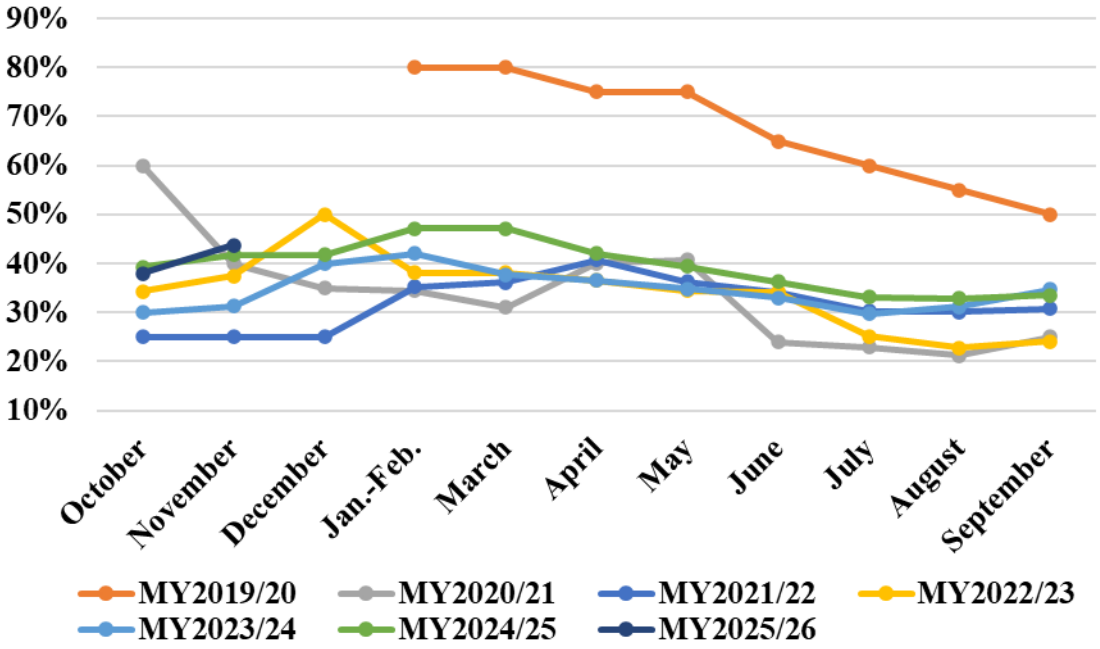
Post revises China's corn production estimate for MY2025/26 upward by 2 percent to 301.2 MMT, an increase of 6 MMT from the previous year, based on the official NBS data. NBS attributed the increase to expanded acreage and improved yields from the adoption of high-yield corn varieties. At a recent seed conference, experts from the China Academy of Agricultural Science reported that China's MY2025/26 genetically engineered (GE) crop acreage reached 2.7 million hectares, 1.7 million hectares higher than MY2024/25. GE corn area accounts for 2 million hectares, or roughly 6 percent of the total national corn area, which is 1.3 million hectares higher than MY2024/25.

However, Post estimates that the "effective production" of corn is lower than the official number. Many industry reports indicate severe toxin issues in the new crop. As a result, the quality of the new crop is unknown, and product may not be suitable for use (i.e., residual use) or it would be diverted to animal species that have greater tolerance for corn with toxins.

Consumption

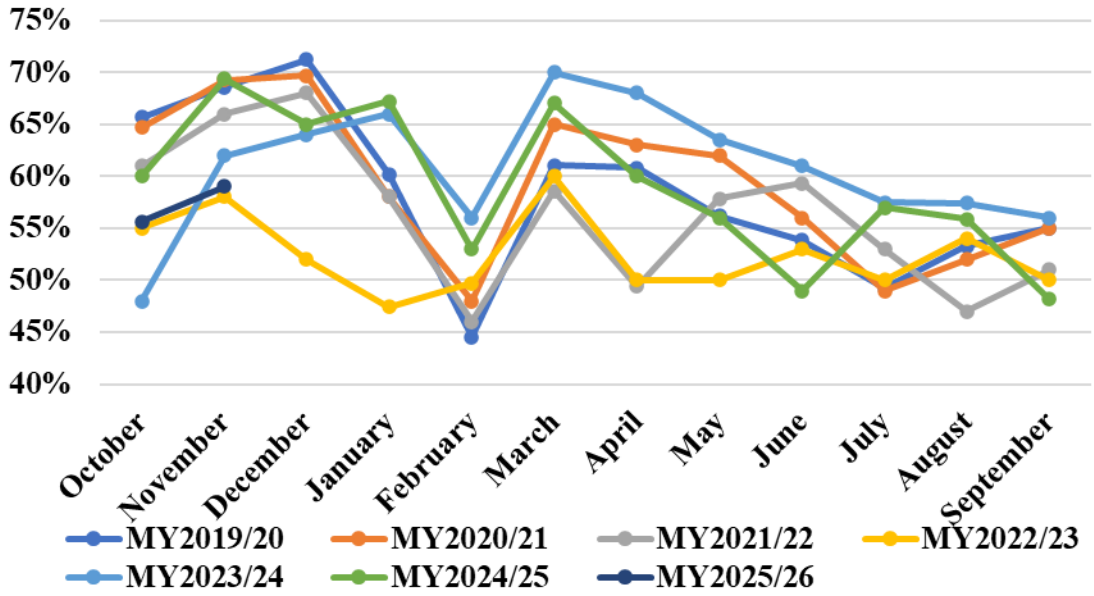
Post forecasts the MY2025/26 feed and residual use for corn will exceed MY2024/25. China's corn prices remained soft throughout MY2024/25 and are expected to stay low in MY2025/26, driven by significant year-on-year increase in corn output and falling prices. In addition, expectations of an ample global corn supply in the new marketing year continue to weigh on domestic prices.

Chart 1. China: Percentage of Corn in Compound Feed



Source: Industry Sources.

Chart 2. China: National Average Corn Starch Operation Rates



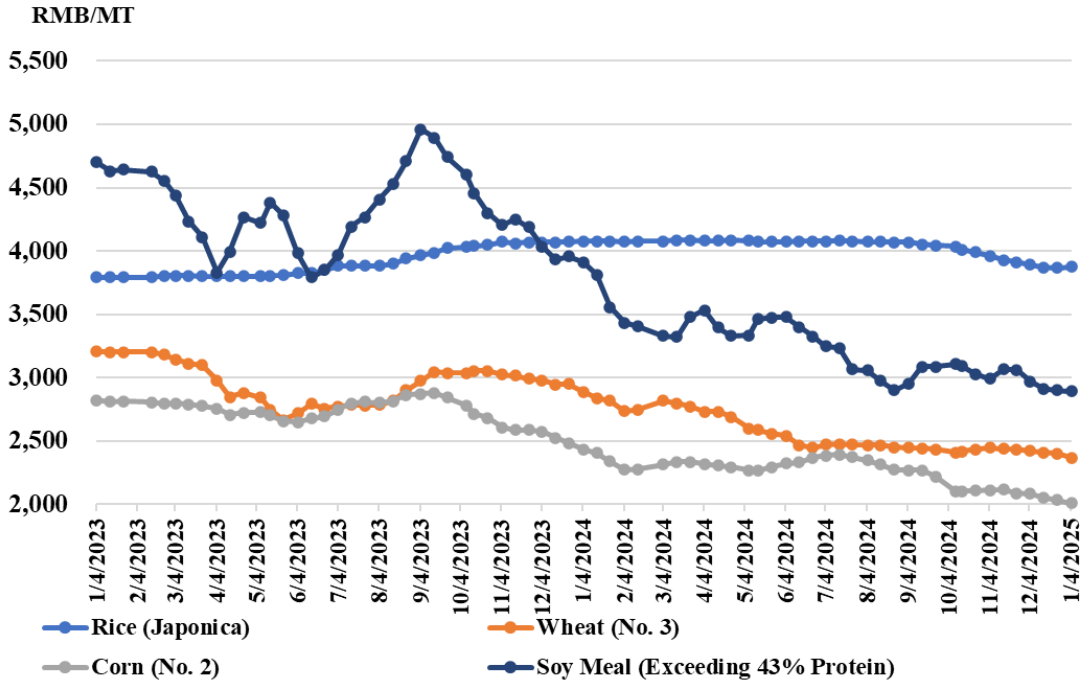
Source: Industry Sources.

Grain traders and feed mills report that heavy fumonisin contamination in North China's new corn crop has forced about 30 MMT of corn out of the feed market, creating a sudden raw-material shortage for feed mills. Persistent autumn rains from summer through October 2025 fueled fusarium growth. Large farming groups, applying a near "zero tolerance" standard (around 8,000 ppb fumonisin as a rejection line), are refusing a high share of local corn, with

some plants rejecting over 60 percent of tested batches. As a result, Beijing initiated old-stock wheat auctions and increased offers of imported corn at auction to meet the needs of high-quality corn.

The average operating rate of China's corn starch industry for MY2024/25 was 59 percent, down 2 percentage points from the previous MY. Changes in operating rates closely tracked industry profitability throughout the year. For much of 2025, processing margins remained under pressure due to stagnant demand, making operations challenging. In the fourth quarter of 2025, however, recovering starch demand and lower corn prices amid increased supply improved processing margins, boosting corn procurement and pushing operating rates to relatively high levels.

Chart 3. China: National Average Grain Prices 2024-2025



Source: NBS.

Imports

Post raised its MY2025/26 corn import estimate for China by 1 MMT to 8 MMT, due to domestic quality concerns and the recent removal of retaliatory tariffs against U.S. agricultural products. Since March 4, 2025, China imposed retaliatory tariffs on a vast swath of U.S. agricultural products, including wheat, corn, and sorghum. Following a meeting between President Trump and President Xi Jinping during the APEC Leaders' Week in Busan, China lifted its retaliatory tariffs on U.S. agricultural products on November 10, 2025. For more information, please refer to GAIN report China Reduces Tariff Rates on US Agricultural Products | CH2025-0209.

Additionally, industry sources reported that China also resumed corn shipments from Ukraine in December 2025, importing 58,000 MT. Prior to the December imports, the previous Panamax shipment of Ukrainian corn to China was in April 2025.

Despite official reports of bumper corn and wheat harvests this year, China's grain sector is contending with significant quality losses in both corn and spring wheat crops. Although the harvests for corn and wheat have only recently concluded, prices for these commodities are already rebounding. The 50-day and 100-day moving averages for the Dalian January corn contract are up 1-2 percent. Industry contacts think this could indicate future import needs.

Stocks

Market analysts estimate China to have a large amount of imported corn in stocks, as corn imports significantly exceeded the corn tariff rate quota from 2020 to 2024. Recently, auctions of imported corn in northeast China have lowered domestic prices and become a key market focus. In Liaoning, recent auctions of 2021 U.S. corn, targeted specifically to feed mills, were fully sold, selling above the floor price and rising premiums. After accounting for logistics, the delivered price was around $309 (RMB 2,160) per MT, about $11 (RMB 80) cheaper than domestic northeast corn. These auctions were further expanded to multiple locations across the country in December 2025, pressing corn futures prices to new lows.

Table 3. China: Corn Production, Supply, and Distribution

Corn	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	44218	44218	44741	44741	44960	44960
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	206023	204023	211192	211192	191928	190928
Production (1000 MT)	288842	288842	294917	294917	301240	301240
MY Imports (1000 MT)	23330	23330	1823	1823	8000	8000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	23330	23330	1823	1823	8000	8000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	2301	2301	27	27	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	518195	516195	507932	507932	501168	500168
MY Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	4	4	20	20
TY Exports (1000 MT)	3	3	4	4	20	20
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	225000	223000	234000	235000	239000	240000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	82000	82000	82000	82000	82000	82000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	307000	305000	316000	317000	321000	322000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	211192	211192	191928	190928	180148	178148
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	518195	516195	507932	507932	501168	500168
Yield (MT/HA)	6.5322	6.5322	6.5916	6.5916	6.7002	6.7002
(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						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Sorghum and Barley

Imports

Sorghum imports for MY2025/26 are forecast to increase following the trade agreement between the United States and China at the end of October 2025. Following the trade agreement, China resumed purchasing U.S. sorghum. According to the USDA Export Sales Report for the week ending January 1, 2026, total U.S. sorghum export sales for MY2025/26 have reached 2.29 MMT. China is the dominant buyer, with accumulated shipments to China totaling 853,756 MT, including 123,000 MT shipped in the last week of November alone.

Table 4. China: Imported Coarse Grain and Substitute Prices in Major Ports (Early January)

Commodity	RMB Price	U.S. Price
Grain products		
Local Corn (Guangdong - Spot)	¥2,420.00	$347
Imported U.S. Corn Gulf (February Delivery - 11% tariff Within Quota)	¥2,276.83	$326
Imported U.S. Corn Gulf (February Delivery - 1% tariff Within Quota)	¥2,077.12	$298
Imported U.S. Corn West Coast (February Delivery - 11% tariff Within Quota)	¥2,246.02	$322
Imported U.S. Corn West Coast (February Delivery - 1% tariff Within Quota)	¥2,049.09	$294
Imported Brazilian Corn (July Delivery - Within Quota)	¥2,020.30	$289
Imported Argentine Corn (February Delivery - Within Quota)	¥2,051.05	$294
Imported Argentine Barley (February Delivery)	¥2,137.52	$306
Imported Australian Barley (February Delivery)	¥2,098.32	$301
Imported French Barley (February Delivery)	¥2,247.28	$322
Imported U.S. Sorghum (February Delivery 12% tariff)	¥2,363.92	$339
Imported U.S. Sorghum (February Delivery 2% tariff)	¥2,158.22	$309
Imported Australian Sorghum (February Delivery)	¥2,357.29	$338
Imported Argentine Sorghum (February Delivery)	¥1,838.78	$263
Local Wheat (Guangdong - Spot)	¥2,630.00	$377
Imported U.S. Soft Red Winter Wheat (February Delivery -11% tariff within Quota)	¥2,414.87	$346
Imported U.S. Soft Red Winter Wheat (February Delivery -1% tariff within Quota)	¥2,202.73	$316
Imported U.S. Hard Red Winter Wheat (February Delivery - 11% tariff within Quota)	¥2,487.05	$356
Imported U.S. Hard Red Winter Wheat (February Delivery - 1% tariff within Quota)	¥2,268.40	$325

Unit: U.S. $/MT and RMB/MT, exchange rate as of early January 2026: U.S.$1=RMB 6.98.
Source: Industry sources.

Sorghum prices at Chinese ports in early 2026 were stable with weak trading activity. In the short term, prices are expected to remain stable with small fluctuations due to tight port inventories, rising international prices, and a recent uptick in domestic corn prices, which provides additional demand for sorghum.

Barley imports for MY2025/26 are forecast to remain similar to MY2024/25. Domestic feed barley prices have been generally stable to slightly lower amid sluggish trading activities. In the near term, malt barley prices are also expected to remain firm due to stable port and international barley prices. Projected higher beer demand during the Spring Festival holiday period will support production, with high operating rates at malt plants providing ample supply.

Stocks

Commercial stocks for both sorghum and barley fell from last quarter at major Chinese ports. As of late December, sorghum stocks dropped by 61 percent from September, while barley stocks decreased by 38 percent from September. Considering China's domestic corn toxin issues, barley and sorghum prices are still much cheaper than good quality corn in south China for hog feed, which may lead to more imports in 2026.

Table 5. China: Sorghum Production, Supply, and Distribution

Sorghum	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1,000 HA)	630	630	630	630	650	650
Beginning Stocks (1,000 MT)	387	387	426	426	455	455
Production (1,000 MT)	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,100
MY Imports (1,000 MT)	8,341	8,341	5,531	5,531	7,600	7,600
TY Imports (1,000 MT)	8,341	8,341	5,531	5,531	7,600	7,600
TY Imp. from U.S. (1,000 MT)	5,449	5,449	866	866	0	0
Total Supply (1,000 MT)	11,728	11,728	8,957	8,957	11,155	11,155
MY Exports (1,000 MT)	2	2	2	2	5	5
TY Exports (1,000 MT)	2	2	2	2	5	5
Feed and Residual (1,000 MT)	8,000	8,000	5,500	5,500	7,800	7,800
FSI Consumption (1,000 MT)	3,300	3,300	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Total Consumption (1,000 MT)	11,300	11,300	8,500	8,500	10,800	10,800
Ending Stocks (1,000 MT)	426	426	455	455	350	350
Total Distribution (1,000 MT)	11,728	11,728	8,957	8,957	11,155	11,155
Yield (MT/HA)	4.7619	4.7619	4.7619	4.7619	4.7692	4.7692
(1,000 HA), (1,000 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						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Table 6. China: Barley Production, Supply, and Distribution

Barley	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2023		Oct 2024		Oct 2025	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1,000 HA)	500	500	500	560	560	560
Beginning Stocks (1,000 MT)	200	200	1,698	1,698	550	550
Production (1,000 MT)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,300	2,300	2,300
MY Imports (1,000 MT)	15,898	15,898	10,252	10,252	10,500	10,500
TY Imports (1,000 MT)	15,898	15,898	10,252	10,252	10,500	10,500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1,000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1,000 MT)	18,098	18,098	13,950	14,250	13,350	13,350
MY Exports (1,000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1,000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1,000 MT)	11,900	11,900	9,200	9,500	8,700	8,700
FSI Consumption (1,000 MT)	4,500	4,500	4,200	4,200	4,200	4,200
Total Consumption (1,000 MT)	16,400	16,400	13,400	13,700	12,900	12,900
Ending Stocks (1,000 MT)	1,698	1,698	550	550	450	450
Total Distribution (1,000 MT)	18,098	18,098	13,950	14,250	13,350	13,350
Yield (MT/HA)	4	4	4	4.1071	4.1071	4.1071
(1,000 HA), (1,000 MT), (MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

MAJOR FOOD GRAINS

Wheat

Production

Wheat production in MY 2025/26 is adjusted to 140.1 MMT, unchanged from last year. China has completed sowing of MY2026/27 winter wheat, and field management is underway in the key wheat producing region. Prolonged autumn rain in parts of the North China Plain in September and October delayed corn harvest, which in turn delayed winter wheat planting by about 2-3 weeks. Provinces are taking targeted steps to help crops overwinter, such as soil compaction in Henan, post-sowing fertilization guidance in Shandong, and frost-water irrigation and drip systems in Hebei.

On December 2, 2025, the Henan Provincial Grain and Material Reserves Bureau released the 2025 Henan Wheat Quality Report, showing a high overall quality, with 99 percent graded third class or above, lower moisture, and fewer imperfect kernels than last year. Quality analysis of 545 priority samples indicated high hardness, protein, and gluten content, with medium-to-strong gluten strength and some varieties showing strong gluten characteristics.

Consumption

Post forecasts MY2025/26 wheat consumption at 150 MMT, 2 MMT higher than USDA's January estimates. Both feed and FSI consumption are forecast to be stable from MY2024/25. Quality issues and toxin problems in north China corn supported the substitution of wheat in animal feed during the fourth quarter of 2025. Wheat has rapidly become the main substitute in poultry feed because its energy level is close to corn, crude protein is higher, and its toxin risk in production and storage is relatively low. With the help of enzymes like xylanase and amino acid supplementation, wheat inclusion in poultry diets has jumped from a normal 10 percent to 20–30 percent, and some broiler formulas have even pushed past this conventional upper bound. Official technical guidelines also support sizeable wheat substitution for corn and soybean meal in pig and poultry feeds, so this adjustment is not only market-driven but also policy-compatible over the past five years. This surge in feed demand, together with late sowing of winter wheat and large-scale state purchases, is driving wheat prices up, with major producing regions once again seeing spot prices above $357 (RMB 2,500) per MT and some high-quality wheat over $400 (RMB 2,800).

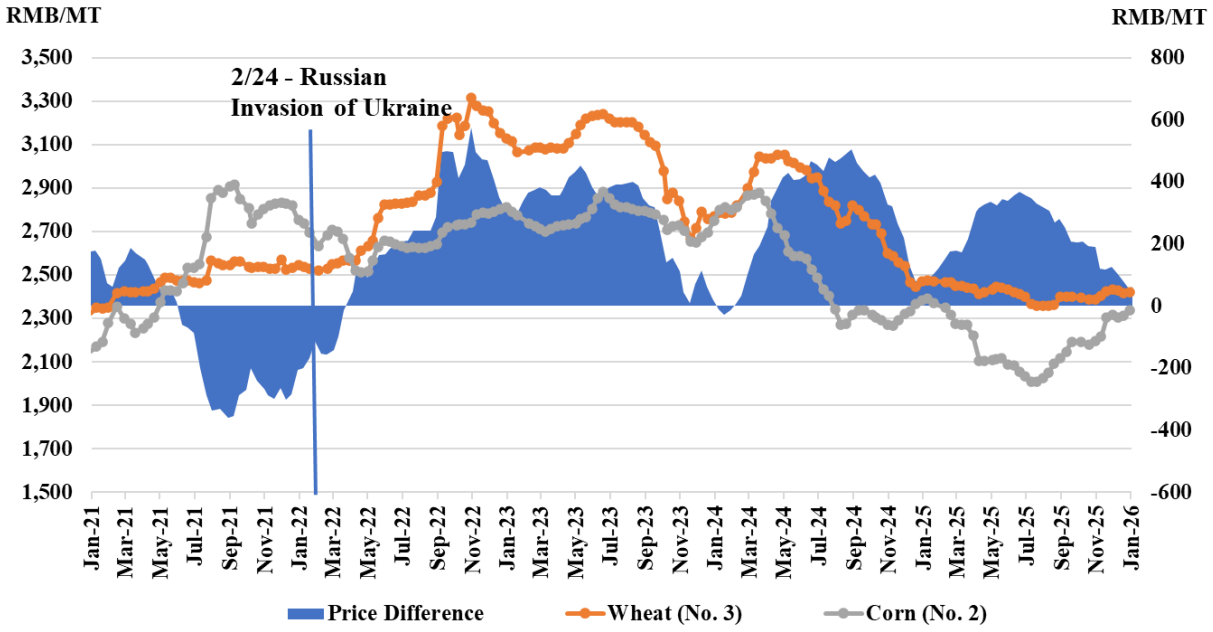
Big flour mills such as Wudeli and Yihai Kerry are now buying directly from large stockholders. China's National Grain Trading Center held a 200,000-MT auction of minimum-price wheat (2017–2020 crops) on January 7, 2026, with graded floor prices ranging from $314 to 340 (RMB 2,200 to 2,380) per MT, open only to flour millers. This marks the first resumption of policy wheat auctions in 32 months, with older stocks priced well below historical levels, while 2020 wheat is priced similarly to new-crop wheat, creating a cost–quality trade-off for buyers. Restricting participation to flour processors signals that the policy focus is on balancing supply and demand and optimizing reserves, with possible adjustments if auction participation is weak. The initial auction volume is too small to significantly impact spot prices, but regular sales could curb hoarding sentiment without triggering a sharp market downturn.

Imports

Post forecasts MY2025/26 wheat imports to be 1.8 MMT higher than MY2024/25. Chinese state-owned agribusiness COFCO International has shipped its first bulk cargo of 65,000 MT of Argentine wheat from Argentina to China, marking the first commercial wheat export from Argentina to China since market access was formally authorized in January 2024. In December, China also announced opening its market to Russian wheat bran.

China booked two cargoes of U.S. wheat following the November meeting between the countries' leaders, the first such purchases since October 2024. By the end of 2025, USDA Export Sales reports indicate China has booked 198,560 MT of U.S. wheat. Despite the recent cancellation of a U.S. wheat tender and a record corn harvest, traders still believe that significant quality losses in the country's corn and spring wheat crops will necessitate more imports.

Chart 4. China: Corn and Wheat Average Price Difference 2021-2026



Source: NBS.

Table 7. China: Wheat Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1,000 HA)	23,627	23,627	23,587	23,587	23,580	23,580
Beginning Stocks (1,000 MT)	138,818	138,818	134,523	134,523	127,777	127,777
Production (1,000 MT)	136,590	136,590	140,099	140,099	140,070	140,070
MY Imports (1,000 MT)	13,627	13,627	4,171	4,171	6,000	6,000
TY Imports (1,000 MT)	13,627	13,627	4,171	4,171	6,000	6,000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1,000 MT)	2,179	2,179	160	160	0	0
Total Supply (1,000 MT)	289,035	289,035	278,793	278,793	273,847	273,847
MY Exports (1,000 MT)	1,012	1,012	1,016	1,016	1,000	1,000
TY Exports (1,000 MT)	1,012	1,012	1,016	1,016	1,000	1,000
Feed and Residual (1,000 MT)	37,000	37,000	33,000	33,000	31,000	33,000
FSI Consumption (1,000 MT)	116,500	116,500	117,000	117,000	117,000	117,000
Total Consumption (1,000 MT)	153,500	153,500	150,000	150,000	148,000	150,000
Ending Stocks (1,000 MT)	134,523	134,523	127,777	127,777	124,847	122,847
Total Distribution (1,000 MT)	289,035	289,035	278,793	278,793	273,847	273,847
Yield (MT/HA)	5.7811	5.7811	5.9397	5.9397	5.9402	5.9402
(1,000 HA), (1,000 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						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Rice

Production

Milled rice production in MY2025/26 is adjusted to 146.3 MMT, up 0.7 percent or 1 MMT from last year due to a higher yield, based on the official NBS number. The late-season rice harvest concluded in late December 2025. The market has now entered the peak period for the main harvest and procurement season of mid-to-late season rice. With minimum support price purchases starting in Henan, Hunan, and Heilongjiang and active buying by grain depots, procurement is progressing quickly. Some regions have seen rising purchase prices due to reduced supplies of high-quality rice after prolonged rains lowered grain quality, particularly sprouting in Henan. As a result, market supplies of paddy that meet reserve-stock standards have decreased, supporting a firm-to-strong price trend for high-quality varieties and better-grade paddy. Ordinary paddy, however, continues to fluctuate slightly at the lower end due to its low milling yield. Late-season rice with better quality may perform more strongly.

Trade

Post forecasts an increase in both rice imports and exports for MY2025/26 compared to the previous marketing year. International rice prices have remained persistently weak, creating a large price gap with domestic rice. In November 2025, China imported 228,000 MT of rice, up 33.3 percent year-on-year. From January to November, China's cumulative rice imports totaled 2.74 MMT, representing a 119.4 percent year-on-year increase. While China's rice imports have continued to grow rapidly, domestic rice exports have also risen significantly year-on-year, partially offsetting the supply pressure on the domestic rice market caused by the increase in imported rice. November exports reached 224,541 MT, up 90 percent year-on-year. January–November exports totaled 1.46 MMT, up 33.8 percent year-on-year. Net rice imports for the period were 1.28 MMT.

Table 8. China: Rice Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
China	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	28949	28949	29007	29007	29000	29000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	106600	106600	103000	103000	104500	103500
Milled Production (1000 MT)	144620	144620	145275	145275	146329	146329
Rough Production (1000 MT)	206600	206600	207536	207536	209041	209041
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	7000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1527	1527	2335	2335	3000	3000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1625	1625	2900	2900	3000	3000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	252747	252747	250610	250610	253829	252829
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1632	1632	1153	1153	1900	1900
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1115	1115	1600	1600	1600	1600
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	148115	148115	144957	145957	146929	145929
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	103000	103000	104500	103500	105000	105000
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	252747	252747	250610	250610	253829	252829
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	7.1367	7.1367	7.1547	7.1547	7.2083	7.2083
(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						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments