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Report Highlights:

Malaysia's grain and feed demand is projected to strengthen in MY2026/27, driven by continued expansion in the poultry sector and steady food consumption growth. Corn consumption is expected to increase, supported by rising feed demand and protein substitution toward poultry, sustaining high import requirements. Wheat consumption is also expected to grow, reflecting expansion in the food processing sector and stronger demand for convenient and healthier wheat-based products. With no domestic production for corn and wheat, imports will continue to rise to meet demand, while exports remain limited and largely driven by re-exports. Rice production is forecast to show only modest growth, reinforcing Malaysia's continued reliance on imports to balance consumption, with stocks maintained at manageable levels.

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Executive Summary

Rice

Malaysia's rice production is forecast to increase modestly in MY2026/27, supported by gradual yield improvement driven by forecasted increased seed adoption and better water management. Despite this improvement, production growth remains constrained by structural factors including limited land expansion, irrigation inefficiencies, and labor shortages. Consumption continues to rise steadily, driven by population growth, supported by government price controls and subsidy programs that maintain affordability. As domestic output remains insufficient to meet demand, imports are expected to remain stable at around 1.6 million MT, managed centrally by BERNAS to ensure supply security. Export volumes remain limited and consist primarily of re-exports and niche shipments to neighboring markets.

Corn

Malaysia's corn market remains fully import-dependent, with no significant domestic production expected across the forecast period. Consumption is projected to increase steadily in MY2026/27, driven by continued expansion in the poultry sector, where corn remains the primary energy component in feed formulations. Imports are forecast to rise to 4.12 million MT, reflecting strong feed demand and Malaysia's reliance on external supply, while sourcing remains diversified with increasing participation from the United States alongside South American suppliers. Export volumes remain minimal and limited to small-scale re-exports. Stock levels are expected to decline slightly as consumption growth outpaces import increases, reflecting tighter supply-demand conditions.

Wheat

Malaysia's wheat market continues to be entirely import-driven, with no domestic production. Consumption is forecast to increase in MY2026/27, supported by expansion in the food processing sector and rising demand for wheat-based products such as bread, noodles, and baked goods. Growth is further reinforced by urbanization, changing lifestyles, and increasing health awareness, including a shift toward wholegrain and convenient food options. Imports are projected to rise to 2.07 million MT, reflecting strong demand from flour millers and the need for specific wheat classes based on end-use requirements. Exports, mainly in the form of wheat flour, are expected to increase modestly, supported by Malaysia's role as a regional processing and redistribution hub.

Production

Malaysia's rice production in Marketing Year (MY) 2026/27 is forecast to increase to 1.64 million metric tons (MT), up from 1.6 million MT in MY2025/26, supported by improved yields and a modest recovery in harvested area. The increase reflects continued government support programs, improved seed adoption, and better crop management practices in rice production areas.

Production gains in MY2026/27 are driven primarily by an increase in yield, projected at 4.21 MT per hectare (HA), compared to 4.17 MT/HA in MY2025/26. The improvement reflects continued strengthening in water management and input application, including in coordination of irrigation scheduling and a better input distribution program, particularly in large paddy field areas.[1] In addition, sustained adoption of high-quality certified seeds and gradual improvements in farm management practices are expected to support incremental yield gains. Malaysia maintains a structured seed system, with certified seed distribution exceeding 80 thousand MT annually, contributing to improved crop uniformity and yield stability. Most of the planted area in Malaysia utilizes MARDI-developed varieties that enhance weed control and support incremental productivity gains.

Rice production in Malaysia follows a structured double-cropping system, with two main planting seasons each year. The main season typically begins between September and October, with harvesting occurring between January and February, while the off-season planting starts around March to April, with harvesting between July and August. These planting cycles are closely aligned with Malaysia's monsoon patterns, as higher rainfall during the Northeast Monsoon (October – February) supports water availability in reservoirs and irrigation systems. In contrast, the off-season during the Southwest Monsoon (May – September) relies more heavily on controlled irrigation, making water management a critical factor in maintaining yields.

Post estimates MY2025/26 production at 1.60 million MT, lower than the previous estimate. Recent weather conditions have weighed on production prospects. Over the early months of the year, rice-producing areas in Kedah experienced prolonged hot and dry conditions. Elevated temperatures and reduced water availability disrupted crop development during critical growth stages

Although harvested area remains unchanged at 590 thousand hectares compared to previous MY, production in MY2025/26 is higher compared to the previous MY due to improved yields. While early-year weather conditions, including hot and dry spells, weighed on crop development in some areas, improved irrigation management and more efficient water distribution in major granary regions helped stabilize crop growth during later stages. As a result, overall yields increased despite initial weather-related stress.

Land availability remains a key structural constraint limiting further expansion of rice production. While Malaysia has lost over 20 thousand hectares of paddy fields over the past few years due to land conversion and abandonment, the increase in harvested area in MY2026/27 reflects the expected rehabilitation and reactivation of idle and underutilized fields and expansion of new land. Government and private sector initiatives, including the redevelopment of abandoned paddy areas such as in Pahang

[1] Budget 2026: Government allocates record RM2.62 billion to Paddy Farmers

Tua and the opening of new paddy fields by Sarawak state, leading programs to strengthen rice production capacity are just some examples.

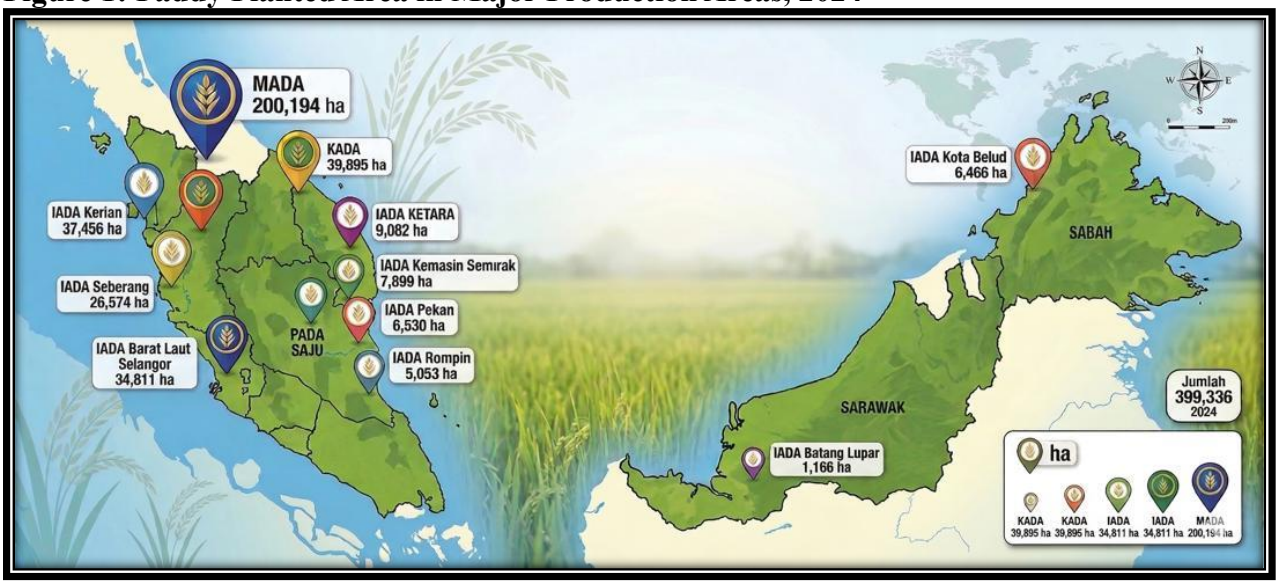
For MY2024/25, Post maintains production at 1.58 million MT, unchanged from the previous estimate. Production during the year reflects relatively moderate planting activities and continued yields constraints, consistent with Department of Agriculture (DOA) data showing declining productivity across rice production areas between 2022 and 2024.

Institutional Framework and Production Management

Malaysia's rice production system is centrally coordinated under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), supported by a network of specialized agencies responsible for research, irrigation management, and production coordination. This institutional framework plays a critical role in sustaining output and managing production risks across rice fields.

At the operational level, production is concentrated within designated regional authorities including Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA) in the northern Peninsular Malaysia, the Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority (KADA) in the east coast region, and various Integrated Agricultural Development Area (IADA) offices across the country. These agencies coordinate planting schedules, water distribution, and field-level activities, enabling double-cropping systems that form the backbone of domestic rice supply.

Figure 1: Paddy Planted Area in Major Production Areas, 2024



Source: Department of Agriculture Malaysia

Seed System and Certification

Malaysia's paddy seed system is centrally coordinated to support yield stability and production consistency across major rice-producing areas. Seed development is led by MARDI, which breeds and releases improved varieties adapted to local agro-climatic conditions. Widely adopted varieties such as

MR219, MR220, and MR297 (SIRAJ) are designed to enhance yield performance, pest resistance, and tolerance to varying water conditions.

The seed multiplication system follows a structured, tiered approach, beginning with breeder seed produced by MARDI, followed by foundation and registered seed, before reaching certified seed for commercial use. Certified seed production is carried out by licensed growers under supervision to maintain genetic purity and quality standards. DOA regulates certification through field inspections, seed testing, and compliance monitoring, ensuring only seeds meeting prescribed standards are approved for distribution to farmers.

Irrigation and Water Management

Malaysia's rice production is highly dependent on irrigation and water management, particularly within major rice-producing areas such as in the northern states covered by MADA. Production outcomes are closely linked to the efficiency of irrigation infrastructure, including reservoirs, main canals, and field-level distribution systems. Key reservoirs such as the Pedu and Muda dams in Kedah serve as primary water sources, supporting large-scale irrigation through regulated storage and release.

The Government of Malaysia (GOM) continues to invest in irrigation modernization to improve water-use efficiency and reduce weather-related production risks. Ongoing efforts include upgrading irrigation and drainage networks, rehabilitating canals, and improving water control structures across major rice-producing areas. These initiatives aim to reduce water losses and ensure more reliable supply during both main and off-season planting cycles. However, water availability remains uneven due to constraints such as limited storage capacity, aging infrastructure, and competing water demand, resulting in variability in irrigation effectiveness across regions.

Subsidies and Government Support

Government support remains a key driver sustaining Malaysia's rice production, given the sector's structural cost pressures. The GOM provides price support and subsidies to stabilize farmer income and maintain output. In 2025, the minimum guaranteed paddy price increased from RM1,300/MT to RM1,500/MT (the average exchange rate in 2025 was RM 4.2 to USD $1). Together with production incentives of about RM350/MT, farmers receive around RM1,850/MT, supporting continued participation in paddy cultivation.

In addition, farmers receive input subsidies including fertilizer assistance, ploughing incentives of RM160 per hectare, pesticide support, and a harvest incentive of RM50 per hectare, alongside government spending on irrigation, mechanization, and productivity improvements. These measures help offset rising costs and production risks but mainly sustain existing output rather than drive expansion. Without continued support, production would likely decline due to high costs and limited profitability.

Consumption

Post forecasts MY2026/27 consumption to increase to 3.12 million MT, up from 3.11 million MT in MY2025/26, driven by positive population growth with per capita consumption slightly declining, reflecting diversification of diets in the region, including to noodles and bakery items.

The government maintains a ceiling price for local rice, particularly the ST-15 grade (five percent broken), at approximately RM26 (USD7) per 10-kilogram bag, ensuring accessibility for lower-income households. Distribution and market stabilization are managed through Padiberas Nasional Berhad (BERNAS), which plays a central role in maintaining consistent supply and price stability in the domestic market.

Domestic consumption is split between locally produced rice, which is price-controlled, and imported rice, which caters to consumer preferences for specific grain quality, texture, and origin. Consumer preferences vary across regions, with Peninsular Malaysia generally favoring firmer-textured rice sourced from India and Pakistan, while consumers in Sabah and Sarawak prefer softer rice varieties commonly imported from Vietnam. Given limited growth in domestic production, increases in consumption are largely met through imports, reinforcing Malaysia's structural dependence on external supply.

In addition, institutional demand from foodservice sectors, including restaurants, hawker stalls, and institutional catering, continues to support overall consumption levels. Continued urbanization and normalization of economic activity sustain demand across both household and commercial segments.

Post estimates MY2025/26 consumption at 3.11 million MT, revised downward from the previous estimate of 3.25 million MT, reflecting slower expected growth rather than a decline in underlying demand. While cost-of-living pressures have led consumers to shift toward lower-priced rice, this substitution does not significantly reduce overall consumption given rice's staple nature. Instead, the downward revision reflects more measured consumption growth, as households adjust overall food spending and foodservice demand expands more gradually than previously anticipated. Rice demand remains relatively inelastic, but higher expenditures on other food items have moderated the pace of growth compared to earlier expectations.

For MY2024/25, Post lowers the consumption estimate to 3.09 million MT, as year-to-date data indicate slower growth of demand than previously expected. Despite rice's status as a staple, consumption gains have been limited by more cautious household spending and softer demand from the foodservice sector, leading to a modest downward revision.

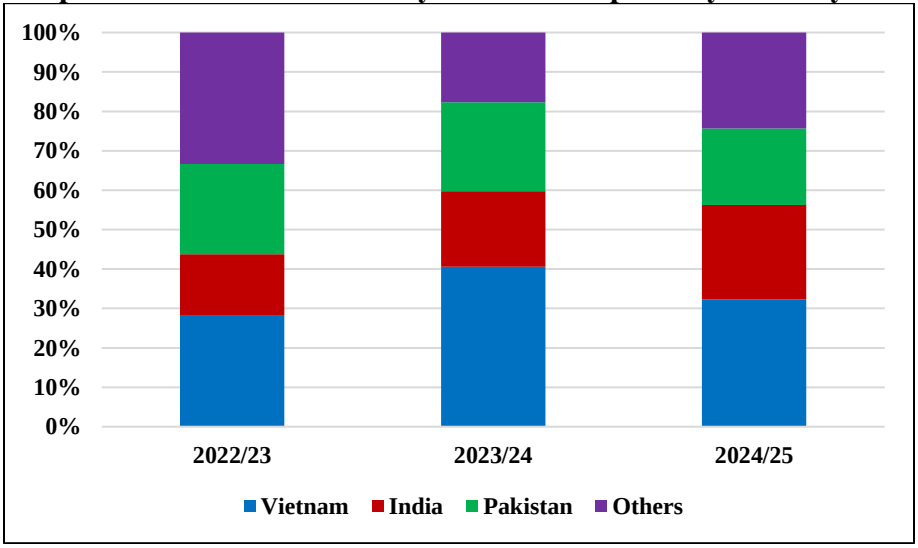
Trade

Imports

Imports for MY2026/27 are forecast to remain unchanged at 1.6 million MT, in line with MY2025/26 levels. The modest increase in domestic production, combined with stable beginning stocks, is sufficient to meet projected consumption growth, limiting the need for additional imports to maintain market balance.

Malaysia's rice market remains structurally dependent on imports and is centrally managed by BERNAS, the sole authorized importer. BERNAS is responsible for ensuring sufficient supply and maintaining price stability in the domestic market. Imports account for approximately 40 percent of total domestic consumption, while the remaining 60 percent is met through domestic production. In determining import sources, BERNAS procures rice based on a combination of price competitiveness, and supply availability while ensuring compliance with Malaysia's quality standards and consumer preferences. The sourcing strategy also reflects efforts to diversify supply origins to mitigate supply risk and maintain stable domestic prices. As a result, imported rice is sourced from multiple origins, primarily Vietnam, India, and Pakistan, balancing price competitiveness with consumer preferences for grain quality and texture.

Graph 1: Distribution of Malaysia's Rice Imports by Country of Origin: MY2022/23-MY2024/25



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Recent developments in global rice markets, including the resumption of exports by major suppliers such as India, have improved supply availability and contributed to more stable international prices. These developments have enabled Malaysia to maintain consistent import volumes without significant upward adjustments.

Post estimates MY2025/26 imports at 1.6 million MT, a reduction from the previous estimate, reflecting improved domestic supply conditions and forecasted consumption needs. Import demand remains anchored to structural consumption requirements, while price movements primarily influence sourcing patterns rather than overall import volumes.

For MY2024/25, Post revises imports to 1.5 million MT, down from the previous estimate to align with the official data.

Exports

MY2026/27 rice exports are forecast to decline to 90 thousand MT compared to the previous MY. As a net rice-importing country, export activity remains limited and does not play a significant role in the

overall market balance, as imports continue to account for a significant share of domestic consumption requirements.

Malaysia's rice exports consist primarily of re-exports and small volumes of specialty or branded rice, rather than large-scale shipments of domestically produced rice. These exports are mainly directed toward neighboring markets such as Indonesia, Singapore, and other regional destinations, supported by established trade relationships and geographical proximity.

Post estimates MY2025/26 exports to decline to 90 thousand MT, reflecting weaker re-export demand. MY2025/26 exports are expected to be constrained as Post forecasts key regional markets, like Indonesia, will increasingly source rice directly from major exporting countries such as Vietnam, Thailand, and Pakistan. Improved supply availability and more competitive pricing from these origins are expected to reduce the need for re-exports via Malaysia, leading to lower export volumes.

For MY2024/25, Post revises exports upward to 134 thousand MT from the previous estimate, as trade flows increased during the year and to align with official data.

Stocks

Ending stocks for MY2026/27 are forecast to increase to 211 thousand MT on a higher domestic production forecast combined with stable import volumes offsetting modest growth in consumption.

Rice stocks in Malaysia are closely managed under a strategic stockpile system overseen by BERNAS, which maintains buffer stocks to ensure supply security and market stability. Stock levels are determined based on forward assessments of domestic production, import pipelines, and consumption demand, with BERNAS adjusting procurement in response to market signals such as international price movements, supply availability, and seasonal consumption patterns. Procurement decisions are typically not tied to fixed long-term sourcing arrangements, allowing BERNAS to source from multiple origins based on price competitiveness and availability. Stocks are built ahead of potential supply gaps and drawn down during tighter market conditions, ensuring continuity of supply while managing storage and financing costs.

Post estimates MY2025/26 ending stocks at 181 thousand MT, revised down from the previous estimate, reflecting lower import volumes and weaker production relative to earlier expectations, while consumption continued to increase, resulting in a drawdown of stocks. While a slight decline, the stock value remains within BERNAS's mandated parameters.

For MY2024/25, Post revises ending stocks down to 181 thousand MT from the previous estimate, as a sharp reduction in imports combined with higher exports tightened overall supply. Stocks continue to function as a balancing component in the PSD, adjusting in response to changes in imports, production, and consumption dynamics.

Table 1: Production, Supply and Distribution for Rice, Milled, 2024/25-2026/27

Rice, Milled	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	610	590	590	590	0	600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	330	330	216	181	0	181
Milled Production (1000 MT)	1575	1575	1500	1600	0	1640
Rough Production (1000 MT)	2423	2423	2308	2462	0	2523
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6500	6500	6500	6500	0	6500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1495	1495	1700	1600	0	1600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1495	1495	1700	1600	0	1600
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3400	3400	3416	3381	0	3421
MY Exports (1000 MT)	134	134	100	90	0	90
TY Exports (1000 MT)	134	134	100	90	0	90
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	3050	3085	3075	3110	0	3120
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	216	181	241	181	0	211
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3400	3400	3416	3381	0	3421
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.9721	4.1068	3.9119	4.1729	0	4.205

(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 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

Corn

Production

Malaysia's corn production for MY2026/27 is forecast at zero, unchanged from MY2025/26 and MY2024/25, as there is no commercially significant grain corn production in the country. Despite ongoing government interest in developing the domestic corn sector, measurable production has yet to materialize.

Government initiatives to promote corn production, including feed corn development programs in selected states such as Johor, Pahang, Sabah, and Sarawak, continue to be implemented. These programs focus on improving seed quality, providing technical support, and encouraging private sector participation. However, progress remains minimal, and production levels are still negligible in the context of national demand.

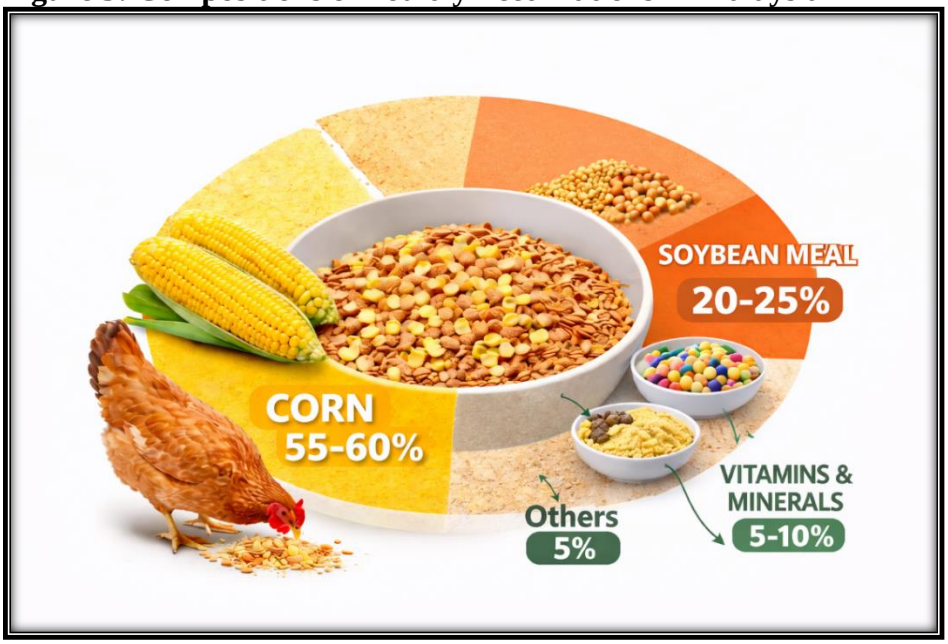
Consumption

Post projects MY2026/27 consumption to increase to 4.15 million MT driven primarily by continued expansion in the livestock sector, particularly poultry. Feed and residual use is projected to rise to 3.8 million MT from 3.75 million MT, while food, seed, and industrial (FSI) consumption is estimated to

increase to 350 thousand MT. The overall growth reflects stronger feed demand alongside stable expansion in food-related uses.

The increase in feed demand across all three marketing years is closely linked to the structure of Malaysia's livestock industry, where poultry accounts for the largest share of total feed consumption. Broiler production continues to expand in response to increased domestic demand, supported by population growth and the affordability of chicken relative to other protein sources. As poultry production increases, demand for compound feed rises proportionally.

Figure 3: Compositions of Poultry Feed Rations in Malaysia



Source: Malaysian Feedmillers Association

Corn remains the dominant energy ingredient in animal feed formulations, typically accounting for around 55 to 60 percent of total feed composition for poultry. This high inclusion rate means that even modest growth in poultry output translates into a significant increase in corn demand.

In MY2026/27, feed demand is further reinforced by shifts in consumer protein preferences. Corn is a key component in both swine and poultry feed rations. While disease-related challenges continue to constrain swine production and reduce feed demand from that segment, this decline is more than offset by stronger growth in the poultry sector. Given that poultry feed typically has high corn inclusion rates, the expansion in broiler production results in a net increase in corn consumption despite weaker demand from the swine sector.

At the same time, FSI consumption is projected to grow at a modest pace, with a slight increase in MY2026/27. This reflects a limited expansion in corn-based food processing and industrial use in Malaysia. Corn is used in products such as corn flour, snack foods, and certain processed food items, but growth in this segment is more gradual compared to the feed sector. As a result, overall corn consumption trends continue to be driven primarily by feed demand rather than food or industrial uses.

Post estimates MY2025/26 total consumption at 4.09 million MT, revised upward from the previous estimate of 3.81 million MT. The revision is driven by higher feed and residual demand, which is adjusted upward to 3.75 million MT reflecting stronger-than-expected livestock production, particularly in the poultry sector. In contrast, FSI consumption is revised slightly downward to 340 thousand MT from 355 thousand MT, reflecting softer demand from food processors due to forecasted higher input costs and leading to a lack of expansion in corn-based food and industrial applications.

For MY2024/25, Post revises total consumption to 4.04 million MT, up from the previous estimate of 3.9 million MT. Feed demand is revised upwards to 3.7 million MT driven by strong demand from the poultry industry. Meanwhile, FSI consumption is adjusted slightly downward to 340 thousand MT from 350 thousand MT. Higher input costs, particularly for imported corn, energy, and packaging increased operating costs and pushed up product prices. The higher prices reduced consumer demand, leading food processors to adopt more cautious production strategies and scale back processing activities.

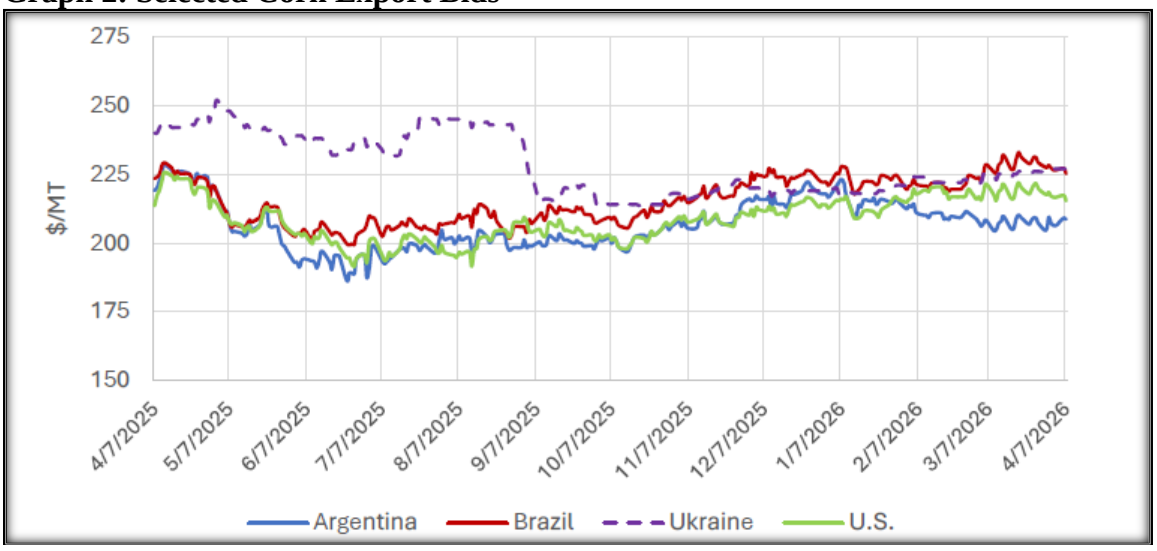
Trade

Imports

Post forecasts MY2026/27 imports to increase slightly to 4.12 million MT, driven by continued growth in feed demand.

Malaysia's corn imports remain heavily concentrated among a few key suppliers, with Argentina consistently accounting for the largest share, followed by Brazil, while imports from Pakistan remain relatively small. Imports from Argentina have increased steadily over the past three marketing years, reflecting its strong price competitiveness and consistent supply availability. In contrast, imports from Brazil have declined slightly, indicating adjustments in sourcing strategies in response to relative price movements and supply conditions.

Graph 2: Selected Corn Export Bids

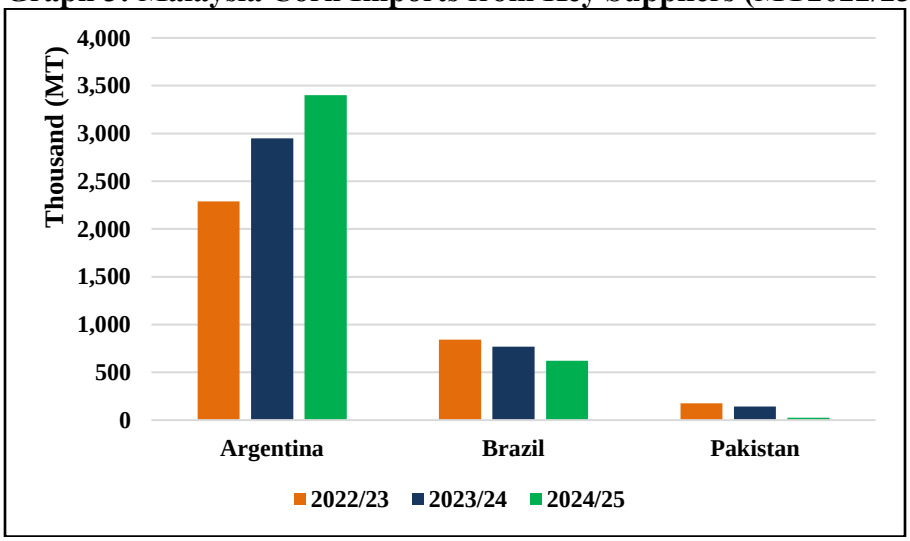


Source: United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain: World Markets and Trade

In addition to diversification, procurement decisions are increasingly influenced by price spreads among major exporting countries. Feed millers in Malaysia actively adjust sourcing based on relative price competitiveness, freight costs, and currency movements.

As of April 2026, U.S. corn export bids are around $217/MT, compared to $209/MT for Argentina and above $225/MT for Brazil and Ukraine, indicating that U.S. corn remains competitively priced relative to several major origins. When U.S. corn becomes more competitively priced relative to South American origins, importers tend to increase purchases to optimize feed cost structures. This flexibility in sourcing supports stable supply while managing input cost volatility in the livestock sector.

Graph 3: Malaysia Corn Imports from Key Suppliers (MY2022/23 – MY2024/25)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Post estimates MY2025/26 imports at 4.11 million MT, revised upward from the previous estimate of 3.8 million MT. The revision reflects stronger feed demand. As domestic corn production remains negligible, Malaysia continues to rely almost entirely on imports to fulfill its consumption needs.

In the first three months of MY2025/26, imports declined by approximately 10 percent year-on-year, reflecting slower procurement activity and drawdown of existing inventories rather than a weakening in underlying demand. Import volumes are expected to recover in the coming months as feed demand remains firm and millers resume procurement to replenish stocks.

Imports from the United States remain relatively small but are gradually increasing, supported by competitive pricing, increased supply, and consistent quality. U.S. corn continues to gain market share when price spreads with South American origins narrow, as feed millers diversify sourcing to manage supply risks and optimize feed costs.

For MY2024/25, Post revises imports to 4.09 million MT, an upward revision from the previous estimate of 3.9 million MT in line with official data.

Exports

Malaysia's corn exports for MY2026/27 are forecast to increase slightly to eight thousand MT, up from seven thousand MT in MY2025/26. Despite this upward trend, export volumes remain minimal and do not play a significant role in the overall market balance.

Malaysia's export activity is largely limited to re-exports, rather than exports of domestically produced corn, given the country's negligible production. These exports are typically directed toward neighboring markets and are influenced by short-term logistical and trade factors rather than structural supply conditions.

Post estimates MY2025/26 exports at seven thousand MT, revised upward from the previous estimate of five thousand MT, based on higher shipment volumes observed in the first five months of the MY compared to the previous MY, particularly to neighboring markets such as Brunei and Indonesia.

Similarly, MY2024/25 exports are also revised upward to six thousand MT from five thousand MT, supported by year-over-year increases in exports to Brunei and to align with official data.

Stocks

Ending stocks for MY2026/27 are forecast to decline to 284 thousand MT, as growth in total consumption particularly from the feed sector is expected to outpace the increase in imports. Import volumes are projected to expand only moderately, as feed millers adjust procurement in line with existing inventory levels and avoid excessive stock accumulation. Given Malaysia's negligible domestic production, stock levels remain highly dependent on import flows and consumption dynamics.

Post estimates MY2025/26 ending stocks at 322 thousand MT, revised upward from the previous estimate, reflecting higher beginning stocks and increased expected import volumes, which more than offset the rise in total consumption.

For MY2024/25, Post estimates ending stocks at 309 thousand MT, revised upward from the previous estimate of 253 thousand MT, primarily due to higher imports and beginning stocks. Supply growth during the year exceeded consumption which was slightly weaker than earlier expectations, resulting in a buildup of inventories.

Table 2: Production, Supply and Distribution for Corn, 2024/25-2026/27

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	10	0	10	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	266	266	350	309	0	322
Production (1000 MT)	60	0	60	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4089	4089	3800	4110	0	4120
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4089	4089	3800	4110	0	4120
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4415	4355	4210	4419	0	4442
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	6	10	7	0	8
TY Exports (1000 MT)	10	6	10	7	0	8
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	3700	3700	3600	3750	0	3800
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	355	340	350	340	0	350
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4055	4040	3950	4090	0	4150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	350	309	250	322	0	284
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4415	4355	4210	4419	0	4442
Yield (MT/HA)	6	0	6	0	0	0
(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 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Wheat

Production

Malaysia has no commercial wheat production. This figure is expected to remain unchanged in MY2026/27 and MY2025/26 due to unsuitable climate conditions and the lack of economic incentives to cultivate wheat domestically.

Consumption

Total consumption for MY2026/27 is forecast to increase to 1.93 million MT, up from 1.9 million MT in MY2025/26, reflecting continued growth in demand from the food processing sector. Wheat consumption in Malaysia remains overwhelmingly concentrated in FSI use, with only a minimal contribution from feed and residual demand.

For MY2026/27, FSI consumption is forecast to increase to 1.88 million MT. The projected increase reflects continued expansion in both household consumption and foodservice demand, including bakeries, restaurants, and institutional catering. Urbanization and changing lifestyles continue to support higher consumption of ready-to-eat and processed wheat-based products. Feed and residual use is projected to increase marginally to 52 thousand MT as stronger feed demand drives higher overall

consumption and feed millers make limited adjustments to formulations in response to relative price relationships compared to alternatives such as corn.

In addition to structural demand from the food processing sector, wheat consumption is increasingly influenced by evolving consumer preferences and health-related dietary shifts. Government-led nutrition initiatives, including the Malaysian Healthy Plate concept promoted by the Ministry of Health, encourage balanced diets that incorporate carbohydrate sources such as wholegrain products, including whole meal bread. Nationwide awareness programs promoting healthier eating habits have also supported a gradual shift toward baked and less oil-intensive food options, strengthening demand for wheat-based products.

Industry players have also aligned with these efforts by promoting bread as a convenient and nutritious food option, often enriched with vitamins and minerals, which supports broader consumer acceptance. This trend is particularly evident among urban consumers, where demand for healthier and convenient food options continues to expand.

At the same time, industry feedback indicates that wheat demand in Malaysia is highly quality-specific and application-driven. Flour millers require different wheat classes depending on end-use requirements, particularly in terms of protein content and gluten strength. Higher-protein wheat is typically used for bread and bakery products, while softer wheat varieties are preferred for biscuits and certain noodle products. As a result, consumption growth is not uniform across all wheat types but depends on the availability and suitability of specific wheat classes, influencing sourcing strategies.

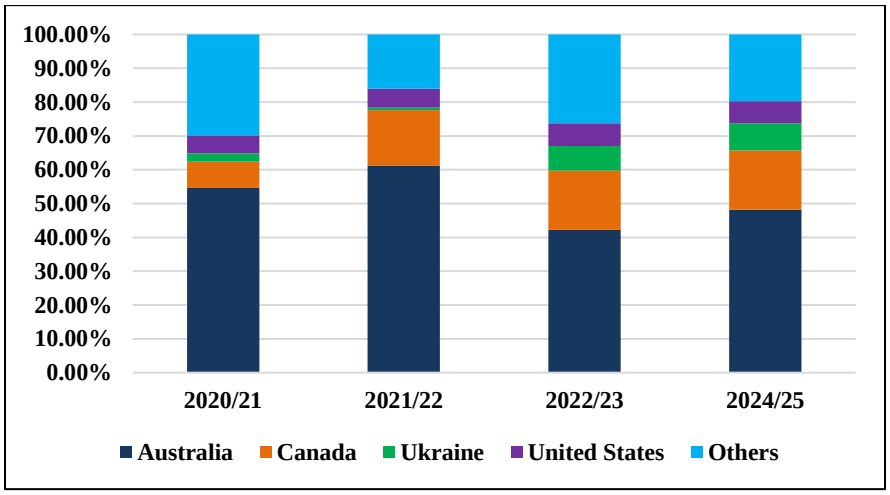
Post estimates MY2025/26 wheat consumption at 1.9 million MT, revised upward from the previous estimate, driven by stronger forecasted demand from flour millers and downstream food manufacturers. The revision is primarily reflected in FSI consumption, which increases to 1.85 million MT from 1.845 million MT in the previous estimate, supported by higher expected demand for wheat-based products such as bread, noodles, biscuits, and other processed foods. These products remain widely consumed across Malaysia due to their affordability and convenience, particularly in urban areas.

Trade

Import

Post forecasts MY2026/27 imports to increase to 2.07 million MT reflecting steady growth in domestic consumption and continued reliance on imported supply. As Malaysia does not produce wheat domestically, imports remain the sole source of supply to meet demand from the flour milling and food processing sectors. In terms of sourcing, Malaysia continues to procure wheat from a diversified group of suppliers, including Australia, Canada, the United States, and the Black Sea region. Import demand is highly influenced by specific wheat quality requirements, as millers require different wheat classes depending on end-use applications. This quality-driven demand structure results in flexible sourcing strategies, where millers adjust procurement based on price, availability, and consistency of supply.

Graph 4: Malaysia Wheat Import Market Share by Origin – MY2020/21 – MY2024/25

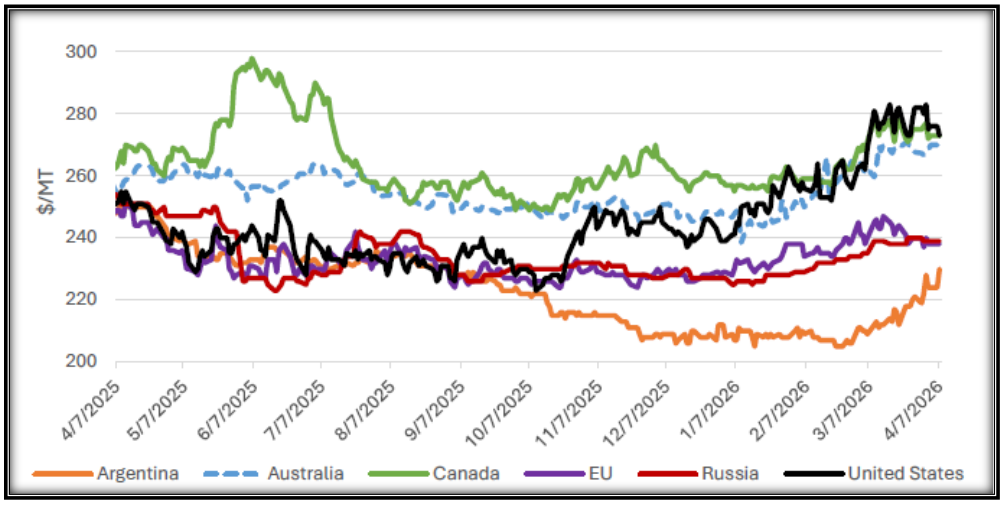


Source: Trade Data Monitor

Malaysia's flour millers primarily source U.S. Hard Red Winter (HRW) and Hard Red Spring (HRS) wheat, which are valued for their higher protein content and consistent functional performance, particularly for bread production and blending purposes. U.S. wheat is commonly used to strengthen flour mixes when blended with lower-protein wheat from other origins.

While U.S. wheat is not always the lowest-cost option, it becomes more competitive when price spreads with other suppliers narrow, supported by reliable supply availability and consistent quality specifications. Increases in U.S. market share reflect millers' preference for dependable quality and often coincide with poor harvest seasons from main suppliers, such as Australia.

Graph 5: International Daily FOB Export Bids: Wheat



Source: United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service, Grain: World Markets and Trade[2]

[2] Note on FOB Prices: Argentina- 12.0%, Upriver; Australia- average of APW; Kiwana, Newcastle, and Port Adelaide; Russia- Black Sea- milling; EU- France grade 1, Rouen; US- HRW 11.5% Gulf; Canada- CWRS (13.5%), Vancouver.

Post estimates MY2025/26 imports at 2.05 million MT, revised upward from the previous estimate. The revision is supported by higher milling activity and increased consumption of wheat-based products, particularly in bakery and noodle segments, compared to earlier expectations. Lower global pricing also provides incentive for increased imports.

For MY2024/25, Post revises imports upwards to 1.98 million MT to align with official data.

Export

MY2026/27 wheat exports are forecast to increase slightly higher to 170 thousand MT supported by regional demand and Malaysia's established role as a processing and redistribution hub for wheat-based products. Malaysia's well-developed flour milling industry, combined with its strategic location and efficient port infrastructure, enables the re-export of processed wheat products to neighboring markets. However, export growth is estimated to remain modest, as Malaysia is structurally a net importer of wheat and prioritizes domestic supply needs.

Malaysia's wheat exports consist primarily of processed products, particularly wheat flour, rather than raw wheat grain. The country's flour milling sector plays a key role in adding value to imported wheat before redistributing it to nearby markets. Export activity is therefore closely linked to milling capacity, regional demand conditions, and trade relationships.
Despite the gradual increase, export volumes remain relatively small compared to imports, reflecting Malaysia's structural dependence on imported wheat to meet domestic consumption.

Post estimates MY2025/26 exports at 160 thousand MT, revised upward from the previous estimate, driven by strong trade flows in wheat flour and related products in the first seven months of the MY. The increase is primarily directed to neighboring markets, particularly Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei, which together account for the majority of export volumes compared to the year prior. This reflects firm regional demand and Malaysia's established role in supplying processed wheat products within the region.

For MY2024/25, Post revises exports upwards to 157 thousand MT to align with official data.

Stocks

Post forecasts MY2026/27 ending stocks to decline to 186 thousand MT, as stronger growth in domestic consumption, particularly FSI use, is expected to outpace the modest increase in imports, resulting in a drawdown of stocks.

Wheat stocks in Malaysia are primarily held by flour millers and commercial importers, with inventory levels managed based on production schedules, import timing, and price expectations.

Post estimates MY2025/26 ending stocks at 218 thousand MT, revised upward from the previous estimate of 198 thousand MT, as higher beginning stocks, competitive global pricing, and import volumes more than offset increased domestic consumption and exports, leading to higher ending stocks.

For MY2024/25, Post revises ending stocks upward to 228 thousand MT, from the previous estimate of 203 thousand MT, as higher imports volumes and beginning stocks more than offset increases in domestic consumption and exports, resulting in a higher stock levels.

Table 3: Production, Supply and Distribution for Wheat, 2024/25-2026/27

Wheat	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
Malaysia	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	258	258	257	228	0	218
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1981	1981	2000	2050	0	2070
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1981	1981	2000	2050	0	2070
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2239	2239	2257	2278	0	2288
MY Exports (1000 MT)	157	156	170	160	0	170
TY Exports (1000 MT)	157	156	170	160	0	170
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	0	52
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1775	1805	1800	1850	0	1880
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1825	1855	1850	1900	0	1932
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	257	228	237	218	0	186
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2239	2239	2257	2278	0	2288
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(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 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

Attachments:

No Attachments