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Report Highlights:

Wheat production in 2026/2027 is forecast at 29.6 million tons, two percent higher than last year due to an increase in area. Considering the production level and consumption requirements, 2026/27 wheat imports are forecast at 1.4 million tons. Rice production is forecast at 9.8 million tons for 2026/27, also driven by an increase in area. Based on expectations of a normal harvest, 2026/27 rice exports are forecast to rebound some to 5.0 million tons. Given the current reduced pace, 2025/26 rice exports are projected at 4.7 million tons. Reflecting production momentum in the current year and greater availability of irrigation water, 2026/27 corn production is forecast at 9.6 million tons.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

Executive Summary

Wheat production in 2026/2027 is forecast at 29.6 million tons, two percent higher than last year. The production forecast is based on a three-percent increase in area, higher availability of irrigation water, increased use of certified seeds, and greater availability of other inputs. Consumption in 2026/27 is forecast at 31.3 million tons. Wheat imports in 2026/27 are forecast at 1.4 million tons. However, the size of the wheat crop will ultimately determine the quantity of imports.

Pakistan's wheat market has experienced significant volatility since the last harvest. Prices in March 2026 were 40 percent higher than last year. As of mid-March 2026, domestic wheat prices were around $340 per ton, and flour prices were hovering around $412 per ton. Given production, import, and consumption expectations, ending stocks in 2026/27 are anticipated to decline to around 2.2 million tons. Notably, and due to changes in the government procurement policy, the private sector will hold the bulk of these stocks.

Last fall, the government announced a new wheat procurement policy for the MY 2026/27 crop. The change marked a transition away from state-dominated procurement to a market-based system. The revised policy aims to procure 6.2 million tons of wheat and involves the private sector to minimize direct government intervention. The policy also sets a support price of Rs. 3,500 per 40 kg ($315/metric tons).

With expectations for a slight increase in area and considering five-year average yields, rice production in 2026/27 is forecast at 9.8 million tons. 2026/27 consumption is forecast at 4.5 million tons, driven largely by Pakistan’s relatively robust population growth. Based on expectations pointing to another good harvest and abundant exportable supplies, 2026/27 rice exports are forecast at 5.0 million tons. That follows on a significant downturn in the pace of exporting rice during the current year, with 2025/26 exports now projected at 4.7 million tons. Pakistan’s rice industry is transitioning from a period of high global demand and favorable pricing to a more competitive environment, primarily due to the re-entry of Indian rice into the global market. Non-Basmati varieties continue to dominate total volume, accounting for over 85 percent of Pakistan’s exports.

Reflecting better availability of irrigation water and assuming continued momentum increasing planted area and yields, 2026/27 corn production is forecast at 9.6 million tons. Consumption for 2026/27 is forecast at 9.3 million tons. The increase in domestic demand has resulted in a reduction of exports, with 2025/26 volume projected at 400,000 tons, while exports in 2026/27 are forecast to shrink further to 200,000 tons.

Wheat:

Production:

Wheat is one of the mainstay agricultural crops in Pakistan, with 80 percent of farmers growing it on an area of around nine million hectares (close to 40 percent of the country's total cultivated land). This production occurs entirely during the winter or "Rabi" season, and the crop remains central to Pakistan's food security and rural livelihoods.

Wheat production in 2026/2027 is forecast at 29.6 million tons, two percent higher than the 2025/26 crop. This forecast is based on a three percent increase in planted area, higher availability of irrigation water, increased use of certified seeds, and greater availability of other inputs.

At the start of the planting season last fall, there was major apprehension that standing water in the fields following severe monsoon flooding might not recede in time for wheat cultivation to get underway. That threat turned out to be far less serious than initially feared. At the same time, farmers were also hesitant to plant wheat due to Pakistan's abolishment of a decades-long government procurement policy that led to a crash in wheat prices during the last harvesting season.

Both threats to the planting of the new crop were largely overcome. Dry weather after September allowed the monsoon floodwaters to recede more rapidly than expected and the risks of delayed sowing were substantially reduced. Meanwhile, a timely announcement by the government that it would set a wheat support price and roll out a new procurement plan encouraged farmers to increase wheat planting area. The government also facilitated the availability of certified seeds to farmers, resulting in a significant increase in the use of such seed. Pakistan's weather has remained favorable throughout the growing season thus far except for two weeks of higher-than-normal temperatures in late February and early March. Better availability of irrigation water helped farmers mitigate that temporary heat stress.

About two-thirds of the country's water for irrigation is sourced from snow and glacier melts, with the balance supplied by seasonal monsoon rains. Stored water for irrigation is held mainly in two large reservoirs, the Tarbela and Mangla, for use during the summer and during the relatively dry Rabi/winter growing season. Since the completion of the nation's irrigation system in the 1970s, demand for water has increased by more than 50 percent, while storage capacity has decreased by about one-third due to silting.

Eighty-five percent of Pakistan's wheat production is dependent upon irrigated water. During the last two years, supplies of irrigation water have been relatively better; but over the long term, Pakistan is likely to face growing water-related challenges. These challenges, if not addressed, could become a key factor affecting wheat production. Outdated farming methods, reduced water availability, dam silting, and the country's increasing population pressure in the catchment areas of the Chenab, Jhelum, and Indus rivers have significantly reduced the per capita water availability. These challenges highlight the need for climate resilient farming, optimizing water usage through advanced techniques and reinforcing policies for supporting sustainable production.

Akbar-19 is the dominant wheat variety in Punjab, covering around forty percent of planted area. Other major varieties in Punjab include Dilkash, Miraj, and Zincol. Akbar 19 is also the most cultivated variety in Sindh; followed by Subhani, Urooj, Amber, Sunehria, Sarang, and Benazir. All these varieties have high yield capabilities, with varying degrees of drought tolerance, and resistance to leaf/yellow rusts.

Wheat sowing occurs in October/December. As of late March 2026, the crop harvest had already started in parts of Sindh. Meanwhile, in Punjab, the harvest will start in mid-April and continue through May. Wheat production area by province is shown below in Table 1.

Table 1: Wheat Area by Province (2026/27)

Province	**Area (Million Hectares)**	**Percentage of Total Area**
Punjab	6.64	70.86
Sindh	1.49	15.90
KPK	0.73	7.79
Baluchistan	0.51	5.44
Total	9.37	100

Consumption:

Consumption of wheat in 2026/27 is forecast at 31.3 million tons. Relatively high population growth and consumers' preference for wheat-based products are driving the continued increase in consumption. Per capita wheat consumption has remained steady at 124 kilograms per year, which is among the highest in the world. Wheat for feed and industrial uses are not large, with Pakistan's sizeable poultry industry consuming on average around five percent of the total demand.

Ensuring a steady supply is essential for maintaining food security and nutritional standards across the country. Due to high food inflation, consumers are relying more on affordable wheat-based products rather than protein sources. Rapid urbanization has triggered a gradual change in consumption, with consumer preferences shifting away from lower extraction flour and traditional flat breads to western-style loaf bread and other bakery products.

Pakistan has a well-established flour milling industry. According to industry reports, there are approximately 1,500 flour mills operating across the country. The industry is primarily concentrated in Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, well dispersed around the major wheat-producing regions. The mills produce a variety of products, including wheat flour, maida (refined flour), suji (semolina), and bran. The flour produced is used for making various traditional Pakistani breads, such as roti, naan, and paratha, as well as other bakery products.

Large mills have adopted advanced technologies to enhance product quality. The milling industry in Pakistan operates in a highly competitive market. Major players dominate the market, but there are also numerous small and medium-sized mills catering to local demands. The market is influenced heavily by consumer preferences, but the government too has a significant influence on the flour milling industry through policies and regulations.

Trade:

To cover the expected gap between production and consumption, while maintaining strategic reserves, imports in 2026/27 are forecast at 1.4 million tons. However, the size of the wheat crop will ultimately determine the quantity of imports. As of March 2026, imports remain banned, so the government will have to reauthorize any imports and decide whether to allow private importers or the State-run Trade Corporation of Pakistan to carry out the business. This controlled wheat marketing system has been a consistent government policy for the last many decades. The government lifts its ban on wheat trade occasionally, for a short period of time, whenever they assess the necessity for Pakistan to import or export the product.

During the current marketing year, there were no wheat imports, reflecting last year's good harvest and the large carry-over stocks. Landed U.S. wheat prices at Pakistani ports are not competitive, and Pakistan has not imported wheat from the United States since 2010.

Pakistan used to export wheat flour to Afghanistan through cross-border trade. The closure of the border due to escalating conflict and tensions between the two countries has resulted in a prolonged cessation of this cross-border trade.

Prices:

Pakistan's wheat market has experienced significant volatility since the last harvest. Prices slumped hard in April 2025 due to a supply glut at the time of harvest, as well as the government's policy to abandon the domestic support price and abolish procurement from the farmers. However, the monsoon floods, strong domestic demand, and absence of government purchasing from the market exerted upward pressure on prices. Consequently, from July 2025 to February 2026, prices increased by 70 percent.

Domestic prices in March 2026 were 40 percent higher than last year. As of mid-March 2026, Pakistan's wheat prices were around $340 per ton, and flour prices were hovering around $412 per ton.

Stocks:

Given production, import, and consumption expectations, ending stocks in 2026/27 are anticipated to decline to around 2.2 million tons. Notably, and due to changes in the government procurement policy, the private sector will hold the bulk of these stocks.

Stocks were previously maintained by provincial food departments and a federal agency, the Pakistan Agricultural Storage and Services Corporation (PASSCO). Provincial food departments have either been dismantled or absorbed into some other agency, while PASSCO has also been dissolved.

Policy:

During the last few years, Pakistan's wheat procurement policy has been erratic and inconsistently implemented. From the government-controlled wheat marketing system, under which the government procured about one third of production at a fixed support price, the policy was shifted to an open marketing system with minimal government intervention in domestic wheat trade. The open domestic marketing system implemented last year was blamed by producers for causing the price crash at the time of harvest, leaving farmers at the mercy of market forces.

To address the sector's concerns and to avoid the kind of price slump witnessed during the last harvest, the government announced a new wheat procurement policy for the MY 26/27 crop. The policy marks a transition away from state-dominated procurement to a market-based system. It aims to procure 6.2 million tons of wheat and involves the private sector to minimize direct government intervention. The policy also sets a support price of Rs. 3,500 per 40 kg ($315/metric tons).

The bulk of the wheat will be procured in Punjab (3 million tons) through a new market-based system that shifts procurement responsibility to the private sector under a Public-Private Partnership. Private sector aggregators, selected through a competitive process, will buy wheat directly from farmers at a set price of Rs 3,500 per 40kg. Aggregators will be responsible for arranging all primary financing. The government will ensure a guaranteed profit to the aggregators. The government will not engage in wheat purchases but will ensure a fair and competitive market for farmers. The private sector will be responsible for the costs and maintenance of the wheat reserves.

It may be noted here that while the Punjab Government has taken a lead role for establishing this new public-private model, the Sindh Government has decided to remain more involved in procurement and will purchase one million tons of wheat through the public sector. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) will procure 750,000 metric tons of wheat for the 2025-26 season using a hybrid model, combining 75% public sector procurement with 25% private sector involvement. The Baluchistan government will follow Punjab's model for procuring its 500.000 tons.

This will be the first year for this new wheat procurement system. There is still lack of clarity about the new mechanism and questions about its effectiveness. The success or drawbacks of this system can only be determined once it is implemented. However, sectoral experts believe that Pakistan needs a coordinated and sustained wheat marketing policy, which has not been the case for quite a long time. They maintain that abrupt changes and lack of sustainability will result in creating additional market disruptions and price volatility, as witnessed during the current marketing year that soon ends.

Table 2: Wheat Production, Supply, and Distribution. (May/April) (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Wheat	**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**		**2026/2027**	
Market Year Begins	**May 2024**		**May 2025**		**May 2026**	
Pakistan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	9734	9734	9099	9099	0	9370
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4970	4970	4711	4711	0	2491
Production (1000 MT)	31438	31438	28980	28980	0	29600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	500	0	0	1400
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	500	0	0	1400
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	36411	36411	34191	33691	0	33491
MY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	200	200	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	200	200	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2200	2200	1700	1700	0	1800
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	29000	29000	29300	29300	0	29500
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	31200	31200	31000	31000	0	31300
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4711	4711	2991	2491	0	2191
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	36411	36411	34191	33691	0	33491
Yield (MT/HA)	3.2297	3.2297	3.185	3.185	0	3.159

(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

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Rice, Milled:

Production:

With expectations for a slight increase in area and considering five-year average yields, rice production in 2026/27 is forecast at 9.8 million tons. Rice has been a consistently profitable crop, and next year's projected increase marks more than a decade-long period of consecutive growth in Pakistan's rice output. Both planted area and production have registered increases almost every year. Growth in non-basmati varieties is driven by higher-yielding hybrid varieties replacing older non-hybrids. The production growth remains modest in Basmati varieties due to limited suitable cultivation areas, primarily in Punjab.

While Basmati fetches high prices, its yield is lower compared to coarse-grained (Irri) rice, leading many farmers to switch to other alternatives. Climate-induced risks like recent floods, high input costs, and competition from high yielding non-basmati varieties, are key factors limiting growth in Basmati production. Though non-basmati rice production has grown significantly, falling international prices, high domestic production costs, water scarcity, outdated farming techniques, and lack of certified seeds are the major challenges for non-basmati production.

Depleting availability of irrigation water is a major challenge for both Basmati and Irri varieties. To obtain more water, farmers have relied more on digging wells, resulting in a drop in the water table. Future growth in rice area and production will depend on the increased availability of irrigation water.

After wheat, rice is Pakistan's second largest crop in terms of area. It is being grown during the summer (May-Sept) season, while accounting for about 12 percent of total crop area.

Rice Growing Zones:

The rice growing areas are classified into the four zones shown below in Table 3.

Table 3: Rice Growing Zones

Zone I 10 % of total rice production.	Northern high mountainous areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Swat and Khagan) with sub-humid climate, average rainfall of 750-1000 millimeters (mm).
Zone II 55%	Lies between the Ravi and Chenab rivers in the central Punjab. Sub-humid, sub-tropical climate with average rainfall of 400-700 mm. This is the famous premium zone and Basmati rice is exclusively produced in this zone along the Kalar tract consisting of Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Narowal, Gujranwala, Hafizabad, and Lahore Districts.
Zone III 25%	West bank of the Indus river in upper Sindh and Balochistan. Larkana, Jacobabad (Sindh), Nasirabad and Jaffarabad (Balochistan). High temperature and sub-tropical climate with average rainfall of 100 mm make it best suited for

	long grain rice.
Zone IV 10 %	Indus delta basin in Lower Sindh (Badin and Thatta Districts). Climate is arid tropical and is suited for coarse varieties.

Consumption:

Driven mainly by Pakistan's steady population growth, consumption is forecast at 4.5 million tons in 2026/27. While wheat-based products are the dominant carbohydrate staple in the diet of Pakistanis, rice is of secondary importance, with a relatively low per capita consumption of 18 kilograms per year. Beyond human consumption, an estimated 200,000 tons of high-percentage broken rice is used in poultry and animal feed annually.

Trade:

Based on expectations for a good harvest and abundant exportable supplies, 2026/27 rice exports are forecast at 5.0 million tons. Given the pace of exports in the current year and gauging availability of exportable stocks, rice exports are projected at 4.7 million tons in for 2025/26.

Through the first four months of 2025/26, exports were around 1.79 million tons (see Table 4). Basmati exports were 326,591 tons, while exports of other varieties totaled 1,471,921 tons. As for prices, Pakistani 5 percent broken rice was around $346 per ton FOB at the end of March 2026, about 20 percent lower than a year ago. Meanwhile, Basmati rice was selling at about $1,000 per ton, FOB.

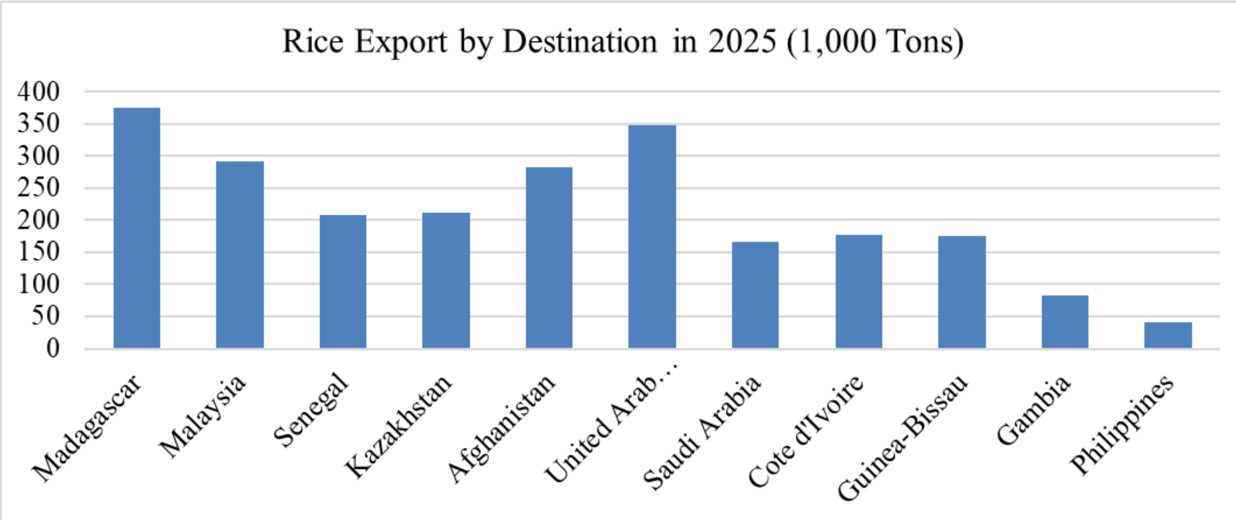
Table 4: Rice Exports in 2025/26 (Metric Tons)

Months	**Basmati**	**Others**	**Total**
Nov 2025	32,727	394,195	426,932
Dec 2025	34,660	361,580	396,240
Jan 2026	186,674	427,191	613,865
Feb 2026	72,530	288,955	361,484
Total	326,591	1,471,921	1,798,521

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

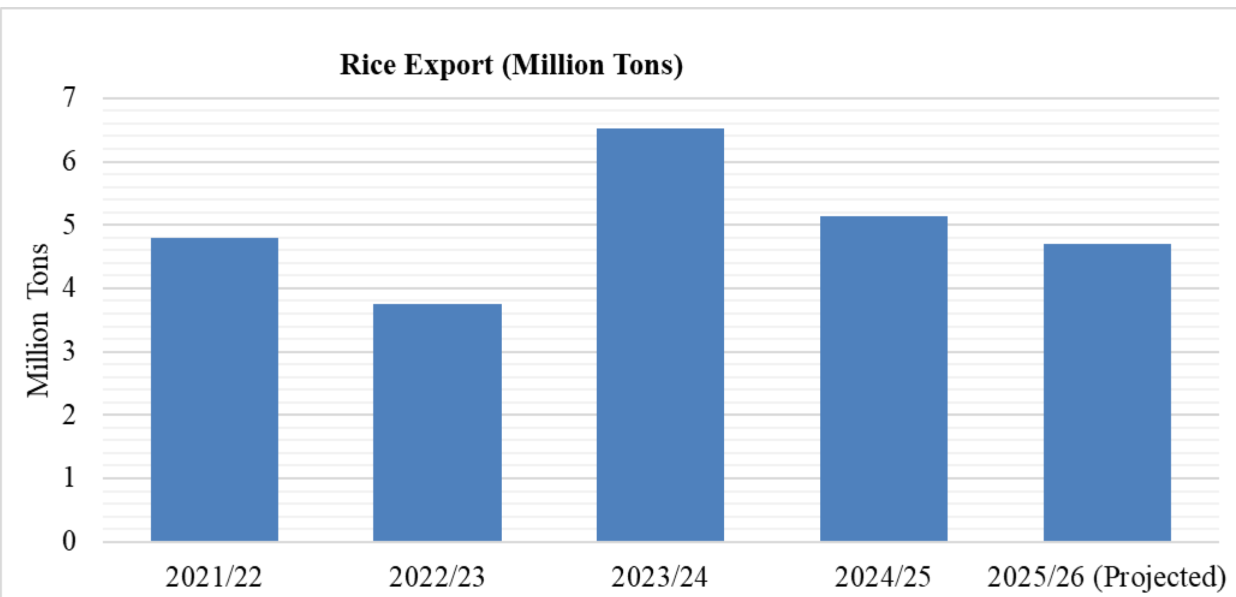
The destinations for Pakistan's rice exports are concentrated in Africa, the Middle East, and increasingly, certain Central Asian markets. Last year's top export markets are presented below in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Top Rice Export Destinations (1,000 Tons)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Figure 2: Rice Exports



Export Outlook

Pakistan’s rice industry is transitioning from a period of high global demand and favorable pricing to a more competitive environment, primarily due to the re-entry of Indian rice into the global market. The short to medium-term outlook indicates stiff competition and reduced export volumes. However, the positive aspects of the rice export outlook include successful expansion into Central Asia (e.g., Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan) for Basmati rice, while also targeting African markets (e.g., Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal) to offset losses in more traditional regions such as the Gulf.

Non-Basmati varieties like IRRI-6 and IRRI-9 are facing stiff pricing competition in Gulf markets and Southeast Asia. The Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan (REAP) is focusing on Central Asia and West Africa. Non-Basmati (IRRI-6, IRRI-9, PK-386) rice continues to dominate total volume, accounting for over 85% of exports.

Recognizing the highly competitive situation in rice markets, the government introduced an incentive package for the rice sector in February 2026, under which it is granting a nine percent duty and taxes remission for rice exports. The objective of this initiative is to defend and sustain market share against lower-priced Indian competition.

The transition of the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) to the National Agri-trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA) that is being established under the Ministry of National Food Security & Research, and the regional conflict and security situation influencing maritime trade routes, especially in the Middle East, are key emerging challenges which can potentially impact Pakistan’s rice exports in near term.

Policy:

The transition of the Department of Plant Protection (DPP) to the National Agri-trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA) is a major, still-unfolding initiative by the government. NAFSA is expected to oversee all phytosanitary and food safety standards. A key goal for the new organization is to ensure oversight of quality and sanitary-phytosanitary standards in a manner that facilitates trade and maintains smooth export operations, including by streamlining the process of issuing phytosanitary certificates.

Rice exports in Pakistan are driven by the private sector. Small farmers and SMEs in the sector are eligible to receive government-supported credit programs. In addition, the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) provides loans to traders under an Export Financing Scheme (EFS). There is a 10 percent duty on rice imports.

Table 5: Rice Production, Supply, and Distribution. (Nov/Oct) (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Rice, Milled	**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**		**2026/2027**	
Market Year Begins	**Nov 2024**		**Nov 2025**		**Nov 2026**	
Pakistan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3900	3900	3600	3600	0	3800
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1400	1400	1907	1907	0	2327
Milled Production (1000 MT)	9720	9720	9400	9400	0	9800
Rough Production (1000 MT)	14581	14581	14101	14101	0	14701
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6666	6666	6666	6666	0	6666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	20	20	20	20	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	15	15	20	20	0	0
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	11140	11140	11327	11327	0	12127
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5133	5133	5100	4700	0	5000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	4525	4525	4800	4300	0	4600
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	4100	4100	4200	4300	0	4500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1907	1907	2027	2327	0	2627
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	11140	11140	11327	11327	0	12127
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	3.7387	3.7387	3.9169	3.9169	0	3.8687

(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

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Corn:

Production:

Based on the better availability of irrigation water and assuming continued momentum on planted area and yields, 2026/27 corn production is forecast at 9.6 million tons. Modest losses due to monsoon flooding in the autumn crop are expected to be offset by the promising prospects for the spring crop. Based on input received from industry, 2025/26 production is adjusted to 9.5 million tons. Pakistan's maize production has increased from 1.66 to over 9.6 million tons between 2001 and 2025. This growth momentum is driven by strong demand from the poultry sector and is being buttressed by hybrid seed adoption, improved management, and favorable economic returns.

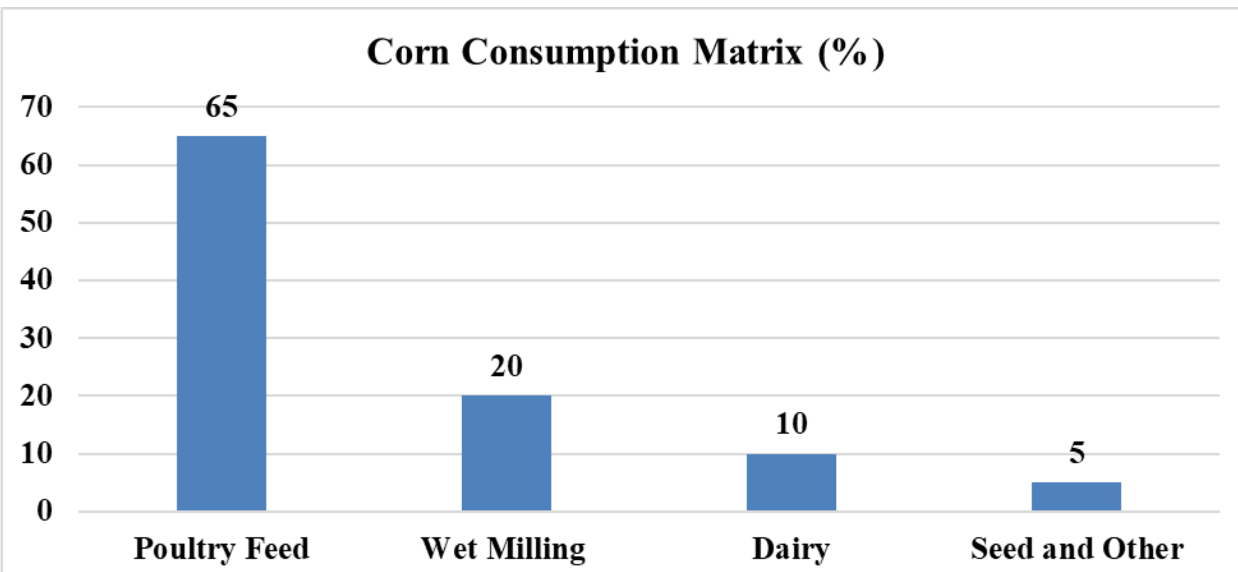
Corn is the third most important cereal crop, after wheat and rice. Punjab is the leading producer, accounting for around 90 percent of total production, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK).

Consumption:

Based on the continuous increased demand from the poultry sector, 2026/2027 consumption is forecast at 9.3 million tons. The poultry sector is Pakistan's largest user of corn. The resumption of genetically engineered (GE) soybean imports in early 2025 continues to boost the poultry sector, also driving increased demand for corn.

Traditionally, poultry feed accounts for about 65 percent of corn use, while wet milling and dairy feed comprise about 15 and 10 percent, respectively. The remainder is milled for flour for human consumption. The main products of wet milling are industrial starches, liquid glucose, and dextrose. There are approximately 300 feed mills producing poultry feed, with a total capacity of 12 million tons. Yellow maize is used widely in poultry feed and white maize for various foods, including unleavened roti.

Figure 3: Pakistan's Corn Consumption Matrix



Source: FAS internal estimates

Trade:

The surge in domestic demand from the poultry and dairy industries has resulted in reduced corn exports. Considering current momentum, 2025/26 exports are estimated at 400,000 tons while 2026/27 exports are forecast at 200,000 tons. The ultimate level of exports will hinge on the final output, world corn prices, and demand from the domestic industry.

During the current marketing year, Pakistan's corn exports totaled 276,461 tons through February 2026 (Table 6).

Top export destinations are Sri Lanka, Vietnam, Afghanistan, Malaysia, Bahrain, and the Philippines.

Table 6: Pakistan Corn Exports by Destination July 2025-Feb 2026 (Metric Tons)

Destination	**Quantity**
Sri Lanka	120,921
Vietnam	75,429
Afghanistan	26,671
Malaysia	13,465
Bahrain	11,593
Philippines	9,402
Oman	4,813
UAE	3,892
Hong Kong	2,355
Qatar	2,267
Brunei Darussalam	1,701
Somalia	1,629
Myanmar	816
Bangladesh	766
Kazakhstan	356
Kuwait	247
East Timor	118
Others	21
Total	276,462

Source: FAS Office Contacts

Policy:

Corn trade in Pakistan is carried out by the private sector with no intervention from the government. Public sector efforts in corn are limited to some research and extension activities to increase the productivity of the crop.

Table 7: Corn Production, Supply, and Distribution. (July/June) (1,000 HA) (1,000 MT)

Corn	**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**		**2026/2027**	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2024**		**Jul 2025**		**Jul 2026**	
Pakistan	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1437	1437	1560	1590	0	1596
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1565	1565	995	995	0	1025
Production (1000 MT)	8239	8239	9800	9500	0	9600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	34	34	30	30	0	20
TY Imports (1000 MT)	34	34	30	30	0	20
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	11	11	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	9838	9838	10825	10525	0	10645
MY Exports (1000 MT)	643	643	600	400	0	200
TY Exports (1000 MT)	522	522	600	300	0	100
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	5800	5800	6600	6600	0	6700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2400	2400	2500	2500	0	2600
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8200	8200	9100	9100	0	9300
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	995	995	1125	1025	0	1145
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	9838	9838	10825	10525	0	10645
Yield (MT/HA)	5.7335	5.7335	6.2821	5.9748	0	6.015

(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

Attachments:

No Attachments