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Report Highlights:

FAS Manila lowers its milled rice and corn production forecasts for Marketing Year (MY) 2026/27, driven by rising input costs, lower dam water levels, and weak planting intentions. Rice consumption is forecast to remain stable in MY 2026/27 compared to the previous forecast, as population-driven demand continues to outweigh the moderating effect of rising retail prices, while imports are projected to increase to supplement lower domestic supply. Corn imports and consumption are forecast to increase in MY 2026/27, driven primarily by continued growth in the feed sector, while ending stocks decline as consumption outpaces production and import gains. Wheat consumption and imports are forecast to increase in MY 2026/27, driven by higher demand for milling wheat supported by population growth and dietary diversification, while feed wheat use remains stable compared to the previous forecast.

Executive Summary

FAS Manila lowers its milled rice production forecast for Marketing Year (MY) 2026/27, driven by rising input costs, lower dam water levels, and weak planting intentions. Fertilizer prices have risen sharply since March 2026, with urea prices surging by more than 55 percent in June 2026 compared to the same month in 2025, reducing farmer profitability and limiting the incentive to expand planted area. Significantly reduced water levels in key dam reservoirs as of June 2026 pose an additional risk to production in key lowland areas. The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) has confirmed El Niño conditions are present in the tropical Pacific, with climate models suggesting more than 80 percent probability of a full El Niño developing by June–August 2026, strengthening to a strong El Niño between October and December 2026, and persisting into early 2027. The Philippine Department of Agriculture (DA) has projected a 700,000 MT decrease in rice output in the event of a severe El Niño. Post's MY 2026/27 forecast assumes current rainfall, heat, and dam water levels and may be revised further downward in subsequent reports as El Niño develops. Rice consumption is forecast to remain stable, as population-driven demand continues to outweigh the moderating effect of rising retail prices. Rice imports are projected to increase to supplement lower domestic supply, while ending stocks are forecast to decline due to lower production. Meanwhile, the Philippine Peso (Php) 50 per kilogram price cap further limits commercial sector from holding excessive stocks.

Corn production is likewise forecast to decline in MY 2026/27, reflecting reduced area harvested, elevated input costs, and tightening irrigation supply consistent with trends observed in the rice sector. Demand from the feed sector — particularly poultry, aquaculture, and pet food industry — continues to drive higher corn consumption and imports. FSI consumption, meanwhile, is moderated by higher corn prices, which have tempered demand for corn-based food and industrial products. As of April 2026, broiler inventory reached 77.1 million birds and layer inventory reached 57.3 million birds, both higher than the same period in 2025, reflecting sustained growth in the poultry sector. While ongoing African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreaks continue to temper feed demand from the hog industry, the expanding broiler, layer, and aquaculture industries partially offset this. Higher consumption growth outpacing production and increased imports is expected to result in lower corn ending stocks in MY 2026/27.

Wheat consumption is forecast to grow in MY 2026/27, driven entirely by higher demand for milling wheat. Population growth, rising incomes, and dietary diversification are projected to drive increased consumption of wheat-based products, especially bread, noodles, and pasta. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals has trended upward consistently since 2022, reaching 136.1 in April 2026, indicating sustained and structurally resilient demand for wheat-based food products. Feed wheat demand is maintained, sustained by the continued expansion of the poultry, aquaculture, and pet food industries, but tempered by the volatile price relationship between feed wheat and corn throughout MY 2025/26, during which feed wheat lost its price advantage over corn from September 2025 to January 2026 and in March 2026, prompting feed millers to adjust formulations in favor of corn during these periods. Wheat imports are forecast to increase, primarily driven by higher milling wheat import requirements, with the United States remaining the dominant supplier of milling wheat to the Philippines. Wheat stocks are forecast to decrease in MY 2026/27, reflecting higher consumption growth outpacing import gains.

Philippine Food Supply is forecast to grow by 0.4 percent in MY 2026/27, while the Philippine Energy Supply is expected to decline by 1.0 percent. Animal Protein Production, meanwhile, is also forecast to grow in MY 2025 and MY 2026 across all major animals consuming commercial and self-mix feeds.

Table 1: Philippine Food Supply (1000 MRE / MT / WGE)				
Commodity	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26	MY 2026/27	Percentage Change
Total	25,200	25,900	26,000	0.4
Rice	17,400	17,600	17,650	0.3
Corn	4,200	4,350	4,350	0.0
Wheat	3,600	3,950	4,000	1.3

Note: MRE - Milled Rice Equivalent; MT - metric tons; WGE – Wheat Grain Equivalent
Source: FAS Manila

Table 2: Philippine Energy Supply (1000 MT / WGE, Corn-Eq.)					
Commodity	Corn Equiv.	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26	MY 2026/27	%Δ
Total		8,505	9,135	9,043	-1.0
Corn	100%	5,750	6,000	6,050	0.8
Wheat	95%	2,755	3,135	2,993	-4.5

Source: FAS Manila

Table 3: Animal Protein Production (1000 MT) (a)					
Commodity (b)	2023	2024	2025	2026	Percentage Change (d)
Chicken	1,460	1,560	1,713	1,825	6.5
Pork (CWE)	1,050	1,000	975	990	1.5
Aquaculture (c)	671	690	729	-	5.6
Chicken eggs	731	783	848	-	8.3

Notes:

- (a) Data for chicken and pork cover the full MY from 2023 to 2026, while aquaculture and chicken eggs reflect actual production for CY 2023 to CY 2025.
- (b) Chicken and pork figures are USDA-FAS estimates and forecasts based on MY; aquaculture and egg figures are actual production data from the Philippine Statistics Authority, based on CY 2023 to CY 2025.
- (c) Aquaculture includes milkfish, tilapia, and shrimp (tiger prawns, and penaeus vannamei)
- (d) Percentage change for chicken and pork compares MY 2026 to MY 2025 full-year figures; for aquaculture and chicken eggs, it compares CY 2025 to CY 2024.

Sources: [USDA-FAS](#) (pork and chicken), and Philippine Statistics Authority ([aquaculture](#) and [chicken eggs](#))

Rice

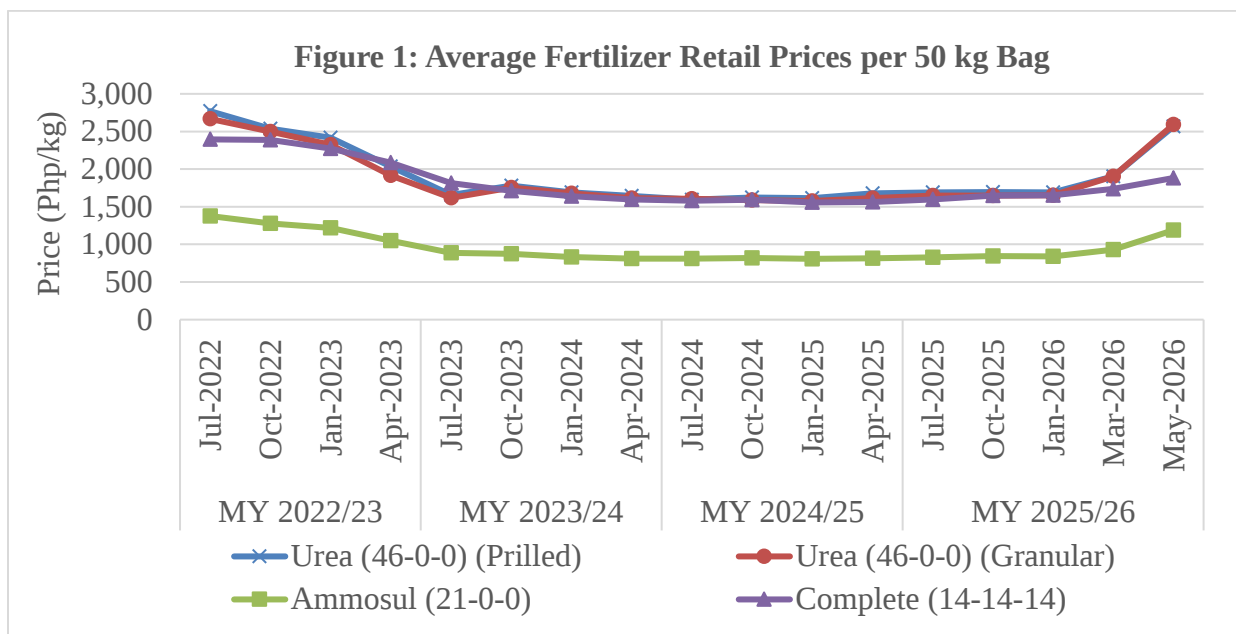
Table 4: Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Philippines	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	4701	4701	4700	4700	4700	4650
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3403	3403	3793	3798	2793	2798
Milled Production (1000 MT)	12370	12370	12200	12200	12400	12300
Rough Production (1000 MT)	19635	19635	19365	19365	19683	19524
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300	6300
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5420	5425	4400	4400	5600	5200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3640	3645	5500	5500	5600	5700
Total Supply (1000 MT)	21193	21198	20393	20398	20793	20298
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	17400	17400	17600	17600	17800	17650
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3793	3798	2793	2798	2993	2648
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	21193	21198	20393	20398	20793	20298
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.1768	4.1768	4.1202	4.1202	4.1879	4.1987
(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						

Production

Post lowers its milled rice production forecast in MY 2026/27, driven by rising input costs, decreased dam water levels, and declining farmgate prices.

FAS Manila lowers its MY 2026/27 milled rice production forecast by 0.8 percent to 12.30 million metric tons (MMT), compared to the previous Post forecast of 12.40 MMT, and reduces its area harvested forecast by 1.1 percent to 4.65 million hectares from the previous Post forecast of 4.70 million hectares (ha).

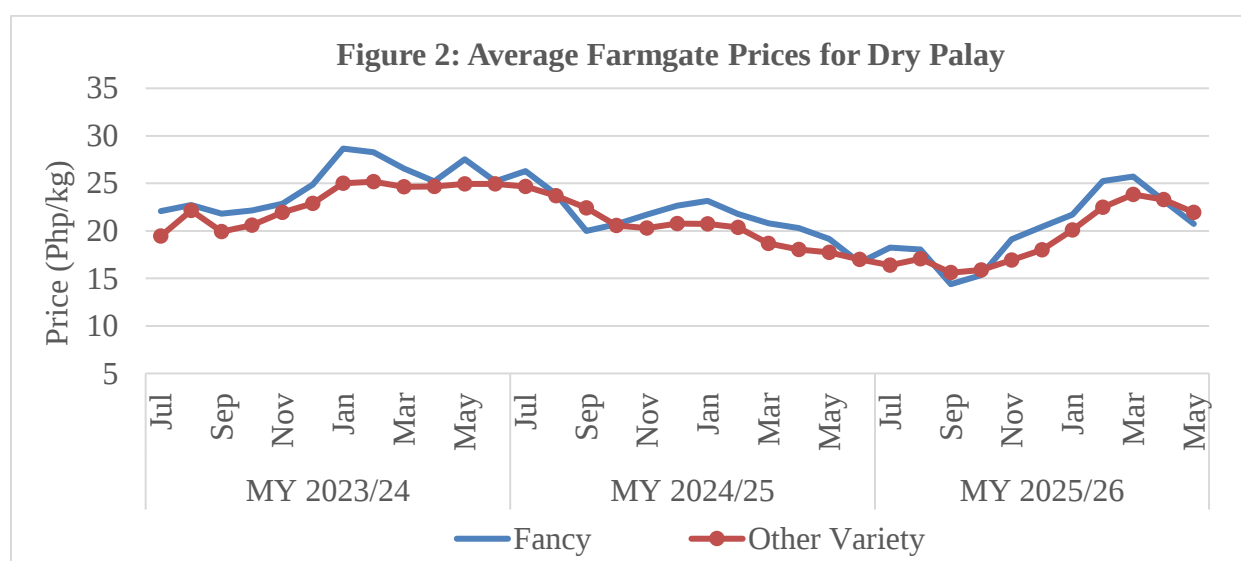
Rising input costs continue to weigh on area planted, as high fuel and fertilizer prices reduce farmer profitability and limit the incentive to expand planted area. Fertilizer prices have risen sharply since March 2026 and continued to accelerate through June 2026. While the Philippine DA continues to provide fuel subsidies and partial seed and fertilizer support to farmers, farmer contacts report that these measures only partially offset the burden of elevated input costs.



Note: The weekly national prices for fertilizers were averaged to get the monthly mean prices; prices are as of June 1-5, 2026.

Source: [Philippine Fertilizer and Pesticides Authority](#)

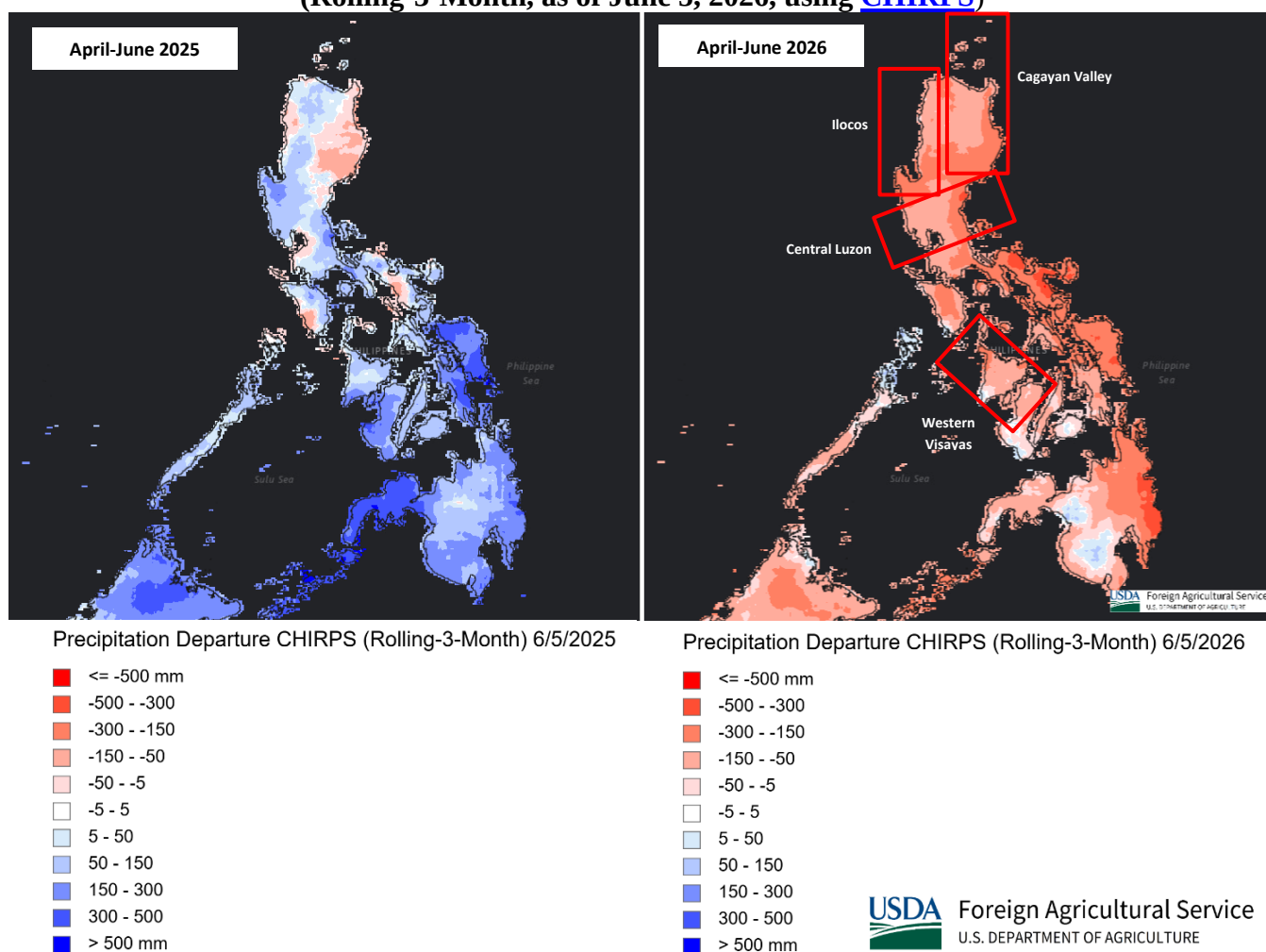
Compounding the effect of rising input costs, farmgate prices for both fancy and other rice varieties declined in April 2026 after rising steadily from September 2025 through March 2026, further dampening farmer planting intentions and contributing to the forecast reduction in area harvested. Despite these pressures, yield is forecast to improve marginally from 4.1879 metric tons (MT) per ha in the previous Post forecast to 4.1987 MT/ha, supported by the DA's active promotion of drought-resistant and high-yielding rice varieties. This yield improvement is expected to partially offset the decline in area harvested, though it is contingent on the effectiveness of the DA's variety promotion programs in compensating for tightening irrigation availability.



Source of basic data: [Philippine Statistics Authority](#)

Satellite-derived condition monitoring through the USDA-Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System (GADAS) Precipitation Departure (Rolling 3-Month) data, based on the Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS), shows whether precipitation was above or below the 30-year-plus normal during the period indicated. Presently, the Philippines is drier nationwide from April–June 2026 compared to the same period last year.

**Figure 3: Comparison of Precipitation Departure in April-June 2025/2026
(Rolling-3-Month, as of June 5, 2026, using CHIRPS)**



Source: [USDA - Foreign Agricultural Service Global Agricultural & Disaster Assessment System](#)

Reduced dam water levels pose an additional and significant risk to production in key lowland areas. Lack of sufficient rainfall substantially reduced water levels in major dam reservoirs critical to irrigating rice and corn producing regions. According to data from PAGASA as of June 15, 2026, all four major irrigation dams supplying key rice and corn producing regions recorded significant deficits against their Normal High-Water Levels (NHWL).

Table 5: Reservoir Water Levels of Key Irrigation Dams (as of June 15, 2026)					
Dam	Reservoir Water Level (RWL) (m)	Normal High-Water Level (NHWL) (m)	Deviation from NHWL (m)	Rule Curve Elevation (m)	Deviation from Rule Curve (m)
San Roque	229.26	280.00	-50.74	234.07	-4.81
Angat	167.50	210.00	-42.50	182.75	-15.25
Pantabangan	184.06	216.00	-31.94	203.90	-19.84
Magat	174.05	190.00	-15.95	174.68	-0.63

Source: [PAGASA](#)

All four major irrigation dams are currently running well below their normal high-water levels, with San Roque and Angat recording the largest deficits at 50.74 and 42.50 meters below normal, respectively. Notably, three of the four dams — San Roque, Angat, and Pantabangan — are also operating below their Rule Curve Elevations, which represent the prescribed minimum storage levels for this time of year, indicating that current conditions are more severe than seasonal norms would suggest. These reservoirs directly and indirectly supply irrigation to key rice and corn producing regions, including Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, and the Ilocos Region. In a May 28, 2026, news report, [the Philippine DA projected a 700,000 MT decrease in rice output in the event of a severe El Niño](#).

These challenges are reinforced by the latest climate outlook. According to PAGASA’s advisory, issued on [June 9, 2026](#), recent atmospheric and oceanic conditions indicate the development of El Niño in the tropical Pacific, with sea surface temperature anomalies reaching the +0.5°C threshold in May 2026, with climate models indicating an 82 percent probability that El Niño will emerge in the May–June–July season and persist until early 2027. As of [June 15, 2026](#), PAGASA further reported that there is more than 80 percent chance that El Niño will fully develop between June and August 2026, strengthen to a strong El Niño between October and December 2026, and persist into early 2027. As El Niño conditions develop, Post will monitor evolving heat and rainfall patterns and dam water levels and may revise its production forecast further downward in subsequent updates as irrigation and drought impacts become clearer.

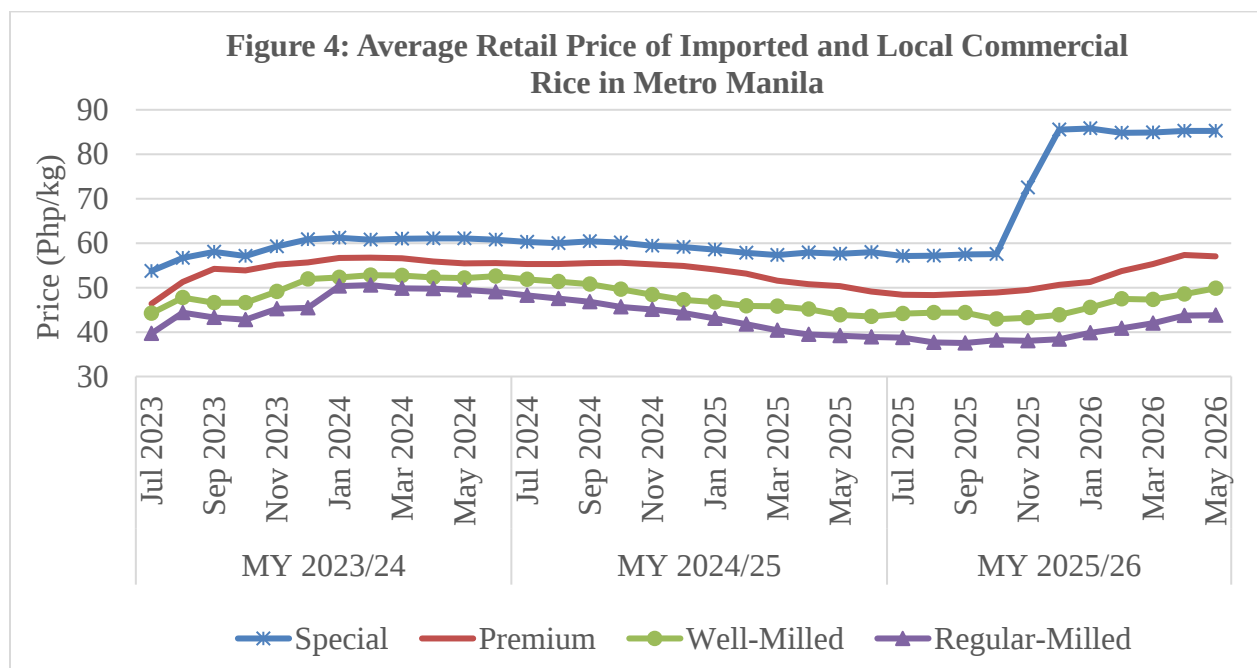
FAS Manila likewise lowers its MY 2025/26 milled rice production estimate by 1.2 percent to 12.20 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 12.35 MMT. Palay production in Q1 2026 dropped to a six-year low of 4.4 MMT, a 6.3 percent decline compared to the same period in 2025, driven primarily by a reduction in area harvested. The Philippine DA attributed the production slump to [weak planting intentions stemming from low farmgate prices for palay during Q4 2025](#) — the period during which most Q1 2026 crops were planted — which dampened farmer motivation to plant. Total palay area harvested in Q1 2026 declined to 1.08 million hectares from almost 1.15 million hectares in the same period in 2025, based on data from the Philippine Statistics Authority.

Consumption

Post maintains its milled rice consumption forecast in MY 2026/27, as population-driven demand continues to outweigh the moderating effect of rising retail prices.

FAS Manila maintains its MY 2026/27 milled rice consumption forecast at 17.65 MMT, unchanged from the previous Post forecast. Rice remains the primary staple food in the Philippines, with demand

continuing to be driven by population growth. Retail prices across all rice variants have trended upward in MY 2025/26, driven by the combined effect of the four-month import ban in late MY 2025/26 and tightening domestic supply, with the most pronounced increases observed in special and premium rice grades. Despite rising retail prices, consumption is expected to remain resilient given rice's role as a dietary staple with relatively low-price elasticity of demand. Rising retail prices are therefore expected to temper, but not reverse, consumption growth in MY 2026/27.



Note: the average daily price of imported and local commercial rice as of March 16, 2026, were calculated by taking the mean of the reported lower and upper bound prices. Beginning November 15, 2025, the Department of Agriculture (DA) began disaggregating price monitoring for special rice, categorizing imported rice as Basmati, glutinous, Jasponica/Japonica, and other special rice, and local rice as glutinous and other rice. Average prices for these categories are now computed based on these classifications. Data is as of May 16, 2026.

Source of basic data: [Philippine DA](#)

Trade

Post forecasts rice imports to increase in MY 2026/27, driven by lower domestic production and continued demand growth.

FAS Manila raises its MY 2026/27 rice import forecast by 2.0 percent to 5.20 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 5.10 MMT, driven by lower domestic milled rice production and continued demand growth. Despite the upward revision relative to the previous Post forecast, the forecast level remains moderated by two countervailing factors. The Php 50 per kilogram price cap on imported well-milled rice compresses importer margins, reducing commercial incentives to bring in additional volumes. The price-indexed tariff mechanism likewise raises the landed cost of imported rice based on prevailing international price levels, further dampening import demand from the commercial sector. The net effect is that the supply gap created by lower production is absorbed partly through higher imports

and partly through a drawdown in ending stocks. Philippine rice imports from Cambodia have increased as part of a deliberate government strategy to diversify rice sources, mitigate the impact of climate disruptions such as El Niño on local harvests, and stabilize domestic retail prices amid growing supply deficits.

Table 6: Key Rice Exporters to the Philippines (MRE)

Reporter	Full MY		July to April			
	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	MY 2023/24	MY 2024/25	MY 2025/26	Percent Share
World	4,490,888	5,425,891	3,964,875	4,663,656	3,187,713	100.0
Vietnam	3,380,703	4,393,436	2,929,285	3,771,241	2,827,434	88.7
Thailand	645,428	464,620	578,697	409,740	172,452	5.4
Myanmar	149,636	230,827	149,116	167,319	95,148	3.0
Cambodia	2,660	4,270	2,660	1,840	58,700	1.8
Others	312,461	332,738	305,117	313,516	33,979	1.1

Sources of basic data: Trade Data Monitor, [Vietnam Customs](#)

Post, meanwhile, maintains its MY 2025/26 import estimate at 4.40 MMT, consistent with the previous Post estimate.

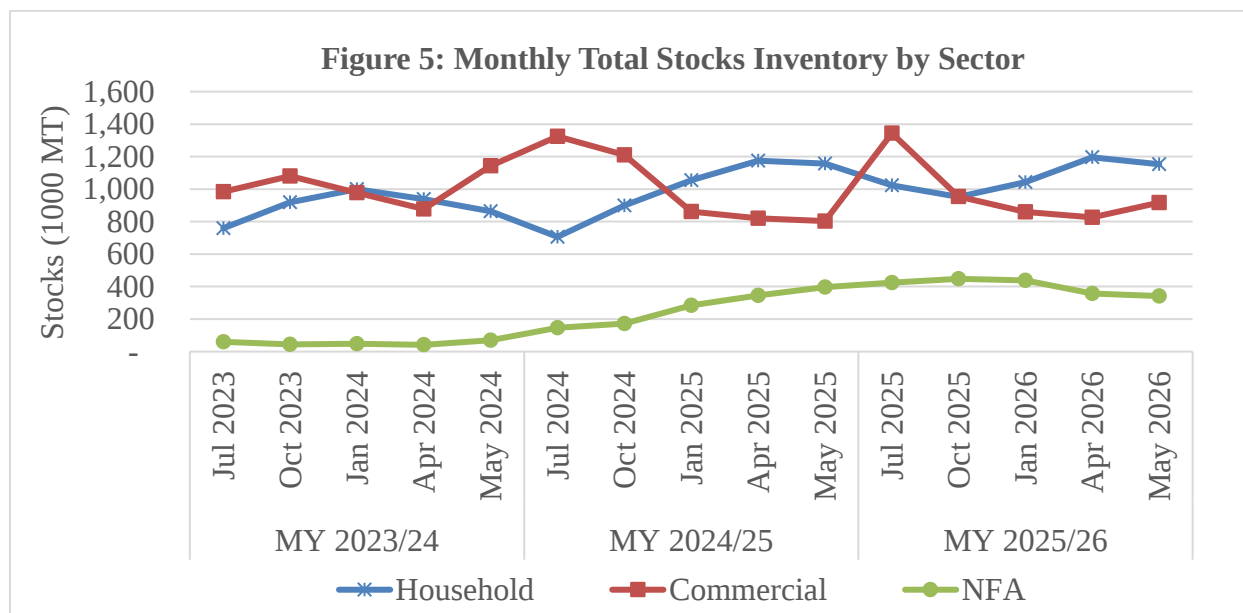
Stocks

Post forecasts ending stocks to decline in MY 2026/27, driven by lower domestic production and moderating import volumes.

FAS Manila forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at more than 2.64 MMT, down by 5.4 percent compared to the previous Post forecast of 2.79 MMT. The forecast decline in ending stocks reflects the combined effect of lower domestic milled rice production and moderating import volumes, with the resulting supply gap absorbed primarily through a drawdown in stocks. The Php 50 per kilogram price cap on imported well-milled rice compresses importer margins and limits the incentive for the commercial sector to build excessive inventories.

Based on available data through May 2026, commercial stocks increased compared to the same period in MY 2024/25 — from 803,440 MT in May 2025 to 916,555 MT in May 2026 — suggesting that some commercial sector stockholding has persisted, likely in anticipation of tighter supply conditions ahead. NFA stocks, meanwhile, have trended downward since peaking in November 2025 at 460,735 MT, declining to 341,346 MT as of May 2026, directly reflecting tighter supply of locally produced palay as NFA procurement is sourced exclusively from domestic farmers. Household stocks have remained relatively stable compared to the previous marketing year.

FAS Manila likewise lowers its MY 2025/26 ending stocks estimate by 5.1 percent to 2.79 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 2.94 MMT, consistent with the downward revision in production for the same marketing year.



Source: [Philippine Statistics Authority](#)

Policy

Implementation of Php 50 per kilogram price cap on imported rice. On June 11, 2026, the Presidential Communications Office (PCO) announced that the DA will recommend the [extension of the Php 50 per kilogram maximum suggested retail price \(MSRP\) for rice](#), beyond its initial 30-day period ([first declared on May 13, 2026, through Executive Order No. 118](#)), which is set to expire on June 30, 2026. The DA is studying the possibility of extending the measure to keep rice prices affordable for consumers, though no final decision has been made, as the proposal must still undergo evaluation by the National Price Coordinating Council before being submitted for the President's approval. Separately, the DA has begun issuing notices to rice retailers suspected of failing to comply with the existing price cap, and the public has been urged to report suspected violations to the DA and relevant authorities. The price cap is expected to continue to limit commercial sector stockholding incentives in MY 2026/27, contributing to the forecast drawdown in ending stocks.

Continuation of price-indexed tariff rates based on Vietnam 5 percent broken rice. The Philippines continues to implement a [price-indexed tariff mechanism introduced in January 2026](#), as authorized under Executive Order No. 105 (2025). Import duties automatically shift by 5 percentage points for every 5 percent movement in world rice prices, maintaining a tariff range of between 15 and 35 percent.

Safeguard investigations on rice imports. In early 2026, the [Philippines initiated a safeguard investigation on certain rice imports and notified the World Trade Organization \(WTO\)](#) to evaluate the impact of incoming import volumes on the domestic market. Should the investigation result in the imposition of safeguard measures, import volumes in MY 2026/27 could face additional downward pressure. Given that this measure is not yet in place, Post did not account for this in its forecasts for MY 2026/27.

Corn

Table 7: Corn Market Year Begins Philippines	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	2453	2453	2400	2400	2450	2400
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	303	303	272	272	321	322
Production (1000 MT)	8331	8331	8150	8150	8300	8100
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1588	1588	2500	2250	2400	2300
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1340	1340	2600	2300	2600	2350
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10222	10222	10922	10672	11021	10722
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	1	0	0	0
TY Exports (1000 MT)	1	1	1	0	0	0
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	5750	5750	6300	6000	6200	6050
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	4200	4200	4300	4350	4450	4350
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	9950	9950	10600	10350	10650	10400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	272	272	321	322	371	322
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10222	10222	10922	10672	11021	10722
Yield (MT/HA)	3.3962	3.3962	3.3958	3.3958	3.3878	3.375
(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						

Production

Post lowers its corn production forecast in MY 2026/27, reflecting reduced area harvested, elevated input costs, and tightening irrigation supply.

FAS Manila lowers its MY 2026/27 corn production forecast by 2.2 percent to 8.10 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 8.28 MMT, and reduces its area harvested forecast by 3.2 percent to 2.40 million hectares from the previous Post forecast of 2.48 million hectares. Rising fuel and fertilizer costs reduce farmer profitability and limit the incentive to expand planted area, consistent with trends observed in the rice sector. Deteriorating irrigation supply, driven by significantly reduced water levels in key dam reservoirs as of June 2026, poses an additional risk to corn production in lowland areas in major corn producing areas, such as Cagayan Valley. Yield is forecast to decline marginally from more than 3.39 MT/ha in the previous Post estimate for MY 2025/26 to over 3.37 MT/ha for MY 2026/27, reflecting the combined effects of reduced irrigation availability and elevated input costs.

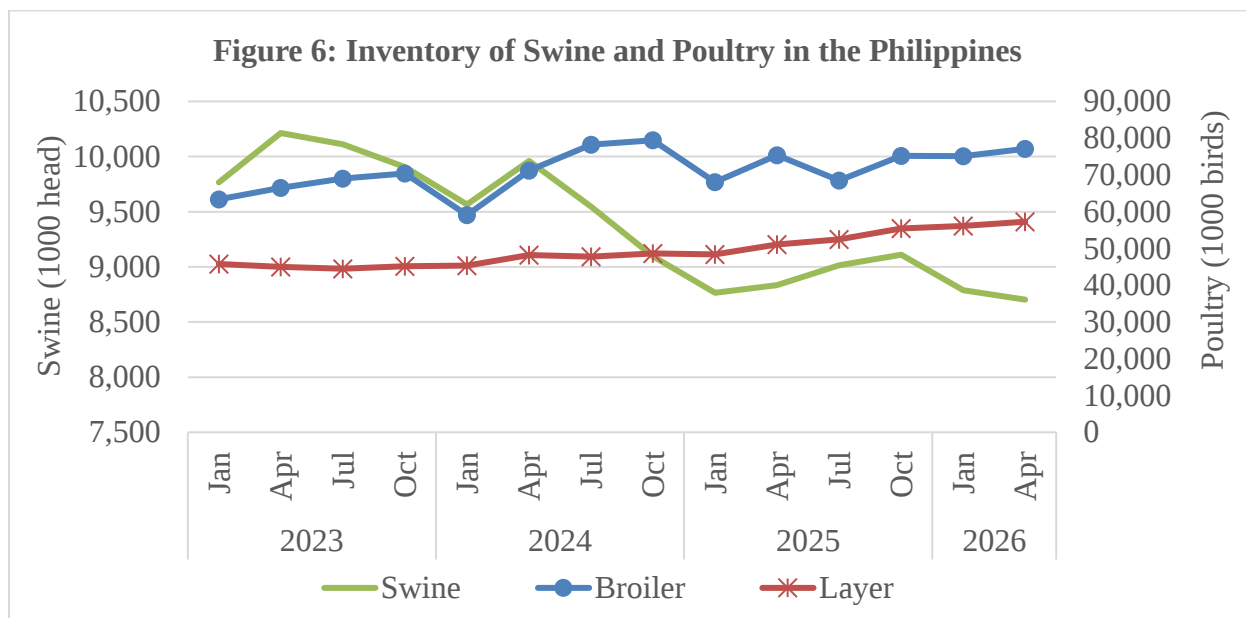
FAS Manila likewise lowers its MY 2025/26 corn production estimate by 1.5 percent to 8.15 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 8.27 MMT, and reduces area harvested by 3.2 percent to 2.40

million hectares from the previous Post forecast of 2.48 million hectares, driven by typhoon losses during the third and fourth quarter (Q3 to Q4) of 2025 and rising fertilizer costs during the marketing year.

Consumption

Post forecasts total corn consumption to increase in MY 2026/27, driven primarily by continued growth in the feed sector, while FSI consumption moderates due to higher corn prices.

FAS Manila forecasts total corn consumption to increase by 1.5 percent to 10.40 MMT in MY 2026/27, compared to the previous Post forecast of 10.25 MMT. Feed and residual consumption is forecast to increase by 4.3 percent to 6.05 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 5.80 MMT, supported by continued expansion of the broiler, layer, and aquaculture industries. As of April 2026, broiler inventory reached 77.1 million birds and layer inventory reached 57.3 million birds, both higher than the same period in 2025, reflecting sustained growth in the poultry sector. Swine inventory, meanwhile, stood at 8.70 million head as of April 2026, remaining below pre-ASF levels. FSI consumption is lowered by 2.2 percent to 4.35 MMT, at the same level as Post's estimates for MY 2025/26, supported by continued demand for corn-based food products but with growth hampered by rising prices for corn, based on the Philippine Statistics Authority's Consumer Price Index (CPI). According to Euromonitor, corn oil consumption is forecast to increase from 11,200 MT in 2024 to 11,800 MT in 2026, reflecting continued growth in consumer demand for processed food products.



Source: [Philippine Statistics Authority](#)

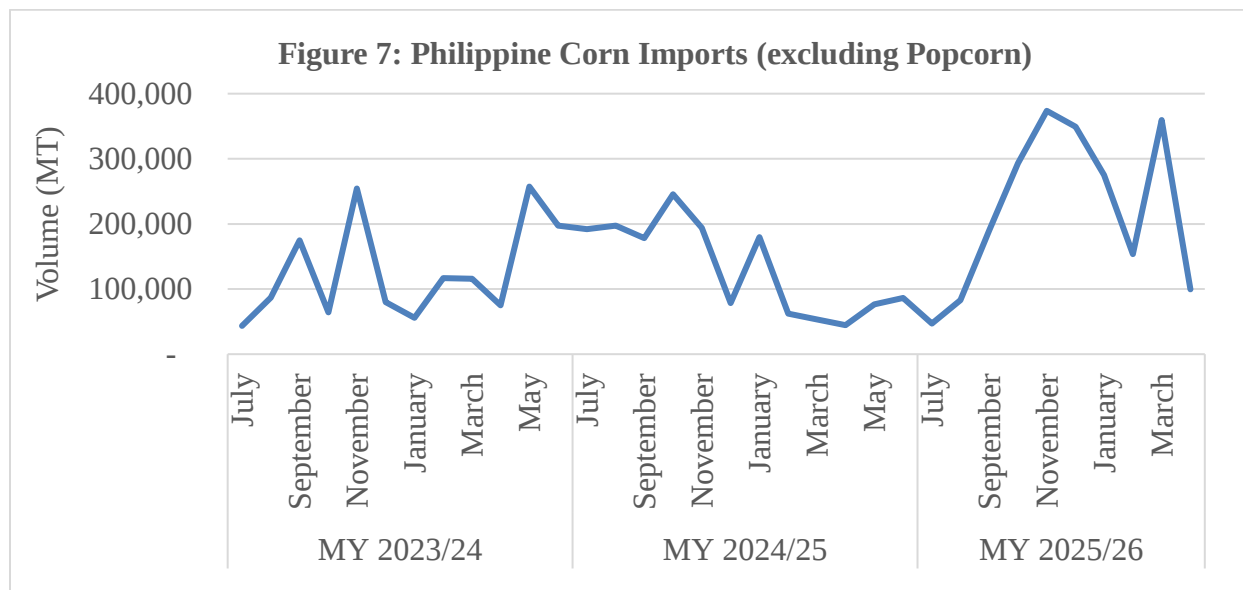
FAS Manila increases its MY 2025/26 total consumption estimate by 2.0 percent to 10.35 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 10.15 MMT. Feed and residual consumption is increased by 4.3 percent to 6.0 MMT, driven by strong demand from the expanding broiler, layer, and aquaculture industries. FSI consumption is lowered by 1.1 percent to 4.35 MMT from the previous Post forecast of 4.40 MMT, reflecting higher corn prices tempering demand for corn-based food and industrial products.

Trade

Post forecasts corn imports to increase in MY 2026/27, driven by growing demand from the feed sector amid lower domestic production.

FAS Manila raises its MY 2026/27 corn import forecast by 15.0 percent to 2.30 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 2.00 MMT, driven by increased demand from the animal feed sector and amid lower domestic corn production.

Philippine corn import volumes have risen significantly in MY 2025/26, with monthly import volumes reaching as high as 370,000 MT in November 2025 and sustaining elevated levels through March 2026, well above the import pace observed in MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25. This trend reflects the growing reliance on imported corn to supplement domestic supply shortfalls and meet expanding feed demand from the poultry, aquaculture, and pet food industries.

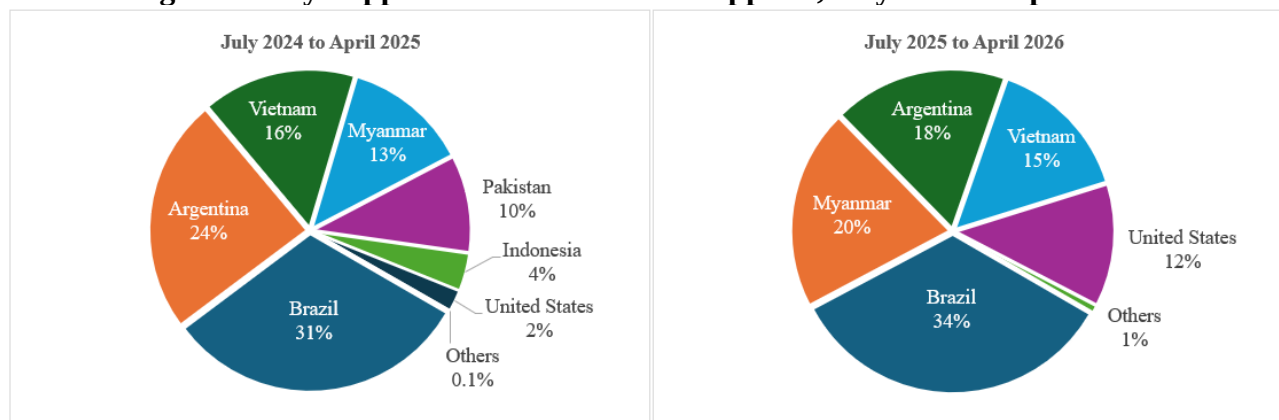


Note: Maize/corn (HS Code 1005), less Popcorn (HS Code 1005.90.10)

Source: Trade Data Monitor

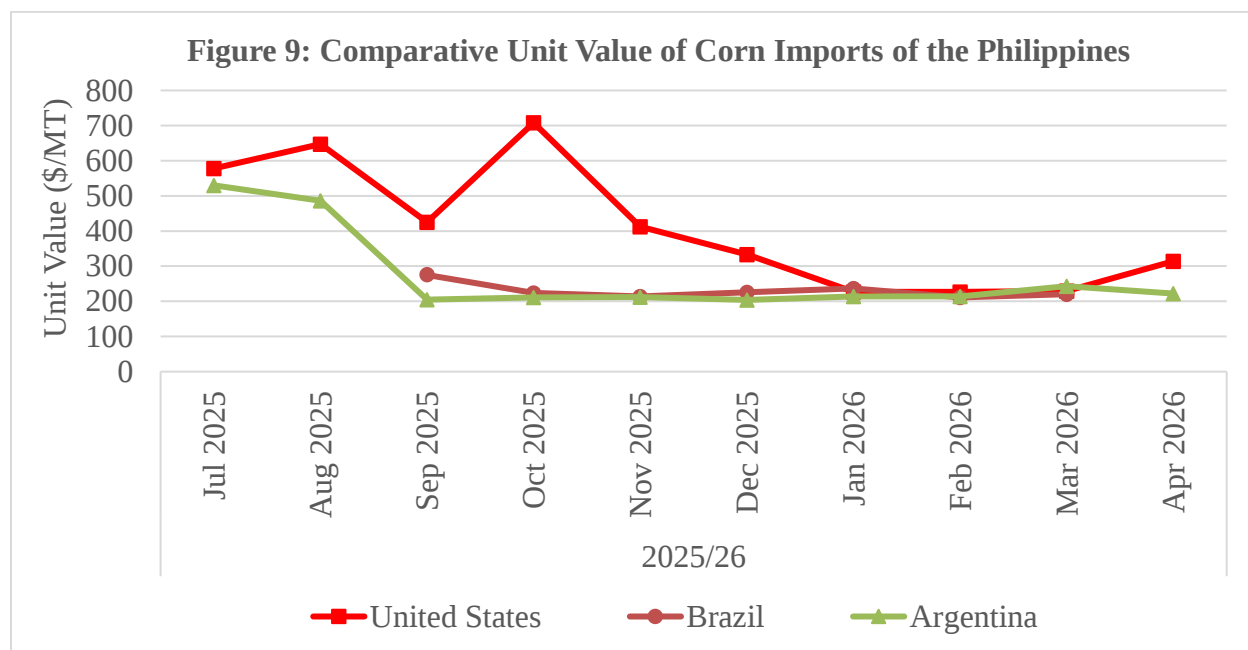
Brazil remained the leading supplier of corn to the Philippines in both MY 2024/25 and MY 2025/26, accounting for 31 percent and 34 percent of total imports, respectively, in the July-to-April periods. Myanmar increased its market share from 13 percent in MY 2024/25 to 20 percent in MY 2025/26, while Argentina's share declined from 24 percent to 18 percent over the same period. The United States significantly increased its market share from 2 percent in MY 2024/25 to 12 percent in MY 2025/26, supported by more competitive pricing relative to traditional suppliers. Vietnam's share remained relatively stable at 16 percent in MY 2024/25 and 15 percent in MY 2025/26.

Figure 8: Key Suppliers of Corn to the Philippines, July 2024 to April 2025/2026



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Based on unit value data for MY 2025/26, U.S. corn prices converged with those of Brazil and Argentina from September 2025 onward, ranging from \$227 to \$314 per MT from January to April 2026, compared to Argentine corn at \$214 to \$243 per MT and Brazilian corn at \$211 to \$237 per MT over the same period. The narrowing price gap between U.S. corn and South American suppliers supported the increase in U.S. market share in MY 2025/26 and is expected to sustain U.S. competitiveness in the Philippine corn market in MY 2026/27.



Note: Maize/corn (HS Code 1005)

Source: Trade Data Monitor

FAS Manila likewise raises its MY 2025/26 corn import estimate by 15.4 percent to 2.25 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 1.95 MMT. The upward revision reflects stronger-than-expected feed sector demand and higher-than-anticipated import volumes from January to March 2026,

driven by production losses in Q3 to Q4 2025, with monthly imports ranging from over 99,000 MT in April 2026 to as much as 359,000 MT in March 2026.

Stocks

Post forecasts corn ending stocks to decline in MY 2026/27, reflecting higher consumption growth relative to production and import gains.

FAS Manila forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 322,000 MT, down by 13.4 percent compared to the previous Post forecast of 372,000 MT. The forecast decline reflects higher total consumption growth outpacing the combined gains from imports and domestic production, resulting in a drawdown of carryover stocks.

FAS Manila likewise lowers its MY 2025/26 ending stocks estimate by 5.8 percent to 322,000 MT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 342,000 MT, as higher consumption growth more than offset the increase in import volumes during the marketing year.

The volatile price relationship between corn and feed wheat throughout MY 2025/26 also moderated corn stockholding incentives. Corn prices exceeded feed wheat prices in July and August 2025 — by as much as \$77 per MT — prompting feed millers to shift formulations toward feed wheat and reduce corn procurement during this period. While corn regained a price advantage over feed wheat from September 2025 to January 2026 and in March 2026, corn prices again spiked above feed wheat in February and April 2026 — reaching a differential of \$59 per MT in April 2026 — further discouraging corn stockholding and limiting stock accumulation during the marketing year. This alternating price dynamic throughout MY 2025/26 discouraged feed millers from maintaining large corn inventories, as the frequent shifts in relative prices between corn and feed wheat made it difficult to justify holding excessive stocks of either commodity.

Policy

Proposed expansion of the Minimum Access Volume (MAV) for corn. The Philippine DA is [proposing to expand the MAV for corn to 500,000 MT](#) — which is currently set at 216,940 MT, with an in-quota tariff of 5 percent and an out-quota tariff of 15 percent under Executive Order No. 62 (2024). Given that this proposal has not yet been implemented, Post did not factor this into its forecasts for MY 2026/27.

Wheat

Table 8: Wheat Market Year Begins Philippines	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
	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)	894	894	721	721	1051	1047
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	6351	6351	7600	7600	7000	7200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	6351	6351	7600	7600	7000	7200
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7245	7245	8321	8321	8051	8247
MY Exports (1000 MT)	24	24	20	24	20	24
TY Exports (1000 MT)	24	24	20	24	20	24
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2900	2900	3300	3300	3100	3150
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	3600	3600	3950	3950	4000	4000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6500	6500	7250	7250	7100	7150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	721	721	1051	1047	931	1073
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7245	7245	8321	8321	8051	8247
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 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026

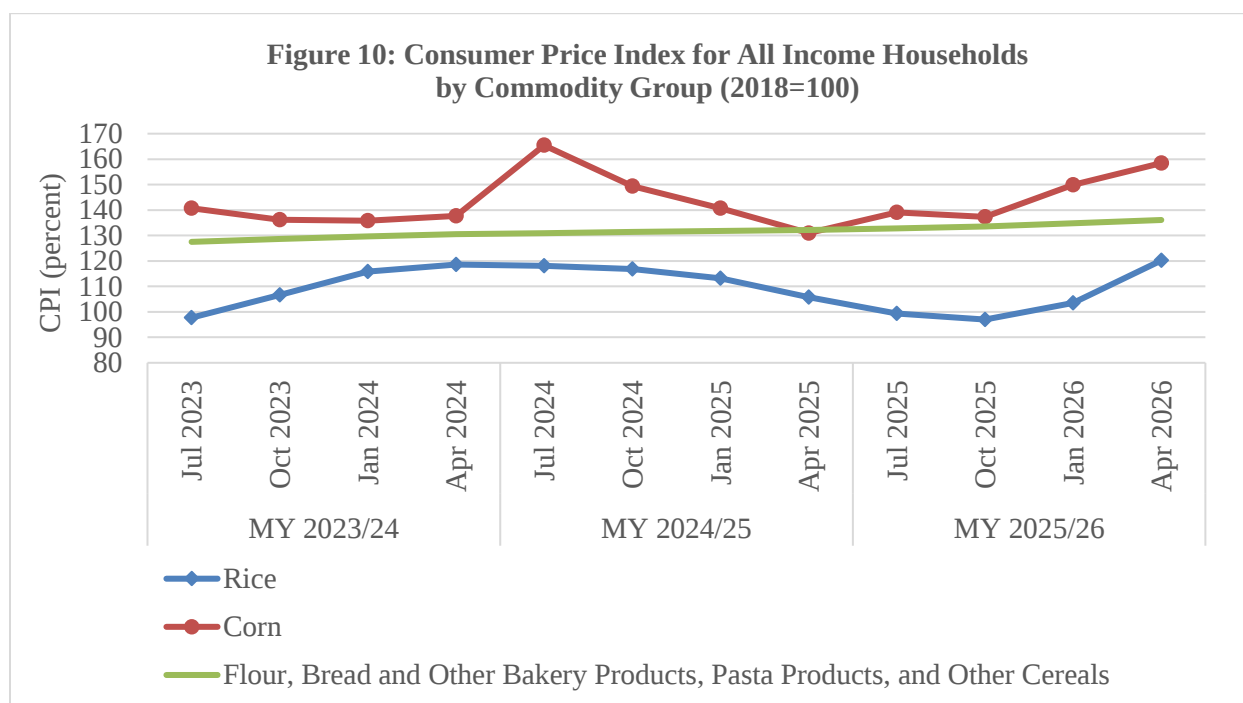
Consumption

Post raises its total wheat consumption forecast in MY 2026/27, driven by increased milling wheat demand amid stable feed wheat use.

FAS Manila raises its MY 2026/27 total wheat consumption forecast by 1.4 percent to 7.15 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 7.05 MMT. The increase is driven entirely by higher FSI consumption, which is raised by 2.6 percent to 4.00 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 3.90 MMT. Feed and residual consumption is maintained at 3.15 MMT, consistent with the previous Post forecast.

Milling wheat consumption continues to be supported by population growth, rising household incomes, and dietary diversification toward wheat-based food products such as bread, noodles, and pasta. The CPI for flour, bread and other bakery products, pasta products, and other cereals — which tracks the average change over time in prices paid by consumers for these products — has trended upward consistently since 2022, reaching 136.1 in April 2026, compared to 130.9 in July 2024 and 132.8 in July 2025, indicating sustained price inflation for wheat-based food products. Despite this upward price trend and higher input costs for bread and bakery manufacturers — including fuel, logistics, and raw materials —

consumer demand for wheat-based products has remained firm. This resilience reflects the broadening of dietary preferences beyond rice as the sole staple carbohydrate, driven by urbanization and the increasing role of bread and noodles as everyday food staples — not only as meal accompaniments but also as snack items. Milling wheat import prices from the United States, which supplied more than 79 percent of the total milling wheat imports of the Philippines from July 2025 to April 2026, have also remained stable and competitive, ranging from \$246 to \$254 per MT from January to April 2026, further supporting the upward revision in FSI consumption.



Source: [Philippine Statistics Authority](#)

Feed wheat consumption is maintained at 3.15 MMT in MY 2026/27, consistent with the previous Post forecast. Feed wheat maintained a significant price advantage over corn in the early part of MY 2025/26 — from July to August 2025, feed wheat was cheaper than corn by as much as \$71 to \$77 per MT — supporting strong feed wheat demand during this period. However, from September 2025 onward, corn became more price competitive, with feed wheat exceeding corn prices by \$4 to \$20 per MT from September 2025 to January 2026, and again in March 2026. Feed wheat regained a temporary price advantage over corn in February and April 2026, when corn prices spiked to \$263 and \$305 per MT, respectively, compared to feed wheat at \$246 per MT in both months. This volatile price dynamic is expected to moderate feed wheat demand in MY 2026/27, as feed millers continue to adjust formulations in favor of the more price-competitive ingredient. However, the continued expansion of the broiler, layer, aquaculture, and pet food industries is expected to sustain baseline feed wheat demand, supporting the maintained feed and residual consumption forecast.

FAS Manila increases its MY 2025/26 total wheat consumption estimate by 5.1 percent to 7.25 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 6.90 MMT. Feed and residual consumption increased by 6.5 percent to 3.30 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 3.10 MMT, reflecting stronger-than-expected feed wheat demand driven by favorable pricing relative to corn in the early part of MY

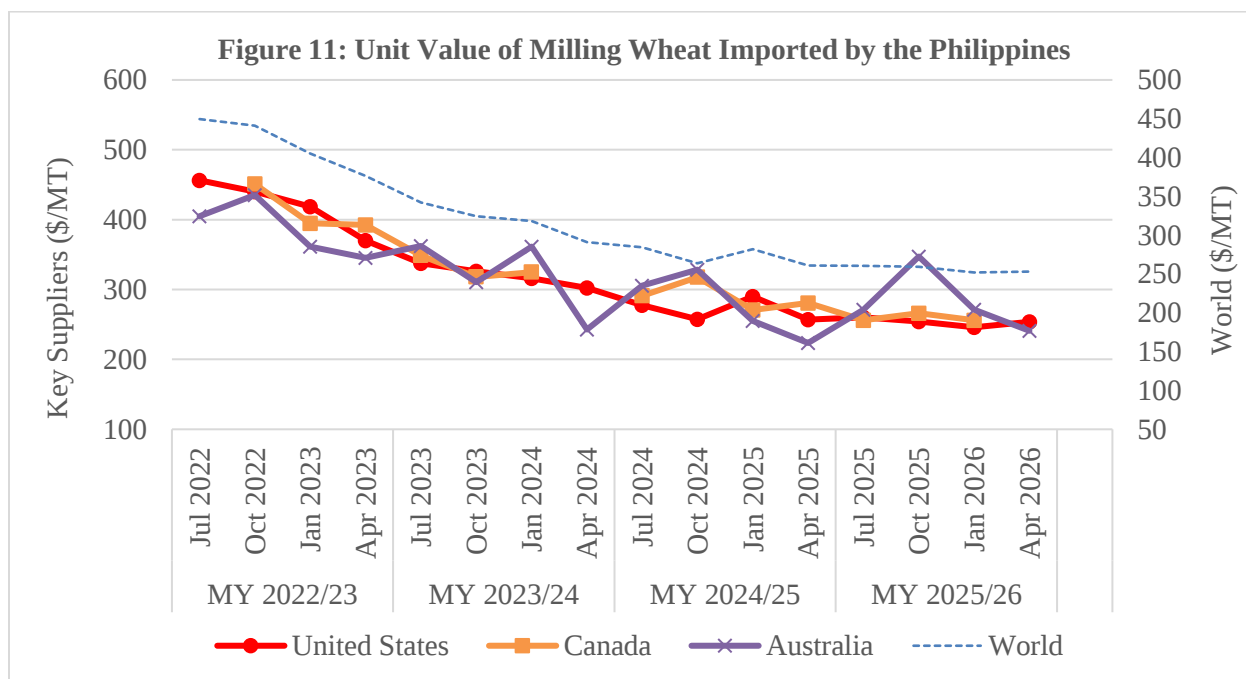
2025/26. FSI consumption is likewise increased by 3.9 percent to 3.95 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 3.80 MMT, reflecting continued growth in demand for milling wheat driven by population growth and dietary diversification.

Trade

Post raises its total wheat import forecast in MY 2026/27, primarily driven by higher milling wheat demand.

FAS Manila raises its MY 2026/27 total wheat import forecast by 2.9 percent to 7.20 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of 7.00 MMT. The upward revision is primarily driven by higher milling wheat import requirements, consistent with the increase in FSI consumption forecast for MY 2026/27. Milling wheat import prices have remained stable and competitive from January to April 2026, ranging from \$247 to \$253 per MT at the world level, supporting the affordability of higher milling wheat import volumes. The zero tariff on milling wheat further removes any cost barrier to importing additional volumes to meet growing domestic demand.

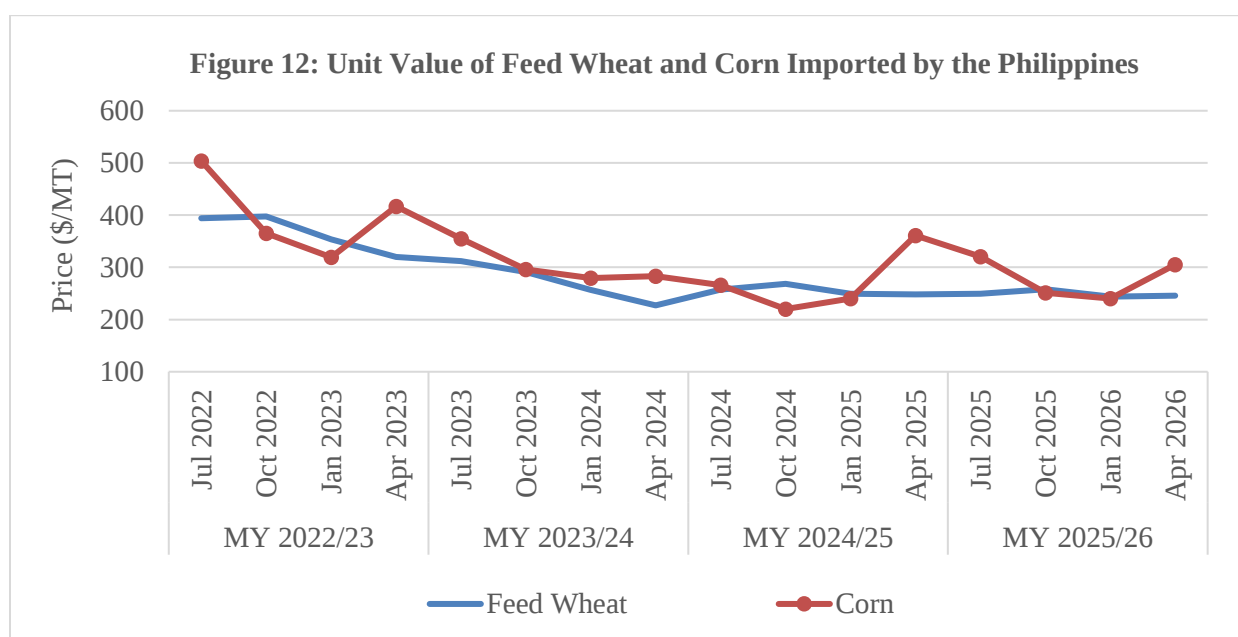
The United States remained the dominant supplier of milling wheat to the Philippines in MY 2025/26, consistently accounting for the bulk of milling wheat import volumes. Based on data from July 2025 to April 2026, U.S. milling wheat prices ranged from \$246 to \$295 per MT, compared to Canadian wheat at \$256 to \$268 per MT and Australian wheat at \$241 to \$347 per MT. While U.S. wheat was not always the lowest-priced option among key suppliers, industry contacts consistently cite the reliable quality and consistent specifications of U.S. wheat as key factors in their sourcing decisions, noting that consistent quality reduces the need to recalibrate milling equipment and adjust inputs to compensate for quality variations from alternative sources.



Note: Milling Wheat (HS Code 1001.99.19)

Source: Trade Data Monitor

On the feed wheat side, while the continued expansion of the broiler, layer, aquaculture, and pet food industries sustains baseline feed wheat import demand, the volatile price relationship between feed wheat and corn throughout MY 2025/26 moderated feed wheat import growth. Feed wheat import volumes surged in the early part of MY 2025/26, driven by favorable pricing relative to corn from July to August 2025, when feed wheat was cheaper than corn by as much as \$71 to \$77 per MT. However, from September 2025 onward, corn became more price competitive than feed wheat, with feed wheat exceeding corn prices by \$4 to \$20 per MT from September 2025 to January 2026, and again in March 2026. Feed wheat regained a temporary price advantage in February and April 2026 as corn prices spiked, but the overall shift in relative prices from September 2025 onward is expected to moderate feed wheat import demand in MY 2026/27 relative to the elevated levels observed in the early part of MY 2025/26. Australia remained the dominant supplier of feed wheat to the Philippines in MY 2025/26, accounting for virtually all feed wheat import volumes.



Note: Feed Wheat (HS Code 1001.99.99), Maize/corn (HS Code 1005)

Source: Trade Data Monitor

FAS Manila likewise raises its MY 2025/26 total wheat import estimate by 2.7 percent to 7.60 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of 7.40 MMT, reflecting stronger-than-expected demand for both milling and feed wheat during the marketing year, particularly in the early part of MY 2025/26 when feed wheat maintained a significant price advantage over corn.

Stocks

Post lowers its MY 2026/27 ending stocks forecast, reflecting higher consumption growth outpacing import gains.

FAS Manila lowers its MY 2026/27 ending stocks forecast by 4.5 percent to more than 1.07 MMT, compared to the previous Post forecast of more than 1.12 MMT. The downward revision reflects higher total consumption growth outpacing the upward revision in import volumes, resulting in a modest

drawdown of carryover stocks relative to the previous Post forecast. Flour millers report maintaining minimal stocks for immediate delivery to customers, while food manufacturers typically maintain approximately two to three months of flour supply on hand. The Philippine climate, characterized by high humidity and heat, is not conducive to storing wheat for extended periods, which limits the buildup of excessive stocks.

FAS Manila likewise lowers its MY 2025/26 ending stocks estimate by 12.5 percent to more than 1.04 MMT, compared to the previous Post estimate of more than 1.19 MMT, reflecting the higher consumption estimate for the same marketing year, which more than offsets the upward revision in import volumes.

Policy

No policy updates for this reporting cycle.

Attachments:

No Attachments