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# **Report Name:** Grain and Feed Update

**Country:** Jordan

**Post:** Amman

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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**Report Highlights:**

Jordan’s grain markets in 2026 have been shaped by regional conflict and disruption in the Strait of Hormuz, uncertainty with Black Sea grain supply, and a sharp rise in world wheat and barley prices. In Jordan, favorable rainfall improved local cereal harvests, including of wheat and barley, and the Government of Jordan (GOJ) expanded its purchases from local farmers. Jordan's Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply continued prioritizing maintaining its strategic wheat and barley reserves to bolster the country's food security. Jordan's poultry expansion and feed mill expansion is supporting higher corn consumption. Jordan's Aqaba Port, on the Red Sea, has emerged as a regional gateway for grain trade.

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

**Abbreviations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **C&F** | Cost and freight | **MMT** | Million metric tons |
| **FOB** | Free on board | **MOITS** | Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply |
| **FSI** | Food, seed, and industrial use | **MRE** | Milled rice equivalent |
| **FTA** | Free trade agreement | **MT** | Metric ton(s) |
| **GOJ** | Government of Jordan | **MY** | Marketing year |
| **JD** | Jordanian dinar | **TDM** | Trade Data Monitor |
| **JHCO** | Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization | **TY** | Trade year |
| **JSSC** | Jordan Silos and Supply General Company | **WGE** | Wheat grain equivalent |

*U.S. dollar equivalents use JD 0.709 = $1 and are rounded.*[1]

## Executive Summary

Jordan's grain and feed markets have operated in an unusually volatile environment since March 2026. Since then, regional conflict has driven a significant share of commercial shipping away from the Strait of Hormuz, pushing regional grain imports from Gulf ports toward Red Sea ports.[2] Jordan's bulk food and feed imports arrive through its Red Sea port, Aqaba, which has become a gateway for cargo bound for the wider region. From January to May 2026, Aqaba Port's handling rose 35 percent,[3] and from January to August 2026, grain imports through Aqaba Port rose 59 percent.[4]

The Government of Jordan (GOJ) has taken steps to try to offset rising shipping, insurance, and energy costs. For example, on March 4, the Jordanian Cabinet exempted increases in sea-freight costs from customs duties and general and special sales taxes for six months, and on September 6, Jordan extended the relief for another six months.[5] On September 17, the Cabinet approved a measure to double free storage to 14 days for national container exports at Aqaba Port and adopted measures to speed customs clearance and increase truck-handling flexibility.[6]

Despite these efforts, prices in wheat and barley tenders, which are managed by the GOJ, have climbed along with shipping and commodity costs (see Figure 2). On September 22, the Jordanian Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MOITS) paid about $332 per metric ton (MT) cost and freight (C&F) for milling wheat, up from $260 per MT in January. On September 9, MOITS paid $318.50 per MT C&F for feed barley, up from about $252 per MT in June and July. Prices eased slightly in October, when MOITS paid about $307 per MT for barley on October 14[7] and about $314 per MT for wheat on October 27.[8]

Abundant rainfall, at more than 130 percent of the long-term average,[9] supported Jordan's strongest cereal harvest in years. FAO estimates 2026 cereal production at more than 50 percent above the five-year average, including about 55,000 MT of wheat and 45,000 MT of barley.[10] To pay local farmers, on

[1] https://www.cbj.gov.jo/en/Pages/foreignexchangerates
[2] https://www.kpler.com/blog/grain-and-fertiliser-trade-adapt-to-yet-another-middle-east-chokepoint
[3] https://www.zawya.com/en/economy/levant/jordan-aqaba-ports-handling-surges-35-in-first-five-months-of-2026-337612
[4] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-112/Economy/Aqaba-Cargo-Handling-Rises-12-7-to-17-65M-Tons-55973
[5] https://petra.gov.jo/en/news/clearance-association-shipping-exemptions-support-supply-chains-curb-price-increases
[6] https://pm.gov.jo/AR/NewsDetails/anews10586
[7] https://www.arabnews.com/middle-east/jordan-gets-5-participants-so-far-in-120000-tons-barley-tender-traders-say-3007566
[8] https://ukragroconsult.com/en/news/jordan-buys-60-thsd-tons-of-wheat-in-tender-3/
[9] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/wet-season-130-above-average-water-ministry
[10] https://en.ammonnews.net/article/93911

September 17, the Cabinet raised the allocation for purchasing local wheat and barley to JD 59 million ($83 million), up from JD 45 million ($63.5 million), and planned domestic purchases of 147,000 MT, up from 110,000 MT.[11] Official sources have not yet published a crop breakdown of these purchases.

MOITS reports that strategic wheat and barley reserves, including grain under contract, cover about 9.5 months of average consumption. On August 4, it reported 610,000 MT of wheat in government warehouses, plus 302,000 MT contracted and en route, and 609,000 MT of barley, plus 220,000 MT en route.[12] PSD ending stocks in this report are FAS/Amman estimates of physical stocks and exclude grain under contract. At the same time, the economy has been resilient: real GDP grew 3.0 percent in the second quarter of 2026,[13] and annual inflation was 2.66 percent in August.[14] In June, the IMF approved program reviews that released an additional $188 million, noting that Jordan had maintained macroeconomic stability despite ongoing regional security challenges.[15]

**Wheat:** FAS/Amman raises its marketing year (MY) 2026/27 (July–June) production forecast to 80,000 MT on 40,000 hectares, 2.7 times the USDA official estimate, in line with government purchases of local grain after exceptional rainfall. Imports are forecast at 1.10 million metric tons (MMT) wheat grain equivalent (WGE), in line with USDA's official estimate, as higher prices and a larger local crop limit purchase needs. Consumption is forecast at 1.095 MMT, also in line with USDA, on population and economic growth, and ending stocks are forecast at 809,000 MT, about 9 months of use. Based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM) data, MY 2025/26 imports were 1.018 MMT, 1.7 percent below USDA's official estimate, with Romania supplying approximately two-thirds of Jordan's wheat imports.

**Barley:** FAS/Amman raises its MY 2026/27 (July–June) production forecast to 70,000 MT on 40,000 hectares, 2.8 times the USDA official estimate, on above-average rainfall. Imports are forecast at 850,000 MT, 10.5 percent below USDA's official estimate, as large carry-over stocks and a larger local crop reduce purchase needs. With feed use steady at 900,000 MT, 18 percent below USDA's official estimate, stocks are forecast at 731,000 MT, about 9.7 months of use. TDM data show MY 2025/26 imports reached 1.28 MMT, the highest level in at least five years, as MOITS built a buffer against freight delays and regional shipping disruptions while prices were low.

**Corn:** FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 (October–September) consumption to rise 11 percent to 940,000 MT on poultry and feed mill expansion, 15 percent below USDA's official estimate, and imports at 890,000 MT, 19 percent below USDA's official estimate, as importers draw stocks down to 182,000 MT. In MY 2025/26, TDM data show private-sector imports rose 52 percent in the first nine months from the same period of MY 2024/25. FAS/Amman estimates full-year imports in MY 2025/26 at 1.05 MMT, 4.5 percent below USDA's official estimate, and consumption at 850,000 MT, 23 percent below USDA's, with ending stocks estimated at 226,000 MT as importers build inventories to guard against freight disruption and price volatility.

**Rice:** FAS/Amman forecasts calendar year 2027 (MY 2026/27) imports at 265,000 MT milled rice equivalent (MRE), in line with USDA's official estimate, and estimates 2026 (MY 2025/26) imports at

[11] https://petra.gov.jo/en/news/cabinet-rolls-out-sweeping-reforms-on-water-security-energy-transition-supply-chain-resilience
[12] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-112/Economy/Wheat-and-barley-reserves-sufficient-for-nearly-10-months-essential-commodities-for-2-4-months-53852
[13] https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/gdp_102026/
[14] https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/cpi_092026/
[15] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/imf-approves-fifth-review-of-jordan-reform-programme-unlocks-188-million-in-financing

270,000 MT, 3.8 percent above USDA's official estimate, on strong January–June arrivals. Aqaba has also emerged as a transit route for U.S. rice destined for Iraq.

Table 1 summarizes feed grain use. Combined feed use of barley, corn, and wheat is forecast to rise 5 percent to 1.85 MMT in MY 2026/27 on higher corn use, after an estimated 1.76 MMT in MY 2025/26, up 6 percent from MY 2024/25.

**Table 1 – Estimated Feed Grain Use in Jordan (1000 MT)**

| Feed and residual use | MY 2024/25 | MY 2025/26 | MY 2026/27 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barley (July–June) | 900 | 900 | 900 |
| Corn (October–September) | 736 | 840 | 930 |
| Wheat (July–June) | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| **Total** | **1,651** | **1,755** | **1,845** |

*Source: FAS/Amman. Marketing years differ by commodity; MY 2026/27 values are forecasts.*

Policy settings remain focused on price stability and supply security. The fixed bread-price policy and cash support for traditional bakeries remain in effect through December 31, 2026.[16] MOITS Decision 65 lowered the prices of quota wheat and uniform flour to mills from June 1, widening the per-ton subsidy as import costs rise,[17] and Decision 72 raised the price of subsidized barley for livestock breeders other than sheep breeders from July 1 (see the Wheat and Barley Policy sections).[18] Decision 26 of March 2026 maintains restrictions on exports and re-exports of rice, feed corn, and barley.[19]

On July 21, the United States and Jordan signed the Agreement on Reciprocal Trade.[20] In the agreement, Jordan continues to apply U.S.–Jordan Free Trade Agreement (FTA) duty rates to U.S. goods and commits to adopting science- and risk-based sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures (Article 2.3), to avoiding import licensing that restricts U.S. goods (Article 2.1), and to ensuring that state-owned enterprises act on commercial considerations without discriminating against U.S. goods (Article 5.2). The agreement enters into force 60 days after both parties complete their domestic procedures.[21]

[16] https://pm.gov.jo/AR/NewsDetails/am0552
[17] https://mit.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root_storage/ar/eb_list_page/2_1122236_6.pdf
[18] https://www.mit.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root_storage/ar/.pdf
[19] https://www.ammanchamber.org/news/
[20] https://ustr.gov/about/policy-offices/press-office/press-releases/2026/july/ambassador-greer-signs-us-jordan-agreement-reciprocal-trade
[21] https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/2026/07/agreement-between-the-united-states-of-america-and-the-hashemite-kingdom-of-jordan-on-reciprocal-trade/

# Wheat

**Table 2 – Production, Supply and Distribution**

| Wheat | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | | 2026/2027 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jul 2024 | | Jul 2025 | | Jul 2026 | |
| Jordan | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 757 | 757 | 827 | 818 | 788 | 774 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 80 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 1111 | 1092 | 1036 | 1018 | 1100 | 1100 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 1111 | 1092 | 1036 | 1018 | 1100 | 1100 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 1898 | 1879 | 1893 | 1866 | 1918 | 1954 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 36 | 26 | 50 | 27 | 50 | 50 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 36 | 26 | 50 | 27 | 50 | 50 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 1020 | 1020 | 1040 | 1050 | 1080 | 1080 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 1035 | 1035 | 1055 | 1065 | 1095 | 1095 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 827 | 818 | 788 | 774 | 773 | 809 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 1898 | 1879 | 1893 | 1866 | 1918 | 1954 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | | | | | | |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>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 | | | | | | |

*Source: USDA PSD Online (USDA Official); FAS/Amman (New Post).*

## Production

FAS/Amman raises its MY 2026/27 wheat production forecast to 80,000 MT on 40,000 hectares, 2.7 times the USDA official estimate of 30,000 MT, because of above-average rainfall, Government of Jordan (GOJ) purchases, and incentives that encouraged farmers to plant more wheat. Jordan's annual rainfall exceeded 130 percent of the long-term average, with the heaviest rain in the south, east, and center.[22] As of early August, the Jordan Silos and Supply General Company (JSSC), the government grain buyer, had received about 110,000 MT of local wheat and barley and expected total deliveries of 130,000–140,000 MT;[23] in September, the Cabinet raised its purchase target to 147,000 MT.[24] Note, official sources have not published a breakdown of purchases by crop. FAS/Amman forecasts an average wheat yield of 2 MT per hectare; reports from farmers in Madaba estimate yields of between 350–450 kilograms per dunum (3.5–4.5 MT per hectare)[25] and yields of 350 kilograms per dunum in Koura.[26] Harvesting began in May and was expected to be completed by the end of July.[27]

Government incentives also supported wheat production. Under the June 21 procurement program, the GOJ offered JD 520 per MT ($733/MT) for seed-quality wheat and JD 420 per MT ($592/MT) for other wheat, well above recent import prices of $260–332/MT C&F. Seed for the following season is resold to farmers at the purchase price, with the government covering JD 75 per MT ($106/MT) for screening and

[22] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/wet-season-130-above-average-water-ministry
[23] https://www.zawya.com/en/economy/levant/favourable-weather-boosts-jordans-2026-cereal-harvest-prospects-419591
[24] https://ukragroconsult.com/en/news/jordan-turns-to-local-grain-as-a-buffer-against-import-disruptions/
[25] https://petra.gov.jo/en/news/bountiful-wheat-and-barley-harvest-marks-successful-season-in-madaba
[26] https://www.petra.gov.jo/en/news/irbids-koura-expects-more-than-1180-tons-of-wheat-barley-production-this-season
[27] https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=JOR&lang=en

treatment.[28] Despite the strong season, experts caution that limited water resources, reliance on rain-fed agriculture, and rising production costs continue to limit Jordan's wheat output.[29]

**Consumption**

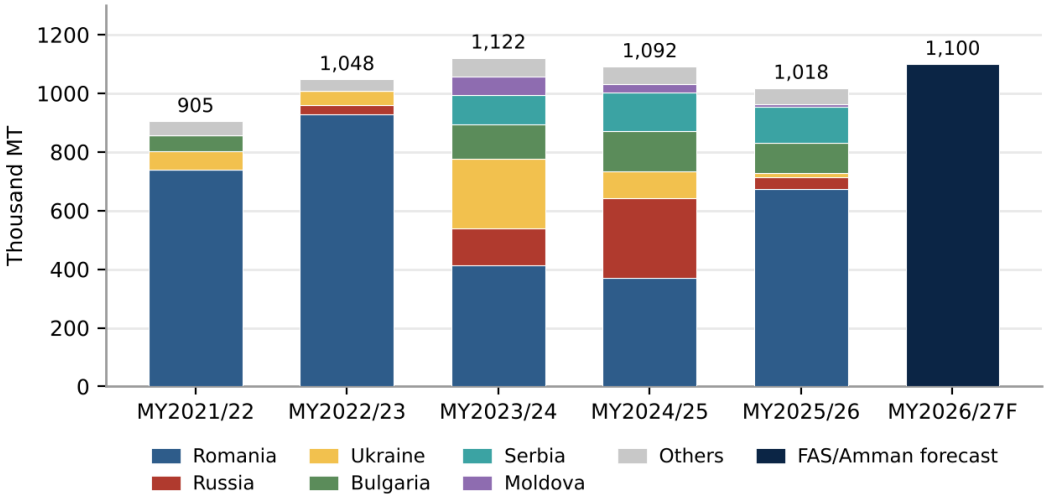
FAS/Amman raises its MY 2026/27 wheat consumption forecast to 1.095 MMT WGE, up 2.8 percent from MY 2025/26 and in line with the USDA official estimate, comprising food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use of 1.08 MMT and feed and residual use of 15,000 MT. Per capita FSI use is roughly steady at about 90 kg under fixed bread prices. Jordan's population reached 12.05 million in July 2026 and is growing about 1.7 percent a year,[30] and the IMF projects economic growth of 2.7 percent in 2026 and 3.1 percent in 2027.[31] Jordan's Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MOITS) now estimates monthly wheat consumption at 95,000 MT,[32] up from 90,000 MT a year earlier.[33] In April 2026, funding shortfalls led to the suspension of food assistance for refugees in host communities, which could increase reliance on, and consumption of, low-cost bread.[34] Feed use remains limited, as wheat remains more expensive than barley and corn.

**Trade**

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 wheat imports at 1.10 MMT WGE, in line with the USDA official estimate. Higher prices and a larger local crop will limit purchases, but the GOJ continues to keep wheat stocks high for food security. TDM data show MY 2025/26 wheat imports of 1.018 MMT WGE, 1.7 percent below USDA's official estimate of 1.036 MMT. FAS/Amman also lowers MY 2024/25 imports to 1.092 MMT from 1.111 MMT, in line with TDM data. After strong arrivals of 538,000 MT in July–October 2025, MOITS slowed purchases: only 146,000 MT arrived between January and May 2026, before 232,000 MT arrived in June. Romania supplied 66 percent of the total (675,000 MT), up from 34 percent a year earlier, while Serbia and Bulgaria together supplied 22 percent. Imports from Russia fell to 39,000 MT from 270,000 MT in MY 2024/25 (Figure 1).

[28] https://www.pm.gov.jo/AR/NewsDetails/
[29] https://petra.gov.jo/en/news/experts-wheat-barley-support-hike-to-improve-agricultural-efficiency-economic-output
[30] https://petra.gov.jo/en/news/kingdoms-population-surpasses-12-million-expected-to-reach-1214-million-by-end-of-2026-dos
[31] https://www.petra.gov.jo/en/news/imf-approves-fifth-review-of-jordans-extended-fund-facility-programme
[32] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-112/Economy/Wheat-and-barley-reserves-sufficient-for-nearly-10-months-essential-commodities-for-2-4-months-53852
[33] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-33/Trade-Industry/Industry-and-Trade-Wheat-and-Barley-Stocks-Within-Safe-Limits-44780
[34] https://www.fao.org/giews/countrybrief/country.jsp?code=JOR&lang=en

**Figure 1: Volume of Jordanian Wheat Imports by Country of Origin (Thousand MT, WGE)**



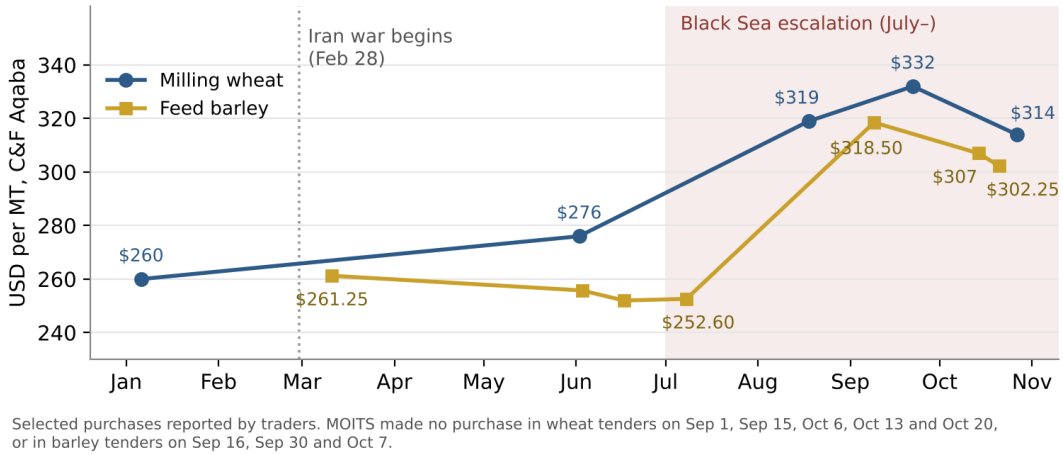

*Source: Trade Data Monitor; MY 2026/27 is the FAS/Amman forecast. 2026 data are preliminary.*

Jordan's wheat imports averaged 1.04 MMT over the last five marketing years. MOITS says reserves are being strengthened under royal directives, in partnership with the private sector,[35] and disruption in the Strait of Hormuz and higher freight costs give it strong reasons to hold a buffer. Purchases are on pace: 300,000 MT of wheat is under contract in early July,[36] plus 180,000 MT total was purchased on August 18, September 22, and October 27, covering about 44 percent of the forecast. Storage is not a constraint, with silo capacity of about 750,000 MT and ground storage of about 1.25 MMT.[37]

MOITS procures milling wheat through rolling international tenders in 60,000 MT consignments, and rising prices have made it more selective. It bought 60,000 MT at $260 per MT C&F in January[38] and at $276 per MT on June 2.[39] On August 18, after more than two months without a successful tender, it bought 60,000 MT at $318.95 per MT C&F for first-half October delivery.[40] MOITS bought 60,000 MT on September 22 at roughly $332 per MT C&F for delivery in November.[41] It did not make a purchase in tenders that closed on October 6,[42] October 13, [43] and October 20, [44] before buying 60,000 MT on October 27 at about $314 per MT C&F for shipment in the first half of February 2027.[45]

[35] Jordan News Agency (Petra), "Ministry: Wheat, Barley Reserves Cover Nearly 10 Months," August 5, 2026.
[36] Al Mamlaka, "Industry Ministry: wheat stocks sufficient for 10 months and barley for 9 months," July 8, 2026 (Arabic).
[37] Al Mamlaka, Jordan Silos and Supply General Company on local grain receipts, consumption, and storage capacity, July 2026 (Arabic).
[38] https://cropgpt.ai/jordanian-ministry-buys-60000-tons-of-wheat-in-tender...
[39] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan purchases 60 thsd tons of wheat and launches new tender," June 3, 2026.
[40] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan returns to wheat purchases after a two-month break," August 2026.
[41] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan buys 60 thsd tons of wheat in tender," September 22, 2026.
[42] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan makes no purchase in 120 thsd ton wheat tender," October 6, 2026.
[43] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan makes no purchase in tender for 120 thsd tons of wheat," October 13, 2026.
[44] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan makes no wheat purchase in 120 thsd ton tender," October 20, 2026.
[45] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan buys 60 thsd tons of wheat in tender," October 27, 2026.

**Figure 2: Jordan's Wheat and Barley Tender Purchase Prices, 2026 (USD/MT, C&F Aqaba)**




Selected purchases reported by traders. MOITS made no purchase in wheat tenders on Sep 1, Sep 15, Oct 6, Oct 13 and Oct 20, or in barley tenders on Sep 16, Sep 30 and Oct 7.

*Source: Trade reports compiled by FAS/Amman (see footnotes).*

Export quotes rose sharply for most origins between mid-August and early September as importers that normally buy Black Sea wheat turned to other suppliers (see Table 3). EU quotes rose $28 per MT on mounting demand and a smaller EU crop, while Russian quotes fell as supplies accumulated behind constrained export routes.[46] Jordan's main suppliers (Romania, Bulgaria, and Serbia) remain accessible, but stronger competition from other importers has raised delivered costs. U.S. hard red winter (HRW) wheat, quoted at $354 per MT free on board (FOB) in early September, was $64 per MT above EU and $92 per MT above Argentine quotes before freight; FAS/Amman does not forecast U.S. wheat shipments to Jordan in MY 2026/27. India's removal of its remaining wheat export restrictions in August 2026 may give nearby importers an additional source, although Indian exports are projected at only 2.0 MMT in 2026/27.[47]

**Table 3 – Selected Wheat Export Quotes, Early September 2026 (USD/MT, FOB)**

| Origin (basis) | Quote | Change since mid-August |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina (12.0%, Up River) | 262 | +23 |
| Australia (APW average) | 319 | +29 |
| Canada (CWRS 13.5%, Vancouver) | 323 | +31 |
| European Union (France grade 1, Rouen) | 290 | +28 |
| Russia (Black Sea milling) | 210 | -14 |
| United States (HRW 11.5%, Gulf) | 354 | +33 |

*Source: USDA FAS, Grain: World Markets and Trade, September 2026, citing the International Grains Council.*

## Exports

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 wheat exports, mainly flour and wheat products, at 50,000 MT WGE, in line with USDA's official estimate, on continued humanitarian flour shipments and a possible recovery in commercial flour sales to Syria. The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) convoys to the West Bank focus on flour,[48] and Jordan has sent about 23 convoys totaling 1,072 trucks

[46] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, "Grain: World Markets and Trade," September 2026.
[47] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, "Grain: World Markets and Trade," September 2026.
[48] Jordan News, "Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization Sends New Humanitarian Aid Convoy."

to Syria since December 2024, with flour among the supplies;[49] not all of these flows are captured in customs export data.

FAS/Amman's MY 2025/26 export figure is 27,000 MT WGE on full-year trade data. Shipments to the West Bank and Gaza rose to 11,000 MT in MY 2025/26 from 2,000 MT in MY 2024/25, while exports to Syria fell to 3,000 MT from 12,000 MT, and Iraq and Saudi Arabia received about 4,000 MT and 3,500 MT, respectively.

FAS/Amman's MY 2024/25 export figure is 26,000 MT WGE on full-year trade data.

**Stocks**

MY 2026/27 ending stocks are forecast at 809,000 MT, about 9 months of consumption and 4.7 percent above USDA's official estimate of 773,000 MT, on the larger local crop, as MOITS maintains its buffer against freight delays and longer transit times caused by regional tensions. FAS/Amman estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 774,000 MT, 1.8 percent below USDA's official estimate of 788,000 MT, after lowering MY 2024/25 imports in line with TDM data. FAS/Amman's ending stock estimates account for physical stocks in government warehouses and flour mills, while MOITS's coverage figures also consider grain under contract. A week after the end of MY 2026/27, MOITS reported holding 674,000 MT of wheat in its warehouses and 300,000 MT under contract, for total coverage of 10.3 months.[50] On August 4, MOITS reported 610,000 MT in warehouses (6.4 months at 95,000 MT per month) and 302,000 MT contracted and en route (9.6 months in total).[51]

**Policy**

The Cabinet extended fixed bread prices and monthly cash support for traditional bakeries through December 31, 2026.[52] Under Decision 65, effective June 1, wheat under quota is sold to mills at JD 124.065 per MT ($175/MT), wheat drawn beyond quota or sold without approval is priced at JD 252 per MT ($355/MT), and the maximum price of uniform flour is JD 151.868 per MT ($214/MT).[53] Mill and flour prices are down (from JD 136.137 per MT and JD 167.345 per MT, respectively, in February 2025[54]) so the per-ton subsidy is widening as import costs rise: the September purchase at about $332 per MT C&F (roughly JD 235/MT before handling) compares with JD 124 per MT charged to mills. Regulated bread prices remain JD 0.40 per kg ($0.56) for small pita bread, JD 0.32 per kg ($0.45) for large pita bread, and JD 0.35 per kg ($0.49) for Mashrouh bread, a ceiling that also applies to taboon, manqoush, and warda bread.[55] FAS/Amman expects decisions on bread prices beyond December 2026 to accompany the 2027 draft budget.

[49] Jordan News, "Jordan Dispatches Aid Convoy of 16 Trucks to Syria," 2026.
[50] Al Mamlaka, "Industry Ministry: wheat stocks sufficient for 10 months and barley for 9 months," July 8, 2026 (Arabic).
[51] Jordan News, "Wheat and barley reserves sufficient for nearly 10 months; essential commodities for 2–4 months," August 5, 2026.
[52] Prime Ministry, decision extending bread-price support through December 2026, November 23, 2025 (Arabic).
[53] Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Decision No. 65 of 2026 on wheat, flour, and bread prices (Arabic).
[54] Jordan News, "Jordan Lowers Wheat Flour Prices for February," 2025.
[55] Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Decision No. 65 of 2026 on wheat, flour, and bread prices (Arabic).

# Barley

**Table 4 – Production, Supply and Distribution**

| Barley | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | | 2026/2027 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jul 2024 | | Jul 2025 | | Jul 2026 | |
| Jordan | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 40 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 284 | 284 | 307 | 307 | 311 | 711 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 70 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 898 | 898 | 1279 | 1279 | 950 | 850 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 915 | 915 | 1100 | 1150 | 850 | 750 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 1207 | 1207 | 1611 | 1611 | 1286 | 1631 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 900 | 900 | 1300 | 900 | 1100 | 900 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 900 | 900 | 1300 | 900 | 1100 | 900 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 307 | 307 | 311 | 711 | 186 | 731 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 1207 | 1207 | 1611 | 1611 | 1286 | 1631 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.75 |
| | | | | | | |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027 | | | | | | |
| OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query | | | | | | |

*Source: USDA PSD Online (USDA Official); FAS/Amman (New Post).*

## Production

FAS/Amman raises its MY 2026/27 barley production forecast to 70,000 MT on 40,000 hectares, 2.8 times the USDA official estimate of 25,000 MT, on above-average rainfall and GOJ purchases. The Cabinet raised its grain purchase target to 147,000 MT in September (see Wheat).[56] FAS/Amman forecasts an average barley yield of 1.75 MT per hectare; reports from farmers in Madaba estimate yields of between 350–400 kilograms per dunum (3.5–4.0 MT per hectare)[57] and yields of 270 kilograms per dunum in Koura.[58] In dry years much of Jordan's rain-fed barley is grazed rather than harvested, so a wet season raises both harvested area and output; this season's rainfall exceeded 130 percent of the long-term average, with the heaviest rains in the south, east, and center.[59] Under the June procurement program, the government offered JD 440 per MT ($621/MT) for seed barley and JD 370 per MT ($522/MT) for other barley.[60]

## Consumption

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 barley feed and residual use at 900,000 MT, 18 percent lower than USDA's official estimate of 1.1 MMT. FAS/Amman keeps its MY 2025/26 estimate at 900,000 MT, 31 percent below USDA's 1.3 MMT. Both figures fall at the top of JSSC's estimate of annual barley needs,

[56] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan turns to local grain as a buffer against import disruptions," September 21, 2026.
[57] Jordan News Agency (Petra), "Bountiful Wheat and Barley Harvest Marks Successful Season in Madaba," July 1, 2026.
[58] Jordan News Agency (Petra), "Irbid's Koura Expects More Than 1,180 Tons of Wheat, Barley Production This Season," June 22, 2026.
[59] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/wet-season-130-above-average-water-ministry
[60] Prime Ministry, Cabinet decisions of June 21, 2026 (Arabic).

800,000–900,000 MT.[61,62] Livestock feeding patterns show no significant change, and the exceptional rainy season improved grazing on the rangelands and limited supplementary feeding needs. The record MY 2025/26 imports therefore went into stocks rather than higher use (see Stocks). MOITS's reserve coverage figures imply a higher planning rate of about 87,000 MT a month (1.05 MMT a year), but FAS/Amman bases feed use on JSSC's estimate of actual needs. Barley is used entirely for feed, primarily for sheep and goats.

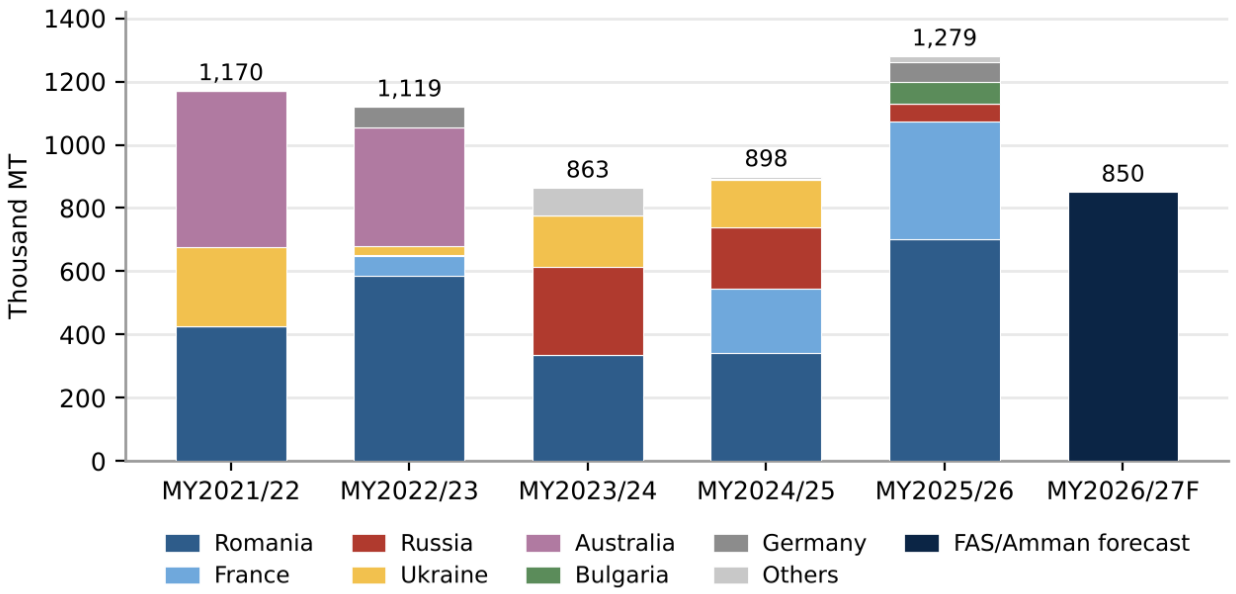
**Trade**

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 barley imports at 850,000 MT, 10.5 percent below USDA's official estimate of 950,000 MT and 34 percent below MY 2025/26, as large carry-over stocks and a larger local crop reduce purchase needs. Reportedly, MOITS had 220,000 MT of barley under contract on August 4[63] and bought 50,000 MT on September 9,[64] but did not make purchases for the tenders closing September 16, [65] September 30, [66] and October 7.[67] Subsequently MOITS purchased 60,000 MT of barley on October 14 at $307 per MT C&F for shipment in the second half of January 2027,[68] and about 50,000 MT on October 21 at about $302 per MT.[69] Trade year (TY) 2026/27 (October–September) barley imports are forecast at 750,000 MT, 12 percent below USDA's official estimate of 850,000 MT and lower than MY imports because cargoes contracted earlier in the year arrived in July–September 2026, within TY 2025/26.

Black Sea disruptions are also reshaping barley supply. USDA lowered Ukraine's 2026/27 barley exports to 1.9 MMT, raised Australia's to 10 MMT on a record crop, and raised Saudi Arabia's imports to 4.7 MMT on larger Australian supplies.[70] Australian barley, which supplied Jordan in MY 2021/22 and MY 2022/23 but has been absent since, could become competitive again once Australia's new crop is available in late 2026, subject to quality, freight costs, and delivery windows.

[61] Al Mamlaka, Jordan Silos and Supply General Company on local grain receipts, consumption, and storage capacity, July 2026 (Arabic).
[62] The Jordan Times (via Zawya), "Favourable weather boosts Jordan's 2026 cereal harvest prospects," August 4, 2026.
[63] Jordan News, "Wheat and barley reserves sufficient for nearly 10 months; essential commodities for 2–4 months," August 5, 2026.
[64] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan buys 50 thsd tons of barley in tender," September 9, 2026.
[65] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan makes no barley purchase in 120 thsd ton tender," September 16, 2026.
[66] UkrAgroConsult, "Jordan makes no purchase in 120 thsd ton barley tender," September 30, 2026.
[67] CMB News, "Jordan barley tender failure keeps import demand in play," October 8, 2026.
[68] Arab News (Reuters), "Jordan gets 5 participants so far in 120,000 tons barley tender, traders say," October 21, 2026.
[69] CMB News, "Jordan barley tender points to easing Black Sea feed barley prices," October 22, 2026.
[70] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, "Grain: World Markets and Trade," September 2026.

**Figure 3: Volume of Jordanian Barley Imports by Country of Origin (Thousand MT)**




*Source: Trade Data Monitor; MY 2026/27 is the FAS/Amman forecast. 2026 data are preliminary.*

According to TDM, Jordan's MY 2025/26 barley imports were 1.28 MMT, up 42 percent from MY 2024/25 and the highest level in at least five years, in line with USDA's official estimate. Jordan's barley arrivals accelerated after regional conflict started in March, with March–June 2026 arrival volumes 65 percent higher, year-over-year, compared to the same period in 2025. On March 1, Minister of Industry, Trade and Supply Yarub Qudah announced steps to diversify import sources and deepen cooperation with the private sector to secure supplies.[71] EU origins supplied 95 percent of the total, with Romania and France together accounting for 84 percent, while Russia's share fell to 4 percent (see Figure 3). Port data confirms the strong pace: barley imports through Aqaba Port rose 34 percent year-on-year to about 915,000 MT in January–August 2026.[72]

Jordan's TY 2025/26 barley imports are estimated at 1.15 MMT, 4.5 percent above USDA's official estimate of 1.10 MMT, as 770,000 MT arrived between October and June and contracted cargoes continued to arrive between July and September. TY 2024/25 barley imports are corrected to 915,000 MT, in line with TDM data. Customs data excludes barley malt.

MOITS imports feed barley through international tenders and resells it to livestock breeders at administered prices. FAS/Amman identified no tariff-rate quotas or domestic purchase requirements.

**Stocks**

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 731,000 MT, about 9.7 months of consumption and nearly four times USDA's official estimate of 186,000 MT, on flat feed use and a larger than expected domestic crop. FAS/Amman estimates MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 711,000 MT, more than double USDA's official estimate of 311,000 MT, as record imports exceeded feed use. The larger buffer for both marketing years reflects the government's effort to guard against freight delays and longer

[71] https://www.petra.gov.jo/en/news/minister-strategic-food-stocks-secure-supply-chains-stable-amid-regional-challenges
[72] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-112/Economy/Aqaba-Cargo-Handling-Rises-12-7-to-17-65M-Tons-55973

transit times caused by regional tensions, under royal directives to strengthen strategic reserves.[73] On August 4, MOITS reported 609,000 MT of barley in its warehouses and another 220,000 MT contracted and en route, for total coverage of 9.5 months,[74] consistent with the government's policy of maintaining wheat and barley reserves equivalent to about 7–10 months of consumption.[75] FAS/Amman's stock estimates account for physical inventories.

**Policy**

Under Decision 72, effective July 1, MOITS sells subsidized barley to sheep breeders at JD 175 per MT ($247/MT) and to other specified livestock breeders at JD 245 per MT ($346/MT), including sales tax, up from JD 223.5 per MT.[76] June 2026 arrivals had an average customs value of about $274 per MT (about JD 194/MT), while the September 9 purchase at $318.50 per MT C&F (about JD 226/MT) exceeds the sheep-breeder price by about JD 51 per MT before port, storage, and inland costs, so the cost of barley support will rise in 2027 unless world prices ease. Exports and re-exports of feed barley remain restricted under Decision 26.[77]

[73] Jordan News Agency (Petra), "Ministry: Wheat, Barley Reserves Cover Nearly 10 Months," August 5, 2026.
[74] Jordan News, "Wheat and barley reserves sufficient for nearly 10 months; essential commodities for 2–4 months," August 5, 2026.
[75] FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), Country Brief: Jordan, July 29, 2026.
[76] Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Decision No. 72 of 2026 on barley prices (Arabic).
[77] Amman Chamber of Commerce, Decision No. 26 of 2026 on export and re-export restrictions, March 10, 2026 (Arabic).

# Corn

**Table 5 – Production, Supply and Distribution**

| Corn | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | | 2026/2027 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Oct 2024 | | Oct 2025 | | Oct 2026 | |
| Jordan | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 23 | 23 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 226 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 736 | 736 | 1100 | 1050 | 1100 | 890 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 736 | 736 | 1100 | 1050 | 1100 | 890 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 770 | 770 | 1131 | 1081 | 1127 | 1127 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 736 | 736 | 1100 | 840 | 1100 | 930 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 746 | 746 | 1110 | 850 | 1110 | 940 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 20 | 20 | 16 | 226 | 17 | 182 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 770 | 770 | 1131 | 1081 | 1127 | 1127 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| | | | | | | |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>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 | | | | | | |

*Source: USDA PSD Online (USDA Official); FAS/Amman (New Post).*

## Production

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 corn production at 11,000 MT on 1,000 hectares, in line with USDA's official estimate. Domestic output remains negligible relative to demand, and imports supply nearly all corn used in feed rations.

## Consumption

FAS/Amman forecasts Jordan's MY 2026/27 corn consumption to rise 11 percent to 940,000 MT, of which feed and residual use accounts for 930,000 MT, as poultry capacity added in 2025 comes into production. The forecast is 15 percent below USDA's official estimate of 1.11 MMT. Broiler production rose 13 percent and hatching-egg production 16.7 percent through the third quarter of 2025 from a year earlier, while table-egg production fell 4.8 percent,[78] and in the first half of 2026 hatching-egg exports rose 159 percent to 77 million eggs and table-egg exports 71 percent to 134 million eggs.[79]

Feed and poultry producers are also expanding. Al-Hazaa began trial operations on a third pelleting line at its mill south of Amman in January 2026 and reports annual growth above 20 percent.[80] Al Jazeera Agriculture, which operates 35 farms and produces around 46,000 MT of chicken a year, sold a 23.3 percent stake to the Jordan Capital and Investment Fund in 2025 to expand capacity.[81] On this basis, FAS/Amman estimates MY 2025/26 corn consumption at 850,000 MT, up 14 percent from MY 2024/25 and 23 percent below USDA's official estimate of 1.11 MMT. FSI use remains at 10,000 MT.

[78] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-112/Economy/Chicken-Prices-Decline-Egg-Prices-Rise-in-2025-48131
[79] Jordan News Agency (Petra), "Agricultural Exports Grow 14% in H1 2026 on Strong Produce and Livestock Shipments," July 5, 2026.
[80] World Grain, "Poultry growth drives Al-Hazaa feed mill expansion," December 29, 2025.
[81] JCIF, "Al Jazeera Agriculture" (portfolio company profile).

## Trade

Corn imports are managed entirely by the private sector. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 corn imports at 890,000 MT, 19 percent below USDA's official estimate of 1.10 MMT and 15 percent below MY 2025/26, as new poultry production plants and feed mills come on-line and draw down the inventories built in MY 2025/26 while world prices rise. Between early August and early September, Argentine corn bids rose $13 to $219 per MT FOB, Brazilian bids $16 to $238 per MT, and U.S. Gulf bids $30 to $252 per MT on expectations of a smaller U.S. crop. Compared with a year earlier, U.S. corn was up 23 percent, Brazilian corn 13 percent, and Argentine corn 10 percent, and Ukrainian bids have not been reported since September 1 (Table 6).[82] Argentina remains the most competitive origin. FAS/Amman does not expect U.S. corn imports into Jordan in MY 2026/27, as U.S. corn is priced between $14–33 per MT higher than South American origins before freight.

**Table 6 – Selected Corn Export Bids (USD/MT, FOB)**

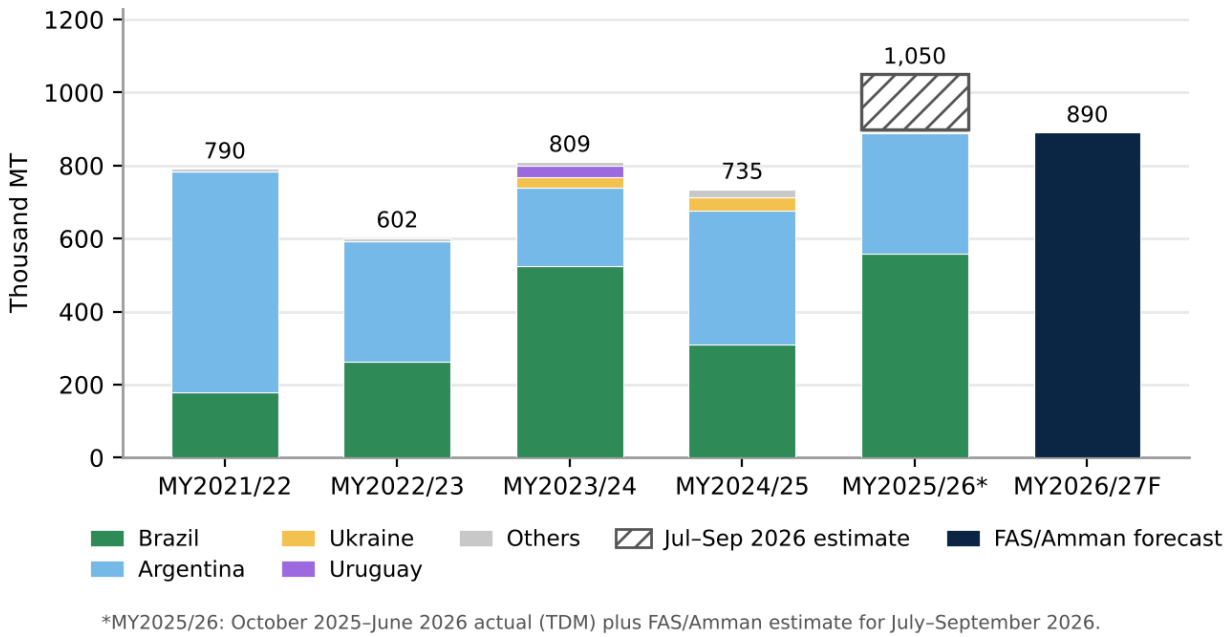
| Origin | Sep 8, 2026 | Aug 7, 2026 | Sep 8, 2025 | Year-on-year change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentina (Up River) | 219 | 206 | 200 | +10% |
| Brazil (Paranaguá) | 238 | 222 | 210 | +13% |
| Ukraine | n/a | 223 | 215 | n/a |
| United States (3YC, Gulf) | 252 | 222 | 205 | +23% |

*Source: USDA FAS, Grain: World Markets and Trade, September 2026, citing the International Grains Council.*

According to TDM, Jordan's corn imports were 899,000 MT in the first nine months of MY 2025/26 (October 2025–June 2026), up 52 percent from the same nine months of MY 2024/25, led by Brazil (560,000 MT) and Argentina (329,000 MT) (Figure 4). Trade data for July 2026 shows no corn imports. FAS/Amman estimates MY 2025/26 imports at 1.05 MMT, 4.5 percent below USDA's official estimate of 1.10 MMT, on partial-year data. Jordan's corn import surge began before the regional conflict began in March 2026; October–December 2025 arrivals of 412,000 MT were more than double the 174,000 MT a year earlier, as importers took advantage of low South American prices. It continued as MOITS worked with the private sector to strengthen strategic reserves under royal directives; in August 2026, MOITS reported that feed corn reserves exceeded three months of consumption, estimated to be roughly 190,000–213,000 MT.[83] Port statistics are not directly comparable: bulk corn handled at Aqaba rose 126 percent to more than 1 MMT in January–August 2026, but these figures include transit cargo.[84]

[82] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, "Grain: World Markets and Trade," September 2026.
[83] Jordan News, "Wheat and barley reserves sufficient for nearly 10 months; essential commodities for 2–4 months," August 5, 2026.
[84] Jordan News, "Aqaba Cargo Handling Rises 12.7% to 17.65M Tons" (Jordan Shipping Association data), September 15, 2026.

**Figure 4: Volume of Jordanian Corn Imports by Country of Origin (Thousand MT)**




*Source: Trade Data Monitor; MY 2025/26 July–September and MY 2026/27 are FAS/Amman estimates. 2026 data are preliminary.*

## Exports

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 corn exports at 5,000 MT, against none in USDA's official estimate, and keeps MY 2025/26 exports at 5,000 MT, in line with USDA's estimate, reflecting occasional permitted shipments to Syria. Corn exports are small and irregular: they totaled about 3,600 MT in MY 2024/25, mostly to Syria in September 2025, and 281 MT in October 2025–June 2026. Exports and re-exports of feed corn remain restricted under Decision 26.[85]

## Stocks

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 182,000 MT (2.3 months of consumption) as importers draw down the inventories built in MY 2025/26. MY 2025/26 ending stocks are estimated at 226,000 MT, about 3.2 months of consumption, significantly higher than USDA's official estimates of 16,000 MT for MY 2025/26. FAS/Amman's industry contacts attribute the larger inventories to two factors: freight disruption and longer transit times caused by regional tensions, and importers' efforts to hedge against price volatility that has become difficult to predict. FAS/Amman's stock estimate is generally consistent with MOITS's August report that feed corn reserves exceeded three months of consumption (Note: MOITS did not say if this figure includes cargo in transit).[86] The GOJ does not hold corn reserves; stocks are held by private importers and feed mills.

[85] Amman Chamber of Commerce, Decision No. 26 of 2026 on export and re-export restrictions, March 10, 2026 (Arabic).
[86] Jordan News, "Wheat and barley reserves sufficient for nearly 10 months; essential commodities for 2–4 months," August 5, 2026.

# Rice

**Table 7 – Production, Supply and Distribution**

| Rice, Milled | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | | 2026/2027 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2025 | | Jan 2026 | | Jan 2027 | |
| Jordan | 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) | 44 | 44 | 22 | 17 | 22 | 27 |
| **Milled Production** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Rough Production** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Milling Rate (.9999)** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 228 | 228 | 260 | 270 | 265 | 265 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 228 | 228 | 260 | 270 | 265 | 265 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 272 | 272 | 282 | 287 | 287 | 292 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| **Consumption and Residual** (1000 MT) | 250 | 250 | 260 | 255 | 265 | 260 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 22 | 17 | 22 | 27 | 22 | 27 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 272 | 272 | 282 | 287 | 287 | 292 |
| **Yield (Rough)** (MT/HA) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)<br>MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column<br>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 | | | | | | |

*Source: USDA PSD Online (USDA Official); FAS/Amman (New Post). MY 2024/25, 2025/26, and 2026/27 correspond to calendar years 2025, 2026, and 2027.*

## Production

Jordan does not produce rice commercially. Its arid climate and scarce water resources make cultivation of this water-intensive crop unfeasible, and the country relies entirely on imports.

## Consumption

FAS/Amman forecasts Jordan's MY 2026/27 rice consumption at 260,000 MT milled rice equivalent (MRE), 1.9 percent below USDA's official estimate of 265,000 MT and up 2 percent from FAS/Amman's MY 2025/26 estimate of 255,000 MT (1.9 percent below USDA's 260,000 MT), in line with population growth of about 1.7 percent a year.[87] Rice remains a daily staple and the base of traditional dishes such as Mansaf and Maqlouba, and consumption peaks during Ramadan, when food-sector representatives report stronger demand for staples including rice.[88] Food price inflation has remained subdued in 2026, supporting stable demand.[89]

FAS/Amman estimates MY 2025/26 rice consumption at 255,000 MT, 1.9 percent below USDA's official estimate of 260,000 MT. An increase of 2 percent from 250,000 MT in 2025, FAS/Amman's estimate matches population growth of about 1.7 percent and steady per capita use of about 21 kg per person. FAS/Amman attributes part of the strong 2026 imports to stock building, and ending stocks rise to 27,000 MT from 17,000 MT.

[87] https://petra.gov.jo/en/news/kingdoms-population-surpasses-12-million-expected-to-reach-1214-million-by-end-of-2026-dos
[88] https://petra.gov.jo/en/index.php/en/news/demand-for-foodstuff-in-local-market-ahead-of-ramadan-strong...
[89] FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS), Country Brief: Jordan, July 29, 2026.

## Trade

FAS/Amman forecasts Jordan's MY 2026/27 rice imports at 265,000 MT MRE, in line with USDA's official forecast. Ramadan 2027 is tentatively expected to begin around February 8, so importers are likely to build inventories from November through January.[90] Since mid-August 2026, export quotes have risen for most origins (Table 8). Indian quotes increased $16 to $374 per MT on concerns about the 2026/27 crop amid a weak monsoon; Thai quotes rose $32 to $490 per MT, and U.S. quotes jumped $51 to $588 per MT as markets priced in sharply smaller U.S. supplies in 2026/27.[91] Tighter U.S. supplies could weigh on U.S. rice sales to Jordan in 2027.

**Table 8 – Selected Rice Export Quotes, Early September 2026 (USD/MT, FOB)**

| Origin (grade) | Quote | Change since mid-August |
|---|---|---|
| India (5% broken) | 374 | +16 |
| Pakistan (5% broken) | 413 | +18 |
| Vietnam (5% broken) | 423 | -14 |
| Thailand (100% B) | 490 | +32 |
| Uruguay (5% broken) | 552 | +21 |
| United States (4% broken) | 588 | +51 |

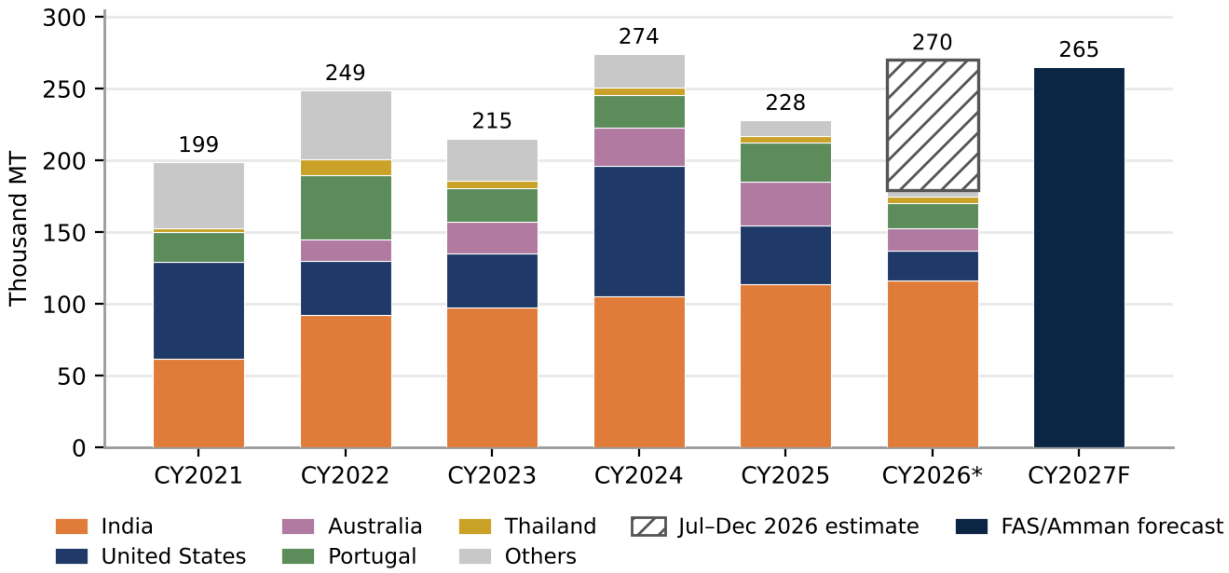
*Source: USDA FAS, Grain: World Markets and Trade, September 2026, citing the International Grains Council.*

FAS/Amman forecasts Jordan's MY 2025/26 rice imports at 270,000 MT MRE, 3.8 percent higher than USDA's official forecast. According to TDM, Jordan's rice imports (January–June 2026) were 179,000 MT, up 47 percent year-on-year; FAS/Amman's forecast implies July–December arrivals of about 90,000 MT, below the 106,000 MT of July–December 2025, after heavy first-half buying. In August 2026, MOITS reported rice reserves sufficient for about 3.5 months of consumption,[92] which is consistent with strong first-half arrivals. U.S. rice exports to Jordan totaled 44,157 MT in January–August 2026, up 94 percent year-on-year. U.S. long-grain rice sales to Jordan have grown sharply, reaching 28,420 MT through the first 8 months of 2026, up 171 percent from 2025. FAS/Amman is investigating what is driving this growth, including how much of the rice moves through Aqaba in transit to the rest of the region.

Jordan's MY 2024/25 rice imports were 228,000 MT MRE, according to TDM, down 17 percent from 274,000 MT in MY 2023/24. India supplied about half of Jordan's 2024/25 rice imports. The United States ranked second, followed by Australia and Portugal (see Figure 5). Jordanian customs data show 41,000 MT of U.S. rice imports. U.S. export data show about 34,800 MT of rice, valued at $32.5 million, shipped to Jordan in 2025. FAS/Amman uses the U.S. export figure for the TY imports from the United States line.[93]

[90] Time and Date, "Ramadan begins in Jordan" (tentative 2027 date).
[91] USDA Foreign Agricultural Service, "Grain: World Markets and Trade," September 2026.
[92] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-112/Economy/Wheat-and-barley-reserves-sufficient-for-nearly-10-months...
[93] USA Rice Daily, "USA Rice Trade Seminar Reinforces Commitment to Jordan and West Bank Markets," August 21, 2026.

**Figure 5: Volume of Jordanian Rice Imports by Country of Origin (Thousand MT, MRE)**




Calendar years (MY 2025/26 = CY2026).
*January–June 2026 actual (TDM) plus FAS/Amman estimate for July–December 2026.

*Source: Trade Data Monitor; July–December 2026 and 2027 are FAS/Amman estimates. 2026 data are preliminary.*

## Exports

FAS/Amman forecasts rice exports at 5,000 MT in both 2027 and 2026; the forecast assumes stronger second-half shipments. Rice exports remain small and permit-based under the restrictions maintained by Decision 26.[94] TDM data show exports of 4,600 MT in 2025, mostly to Syria, and 1,200 MT in January–June 2026, down 31 percent year-on-year.

## Stocks

FAS/Amman forecasts 2027 ending stocks at 27,000 MT, 23 percent above USDA's official estimate of 22,000 MT, and estimates 2026 ending stocks at 27,000 MT, also 23 percent above USDA's estimate, on higher imports in 2026 and lower consumption, matching with population growth. Pre-Ramadan buying is concentrated in November–January, so seasonal inventories are drawn down during the first quarter.

## Marketing

Private traders import, repackage, and distribute rice through supermarkets, wholesalers, and consumer cooperatives. In May 2026, the Council of Ministers approved procedures to merge the Civil Consumer Corporation and the Military Consumer Establishment; the combined network of about 164 branches is expected to reach an estimated 60 percent market share, consolidating procurement, storage, and distribution of staples such as rice.[95]

[94] https://www.ammanchamber.org/news/details/396750/...
[95] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/cabinet-approves-merger-of-civil-military-consumer-corporations

**Attachments:**

No Attachments