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Report Highlights:

Jordan remains highly dependent on grain imports due to limited arable land and chronic water scarcity. FAS/Amman forecasts that wheat and barley production will remain at historically low levels in marketing year (MY) 2026/27. Meanwhile, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) continues to stabilize staple consumption by maintaining fixed bread prices and managing strategic reserves. Barley imports are projected to remain at 900,000 metric tons (MT) to meet ongoing livestock feed requirements and to ensure adequate reserves in case of poor grazing seasons. Corn imports, managed exclusively by the private sector, are projected to remain steady at 750,000 MT, reflecting sustained feed demand from poultry production. Rice imports are forecast at 265,000 MT as Jordan is expected to continue sourcing from a diversified supplier base to ensure market stability for this consumer staple. This report contains corrections to 2024/25 imports in Table 2.

Disclaimer: Unless stated otherwise, data in this report is based on the views of FAS/Amman and is not official USDA data.

Executive Summary:
Jordan is a Middle Eastern country of 89,342 km² located at a strategic crossroads between the Levant and the Arabian Peninsula. It borders Syria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and the West Bank, and has a 26-kilometer coastline on the Gulf of Aqaba, making Aqaba Port the sole maritime gateway for Jordan's bulk food and feed imports.

Population growth continues to bolster baseline demand for staple foods and livestock feed. Jordan's Department of Statistics reports a population of 11.9 million as of October 3, 2025, reflecting steady population growth of 3.3 percent since the end of 2023 (or approximately 1.6 percent growth per year).[1] According to the IMF, Jordan's macroeconomic conditions remain stable despite considerable external headwinds including regional conflict; in December 2025, the IMF reported growth of 2.7 percent in the first half of 2025 with forecasts of 3 percent growth in the coming years.[2]

Against this backdrop, Jordan's grain and feed outlook remains defined by import dependence, reserve management, and logistics reliability. Wheat and barley markets are managed through government procurement (tenders), administered pricing, and strategic stocks, while corn and rice are predominantly through private-sector supply chains. The GoJ's food security posture continues to prioritize "time coverage" in storage; on March 10, Jordan's Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supply (MOITS) stated that wheat and barley reserves cover approximately 10 months and 7.5 months, respectively. In mid-2025, Qatraneh storage expansion increased Jordan's total national grain storage capacity to 2.31 million tons, which supports wheat stocks exceeding 16 months, if fully utilized.[3]

Domestic wheat production remains modest, yet stable. Consumption is anchored by bread as the primary staple and by policy continuity. The Cabinet extended fixed bread prices through December 31, 2026 and continued bakery support; government statements also quantify the subsidy gap between wheat purchase costs and administered mill selling prices.[4] FAS/Amman's MY 2026/27 wheat forecast reflects steady consumption, continued tendering, and strategic reserve objectives amid regional uncertainty.

Barley remains a strategic feed grain supporting the livestock sector. Domestic production is small and rain-fed, and imports remain the key supply source. Effective barley "drawdown" depends not only on livestock feed needs but also on subsidy distribution practices and relative prices for bran and compound feed—factors that can flatten year-to-year consumption even when feed demand is steady. FAS/Amman's MY 2026/27 outlook maintains stable consumption and imports, supported by the GoJ's continued emphasis on reserve holdings and market stability.

In Jordan, corn is the leading feed grain utilized by the private sector. FAS/Amman forecasts imports as stable on resilient demand from the poultry sector. Official reporting shows broiler prices fell 4 percent

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[1] https://en.royanews.tv/news/63735/Jordan%E2%80%99s-population-approaches-12-million
[2] https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2025/12/12/pr-25423-jordan-imf-completes-the-4th-rev-under-eff-and-1st-rev-under-rsf-arrang
[3] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/jordans-wheat-reserves-sufficient-for-10-months-ministry
[4] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/cabinet-approves-draft-amendment-to-iec-law-jordan-valley-development-law

in 2025 while broiler output rose 13 percent, supporting steady feed-mill throughput and stable corn use.[5] Aqaba Port remains central to feed security; the Jordan Shipping Association reported that in the first eight months of 2025, Jordan imported 461,974 tons of corn through Aqaba (alongside large wheat and barley volumes), underscoring the port's role in sustaining uninterrupted feed supplies.[6]

Jordan remains fully import-dependent for rice, with stable consumption and strong seasonal peaks ahead of Ramadan. FAS/Amman maintains steady rice imports while diversifying sources to stabilize local market availability and mitigate supply chain vulnerabilities. Rice is treated as a strategic commodity and normally requires special permission to export; while restrictions remain in place (Decision No. 26 of 2026 maintained the rice export/re-export ban), authorities can grant exceptions when domestic supply is comfortable. With the recent reopening of the Jordan-Syria trade corridor, FAS/Amman forecasts modest permit-based rice exports in MY 2026/27 directed primarily to Syria. GoJ statistics show Jordanian rice exports to Syria rose sharply in MY 2024/25, reaching nearly 2,400 MT through November 2025, and the two governments agreed to open trade channels for all goods on a reciprocal basis starting in 2026.[7]

[5] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/poultry-prices-down-by-4-in-2025-dos

[6] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/container-vessels-arriving-in-jordan-in-first-8-months-up-333-jsa

[7] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/jordanian-exports-to-syria-up-by-383-in-first-nine-months-of-2025-dos

Wheat

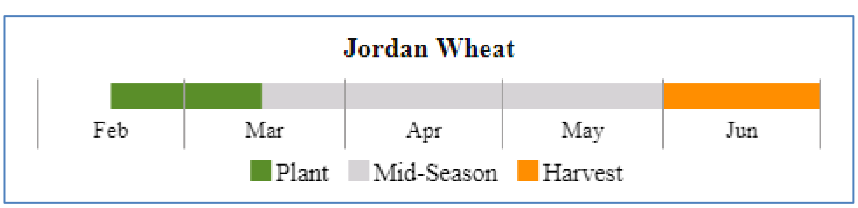
Table 1 – Production, Supply and Distribution

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	0	30
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	757	757	827	827	0	892
Production (1000 MT)	30	30	30	30	0	30
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1111	1111	1150	1150	0	1150
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1111	1111	1150	1150	0	1150
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1898	1898	2007	2007	0	2072
MY Exports (1000 MT)	36	36	50	50	0	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	36	36	50	50	0	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	15	15	15	15	0	15
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1020	1020	1050	1050	0	1050
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1035	1035	1065	1065	0	1065
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	827	827	892	892	0	957
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1898	1898	2007	2007	0	2072
Yield (MT/HA)	1	1	1	1	0	1

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027

Production:
In marketing year (MY) 2026/27, FAS/Amman forecasts Jordan's harvested area unchanged at 30,000 hectares and yield unchanged at 1.0 MT/ha, resulting in production of 30,000 MT, consistent with historical averages and reflecting Jordan's structural constraints on rain-fed cereal production. While rainfall conditions improved in early 2026—Jordan's Ministry of Water and Irrigation reported that rainfall reached approximately 90 percent of the annual average by early January—this improvement is unlikely to significantly affect Jordan's long-term wheat production ceiling, due to ongoing water scarcity and the limited area suitable for economically viable wheat cultivation.[8] Jordan's wheat planting season is from February until mid-March while the harvest lasts through June.

Figure 1: Jordan's Wheat Production and Harvest Season

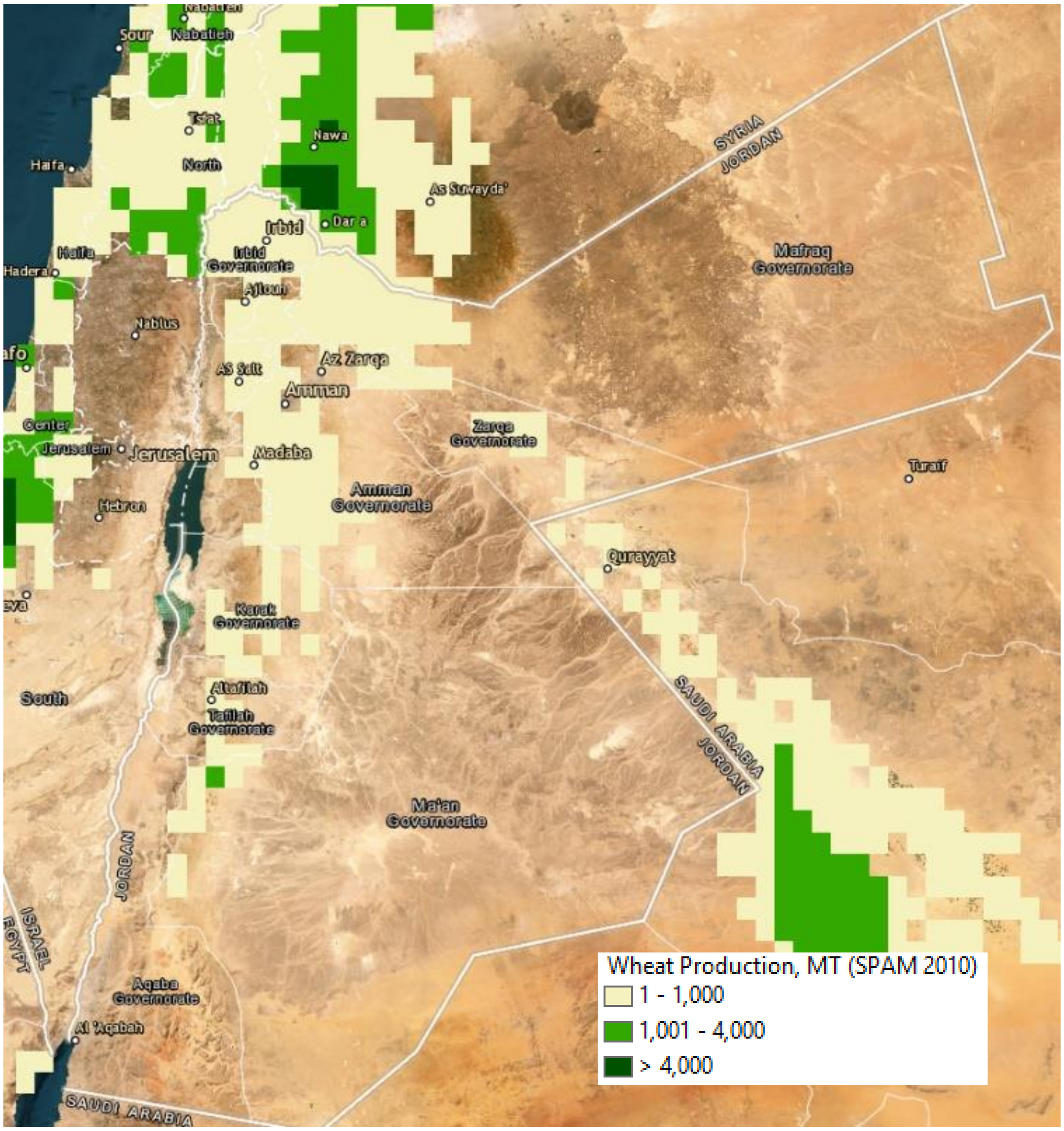


[8] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/rainfall-in-kingdom-reaches-90-of-annual-average-water-ministry

Source: USDA Country Production[9]

Jordan's wheat production remains concentrated in the northwest rain-fed areas and is highly sensitive to rainfall distribution and soil moisture recharge. As a result, wheat output continues to supply only a small share of national demand, and imports remain the principal source of supply.

Figure 2: Jordanian Wheat Production



Source: USDA Crop Explorer

Locally produced wheat is sold to MOITS, the Jordanian authority responsible for regulating and monitoring internal and external trade. The bulk of Jordan's wheat production occurs in the northern and western part of the country, spanning the governorates of Irbid, Amman, Karak, Tafilah, and Ma'an.

[9] https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/production/jo

Consumption:
FAS/Amman forecasts total wheat consumption in MY 2026/27 at 1.065 million metric tons (MMT) wheat grain equivalent (WGE), unchanged from MY 2025/26. Food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use remains 1.05 MMT WGE, while feed and residual use remains limited at 15,000 MT, reflecting the continued price premium of wheat relative to feed grains. Wheat consumption remains anchored by bread as the primary staple and by the GoJ's ongoing bread-price policy. The GoJ estimates that the average per capita bread consumption is 90 kg annually; Jordanians typically consume 1-2 bread-based meals per day, with bread being a central part of their breakfast.[10]

On November 23, 2025, the Cabinet extended the fixed bread-price policy through December 31, 2026, and maintained cash support for bakeries. The 2026 draft budget projects wheat (bread) subsidies of roughly Jordanian Dinar (JD) 109 million (equivalent to $154 million), within a broader package of JD 171 million ($241 million) designated for wheat and barley support. The GoJ's published subsidy framework underscores the importance of policy in stabilizing wheat consumption: the government purchases wheat at approximately JD 252 per ton ($355 per ton) and sells it to mills at about JD 139 per ton ($196 per ton), absorbing a subsidy gap of roughly JD 113 per ton ($159 per ton). In addition, the government provides monthly support for traditional bakeries.[11]

Trade:
FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 wheat imports at 1.15 MMT WGE, unchanged from MY 2025/26. This steady import forecast reflects Jordan's continued import dependence and the GoJ's strategic objective of maintaining multi-month reserve coverage amid regional uncertainty and global freight risk.[12]

Jordan continues to procure wheat primarily through MOITS-issued international tenders and maintains a diversified supplier strategy within the Black Sea and nearby origins. MOITS has publicly stated that tenders are continuously issued and that imports arrive from key suppliers including Romania, Bulgaria, and Russia. FAS/Amman anticipates that Black Sea origins will remain dominant in MY 2026/27 due to freight advantages and competitive pricing, and projects no commercially significant U.S. wheat shipments, given price sensitivity and strong competition from the Black Sea region.

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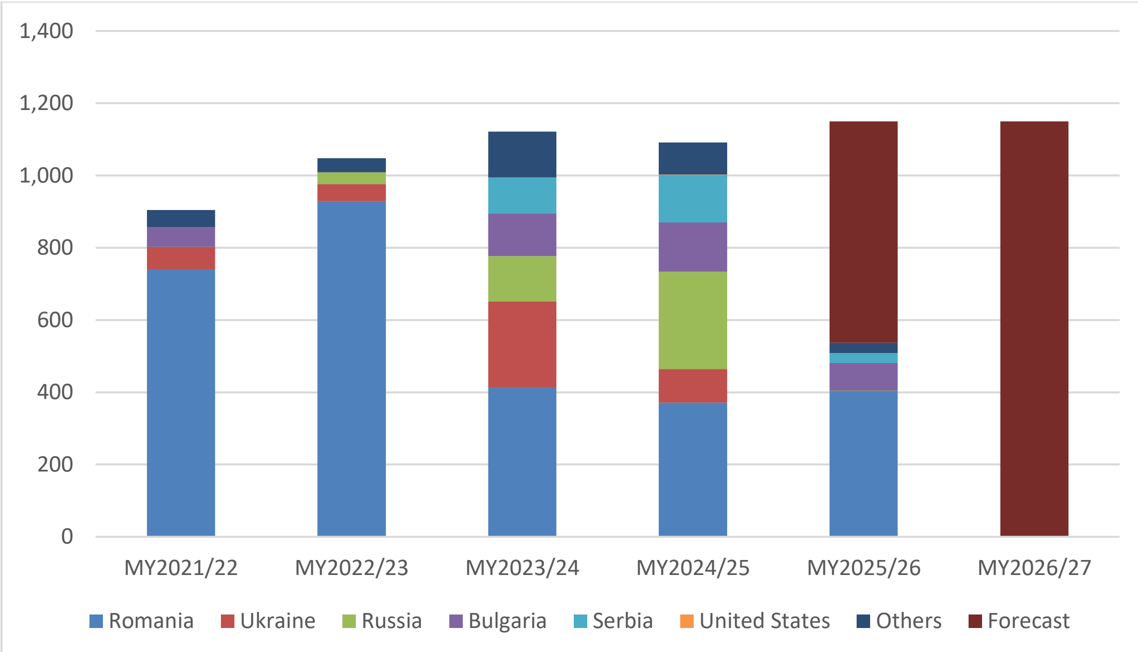
[10] Roya News – Bread Consumption Estimate
[11] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/cabinet-approves-draft-amendment-to-iec-law-jordan-valley-development-law
[12] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/jordans-wheat-reserves-sufficient-for-10-months-ministry?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Figure 3: Volume of Jordanian Wheat Imports by Country of Origin (Thousand MT, WGE)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

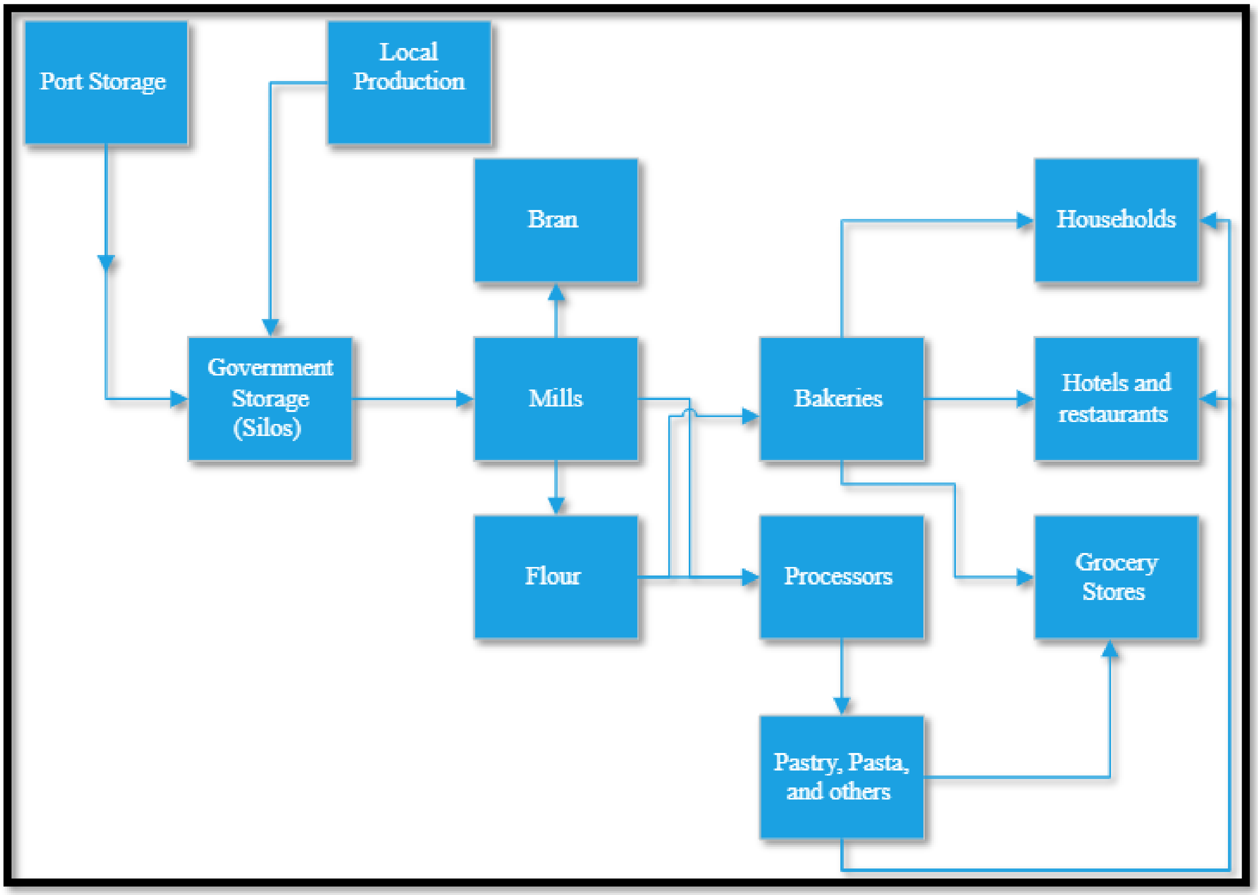
The Jordanian milling industry relies on its wheat supply from MOITS. The milling industry distributes the flour directly to the end customer.

Figure 4: United States vs. Black Sea Wheat Monthly Prices (USD per MT)

Month	U.S. Wheat FOB Benchmark (USD/MT)	Black Sea Wheat FOB Benchmark (USD/MT)
July-25	233	228
August-25	235	239
September-25	235	227
October-25	240	227
November-25	244	228
December-25	249	228
January-26	253	229
February-26	258	229

Sources: USDA's "Grain: World Markets and Trade" reports from July 2025, August 2025, September 2025, and February 2026, plus FAS/Amman research

Figure 5: Wheat Value Chain in Jordan



Source: FAS/Amman

Exports:

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 Jordanian wheat exports at 50,000 MT WGE. Jordan's wheat exports remain limited and generally reflect small re-exports and regional trade flows rather than domestically produced exportable supplies. Overland trade dynamics—especially along the Jordan–Syria corridor—can affect the timing and destination of these movements. Humanitarian assistance shipments moving through Jordan may increase overall wheat and flour handling needs but do not consistently appear as commercial exports in customs statistics when not declared as exports.

Stocks:

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 957,000 MT, reflecting the GoJ's continued emphasis on maintaining high reserve coverage. MOITS has stated that Jordan's wheat reserves are sufficient to cover about 10 months of domestic consumption, a posture driven by heightened regional and geopolitical uncertainty and the risk of disruptions to maritime routes that has the potential to extend transit times and delay deliveries. MOITS has also noted that expanded national storage capacity will enable even higher coverage levels, strengthening Jordan's ability to manage import timing and mitigate supply shocks.[13]

Media reports on March 3 indicated that Jordan's National Cybersecurity Center thwarted a cyberattack – reportedly originating from Iran – targeting the wheat silo management system, with no impact on wheat stocks or silo operations.[14] This incident highlights Jordan's proactive measures to protect strategic grain reserves amid ongoing regional instability.

Policy:
The GoJ's approach to wheat market management remains unchanged. The bread-price freeze through the end of 2026, together with direct support to bakeries and the ongoing subsidy that offsets the gap between wheat purchase costs and regulated mill selling prices, continues to serve as the primary policy mechanism for stabilizing wheat consumption and shielding consumers from international price volatility. The government continues to partially subsidize bread, with selling prices set at JD 0.40 ($0.56) per kilogram for small pita bread, JD 0.32 ($0.45) for large pita bread, and JD 0.35 ($0.45) for Mashrouh (traditional bread cooked in a clay oven).

[13] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/jordans-wheat-reserves-sufficient-for-10-months-ministry
[14] National Cybersecurity Center: Foiling a cyberattack on the wheat silo system

Barley

Table 2 – 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	0	25
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	284	284	307	307	0	332
Production (1000 MT)	25	25	25	25	0	25
MY Imports (1000 MT)	898	898	900	900	0	900
TY Imports (1000 MT)	915	915	800	800	0	800
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1207	1207	1232	1232	0	1257
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	1100	900	0	900
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	900	900	1100	900	0	900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	307	307	132	332	0	357
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1207	1207	1232	1232	0	1257
Yield (MT/HA)	1	1	1	1	0	1

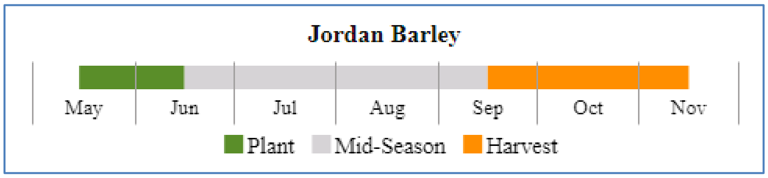
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Barley begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027

Production:
Jordanian barley production remains structurally limited and predominantly rain-fed, making output highly sensitive to both the timing and distribution of rainfall across marginal growing areas. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 harvested area unchanged at 25,000 hectares and yield unchanged at 1.0 MT/ha, resulting in production of 25,000 MT, consistent with historical averages and indicative of Jordan's persistent water constraints.

While rainfall conditions improved during parts of the 2025/26 wet season, water scarcity remains structural, and uneven reservoir replenishment continues to limit agricultural recovery. For example, Jordanian officials reported dam storage reaching approximately 75–80 percent following rainfall but noted that Wehda Dam replenishment remains weak because much of its inflow originates in Syria.[15] Jordan's barley planting season starts in May and lasts until mid-June, while harvest starts in mid-September and lasts until mid-November.

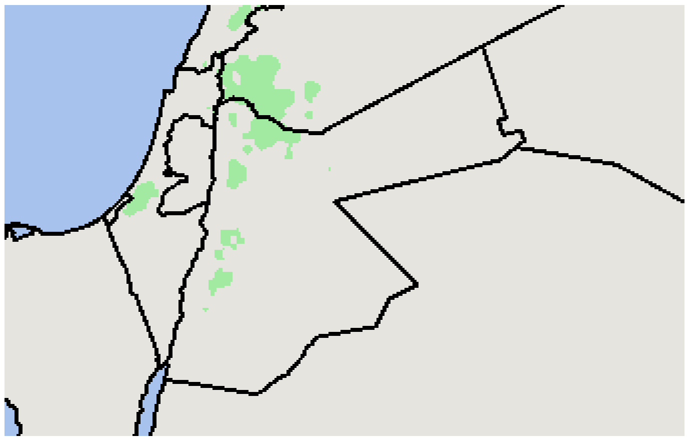
[15] https://www.khaberni.com/news/774791-water-storage-percentage-in-jordans-dams-near-80

Figure 6: Barley Production Cycle



Source: USDA Crop Explorer

Figure 7: Barley Production Areas in Jordan



Source: USDA Crop Explorer

The above map highlights the primary regions of barley production in Jordan, showcasing the areas where the crop thrives due to favorable conditions. These regions are primarily located in the northern and eastern parts of the country.

- *Northern Jordan:* The areas shaded in light green along the northern border are critical barley-producing zones. These areas benefit from relatively higher rainfall compared to the rest of the country. The regions around Irbid and Mafraq are especially known for their rain-fed barley farming systems.
- *Eastern Jordan:* Moving towards the eastern regions, including parts of Zarqa and beyond, barley is also grown, albeit in areas that are more arid. These regions depend on limited rainfall. Barley plays a vital role in sustaining livestock, especially during the harsh winter months when pasture availability is low.
- *Other Smaller Zones:* There are smaller barley production areas in the central parts of the country, where rainfall and temperature conditions are marginally favorable for barley growth. These regions contribute to overall production, though on a smaller scale compared to the northern and eastern areas.

Consumption:

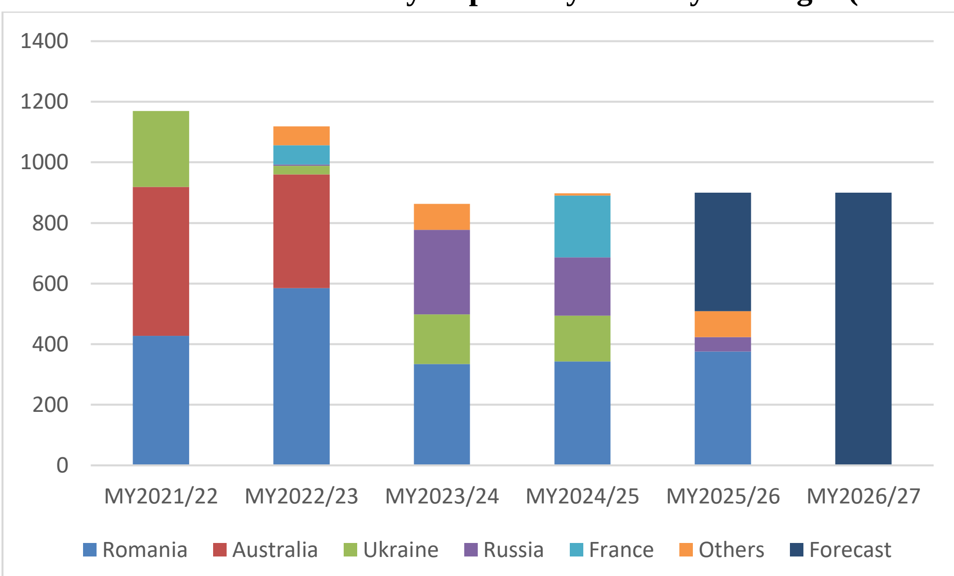
Barley is a strategic feed grain in Jordan and is used almost entirely for feed and residual. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 barley consumption at 900,000 MT, unchanged from FAS/Amman's revised MY 2025/26 figure and MY 2024/25.

FAS/Amman revised MY 2025/26 consumption down to 900,000 MT, from USDA's official figure of 1.1 million metric tons (MMT), on livestock producers shifting away from subsidized barley to alternative feeds. The effective demand for barley is influenced not only by livestock feed requirements, but also by the allocation and distribution of subsidized barley. With phased or delayed distribution, some producers have reportedly turned to open-market feed alternatives (such as bran, mixed feed, or imported concentrates), reduced herd sizes, or postponed fattening cycles—dampening barley drawdowns even when overall feed demand remains strong. This dynamic is evident in farmer reports from Mafraq, where livestock owners cited limited access to subsidized barley.[16]

Trade:

Jordan imports the vast majority of its barley needs. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 barley imports at 900,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2025/26. Import demand is driven by steady feed requirements and the GoJ's reserve management strategy, with procurement primarily through MOITS tenders and sourcing concentrated among Black Sea and European origins due to delivered-cost competitiveness. MOITS has publicly emphasized that tenders are issued on an ongoing basis and that Jordan's supply chain is monitored closely. In March 2026, MOITS stated that barley reserves are sufficient to cover approximately seven and a half months of domestic consumption needs. Jordan's recently expanded storage capacity – including additions at Qatraneh – is designed to enhance strategic reserves and reduce vulnerability to shipment timing risks.[17]

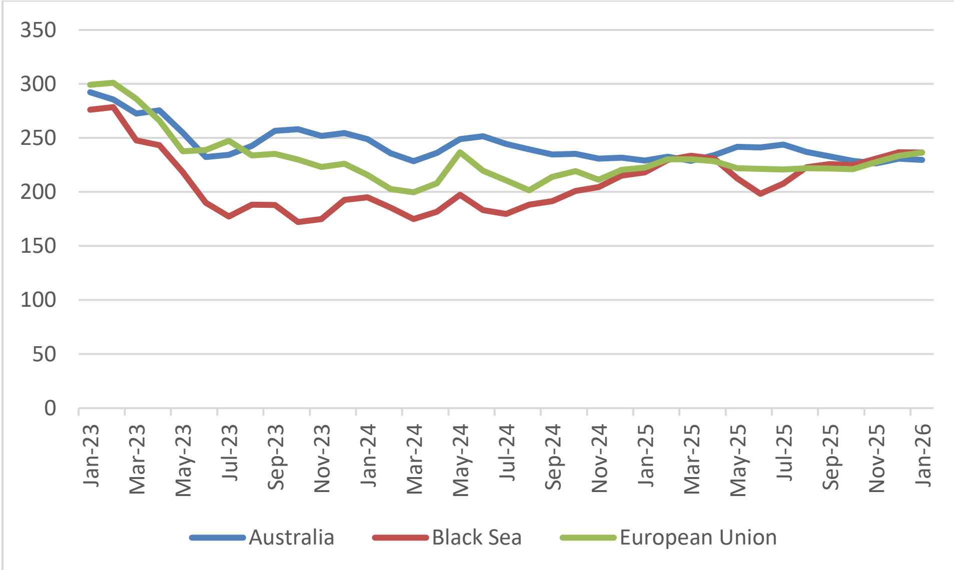
Figure 8: Volume of Jordanian Barley Imports by Country of Origin (Thousand MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

[16] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/mafraq-farmers-demand-fodder-allocation-adjustments-market-prices-soar
[17] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/kingdoms-stock-of-wheat-covers-10-months-ministry-of-industry

Figure 9: Barley Price Comparison: Black Sea vs. European Union vs. Australia (USD Per MT)



Source: International Grains Council via UN FAO Price Monitoring Analysis Tool

Exports:
Jordan does not export barley.

Stocks:
FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 357,000 MT, reflecting the GoJ's continued focus on maintaining larger reserves for feed security. This stock build follows increased reserve accumulation in MY 2025/26, with FAS/Amman revising ending stocks upward to 332,000 MT due to livestock producers shifting from subsidized barley to alternative feeds. This aligns with MOITS' policy of maintaining multi-month coverage for strategic commodities—a priority given Jordan's exposure to regional conflict, freight risk, and periodic distribution pressure during poor grazing seasons.[18]

Policy:
On February 6, 2025, MOITS increased the price of barley for all livestock breeders (except sheep breeders), including those that raise cattle, poultry, camels, and horses. Additionally, the new price applies to companies importing livestock. The price per ton of barley has been set at JD 223.5 ($315), inclusive of sales tax, reflecting an increase of JD 0.5 ($0.71) compared to the previous two months.

For sheep breeders, the Ministry of Agriculture has maintained the subsidized barley price at JD 175 ($246.75) per MT. The ministry has also kept the price of subsidized bran for livestock breeders at JD 77 ($108.77) per MT for sheep breeders. For other livestock breeders, including those raising cattle, poultry, camels, and horses, the price of bran has been set at JD 154 ($216.98) per MT, including sales tax, per the ministry's guidelines.[19]

[18] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/kingdoms-stock-of-wheat-covers-10-months-ministry-of-industry
[19] Jordan News Agency – https://petra.gov.jo/Include/InnerPage.jsp?ID=303923&lang=ar&name=news

Corn

Table 3 – 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	0	1
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	23	23	19	19	0	15
Production (1000 MT)	11	11	11	11	0	11
MY Imports (1000 MT)	736	736	750	750	0	750
TY Imports (1000 MT)	736	736	750	750	0	750
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	770	770	780	780	0	776
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	5	5	0	5
TY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	5	5	0	5
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	736	736	750	750	0	750
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	746	746	760	760	0	760
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	19	19	15	15	0	11
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	770	770	780	780	0	776
Yield (MT/HA)	11	11	11	11	0	11

(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:
Jordanian corn production remains minimal due to land and water constraints. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 harvested area unchanged at 1,000 hectares and yield unchanged at 11 MT/ha, resulting in production of 11,000 MT, consistent with recent years. Domestic output remains negligible relative to total demand, and imports continue to supply nearly all corn used in feed rations.

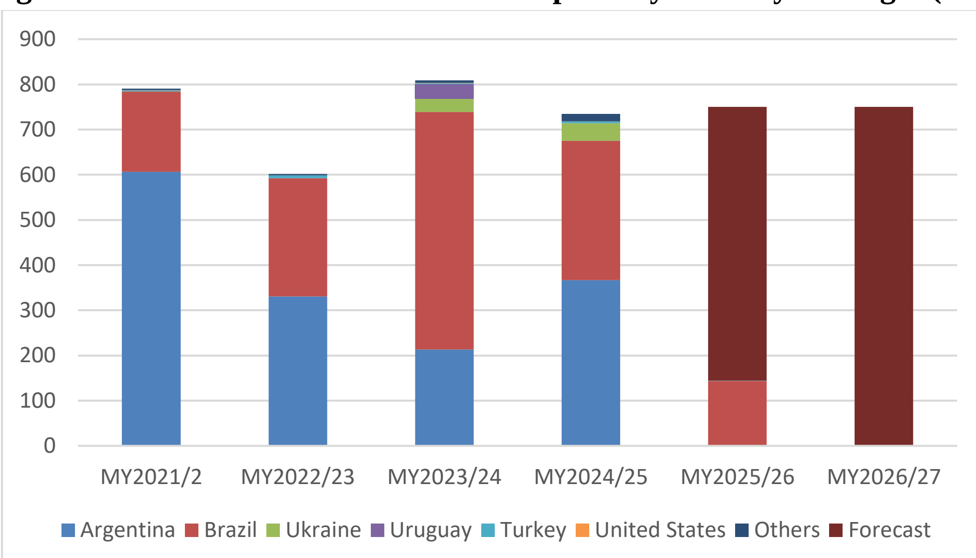
Consumption:
FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 total corn consumption at 760,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2025/26. Corn demand is driven by the livestock and poultry feed sectors. MY 2026/27 feed and residual consumption is projected to remain unchanged from MY 2025/26, at 750,000 MT. The feed market remains steady, with no major expansions in poultry or dairy capacity expected in the short term. Food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use remains minimal at 10,000 MT, reflecting stable consumption patterns and limited corn use in food manufacturing and processing.

Corn continues to serve as a core ingredient in commercial feed rations, particularly for poultry, which remains an important source of protein in Jordan. Consumption patterns remain stable due to resilient demand for poultry products and structured feed programs managed by major private-sector integrators.

Trade:
Corn imports are managed entirely by the private sector, which procures, finances, stores, and distributes corn based on feed-mill demand and delivered-cost competitiveness. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 imports at 750,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2025/26. Unlike wheat and barley, the GoJ does not tender, subsidize, or hold strategic reserves of corn, so supply reliability depends on private-sector inventory discipline and maritime logistics through Aqaba Port. Corn imports are tied directly to poultry and livestock production and demand. Recent official survey data indicate that broiler chicken producer prices declined by 4 percent in 2025, while broiler output increased by 13 percent, according to the Department of Statistics (via Petra, the Jordan News Agency).[20] This combination points to a stable-to-strong poultry supply and sustained high throughput at feed mills, supporting steady corn demand even as household purchasing power is constrained by moderate inflation.

Inflation remained moderate but steady through 2025 (e.g., CPI up 1.81 percent in the first eleven months of 2025), keeping consumers price sensitive—often supporting a preference for lower-cost animal protein (notably poultry) and steady demand for feed ingredients.[21]

Figure 10: Volume of Jordanian Corn Imports by Country of Origin (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Exports:
Jordan exports minimal quantities of corn, typically reflecting re-exports or transshipments rather than domestically produced exportable supply. FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 corn exports unchanged at 5,000 MT.

Stocks:
FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 11,000 MT. These stocks are held primarily by private importers and feed manufacturers as operational buffers. The modest decrease in ending stocks

[20] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/poultry-prices-down-by-4-in-2025-dos
[21] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/jordans-inflation-rises-by-181-for-first-eleven-months-of-2025

reflects normal stock inventory rotation by private sector importers and feed millers. Inventories are typically held at relatively low levels as traders rely on regular shipments to meet feed demand.

Rice

Table 4 – 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	24	19	0	24
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)	230	230	260	270	0	265
TY Imports (1000 MT)	230	230	260	270	0	265
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	35	35	0	70	0	70
Total Supply (1000 MT)	274	274	284	289	0	289
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	260	0	260
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	24	19	24	24	0	24
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	274	274	284	289	0	289
Yield (Rough) (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 Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027

Production:
Due to limited water resources, Jordan does not produce rice. The country's arid climate and scarce water availability make it unsuitable for cultivating this water-intensive crop. As a result, Jordan relies entirely on imports to meet its rice consumption needs, sourcing rice from international markets to ensure a steady supply for its population.

Consumption:
FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 rice consumption at 260,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2025/26, reflecting stable demand with normal year-to-year variation and seasonality. Rice remains a core staple in Jordanian diets and is strongly influenced by Ramadan-driven purchasing patterns. In February 2026, MOITS reported that demand during Ramadan typically rises by at least 30 percent, prompting early stocking and enhanced supply chain coordination with the private sector.[22] Rice is considered an affordable staple food in Jordan, with most households consuming it twice per day, particularly for lunch and dinner, making it a primary source of carbohydrates. Medium-grain rice is traditionally the main component in popular Jordanian dishes such as Mansaf and Maqlouba though there is a growing trend to mix medium-grain with long-grain rice.

[22] https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-33/Trade-Industry/Industry-and-Trade-Ministry-Increased-Supply-of-Goods-in-Markets-Ahead-of-Ramadan-48872

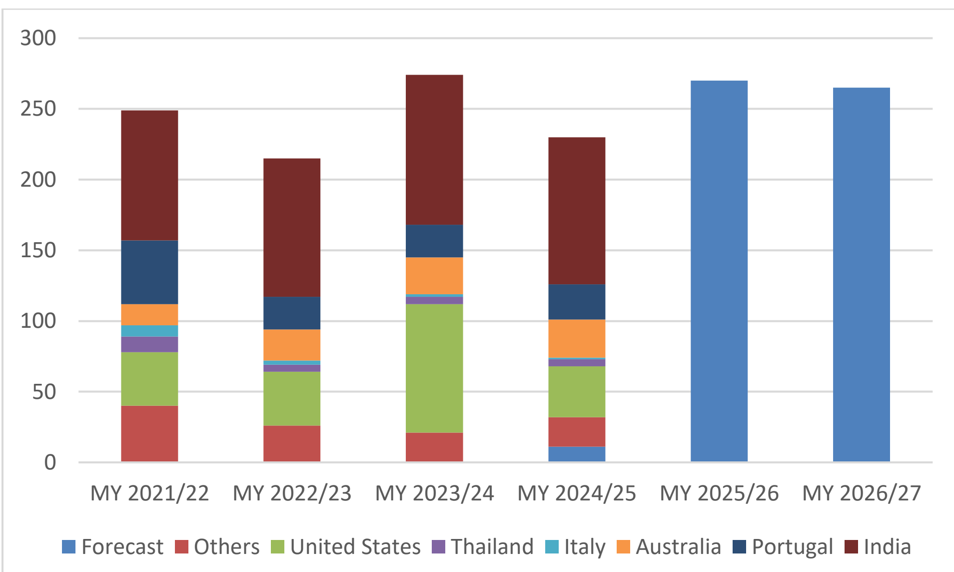
Many Jordanian households are increasingly favoring long-grain rice due to its forgiving nature during cooking; it delivers consistent results regardless of the amount of water used. In contrast, medium-grain rice is more sensitive to water levels, and improper cooking can easily ruin the dish, posing a challenge for some in addition to the introduction of some dishes from the Gulf such as [Mandi] and [Kabsa].

Imports:

FAS/Amman forecasts rice imports for MY 2026/27 at 265,000 MT, relatively unchanged from Post's revised MY 2025/26 estimate of 270,000 MT. Jordan will continue sourcing from a diversified supplier base to ensure market stability and sufficient supply for seasonal demand spikes such as Ramadan and holiday stocking, to meet routine private-sector requirements including inventory rotation and packaging, and to provide greater flexibility for permitted outbound movements when approvals are granted.[23]

Globally, rice prices have eased from late-2024 highs, driven in part by India's relaxation of export restrictions and improved global supplies. Industry reports indicate that rice prices reached multi-year lows following India's policy change and expanded harvests among several major exporters.[24] FAS/Amman has revised Jordan's MY 2025/26 rice import forecast slightly upward to 270,000 MT, reflecting competitive global prices and a modest improvement in the U.S. medium-grain crop, despite ongoing freight and insurance risks. The United States is expected to supply approximately 70,000 MT, maintaining its strong position in the medium-grain segment.

Figure 12: Volume of Jordanian Rice Imports by Country of Origin (MT)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Exports:

FAS/Amman forecasts rice exports in MY 2026/27 at 5,000 MT, unchanged from MY 2025/26. These exports reflect exceptional, permit-based shipments, rather than a structural shift toward commercial rice

[23] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/container-vessels-arriving-in-jordan-in-first-8-months-up-333-jsa

[24] https://www.ft.com/content/68b38273-5a03-4943-bfea-0f8085671033

exporting. Rice exports in Jordan require special permission, and the policy baseline remains restrictive because rice is treated as a strategic commodity. MOITS has consistently upheld restrictions on rice exports and re-exports to protect domestic availability and stabilize prices.

FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 rice exports at 5,000 MT, unchanged from FAS/Amman's MY 2025/26 revised estimate of 5,000 MT, driven by trade and commercial activity with Syria. Jordan–Syria trade expanded rapidly in MY 2024/25, with trade data showing nearly 2,400 MT of Jordanian rice exports to Syria through November 2025, representing 400 percent growth, year-over-year. Based on available trade data, FAS/Amman revised MY 2024/25 rice exports to 5,000 MT. The strengthening Jordan-Syria trade corridor increases the likelihood that permitted rice shipments will be directed primarily to Syria when exceptions are granted.[25]

Stocks:
FAS/Amman forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 24,000 MT. Although rice is handled almost entirely by private traders, the GoJ actively encourages buffer stocks to enhance food security and to ensure sufficient supply ahead of Ramadan and during regional instability.

Marketing:
In Jordan, rice is imported and distributed primarily by private sector traders, who re-package the product and ensure a steady supply to retailers. These traders play a key role in maintaining the availability of rice in the market. Rice is typically sold in supermarkets and hypermarkets, where it is readily accessible to end consumers. This efficient supply chain helps meet the ongoing demand for rice, a staple in the Jordanian diet.

Policy:
Rice remains a controlled "strategic commodity" in Jordan's policy framework. Export and re-export restrictions are maintained to protect domestic supply—especially ahead of Ramadan—while MOITS increases market oversight and works with importers to ensure adequate inventory on shelves.[26] Under Decision No. 26 of 2026, which was issued on March 9, 2026, the rice export and re-export ban was maintained, underscoring the GoJ's commitment to stabilizing local market availability during heightened regional tensions and disruptions to global sea freight.

At the same time, with improved stock coverage and growing regional trade activity (especially with Syria), FAS/Amman expects authorities may continue granting limited, case-by-case export permits when market supply is comfortable—without signaling a full liberalization of rice exports.

Attachments:

No Attachments

[25] https://jordantimes.com/news/local/jordanian-exports-to-syria-up-by-383-in-first-nine-months-of-2025-dos
[26] https://jordantimes.com/news/business/industry-ministry-lifts-export-ban-select-commodities