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Report Highlights:

On May 29, 2026, the Indian Metrological Department (IMD) forecast for the Southwest Monsoon Season June-September, 2026 predicted below-normal rainfall. On May 27, 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare raised the third advance estimates of production of grains for the Indian crop year (ICY) 2025/2026 (July-June) to a record 376.6 million metric tons (MMT) on higher than last year's record harvests of rice, wheat, corn and pulses. Post has incorporated the latest official production estimates for MY 2024/2025 and MY 2025/2026 in the PSDs for rice, wheat, corn, millet, sorghum, and barley. Based on the latest trade data, MY 2025/2026 corn exports estimate is raised to 2.4 MMT and imports lowered to 50,000 MT. Consumption and stocks have been adjusted to reflect the production and trade changes.

IMD Forecasts Below Normal 2026 Monsoon

On May 29, 2026, the Indian Metrological Department (IMD) released the updated long-range forecast for the Southwest Monsoon Season June-September, 2026 predicting below-normal rainfall over the country due to expected El Nino conditions during the season. Currently, neutral El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) conditions are transitioning toward El Nino conditions over the equatorial Pacific region, and latest climate models suggest El Nino conditions are likely to develop during the southwest monsoon season and are likely to continue during the monsoon season. The forecast below-normal 2026 monsoon raises concern on water availability for planting of upcoming *kharif* crops, and increased risks of drought (prolonged period of deficient rains) and heat stress for the Indian crop year (ICY) 2026/2027 (July-June).

The IMD forecast the southwest monsoon seasonal rainfall over the country is likely to be 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA) with a model error of ±4% over the country during the monsoon season (June to September 2026). Region-wise, its likely to be below normal over Northwest, Central, South Peninsular India, and normal over Northeast India. The IMD forecast suggests 84 percent probability of below-normal monsoon, and only 16 percent probability for normal/above normal monsoon precipitation.

India's southwest monsoon provides 70 percent of annual rainfall and essential soil moisture for cropping in more than half of the total cultivable area (i.e., unirrigated) during the *kharif* season (fall harvested). It also replenishes aquifers and reservoirs to ensure sufficient irrigation water availability for *rabi* season (winter planted) crops. A normal and well-distributed southwest monsoon is critical for FAS New Delhi's marketing year (MY) 2026/2027 current area and production forecasts for rice, corn, sorghum and millet in the Production-Supply-Distribution (PSD). Post will continue to follow the performance of 2026 monsoon rains in the coming months, both in terms of spread across the period (July-September) and major producing states and reassess the current area and production estimates in the PSDs, if warranted.

Government Raise 2025/2026 Production to a New Record

On May 27, 2026, India's Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoAFW) released the third advance estimate for major crops for ICY 2025/2026 (July-June).[1] The ministry has estimated ICY 2025/2026 grain production at 376.6 million metric tons (MMT), more than 18.8 MMT higher than last year's record harvest, largely owing to higher harvest of rice, wheat, corn and pulses. Timely, adequate, and well distributed 2025 monsoon and generally favorable weather conditions across the country during the crop year supported higher planting and yields. The official press release also attributed the record production to agricultural research efforts and dissemination of research to farmers.

Production Estimates for Major Grains for the ICY 2025/2026:[2]

Rice:	154.02 MMT (record) vs. 150.18 MMT last year (previous record)
Wheat:	120.66 MMT (record) vs. 110.55 MMT (previous record)
Corn:	55.09 MMT (record) vs. 43.41 MMT (previous record)

[1] See details of Third Advance Estimate for Crop Year 2025/2026
[2] See Unified Portal for Agricultural Statistics website for All India Crop wise Area, Production and Yield.

Millet:	12.67 MMT vs. 13.51 MMT
Sorghum:	4.36 MMT vs. 4.96 MMT
Barley:	1.79 MMT vs. 1.92 (record)
Pulses:	27.41 MMT (record) vs. 25.68 MMT

The third advance estimate for ICY 2025/2026 includes market year (MY) 2025/2026 rice, corn, and other coarse grains (excluding barley) harvested in the fall of 2025 (*kharif*), spring (April-June) of 2026 (*rabi*), and small summer crop to be harvested in June-July 2026; and MY 2026/2027 spring (*rabi*) wheat and barley crops harvested in March-May of 2026. The third advance estimate is based on information received from state agricultural statistics authorities (SASAs) and validated/triangulated with information received from remote sensing, and other agencies. The ministry will finalize the ICY 2025/2026 production estimate by end November 2026 based on the final acreage and yields from the crop surveys undertaken by the various Indian producer states. Post has incorporated the latest official area and production estimates from the MoAFW 3rd advance estimates in the rice, wheat and corn PSDs in the report.

Support Price for 2026/2027 *Kharif* Crops Raised

On May 13, 2026, the Indian government's Cabinet Committee on Economic Affair approved the increase in the minimum support prices (MSPs) for all mandated k*harif* (fall harvested) crops for the ICY 2026/2027 (July-June). The government press release stated that MSPs have been raised to ensure remunerative prices to the farmers. The MSPs for cotton and oilseeds have been raised higher than other crops, while very modest increase in MSPs for rice and corn.

Despite a relatively lower MSP increase in rice, most farmers will continue to prefer rice over other *kharif* season crops due to government's MSP procurement program and relatively higher and stable yields in case of rice compared to other competing crops. The government has raised the MSP for corn relatively lowest over last year compared to other crops to encourage farmers to revert to pulses and oilseed crops.[3] Relatively weak corn prices and stable prices of pulses and oilseed in the ongoing marketing year will further encourage farmers to shift some corn acreage to these crops.

[3] Over the last two years, there was significant diversion of area out of pulses and oilseeds to corn, leading to back-to-back record corn harvests fueling surplus domestic corn availability and drop in corn prices in MY 2025/2026.

RICE

Table 2. India: Commodity, Rice Milled PSD

Rice, Milled	**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**		**2026/2027**	
Market Year Begins	**Oct 2024**		**Oct 2025**		**Oct 2026**	
India	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	51423	51267	52000	52832	51500	51500
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	42000	42000	48000	48000	53000	54000
Milled Production (1000 MT)	150184	150184	152000	154000	150000	150000
Rough Production (1000 MT)	225299	225299	228023	231023	225023	225023
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	192184	192184	200000	202000	203000	204000
MY Exports (1000 MT)	22827	22822	23000	23000	25000	25000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	21665	21665	24000	24000	25000	25000
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	121357	121362	124000	125000	128000	128000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	48000	48000	53000	54000	50000	51000
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	192184	192184	200000	202000	203000	204000
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.3813	4.3946	4.3851	4.3728	4.3694	4.3694

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

PRODUCTION

MY 2026/2027 Production Forecast Unchanged: Post MY 2026/2027 production forecast remains unchanged at 150 MMT from 51.5 million hectares on expected lower planting and yields compared to last year's record. However, timely and well-distributed 2026 monsoon will be critical to support the current forecast.

MY 2025/2026 Production Raised: Based on the latest official (3rd advance) estimate from MoAFW, FAS New Delhi estimates MY 2025/2026 (October-September) rice production higher at 154 MMT (record) from 52.8 million hectares (record) on higher than initially expected area and yield of *kharif* and *rabi* rice and reported higher planting of summer rice. The forecast record production is supported by domestic market performance showing relatively weak prices despite higher MSP and government procurement, and expected record exports.[4]

Prices Stagnant on Record Supplies: Since the beginning of MY 2025/2026, domestic prices have been relatively stagnant despite higher government MSP due to more-than-sufficient domestic supplies. Average spot prices for common grade coarse grain rice in the month of May 2026 was nearly same as last year's level, with prices in the major producing states ranging from INR 30,950 ($326) per metric ton (MT) to INR 48,000 ($505) per MT. Prices are likely to remain weak in the balance of MY 2025/2026 on sufficient domestic supplies, but expectation of El Nino conditions and below-normal 2026 monsoon can impact price movement in the last quarter of MY 2025/26.

[4] First eight months of MY 2025/2026 (October-May) shows 2 percent increase in market prices of rice over last year despite MSP increase of over 3 percent and government procurement up by 4.1 percent and steady rice exports.

Figure 1. India: National Average Monthly Prices for Common Rice

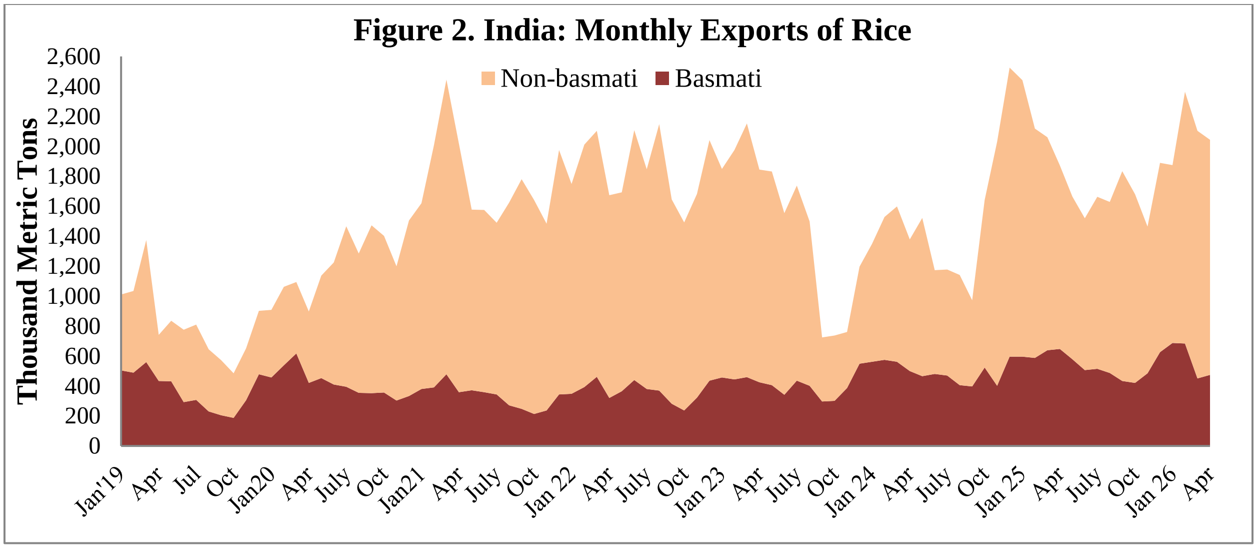
Source: Agricultural Marketing Information Network, Government of India (GoI); FAS New Delhi Office research.

MSP Procurement Robust: The government rice procurement under MSP in the ongoing MY 2025/2026 through June 4, 2026, was estimated at 54.15 MMT compared to 51.16 MMT during the same period last year. With the expected higher harvest of *rabi*/summer rice compared to last year, additional procurement will likely continue through September 2026. Consequently, MY 2025/2026 rice procurement is likely to reach 58 MMT compared to last year's 55.5 MMT, well above the government's annual rice requirement for the public distribution and other food security programs (40-42 MMT).

TRADE

MY 2025/2026 Export Steady: According to preliminary official trade statistics from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, MY 2025/2026 rice exports through April 2026 are estimated at 13.4 MMT compared to 14.5 MMT during the corresponding period last year. After a relatively weak start in the first quarter, there has been a steady recovery in pace of monthly exports since February 2026.

Trade sources report that Indian rice are competitively priced compared to rice from other origins on relatively weak domestic prices and declining value of Indian rupee vis-a-vis US dollar over the last few months. Assuming continued current price parity of Indian rice compared to other origins , Indian rice exports over the balance of the year are likely to remain steady (2 MMT per month), which will take the MY 2025/2026 exports to 23 MMT (record).



Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence, GoI; FAS New Delhi Office research.

MY 2026/2027 Exports Unchanged: Assuming continued competitive price parity of Indian rice over other origins, Post continues to forecast MY 2026/2027 rice exports at a record 25 MMT on surplus domestic supplies. The government is unlikely to impose any export restrictions as government rice stocks levels are more than sufficient to undertake adequate market interventions to keep domestic prices under control.

CONSUMPTION

MY 2025/2026 Consumption Raised: Post's MY 2025/2026 consumption estimate has been raised to 125 MMT on higher than earlier estimated domestic supplies and government offloading higher quantities of excess rice stocks in the domestic market and ethanol manufacturers at subsidized prices.

STOCKS

Ending Stocks Raised: MY 2025/2026 ending stocks are raised higher to 54 MMT on higher than earlier estimated production and government rice procurement under the MSP program. MY 2026/2027 forecast ending stocks has also been raised to 51 MMT on forecast higher domestic supplies.

Indian government rice stocks as of May 1, 2026, are estimated at 68.8 MMT compared to 59.5 MMT same time last year.[5] At the current pace of monthly offtake of rice under various food security programs, open market sales and sales to ethanol producers, government rice stocks on October 1, 2026, are estimated at 50.0 MMT compared to 44.9 MMT same time last year. With rice ending stocks with private trade (mostly exporters) estimated higher at 4 MMT (vs 3.1 MMT last year), MY 2025/2026 ending stocks are raised higher to 54 MMT (record).[6]

[5] Government's May 2026 opening rice stocks are more than five times higher than the government's peak desired stocks (April 1 stocks of 13.58 MMT).
[6] MY private ending stocks are estimated at two months of monthly exports in last quarter of the MY.

WHEAT

Table 3. India: Commodity, Wheat PSD

Wheat	**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**		**2026/2027**	
Market Year Begins	**Apr 2024**		**Apr 2025**		**Apr 2026**	
India	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	31833	31833	32804	32804	33500	33600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	7500	7500	11800	11800	22000	21800
Production (1000 MT)	113292	113292	117945	117945	121000	120657
MY Imports (1000 MT)	155	155	200	128	100	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	142	142	200	120	100	100
Total Supply (1000 MT)	120947	120947	129945	129873	143100	142557
MY Exports (1000 MT)	186	186	250	237	2000	2000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	179	179	250	250	2000	2000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6000	6000	6000	6000	7500	7500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	102961	102961	101695	101836	103600	105057
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	108961	108961	107695	107836	111100	112557
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	11800	11800	22000	21800	30000	28000
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	120947	120947	129945	129873	143100	142557
Yield (MT/HA)	3.5589	3.5589	3.5954	3.5954	3.6119	3.591

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

PRODUCTION

MY 2026/2027 Production Forecast: Based on the MoAFW 3rd advance estimate, Post MY 2026/2027 (April-March) wheat production forecast is raised to 120.7 MMT (from 33.6 million hectares), nearly 2.3 percent higher than last year's record harvest. While the official yield reports from the crop cutting surveys in the states are not yet available, field sources report wheat yields same as last year in major wheat producing states, but quality issues in some states due to untimely rains at the time of harvest.

Procurement Strong: Riding on the record harvest, the government's MY 2026/2027 wheat procurement under the minimum support price (MSP) program has been well-above last year on relatively weak market prices (vs MSP), and government relaxing procurement standards of the rain affected wheat.[7]

[7] Indian government relaxed normal procurement standards on luster loss (discoloration of grain), shrivel led grains, and damaged grains for untimely rain (April 2026 at harvest) affected wheat in producing states.

Table 2. India: Government Procurement of Wheat by State (MMT)

State	*MY 2025/26*	*MY 2025/2026*	*MY 2026/2027*
	April-March	***Apr 1-June 4***	***Apr 1-June 4***
Punjab	11.92	11.92	12.16
Haryana	7.14	7.08	8.12
Madhya Pradesh	7.77	7.77	10.44
Uttar Pradesh	1.03	1.03	1.84
Rajasthan	2.14	2.03	2.46
Others	0.04	0.04	0.13
Total	30.04	29.89	35.15

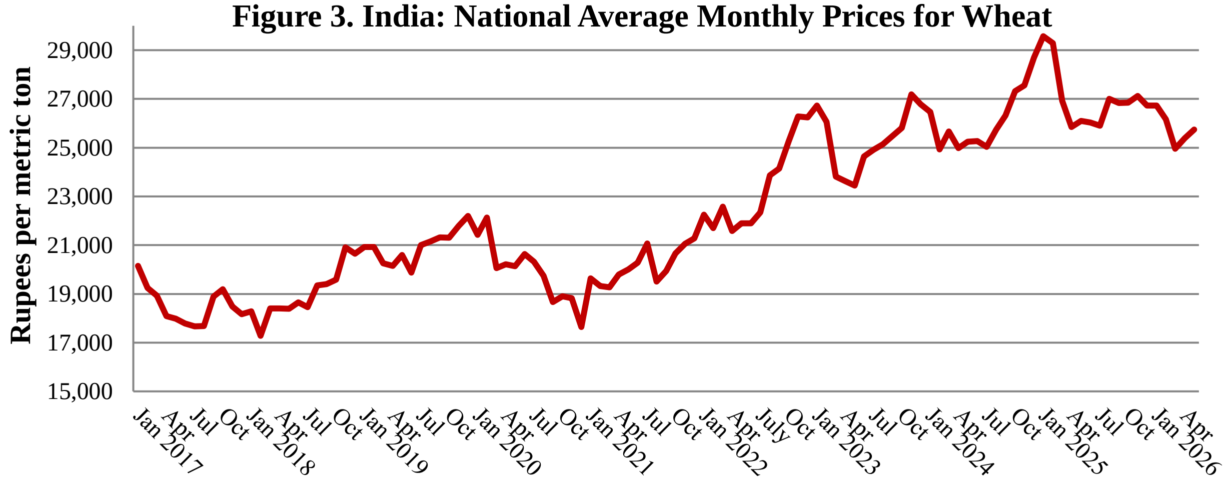
Source: Food Corporation of India, GoI.

Wheat procurement in major wheat producing states has been above last year's level as local traders/millers have been less active in buying wheat compared to last two years due to the expectations of government offloading higher quantities of 'surplus' wheat from their grain stocks at subsidized prices during the marketing year.[8]

Wheat procurement is likely to start tapering from mid-June, and the government MY 2026/2027 procurement is likely to reach 36 MMT, nearly 20 percent higher than last year, and well above the government's initial procurement target of 30.3 MMT. The estimated wheat procurement will be more than sufficient to meet requirement for government's food security programs (20-21 MMT per annum). Consequently, there will be more-than-sufficient wheat with the government for open market sales to private trade/millers to control wheat prices to mitigate food inflation concerns.

Prices Weak: Since the beginning of MY 2026/2027, wheat prices have ruled slightly below the government's minimum support price (MSP) of INR 25,570 ($269) per metric ton in the major wheat producing states.

Figure 3. India: National Average Monthly Prices for Wheat



Source: Agricultural Marketing Information Network, GoI; FAS New Delhi Office research.

[8] Private traders procured wheat post-harvest (April-July) at higher prices while domestic prices remained weak throughout the marketing season resulting in severe losses (cost of storage/capital invested). Expected weak prices due to higher government offtake of rain-affected wheat discouraged private trade to buy for late season sales.

Average spot prices in May 2026 in the major producing states ranged from INR 24,200 ($255) to 25,900 ($272) per MT, well below the government MSP. Market prices during most of MY 2026/2027 are likely to remain steady in a narrow range as the government is likely to offload excess government-held wheat at subsidized prices during the marketing year.

TRADE

MY 2026/2027 Exports/Imports Unchanged: Post continues to forecast MY 2026/2027 wheat exports at 2 MMT and imports at 100,000 MT. Despite the Indian wheat prices currently not being competitive, expected steady prices are likely to support exports to neighboring Nepal, Bhutan, and possibly Sri Lanka, and south Asian markets.

MY 2025/2026 Trade Estimates Revised: Based on the latest data from Trade Data Monitor, Post has revised MY 2025/2026 imports to 128,000 MT and exports to 237,000.

CONSUMPTION/STOCKS

MY 2025/2026: Based on the latest official wheat stocks estimate for April 1, 2026, Post has revised MY 2025/2026 ending stocks marginally lower to 21.8 MMT. MY 2025/2026 consumption is marginally raised to account for the changes in the trade and ending stocks estimate.

MY 2026/2027: MY 2026/2027 ending stocks is forecast lower at 28 MMT as the government is likely to release additional wheat in the domestic market compared to last year to bring down the 'burdensome' grain stocks to manageable levels and avoid physical losses.[9] MY 2026/2027 consumption forecast has been raised to 105.1 MMT on account of changes in the production and ending stocks forecasts.

[9] Experts report that the Indian government will have to offload the rain affected wheat procured during the current year within next 6-7 months to avoid spoilage.

CORN

Table 5. India: Commodity, Corn PSD

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2024		Nov 2025		Nov 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	11200	12091	13000	14400	13000	13000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2822	2822	2779	2907	3279	7557
Production (1000 MT)	42281	43409	46200	55000	47000	47000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	279	279	300	50	200	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	284	284	300	50	200	100
Total Supply (1000 MT)	45382	46510	49279	57957	50479	54657
MY Exports (1000 MT)	603	603	1000	2400	1000	1000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	600	600	1000	2500	1000	1000
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	24500	25000	27000	28000	28000	28000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	17500	18000	18000	20000	18500	22000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	42000	43000	45000	48000	46500	50000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2779	2907	3279	7557	2979	3657
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	45382	46510	49279	57957	50479	54657
Yield (MT/HA)	3.7751	3.5902	3.5538	3.8194	3.6154	3.6154

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

PRODUCTION

MY 2025/2026 Production Scale New Record: Based on the MoAFW 3rd advance estimate, MY 2025/2026 corn production estimate is further raised to new record 55 MMT, an unprecedented 27 percent increase over previous year. The strong upsurge is due to record planting and yields largely owing to above normal monsoon, generally favorable weather and relatively firm domestic prices in the previous season (MY 2024/2025). Domestic market echoes record supplies as domestic market prices have plummeted despite higher MSP, steady domestic demand and recovery in exports.

MY 2024/2025 Production Raised: Based on the MoAFW's final estimate for Indian crop year 2024/2025, MY 2024/2025 production is raised to 43.409 MMT (previous record) from 12.1 million hectares.

Prices Plummet on Consecutive Record Harvests: Prices have been on a downward trend since second quarter of calendar year 2026 plummeting further in MY 2025/2026 below the government MSP.[10] Average market prices in the month of May 2026 in the major corn producing/consuming states slightly improved on reported strong export demand. Average spot prices in major producing/consuming states ranged from INR 17,950 ($179) to 21,000 ($221) per metric tons, with May 2026 average prices estimated 14 percent below last year and nearly 19 below the government MSP.

[10] Average prices in first half of MY 2025/2026 are nearly 20 percent below the government MSP for MY 2025/2026 (INR 24,000/US$253 per MT).

Figure 4. India: Prices for Corn

Source: Agricultural Marketing Information Network, GoI; FAS New Delhi Office Research

Despite firm domestic and export demand, prices are expected to remain stagnant during the balance of the marketing year on sufficient domestic supplies.

CONSUMPTION

Consumption Raised: MY 2024/2025 consumption is raised to 43 MMT on estimated higher than earlier estimated offtake of corn by feed manufacturers and ethanol producers.[11] MY 2025/2026 consumption is also raised to 48 MMT (28 MMT feed & residual and 20 MMT FSI consumption) as record domestic supplies and consequent lower prices encourage higher usage of corn over other grains.[12]

Post MY 2026/2027 consumption forecast has also been raised to 50 MMT on forecast higher domestic supplies and expected continued weak prices compared to other grains and feed/ethanol feedstocks.

TRADE

Corn Exports Recoup in MY 2025/2026: Based on the latest official trade figures, Post's MY 2025/2026 corn exports estimate is raised to 2.4 MMT, while imports are lowered to 50,000 MT. MY 2026/2027 exports forecast is unchanged at 1.0 MMT, but imports lowered to 100,000 MT on forecast relatively tighter domestic supplies compared to previous year (MY 2025/2026).

India's exports of corn in the first five months of MY 2025/2026 (November 2025-March 2026) is reported at 996,000 MT, more than three times the exports during the same period last year, with monthly exports estimated around 200,000 per month. Relatively weak corn prices have

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[11] The comparatively higher purchase price for corn-based ethanol encouraged higher corn use by grain-based ethanol manufacturers. Industry sources report corn use for ethanol in calendar year (CY) 2025 at 12.93 MMT compared to 7.96 MMT in CY 2024.

[12] In MY 2025/2026, corn has emerged as the cheapest feed stock for animal feed and industrial users (ethanol and starch).

resulted in resurgence in exports to neighboring markets like Bangladesh, Vietnam, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Bhutan on lower shipping costs and ease of sending smaller shipments. Trade sources expect continued steady exports in the balance of the marketing year on expected weak domestic prices and relatively competitive prices for Indian corn in these destinations. Assuming current price parity for Indian corn vis-a-vis corn from other origins in these countries, MY 2025/2026 exports are estimated to reach 2.4 MMT. However, exports prospects in MY 2026/2027 may weaken on forecast relatively tight domestic supplies and steady growth in domestic demand.

STOCKS

Ending Stocks Raised: MYs 2024/2025, 2025/2026 and 2026/2027 ending stocks have been raised higher to account for the significant increase in MY 2024/2025 and 2025/2026 production estimates in the PSD.

OTHER COARSE GRAINS

Table 6. India: Commodity, Millet PSD

Millet	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2024		Nov 2025		Nov 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	9200	9060	9000	8700	9000	9000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	615	615	585	853	595	553
Production (1000 MT)	11570	13638	11210	13000	12800	12800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	12185	14253	11795	13853	13395	13353
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)	1400	1400	1600	1500	1500	1500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	10200	12000	9600	11800	11200	11500
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	11600	13400	11200	13300	12700	13000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	585	853	595	553	695	353
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	12185	14253	11795	13853	13395	13353
Yield (MT/HA)	1.2576	1.5053	1.2456	1.4943	1.4222	1.4222

(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 Millet begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

MILLET: Based on the MoAFW's final estimate for Indian crop year (ICY) 2024/2025 (July-June) and 3rd advance estimate for ICY 2025/2026, Post's MY 2024/2025 and MY 20025/2026 millet production estimates have been raised. Consumption and stock estimates in the PSDs for millet have been adjusted to reflect the estimate higher production estimates.

Table 7. India: Commodity, Sorghum PSD

Sorghum	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2024		Nov 2025		Nov 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	4800	3995	3800	3548	4000	4000
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	239	239	447	402	247	312
Production (1000 MT)	6000	4955	4300	4350	4700	4700
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6239	5194	4747	4752	4947	5012
MY Exports (1000 MT)	42	42	50	40	50	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	41	41	50	40	50	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	750	750	650	500	500	500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	5000	4000	3800	3900	4000	4000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	5750	4750	4450	4400	4500	4500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	447	402	247	312	397	462
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6239	5194	4747	4752	4947	5012
Yield (MT/HA)	1.25	1.2403	1.1316	1.226	1.175	1.175

(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 Sorghum begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

SORGHUM: Based on the MoAFW's latest estimates, MY 2024/2025 sorghum production estimate is lowered to 5.0 MMT on lower planted area and yields, and MY 2025/2026 production marginally raised to 4.4 MMT on higher yields. Consumption and stock estimates in the PSDs for millet have been adjusted to reflect the estimate higher production estimates.

Table 8. India: Commodity, Barley PSD

Barley	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Apr 2024		Apr 2025		Apr 2026	
India	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	551	551	528	608	720	566
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	230	230	184	184	193	160
Production (1000 MT)	1699	1699	1919	1919	2300	1800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	210	210	250	113	150	150
TY Imports (1000 MT)	167	167	200	120	150	150
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2139	2139	2353	2216	2643	2110
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	10	6	10	5
TY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	10	6	10	5
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	250	250	300	250	350	250
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1700	1700	1850	1800	1950	1750
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1950	1950	2150	2050	2300	2000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	184	184	193	160	333	105
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2139	2139	2353	2216	2643	2110
Yield (MT/HA)	3.0835	3.0835	3.6345	3.1563	3.1944	3.1802

(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
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

BARLEY: Similarly, Post's MY 2025/2026 barley area has been raised, and MY 2026/2027 barley area and production estimates have been lowered based on the MoAFW's latest estimates. Based on the latest official data in TDM, MY 2025/2026 imports and exports are revised lower to 113,000 MMT and 6,000 MT, respectively. Consumption and stock estiamtes in the PSDs for barley have been lowered to reflect the revised production and trade estimates.

Attachments:

No Attachments