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Report Highlights:

MY2024/25 wheat imports are estimated to reach 1.2 million metric tons as Jordan's government begins filling its strategic grain reserves to mitigate inflationary shocks caused by geopolitical crises. MY2024/25 wheat exports are lowered to 50,000 tons, down 40,000 tons from MY2023/24, as in-kind food assistance programs supplying Syria wind down. Barley production remains consistent with higher consumption driven by livestock export markets and government subsidy programs. MY2024/25 corn imports are forecast at 730,000 tons, up slightly, based on recovery from disease outbreaks and expanded corn processing capacity. Rice consumption remains steady, driven by cultural traditions and import preferences. Jordan's grain and feed market policy emphasizes the need for comprehensive strategies to ensure food security and affordability.

Contents

Wheat	4
Production	4
Consumption	5
Trade	6
Exports	7
Stocks	8
Policy	8
Barley	9
Production	9
Consumption	10
Trade	10
Exports	11
Stocks	11
Policy	11
Corn.....	12
Production	12
Consumption	12
Trade	12
Stocks	13
Marketing.....	13
Rice	14
Production	14
Consumption	14
Trade	15
Imports	15
Exports	16
Stocks	16
Marketing:.....	16
Annex 1 – Tender Data	17
Tariff Table	19

Executive Summary:

Jordan is one of the world's most arid nations and depends on global trade for its food security. Over the past two decades, Jordan's population has more than doubled to 11 million taxing its natural resource base. In January 2024, the World Bank estimated annual GDP growth at 2.3 percent in 2023 and forecasted annual GDP growth at 3 percent. The International Monetary Fund also extended a \$1.2-billion funding facility to Jordan in 2024.

Prior to the pandemic, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) began gradually implementing a [National Food Security Strategy](#) based on ensuring the availability of sufficient strategic stocks of basic food items. The program aims to “expand Jordan's storage capacity of strategic food stuff{s}, diversify import sources, develop contingency and emergency plans, especially those related to imports, and provide an environment that is convenient for the public sector to work smoothly and easily.”¹ Supply and price management measures include establishing freight rate caps on shipping container movements, facilitating customs clearance at border crossings and ports, and allowing private sector storage in government facilities at reduced rates.

Following the pandemic, Jordan's food security and agricultural policy focuses on managing inflation and social stability amidst fiscal, economic, and geopolitical pressures.² Regional conflicts among its major grain suppliers in the Black Sea region and in neighboring countries have compounded existing price pressures for many basic food staples further weighing on Jordan's economic outlook. Red Sea attacks on commercial vessels continue to disrupt trade across the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean region, including the Port of Aqaba, Jordan's only port. Traders report that Red Sea logistics bottlenecks have caused supply chain disruptions, higher freight rates, and surcharges that are carried over to end consumers. Although comprehensive price and shipping data remain subject to reporting lags, many shipping companies are rerouting vessels around the Cape of Good Hope to address heightened security concerns for shipments through the Strait of Bab Al-Mandeb. Jordan has dedicated research to improve wheat yields since 1967. To address longer-term climate change risks, in October 2022, Jordan's Minister of Planning and International Cooperation launched the “Agriculture Resilience, Value Chain Development and Innovation” (ARDI) initiative in partnership with the World Bank, which offers agricultural financing as well as climate-smart extension services to farming households to enhance water conservation and national food security.³

¹ See Page 27 of <https://jordan.un.org/en/download/117388/201684>.

²² <https://www.fao.org/3/cc3210en/cc3210en.pdf>

³ <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099325009122218081/pdf/BOSIB0e68b963e0f608fdb035b0c9102d83.pdf>

Wheat

Wheat Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	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)	629	629	575	645	0	905
Production (1000 MT)	30	30	30	30	0	30
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1007	1007	1250	1200	0	1,200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1007	1007	1250	1200	0	1,200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1666	1666	1855	1875	0	2,135
MY Exports (1000 MT)	146	76	100	90	0	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	146	76	100	90	0	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	15	15	15	15	0	15
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	930	930	950	950	0	960
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	945	945	965	965	0	975
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	575	645	790	820	0	1,110
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1666	1666	1855	1875	0	2,135
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 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025

Production

FAS Amman forecasts marketing year (MY) 2024/25 wheat production to remain constant and unchanged from MY2023/24 estimates of 30,000 tons due to negligible changes to area and yield. In MY2024/25, beneficial rains in February and March 2024 supplemented soil moisture to normal levels. In some years, hot winds in late April and May while wheat is still immature, reduce yields dramatically.

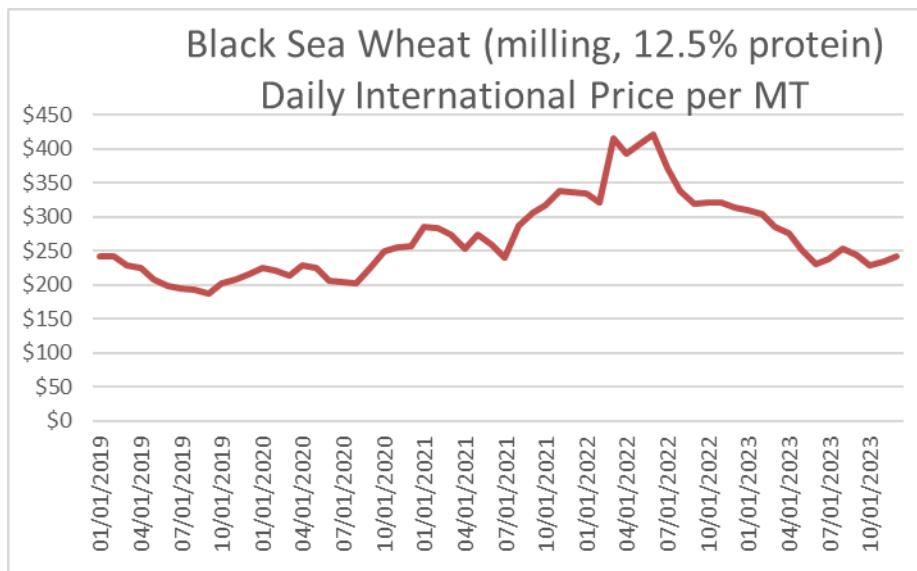
Jordan's annual wheat production only covers roughly one week of national wheat consumption. Historically, Jordan was self-sufficient and relied on rain-fed wheat. Following a rapid decline in wheat prices in the 1960s and the establishment of government-set wheat prices in 1973, Jordan's wheat planted area halved as many wheat farmers exited farming. As industrial, residential, and urban development expands, many of Jordan's farmers are switching to higher revenue horticultural crops like fruits and vegetables, or gradually exiting the sector altogether, lowering wheat planted area. Water harvesting from tributaries to the Lower Jordan Valley have recently maintained yields but do not address long-term water shortages and climate change risks including more frequent and extreme drought and desertification.

Consumption

FAS forecasts that Jordan's MY2024/25 wheat consumption will remain unchanged from MY2023/24 at 975,000 metric tons as slow economic growth offsets population growth.

Mowahad bread, baked as round Pita-style bread loaves, are a dietary staple in Jordan. In 1973, following years of conflict and an influx of refugees and foreign in-kind wheat donations, Jordanian wheat prices remained volatile. To ensure food security, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) assumed responsibility to procure wheat and distributed government-held inventories to private mills at set prices. The mills, in turn, also marketed and distribute wheat and bread to the public at set prices. Today, the GoJ implements a subsidy program to ensure that bread prices remain affordable.

On February 7, 2024, the Minister of Industry, Trade, and Supply announced price controls for wheat and barley totaling \$318 million (JD226 million) to manage inflation.⁴ The GoJ set the selling price of subsidized wheat at \$250 per ton (\$77 JD, as of March 2024). Non-subsidized wheat is priced at \$375 per ton (265 JD, as of March 2024). Since 2018, the price for larger loaves of *khubz saghir* cost \$5.60/kg (JOD 0.40/ 100 grams) and smaller loaves of *khubz kabir* cost \$2.80 per kg (0.25/125 grams). To discourage waste and subsidy abuse, the GoJ also manages the prices of non-grain baking inputs provided to commercial bakeries. These stable prices contrast with global benchmark prices in an inflationary environment.



Source: International Grains Council via [United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool](#)

Jordan has long term potential for high protein and soft wheat for its budding bakery sector. The Jordanian baking industry has witnessed a remarkable period of expansion, growing three-fold over the past five years as consumer preferences shift from traditional flatbread consumption to alternative bread products produced from wheat classes other than Hard Red Winter wheat. Health-conscious consumers

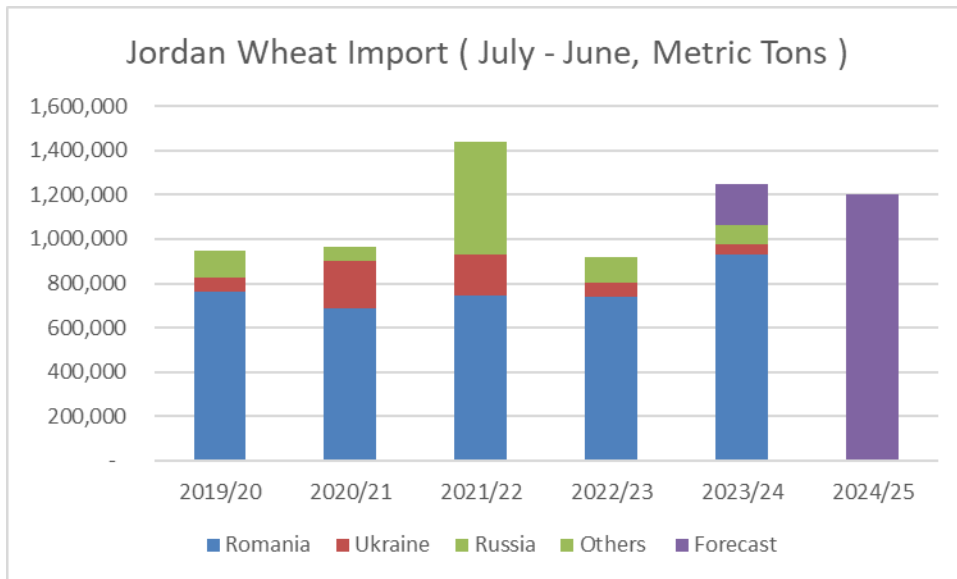
⁴ <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/trade-ministry-says-taking-action-curb-inflation-price-hikes>

are driving the popularity of multi-grain breads. Younger generations, particularly Generation Z, are developing a taste for American-style pastries. This evolving palate is transforming the landscape of Jordanian baking, paving the way for a future filled with exciting new options.

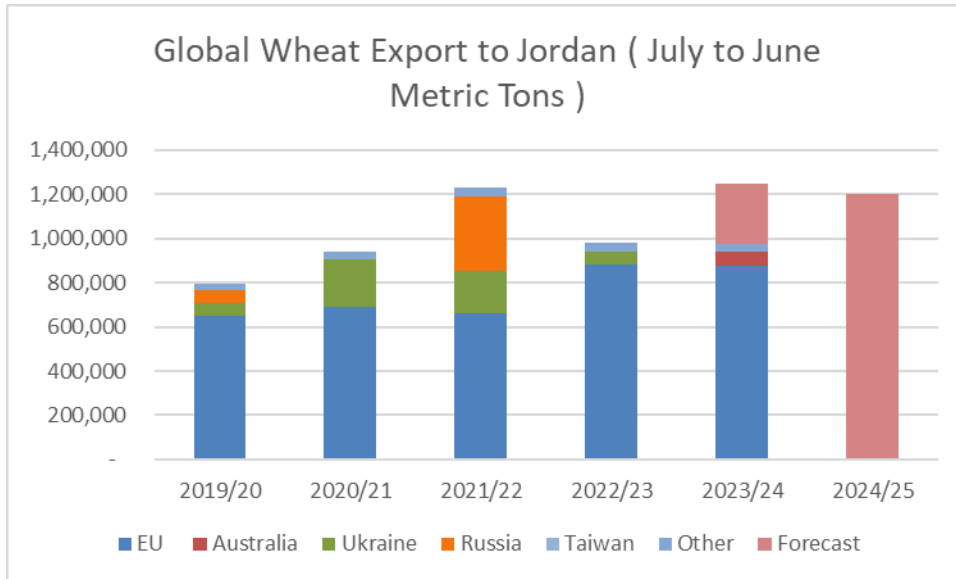
Jordanian millers anticipate higher throughput to mill wheat into flour fueled by humanitarian aid and support once the Israel-Hamas conflict concludes.

Trade

MY 2024/25 wheat imports are forecast to reach 1.2 million metric tons, similar to MY2023/24, as Jordan is a major bread wheat importer, primarily supplied by Black Sea origins including Romania, Ukraine, and Russia. Since 1973, the GoJ has primarily imported wheat supplies from foreign markets. Following its procurement protocols, the GoJ issues purchase orders based on international wheat futures prices and availability. The United States has not exported wheat to Jordan since 2018.



Source: Trade Data Monitor and the Jordan Department of Statistics



Source: Trade Data Monitor, HS 1001, 1101,190219, 190230, 190240, 190430

Jordan’s Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply has emphasized the importance of proper fumigation and phytosanitary controls. In public announcements and enforcement actions, the Ministry announced that all vessels are subject to inspection at sea upon arrival at the Port of Aqaba. Shippers are responsible for all incurred expenses and additional damages to compensate Jordanian buyers.

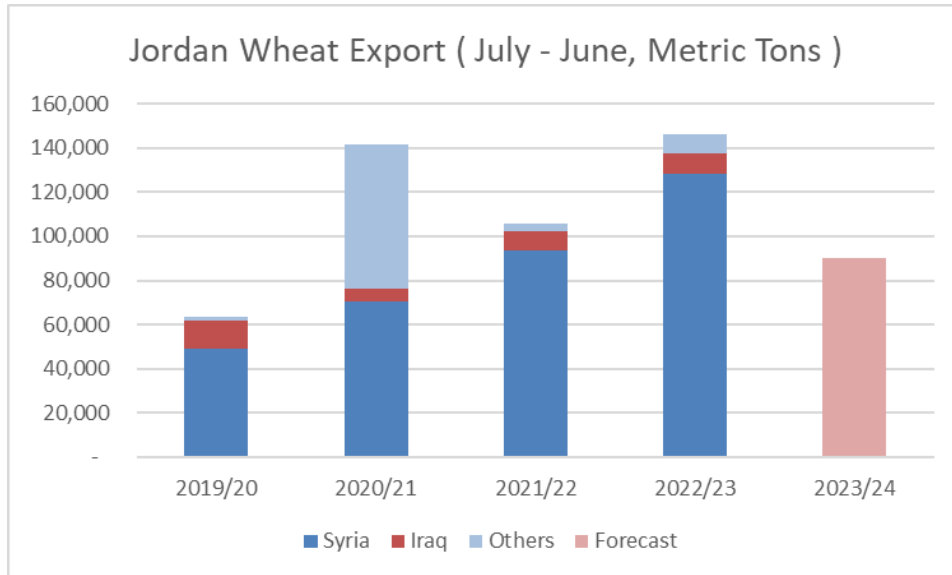
Exports

In MY2024/25, wheat exports will reach 50,000 metric tons, down 50,000 tons from MY2023/24 estimates due to an export ban initiated in December 2023 as well as fewer in-kind aid shipments.⁵

The United Nations World Food Program no longer provides in-kind food assistance to refugees in Syria as of June 2023. In calendar year 2022, the World Food Program provided in-kind contributions of 143,853 tons of wheat flour and 9,919 tons of bulghur wheat to Syria. About half of this volume was processed through Jordan and mills commissioned to support food assistance programs.⁶

⁵ [Jordan imposes export ban on key goods amid Red Sea turmoil – Jordan Daily](#)

⁶ https://www.wfp.org/operations/annual-country-report?operation_id=SY03&year=2022#/25291



Source: Trade Data Monitor, HS 1001, 1101

Stocks

MY 2024/25 Ending Stocks are anticipated to rise to 1.11 million metric tons, up nearly 20 percent from MY2023/24 as Jordan’s Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply takes advantage of lower global benchmark wheat prices to fill strategic grain reserves in newly constructed storage facilities.

The Government of Jordan (GoJ) has commissioned expanded grain storage and handling capacity across Jordan. An extra 400,000 metric tons of storage capacity is distributed in Aqaba, Al-Jwaideh, and Al-Russeifa.⁷ According to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Jordan will build an additional 500,000-tons of capacity in Qatraneh, 100,000-ton capacity in Al Muwaqar, and another 100,000-ton facility in Al Ghabawi. With government reserves sufficient to cover at least 10 months of consumption, Jordan continues to expand its national grain stockholding capacity to navigate through any unforeseen crises. With the ability to unload grains at a rate of 15,000 tons per day, a significant improvement from the establishment of these new facilities.

Policy

In 2022, Jordan’s Minister of Agriculture announced plans to expand wheat and barley cultivation in through producer support programs such as interest-free financing for crop inputs and mechanized farm equipment through the Jordanian Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), water harvesting initiatives, and crop improvement to enhance food security.⁸

⁷ <https://jordan.un.org/en/download/117388/201684>

⁸ <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/agriculture-ministry-says-it-plans-expand-wheat-barley-cultivation>

Barley

Barley Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	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)	239	239	283	283	0	408
Production (1000 MT)	25	25	25	25	0	25
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1119	1119	1000	1000	0	1200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1261	1261	1000	1000	0	1200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1383	1383	1308	1308	0	1633
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)	1100	1100	900	900	0	1100
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	1100	1100	900	900	0	1100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	283	283	408	408	0	533
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1383	1383	1308	1308	0	1633
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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025						

Production

In Jordan, barley is grown on limited rain fed arable lands. FAS Amman forecasts MY2024/25 barley production at 25,000 metric tons, unchanged from MY2023/24, based on normal rainfall and constant area and yield.

Barley production in Jordan dates to the dawn of agriculture in Mesopotamia. Barley is part of a rotational crop to complement subsistence agriculture, to ensure soil conservation, integrated pest management regimes, and soil health. Given Jordan's arid climate and limited water resources, efforts to boost production remain constrained. Consequently, the focus remains on sustaining existing production volumes despite climate change related challenge such as drought and arid conditions.

Jordan's National Agricultural Research Centre is currently developing improved barley varieties which are heat- and drought-tolerant, pathogen-resistant, and high yielding to mitigate climate change risks which threaten future production. Jordan is a partner in the Centers for Genetic International Agricultural Research, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA). Jordan also works with Cooperative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology (ARASIA) and the International Atomic Energy Agency to use nuclear techniques to develop improved varieties.

Consumption

FAS forecasts that Jordan's barley consumption in MY 2024/25 will reach 1.2 million metric tons, up 200,000 tons from MY2023/24 due to higher feed use.

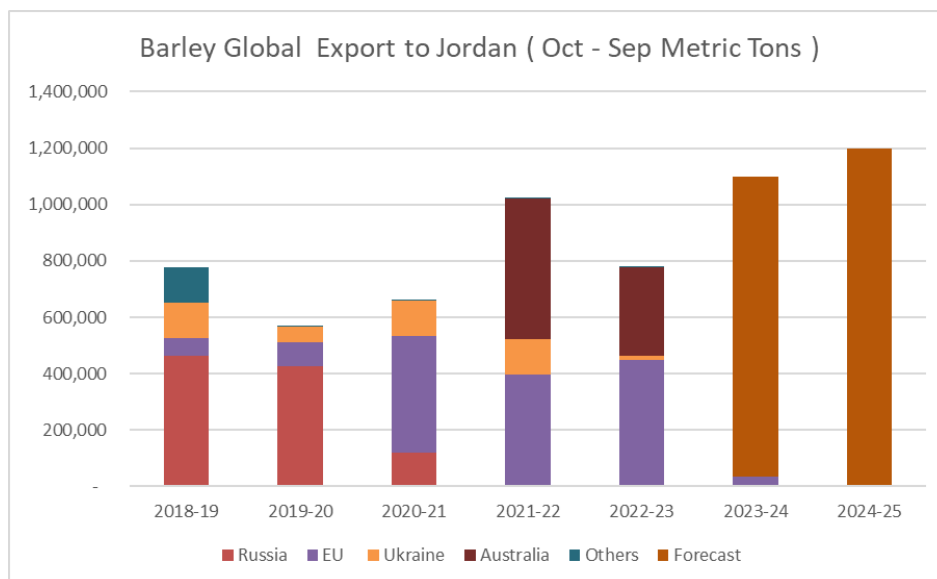
Jordanian Bedouin herders raising camels, goats, and sheep raise livestock for export to the Gulf region. In early 2023, Jordanian livestock faced devastating FMD outbreaks. Then, in March 2023, Saudi Arabia imposed a ban on Jordanian livestock exports as an animal health measure. The ban was lifted in June 2023.⁹ Nevertheless, the 3-month hiatus during the spring marketing season caused losses and culling of many herds. FAS Amman anticipates that herds and feed use will rebound in 2024.

The GoJ sets the selling price of subsidized barley at \$240 per ton. The non-subsidized barley price is \$340 per ton. These prices are relatively lower than the \$247-per-ton subsidized barley price and \$388-per-ton non-subsidized barley price offered around the same time last year.

Jordanians enjoy barley in traditional breakfast porridge, soups, and salads; however overall food use is low. Jordan does not have a malting industry and primarily imports its malt from Australia.¹⁰ Seed application rates are around 120 kg per hectare or about 3 tons.

Trade

In MY2024/25, barley imports are projected to reach 1.1 million metric tons, up 200,000 tons from MY2023/24, driven by higher feed use and food security policy implementation. At this time, the GoJ faces inflationary pressures and is taking advantage of falling barley prices to fill strategic reserves. Austria and Romania remain the primary barley suppliers in Jordan.

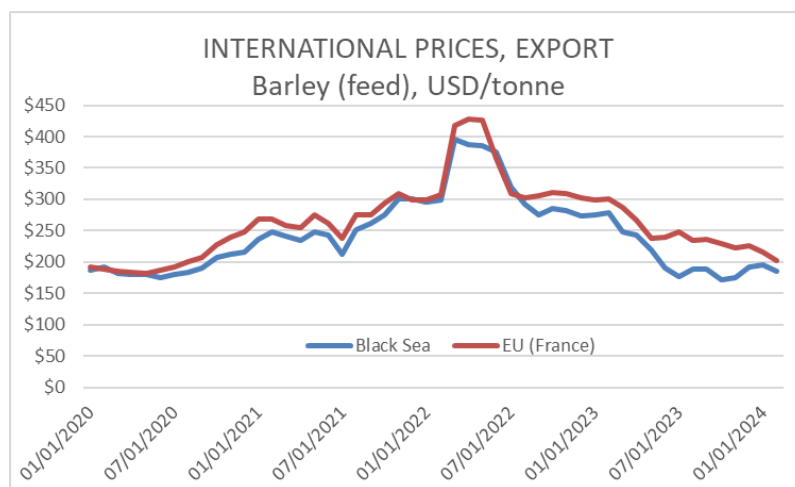


Source: Trade Data Monitor

⁹ <https://jordantimes.com/news/local/local-sheep-prices-face-%E2%80%98collapse%E2%80%99-amid-saudi-import-ban>

¹⁰ <https://www.agric.wa.gov.au/barley/western-australian-barley-industry>

Eastern European countries like Romania and Montenegro mainly ship to Jordan with delivery at the Port of Aqaba via the Suez Canal. MY2023/24 barley commitments continue to arrive despite lower-than-expected feed use in MY2023/24.



Source: International Grains Council via [United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Food Price Monitoring and Analysis Tool](https://www.fao.org/price-analysis/)

Exports

Jordan does not export barley.

Stocks

MY 2024/25 Ending Stocks are anticipated to rise to 533,000 tons, up 23 percent from MY2023/24 official USDA estimates as Jordan builds a strategic reserve. In January 2024, the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply reports that Jordan holds sufficient stocks for eight months of supply, which is equivalent to nearly 700,000 tons.¹¹ Meanwhile, lower livestock feed use and previous purchasing commitments remained, causing stocks to balloon.

Policy

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) has implemented measures to optimize the subsidized barley program, targeting efficiency and equitable distribution. To address potential abuse of the subsidy system, in 2020 the MoA lowered the number sheep and goats eligible to receive subsidized barley to 10 head per individual, resulting in a one-million-head drop in subsidy program participation.¹² Concurrently, the subsidized ration per head was raised from 20 kg to 25 kg during winter seasons and breeding periods when grazing is restricted. This adjustment aims to better align support with the needs of sheep and goat owners while ensuring responsible resource allocation. Cattle and poultry farmers rely on alfalfa, corn, and soybeans and are excluded from the program. Sheep and goat herders are also eligible to purchase wheat bran in smaller volumes than barley.

¹¹ <https://www.jordannews.jo/Section-109/News/Jordan-allocates-JD226M-in-subsidies-to-support-wheat-and-barley-33737>

¹² <https://jordan.un.org/sites/default/files/2022-10/Document%20%20-%20The%20National%20Food%20Security%20Strategy.pdf>

Corn

Corn	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Market Year Begins						
Jordan						
Area Harvested <small>(1000 HA)</small>	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks <small>(1000 MT)</small>	25	25	25	80	0	25
Production <small>(1000 MT)</small>	10	10	10	10	0	10
MY Imports <small>(1000 MT)</small>	500	460	700	700	0	730
TY Imports <small>(1000 MT)</small>	500	460	700	700	0	730
TY Imp. from U.S. <small>(1000 MT)</small>	0	0	0	0	0	100
Total Supply <small>(1000 MT)</small>	535	495	735	790	0	765
MY Exports <small>(1000 MT)</small>	5	20	5	25	0	5
TY Exports <small>(1000 MT)</small>	5	20	5	25	0	5
Feed and Residual <small>(1000 MT)</small>	500	355	700	700	0	700
FSI Consumption <small>(1000 MT)</small>	5	40	5	40	0	40
Total Consumption <small>(1000 MT)</small>	505	395	705	740	0	740
Ending Stocks <small>(1000 MT)</small>	25	80	25	25	0	20
Total Distribution <small>(1000 MT)</small>	535	495	735	790	0	765
Yield <small>(MT/HA)</small>	10	10	10	10	0	10

(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

Production

FAS Amman forecasts MY 2024/25 production at 10 metric tons, unchanged from MY2023/24.

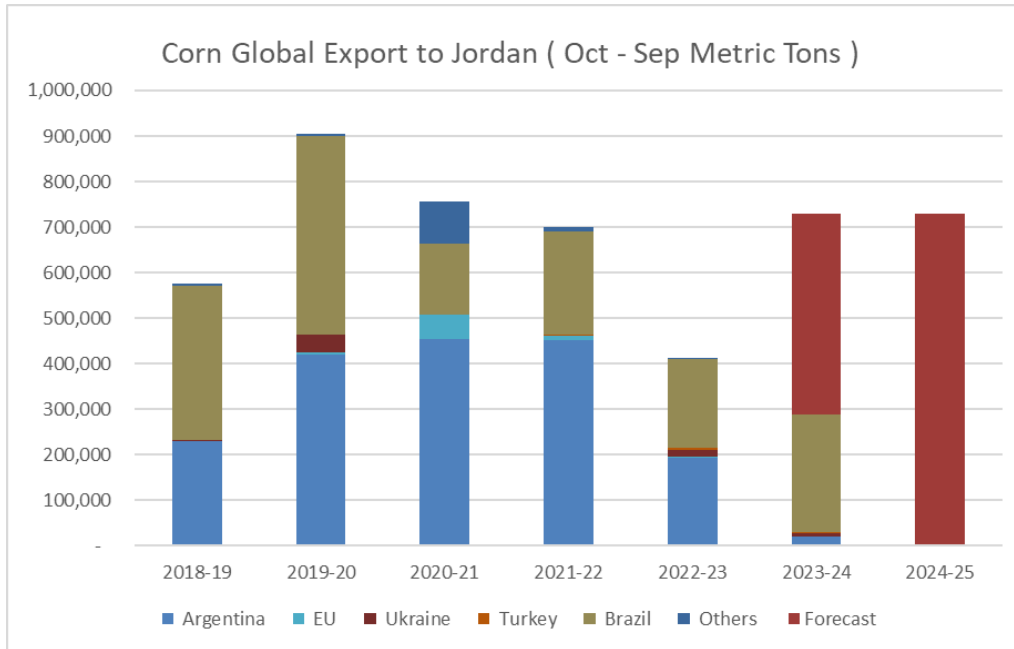
Consumption

FAS forecasts that Jordan's corn consumption for the MY 2024/25 will reach 740,000 metric tons, up 35,000 tons from MY2023/24 on higher feed use. Corn is primarily used for poultry feed. Locally produced corn is primarily intended for food use. Five years ago, Jordan commissioned its first corn processing plant in Aqaba with capacity to process 88,000 tons of corn per year and 3,000 to 5,000 tons of on-site storage.

Trade

In marketing year 2024/25, corn imports are estimated to reach 730,000 metric tons, up 30,000 tons from MY2023/24, as dairy farmers recover from extensive FMD outbreaks and poultry demand grows.

In MY2023/24, corn imports are unchanged from official USDA estimates based on updated trade data.



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Stocks

In the marketing year 2024/25, corn stocks are estimated to reach 20,000 metric tons, down 5,000 tons from MY2023/24 as high prices curb stockholding.

Corn supplies are not supported by a national stockholding program. Traditionally, poultry farmers in Jordan store a small amount of corn on-farm to fulfill their monthly requirements. However, the recent concerns over market instability sparked by Russia's invasion of Ukraine have led to heightened interest from the Government of Jordan (GoJ) in establishing long-term corn reserves. Reports suggest that certain investors have expanded their storage capacities to accumulate more corn stocks. However, as of now, there are no reports to confirm that Jordan has initiated a corn stockpiling program.

Marketing

In Jordan, corn is imported and distributed by private sector traders. Vessels are typically unloaded directly onto trucks for immediate delivery to dairy and poultry farms. Alternatively, corn may be processed into animal feed and corn products at the mill.

Rice

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Jordan	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2023		Jan 2024	
	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)	16	16	11	15	0	20
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)	180	219	190	200	0	200
TY Imports ^(1000 MT)	180	219	190	200	0	200
TY Imp. from U.S. ^(1000 MT)	46	31	0	70	0	120
Total Supply ^(1000 MT)	196	235	201	215	0	220
MY Exports ^(1000 MT)	0	5	0	5	0	0
TY Exports ^(1000 MT)	0	5	0	5	0	0
Consumption and Residual ^(1000 MT)	185	215	185	190	0	190
Ending Stocks ^(1000 MT)	11	15	16	20	0	30
Total Distribution ^(1000 MT)	196	235	201	215	0	220
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 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

Production

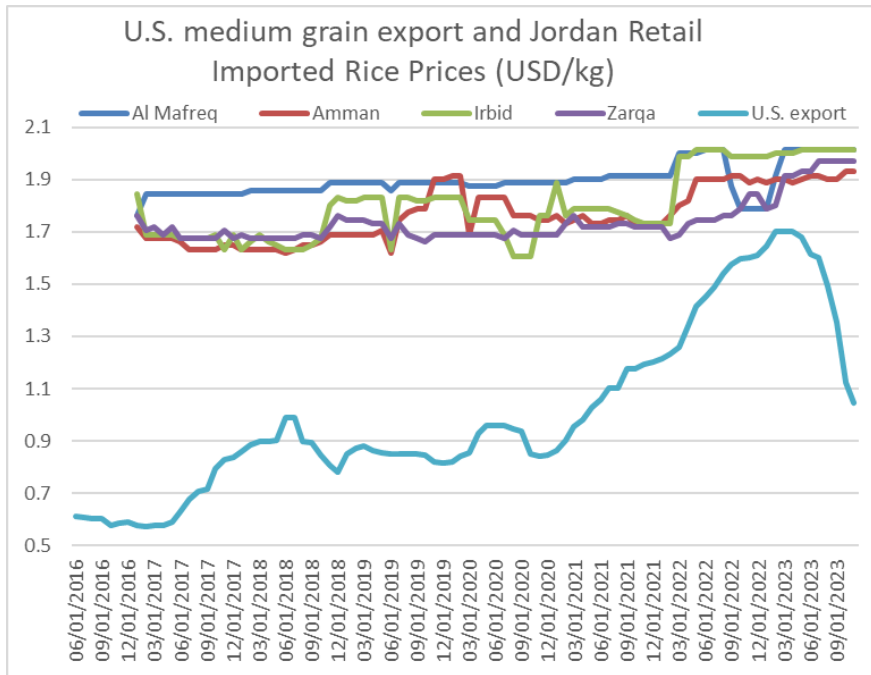
Jordan is one of the world's most arid countries and does not cultivate rice due to the substantial water requirements of the crop.

Consumption

Jordanian MY2024/25 rice consumption is forecast at 190,000 MT, unchanged from MY2023/24 as economic challenges offset population growth. Jordan is the largest single Arab market for U.S. medium grain rice exports.

Rice reigns supreme on Jordan's dining tables. Rice is a daily staple and common on lunch and dinner tables across Jordan. The most popular national dish is "*mansaff*," which uses U.S. medium grain rice. Annual consumption averages around 24 kg per capita, peaking during the Ramadan holiday season. Consumer purchasing power also influences demand. Rice is an economical staple that is common across all income levels. On March 5, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Trade announced that it will monitor prices to prevent unjustified hikes and offer subsidies on essential Ramadan staple commodities including rice.

FAO Monthly Retail Rice Prices in Jordan's Major Cities

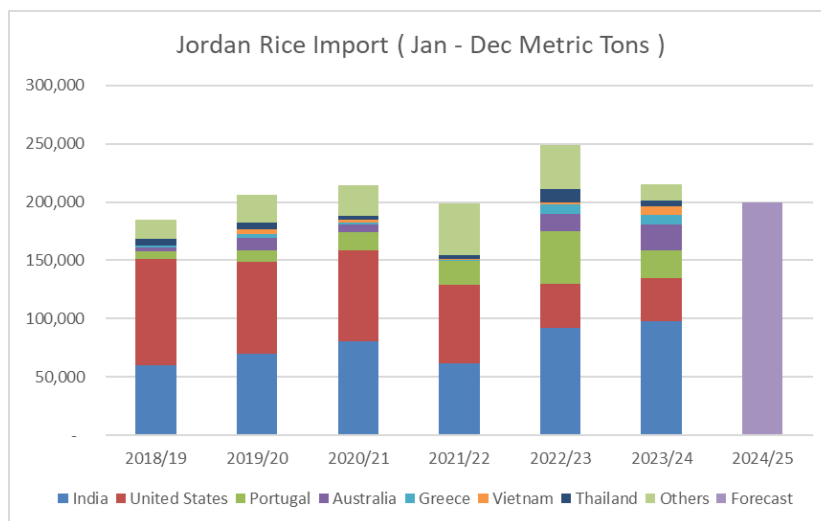


Source: Jordan, Department of Statistics vis FAO FPMA Tool

Trade

Imports

MY2024/25 imports are expected to total 200,000 MT, up 10,000 tons from MY2023/24 on higher consumption. In MY2023/24 severe weather disruptions and high freight costs for U.S.-produced rice led to higher-than-normal import volumes from India. Jordanian consumers prefer to import milled medium grain (Camolino) rice which accounts for more than 50 percent of imports, followed by long grain white rice, and Basmati and Jasmine rice.



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Traders report that the trade impacts from Red Sea trade disruptions and Indian supply disruptions will raise rice prices by 20 to 30 percent causing losses for traders as well as reduced purchasing power for consumers. In response to high prices in 2023, some global rice exporters, including Russia and India, implemented export bans to manage prices in domestic markets.

Exports

On December 28, 2023, the Government of Jordan, Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Industrial Supply restricted exports of certain essential foodstuffs, including rice, and intensified market oversight to prevent price gouging, in accordance with recommendations from the Jordan Food Security Council.

Stocks

In MY2024/25, FAS Amman forecasts Jordanian rice Ending Stocks at 30,000 metric tons, nearly double from MY2023/24 USDA official estimates, as traders seek to recover lost profits from higher priced imports in MY22/23.

FAS Amman estimates MY2023/24 rice ending stocks at 20,000 metric tons due to higher Feed and Residual use.

Jordan's rice trade is not publicly managed and is not subject to strategic grain reserve policies. Additionally, Jordanian rice traders are drawing down inventories and as they ration supplies in the face of shipment challenges to the Port of Aqaba.

Marketing:

Rice in Jordan is imported and distributed through private sector traders that package and provide a continuous supply to retailers as soon as it is discharged from the vessels.

Annex 1 – Tender Data

The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Jordan's state grains buyer, issues international tenders. The following tenders were announced.

Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Tenders Issued				
Tender	Commodity	Volume	Delivery	Origin
Jan 2	Hard Milling Wheat	100,000 or 120,000 MT		Optional
Jan 24	Hard Milling Wheat	120,000 MT	Apr/June	Optional
Feb 7	Hard Milling Wheat	120,000 MT	May/June/July	Optional
Feb 14	Hard Milling Wheat	120,000 MT	May/June	Optional
Feb 21	Hard Milling Wheat	120,000 MT		Optional
Mar 5	Milling wheat	60,000 MT	May/Jun/July	Optional

Source: Newswires

Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Purchasing Commitments					
Tender	Commodity	Volume	Price	Delivery Date	Origin
Jan 4	Hard Milling Wheat	120,000 MT	\$276.75/ton C&F	March	Optional
Feb 6	Hard Milling Wheat	60,000 MT	\$262.95/ton C&F	April	Optional
Feb 13	Hard Milling Wheat	60,000 MT	\$253.00/ton C&F	May	Optional
Feb 13	Hard Milling Wheat	50,000 MT	\$240.50/ton C&F	Late May	Optional
Feb 20	Hard Milling Wheat	60,000 MT	\$240.50/ton C&F	May	Optional
Feb 27	Milling Wheat	60,000 MT	\$240.00/ton C&F	July 2024	Optional
Mar 6	Hard Milling Wheat	60,000 MT	\$236.00/ton C&F	July	Optional

Source: Newswires

The Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply, Jordan's state grains buyer, issues international tenders. The following tenders were announced.

Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Tenders Issued				
Tender	Commodity	Volume	Delivery	Origin
Aug 22	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT	Feb	Optional
Aug 31	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT	Feb	Optional
Nov 22	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT	Feb/Mar	Optional
Nov 30	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT	Feb/Mar	Optional
Dec 2	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT	May/June	Optional
Dec 13	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT	May/June	Optional
Feb 11	Feed-quality barley	100,000 MT		Optional
Feb 11	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT		Optional
Feb 14	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT		Optional
Feb 21	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT		Optional
Feb 27	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT		Optional
Feb 28	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT		Optional
Mar 6	Feed-quality barley	100,000 MT or 120,000 MT		Optional
Mar 8	Feed-quality barley	120,000 MT		Optional
Mar 29	Feed-quality barley	100,000 MT or 120,000 MT		Optional

Source: Newswires

Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply Purchasing Commitments					
Tender	Commodity	Volume	Price	Delivery Date	Origin
Aug 31	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$219.50/ton C&F	Late Feb 2024	Optional
Nov 30	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$243.50/ton C&F	Feb 2024	Optional
Dec 20	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$243.50/ton C&F	Late June 2024	Optional
Feb 14	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	N/A	June 2024	Optional
Feb 27	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$240.00/ton C&F	Late July 2024	Optional
Feb 28	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$219.50/ton C&F	Late May 2024	Russia
Mar 12	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$216.75/ton C&F	April 2024	Bulgaria
Apr 3	Feed-quality barley	60,000 MT	\$219.50/ton C&F	Aug 2024	Optional

Source: Newswires

Tariff Table

HTS Code	Description	Duty	Effective Date	Applicable Countries
10011100000	Durum wheat, seed intended for planting	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10011900100	Durum wheat, not packed (loose)	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10011900200	Durum wheat, packed in packages, sacks or bags weighing 50 kg or less.	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10011900900	Durum wheat, not elsewhere specified or indicated	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10019100000	Wheat (wheat) and mixtures of wheat and rye for seeds, not elsewhere specified or indicated	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10019900100	Spelt (wheat) and mixture of wheat and rye, not packaged (loose)	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10019900200	Wheat (wheat) and a mixture of wheat and rye, packed in packages, sacks or bags weighing 50 kg or less.	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10019900900	Spelt (wheat) and a mixture of wheat and rye, not elsewhere specified or indicated	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10031000000	Barley, seed intended for planting	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10039000100	Barley for human use	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10039000900	Barley, not elsewhere specified or indicated	Free	Note 2E	MFN
10051000000	Corn seeds intended for planting	Free	Note 1, 2A, 3B, 4	U.S., Canada, EU
10059000000	Corn (except for seeds intended for planting)	Free	Note 1, 2A, 3A, 4	U.S., Canada, EU
100610000	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)	Free	Note 1, 2A, 3B, 4	U.S., Canada, EU
100620000	Husked (brown) rice	Free	Note 1, 2A, 3B, 4	U.S., Canada, EU
100630000	Semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed	Free	Note 1, 2A, 4	U.S., EU
100640000	Broken rice	Free	Note 1, 2A, 4	U.S., EU
110100000	Wheat or meslin flour	Free	Note 2E, 3A, 4	MFN
19021900100	Vermicelli, not containing eggs, uncooked, stuffed, or otherwise prepared	Free	Note 2D, 4	U.S., EU
190219100	---imported by factories as production inputs	Free	Note 3A	Canada
19021900200	Pasta, not containing eggs, uncooked, stuffed, or otherwise prepared	Free	Note 2D, 4	U.S., EU
19021900900	Food dough that does not contain eggs, uncooked, not stuffed, or prepared in any other way, not elsewhere specified or indicated	Free	Note 2D, 4	U.S., EU

Sources: <https://asytrade.customs.gov.jo/customs/tariff/search>; [U.S.-Jordan FTA Final Text, Annex 2.1](#); [Jordan's WTO Accessions profile](#); [Canada-Jordan FTA](#).

Notes:

1. WTO Most Favored Nations rate according to Accessions terms entering force on April 11, 2000.
2. All HTS code tariff lines begin with base rates on June 8, 2000 under the U.S.-Jordan Jordan-Canada Free Trade Agreement.
 - A. Phase A duties applied entering force on January 1, 2003.
 - D. Phase D duties applied entering force on January 1, 2011.
 - E. Phase E duties applied according to WTO MFN rate.
3. Canada-Jordan Free Trade Agreement
 - A. Phase A duties applied entering force on October 1, 2012.
 - B. Phase B duties applied entering force on January 1, 2015.
 - C. Phase E duties applied according to WTO MFN rate.
4. European Union-Jordan FTA effective January 1, 2003.
5. Exchange Rate of 0.71 Jordanian Dinars to the U.S. Dollar on March 13, 2024

Attachments:

No Attachments