Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** December 22, 2025

Report Number: PK2025-0020

Report Name: Grain and Feed Update

Country: Pakistan

Post: Islamabad

Report Category: Grain and Feed

Prepared By: Asmat Raza

Approved By: Mark Dries

Report Highlights:

Pakistan is unlikely to import wheat during the current marketing year. MY2026/27 wheat planting has concluded with strong momentum, putting to rest concerns about a significant reduction in wheat planting area, as had been feared after this year's monsoon flooding and policy uncertainty. The government has announced its intent to buy 6.2 million tons of wheat from the farmers at the minimum support price of $312 per ton, reversing its two-year-old policy of not buying wheat from producers. The MY 2025/26 rice production estimate is unchanged at 9.4 million tons, while MY 2025/26 rice exports are projected at 4.8 million tons, about eight percent less than last year.

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

Wheat:

MY2026/27 wheat planting has concluded with strong momentum in Punjab and Sindh, the main wheat producing areas. A good planting pace set aside concerns about a significant reduction in wheat planting area. Earlier reports had indicated that due to the adverse effects of floods, farmers would not be able to prepare their land in time for cultivation. Additionally, supply chain disruptions and household wheat stock losses prompted fears about a shortage of planting seeds. However, coordinated efforts by the government to ensure availability of inputs and an adequate supply of quality seeds to the farmers achieved better-than-anticipated results. In addition, the government announcement to buy 6.2 million tons of wheat from the farmers at the minimum support price of $312 per ton also encouraged farmers to plant wheat. This decision reversed a two-year-old policy of not buying wheat from farmers, although it is not considered permanent.

It should also be noted that growers have limited choices in the winter or 'Rabi' season. Wheat is still regarded by farmers as a relatively lucrative crop. Most of the subsistence farmers grow wheat for their own needs and this practice had continued even during the period when government was not buying wheat from the farmers.

Pakistan has not imported wheat during the current marketing year and is not likely to import during the remainder of the year. The government ban on imports and exports remains in effect. Industry anticipation that the government would lift its ban and allow for wheat imports after the floods due to food security concerns did not materialize.

On the export side, an estimated 200,000 tons of milled flour is sold into Afghanistan via unofficial channels.

Table 1: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	May 2023		May 2024		May 2025	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	9,033	9,033	9,734	9,734	9,099	9,100
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3,919	3,919	4,970	4,970	4,711	4,711
Production (1000 MT)	28,161	28,161	31,438	31,438	28,980	28,980
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3,590	3,590	3	3	1,500	0
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3,539	3,539	3	3	1,500	0
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	35,670	35,670	36,411	36,411	35,191	33,691
MY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	500	500	200	200
TY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	500	500	200	200
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1,900	1,900	2,200	2,200	2,000	2,400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	28,300	28,300	29,000	29,000	29,500	29,500
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	30,200	30,200	31,200	31,200	31,500	31,900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4,970	4,970	4,711	4,711	3,491	1,591
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	35,670	35,670	36,411	36,411	35,191	33,691
Yield (MT/HA)	3.1176	3.1176	3.2297	3.2297	3.185	3.1846
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Rice, Milled:

The MY 2025/26 rice production estimate is unchanged at 9.4 million tons. Pakistan was hit by widespread monsoon floods this year and initial reports suggested intensive production losses. As the flood waters receded, however, the actual situation emerged, and the situation proved much better than the earlier reports. Despite the flooding, this year's production was only three percent less than last year's output of 9.7 million tons. A key reason for this resilience was that within the rice producing regions, flood losses were limited to the upper Punjab, mainly the Gujranwala region. The rice crop in Sindh province was only affected marginally. In fact, the rice crop in Sindh benefitted from the

increased water supply. It should also be noted that this year's production marks the third consecutive year that Pakistan's rice production exceeded 9 million tons.

Rice Exports:

Pakistan exported 5.2 million tons of rice during 2024/25, which is twenty percent less than last year. The breakdown of rice exports (Table 2) shows that exports consisted of 661,907 tons of basmati rice (13 percent) and 4.541 million tons of other varieties (87 percent). Intense competition with India and infrastructure losses due to the floods were the main reasons for this lower performance.

Average rice export prices saw fluctuations during 2024/25. The prices of non-basmati varieties hovered around $400/ton, while basmati averaged approximately $1,100/ton through mid-year. Rice exports witnessed a decreasing trend after April 2025 due to dwindling exportable stocks and increased competition from India.

Table 2: Rice Exports in 2024/25 (Metric Tons)

Months	Basmati	Others	Total
Nov. 2024	52,918	728,964	781,882
Dec. 2024	46,160	636,055	682,215
Jan. 2025	70,696	506,845	577,541
Feb. 2025	83,254	430,828	514,082
Mar. 2025	75,994	436,683	512,676
Apr. 2025	43,895	363,434	407,329
May 2025	59,077	399,785	458,862
Jun. 2025	47,516	225,236	272,752
July 2025	52,339	239,562	291,902
Aug. 2025	49,240	202,997	252,237
Sept. 2025	35,093	132,232	167,325
Oct. 2025	45,725	238,544	284,269
Total	**661,907**	**4,541,165**	**5,203,072**

Source: Pakistan Bureau of Statistics

Outlook:

The trajectory of Pakistan's rice exports has been on a downward trend since the third quarter of last marketing year. In a continuation of that trend, Pakistan's MY 2025/26 exports are projected at 4.8 million tons, eight percent less than last year. The downward projection is driven by a stronger rupee, expensive export financing, regulatory issues, and stiff competition from India.

The State Bank of Pakistan's policy framework has made export financing significantly more expensive than what is available to regional competitors. India's decision to lift its export ban and remove the minimum export price on basmati, along with zero-rate rice exports continues to impact Pakistan's

ability to export rice. The Rice Exporters Association of Pakistan (REAP) also attributes the policy change from the Final Tax Regime (FTR) to the Normal Tax Regime (NTR) as a contributing factor for declining exports. In addition, an ongoing transition of Pakistan's phytosanitary authority from the current Department of Plant Protection (DPP) to the newly established National Agri-Trade and Food Safety Authority (NAFSA) has also impacted the pace of trade as exporters are finding it difficult to obtain phytosanitary certificates.

Within this otherwise bleak scenario, there are some developments that Pakistan is seeking to take advantage of. For example, the higher tariffs set by the United States on imports of Indian rice may result in Pakistan increasing its share in the U.S. basmati market. The export trend also indicates that non-basmati exports to East Africa (Kenya, Somalia) and China are likely to remain steadfast. In addition, a continued emphasis on quality especially in the EU and UK is expected to sustain the premium that Pakistani rice receives in those markets.

Table 3: Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Nov 2023		Nov 2024		Nov 2025	
Pakistan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	3,637	3,637	3,900	3,900	3,600	3,600
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2,034	2,034	1,387	1,387	1,819	1,819
Milled Production (1000 MT)	9,869	9,869	9,720	9,720	9,400	9,400
Rough Production (1000 MT)	14,805	14,805	14,581	14,581	14,101	14,101
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	11	11	12	12	10	10
TY Imports (1000 MT)	11	11	12	12	10	10
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	11,914	11,914	11,119	11,119	11,229	11,229
MY Exports (1000 MT)	6,527	6,527	5,200	5,200	5,300	4,800
TY Exports (1000 MT)	6,492	6,492	4,300	4,300	5,000	4,300
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	4,000	4,000	4,100	4,100	4,150	4,300
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1,387	1,387	1,819	1,819	1,779	2,129
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	11,914	11,914	11,119	11,119	11,229	11,229
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.0707	4.0707	3.7387	3.7387	3.9169	3.9169
(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 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments