

**Required Report:** Required - Public Distribution

**Date:** November 08,2020

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

**Country:** Bangladesh

**Post:** Dhaka

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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### **Report Highlights:**

Since May, Bangladesh's grain farmers have had to overcome a cyclone, heavy monsoon rains, and consistent inflow of floodwaters from India. The floods, which started with heavy rainfall on June 17, did not recede until the end of August and have caused Bangladesh's 200-plus rivers to overflow, impacting over 40 percent of Bangladesh's landmass. Rice production during the Boro, Aus, and Aman growing seasons was impacted. Corn production was mildly impacted. Wheat production forecasts were not impacted, as wheat is produced during the winter months in Bangladesh.

**Executive Summary:**

The COVID-19 pandemic has not had a significant impact on Bangladesh's MY2020/21 grain production. However, severe weather in Bangladesh, which started in May and ended in August, has impacted Bangladesh's rice production and moderately impacted Bangladesh's corn production. Wheat production, which predominately takes place from November to April in Bangladesh, was not impacted.

The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted domestic retail prices for rice, wheat flour, and corn primarily because of farmer and miller speculation but also because of minor supply chain disruptions during the Government of Bangladesh's (GoB's) COVID-19 lockdown, which ended in May, and restrictions on importing agricultural inputs (e.g., seeds, fertilizer) put in place by exporting countries. The GoB made several announcements over the summer to assuage consumer concerns of any potential food shortages. The GoB has consistently released information about the Government's grain stock levels and has demonstrated a close monitoring of domestic grain prices.

For MY2020/21, Post's forecast for harvested area of rice is revised down from an earlier forecast to 11.7 million hectares (28.9 million acres). The MY2020/21 rice production forecast is also revised down to 35.3 MMT. The rice import forecast is increased to 500,000 MT.

For MY2020/21, Post's forecast for harvested area of wheat, as well as production, is unchanged from the official USDA figure. The wheat import forecast is 6.6 MMT.

For MY2020/21, Post's forecast for harvested area of corn has been lowered to 0.54 million hectares (1.33 million acres). The MY2020/21 corn production forecast has been revised up from USDA's official forecast to 4.5 MMT. The corn import forecast has also been slightly increased to 1.5 MMT.

## Commodities:

Rice, milled; Wheat; Corn

## RICE

### Production

FAS Dhaka forecasts Bangladesh's MY 2020/21 rice production at 35.3 million metric tons (MMT), approximately 600,000 metric tons below the official USDA forecast, as a result of severe weather over the May to August time period. If realized, the MY2020/21 rice crop would be down 1.4 percent relative to the MY2019/20 crop.

In August, the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief (MoDMR) reported flooding in 36 of Bangladesh's 64 districts and heavy concentration of flooding along Bangladesh's major river systems. In May 2020, cyclone Amphan struck Bangladesh and had a direct impact on the Boro rice season harvest (Note: the Boro rice season is from December to May). According to the Ministry of Agriculture ([Link](#)), the cyclone damaged more than 176,000 hectares (435,000 acres) of cropland but, despite the reports of damaged crop, official government data shows approximately a 3.1 percent increase in Boro rice production when compared to 2019. The official Boro rice production estimate from the Ministry of Agriculture Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) for 2020 is 20.18 MMT ([Link](#)) but farmer reports of production are preliminary and FAS Dhaka expects the official figure to later be revised down to approximately 19.3 MMT. As a result of the floods and cyclone Amphan, expectations are for slightly depressed production during MY2020/21, especially in the Aman season.

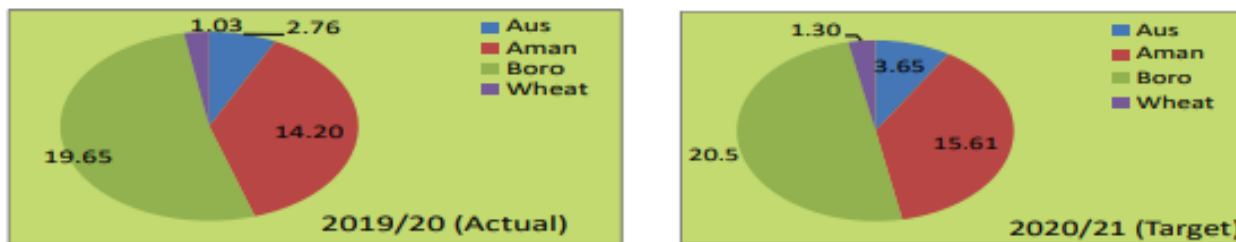
Since August, flooding has receded and the impact on the Aman rice season, which is Bangladesh's second most important rice producing season, is expected to be mild (Note: the Aman rice season is from July to December). Analysts are closely monitoring the Aman situation as COVID-19 restrictions are believed to have limited farmers' ability to procure certain varieties of rice seed due to supply chain disruptions. The disruptions and delayed planting as a result of the floods will impact production in the 2020 Aman season but again, FAS Dhaka believes the impact will be minimal. On October 5, 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture estimated approximately 50 percent of the Aman rice produced on 100,000 hectares (240,000 acres) will be affected (i.e., roughly 114,500 tons of Aman rice) ([Link](#)).

**Table 1 - Bangladesh: Boro, Aus, and Aman Rice Area and Production Estimates**

Rice by Season	2018/19 (Estimate)		2019/20 (Estimate)		2020/21 (Forecast)	
	Area 1,000 HA	Production 1,000 MT	Area 1,000 HA	Production 1,000 MT	Area 1,000 HA	Production 1,000 MT
<i>Boro (Winter)</i>	4,752	18,909	4,850	19,400	4,700	19,300
<i>Aus (Pre Monsoon)</i>	1,145	2,500	1,100	2,450	1,200	2,700
<i>Aman (Monsoon)</i>	5,873	13,500	5,880	14,000	5,800	13,300
Total Rice	11,770	34,909	11,830	35,850	11,700	35,300

**Note:** Boro season rice (Boro rice) is planted in 2019 and harvested and marketed in April-May, 2020. Boro rice is therefore the first rice crop in the Market Year (MY) 2020-21 (May-April).

**Figure 1: Annual foodgrain production (mmt) and crop-wise contribution**



Source: Ministry of Food – FPMU Bangladesh Food Situation Report

## Consumption

FAS Dhaka’s forecast for Bangladesh’s rice consumption in MY 2020/21 is 200,000 MT above the official USDA forecast at 36.3 MMT. This consumption estimate is 0.5 MMT above MY 2019/20 consumption levels because of two major factors. First, the GoB has increased its procurement target of rice to support local farmers ([see section 2.4 of this Food and Agriculture Organization’s report on the GoB COVID-19 response](#)) and keep market prices stable. Second, household consumers have increased personal stocks, via personal purchase and aid donation, of rice to keep at home during the pandemic, which will likely more than offset the drop in rice consumed in the hotel, restaurant, and institution (HRI) sector. The International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) conducted a survey comprised of different rice value-chain actors in which respondents indicated an increase in per-capita consumption of rice as a result of COVID-19 because “rice is easily available and cheaper than other foods”.

Demand for rice bran and Kura (rice dust) in feed will decrease as the retail prices have increased 63 percent and 185 percent, respectively, according to data from the Bangladesh Dairy Farmers’ Association (BDFA). The rice bran oil industry, comprised of seven (7) producers in Bangladesh, is estimated to use 0.45 MMT of rice bran.

## Imports

FAS Dhaka’s forecast for rice imports is 500,000 MT in MY 2020/21, 400,000 metric tons above the official USDA forecast as a result of the GoB’s difficulty in procuring rice from the domestic market at low prices. Smallholders farmers reported various difficulties in selling rice as a part of the GoB’s increased procurement program this year because of regulations (e.g., Government purchases require the paddy to have a moisture content of 14 percent or lower) and high transaction costs associated with the procurement program. The GoB has publicly stated the possibility of increasing rice imports to meet the necessary food security stock levels but as of September, 2020, the public sector budget for the importation of food grain was still fixed at 0.6 MMT, of which rice was only 0.1 MMT. FAS Dhaka believes the public sector budget for food grain import will be increased to allow for further rice imports.

The current effective import rate for rice is 55 percent. The GoB National Board of Revenue announced an increase of the regulatory duty from 28 to 55 percent in June, 2019 ([Link](#)).

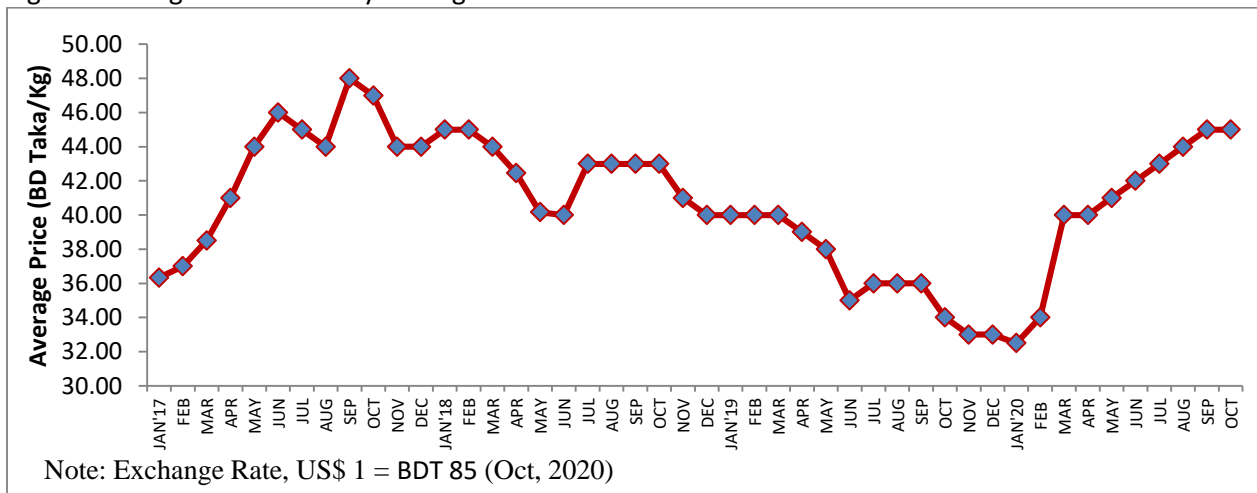
## Stocks

According to [Food Situation Reports from the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit \(FPMU\)](#) of the Ministry of Food, the GoB had 1.2 MMT of rice in its stocks in July 2020. During the COVID-19 crisis period March through July 2020, the Government distributed over 450,000 MT of rice from its stocks to the poor and low-income population under the subsidized Open Market Sale or free ration relief programs across the country. After the distribution programs, and the GoB's moderate procurement of the Boro rice crop, rice stocks in the government warehouse declined to 0.96 MMT as of September, which is 33 percent lower than the rice stocks in September 2019. The replenishment of rice stocks through procurement of rice is critical to stabilize the domestic rice market and to ensure the availability of food. As of October 27, the official stock level is 0.79 MMT.

## Retail Prices

In October 2020, the average retail price of coarse rice was BDT 45 (US\$0.53) per kilogram, which is 32 percent higher than last year (Figure 1). Retail prices of milled rice are increasing irrespective of the category (e.g., coarse, fragrant rice). Analysts attribute the increase in domestic prices to market speculation as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 2. Bangladesh: Monthly Average Retail Prices of Coarse Rice



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing and Trading Corporation of Bangladesh

**Table 2. Bangladesh: Commodity, Milled Rice, PSD**  
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons)

Rice, Milled	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	May 2018		May 2019		May 2020	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	11,770	11,770	11,830	11,830	11,800	11,700
Beginning Stocks	1,500	1,500	1,405	1,405	1,481	1,462
Milled Production	34,909	34,909	35,850	35,850	35,997	35,300
Rough Production	52,369	52,369	53,780	53,780	54,001	52,955
Milling Rate (.9999)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666
MY Imports	400	400	30	11	100	500
TY Imports	80	80	100	100	100	100
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	36,809	36,809	37,285	37,266	37,578	37,262
MY Exports	4	4	4	4	4	4
TY Exports	4	4	4	4	4	4
Consumption and Residual	35,400	35,400	35,800	35,800	36,100	36,300
Ending Stocks	1,405	1,405	1,481	1,511	1,474	958
Total Distribution	36,809	36,809	37,285	37,315	37,578	37,262
Yield (Rough)	4.45	4.45	4.55	4.55	4.58	4.53

**Note:** Market Year (MY) – May to April and Trade Year (TY) – January to December

## WHEAT

### Production

FAS Dhaka forecasts Bangladesh's MY 2020/21 wheat production at 1.25 MMT, unchanged from the official USDA forecast. If realized, this crop would be a 4.2 percent increase over the 2019/20 crop. The Ministry of Agriculture has set the annual food grain production target for wheat at [1.3 MMT during Bangladesh's FY2020/21](#).

According to a recent [local report](#), the Bangladesh Wheat and Maize Research Institute (BWMRI) has released two new wheat varieties that will be resistant to wheat blast. Wheat blast is a crop disease caused by the *Triticum* pathotype of the fungus *Magnaporthe oryzae* (MoT). In nations where broad wheat blast epidemics have occurred, 30 percent losses have been noted, but localized areas have experienced 50-100 percent losses, according to Dr. Barbara Valent, fungal molecular geneticist at Kansas State University (KSU). Wheat blast first impacted Bangladesh in 2016 throughout southern and southwestern districts of the country and is still moderately present today.

In the northwestern districts of the country, such as Rangpur, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, and Gaibandha, wheat production is expected to slightly decline. [According to a recent report citing a Department of Agriculture Extension \(DAE\) Rangpur Division official](#), farmers in the northern districts

prefer to grow other crops relative to wheat because other crops are more profitable and have shorter growing seasons. Farmers in the northern Rangpur Division, which is comprised of the five districts listed above and Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, and Panchagarh, typically plant wheat on approximately 18-22,000 hectares of land, which is approximately 6 percent of total wheat area.

### **Consumption**

FAS Dhaka's forecast for Bangladesh's wheat consumption in MY 2020/21 is 50,000 MT above the official USDA forecast at 7.55 MMT. If realized, the consumption of wheat would increase 2 percent in MY2020/21 relative to 2019/2020. The increase is driven by a growing preference for wheat in aquaculture feed and consumer preference for wheat-based products in Bangladesh, despite a slight downturn in consumption of baked goods from the hotel, restaurant, and Institution (HRI) sector as a result of COVID-19.

The GoB wheat procurement under the Public Food Distribution System (PFDS) during FY2019/20 was 70,000 MT. The GoB currently plans to expand wheat procurement under the program to 150,000 MT in FY2020/21.

### **Imports**

FAS Dhaka's forecast for wheat imports is 6.6 MMT in MY 2020/21, unchanged from the official USDA forecast. The GoB's public sector budget for the importation of food grain is fixed at 0.6 MMT, of which wheat is 0.5 MMT. As mentioned above, FAS Dhaka believes the public sector budget for food grain import will be increased to allow for further rice imports but there is currently no reason to believe the public sector budget for wheat import will increase beyond 0.5 MMT. Bangladesh's wheat import will be driven by the private industry. From July to September 2020 (i.e., Q1 of FY2020/2021), the private industry's import of wheat was 1.3 MMT. The Ministry of Food forecasts wheat imports to nearly double during Q2 of FY2020/21, reaching approximately 2.3 MMT during the second quarter and 3.6 MMT over the first half of FY2020/21. Wheat is imported at a zero tariff rate and importers prefer to import durum, soft, red hard winter or milling wheat.

According to the Ministry of Food, wheat imported as food aid in 2019 reached 70,000 MT, or approximately 1.1 percent of total wheat imports.

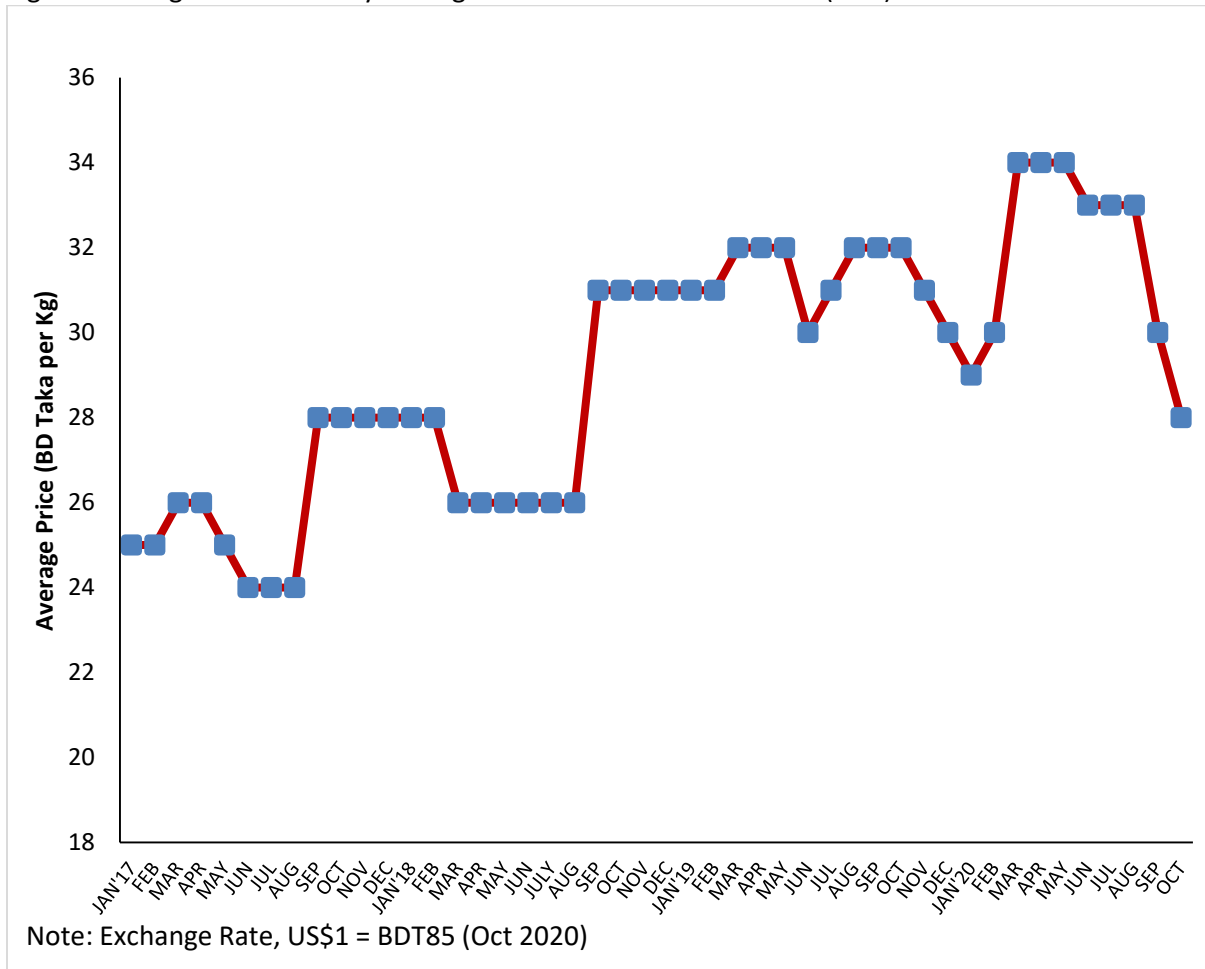
### **Stocks**

According to [Food Situation Reports from the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit \(FPMU\)](#) of the Ministry of Food, the GoB held wheat stocks of 0.43 MMT through September, which is 14 percent lower than the wheat stocks in September 2019.

### **Retail Price**

During the month of October, 2020, the average retail prices of wheat flour (also called atta) was estimated at BDT 28 (US\$0.33) per kilogram, which is approximately 12.5 percent cheaper than last year (Figure-2).

Figure 3. Bangladesh: Monthly Average Retail Prices of Wheat Flour (Atta)



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing and Trading Corporation of Bangladesh



**Table 3. Bangladesh: Commodity, Wheat, PSD**  
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons)

<i>Wheat</i>	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
<i>Market Begin Year</i>	July 2018		July 2019		July 2020	
<i>Bangladesh</i>	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	320	320	340	340	350	350
Beginning Stocks	2233	2233	1258	1258	1858	1492
Production	1100	1100	1200	1200	1250	1250
MY Imports	5100	5100	6800	6434	6600	6600
TY Imports	5100	5100	6800	6434	6600	6600
TY Imp. from U.S.	386	386	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	8433	8433	9258	8892	9708	9342
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	275	275	300	300	300	350
FSI Consumption	6900	6900	7100	7100	7200	7200
Total Consumption	7175	7175	7400	7400	7500	7550
Ending Stocks	1258	1258	1858	1492	2208	1792
Total Distribution	8433	8433	9258	8892	9708	9342
Yield	3.4375	3.4375	3.5294	3.5294	3.5714	3.5714

**Note:** Market Year (MY) and Trade Year (TY) – July to June

**Note #2:** According to the [GoB's Export Policy 2015-2018](#), wheat is prohibited from export.

MY Imports estimates are made in consideration [of Ministry of Food reports found here.](#)

## **CORN**

### **Production**

FAS Dhaka forecasts Bangladesh's MY 2020/21 corn production at 4.5 MMT, approximately 100,000 metric tons above the official USDA forecast, as a result of growing demand for corn in the feed industry and improved yields. If realized, this crop would be a 9.7 percent increase over USDA's official 2019/20 crop estimate and represent a 8.33 MT per hectare yield (approximately 132.7 bushels per acre). According to the field report, some farmers are reporting lower yields due to heavy rain before harvest. The Ministry of Agriculture has set the annual food grain production target for corn at 5.69 MMT during Bangladesh's FY2020/21.

### **Consumption**

FAS Dhaka's forecast for Bangladesh's corn consumption in MY 2020/21 is 50,000 MT above the official USDA forecast at 5.5 MMT. If realized, the consumption of corn would increase 5.8 percent in MY2020/21 relative to 2019/2020. The increase is driven by a growing preference for corn in feed production and the increasing size of Bangladesh's feed industry.

According to a recent FAO [report](#) (Section 3.4), corn has two distinct uses in Bangladesh. It is a major ingredient in feed for livestock and fish, and for humans it is used for popcorn and corn flour. Surveys indicate that a few companies have started producing corn starch for industrial purposes in response to the crisis, though the extent of these actions and their durability following the end of the lockdown needs to be verified. However, it was reported by the Maize Association of Bangladesh that popcorn processing had been halted as its sales as a street food declined to insignificant levels during the pandemic.

### **Imports**

FAS Dhaka's forecast for corn imports is 1.5 MMT in MY 2020/21, which is 100,000 MT higher than the official USDA forecast. According to Trade Data Monitor, global corn exports to Bangladesh increased 39.2 percent during the first five months of this marketing year (May to September) relative to last year.

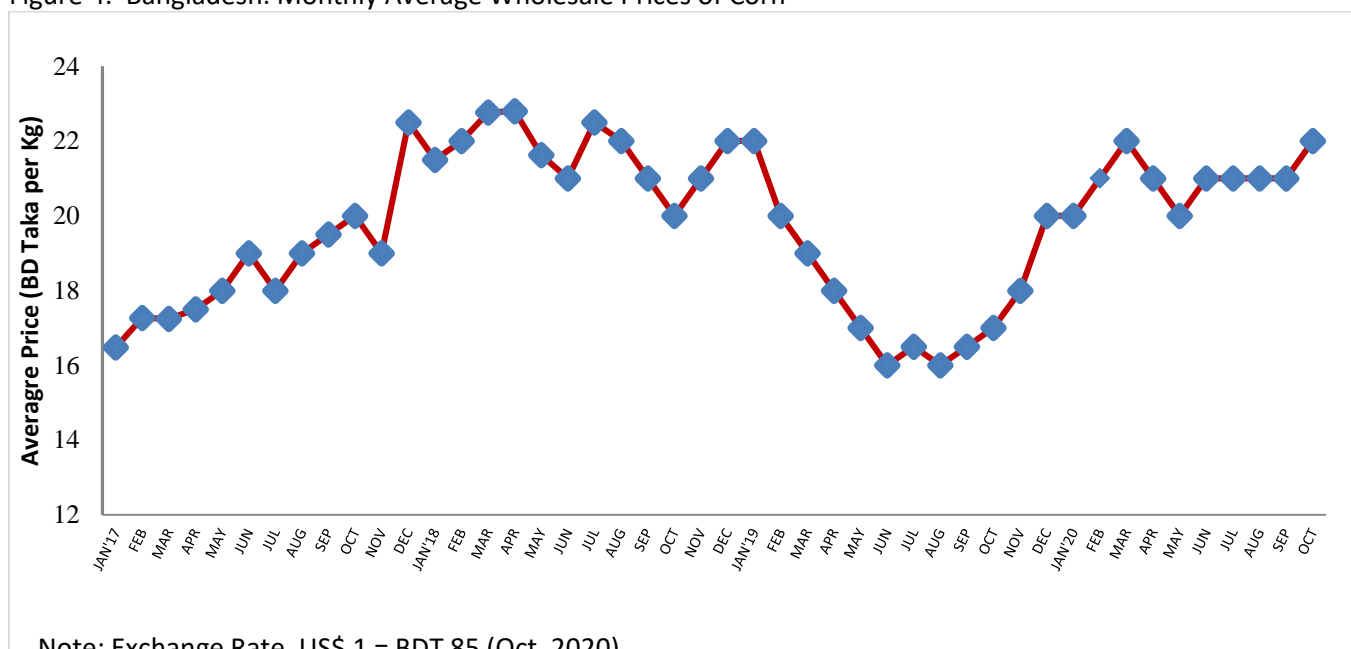
### **Stocks**

There is currently no public information on Bangladesh's corn stock levels. FAS Dhaka has questions about the rapid increase in stock levels and is currently working with local agriculture extension offices to get a better explanation on domestic stock levels. However, given the current market information on production, imports, and consumption, FAS Dhaka's best estimate for stocks is only explained with a rapid increase as shown in the PSD.

### **Retail Price**

Corn retail market price has increased compared to last month due to recent flooding and the COVID-19 pandemic. During the month of October, 2020, the average corn retail price was BDT 22 (US\$0.26) per kilogram, 28 percent higher than last year (Figure-4).

Figure 4. Bangladesh: Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of Corn



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing and Trading Corporation of Bangladesh

Table 4. Bangladesh: Commodity, Corn, PSD

(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons)

Corn	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	May 2018		May 2019		May 2020	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	450	450	510	510	550	540
Beginning Stocks	187	187	122	122	140	740
Production	3500	3500	4100	4700	4400	4500
MY Imports	1335	1335	1368	1368	1400	1500
TY Imports	1358	1358	1400	1568	1400	1500
TY Imp. from U.S.	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	5022	5022	5590	6190	5940	6740
MY Exports	0	0	250	250	300	200
TY Exports	0	0	250	250	300	200
Feed and Residual	4600	4600	4900	4900	5100	5100
FSI Consumption	300	300	300	300	350	400
Total Consumption	4900	4900	5200	5200	5450	5500
Ending Stocks	122	122	140	740	190	1040
Total Distribution	5022	5022	5590	6190	5940	6740
Yield	7.78	7.78	8.04	9.22	8.00	8.33

Note: Market Year (MY) – May to April and Trade Year (TY) – October to September

## **POLICY UPDATES**

### **Budget**

In Bangladesh's FY2020/21, the GoB approved a budget in which additional funding was allocated to supporting Bangladesh's agricultural sector. The GoB allocated taka 154.42 billion (\$1.82 billion USD) to the Ministry of Agriculture, taka 31.9 (\$360 million USD) to the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, and taka 60.48 billion (\$710 million USD) to the Ministry of Food. The budget for the three ministries increased by 19 percent, 26 percent and 17 percent, respectively, when compared to the FY2019/20 budget.

### **Subsidies**

In the agricultural sector, incentives are provided for a variety of products including vegetables, fruits, jute products, halal meat products, coconut coir, seeds of horticultural products, live crabs, and frozen shrimp, prawns, and fish products. Subsidies are also given to keep the price of production inputs within the purchasing capacity of producers. Bangladesh provides non-product-specific support through subsidized fertilizers, diesel, electricity, and agricultural machinery. The FY2020/21 budget allocated taka 2 billion (\$23 million USD) for support of agriculture mechanization. The subsidized fertilizer is distributed through a controlled channel, which keeps prices reasonably stable.

## **USDA Programming in Bangladesh**

### ***McGovern-Dole International Food for Education Program – U.S. Soft White Wheat Donation***

USDA's McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition program implemented by the World Food Programme (WFP) with a value of \$19 million is aiming to improve food security and learning outcomes in Bangladesh by increasing attendance and attentiveness in primary schools. Through this program WFP is working with the Ministry of Mass and Primary Education (MoMPE) to implement the newly passed school feeding law ensuring universal school feeding for primary school age children in Bangladesh. Currently, USDA has one active project with WFP in the District of Cox's Bazar valued at \$17 million, ending in December 2020. Over this three-year project, USDA donated 4,900 (Metric Tons) MT of Soft White Wheat to locally produce fortified high energy biscuits (HEB) for schools, benefitting 47,689 students each year with a biscuit and health and literacy interventions.

### ***Food Safety Capacity Building***

USDA is partnering with the Government of Bangladesh to increase the country's ability to improve food safety as a means of increasing food security, consumer health, and providing space for economic progress and improving agricultural trade. USDA supports the Bangladesh Food Safety Authority as it implements the new Bangladesh Food Safety Act.

### ***Food for Progress***

USDA also supports the GoB effort to adopt the World Trade Organization's Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). This summer, [USDA announced a new Food for Progress](#) project valued at \$27.47 million USD. This Food for Progress project will support the GoB in achieving TFA Schedule C Measures 5.3 Test Procedures, 7.4 Risk Management, 7.9 Perishable Goods, and 10.1 Formalities. The project will engage the GoB in addressing systemic constraints to agricultural trade, simplifying and automating import and export processes, building capacity in risk management, and fostering private sector

investment. By 2025, the project anticipates reducing import times by 12.5% and leveraging \$12.5 Million in private sector investment in a cold-storage facility at a key Bangladeshi port.

APPENDIX

Table 5. Bangladesh: *Boro* rice competes with the alternative crops

General Crop Season	Rice Based Season	Competing Crops
<i>Robi</i> (Mid Oct – Mid Mar) Third Crop in Fiscal Year	<i>Boro Season Rice (Boro Rice)</i> Planting: Dec-Feb Harvesting: Apr-May	<i>Boro</i> season rice, potato, wheat, maize, sugarcane, cotton, mustard, lentils, onions, soybeans, groundnut, tobacco, and vegetables
<i>Kharif-1</i> (Mid Mar – Mid Jul) First Crop in Fiscal Year	<i>Aus Season Rice (Aus Rice)</i> Planting Apr-May Harvesting: Jul-Aug	<i>Aus</i> season rice, jute, maize, mungbean, ginger, chili, onions, groundnuts and vegetables
<i>Kharif-2</i> (Mid Jul – Mid Oct) Second Crop in Fiscal Year	<i>Aman Season Rice (Aman Rice)</i> Planting: Jul-Aug Harvesting: Nov-Dec	<i>Aman</i> season rice, cotton, jute, black gram, soybeans, and vegetables

**Source:** Crop Calendar of Krishi (Agriculture) Diary, Ministry of Agriculture

**Note:** Fiscal Year period is July - June and Marketing year for rice is May - April

Figure 5: Bangladesh: Estimated damage by cyclone Amphan

1. Total damage from the cyclone worth Tk11 billion (US\$ 0.13 billion).
2. Around one crore people in the south-western and north-western regions have been left without electricity.
3. The cyclonic storm caused around 60% network towers (13,000 in number) of the region to be cut off the power supply.
4. Coastal areas of Satkhira, Bagerhat and Patuakhali were affected most among 26 districts that were hit.
5. 1,100 kilometres of roads, 200 bridges and culverts were damaged.
6. 150 kilometres of embankments in 84 places have been either damaged or completely broke.
7. Water that broke through the embankments affected 180,500 hatcheries. Financial loss worth Tk3.25 billion (US\$38 million).
8. The cyclone damaged mangoes worth approximately Tk1.50 billion (US\$18 million).
9. 6 kilometres of embankments and 763 hectares of crops destroyed in Bhola.
10. Amphan weakens into storm, signal lowered at ports.
11. So far 20 people were killed in different districts of Bangladesh.

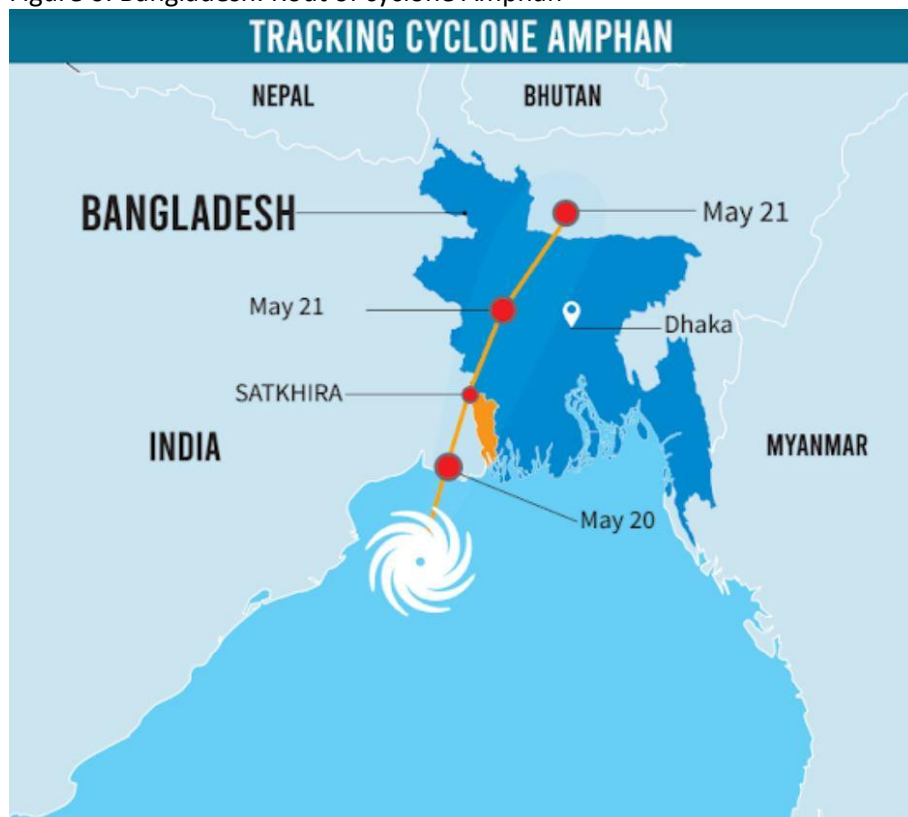
Source: <https://tbsnews.net/environment/weather/super-cyclone-amphan-moving-speed-220-230km-hour-83230>

Table 6: Bangladesh: Wheat quality specification for international purchase

Quality Parameter	Specification	Rejection
i) Test weight	76 Kg/hl	Below 76 Kg/hl
ii) Damaged kernels (maximum)	3%	above 3%
iii) Foreign material (maximum)	0.7%	above 0.7%
iv) Shrunken & broken kernels (maximum)	4%	above 4%
v) Wheat of other classes	4% (including maximum 2% contrasting classes)	above 4% (including maximum 2% contrasting classes)
vi) Protein content (minimum)	12.5 (at Dry Matter Basis)	Below 12.5 (at Dry Matter Basis)
vii) Moisture content (maximum)	13.5%	Above 13.5%
viii) Dockage (maximum)	1% (All dockage shall be deductible from the value)	Above 1%
ix) Radioactivity (maximum)	50 Bq/Kg of 137 Cs (Relaxable for the crop of SAARC & South East Asian Countries)	Above 50 Bq/Kg of 137 Cs (Relaxable for the crop of SAARC & South-East Asian Countries)

Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food.

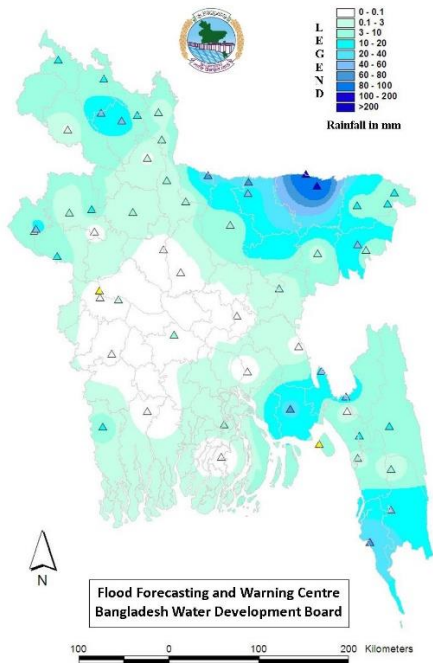
Figure 6: Bangladesh: Rout of cyclone Amphan



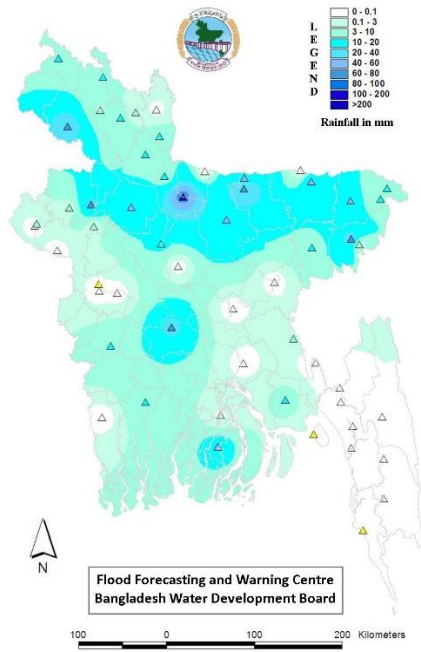
Source: <https://tbsnews.net/environment/cyclone-amphan/12-foot-tidal-surge-cyclone-amphan-hits-bangladesh-coast-84019#lg=1&slide=0>

Figure 7: Bangladesh: Daily rainfall map on July 9, 2020

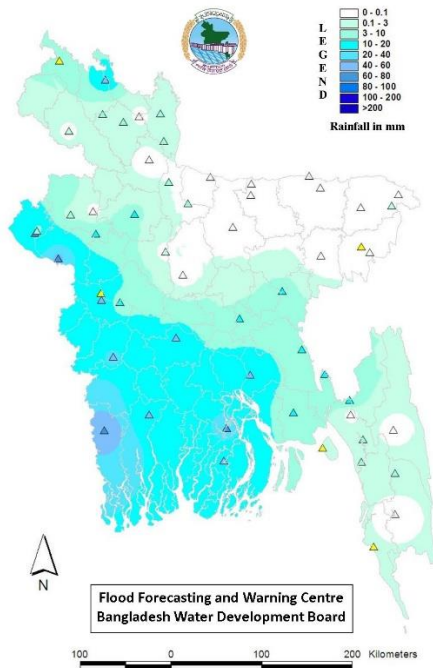
**Rainfall Map as on July 9, 2020**



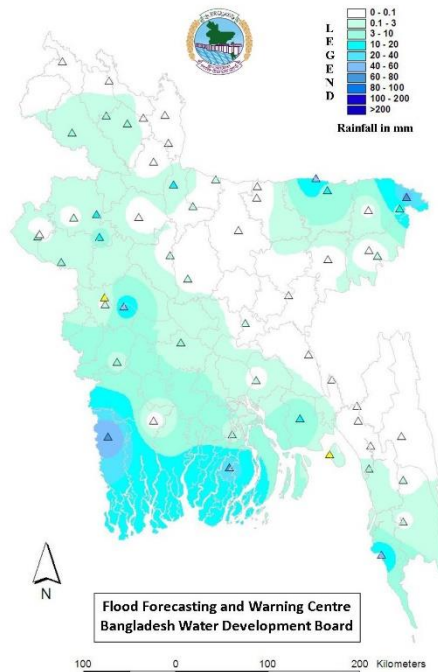
**Rainfall Map as on July 28, 2020**



**Rainfall Map as on August 5, 2020**



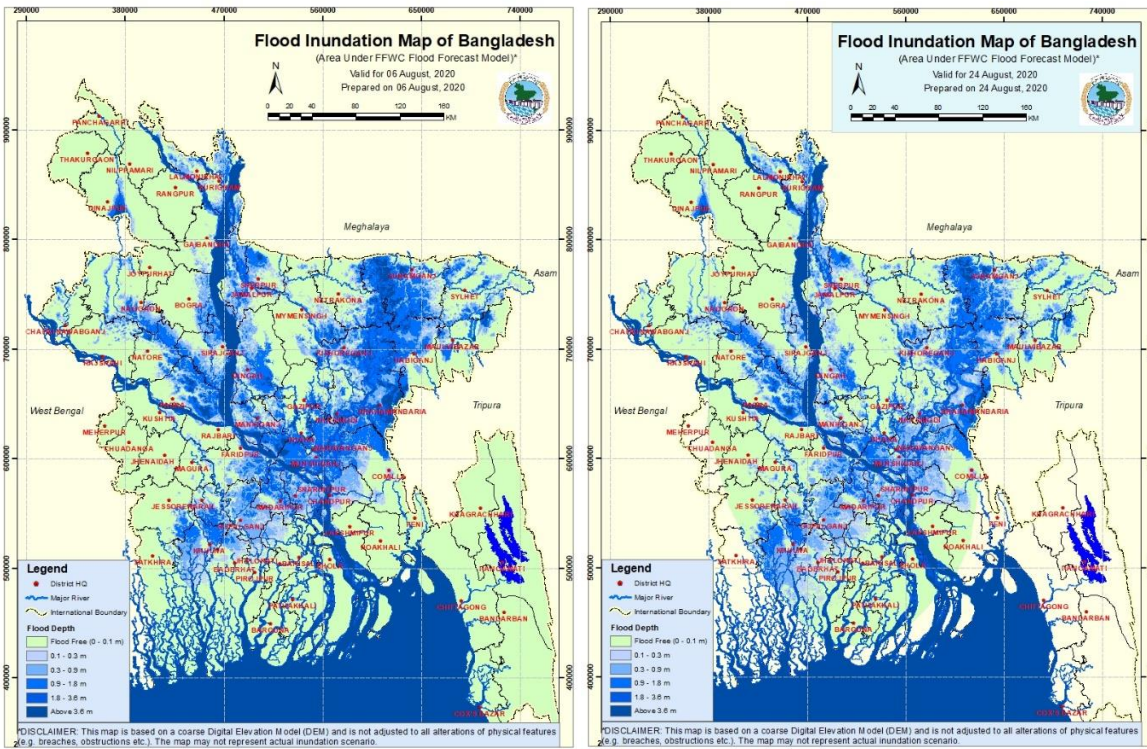
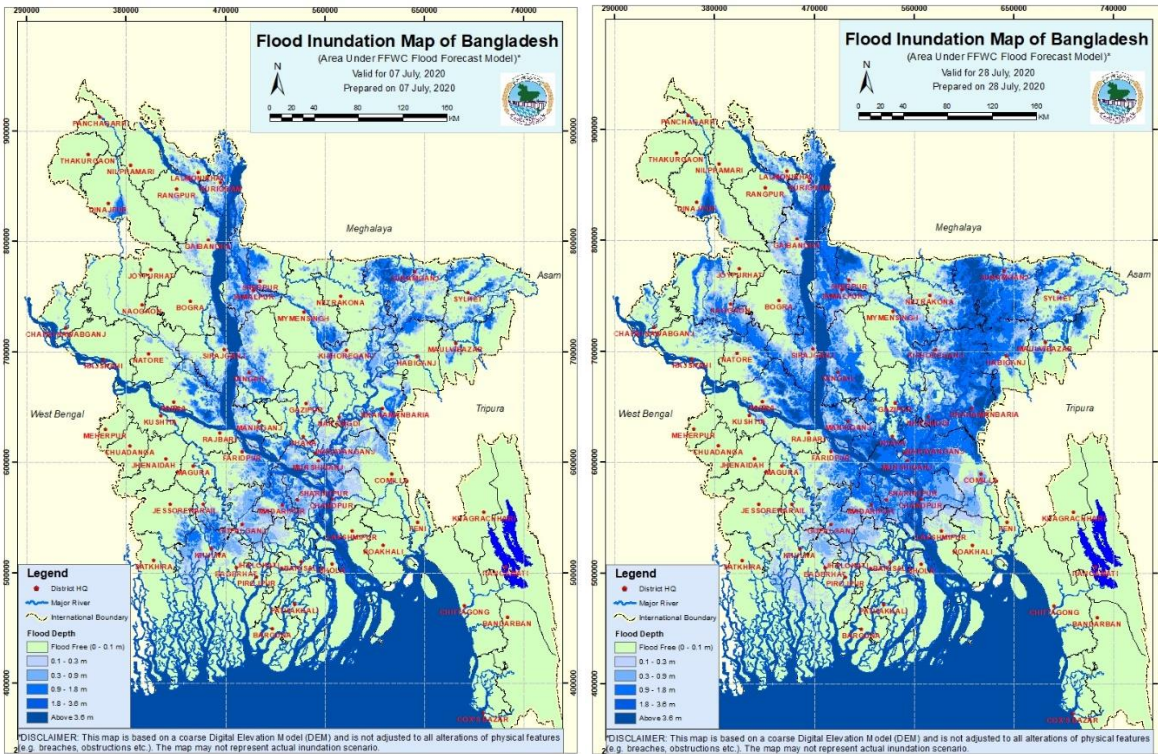
**Rainfall Map as on August 25, 2020**



Source: <http://www.ffwc.gov.bd/index.php/map/rainfall-distribution-map>



Figure 8: Bangladesh: Flooding area coverage map as of July 7, 2020



Source: <http://www.ffwc.gov.bd/index.php/map/inundation-map/bangladesh-today>

**Attachments:**

No Attachments