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Report Highlights:

For marketing year (MY) 2022/23, Post's forecast for rice harvested area and production remain unchanged at 11.5 million hectares and 35.65 million metric tons (MT), the same as the USDA official forecasts. Post's wheat production forecast in MY 2022/23 also remains unchanged from Post's previous projection. However, Post's forecast for corn in MY 2022/23 fell slightly, based on Bangladesh's Department of Agricultural Extension revised crop production data. The prices of rice, wheat, wheat flour, and corn in local markets reached record highs due to higher international prices, increased freight costs, appreciation of the U.S. dollar, and high inflation. Post increased the trade year 2021/22 rice import estimate on the Bangladesh government's decision to purchase rice from Vietnam, Myanmar, and India under government-to-government agreements. Post reduced its MY 2022/23 wheat import forecast on higher import costs, lower consumer demand, and India's wheat export ban.

RICE, MILLED

Table 1: Bangladesh's Production, Supply, and Distribution of Rice

Rice, Milled	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	May 2020		May 2021		May 2022	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	11500	11500	11620	11620	11500	11500
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1571	1571	1461	1461	2101	2101
Milled Production (1000 MT)	34600	34600	35850	35850	35650	35650
Rough Production (1000 MT)	51905	51905	53780	53780	53480	53480
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1400	1400	1300	1300	750	750
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2650	2650	650	800	500	500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	37571	37571	38611	38611	38501	38501
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	10	10
TY Exports (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	10	10
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	36100	36100	36500	36500	36800	36800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1461	1461	2101	2101	1691	1691
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	37571	37571	38611	38611	38501	38501
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.5135	4.5135	4.6282	4.6282	4.6504	4.6504

(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 2022/2023 = January 2023 - December 2023

Production

Bangladesh grows three rice crops each year: *Boro*, *Aus*, and *Aman*.

Post's rice harvested area and production forecast for marketing year (MY) 2022/23 remains unchanged at 11.5 million hectares and 35.65 million metric tons (MT), respectively, the same as the USDA official forecast. This forecast is down slightly from the MY 2021/22 USDA official number.

Boro Season Rice

In MY 2022/23, *Boro* season rice is the first crop. It was planted in December 2021 and harvested in April 2022. Post estimates 19.7 million MT of *Boro* season rice production from 4.8 million hectares in MY 2022/23 (Table 2).

Aus Season Rice

Aus season rice cultivation starts in March and April, with harvest from July to August. For MY 2022/23, Post estimates *Aus* harvested area and production at 0.9 million hectares and 2.05 million MT down approximately 20 percent and 24 percent, respectively, from the previous year as severe floods affected the north and northeastern parts of the country during planting.

Aman Season Rice

Aman season rice is planted in July and August and will be harvested in November and December 2022. It is fully rainfed and covers the highest acreage. Post's forecast for MY 2022/23 *Aman* season rice harvested area and production remains unchanged at 5.8 million hectares and 13.9 million MT, respectively, assuming favorable weather conditions and continued support from the government's Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE).

Table 2: *Boro*, *Aus*, and *Aman* Rice Area and Production

Rice by Season	MY 2020/21 (Estimate)		MY 2021/22 (Estimate)		MY 2022/23 (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>	4,700	19,300	4,700	19,350	4,800	19,700
<i>Aus (Pre-Monsoon)</i>	1,200	2,700	1,120	2,700	900	2,050
<i>Aman (Monsoon)</i>	5,600	12,600	5,800	13,800	5,800	13,900
Total Rice	11,500	34,600	11,620	35,850	11,500	35,650

Source: Post calculation, based on DAE data

Prices

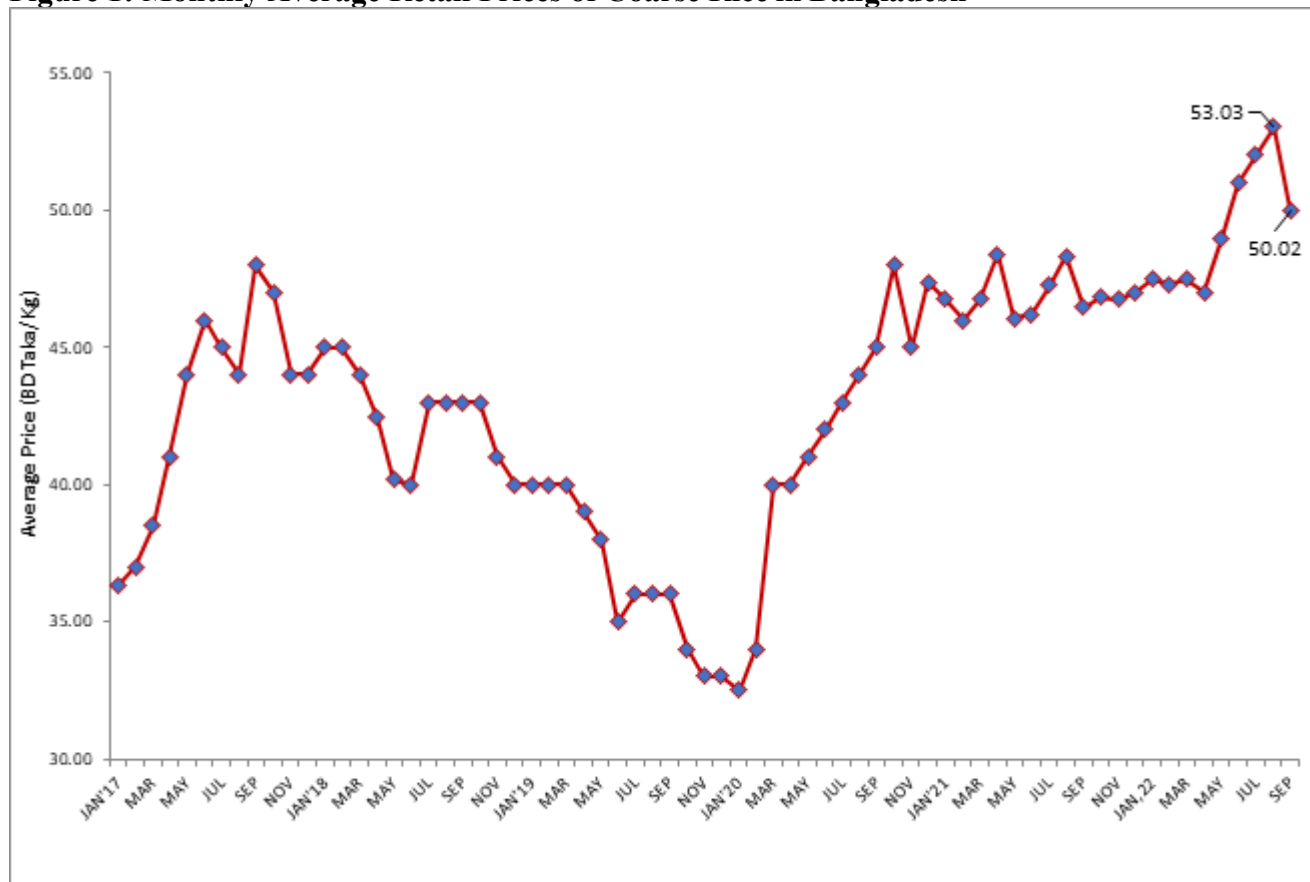
High Rice Prices Continue

Price volatility for all types of rice continues. Rice prices began to rise in May 2022 due to a large fuel price increase in Bangladesh. In August 2022, the average retail price of low quality (coarse) rice reached BDT 53 (\$0.52) per kilogram, a record high. In September 2022, the average retail price of coarse rice decreased slightly to BDT 50.02 (\$0.49) per kilogram, approximately 8 percent higher than the same period last year (Figure 1).

The average retail price of high-quality non-aromatic (fine) rice hit BDT 73 (\$0.71) per kilogram in September 2022, up approximately 12 percent over the same period last year. Post contacts note the high cost of milling and transportation, appreciation of the U.S. dollar, and high inflation is rising rice prices.

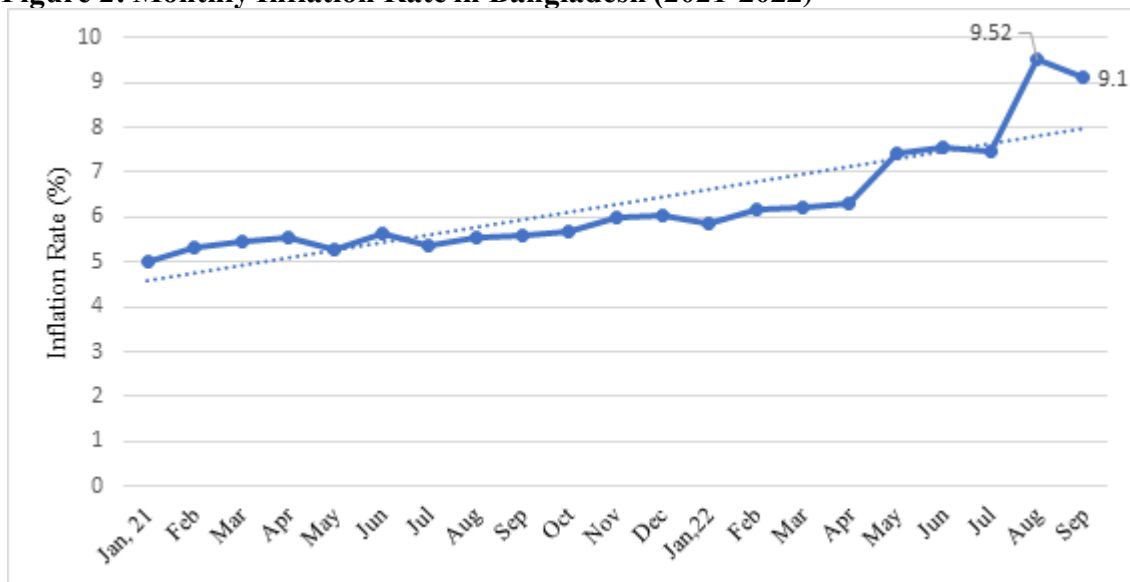
Bangladesh official data shows that the general inflation rate climbed to 9.5 percent in August 2022, an 11-year high. In September 2022, the general inflation rate fell slightly to 9.1 percent, which was still up 60 percent over the same period last year (Figure 2). The food inflation rate in August 2022 was even higher, at 9.9 percent.

Figure 1: Monthly Average Retail Prices of Coarse Rice in Bangladesh



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM); Ministry of Agriculture; Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB) Exchange Rate, US\$ 1 = BDT 103 (October 2022)

Figure 2: Monthly Inflation Rate in Bangladesh (2021-2022)



Source: Bangladesh Bank; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Trade

For MY 2022/23, Post increased its rice import forecast to 750 thousand MT, the same as the USDA official forecast. Post also revised its trade year (TY) 2021/22 rice import estimate to 800 thousand MT, up about 23 percent over the USDA official estimate, due to the Government of Bangladesh’s (GoB) plan to procure more than 500 thousand MT of rice from the international market. In addition, the GoB reduced the rice import tariff incidence from 62.5 percent to 17.5 percent to encourage the private sector to import.

For TY 2022/23, Post forecasts rice imports at 500 thousand MT, the same as the USDA official forecast.

Rice Import Tariff Cut

On June 22, 2022, amid the rice price hike, the GoB reduced the rice import tariff from 62.5 percent to 27.5 percent and granted import permits for around 1 million MT of rice to private importers. However, due to the appreciation of the U.S. dollar, private importers showed little interest to import. On August 28, 2022, the GoB further reduced the rice import tariff to 17.5 percent (Table 3). Private importers are allowed to bring in rice at the reduced tariff rate until October 31, 2022.

Table 3: Total Tax Incidence (TTI) of Husked (Brown) Rice

HS Code- 10062000 -Husked (Brown) Rice	Regular Rate	Reduced Rate (June 22, 2022)	Reduced Rate (August 28, 2022)
Custom Duty (CD)	25	0	0
Supplementary Duty (SD)	0	0	0
Value Added Tax (VAT)	0	0	0
Advance Income Tax (AIT)	5	5	5
Regulatory Duty (RD)	25	15	5
Advanced Trade VAT (ATV)	5	5	5
Total Tax Incidence (TTI)	62.5*	27.5*	17.5*
Source: https://www.bangladeshtradeportal.gov.bd/ * 2.5 percent insurance added			

India is the Preferred Exporter

Private importers stated they prefer to import rice from India due to its geographic proximity, shorter shipment time, and lower shipping costs. As of September 30, 2022, in TY 2021/22, Bangladesh imported approximately 330 thousand MT of rice, all of which was from India. From September 9, 2022, India banned the export of broken rice and imposed a 20 percent export tax on some other types of rice. As Bangladesh imports mostly parboiled rice from India, the export ban will not affect Bangladesh; however, Bangladeshi rice importers will incur higher costs due to the 20 percent export tax.

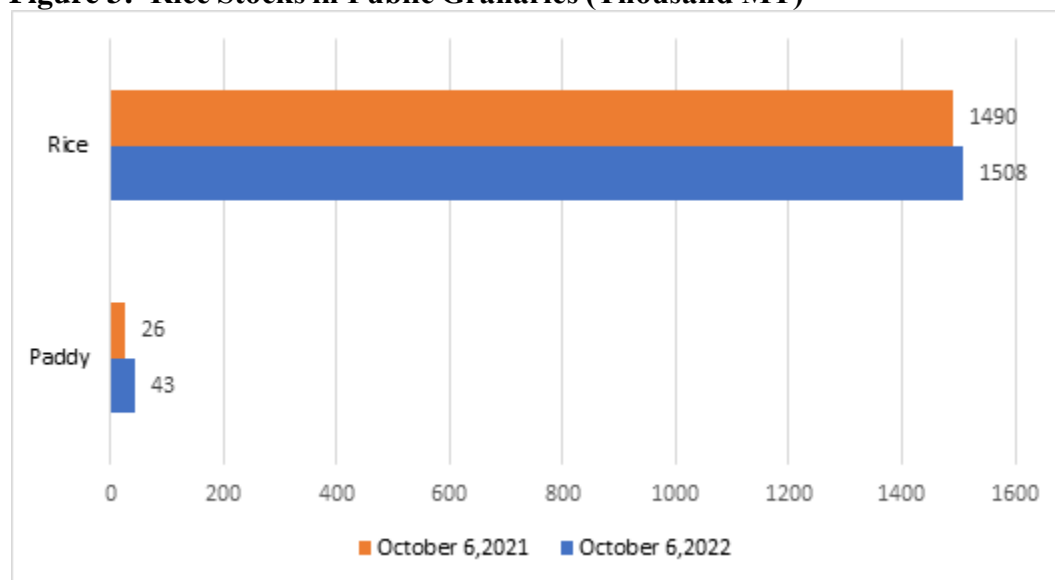
Government-to-Government Purchase of Rice

On August 31, 2022, the GoB's cabinet committee approved the importation of 230 thousand MT of rice from Vietnam and 100 thousand MT of rice from India, valued at a combined \$163 million, to combat food insecurity. On September 7, 2022, the cabinet committee also approved the importation of 200 thousand MT of rice from Myanmar, at a total cost of \$90.1 million, or \$465 per MT. Post contacts note that all the rice under the government-to-government agreements will be imported by December 31, 2022.

Stocks

According to the Ministry of Food, on July 13, 2022, total government-held rice stocks were 1.51 million MT, compared to 1.49 million MT at the same time in 2021 (Figure 3). The GoB successfully completed its *Boro* rice procurement program, collecting 1.18 million MT of rice, which contributed to the higher rice stocks in public granaries (Figure 3). Please see the "Government Procurement and Distribution" section below for more information. As of October 6, 2022, paddy stocks in public granaries were 43 thousand MT, up approximately 65 percent over the same period last year.

Figure 3: Rice Stocks in Public Granaries (Thousand MT)



Source: Directorate General of Food, Ministry of Food

Policy

Government Procurement and Distribution

After harvest, the GoB procures rice and paddy for public granaries and distributes them through various social safety net programs. The Ministry of Food completed its procurement of *Boro* season rice from the local market on August 31, 2022. The GoB set a target to collect 650 thousand MT of *Boro* paddy and 1.36 million MT of *Boro* rice from April 28, 2022 to August 31, 2022. By the end of August 2022, the GoB purchased 1.18 million MT of *Boro* rice and 268 thousand MT of *Boro* paddy from local farmers and rice millers.

According to the Ministry of Food, in Bangladesh fiscal year (FY) 2021/22 (July-June), the GoB distributed a total of 2.4 million MT of rice through its food distribution programs, including Open Market Sale (OMS), Fair Price (Food Friendly or FFP), Food for Work, Vulnerable Group Feeding, and Vulnerable Group Development. As of September 29, in FY 2022/23, the GoB distributed about 462 thousand MT of rice under these programs.

Subsidized Rice Sales Begin

The GoB began selling rice at a subsidized price for poor households under its various social safety net programs on September 1, 2022. According to local media reports, the GoB plans to sell 765 thousand MT of rice from its public granaries under the OMS program at BDT 30 per kilogram, which is nearly half the local market price, and will sell at BDT 15 per kilogram under FFP. FFP beneficiaries must be registered with the government, while the OMS program is open to everyone.

Urea Fertilizer Price Hike

The GoB regulates fertilizer imports, distribution, and prices. On August 1, 2022, the GoB increased the price of urea fertilizer by BDT 6 per kilogram; the retail price now stands at BDT 22 (\$0.21) per kilogram, while the dealer rate is BDT 20 (\$0.19) per kilogram. The prices of other chemical fertilizers have remained unchanged. The retail prices of triple super phosphate (TSP), diammonium phosphate

(DAP), and muriate of potash (MOP) are BDT 22 (\$0.21), BDT 16 (\$0.15), and BDT 15 (\$0.14), respectively.

Bangladesh is currently experiencing an energy shortage, particularly of furnace oil and gas, resulting in the shutdown of two major fertilizer factories. Lower domestic fertilizer production will aggravate the existing fertilizer shortage and will likely affect the upcoming *Boro* season rice (December 2022 to March 2023). To learn more about the fertilizer situation, please see the [Bangladesh GAIN report on fertilizer](#).

Table 4: Bangladesh's Production, Supply, and Distribution of Wheat

Wheat	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	335	335	320	320	310	310
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1758	1758	2138	2138	1308	1308
Production (1000 MT)	1180	1180	1130	1130	1100	1100
MY Imports (1000 MT)	7200	7200	6340	6340	7000	5500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	7200	7200	6340	6340	7000	5500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	235	235	1	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10138	10138	9608	9608	9408	7908
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)	500	500	600	600	600	500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7500	7500	7700	7700	7900	6900
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	8000	8000	8300	8300	8500	7400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2138	2138	1308	1308	908	508
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10138	10138	9608	9608	9408	7908
Yield (MT/HA)	3.5224	3.5224	3.5313	3.5313	3.5484	3.5484

(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 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023

Production

Post's forecast for MY 2022/23 wheat harvested area and production remained unchanged at 310 thousand hectares and 1.10 million MT, respectively, the same as the USDA official number. Post estimates that MY 2021/22 wheat harvested area will also remain unchanged at 320 thousand hectares, with production at 1.13 million MT, the same as the USDA official estimates.

Wheat is considered the second staple food after rice. However, domestic production only meets about 15 percent of total demand. Wheat planting in Bangladesh occurs in November and December, with harvesting in March and April. Reduced duration of the winter season and lack of promising varieties affect wheat yields and thus, area and production are gradually decreasing.

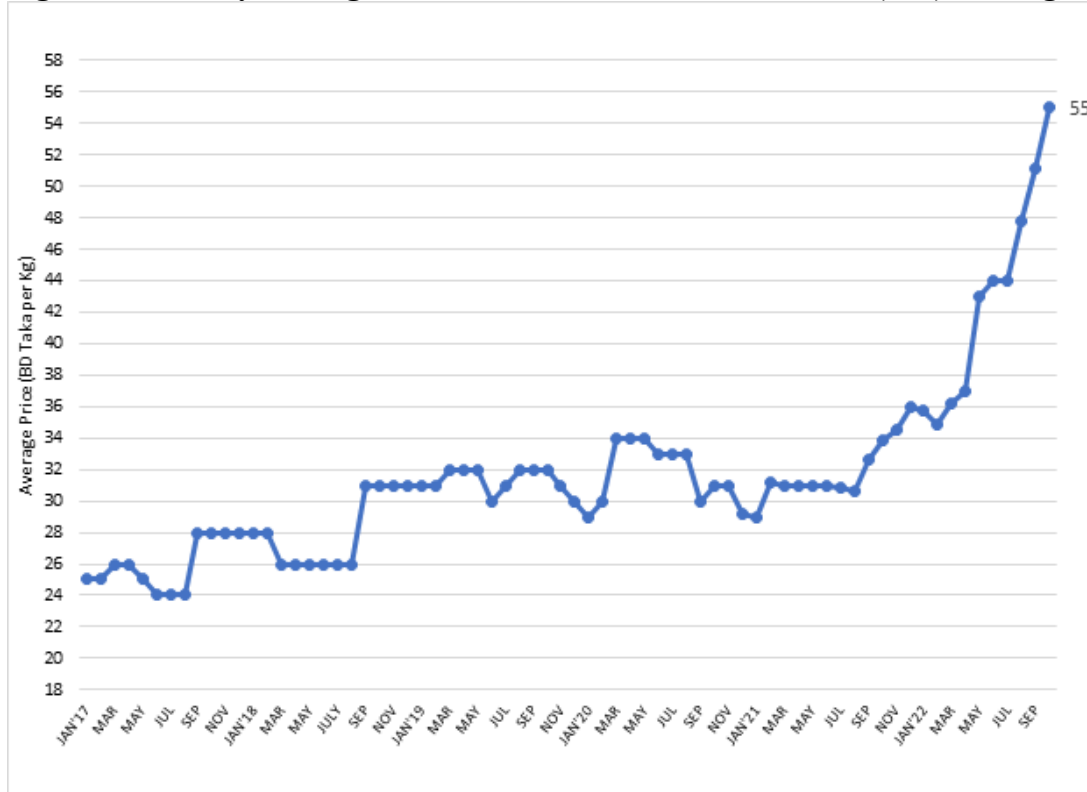
Prices

Record High Wheat Flour Prices Continue

The retail price of wheat flour in Bangladesh has been rising consistently since March 2022 due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, supply chain disruptions, and the higher international price of wheat. India's wheat export ban on May 13, 2022, aggravated the situation further. Depreciation of the Bangladesh taka against the U.S. dollar is also increasing the price of wheat flour, as most wheat is imported.

In October 2022, the average retail price of unpacked coarse wheat flour (also called *aata*) was BDT 55 (\$0.53) per kilogram, up approximately 70 percent from October of last year (Figure 4). In October 2022, the average retail price of fine quality unpacked wheat flour (also called *maida*) reached BDT 65 (\$0.63) per kilogram, a record high. Post contacts note that high wheat flour prices will continue as Bangladesh is only able to import half of its monthly wheat requirement of 600,000 MT.

Figure 4: Monthly Average Retail Price of Coarse Wheat Flour (*atta*) in Bangladesh



Source: TCB

The retail and wholesale prices of wheat also reached record highs in the local market (Figure 5). As of October 13, 2022, the average wholesale price was BDT 43.95 (\$0.43) per kilogram, while the average retail price reached (\$0.45) per kilogram, up 62 percent and 57 percent, respectively, from the same time last year.

Figure 5: Monthly Average Retail and Wholesale Prices of Wheat in Bangladesh



Source: DAM

Trade

Wheat Imports Drop

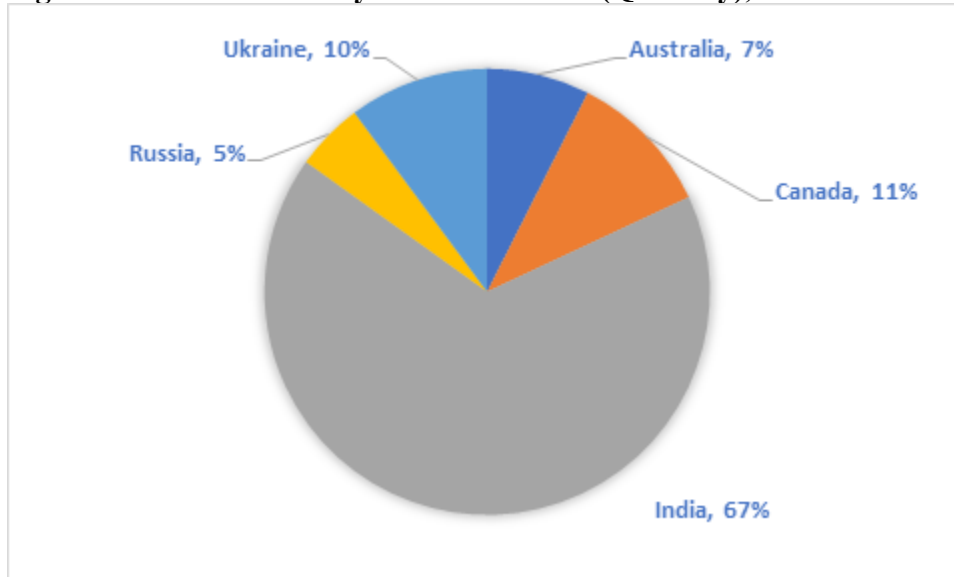
Post forecasts MY 2022/23 wheat imports at 5.5 million MT, down approximately 20 percent from the USDA official forecast. Post reduced its forecast from its previous projection (see [Grain and Feed Update: July 2022](#)) as the local industry has exhibited sluggish import volumes due to higher international prices and lower supply. Consumers have also reduced their demand as prices rise. According to Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM), in the first quarter of MY 2022/23, Bangladesh has imported only 25 percent of what it imported in the same period last year.

Post's MY 2021/22 wheat import estimate is 6.34 million MT, the same as the USDA official estimate.

Indian Wheat Dominated

In MY 2021/22, India was the preferred exporter due to shorter shipment times, low freight cost, and geographic proximity. According to TDM, in MY 2021/22, India supplied 67 percent of total wheat imports, followed by Canada, Ukraine, Australia and Russia (Figure 6). In MY 2021/22, India shipped about 4.2 million MT of wheat to Bangladesh, compared to 1.85 million MT in MY 2020/21. However, the industry prefers to import U.S., Canadian, and Australian wheat to produce fine quality flour. Post predicts reduced wheat imports from India in MY 2022/23 due to the ongoing Indian wheat export ban.

Figure 6: Partner Country's Market Share (Quantity), MY 2021/2022



Source: TDM

Government-to-Government Purchase of Wheat

On August 31, 2022, the GoB's cabinet committee approved the importation of 500,000 MT of wheat from Russia, valued at \$215 million. Local media reported that 100,000 MT of wheat will be imported every month from September 2022 to January 2023. The GoB purchases wheat for its public granaries and the wheat is distributed under government social safety net programs.

Consumption

Food, Seeds, and Industrial (FSI) Consumption

In Bangladesh, wheat flour, both *aata* and *maida*, is used for the bread and bakery industry, restaurants, and household consumption. For MY 2022/23, Post revised its FSI consumption forecast down to 6.9 million MT, as high market prices and lower supply of wheat and wheat flour are reducing consumer demand. Household consumption of *aata* and *maida*, in particular, has fallen significantly in the last few months and the prices of wheat-based bakery and restaurant products have also increased. Post's estimate of MY 2021/22 FSI wheat consumption is 7.7 million MT, the same as the USDA official estimate.

Feed Consumption

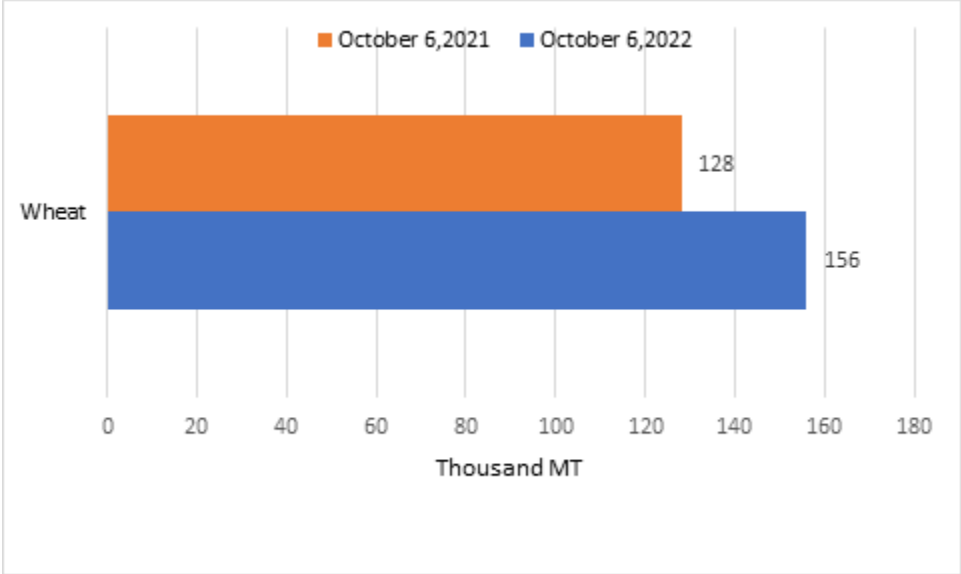
The poultry, aqua, and cattle feed industries in Bangladesh use wheat, to some extent, as a feed ingredient. Sometimes, the feed industry uses wheat bran and rice bran alternatively. For MY 2022/23, Post forecasts feed and residual use of wheat at 500 thousand MT, down about 17 percent from the USDA official forecast on higher prices reducing inclusion in animal feed.

Public Procurement and Stocks

In MY 2021/22, the GoB targeted to procure 130 thousand MT of wheat from farmers for public granaries from April 1, 2022, to June 30, 2022; however, the wheat procurement program failed as the GoB offered prices below the market price. As of October 6, 2022, the Ministry of Food estimated the GoB's wheat stocks at 156 thousand MT, down approximately 18 percent from the same period last year (Figure 7).

Post estimates MY 2021/22 ending stocks at 1.3 million MT and forecasts MY 2022/23 ending stocks, including private sector reserves, at 508 thousand MT.

Figure 7: Wheat Stocks in Public Granaries



Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

CORN

Table 5: Bangladesh's Production, Supply, and Distribution of Corn

Corn	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	May 2020		May 2021		May 2022	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	540	540	550	550	560	550
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	210	210	444	444	189	289
Production (1000 MT)	4700	4700	4700	4800	4850	4800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	2434	2434	1945	1945	2200	2200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1838	1838	2265	2380	2200	2200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7344	7344	7089	7189	7239	7289
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)	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500	6500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	400	400	400	400	550	500
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6900	6900	6900	6900	7050	7000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	444	444	189	289	189	289
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7344	7344	7089	7189	7239	7289
Yield (MT/HA)	8.7037	8.7037	8.5455	8.7273	8.6607	8.7273

(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 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

Production

Corn is the second largest cereal crop grown in Bangladesh. Farmers consider corn a cash crop due to its good yield potential and high market price. Corn planted in November and December 2021 and harvested in March and April 2022 is the first crop of MY 2022/23. There are some locations in the country where farmers also grow summer corn, which was planted in March and April 2022 and harvested in June and July 2022.

Based on DAE's adjusted corn production data, Post revised its MY 2022/23 corn harvested area and production forecast to 550 thousand hectares and 4.8 million MT, respectively, down approximately 2 percent and 4 percent from Post's previous projection ([see Grain and Feed Update: July 2022](#)).

For MY 2021/22, Post adjusted its corn production estimates to 4.8 million MT from 550 thousand hectares. Post's estimated production is about 2 percent higher than the USDA official estimate.

Prices

High Corn Prices Continue

Domestic corn prices continue to increase reflecting higher international prices. In October 2022, the wholesale and retail prices of corn reached BDT 32.9 (\$0.31) and BDT 34.5 (\$0.33) per kilogram, respectively, their highest levels since 2016 (Figure 8). The wholesale and retail prices of corn in October 2022 were approximately 21 percent and 33 percent higher, respectively, as compared to the same period last year.

Figure 8: Monthly Average Retail and Wholesale Corn Prices



Source: DAM

Trade

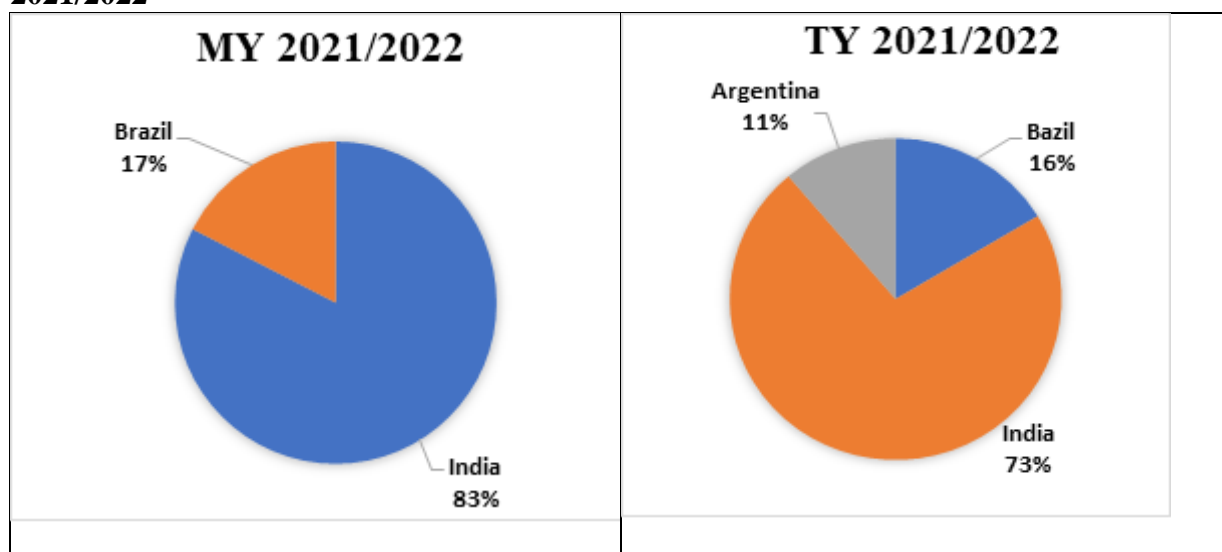
Post's MY 2022/23 corn import forecast remains unchanged at 2.2 million MT, the same as the USDA official forecast. Corn is the major ingredient used in the feed industry. According to industry, average annual demand for corn in Bangladesh is around 7.5 million MT; domestic production meets approximately 65 percent of total demand.

For MY 2021/22, Post estimates corn imports at 1.95 million MT, the same as the USDA official estimate. MY 2021/22 corn imports decreased 20 percent from the previous year on high prices and reduced demand from the animal feed industry. However, Post’s TY 2021/2022 import estimate expanded to 2.38 million MT, up about 5 percent over the USDA official number.

India is the Preferred Exporter

According to the TDM, India is the leading source of imported corn. In MY and TY 2021/22, Bangladesh imported 83 and 73 percent of corn from India, respectively, followed by Brazil and Argentina (Figure 9). Importers look to India due its geographic proximity, cheaper transportation and logistics, and shorter shipment time.

Figure 9: Partner Country’s Share (Quantity) of Corn Export to Bangladesh, MY and TY 2021/2022



Source: TDM

Consumption

Feed Consumption

Due to reduced corn production in MY 2022/23, Post lowered its total feed consumption forecast to 6.5 million, the same as the USDA official forecast. For MY 2021/22, Post also estimated total feed consumption at 6.5 million MT. After recovering from the COVID-19 pandemic, the poultry, cattle, and aquaculture industries of Bangladesh have been steady. Despite high animal feed prices, feed mills are operating; however, Post contacts note that some large feed companies are not able to run their plants at full capacity due to the current power and gas crisis.

Feed Demand for the Dairy, Livestock, Poultry, and Fishery Industries

Domestic feed mills supply over 99 percent of the feed for the local market. According to the Feed Industries Association of Bangladesh, commercial industry consumes approximately 6.4 million MT of feed annually, of which poultry consumes 60 percent, aqua 25 percent, and cattle 15 percent. There are about 350 commercial feed mills in the country. Small and backyard operations also consume smaller amounts of feed.

Livestock and Poultry Growth Continues

In FY 2021/22, livestock production accounted for 16.5 percent of Bangladesh's agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and contributed about 1.9 percent to the country's total GDP. The growth rate of the livestock sector in FY 2021/22 was 3.1 percent, despite COVID-19 and global economic woes.

According to Department of Livestock (DLS) data, Bangladesh has maintained steady growth in milk, meat, and egg production (Table 6). Post believes that feed demand will continue to grow in the coming years.

Table 6: Bangladesh's Milk, Meat, and Egg Production

Year	Milk	Meat	Egg
	Million MT	Million MT	Billion Number
2012-13	5.1	3.6	7.6
2013-14	6.1	4.5	10.2
2014-15	6.9	5.9	11.0
2015-16	7.3	6.2	11.9
2016-17	9.3	7.2	14.9
2017-18	9.4	7.3	15.5
2018-19	9.9	7.5	17.1
2019-20	10.7	7.7	17.4
2020-21	11.9	8.4	20.6
2021-22	13.1	9.3	23.4

Source: DLS, 2022

The poultry sector, made up of nearly six million people, is an important part of Bangladesh's agricultural output. According to DLS, in FY 2021/22, the number of poultry grew 2.7 percent from the previous year to almost 376 million (Table 7). Commercial production of livestock and poultry requires more quality feeds.

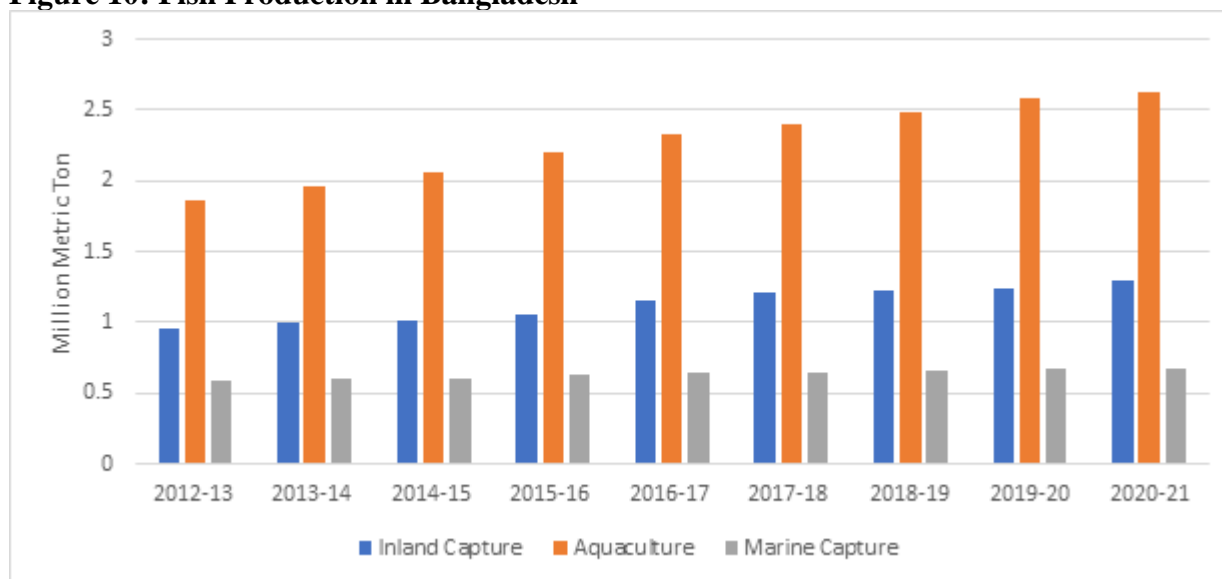
Table 7: Livestock and Poultry Population in Bangladesh

FY	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Chicken	Duck	Total Poultry
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
2012-13	23.3	1.5	3.2	25.3	249.0	47.3	296.2
2013-14	23.5	1.5	3.2	25.4	255.3	48.9	304.2
2014-15	23.6	1.5	3.3	25.6	261.8	50.5	312.3
2015-16	23.8	1.5	3.3	25.8	268.4	52.2	320.6
2016-17	23.9	1.5	3.4	25.9	275.2	54.0	329.2
2017-18	24.1	1.5	3.5	26.1	282.2	55.9	338.0
2018-19	24.2	1.5	3.5	26.3	289.3	57.8	347.0
2019-20	24.4	1.5	3.6	26.4	296.6	59.7	356.3
2020-21	24.5	1.5	3.7	26.6	304.1	61.7	365.9
2021-22	24.7	1.5	3.8	26.8	311.8	63.6	375.7

Source: DLS

Fish Production Increases

More than five million households across Bangladesh depend on aquaculture production for their daily livelihoods, and fish is an accessible and traditional source of food and nutrition for most people. The aquaculture sector is also growing steadily and heavily depends on commercial feed (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Fish Production in Bangladesh

Source: Yearbook of Fisheries Statistics of Bangladesh, 2021

FSI Consumption

Post's forecast for MY 2022/23 FSI consumption is 500 thousand MT, down about 9 percent from the USDA official forecast. There is no official data for the FSI consumption of corn in Bangladesh; however, Post contacts note that there are about six starch producing companies in Bangladesh that jointly consume about 200 thousand MT of corn annually. The textiles industry is the major recipient of

corn starch. Corn is also used to make corn syrup and glucose. In addition, the consumption of corn as food is also increasing in many parts of the country.

In MY 2020/21, Post estimates FSI consumption at 400 thousand MT, the same as the USDA official estimate.

Stocks

Post forecasts MY 2022/23 ending stocks at 289 thousand MT, up about 52 percent over the USDA official estimate on reduced FSI consumption. In MY 2021/22, Post also estimates corn stocks at 289 thousand MT, which includes the corn held by the private feed and starch companies.

Attachments:

No Attachments