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Report Highlights:

For marketing year (MY) 2025/26, Post adjusts its rice imports forecast upward to 1.2 million metric tons (MT) as domestic rice prices continue to rise. Both the Government of Bangladesh and private traders are expected to increase rice imports in MY 2025/26 compared to last year. Post also raises its import forecasts for wheat and corn for MY 2025/26. Post contacts shared ample feedback on opportunities for U.S. corn exports to Bangladesh.

RICE, MILLED

Production

For marketing year (MY) 2025/26, Post forecasts rice harvested area and production at 11.7 million hectares and 37.5 million metric tons (MT), respectively. This forecast for harvested area and production is 0.4 percent and 0.1 percent lower than Post's previous forecast on decreased *aus* season rice acreage and production.

Bangladeshi farmers cultivate rice in three different seasons: *boro*, *aus*, and *aman*. The following table shows the usual planting and harvesting periods of the rice seasons in Bangladesh. However, due to the delayed monsoon season this year and uneven distribution of rain, rice growing seasons shifted slightly later than is typical in some parts of the country.

Table 1: Rice Planting and Harvesting Seasons in Bangladesh

Season	**Planting Month**	**Harvesting Month**
Boro	December-January	April-May
Aus	April-May	August-September
Aman	July-August	November-December

In MY 2025/26, *boro* season rice was the first crop, transplanted in December 2024 to January 2025 and harvested in April to May 2025. In MY 2025/26, the yield and production of *boro* season rice were robust as there were no droughts, heatwaves, cyclones, notable pest damage, or other natural disasters. According to crop production reports from the Department of Agriculture Extension (DAE) of Bangladesh's Ministry of Agriculture, Post estimates *boro* rice cultivated area at 4.9 million hectares with total production at 20.5 million MT (Table 2).

For MY 2024/25, Post estimates *aus* rice harvested area and production at 1 million hectares and 2.3 million MT respectively; slightly lower than Post's previous forecast based on the DAE's crop production report and field observations. For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts *aman* rice harvested area and production at 5.8 million hectares and 14.7 million MT. Post contacts noted that many farmers in the northern part of the country began transplanting *aman* season rice at the beginning of July 2025. By the second week of August, more than 80 percent of the *aman* rice transplantation in this region was complete. In contrast, farmers in the southern part of the country typically start transplanting *aman* in early August and complete it by the end of the month. Some farmers in this region may continue transplanting into the first week of September.

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

Rice by Season	**MY 2023/22**		**MY 2024/25**		**MY 2025/26 (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**
Boro (Winter)	4,850	20,000	4,900	20,500	4,900	20,500
Aus (Pre-Monsoon)	1,050	2,400	900	2,100	1,000	2,300
Aman (Monsoon)	5,850	14,600	5,600	14,000	5,800	14,700
Total Rice	**11,750**	**37,000**	**11,400**	**36,600**	**11,700**	**37,500**

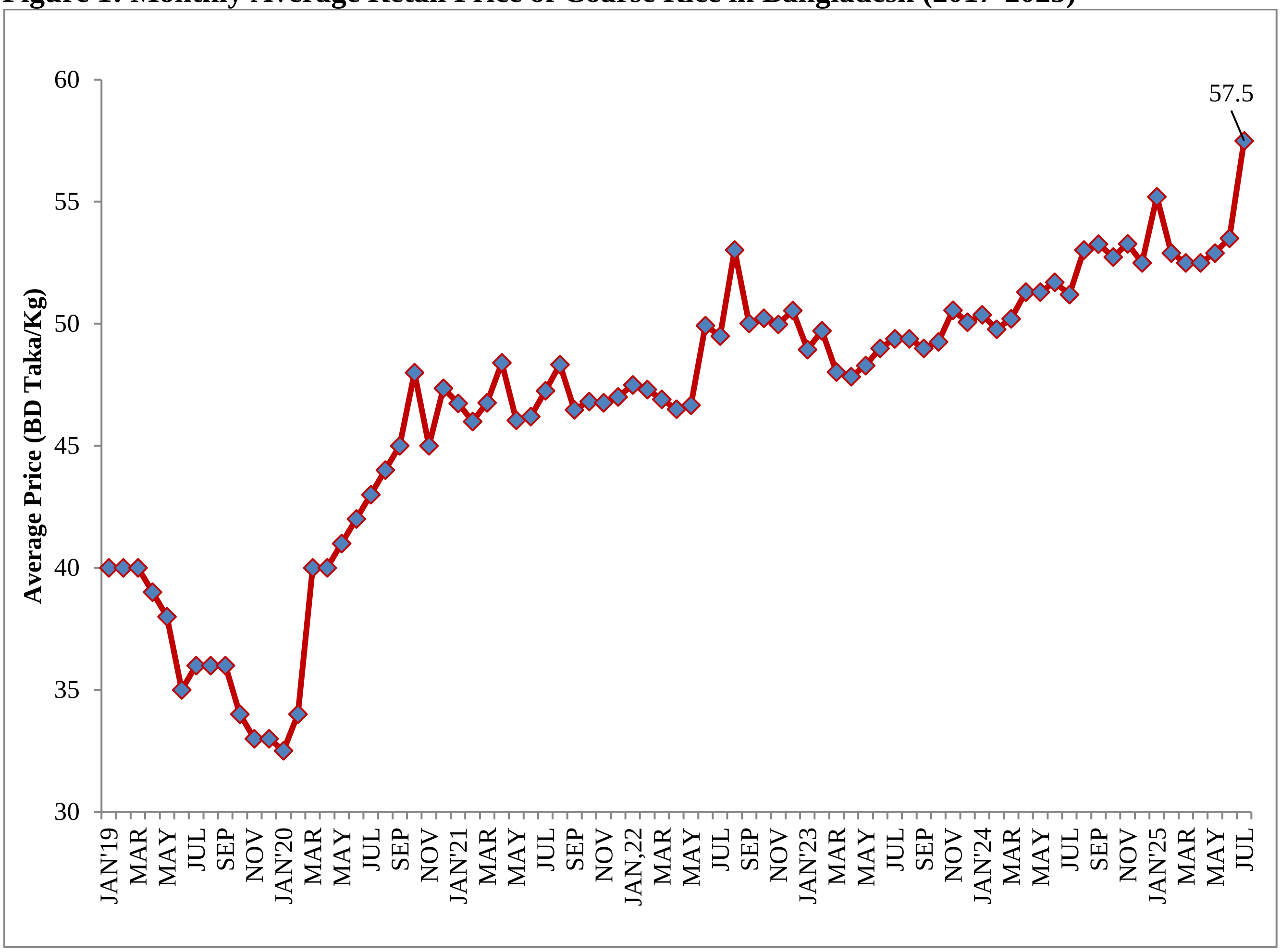
Source: Post calculations based on DAE data

Prices

Rice Prices Rising

Prices for all types of rice in Bangladesh continue to rise, reaching the highest price recorded in the country's history in July 2025. According to the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB), a government-owned entity under the Ministry of Food, the average retail price of coarse rice in July 2025 reached BDT 57.5 ($0.47) per kilogram, up 12.3 percent from the same period in the previous year (Figure 1). In July 2025, the average retail price of high-quality non-aromatic (fine) rice also reached BDT 80 ($0.65), up 12.7 percent from the same period last year (Figure 2). The price increase is primarily due to higher paddy production and milling costs, price inflation, and an inefficient supply chain. Like many other agricultural commodities, the rice supply chain involves multiple market actors, ultimately leading to higher costs for consumers.

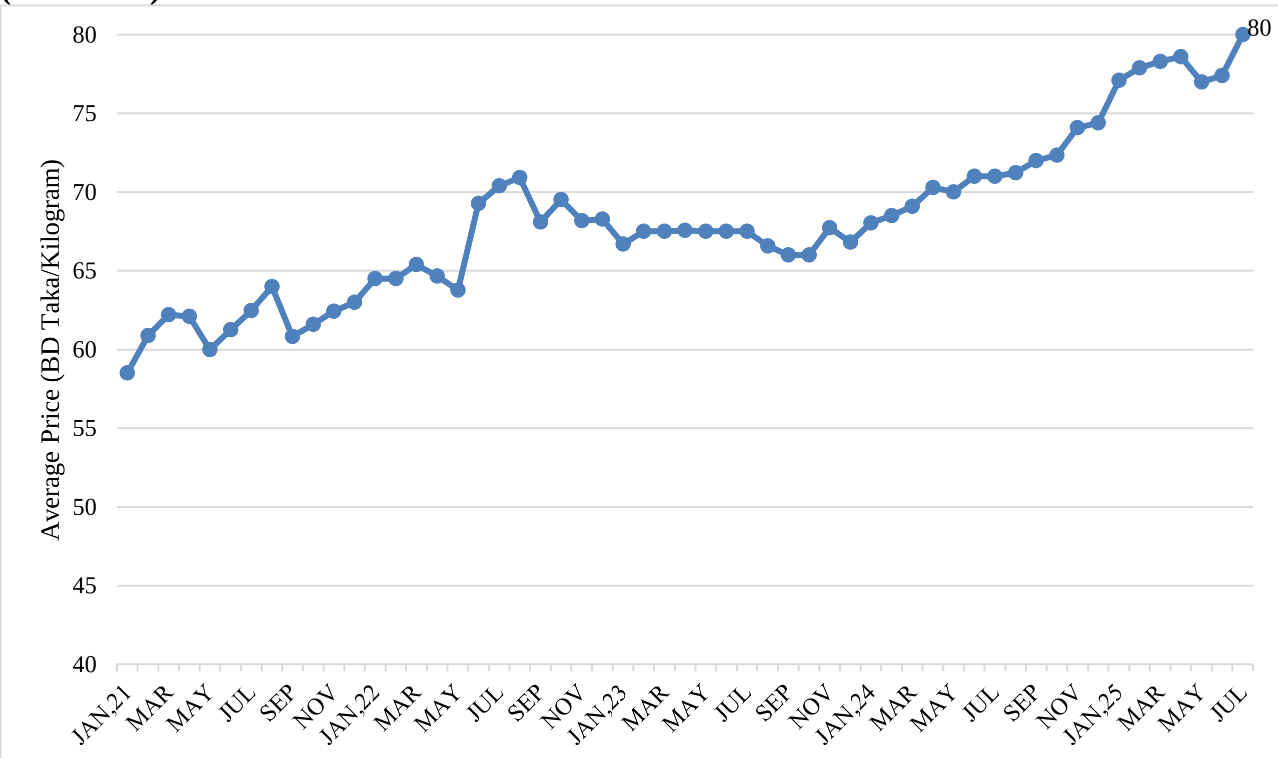
Figure 1: Monthly Average Retail Price of Coarse Rice in Bangladesh (2017-2025)



Source: Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB)

Note: Exchange Rate USD $1.00 = BDT 123

Figure 2: Monthly Average Retail Price of Fine Quality (Non-Aromatic) Rice in Bangladesh (2021-2025)



Source: TCB

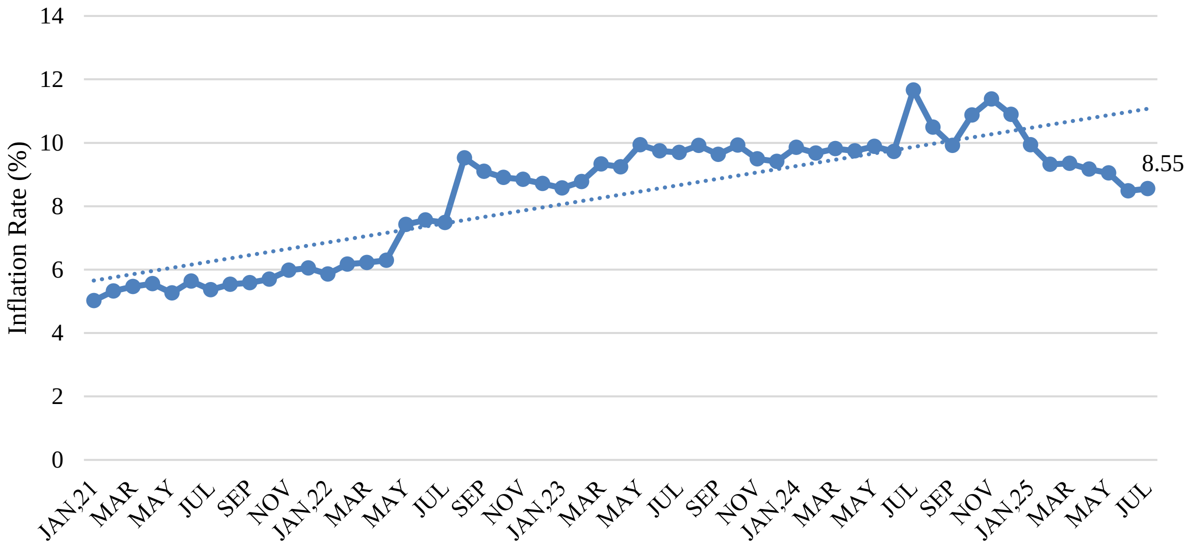
Note: Exchange Rate USD $1.00 = BDT 123

Inflation Easing Gradually

Since August 2022, high inflation in Bangladesh has affected consumer purchasing power. Bangladesh's economic challenges also include the depreciation of the local currency (the taka) and depletion of foreign currency (forex) reserves. However, the country's macroeconomic situation started to improve slowly after the Interim Government (IG) took power after the fall of the previous government in August 2024 and instituted major economic reform.

According to data from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Bangladesh's inflation in July 2025 reached 8.55 percent compared to 11.6 percent in last July (Figure 3). This steady decline in the monthly inflation rate suggests a gradual recovery in Bangladesh's overall macroeconomic stability.

Figure 3: Inflation in Bangladesh (2021-2025)



Source: Bangladesh Bank; BBS

Trade

For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts rice imports at 1.2 million MT, up 100 percent from its previous projection, on higher government and private import possibilities. Domestic rice prices have reached an all-time high. The GoB is increasing rice imports to ease market prices.

On July 15, 2025, the GoB announced plans to purchase 400,000 MT of rice through international tenders for public granaries. Additionally, the GOB stated it would issue import permits to private importers for another 500,000 MT of rice during its fiscal year (FY) 2025-26 (July–June). According to Post contacts, the GoB may import more rice as needed at any point during FY 2025-26. Based on monthly import data from contacts, as of July 31, 2025, Bangladesh imported around 200,000 MT of rice in the first three months of MY 2025/26.

On August 10, 2025, Bangladesh's Ministry of Food (MoF) announced that 242 importing companies across the country received permission to import a total of 500,000 MT of rice. Of the approved quantity, 461,000 MT are parboiled rice, while 39,000 MT are white rice. Each importer is allowed to import between 500 MT and 20,000 MT.

According to the MoF, importers must ensure the rice reaches the domestic market by September 30, 2025. They are also required to sell the rice in its imported packaging and provide the district food controller with details of the imports, storage facilities, and marketing arrangements.

Usually, when the domestic price of rice rises, the GoB reduces the rice import tariff and allows the private sector to import rice. According to the Bangladesh National Board of Revenue (NBR), private importers are now able to import rice with only a 2 percent advance income tax (AIT) instead of the usual 62.5 percent tariff.

For MY 2024/25, Post increased its estimate of rice imports to 1.1 million MT, up 39.3 percent from the previous estimate of 800,000 MT on increased imports by the GoB.

Consumption and Residual

For MY 2025/26, Post increases the forecast of rice consumption and residual to 38.5 million MT on higher imports of rice. Rice is the staple food in Bangladesh. Most Bangladeshi consumers prefer parboiled rice for their daily meals, although certain regional populations favor non-parboiled rice. A significant amount of rice is also used to make puffed rice consumed as a snack, but the exact amount is unknown.

Farmers who cultivate inbred rice varieties save paddy to be used as seed in subsequent seasons. Official data on the amount of rice used as seed is unavailable, but Post estimates it to be around 500,000 MT.

In recent years, feed and industrial use of rice has been increasing, mainly in animal feed. The poultry, cattle, and aqua feed industry is using broken rice and de-oiled rice bran (DORB) as a filler in various feed formulas on lower prices compared to other imported feed ingredients. Some by-products of rice milling, including bran and rice polish, are used in commercial feed production.

A recent study on non-human consumption of rice in Bangladesh conducted by the Food Planning and Monitoring Unit (FPMU) of Bangladesh's Ministry of Food revealed that annually around 3.5 million MT of rice is used for animal feed purposes at the household level. This includes feeding rice and paddy to poultry birds and ducks and cooked rice to cattle and fishes.

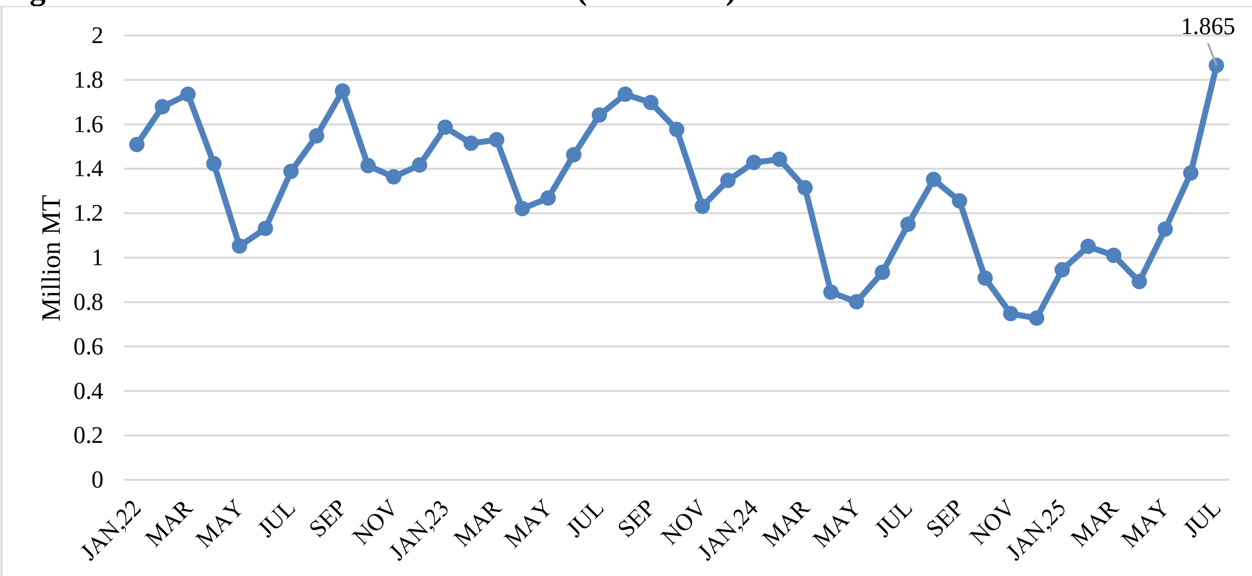
Stocks

Rice stocks in public granaries vary based on the GoB's internal rice procurement programs. Usually, the GoB buys rice and paddy to enrich its stocks after the *aman* and *boro* season harvests. The GoB collects the rice from pre-contracted rice mills across the country and purchases the paddy directly from farmers.

During the FY 2025/26 *boro* season harvest, the GoB set procurement targets of 350,000 MT of paddy, 1.4 million MT of parboiled rice, and 35,000 MT of non-parboiled rice, at prices of BDT 36 ($0.29) per kg, BDT 49 ($.40) per kg, and BDT 48 ($.39) per kg, respectively. The GoB procures parboiled and non-parboiled rice from rice millers across the country, while purchasing paddy directly from farmers.

As of August 13, 2025, MoF data show that the GoB had procured 376,942 MT of paddy, about 22 percent above the target. During the same period, the GoB also procured 1.35 million MT of parboiled rice and 47,888 MT of non-parboiled rice. The successful *boro* season rice procurement in FY 2025/26 raised government rice stocks to their highest level since January 2022. By the end of July 2025, rice stocks in government granaries stood at 1.86 million MT (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Rice Stocks in Public Granaries (2022-2025)



Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts rice ending stocks at 1.73 million MT, 11.2 percent higher than the MY 2024/25 estimate, on good harvest of upcoming *aman* season rice and continued imports by government and the private sectors. Post also revised MY 2024/25 ending stocks to 1.53 million MT based on higher imports.

Table 3: Rice: Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled	**2023/2024**		**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**	
Market Year Begins	**May 2023**		**May 2024**		**May 2025**	
Bangladesh	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	11750	11750	11400	11400	11800	11700
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2409	2409	1826	1826	1728	1535
Milled Production (1000 MT)	37000	37000	36600	36600	37500	37500
Rough Production (1000 MT)	55506	55506	54905	54905	56256	56256
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	24	24	1307	1114	1200	1200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	200	200	2000	1800	1000	1000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	5	5	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	39433	39433	39733	39540	40428	40235
MY Exports (1000 MT)	7	7	5	5	5	5
TY Exports (1000 MT)	4	4	5	5	5	5
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	37600	37600	38000	38000	38500	38500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1826	1826	1728	1535	1923	1730
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	39433	39433	39733	39540	40428	40235
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.7239	4.7239	4.8162	4.8162	4.7675	4.8082

(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

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WHEAT

Production

For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts wheat harvested area and production lowered to 290,000 hectares and 1.05 million metric tons (MT), down 3.3 percent 2.8 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 estimates, based on the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE's) revised crop production data. Post also adjusts the MY 2024/25 wheat cultivated area and production estimate at 300,000 hectares and 1.08 million MT, respectively, based on DAE's revised data. The lack of improved varieties in Bangladesh has led to a gradual decline in both wheat acreage and production over time. Wheat blast disease reduces yields significantly, and farmers are earning higher profits cultivating fruits and vegetables during the *robi* season.

In Bangladesh, wheat is the second most prevalent staple food after rice. Local production accounts for approximately 10 percent of total demand. For MY 2025/26, wheat planting will take place during the *robi* season, between November and December 2025. It will be harvested in March and April 2026. Bangladesh primarily produces soft wheat. Soft wheat is suitable for making products like chapati (roti), biscuits, and cakes due to its lower protein content and lower gluten compared to hard wheat varieties, which are typically used for making strong gluten-based products like pasta and some types of bread.

Prices

Wheat Flour Price Stabilizes with Adequate Supply

As of July 2025, market prices of all types of wheat flour have been stable since June 2024 (Figure 5). The average retail price of unpacked coarse wheat flour (also called *aata*) in July 2024 was BDT 42.5 ($0.34) per kilogram, the same as it was in July last year (Figure 5). However, the average retail price of fine quality unpacked wheat flour (also called *maida*) in July 2025 reached BDT 60 ($0.49) per kilogram, up 4.3 percent from the same period last year.

The average retail price of packed *aata* and *maida* in July 2025 was BDT 52.5 ($0.43) and BDT 67.5 ($0.55) per kilogram, respectively, the same as last July.

Figure 5: Monthly Average Retail Price of Coarse Wheat Flour (*aata*) in Bangladesh (2019-2025)

Source: TCB
Note: Exchange Rate USD $1.00 = BDT 123

Trade

Wheat Imports Rise

For MY 2025/26 Post forecasts wheat imports at 6.7 million MT, up 7.5 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 estimate. Post contacts expect lower international prices and stable supply to contribute to higher import volumes in MY 2025/26. In Bangladesh, wheat is used to some extent as an alternative to rice. Therefore, the demand for wheat flour is likely to continue to rise while rice prices remain high.

For MY 2024/25, Post revised its wheat import estimate to 6.24 million MT based on the latest trade data from Bangladesh's MoF and Ministry of Agriculture (MoA). According to MoF data, the private sector imported around 5.8 million MT of wheat, while the rest was imported by the GoB in MY 2024/25.

The GoB generally imports wheat for its public granaries, which are used to supply various social safety net programs. The GoB procures wheat either through international tenders or through direct purchases under government-to-government (G2G) agreements. For FY 2025/26, the GoB set an import target of up to 700,000 MT of wheat from the United States. As of August 2025, the GoB finalized purchase agreements for 220,000 MT of U.S. wheat.

Tariffs
Per the Custom Tariff Schedule of the National Board of Revenue (NBR), bulk wheat imports, which are not packaged in small quantities (i.e., not wrapped or canned in packages up to 2.5 kg), are exempt from import duties. This exemption is intended to support wheat imports and ensure adequate supply for domestic demand.

Consumption
Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) Consumption
For MY 2025/26, Post increased the FSI wheat consumption forecast to 7.7 million MT, up 1.3 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 estimate. Post estimates MY 2024/25 FSI consumption at 7.6 million MT, up approximately 7 percent from MY 2023/24, based on rebounding demand for *aata* and *maida* at the household level, along with the higher demand for biscuits, confectionaries, pasta, noodles, and bakery items. As rice prices have remained high for over a year, many households are now consuming more wheat flour than previously.

The biscuit, noodle, and pasta making industry is expanding for home consumption and for export purposes. In FY 2024-25 (July-June), the total export value of wheat-based products from Bangladesh was estimated at $225 million. Common wheat-based products exported from Bangladesh include bread, pastry, cakes, sweet biscuits, roasted cereals, and pasta. Destinations include Saudi Arabia, Oman, Malaysia, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

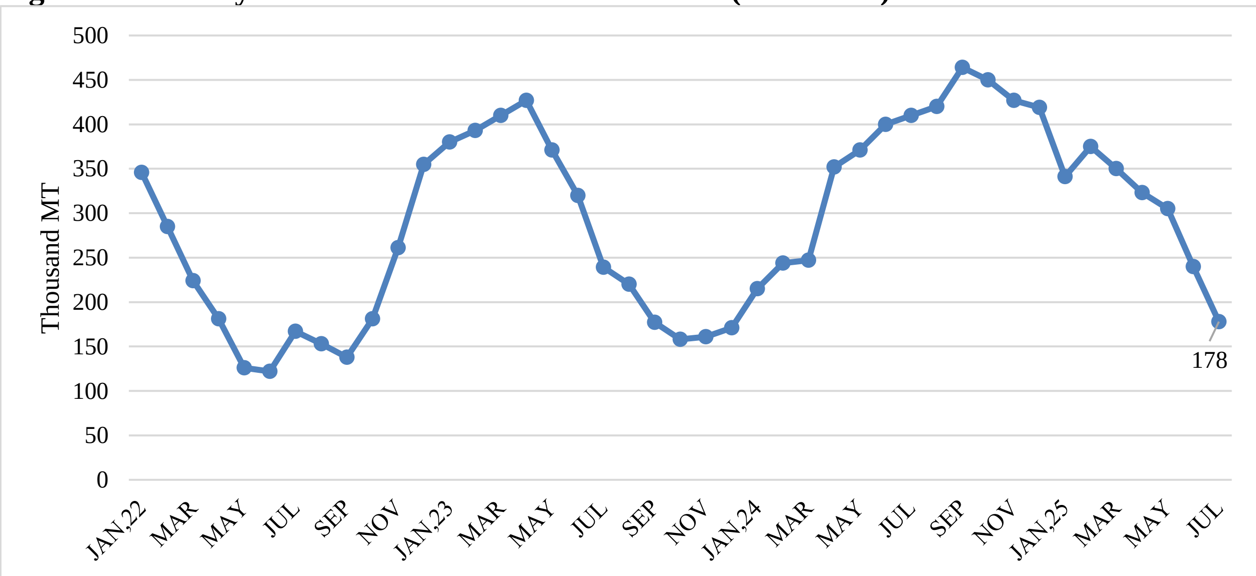
Feed Consumption
For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts feed consumption of wheat at 300,000 MT. Depending on the type of feed produced (poultry, aquaculture, or cattle) and other ingredient prices, feed mills include approximately 4-5 percent wheat flour. Some feed mills also use wheat bran in feed rations. Sometimes the feed industry uses wheat bran and rice bran alternatively. Cattle farmers also feed wheat bran separately to their cows.

For MY 2024/25, Post estimates feed use of wheat unchanged at 280,000 MT based on robust feed production to meet increased demand for various poultry, aqua, and dairy feed.

Public Distribution and Stocks
As of the end of July 2025, the MoF estimated GoB wheat stocks at 178,000 MT, 56.6 percent lower than the same period last year (Figure 6). Usually, the GoB distributes wheat from public granaries through food assistance programs. Wheat millers stock wheat for several months in their own silos and granaries.

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 total (public and private) wheat stocks at 418,000 MT on higher imports. Post also revised estimates for MY 2024/25 wheat ending stocks at 668,000 million MT, comprising public and private stocks.

Figure 6: Monthly Wheat Stocks in Public Granaries (2022-2025)



Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

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

Wheat	**2023/2024**		**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**	
Market Year Begins	**Jul 2023**		**Jul 2024**		**Jul 2025**	
Bangladesh	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	310	310	310	300	280	290
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	833	833	1283	1233	783	668
Production (1000 MT)	1100	1100	1100	1080	1000	1050
MY Imports (1000 MT)	6650	6650	5800	6235	6700	6700
TY Imports (1000 MT)	6650	6650	5800	6235	6700	6700
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	150	148	1	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8583	8583	8183	8548	8483	8418
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)	200	250	200	280	300	300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7100	7100	7200	7600	7400	7700
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7300	7350	7400	7880	7700	8000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1283	1233	783	668	783	418
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8583	8583	8183	8548	8483	8418
Yield (MT/HA)	3.5484	3.5484	3.5484	3.6	3.5714	3.6207
(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						

CORN

Production

Corn is the second largest grain crop in Bangladesh in terms of acreage and production. Farmers grow corn in both the summer and winter seasons, with approximately 85 percent of total corn produced in the winter. Winter corn is planted in November and December and harvested in March and April, while summer corn is sown in April and May and harvested in August and September.

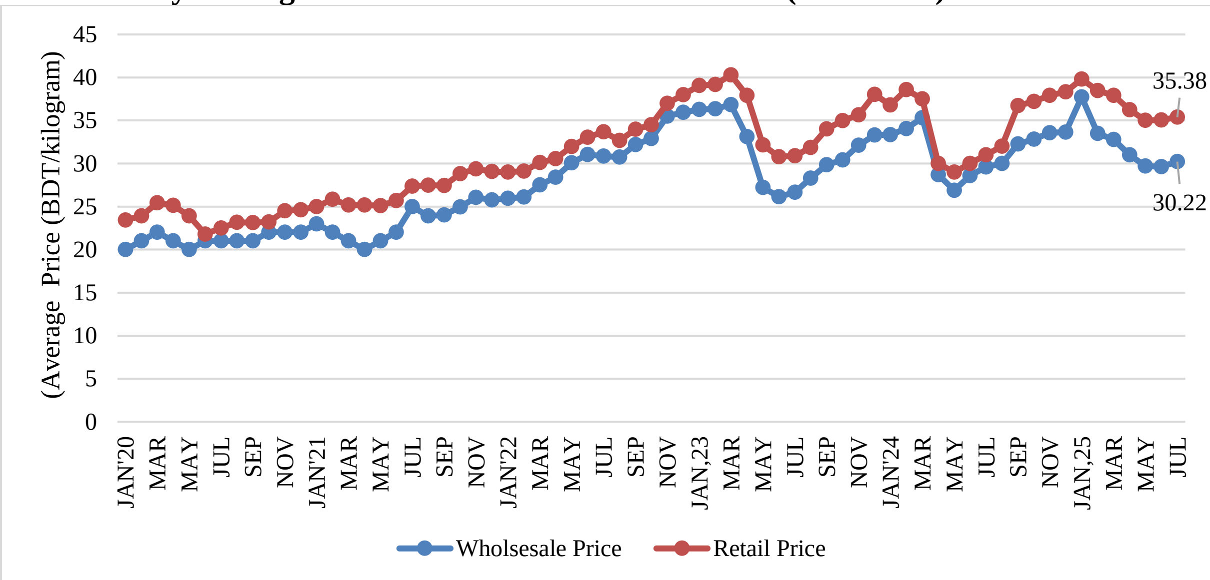
In MY 2025/26, the first corn crop was planted in November-December 2024 and harvested in March-April 2025. The second crop was planted in April–May 2025 and will be harvested in September 2025. Based on the DAE production data and information from Post contacts, Post forecasts MY 2025/26 corn harvested area at 660,000 hectares and production at 5.8 million MT, an increase of about 1.8 percent from its earlier MY 2024/25 estimate. Farmers are increasingly cultivating corn due to its high yields and strong market prices that make it a profitable crop. As demand for livestock and aquaculture products continues to grow, corn production is expected to increase, with farmers adopting improved hybrid seeds and better farming techniques to maximize yields.

Prices

Wholesale and retail corn prices in the domestic market have shown a clear seasonal pattern since January 2023 (Figure 7). Prices typically decline following the winter harvest, as increased supply drives the market downward. However, after about four to five months, prices begin to rise again due to tightening supplies and growing demand from the feed and food industries.

According to the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), as of July 2025, wholesale and retail corn prices were recorded at BDT 30.22 ($0.26) and BDT 35.38 ($0.29) per kilogram respectively. Post contacts noted that corn price fluctuations are driven not only by seasonal supply cycles but also by broader market factors such as limited storage facilities, rising transportation expenses, and strong demand from the poultry and livestock industries (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Monthly Average Retail and Wholesale Corn Prices (2019-2025)



Source: DAM

Trade

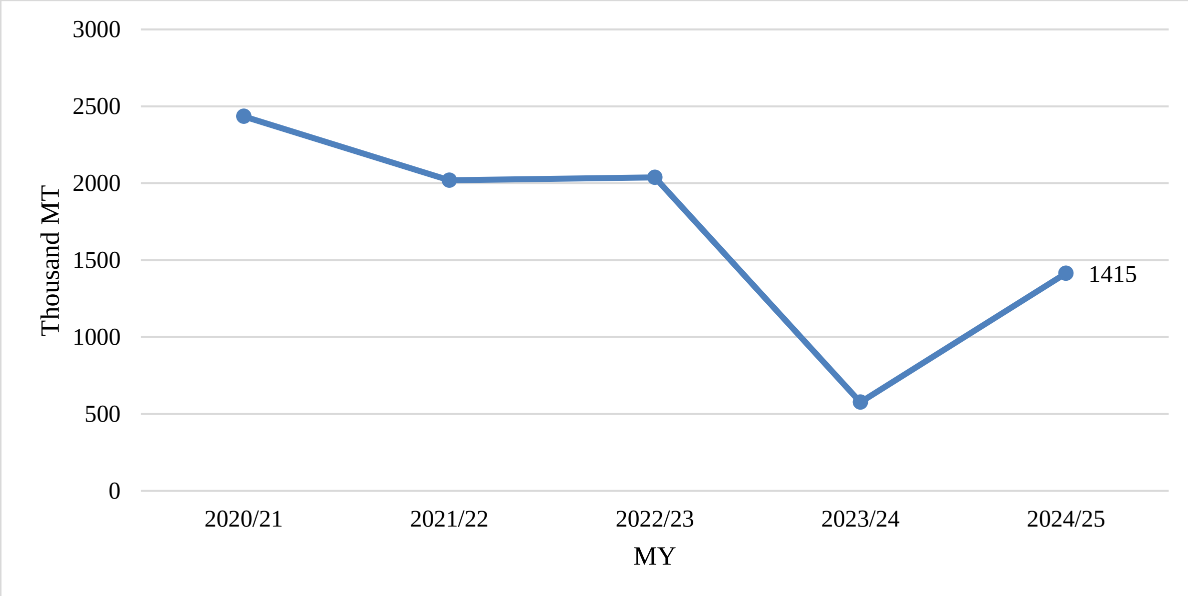
Imports Increasing

For MY 2025/26, Post increases its forecasts for corn imports to 1.5 million MT, up 6 percent from the MY 2024/25 estimate. For MY 2024/25, Post estimates total corn imports at 1.4 million MT based on updated trade data from MoA and information from contacts. Post also expects continued demand from the poultry, cattle, and aquaculture feed sectors to result in higher corn imports.

According to import data from MoA, Bangladesh imported 1.415 million MT of corn in MY 2024/25, significantly higher than in previous years (Figure 8), attributable to higher demand for corn in the feed industry.

Post sees strong opportunities for sales of U.S. corn to Bangladesh during this and the following marketing year. Bangladesh usually imports corn from Brazil, Argentina, and India due to price and logistical advantages. However, Post contacts have recently indicated strong interest in purchasing U.S. corn again due to its competitive price in MY 2025/26. In a recent meeting with the feed industry, key importers indicated to the Post officials that U.S. corn prices are enticing, but Bangladeshi buyers wish to meet and deal directly with U.S. exporters. Post learned that many buyers would like to reconnect with U.S. exporters personally and import directly from the United States, but this possibility seems remote because B2B relationships are lacking since no U.S. corn has been imported in Bangladesh since 2018, and because daily price quotations they receive from major shippers in the market include the U.S. corn price only a fraction of the time.

Figure 8: Total Corn Imports in Bangladesh (2019-2025)



Source: Plant Quarantine Wing, DAE, Ministry of Agriculture

Consumption

Feed and Residual Use

For MY 2025/26, Post's total feed and residual corn use forecast remains unchanged at 6.9 million MT, up 2.9 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 estimate, due to increased feed production. In MY 2024/25, Post estimates feed and residual use at 6.7 million MT due to increased imports of corn and higher production of animal feed.

According to the Feed Industry Association Bangladesh (FIAB) and the Bangladesh Poultry Industries Central Council (BPICC), around 150 registered feed companies in Bangladesh collectively produce approximately 7.5 million MT of commercial feed annually. In addition, numerous unregistered feed companies produce an estimated 500,000 MT of feed. Of the total feed produced, about 70 percent is poultry feed, while the remainder is aquaculture and cattle feed.

Poultry feed relies primarily on corn as its main raw material, whereas aquaculture and cattle feed use soybean meal and corn. Other commonly used feed ingredients include fish meal, DDGS, extruded full-fat soybeans, broken rice, rice polish, rapeseed/mustard meal, corn gluten meal (CGM), coarse limestone, and de-oiled rice bran. Post contacts note that companies design their feed formulations according to specific nutritional requirements of customers from poultry, dairy, and fisheries sectors. The formulation ratios also vary depending on ingredient costs and availability.

Preference for Locally Produced Corn in Bangladesh's Feed Industry

Bangladesh cultivates several varieties of corn, almost all of which are hybrids marketed by both local and international seed companies. Most of the corn is yellow in color with a hard shell. The feed industry currently favors this variety because of its color in pelletized form, which farmers prefer. Industry contacts also believe that locally produced corn often has a better nutritional profile compared to imported corn. Importers have raised concerns about higher levels of ash and dust matter in imported shipments. In contrast, Bangladeshi corn, which is harvested and dried manually, generally contains fewer broken kernels and less dust than imported corn.

Stocks

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 ending stocks at 169,000 MT. There are no public granaries for corn stocks, and private feed companies maintain their own stocks for several weeks to several months' supply. Most of the feed industry have their own silo which is good to store corn for two to three months. For MY 2024/25, Post estimates the ending stocks of corn at 169,000 MT.

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

Corn	**2023/2024**		**2024/2025**		**2025/2026**	
Market Year Begins	**May 2023**		**May 2024**		**May 2025**	
Bangladesh	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	620	620	650	650	660	660
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	177	177	154	154	134	169
Production (1000 MT)	5400	5400	5700	5700	5800	5800
MY Imports (1000 MT)	427	427	1380	1415	1500	1500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	885	885	1300	1200	1500	1500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6004	6004	7234	7269	7434	7469
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)	5450	5450	6700	6700	6850	6900
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	400	400	400	400	400	400
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	5850	5850	7100	7100	7250	7300
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	154	154	134	169	184	169
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6004	6004	7234	7269	7434	7469
Yield (MT/HA)	8.7097	8.7097	8.7692	8.7692	8.7879	8.7879

(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 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

Attachments:

No Attachments