Required Report: Required - Public Distribution **Date:** April 04, 2021

Report Number: BG2021-0011

Report Name: Oilseeds and Products Annual

Country: Bangladesh

Post: Dhaka

Report Category: Oilseeds and Products

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Report Highlights:

Bangladesh's feed industry is currently recovering from a difficult marketing year (MY) 2019/20 (i.e., July to June). As a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, animal feed prices increased domestically as feed imports slowed and domestic production was hampered by government lockdown requirements. As Bangladesh's poultry, cattle, and aquaculture industries re-establish operations, animal feed demand is expected to return to pre-pandemic levels in MY 2021/22. Though, as this report went to publication, the Government of Bangladesh announced a second lockdown because of increased COVID cases. Post forecasts decreased soybean and increased soymeal imports in MY 2020/21 relative to marketing year 2019/20 but notes local soybean production will remain flat at a level of 147,000 metric tons in MY 2020/21.

Report Summary:

Bangladesh's dairy, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture sectors were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Farmers experienced an increase in cost of production as animal feed and fodder, veterinary medicines, labour, and transportation services became difficult to obtain because of supply chain disruptions caused by the pandemic. Further, consumer demand for dairy, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture products decreased because of government ordered lockdowns and consumers adapting their food purchases. According to a report from the United Nations, within weeks of the government ordered lockdowns in the spring of 2020, staple food prices (e.g., rice) increased by 20-30 percent. As the reduced household spending focused increasingly on staple foods, producers of meat, poultry, fish, and dairy were negatively affected.

The slowdown in Bangladesh's dairy, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture sector directly impacted soybean demand. Post Dhaka forecasts MY 2020/21 soybean imports to slightly decrease relative to MY 2019/20 because of low imports (relative to MY 2019/20) during the first half of MY 2020/21 (i.e., July-December, 2020). Though, Bangladesh's total supply of soybeans is forecast to approximate levels from the previous marketing year. Post Dhaka forecasts a recovery to pre-pandemic import levels in MY 2021/22 in which Bangladesh is expected to import over 2.65 million metric tons (MMT).

Bangladesh's oilseed crushing capacity has steadily increased over the past five years. Post Dhaka estimates current domestic crushing capacity to be approximately 24,000 MT per day, which accounts for five major crushing operations in addition to minimal crushing capacity from smaller feed mill operations. The domestic crushing facilities do not currently operate at full capacity. Strong demand for soymeal and soybean oil is expected to increase capacity operation rates but Post Dhaka forecasts the soybean crushing rates to remain around 40-50 percent for the foreseeable future (canola and mustard are also crushed in Bangladesh). Post Dhaka has slightly increased the domestic soymeal production to 2.1 MMT and total supply of 2.7 MMT in MY 2021/22 as a result of the recovering dairy, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture sectors.

Commodities:

Oilseed, Soybean

Production:

Post Dhaka's forecast for soybean planted area in MY 2021/22, relative to MY 2020/21, has been increased by 1.28 percent to 79,000 hectares (HA), accounting for renewed farmer interest in planting soybeans and efforts by the Government of Bangladesh to encourage cropping zones in Bangladesh. Assuming normal weather conditions during the planting and growing season, and static average yield, soybean production is forecast to increase by 2.72 percent to 151,000 MT in MY 2021/22 relative to MY 2020/21.

Bangladesh's domestic soybean production accounts for approximately five percent of total soybean demand. Farmers planted the MY 2020/21 soybean crop during the months of January and February and will start harvesting in the months of April and May, 2021. Post forecasts 5.7 percent lower production in MY 2020/21 relative to MY 2019/20 as a result of cultivation data from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE), Ministry of Agriculture. DAE reported a planted area of 78,000 HA in MY 2020/21.

In MY 2019/20, Post revised area harvested and production estimates upward to 82,000 HA and 156,000 MT based on USDA official numbers. In MY 2019/20, among all oilseeds produced in Bangladesh, soybeans accounted for 9 percent of total oilseed planted area. Mustard accounted for 69 percent, followed by peanut, sesame, and sunflower and flax at 11.62 percent, 9.16 percent, and 0.9 percent respectively.

About 70 percent of soybean farmers are cultivating the variety "Shohag", which was officially released in 1990 and has an average yield of 1.8-2 MT per hectare. Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI) developed varieties BARI Soybean-5 and BARI Soybean-6; these two varieties are planted by approximately 30 percent of soybean farmers. These high yield BARI varieties are popular, but seed supply constrains cultivation.

Poor soil and competing crops limit available area for soybean cultivation. Soybean competes with crops like winter rice (Boro season rice), watermelon, sunflower, and peanuts in the river basin islands (charland) of the southern coastal part of the country. Charland is available for soybean cultivation because the relatively low levels of water availability and increasing salinity in the late winter and summer season make charland unsuitable for Boro season rice production. Soybean cultivation in general requires less irrigation and less fertilizer when compared to rice. Lower production costs, coupled with favourable market prices, give farmers a premium for soybeans, watermelon, and peanuts compared to Boro rice.

Consumption:

In MY 2021/22, domestic whole soybean crushing is forecasted to increase by 4 percent to 2.7 MMT due to a gradual rise in demand for soymeal in local feed industries, and soybean oil for human consumption. Domestic crushing capacity has increased not only because the two top crushers have increased capacity but also because of a new entrant into the sector. There are now five companies with crushing capacity over at least 1,000 MT per day. Domestic whole soybean crush forecast estimates in MY 2020/21 are 2.6 MMT, which is a slight increase over MY 2019/20. Demand for soybean oil continues to be high, especially as the economy recovers from the slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Human consumption of non-oil soybean products is minimal, estimated at 5,000 MT in MY 2021/22.

Trade:

Soybean imports in MY 2021/22 are projected to increase 10 percent to 2.65 MMT as a result of recovering demand for soymeal and soybean oil. MY 2020/21 import estimates are revised down to 2.4 MMT based on data from the first six months of the MY and continued high prices in the first quarter of CY2021.

U.S. soybeans captured over 60 percent market share in the first half of MY 2020/21 as importers value the consistency and quality of U.S. soy. End-users have reported receiving higher protein levels and greater nutrient density from U.S. soy relative to other imported soybeans. Brazilian and Canadian soybeans are also popular in the market.

Commodity:

Soymeal

Production:

Two privately held business conglomerates dominate the soymeal production sector in Bangladesh. The two conglomerates have each established large soybean crushing facilities in the Dhaka division for processing whole soybeans into soymeal and oil, as well as crushing mustard and canola. The soymeal is sold to local feed mills as an ingredient in fish, livestock, and poultry feed. The soybean oil is also sold on the domestic market. Three other business groups have crushing facilities in Bangladesh, but at levels well below the two top producers.

It is common for the crushing facilities in Bangladesh to utilize the country's expansive river system to transport whole soybeans directly to the facilities and then the meal to the feed mills. The two top soybean crushing facilities currently have crushing capacities of approximately 8,000 MT per day and these two operations continue to invest and expand as the sector tries to meet not only domestic demand but regional demand. Bangladesh's total crushing capacity is approximately 24,000 MT per day.

In MY 2021/22, Post Dhaka forecasts soymeal production to increase by 4 percent to 2.1 MMT, relative to MY 2020/21. The increase is based on an expectation of growing demand in the feed industry as the dairy, livestock, poultry, and aquaculture industries recover.

Consumption:

Expansion of the dairy, livestock, poultry, and fishery sectors has created further demand for soymeal. In MY 2021/22, soymeal usage in feed is projected to grow 10 percent to 2.5 MMT, assuming a steady pace in soymeal use for feed in the dairy, livestock, poultry, and fishery sectors. Soymeal usage in feed is estimated to be 2.25 MMT in MY 2020/21 as the first half of the market year was still hampered by the economic slowdown caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and the second half of the market year is starting to see slow recovery. Soymeal consumption during the first three quarter of the MY 2019/20 was stable but then dropped in the fourth quarter (April-June, 2020).

Trade:

Soymeal imports in MY 2021/22 are forecasted upward to 300,000 MT on expectation of continued demand. The MY 2021/22 soymeal imports is estimated at the same level as MY 2020/21, based on the assumption the Government of Bangladesh maintains a tariff rate of zero percent. In July of 2020, the government announced a reduced regulatory duty on soymeal to zero to support the local Bangladeshi feed industry. While the Bangladesh Customs Tariff Schedule continues to list the regulatory duty at 5 percent, local industry has confirmed the regulatory duty is in fact zero percent. In MY 2020/21 up until December 2020, India exported 80,000 MT to Bangladesh. U.S. soymeal shipments will be recorded in the first quarter of CY2021.

In MY 2019/20, Bangladesh exported soymeal valued at US$0.5 million to Nepal and US$0.43 million to Cambodia for the first time.

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

Domestic feed mills supply over 90 percent of the feed for the local market. Feed imports, primarily from Vietnam, are considered higher quality but expensive. There are 217 registered feed mills and more than 275 unregistered mills in Bangladesh. Of this, 82 mills are members of the Feed Industries Association Bangladesh (FIAB). According to FIAB, local feed mills produce 7.5 MMT of feed, including 3.61 MMT for the poultry sector, 2.22 MMT for the livestock and dairy sector, and 1.67 MMT for the fisheries sector.

Livestock and dairy

Livestock production accounted for approximately 14 percent of Bangladesh's agricultural GDP before the COVID-19 pandemic. Bangladesh's beef value chain, a major component of the country's livestock sector, was greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic because of sharp declines in consumer demand, higher input prices (e.g., feed, vaccines), and unavailability of labor. Local misconceptions of how COVID-19 could be transmitted also negatively impacted the beef industry as consumers worried

meat products could transmit the virus. As consumers shifted purchases to staple foods (e.g., rice), the domestic beef industry faced a drastic decline in retail prices. Further, cattle farmers reported a 20 to 30 percent increase in feed prices, which according to a recent report from FAO have not returned to pre-COVID levels.

According to a recent FAO value chain report, commercial dairy farmers suffered great losses at the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in April of 2020 when 90 percent of the milk produced remained unsold. Prior to the pandemic, Bangladesh's dairy farmers produced 9.9 MMT of milk per year, which was enough to satisfy 70 percent of total domestic demand. Some estimates believe Bangladesh's annual milk production could decrease as much as 16 percent as a result of COVID-19.

Poultry

The poultry sector, made up of nearly six million people (directly and indirectly), is an important part of Bangladesh's agricultural output. According to the Bangladesh Poultry Industries Central Council, before the COVID-19 pandemic, the sector was growing at a rate of 15 percent per year and is currently comprised of approximately 90,000 farms.

The poultry sector has set a goal to export eggs and poultry meat by 2024. According to the Department of Livestock, the local poultry sector supplies 36 percent of the country's protein intake via poultry meat and egg consumption. Annually, 104 eggs are eaten per capita, while consumption of poultry meat is 126 gm/day. Total annual commercial production of eggs is 17.3 billion and poultry meat is 7.7 million tons.

The sector was heavily impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Many poultry farmers were forced to cull their herds as transportation restrictions during the first 20 days of the lockdown caused shortages of feed, vaccines, and access to markets.

Fisheries

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 for most people. According to the Department of Fisheries, there are currently 0.8 million ha of land are utilizing for fishery farms in Bangladesh and the area for aquaculture production prior to COVID-19 was increasing at 5 percent per year. Bangladesh is now ranked as a top ten fish producing country with production of 4.3 MMT of fish in FY2018-19.

COVID-19 has halved demand for fish and fish products, and massively disrupted the supply system, leading hatchery operations to close and feed imports to slow.

Commodity:

Oil: Soybean oil and Palm oil

Production: Soybean oil

Post Dhaka forecasts MY 2021/22 soybean oil production to be 500,000 MT based on continued demand and an increase in local crushing capacity. In MY 2020/21, soybean oil production estimates are raised to 485,000 MT due to increased edible oil consumption by a larger population, more industrial use for food processing, and limited exports to India.

Post contacts reported that 80 soybean oil refineries in Bangladesh have a total production capacity of 2.9 million MT, but they are yet to utilize the full capacity. As domestic prices for palm and soybean oil continue to be high, domestic producers are expected to refine greater amounts of soybean oil domestically.

Consumption: Soybean oil and Palm oil

In MY 2021/22, edible soybean and palm oil consumption is forecast to increase to 1.3 MMT and 1.6 MMT respectively. Domestic per capita consumption of edible oil is 20-22 grams per day. Most households prefer soybean oil for home cooking purposes, but such oil is often blended with palm oil. Edible oils sold in bulk constitute 75 percent of the market, a segment in which palm oil dominates. As the food processing sector grows, domestic consumption of soybean and palm oil is also expected to grow.

Prices for edible oils, especially soybean and palm oils, have increased dramatically over the first half of MY 2020/21. The per kilo retail price of soybean oil increased by 27 percent from BDT 92.5 (US$ 1.08) in October 2020 to BDT 118 (US$1.38) in March 2021. Palm oil prices have also increased by 25 percent from BDT 83 (US$0.97) in October 2020 to BDT 103.5 (US$ 1.21) in March 2021. As a result, the Government of Bangladesh has implemented price ceilings on soybean oil. On February 17, 2021, the Ministry of Commerce set the wholesale price at BDT 110 and retail price at BDT 115. The demand of oil is expected to increase during Ramadan, which will begin on April 14, 2021.

Besides general cooking purposes, palm oil is also the dominant oil for the food processing industry (13 percent). Increases in fast food consumption as well as higher incomes in rural areas have driven consumption of palm-soy oil mixes as well.

Trade:

Soybean and palm oil imports are forecast to up to 800,000 MT and 1.6 MMT, respectively, in MY 2021/22 assuming increased consumption for home use and industrial uses in processed food production. MY 2020/21 soybean and palm oil imports are also expected to increase over the MY 2019/20 to 775,000 MT and 1.55 MMT, respectively. The relatively sharp increase in imports is the

result of high domestic prices. Other oil imports include crude soybean oil, crude palm oil, and crude palm olein.

On 8th January 2020, India approved licenses for 70 importers to import refined palm oil from Bangladesh, Nepal and Indonesia. However, some of the licenses were later cancelled because importers were simply transhipping Malaysian palm oil to India and avoiding the tariff under the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA). Edible oil (soybean and palm oil) exports from Bangladesh were valued at US$20 million in MY 2019/20, compared to US$37 million in MY 2018/19.

Bangladesh imported soybean oil from Argentina (66 percent) and Brazil (28 percent) in MY 2019/20. Palm oil imports are mainly sourced from Indonesia (80 percent) and Malaysia (20 percent).

Policy:

The National Board of Revenue (NBR) issued a regulatory order to waive advance tax on the different feed raw materials used to produce poultry, fisheries and livestock feed from March 25th 2020. The benefit will be enjoyed by the Department of Livestock registered poultry, livestock companies, animal health companies, feed manufacturing industries and Department of Fisheries registered fisheries and fish feed manufacturing companies.

The GOB has an open trade policy (no tariffs) for soybean and soybean oil. This duty-free policy for soybeans is intended to support the local crushing industry to ensure a local supply of soymeal at a lower price. There are no quotas on import of oilseeds and related products. Regarding biosafety restrictions, biosafety rules detail guidelines to follow for importing GE product, but the approval mechanism for importing such shipments is not widely understood nor implemented.

Table 1. Bangladesh: Commodity, Oilseed, Soybean, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Oilseed, Soybean	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	July 2019		July 2020		July 2021	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	82	82	82	78	0	79
Area Harvested	82	82	82	77	0	79
Beginning Stocks	253	253	450	450	0	387
Production	156	156	156	147	0	151
MY Imports	2551	2551	2800	2400	0	2650
MY Imp. from U.S.	1504	1504	1600	1550	0	1600
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2960	2960	3406	2997	0	3188
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	2500	2500	3000	2600	0	2700
Food Use Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	5	0	5
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5	5	5	5	0	5
Total Dom. Cons.	2510	2510	3010	2610	0	2710
Ending Stocks	450	450	396	387	0	478
Total Distribution	2960	2960	3406	2997	0	3188

Table 2. Bangladesh: Commodity, Meal, Soybean, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Meal, Soybean	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	July 2019		July 2020		July 2021	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2500	2500	3000	2600	0	2700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.78	0.78	0.78	0.78	0	0.7815
Beginning Stocks	250	250	225	225	0	299
Production	1950	1950	2340	2028	0	2110
MY Imports	229	229	200	300	0	300
MY Imp. from U.S.	55	55	45	190	0	190
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	2429	2429	2765	2553	0	2709
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	4	4	4	4	0	4
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	2200	2200	2550	2250	0	2480
Total Dom. Cons.	2204	2204	2554	2254	0	2484
Ending Stocks	225	225	211	299	0	225
Total Distribution	2429	2429	2765	2553	0	2709

Table 3. Bangladesh: Commodity, Oil, Soybean, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Oil, Soybean	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	July 2019		July 2020		July 2021	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	2500	2500	3000	2600	0	2700
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.188	0.188	0.1769	0.1865	0	0.1852
Beginning Stocks	247	247	152	152	0	132
Production	470	470	565	485	0	500
MY Imports	685	685	750	775	0	800
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1402	1402	1467	1412	0	1432
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	125	125	130	130	0	135
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1125	1125	1200	1150	0	1175
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1250	1250	1330	1280	0	1310
Ending Stocks	152	152	137	132	0	122
Total Distribution	1402	1402	1467	1412	0	1432

Table 4. Bangladesh: Commodity, Oil, Palm, PSD
(Area in 1000 hectares and production in 1000 metric tons)

Oil, Palm	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Begin Year	July 2019		July 2020		July 2021	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	167	167	91	91	0	91
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	1510	1510	1650	1550	0	1600
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1677	1677	1741	1641	0	1691
MY Exports	26	26	30	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	140	140	150	150	0	155
Food Use Dom. Cons.	1420	1420	1460	1400	0	1450
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	1560	1560	1610	1550	0	1605
Ending Stocks	91	91	101	91	0	86
Total Distribution	1677	1677	1741	1641	0	1691

Table 5: Bangladesh: Tariff structure oilseed, soymeal and oil based on budget FY 2020/21

HS Code	Items	CD	SD	VAT	AIT	RD	ATV	TTI
1201.90.10	Soya beans, whether or not broken other than Seed, Wrapped/canned up to 2.5 Kg	0	0	15	5	0	5	25
1201.90.90	Soya beans, whether or not broken other than Seed, EXCL. Wrapped/canned up to 2.5 Kg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1208.10.00	Soya Bean Flours and Meals	0	0	0	5	5	5	15.25
1208.90.00	Other Flours and Meal of Oil Seeds or Oleaginous Fruits, Nes.	10	0	15	5	0	5	37
1507.10.00	Crude Oil, Whether or Not Degummed	0	0	15	0	0	5	20
1507.90.10	Refined Soya-Bean Oil	0	0	15	0	0	5	20
1507.90.90	Other Soya-Bean Oil	5	0	15	0	0	5	26
2304.00.00	Oil-Cake and Other Solid Residues, Of Soya-Bean Oil	0	0	0	5	5	5	15.25
1511.90.11	Rbd Palm Stearin	10	0	15	5	0	5	37
1511.90.19	Solidified or Hardened By Mechanical Treatment (Excl. Rbd Palm Stearin)	25	0	15	5	3	5	58.60
1511.90.90	Palm Oil (Exclude) & Its Fractions. Nes. Incld. Refined Palm Oil	0	0	15	0	0	5	20

Source: National Board of Revenue

Note: Customs Duty (CD): Levied on imports charged under the Customs Act, 1969

Supplementary Duty (SD): Levied on items listed under the Value Added Tax (VAT) Act, 1991.

Regulatory Duty: Levied at a flat rate of 3-5% of assessable value for those items where SRD-CD is 25%

Value Added Tax (VAT): VAT is imposed by VAT act 22 of 1991 at a flat rate 15% of "duty paid value" (assessable value plus customs duty plus regulatory duty plus supplementary duty)

Advance Income Tax (AIT): The AIT is levied under Rule 17A of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 at a flat rate of 5% on assessable value.

Advance Trade VAT (ATV): ATV is applied only on commercial imports under "BidhiMala-2012" by SRO No. 242-Law/2012/659-VAT dated 28-06-2012 by Section 22, 5 (2), 6 (4) and 31 of VAT act 1991. ATV is levied at a flat rate of 5% on "VAT paid value"

Total Tax Incidence (TTI): Summation estimated duties

Table 6: Bangladesh: Livestock population in Bangladesh

FY	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Chicken	Duck	Total Poultry
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million	Million
2010-11	23.12	1.39	3.00	24.15	234.69	44.12	278.81
2011-12	23.20	1.44	3.08	25.12	242.87	45.70	288.57
2012-13	23.34	1.45	3.14	25.28	249.01	47.25	296.26
2013-14	23.49	1.46	3.21	25.44	255.31	48.86	304.17
2014-15	23.64	1.46	3.27	25.60	261.77	50.52	312.29
2015-16	23.79	1.47	3.34	25.77	268.39	52.24	320.63
2016-17	23.94	1.48	3.40	25.93	275.18	54.02	329.20
2017-18	24.09	1.48	3.47	26.10	282.15	55.85	338.00
2018-19	24.24	1.49	3.54	26.27	289.28	57.75	347.04
2019-20	24.39	1.49	3.61	26.44	296.60	59.72	356.32

Source: Department of Livestock

Table 7: Bangladesh: Milk, meat and egg production

Year	Milk	Meat	Egg
	Million MT	Million MT	Billion Number
2009-10	2.37	1.26	5.74
2010-11	2.95	1.99	6.08
2011-12	3.46	2.33	7.30
2012-13	5.07	3.62	7.62
2013-14	6.092	4.521	10.17
2014-15	6.97	5.86	11.00
2015-16	7.275	6.152	11.91
2016-17	9.283	7.154	14.93
2017-18	9.406	7.26	15.52
2018-19	9.923	7.514	17.11
2019-20	10.68	7.674	17.36

Table 8: Bangladesh: Demand, production, availability and deficiency of milk, meat and eggs (2019-20)

Product	Unit/head	Requirement	Availability	Unit	Demand	Production	Deficiency	Surplus
Milk	ml/day	250	175.63	Million MT	15.20	10.68	4.52	
Meat	gm/day	120	126.2	Million MT	7.30	7.67		0.377
Egg	number/year	104	104.23	Billion	17.33	17.36		0.379

*Estimated population of the country: 166.6 million (1st July, 2019)

Table 9: Bangladesh: Typical Feed Formula for Broiler Pellet Feed

Types of Raw materials and ingredients	% by quantity
Maize	60%
Soya	25%
Meat and Bone Meal	5%
Rice Polish (DOB)	3-5%
Oil	2%
DCP	1%
CaCO3	1.1%
Vitamin	2-5%
Minerals	0.2%
Methionin	0.2%
Lysine	0.1%
Toxin Binder	0.1%
Sodium bi Carbonate	0.1%

Source: Poultry industry market assessment-Bangladesh, US Soybean Export Council, 2017

Table 10. Bangladesh Edible oil consumption pattern ('000' MT)

Year	Palm	Soybean	Canola	Total	Palm	Soybean	Canola	Total
2003	496	395	124	1015	48.9	38.9	12.2	100.0
2004	592	353	114	1059	55.9	33.3	10.8	100.0
2005	854	236	84	1174	72.7	20.1	7.2	100.0
2006	857	281	97	1235	69.4	22.8	7.9	100.0
2007	779	452	102	1333	58.4	33.9	7.7	100.0
2008	956	239	105	1300	73.5	18.4	8.1	100.0
2009	857	397	108	1362	62.9	29.1	7.9	100.0
2010	945	327	143	1415	66.8	23.1	10.1	100.0
2011	996	406	123	1525	65.3	26.6	8.1	100.0
2012	1083	473	145	1701	63.7	27.8	8.5	100.0
2013	1220	463	113	1796	67.9	25.8	6.3	100.0
2014	1266	576	92	1934	65.5	29.8	4.8	100.0
2015	1303	690	118	2111	61.7	32.7	5.6	100.0
2016	1394	849	174	2417	57.7	35.1	7.2	100.0
2017	1455	1008	154	2617	55.6	38.5	5.9	100.0
2018	1740	1030	142	2912	59.8	35.4	4.9	100.0
2019	1640	1240	110	2990	54.8	41.5	3.7	100.0
2020	1400	1000	300	2700	51.9	37.0	11.1	100.0

Table 11: Per Capita Consumption of Oils and Fats: 2013- 2019

Year	Kg/Yr
2013	11.8
2014	12.8
2015	13.8
2016	15.3
2017	16.4
2018	18.4
2019	18.7

Source: Oil World Annual 2020, Estimated

Table 12: Projection of Import of Two Major Edible Oils in Bangladesh: 2020 – 2025 (Million Tonnes)

Year	2020	2021(F)	2022 (F)	2023 (F)	2024 (F)	2025 (F)
Palm Oil	1.40	1.50	1.65	1.75	1.85	2.00
CDSBO	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.75	0.80
Total:	**2.20**	**2.30**	**2.35**	**2.45**	**2.60**	**2.80**

Source: MPOC Projection (Link)

Note:

1. Palm oil refers to CPO, CPL and RBD PO/PL
2. Due to COVID – 19 import of palm oil and CDSBO in 2020 may experience a decline than that of projected growth.

Table 13: Projection of Consumption Trend of Three Major Edible Oils in Bangladesh: 2020 – 2025 (Million MT)

Year / Commodity	2020	2021(F)	2022 (F)	2023 (F)	2024 (F)	2025 (F)
Palm Oil	1.40	1.55	1.65	1.75	1.80	1.90
Soybean Oil	1.00	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Rapeseed/Canola	0.30	0.35	0.35	0.40	0.45	0.50
Total:	**2.70**	**3.10**	**3.25**	**3.40**	**3.50**	**3.65**

Source: MPOC Projection (Link)

Table 14: Sector Wise Projection of Consumption of Palm Oil: 2020 – 2025

Sectors	Annual Uses Quantity (MT)				
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Household consumption	720,000	785,000	810,000	825,000	860,000
Shortening/Vanaspati Industries	450,000	450,000	475,000	480,000	500,000
Food Processing Industries	150,000	180,000	215,000	225,000	255,000
HORECA Sector	200,000	235,000	250,000	270,000	285,000
Total	**1,550,000**	**1,650,000**	**1,750,000**	**1,800,000**	**1,900,000**

Source: MPOC Market Intelligence (Link)

Table 15. Bangladesh: Daily per capita food intake

Food Item	2016 Intake (gm)	2010 Intake (gm)	2005 Intake (gm)	2000 Intake (gm)	1995-96 Intake (gm)	2016 Change (%)	2010 Change (%)	2005 Change (%)	2000 Change (%)
Total	975.53	999.99	947.75	893.06	913.8	-2.45	5.51	6.12	-2.27
Rice	367.19	416.01	439.64	458.54	464.3	-11.74	-5.37	-4.12	-1.24
Wheat	19.83	26	12.08	17.44	33.7	-23.73	115.23	-30.73	-48.25
Potato	64.83	70.3	63.3	55.45	49.5	-7.78	11.06	14.16	12.02
Pulses	15.6	14.3	14.19	15.77	13.9	9.09	0.78	-10.02	13.45
Vegetables	167.3	166.08	157.02	140.47	152.5	0.73	5.77	11.78	-7.89
Edible oil	26.75	20.51	16.45	12.82	9.8	30.42	24.68	28.32	30.82
Onion	31.04	22	18.37	15.41	11.6	41.09	19.76	19.21	32.84
Beef	7.54	6.84	7.78	8.3	6.6	10.23	-12.08	-6.27	25.76
Mutton	0.55	0.6	0.59	0.49	1	-8.33	1.69	20.41	-51.00
Chicken/duck	17.33	11.22	6.85	4.5	4	54.46	63.80	52.22	12.50
Eggs	13.58	7.2	5.15	5.27	3.2	88.61	39.81	-2.28	64.69
Fish	62.58	49.5	42.14	38.45	43.8	26.42	17.47	9.60	-12.21
Milk & milk prod	27.31	33.72	32.4	29.71	32.6	-19.01	4.07	9.05	-8.87
Fruits	35.78	44.7	32.54	28.35	27.6	-19.96	37.37	14.78	2.72
Sugar/Gur	6.9	8.4	8.08	6.85	9.2	-17.86	3.96	17.96	-25.54
Fast food	30.77	29.83	24.76			3.15	20.48		
Miscellaneous	80.62	72.78	48.38	55.44	50.9	10.77	50.43	-12.73	8.92

Source: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2016

Table 16. Bangladesh: Contribution of Livestock and Poultry in the National Economy of Bangladesh (2019-20) (Provisional)

Contribution of Livestock in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Constant Prices)	1.43%
GDP growth rate of Livestock (Constant Prices)	3.04%
GDP volume (Current prices) (Crore Taka)	43212
Share of Livestock in Agricultural GDP (Current prices)	13.44
Employment (Directly)	20 %
Employment (Partly)	50 %

Source: Department of livestock, 2020

Table 17: Bangladesh: stimulus packages and other financial support scheme

Source	Distributed by	Packages	For whom	BDT	US$	Interest Rate	Condition
Bank	Banks	Working capital facilities	Marginal, Small and medium enterprise	200 billion	2.35 billion	9%	5% interest is subsidized by Govt.
BB	Bank and NBFT	Revolving refinance scheme	Marginal businesses and farmers with no access to banks	30 billion	352 million	9%	1% charged by BB, 2% charged by Bank
BB	Bank	Working capital for Special Incentive Re-financing Scheme for Agriculture	Marginal, small non-crop agri businesses	50 billion	588 million	4%	

Note: BB - Bangladesh Bank; NBFI – Non-Bank Financial Institute (Micro credit entities or NGOs)

Attachments:

No Attachments