

Voluntary Report – Voluntary - Public Distribution

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Report Name: Update of National Poultry Development Policy Formalizes MBM Import Ban

Country: Bangladesh

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Report Highlights:

On June 14, 2026, Bangladesh updated its national framework policy for the poultry sector for the first time in 18 years with the “National Poultry Development Policy 2026.” This report analyzes the new policy, highlights key differences from the previous framework, and assesses potential impacts on the poultry industry and agricultural trade. This policy marks the first instance of a formal ban on the import of meat and bone meal (MBM) of any animal origin.

Introduction

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) approved the “National Poultry Development Policy 2026,” replacing the rules codified in a 2008 policy. The revised framework reflects the rapid growth of the poultry sector as a key source of protein, employment, and private investment, while aiming to address emerging challenges such as disease outbreaks, antimicrobial resistance (AMR), food safety, and environmental pressures.

The policy contains provisions on strengthening biosecurity, food safety, prudent veterinary drug use, environmental sustainability, and modernized farm management, including mechanisms for improved coordination and implementation. It also emphasizes private and public research in genetics development and adaptation, investment in processing, cold-chain infrastructure, and value addition to support long-term sector upgrading.

The policy both promotes domestic feed ingredient production and acknowledges the inevitability of continued reliance on imports such as corn, soybean meal, breeding stock, vaccines, and other inputs. Its stronger focus on SPS compliance and international standards may enhance the export prospects of Bangladeshi poultry products in the long term.

Stated Objectives of the Updated Policy

- To increase the production of eggs, meat, and poultry by-products to meet growing protein demand.
- To develop climate-resilient and weather-adapted poultry breeds suited to Bangladesh's environment.
- To promote organic poultry farming including feed, hatchery chick production, market development, and consumer awareness.
- To encourage contract farming with new guidelines to be developed protecting both farmer and entrepreneur interests.
- To discourage mixed farming (chickens, ducks, turkeys together) to reduce the risk of emerging and re-emerging diseases.

Potential Implications for U.S. Agricultural Trade

The new framework primarily focuses on regulating and safeguarding the domestic poultry sector of Bangladesh. However, the following issues may have U.S. trade implications.

Product/Issue	Potential Trade Implications
Poultry genetics: Grandparent (GP) Stock, Day-Old-Chicks (DOC), Parent Stock	In general, imports of high-quality breeding stock continue to be allowed, subject to new technical evaluation and quarantine requirements. This policy establishes several institutional committees to strengthen governance and oversight of the poultry sector. These include the National Committee; Technical Committee; Quality Control and Monitoring Committee; DOC, Feed and Feed Ingredient Import and Monitoring Committee, etc., each with clearly defined roles and responsibilities. Among these, the “Technical Committee” is

	responsible for assessing the need for importing high-quality poultry breeding stock, while the “DOC, Feed and Feed Ingredient Import and Monitoring Committee” will evaluate the requirements for importing feed and feed ingredients and will provide recommendations to the government.
Feed ingredient self-sufficiency	In general, the policy says it will support the imports of poultry production inputs. However, it signals a long-term objective to increase domestic corn and soybean production. It also establishes a formal mechanism (with various committees) to assess supply gaps and recommend imports when domestic production is insufficient.
SPS and food safety	Stronger controls on antibiotics, residues, traceability, and laboratory testing align the sector more closely with international food safety expectations and could facilitate future export opportunities.
DOC	For “commercial farming purposes,” i.e., raising imported chicks for slaughter, DOC importation is not allowed. Only DOC GP Stock import is allowed without special review, to maintain and improve the domestic poultry breeding population. Parent Stock imports may be permitted in certain cases but require individual case review and approval.
All Meat and Bone Meal (MBM)	Ban on the importation of meat and bone meal. Additionally, this policy bans MBM in any format, including feed, fertilizer, or fuel. Note: The Department of Livestock Services confirmed in August that U.S. poultry protein concentrate is still allowed under a separate agreement with USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service.

Other Domestic Policy Developments

- Ban on antibiotic use in poultry feed; a list of prohibited and regulated antibiotics to be published. It also strictly puts a control on AMR; only registered veterinarians may prescribe antibiotics; sales without prescription are prohibited.
- Establishment of a National Poultry Development Board under the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock
- All commercial farms must register with the District Livestock Officer.
- Establishment of a Poultry Marketing Wing within the Department of Livestock Services.

Link to download the Policy (in Bengali):

http://www.dpp.gov.bd/upload_file/gazettes/61958_90639.pdf

Attachments:

No Attachments.