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Report Highlights:

For marketing year (MY) 2025/26, Post forecasts rice and wheat imports to remain steady at 1.2 million metric tons and 6.7 million metric tons, respectively, reflecting continued demand in the domestic market. Supporting this trend, the Government of Bangladesh committed to purchasing 660,000 MT of U.S. wheat, making the country one of its top ten markets. In addition, feed millers purchased 60,000 MT of U.S. corn in the first sale to Bangladesh since 2018, further diversifying its grain imports to meet domestic needs.

RICE, MILLED

Production

There are three rice growing seasons in Bangladesh: *boro*, *aus*, and *aman*. *Boro* season rice is planted during December and January and harvested in April and May. *Aus* season rice is planted in April and May and harvested in August and September while *aman* season rice is planted in August and September and harvested in November and December (Table 1). In recent years, climatic conditions including delayed monsoons and uneven rainfall have altered traditional crop calendars and caused delays in rice cultivation across different regions of the country.

For marketing year (MY) 2025/26, Post increases its rice harvested area and production forecast to 11.75 million hectares and 37.65 million metric tons (MT), respectively, due to increased acreage and production of *aman* season rice. *Aman* season rice is the last crop in MY 2025/26; it transplanted in July-August 2025, and harvesting began in November 2025. As of the second week of December 2025, the northern, northwestern, and central parts of the country completed the harvest of *aman* season rice, while the southern regions are expected to complete their harvest by the end of December 2025. Farmers in the northern districts of Bangladesh reported a good harvest of *aman* season rice despite the higher cost of production. Based on the information from Post contacts and the latest crop production data from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) of Bangladesh, Post estimates *aman* season rice acreage and production at 5.8 million hectares and 14.8 million MT, respectively, slightly higher than Post's previous projection. Agriculture offices from various field locations reported good harvests in this *aman* season (Table 2).

Table 1: Rice Planting and Harvesting Seasons in Bangladesh

Season	Planting Month	Harvesting Month
<i>Boro</i>	December-January	April-May
<i>Aus</i>	April-May	August-September
<i>Aman</i>	July-August	November-December

In MY 2025/26, *boro* season rice was the first crop, transplanted from 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 DAE, 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 1.05 million hectares and 2.35 million MT respectively, slightly lower than Post's previous forecast, based on DAE crop production reports and field observations.

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

Rice by Season	MY 2023/22		MY 2024/25		MY 2025/26 (Estimate)	
	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>	4,850	20,000	4,900	20,500	4,900	20,500
<i>Aus (Pre-Monsoon)</i>	1,050	2,400	900	2,100	1,050	2,350
<i>Aman (Monsoon)</i>	5,850	14,600	5,600	14,000	5,800	14,800
Total Rice	11,750	37,000	11,400	36,600	11,750	37,650

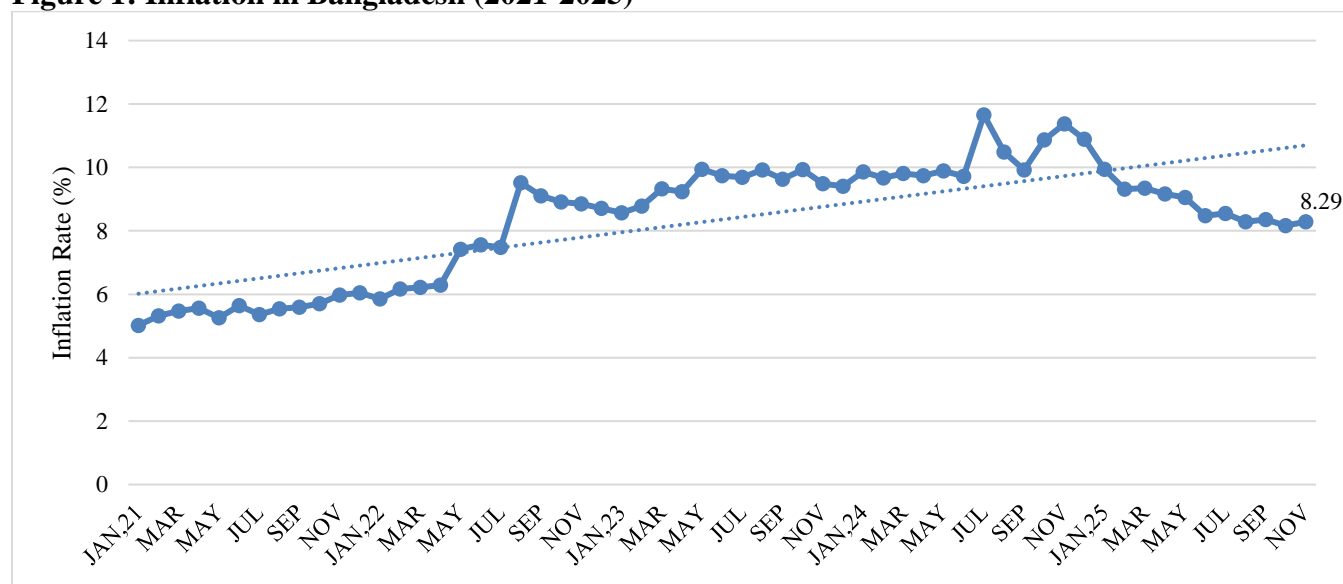
Source: Post calculations based on DAE data

Prices

Inflation Easing Gradually

Since August 2022, high inflation in Bangladesh has steadily reduced consumer purchasing power, increasing pressure on households and businesses. Broader economic challenges such as the depreciation of the local currency (BDT), and a sharp depletion of foreign exchange reserves, compounded persistent inflation and further constrained economic activity. Against this difficult backdrop, the macroeconomic situation began to show gradual improvement after the Interim Government (IG) assumed power following the fall of the previous government in August 2024 and initiated major economic reforms aimed at stabilizing the economy.

According to data from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Bangladesh's inflation in November 2025 reached 8.29 percent, compared to 11.38 percent last November (Figure 1). The steady decline in the monthly inflation rate suggests a gradual recovery in Bangladesh's overall macroeconomic stability.

Figure 1: Inflation in Bangladesh (2021-2025)

Source: Bangladesh Bank; BBS

Rice Prices Remain High

Prices for all types of rice in Bangladesh remains high despite robust domestic production and robust imports. 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 November 2025 reached BDT 57.03 (\$0.46) per kilogram, up around 7 percent from the same period in the previous year (Figure 2). In November 2025, the average retail price of high-quality non-aromatic (fine) rice also reached BDT 78.3 (\$0.64), up 5.7 percent from the same period last year (Figure 3). The price increase is primarily due to higher input costs, 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.

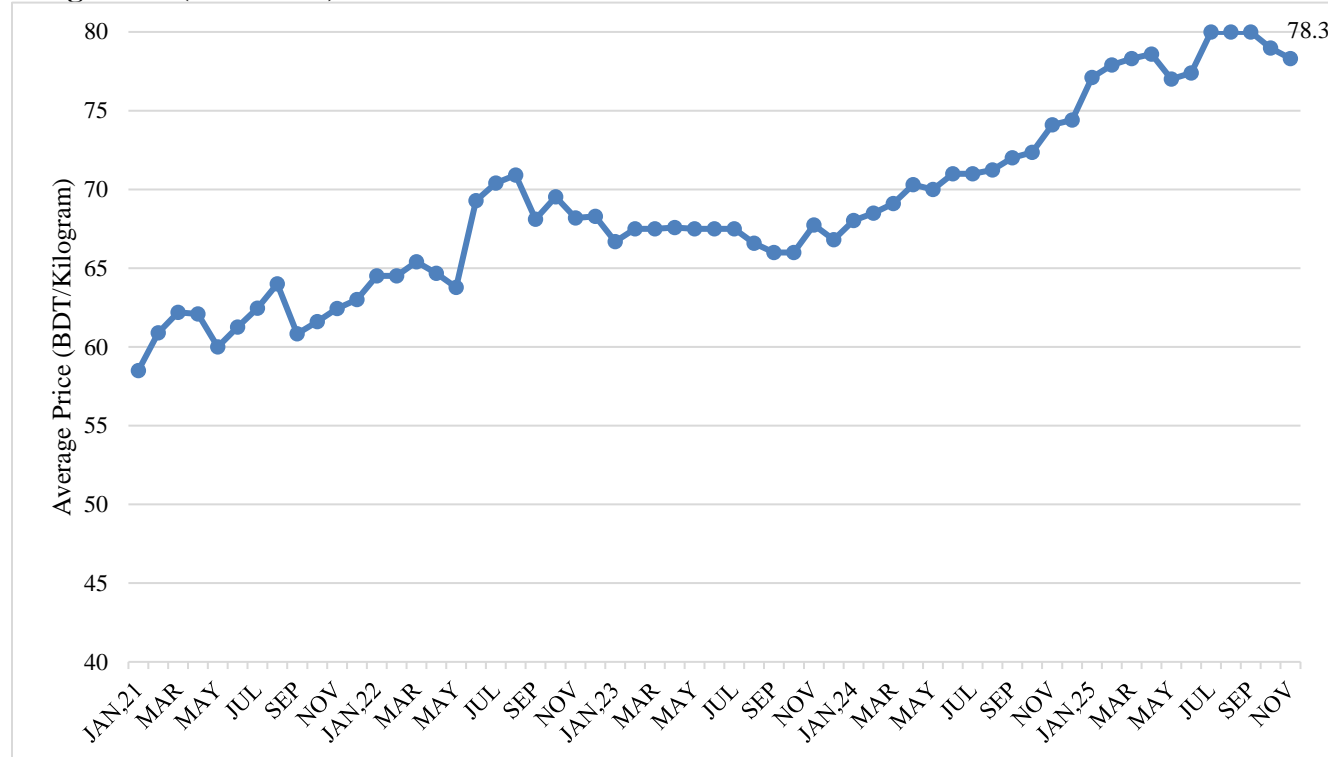
Figure 2: Monthly Average Retail Price of Coarse Rice in Bangladesh (2019-2025)



Source: Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB)

Note: Exchange Rate USD \$1.00 = BDT 123

Figure 3: Monthly Average Retail Price of Fine Quality (Non-Aromatic) Rice in Bangladesh (2021-2025)



Source: TCB

Note: Exchange Rate USD \$1.00 = BDT 123

Trade

For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts rice imports remain at 1.2 million MT, up 7.7 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 estimates, on higher government and private import potential. Since domestic rice prices reached an all-time high in 2025, the GoB increased rice imports to ease market prices.

On July 15, 2025, the GoB announced plans to import 400,000 MT of rice through international tenders for public granaries. Out of that 400,000 MT, the GoB will procure 300,000 MT of non-Basmati parboiled rice while the rest 100,000 MT will be non-parboiled white rice. Additionally, the GoB also issued 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 November 2025, Bangladesh imported around 670,000 MT of rice in the first seven months of MY 2025/26, combining both private and public imports.

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 based on final trade data that post received from the GoB.

Consumption and Residual

For MY 2025/26, Post forecasts 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 for use 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 have been increasing, mainly in animal feed. The poultry, cattle, and aquaculture feed industries use broken rice and de-oiled rice bran (DORB) as a filler in feed formulas on lower prices compared to other imported feed ingredients. Some by-products of rice milling including bran and 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 fish.

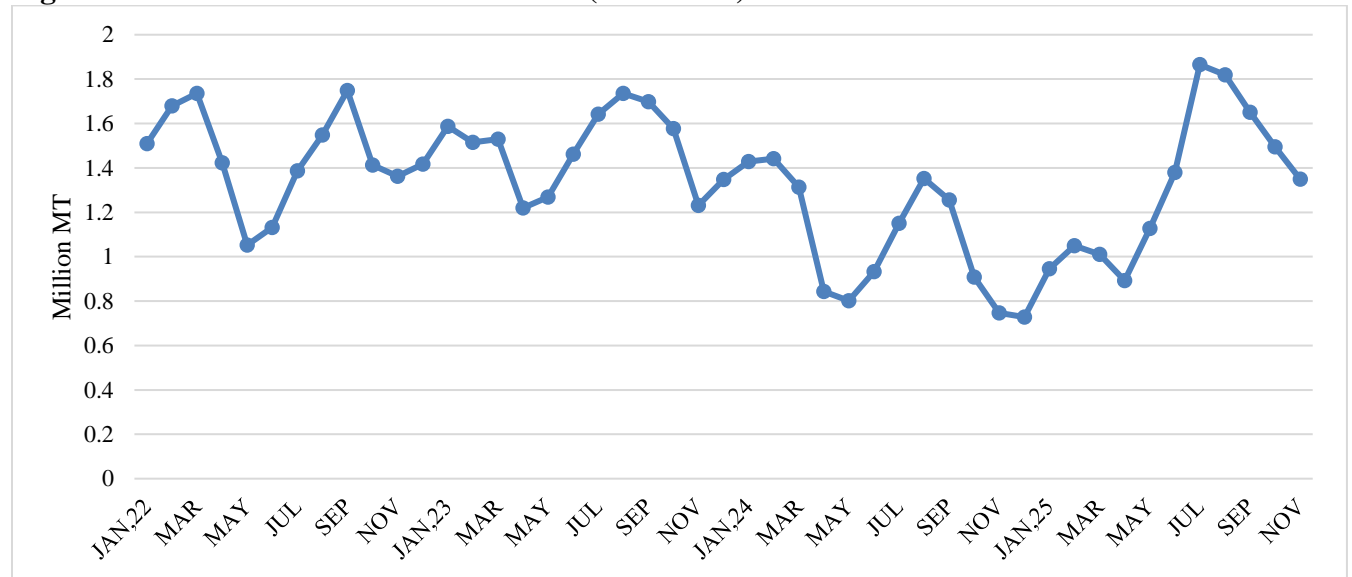
Government Procurement and Stocks

Along with the imports from international markets, the GoB also procures rice and paddy from domestic sources to replenish stocks. Usually, after the *aman* and *boro* season harvests, GoB's Ministry of food procures rice from pre-contracted rice mills across the country and purchases paddy directly from farmers.

During the FY 2025/26 *aman* season harvest, the GoB set procurement targets of 600,000 MT of parboiled rice, 50,000 MT of non-parboiled rice, and 50,000 MT of paddy at prices of BDT 50 (\$0.41) per kg, BDT 49 (\$0.40) per kg, and BDT 34 (\$0.28) per kg, respectively.

According to the Ministry of Food, as of December 14, 2025, total government-held rice stocks were 1.33 million MT, up approximately 70 percent than December 2024 (Figure 4). The GoB also stocks paddy in public granaries; as of December 14, 2025, public paddy stocks were 17,838 MT.

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 1.88 million MT, 22.5 percent higher than the MY 2024/25 estimate, on strong *aman* season rice harvest and continued government and private sector imports. Post also revised MY 2024/25 ending stocks to 1.54 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	11750
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2409	2409	1826	1826	1728	1535
Milled Production (1000 MT)	37000	37000	36600	36600	37500	37650
Rough Production (1000 MT)	55506	55506	54905	54905	56256	56481
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	1700	1000	1000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	5	5	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	39433	39433	39733	39540	40428	40385
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	1880
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	39433	39433	39733	39540	40428	40385
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.7239	4.7239	4.8162	4.8162	4.7675	4.8069
(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						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

WHEAT

Production

For MY 2025/26, Post maintains its forecast for wheat harvested area and production at 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. 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 13 percent of total demand. For MY 2025/26, wheat plantation started in November 2025 and will be harvested in March and April 2026. Bangladesh primarily produces soft wheat, which 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 in heavier gluten-based products like pasta and some types of bread.

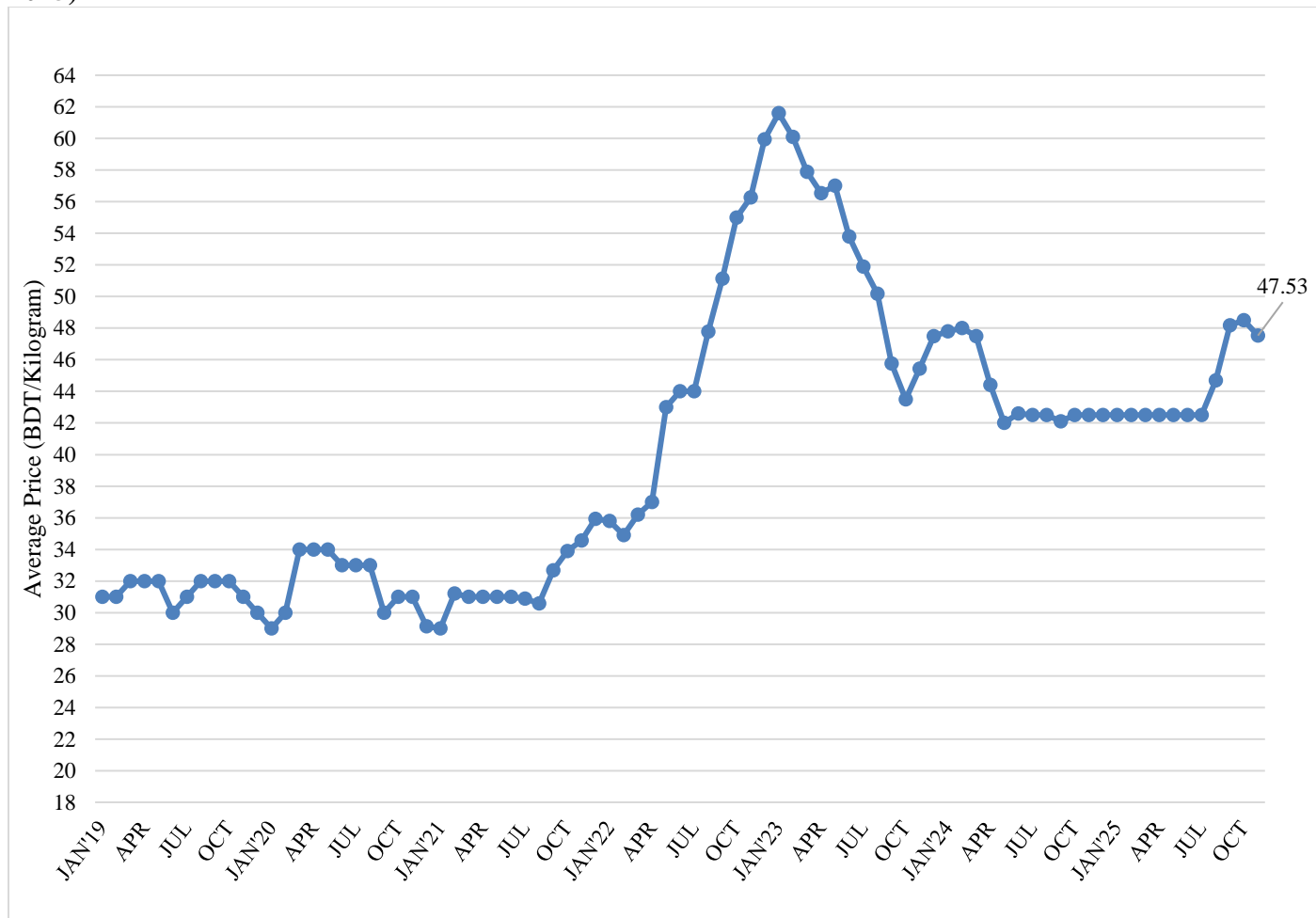
Prices

Wheat Flour Price Increases Slightly

After remaining stable for more than a year, prices of all types of wheat flour began to rise in August 2025 due to a short supply of wheat in the local market. However, as imports increased starting in November 2025, wheat flour prices also began to decline (Figure 5). As of November 2025, the average price of unpacked coarse wheat flour, commonly known as *aata*, reached BDT 47.53 (\$0.39) per kilogram, which is 11.8 percent higher than during the same period last year. The average retail price of fine quality unpacked wheat flour, also known as *maida*, reached BDT 65 (\$0.53) per kilogram in November 2025, representing an increase of 4.3 percent compared to the same period last year.

In November 2025, the average retail prices of packed *aata* and packed *maida* were BDT 58.5 (\$0.48) and BDT 70 (\$0.57) per kilogram, respectively.

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 maintains its forecasts for 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.

According to trade data from the Bangladesh Ministry of Food, as of December 10 in MY 2025/26, Bangladesh imported 2.64 million metric tons of wheat, of which the GoB imported 250,370 MT and the remainder was imported by the private sector.

Ministry of Food Procurements of U.S. Wheat

On July 20, 2025, the GoB signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with U.S. Wheat Associates (USWA) to import up to 700,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S. wheat annually over the next five years. As of December 10, 2025, the Government of Bangladesh had already contracted 660,000 MT of U.S. wheat. Bangladesh received the first shipment of U.S. wheat from these procurements on October 26, 2025. Officials from the Ministry of Food stated that the quality of U.S. wheat exceeded their expectations, with protein content of 13.5 percent compared to the contracted specification of at least 11.5 percent. Other key quality parameters such as moisture content and kernel weight also demonstrated strong performance and were reported as highly satisfactory.

If the GoB continues purchasing close to 700,000 MT of U.S. wheat annually, Bangladesh will rank among the top ten markets for U.S. wheat during this five-year period.

Wheat imports in Bangladesh are always free from 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 bagged 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 maintains its forecast for FSI wheat consumption at 7.7 million MT, up 1.3 percent from Post's MY 2024/25 estimate, on higher imports. 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.

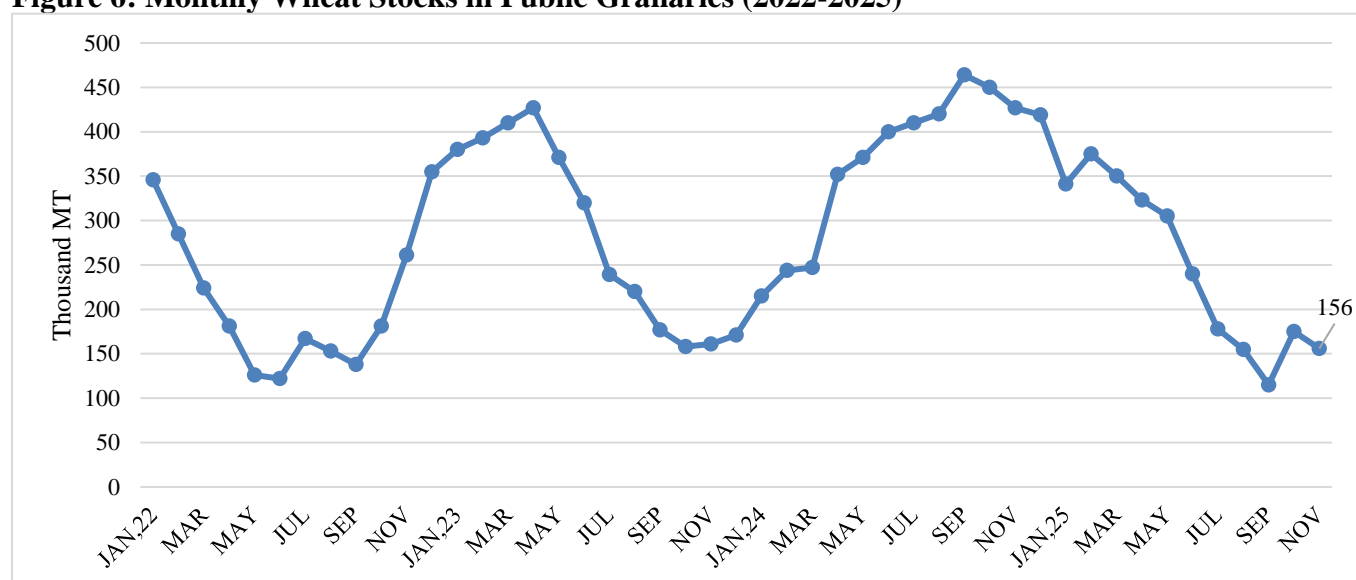
For MY 2024/25, Post estimates feed use of wheat unchanged at 280,000 MT based on robust feed production to meet increased demand for various poultry, aqua, and dairy feed.

Public Distribution and Stocks

According to the data from Bangladesh's Ministry of Food, as of the December 11, 2025, the GoB's wheat stocks is 165,000 MT. 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 for MY 2025/26 total (public and private) wheat stocks at 468,000 MT, lowered 35 percent from MY 2024/25 estimates on higher increased FSI consumption. Post also revised estimates for MY 2024/25 wheat ending stocks at 718,000 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 Market Year Begins Bangladesh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	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	1283	783	718
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	150	1	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8583	8583	8183	8598	8483	8468
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	200	200	280	300	300
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7100	7100	7200	7600	7400	7700
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7300	7300	7400	7880	7700	8000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1283	1283	783	718	783	468
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8583	8583	8183	8598	8483	8468
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

In MY 2025/26, the first corn crop (winter corn) was planted in November-December 2024 and harvested in March-April 2025. The second crop (summer corn) 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 maintains its estimate for MY 2025/26 corn harvested area at 660,000 hectares and production at 5.8 million MT, an increase of about 1.5 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively 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.

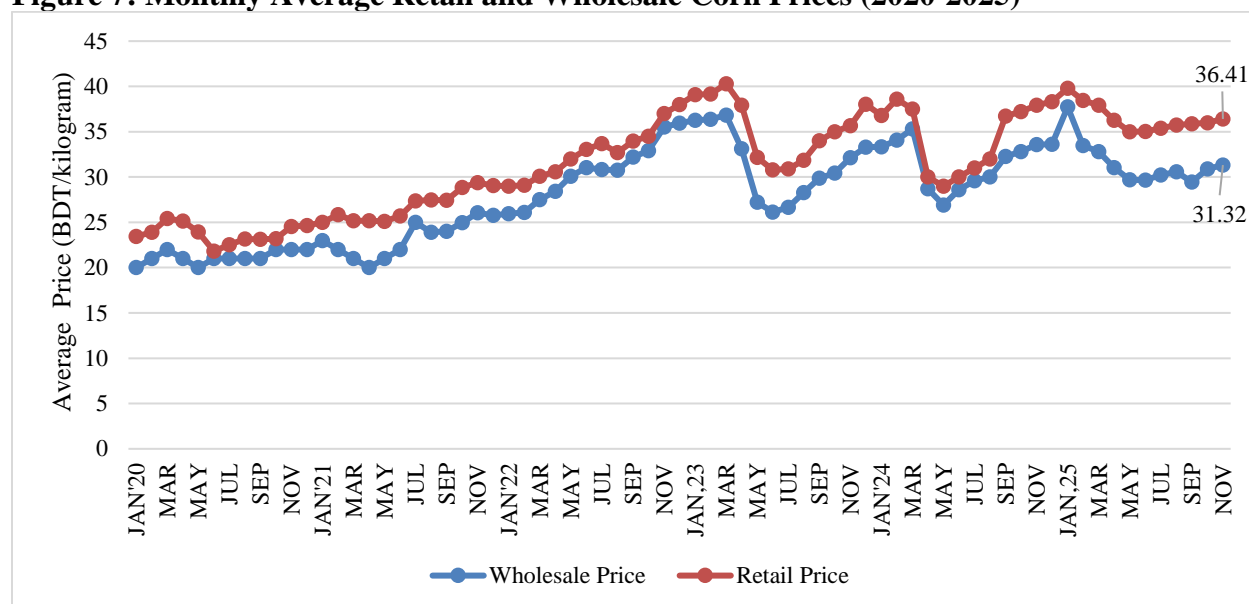
In Bangladesh, corn is the second largest grain crop after rice, in terms of acreage and production. Farmers grow corn in both the summer and winter seasons, with approximately 85 percent of total corn produced in the winter. Winter corn is planted in November and December and harvested in March and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

Prices

Corn Prices Rising

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 industries. According to the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), in November 2025, wholesale and retail corn prices were recorded at BDT 31.32 (\$0.25) and BDT 36.41 (\$0.30) 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 (2020-2025)



Source: DAM

Trade

First U.S. Corn Shipment Since 2018

Three Bangladeshi feed companies purchased 60,000 MT of U.S. corn for the first time since 2018 after a series of discussions with Post. The corn will arrive at the Chattogram port of Bangladesh on December 27, 2025. This is the first shipment about of U.S. corn to Bangladesh since 2018.

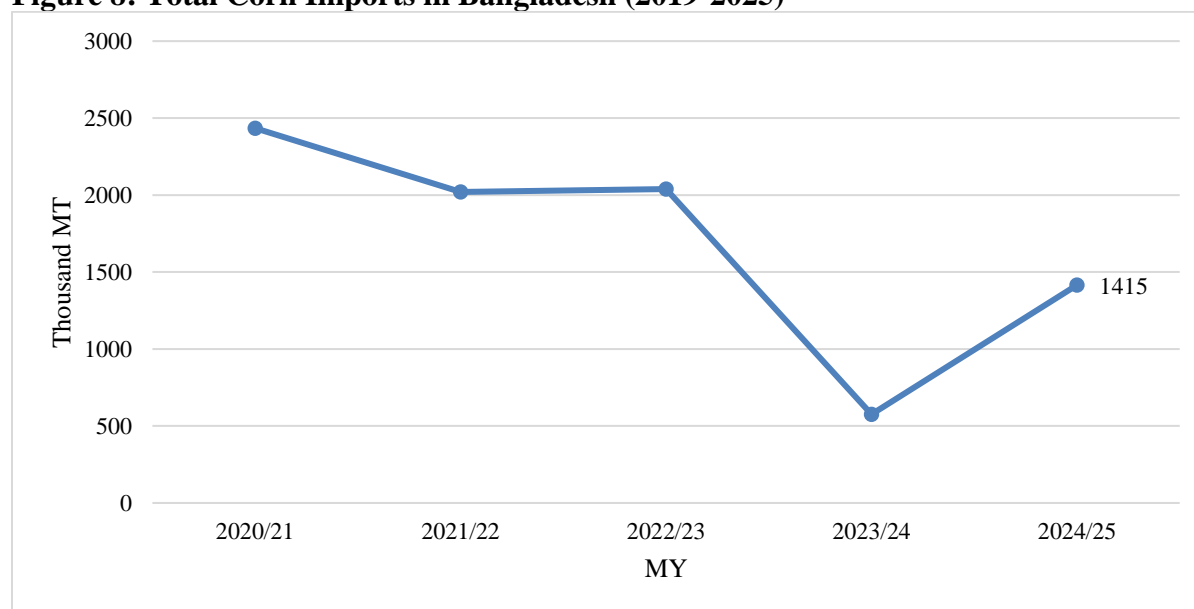
In the previous Grain and Feed Update published in August (see [link](#)), Post explained opportunities for U.S. corn in Bangladesh. Post will continue to follow up with potential buyers of U.S. corn.

Imports Increasing

For MY 2025/26, Post increases its forecasts for corn imports to 1.5 million MT, up 6 percent from MY 2024/25 estimate. According to the Trade Data Monitor LLC (TDM), as of November 2025, in first seven months of MY 2025/26, Bangladesh imported 893,780 MT of corn.

For MY 2024/25, Post estimates total corn imports at 1.4 million MT based on updated trade data from GoB's Ministry of Agriculture and information from contacts (Figure 8). Post also expects continued demand from the poultry, cattle, and aquaculture feed sectors to result in higher corn imports.

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

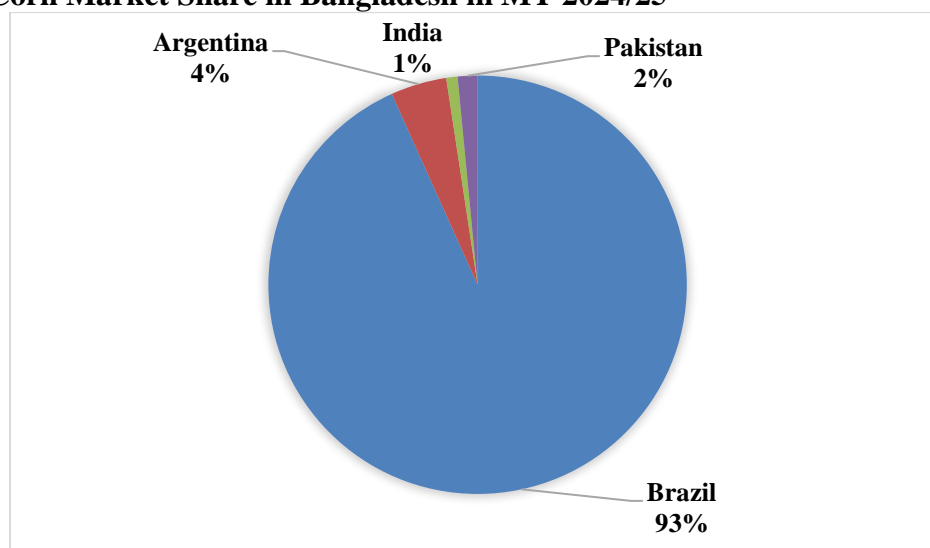


Source: Plant Quarantine Wing, DAE, Ministry of Agriculture

Brazil Remains the Top Corn Exporter to Bangladesh

In MY 2024/25 Bangladesh imported around 93 percent of corn from Brazil followed by 4 percent from Argentina and 2 percent from Pakistan (Figure 9). Bangladeshi importers prefer Brazilian corn due to its price competitiveness and yellowish color. There is a perception among feed industries that yellow color corn makes pellet feed brighter.

Figure 9: Corn Market Share in Bangladesh in MY 2024/25



Source: TDM

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 of 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 includes corn as its main raw ingredient, whereas aquaculture and cattle feed use more 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 vary consistently depending on ingredient costs and availability.

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 Market Year Begins Bangladesh	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	May 2023		May 2024		May 2025	
	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	1176	1300	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