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Report Highlights:

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts higher rice imports following decreased production of aus and aman season rice. Post lowers its wheat import forecast to 6.6 million metric tons (MT) due to higher international wheat prices and relatively high carryover stocks from MY 2025/26. Meanwhile, Post raises its corn import forecast to 1.8 million MT, driven by continued growth in demand from the poultry, aquaculture, and livestock feed sectors.

RICE, MILLED

Production

For marketing year (MY) 2026/27, Post reduces the rice harvested area and production forecast to 11.65 million hectare and 36.9 million, metric tons (MT), respectively, lower 1.27 percent and 1.6 percent Post's previous forecast on decreased *aus* and *aman* season rice acreage and production.

Bangladesh's rice production follows three distinct growing seasons: *boro*, *aus*, and *aman*. Table 1 presents the typical planting and harvesting periods for each season.

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 2026/27, *boro* rice was the first rice crop of the season. It was transplanted from December 2025 through January 2026 and harvested from April to May 2026. Based on crop production reports from the Department of Agricultural Extension (DAE) under Bangladesh's Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Post estimates that *boro* rice was cultivated on approximately 4.9 million hectares, with total production reaching 20.3 million MT (Table 2).

For MY 2026/27, Post estimates the harvested area for *aus* rice at 900,000 hectares, with production at 2.1 million MT. These estimates are 5 percent and 8.7 percent lower, respectively, than Post's previous forecast, reflecting updated information from the DAE's crop production report. Post forecasts *aman* rice harvested area at 5.8 million hectares, with production estimated at 14.5 million MT.

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

Rice by Season	MY 2024/25		MY 2025/26		MY 2026/27 (Forecast)	
	Area 1,000 HA	Production 1,000 MT	Area 1,000 HA	Production 1,000 MT	Area 1,000 HA	Production 1,000 MT
<i>Boro (Winter)</i>	4,900	20,500	4,900	20,500	4,900	20,300
<i>Aus (Pre-Monsoon)</i>	900	2,100	1,050	2,350	950	2,100
<i>Aman (Monsoon)</i>	5,600	14,000	5,800	14,800	5,800	14,500
Total Rice	11,400	36,600	11,750	37,650	11,650	36,900

Source: Post calculations based on DAE data

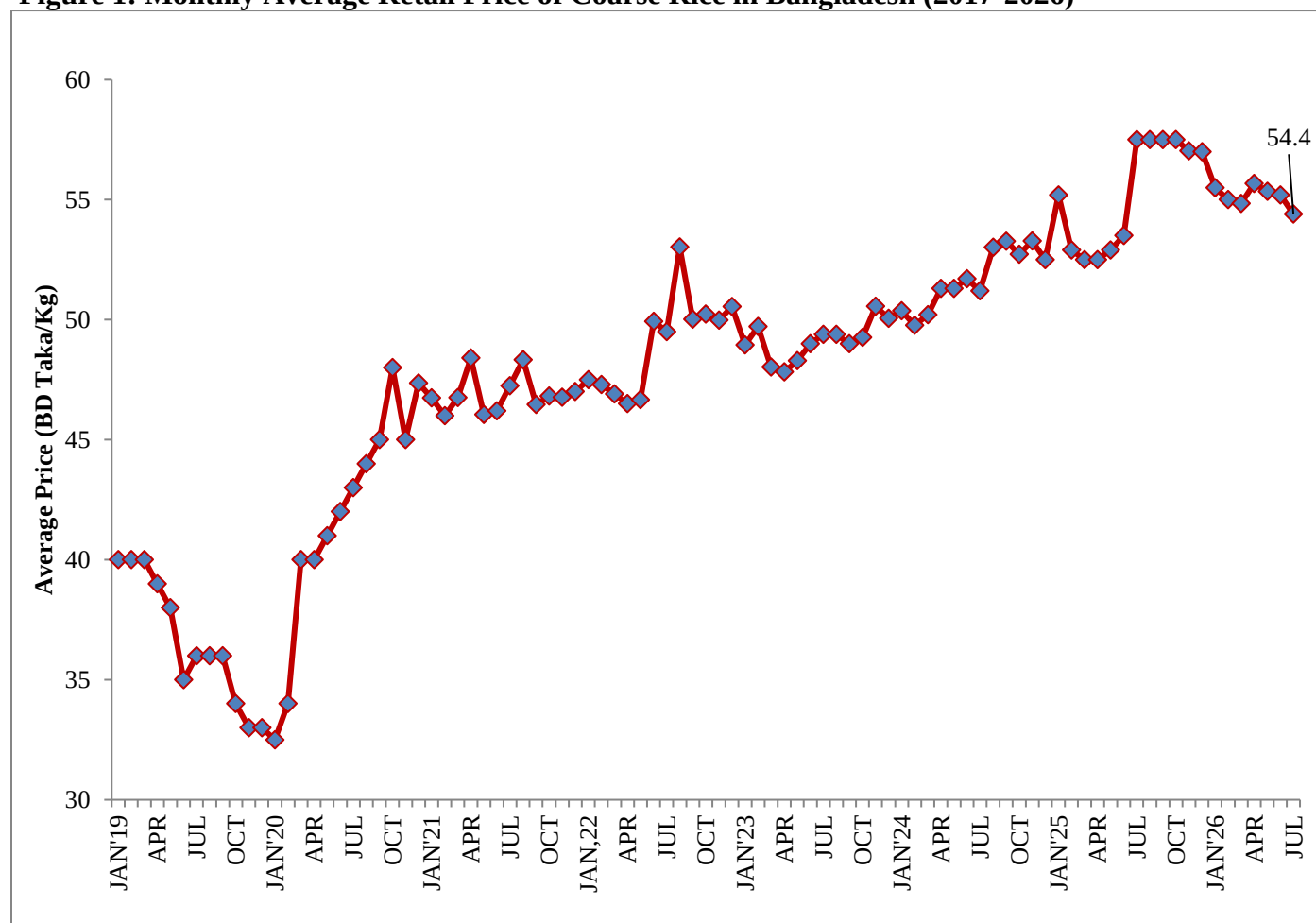
Prices

Coarse Rice Prices Decline while Fine Quality Rice Prices Remain High

The average monthly price of coarse rice has been declining since May 2026. According to the Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB), a government-owned entity under the Ministry of

Food (MOF), the average retail price of coarse rice in July 2026 reached BDT 54.5 (\$0.44) per kilogram, lower around 5 percent from the same period in the previous year (Figure 1). The favorable harvest from the last *boro* season rice has increased the supply in the domestic market. At the same time, higher imports have further strengthened overall rice supply in the market that contributed to a continued decline in the prices of coarse rice.

Figure 1: Monthly Average Retail Price of Coarse Rice in Bangladesh (2017-2026)

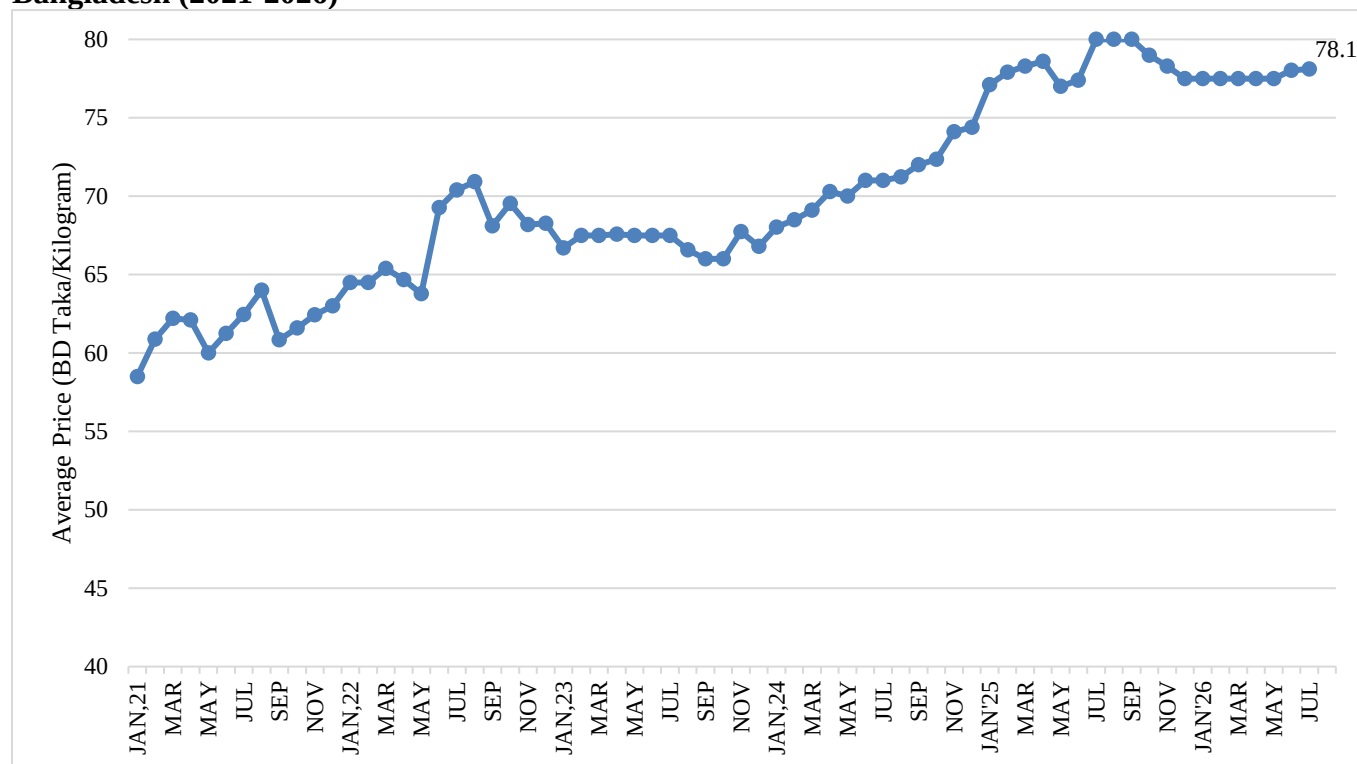


Source: Trading Corporation of Bangladesh (TCB)

Note: Exchange Rate USD \$1.00 = BDT 123

However, the average retail price of high-quality non-aromatic (fine) rice remains stable on the market. According to the TCB, in July 2026, the average price of fine quality rice reached BDT 78.1 (\$0.63), almost remain stable since January 2026 (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Monthly Average Retail Price of Fine Quality (Non-Aromatic) Rice in Bangladesh (2021-2026)



Source: TCB

Note: Exchange Rate USD \$1.00 = BDT 123

Trade

Rice Imports Increase

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts rice imports at 1.6 million MT, up 14.3 percent from the MY 2025/26 estimate. Post has increased its rice import forecast for MY 2026/27 based on expectations of lower rice production during the *aus* and *aman* seasons in MY 2026/27.

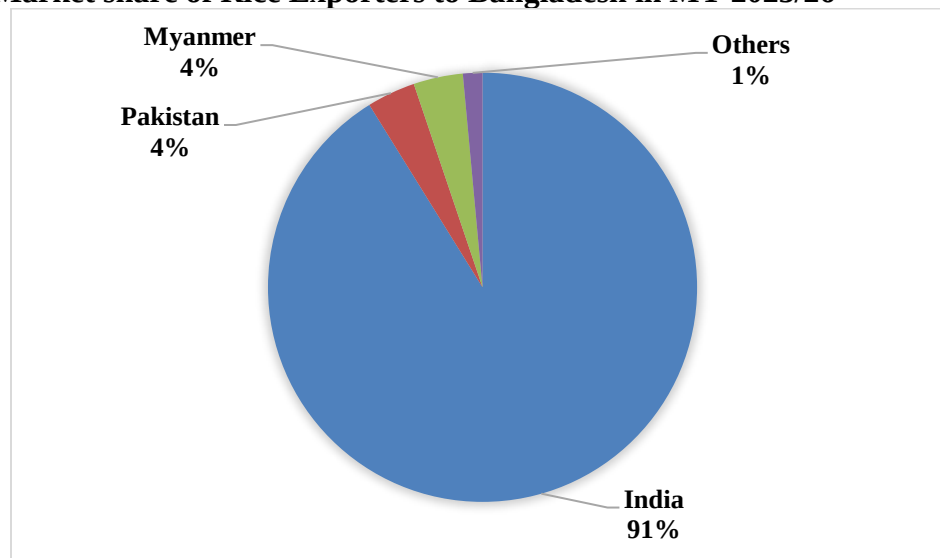
According to import data from the Bangladesh Ministry of Agriculture, Bangladesh imported approximately 140,000 MT of rice during the first three months of MY 2026/27. These imports were primarily made by private businesses and traders. In addition to private-sector imports, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) also procures rice from international markets to meet domestic food security needs and support various social safety net programs.

The GoB procures rice through both open international tenders and government-to-government (G-to-G) agreements. Government procurement generally focuses on parboiled, non-basmati rice, although the GoB occasionally purchases small quantities of non-parboiled white rice.

On August 12, 2026, the GoB approved a G-to-G agreement to purchase 100,000 MT of rice from Vietnam. The GoB is expected to continue making additional international purchases, including through G-to-G arrangements, as needed to meet domestic demand and maintain adequate public stocks.

For MY 2025/26, Post estimates rice imports at 1.4 million MT, based on the imports data received from the Ministry of Agriculture. In MY 2025/26 Bangladesh imported more than 90 percent of the rice from India as the price and logistics are favorable (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Market share of Rice Exporters to Bangladesh in MY 2025/26



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Consumption and Residual

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts rice consumption and residual use at 39.1 million MT, reflecting expectations of increased rice availability, including higher imports. Rice remains the staple food in Bangladesh, majority of consumers prefer parboiled rice for regular consumption. However, non-parboiled rice is more popular in some regions and among certain consumer groups. Rice is also used to produce puffed rice, a widely consumed snack in Bangladesh, although reliable data on the volume of rice used for this purpose are not available.

Farmers cultivating inbred rice varieties commonly retain a portion of their harvested paddy for use as seed in subsequent cropping seasons. Although official data on the volume of rice retained for seed purposes are unavailable, Post estimates that approximately 500,000 MT of rice is used as seed annually.

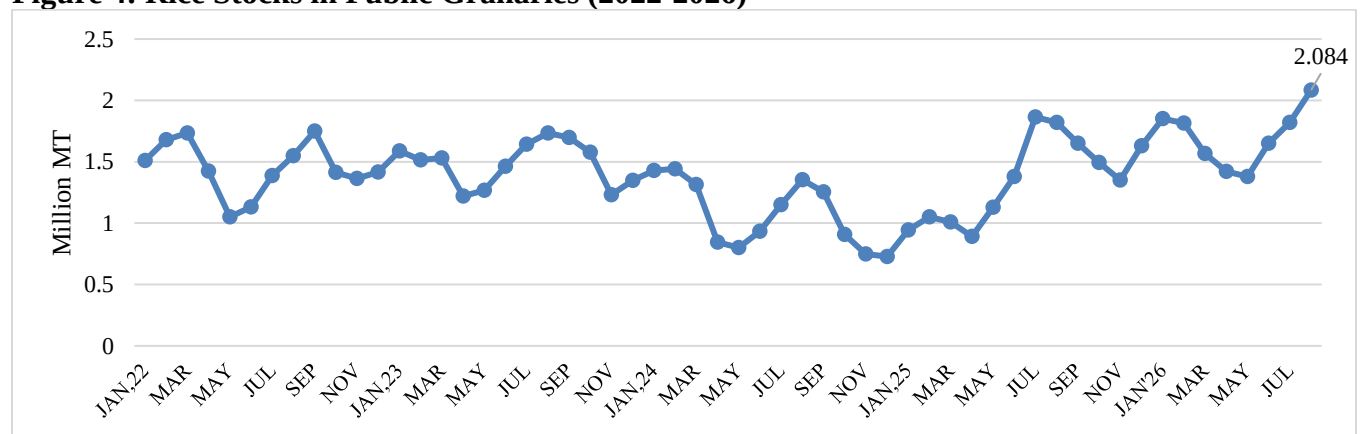
The animal feed and aquaculture industries also utilize broken rice and de-oiled rice bran (DORB) as relatively low-cost ingredients in feed formulations. These products are often used as fillers or energy sources, particularly when their prices are competitive with other feed ingredients. However, reliable official data on the quantity of rice and rice by-products used in the feed industry are not available.

Stocks

Rice stocks in public granaries fluctuate depending on the GoB's domestic rice procurement programs. The government typically replenishes public stocks following the *aman* and *boro* harvests by procuring milled rice from pre-contracted rice mills across the country and purchasing paddy directly from farmers.

As of August 15, 2026, data from the MOF indicates that government rice stocks reached 2.08 million MT, the highest level recorded since January 2022 (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Rice Stocks in Public Granaries (2022-2026)



Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts rice ending stocks at 1.55 million MT, 28.1 percent lower than the MY 2025/26 estimate, on lower harvest *aus* and *aman* season rice. Post also revised MY 2025/26 ending stocks to 2.16 million MT based on higher imports.

Table 3: Rice: Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Bangladesh	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	May 2024		May 2025		May 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	11400	11400	11750	11750	11800	11650
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1826	1826	1728	1728	2177	2167
Milled Production (1000 MT)	36600	36600	37650	37650	37400	36900
Rough Production (1000 MT)	54905	54905	56481	56481	56106	55356
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666	6666
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1307	1307	1410	1400	1600	1600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2010	2010	1500	1500	1700	1600
Total Supply (1000 MT)	39733	39733	40788	40778	41177	40667
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	11	11	10	10
TY Exports (1000 MT)	5	5	11	11	10	10
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	38000	38000	38600	38600	39000	39100
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1728	1728	2177	2167	2167	1557
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	39733	39733	40788	40778	41177	40667
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	4.8162	4.8162	4.8069	4.8069	4.7547	4.7516
(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 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

WHEAT

Production

Wheat is the second-most important staple food in Bangladesh after rice. Domestic wheat production meets approximately 10 percent of the country's total demand, with the remainder supplied primarily through imports. For MY 2026/27, wheat will be planted during the *robi* season from November to December 2026 and harvested from March to April 2027.

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts wheat harvested area at 290,000 hectares and production at 1.05 million MT, unchanged from Post's MY 2025/26 estimates.

According to the DAE's latest crop production data and Post's observations, wheat acreage and production have remained largely stagnant over the past several years. Despite strong domestic demand for wheat and wheat flour, farmers have shown limited interest in expanding wheat cultivation. The availability of alternative crops that can generate higher returns during the same *robi* season, including vegetables and corn, reduces the incentive for farmers to allocate additional land to wheat. In addition, the limited availability of high-yielding and locally suitable wheat varieties remains a constraint to expanding wheat production. These factors are expected to continue limiting significant growth in Bangladesh's wheat acreage and production in MY 2026/27.

Prices

Wheat Flour Prices Rise in Local Market

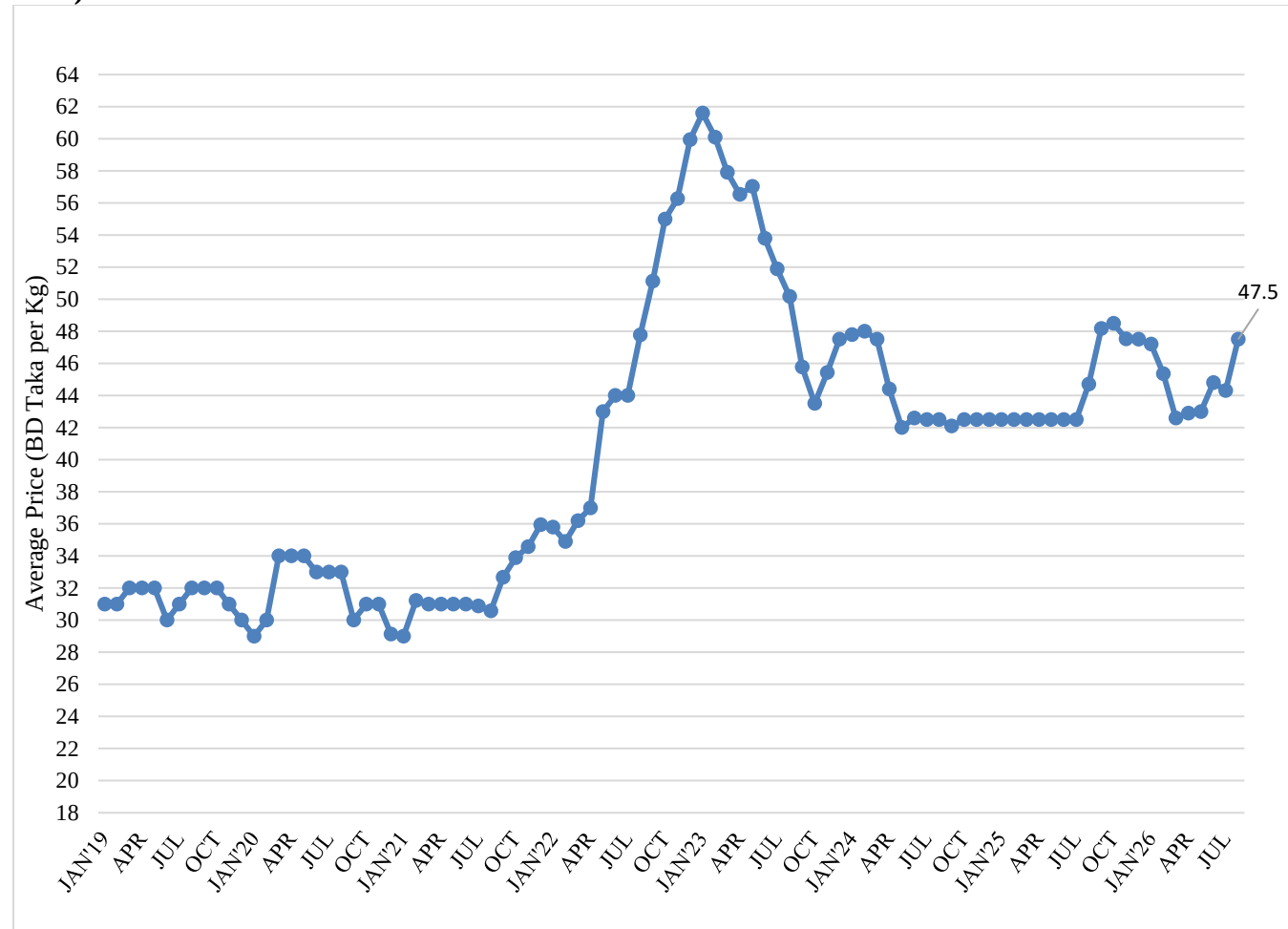
Wheat flour prices have generally trended upward since April 2026 (Figure 5). The average retail price of unpacked coarse wheat flour, commonly known as *atta*, reached BDT 47.5 (\$0.39) per kilogram in July 2026, approximately 12 percent higher than in July 2025. During the same period, the average retail price of unpacked fine wheat flour, commonly known as *maida*, increased to BDT 60 (\$0.49) per kilogram, up 2.5 percent from the same month a year earlier.

Despite record-high wheat imports in MY 2025/26, domestic prices of both unpacked coarse and fine wheat flour increased in July 2026. The price increase was primarily driven by higher import costs and rising international wheat prices, which have increased the cost of wheat available to domestic millers and traders.

In contrast, retail prices of packed wheat flour remained relatively stable. In July 2026, the average retail prices of packed coarse and fine wheat flour were BDT 57.5 (\$0.49) and BDT 62.5 (\$0.51) per kilogram, respectively, unchanged from July 2025.

Unpacked *atta* and *maida* account for most wheat flour consumed in Bangladesh and are widely used by households, restaurants, and commercial food establishments. Packed wheat flour, in comparison, is more commonly purchased by higher-income households in urban areas and is primarily used for preparing chapati and other baked foods.

Figure 5: Monthly Average Retail Price of Coarse Wheat Flour (*aata*) in Bangladesh (2019-2026)



Source: TCB

Note: Exchange Rate USD \$1.00 = BDT 123

Trade

Wheat Imports to decline in MY 2026/27

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts wheat imports at 6.6 million MT, 10.8 percent below the MY 2025/26 estimate. Based on the latest import data from Bangladesh's MOF, Post estimates total wheat imports in MY 2025/26 at 7.4 MMT, a record-high level.

Post lowered its MY 2026/27 import forecast primarily due to higher international wheat prices and continued uncertainty surrounding global wheat supplies and trade flows. Wheat prices have increased in recent months amid disruptions to grain exports from the Black Sea region. USDA's August 2026 Grain and Feed report indicates that U.S. wheat export bids have risen since July, with Hard Red Winter wheat reaching approximately \$321 per MT, up \$26 per MT from the previous month, partly reflecting increased volatility associated with Black Sea trade disruptions. Recent disruptions to Russian and Ukrainian grain shipping have further constrained export availability from the region, increasing uncertainty for import-dependent markets.

Bangladesh's wheat import market is highly price sensitive, and higher international prices are likely to constrain import demand. In addition, record-high imports during MY 2025/26 have resulted in substantial wheat stocks among private-sector millers and traders. These existing inventories are expected to reduce the need for additional imports during MY 2026/27, particularly if international prices remain elevated.

According to MOF data, the private sector imported approximately 6.6 MMT of wheat during MY 2025/26, with the remainder imported by the GoB. The GoB primarily imports wheat for public granaries, which supply various government food distribution and social safety net programs. The GoB procures wheat through international tenders and direct purchases under G-to-G) arrangements.

Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the MOF and U.S. Wheat Associates, the GoB procured approximately 745,000 MT of U.S. wheat during MY 2025/26. The GoB has committed to purchasing up to 700,000 MT of U.S. wheat annually through 2030. For MY 2026/27, the GoB has already contracted approximately 220,000 MT of U.S. wheat under this commitment.

Consumption

Food, Seed, and Industrial (FSI) Consumption

For MY 2026/27, Post increased the FSI wheat consumption forecast to 7.8 million MT, up 4 percent from Post's MY 2025/26 estimate. Post estimates MY 2025/26 FSI consumption at 7.5 million MT, on continued demand of wheat flour both at household and industrial level 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.

Feed Consumption

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts wheat use in the feed sector at 310,000 MT. Depending on the type of feed produced (poultry, aquaculture, or cattle) and the relative prices of other feed ingredients, commercial feed mills typically incorporate approximately 4 to 5 percent wheat flour into feed formulations. Some feed mills also use wheat bran as an ingredient, which can be substituted for rice bran depending on relative prices and availability. In addition, cattle farmers commonly use wheat bran as a supplementary feed ingredient and provide it directly to cattle.

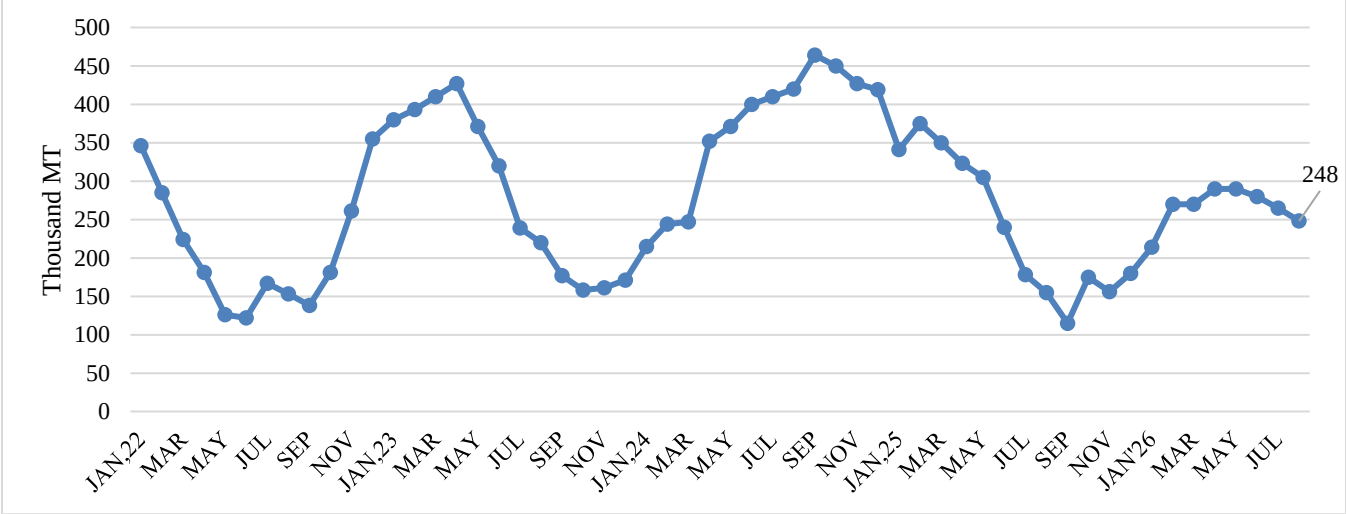
For MY 2025/26, Post estimates wheat feed use at 300,000 MT, supported by continued growth in commercial feed production to meet rising demand for poultry, aquaculture, and dairy feed.

Stocks

As of the end of July 2025, the MOF estimated public wheat stocks at 248,000 MT, 39.3 percent higher 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 973,000 MT on higher imports. Post also revised estimates for MY 2025/26 wheat ending stocks at 1.48 million MT, comprising public and private stocks, based on the record high imports.

Figure 6: Monthly Wheat Stocks in Public Granaries (2022-2026)



Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

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

Wheat Market Year Begins Bangladesh	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	310	310	290	290	290	290
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	1283	1283	783	783	1433	1433
Production (1000 MT)	1100	1100	1050	1050	1050	1050
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5800	5800	7400	7400	7000	6600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5800	5800	7400	7400	7000	6600
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8183	8183	9233	9233	9483	9083
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	300	300	300	310
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	7200	7200	7500	7500	7700	7800
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7400	7400	7800	7800	8000	8110
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	783	783	1433	1433	1483	973
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8183	8183	9233	9233	9483	9083
Yield (MT/HA)	3.5484	3.5484	3.6207	3.6207	3.6207	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 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027						
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.

In MY 2026/27, the first corn crop was planted in November-December 2025 and harvested in March-April 2026. The second crop was planted in April-May 2026 and will be harvested in September 2026. Based on the DAE production data, Post forecasts MY 2026/27 corn harvested area at 670,000 hectares and production at 6 million MT, an increase of about 1.5 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively, from its earlier MY 2025/26 estimate.

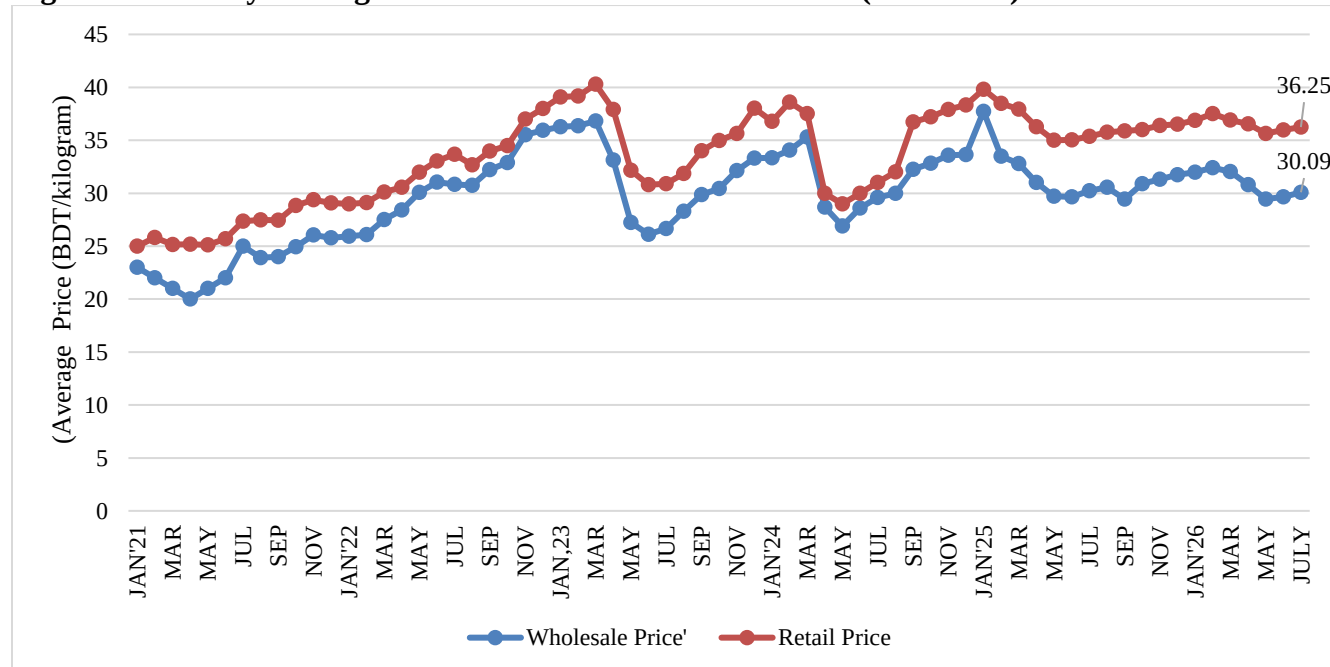
Farmers are increasingly cultivating corn due to its high yields and strong market prices that make it a profitable crop. As demand for livestock and aquaculture products continues to grow, corn production is expected to increase, with farmers adopting improved hybrid seeds and better farming techniques to maximize yields.

Prices

Corn prices in Bangladesh follow a seasonal pattern closely linked to domestic harvests and supply availability. Prices generally decline during May and June following the winter harvest, when increased domestic supplies put downward pressure on the market. Prices typically begin to rise from August as available stocks tighten and demand from the feed and food industries increases. The seasonal price increase generally continues until new supplies, including imported corn, enter the market.

According to the Department of Agricultural Marketing (DAM), the average wholesale and retail prices of corn were BDT 30.09 (\$0.26) and BDT 36.28 (\$0.29) per kilogram, respectively, in July 2025 (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Monthly Average Retail and Wholesale Corn Prices (2019-2026)



Source: DAM

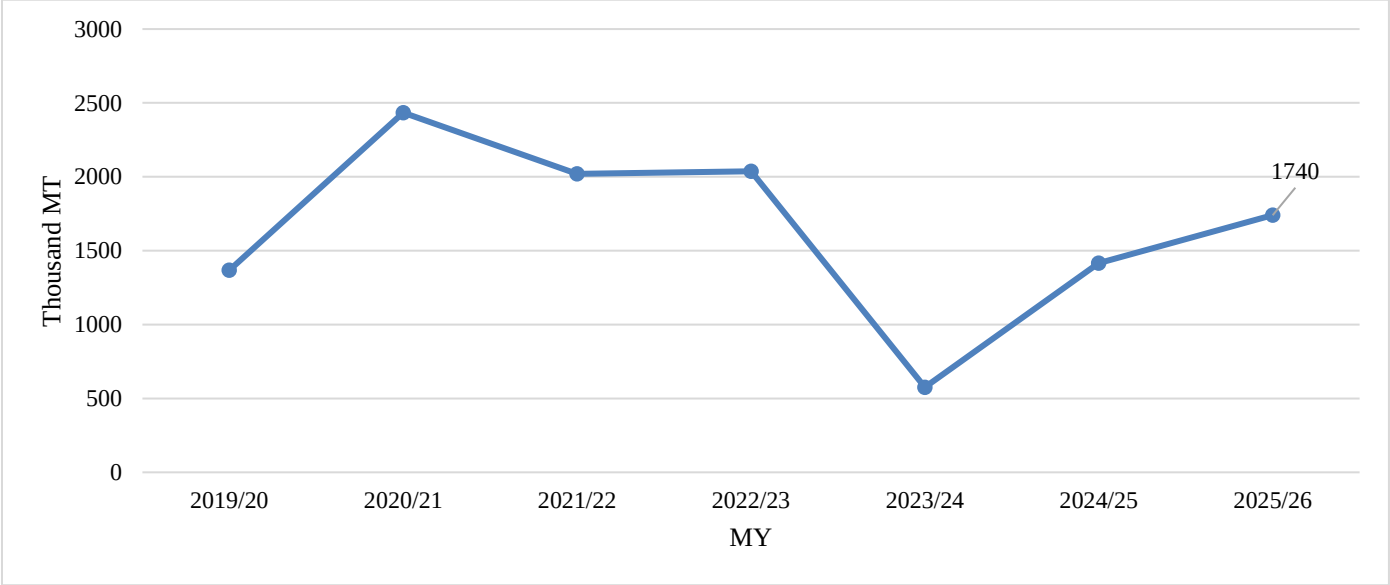
Trade

Imports to Increase in MY 2026/27

For MY 2026/27, Post forecasts corn imports at 1.8 million MT, up 3.4 percent from the estimated 1.74 million MT imported in MY 2025/26. Post's MY 2025/26 estimate is based on updated trade data from the Ministry of Agriculture and TDM. In the first three months of MY 2026/27 Bangladesh imported around 115,000 MT corn.

Corn imports are expected to remain strong, supported by continued growth in Bangladesh's poultry, aquaculture, and cattle feed industries. However, import volumes fluctuate from year to year depending on domestic corn production and market availability. Over the past several years, Bangladesh has imported an average of approximately 1.5 million MT of corn annually (Figure 8).

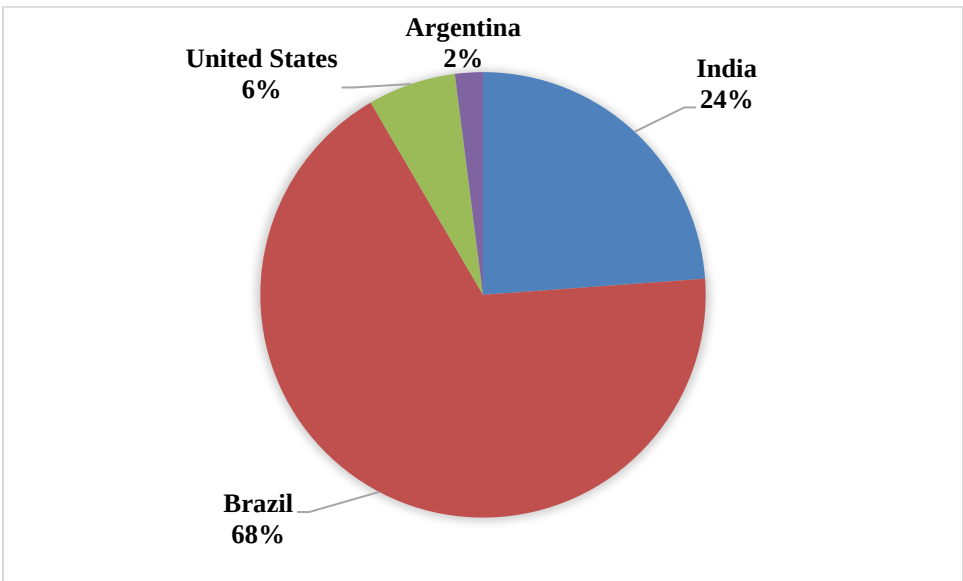
Figure 8: Total Corn Imports in Bangladesh (2019-2026)



Source: Plant Quarantine Wing, DAE, Ministry of Agriculture and TDM

Since 2018, Bangladesh resumed imports of U.S. corn in MY 2025/26, with total U.S. corn exports to Bangladesh reaching approximately 111,000 MT. However, Brazil remained the largest supplier, accounting for 68 percent of Bangladesh’s total corn imports, followed by India at 24 percent and the United States at 6 percent (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Market Share of Corn Exporter to Bangladesh in MY 2025/26



Source: TDM

Consumption

Feed and Residual Use

For MY 2026/27, Post's total feed and residual corn use forecast remains unchanged at 7.25 million MT, up 2.1 percent from Post's MY 2025/26 estimate, due to increased demand in animal feed production. In MY 2025/26, Post estimates feed and residual use at 7.1 million MT due to increased imports of corn and higher production of animal feed.

Most of the locally produced and imported corn are used in the feed industry of the country. According to the Feed Industry Association Bangladesh (FIAB) and the Bangladesh Poultry Industries Central Council (BPICCC), 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.

Post forecasts MY 2026/27 FSI consumption of corn at 420,000 MT. There is no official data on FSI corn consumption in Bangladesh. However, Post contacts report that six starch-producing companies in the country collectively consume approximately 300,000 MT of corn annually. The textile industry is the largest consumer of corn starch, using it as a key ingredient in fabric finishing and sizing processes. Additionally, corn is processed into corn syrup and glucose, which are widely used in the food and beverage industries.

Stocks

Post forecasts MY 2026/27 ending stocks at 304,000 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 2025/26, Post estimates the ending stocks of corn at 174,000 MT.

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

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	May 2024		May 2025		May 2026	
Bangladesh	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	650	650	660	660	660	670
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	154	154	134	134	174	174
Production (1000 MT)	5700	5700	5800	5800	5700	6000
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1380	1380	1740	1740	1950	1800
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1176	1176	1900	1900	2200	2000
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7234	7234	7674	7674	7824	7974
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)	6700	6700	7100	7100	7250	7250
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	400	400	400	400	400	420
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7100	7100	7500	7500	7650	7670
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	134	134	174	174	174	304
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7234	7234	7674	7674	7824	7974
Yield (MT/HA)	8.7692	8.7692	8.7879	8.7879	8.6364	8.9552
(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 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments