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Bangladesh

Grain and Feed Annual

2018

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Report Highlights:
MY 2018/19 (May-April) total rice area and production levels are forecast to increase to 11.7 million hectares (HA) and 34.7 million metric tons (MMT), due to a recovery from last year's *Boro* and *Aman* crop losses and an expected higher price.

MY 2018/19 rice imports are forecast to fall to 0.8 MMT due to higher domestic production while assuming favorable weather conditions. The rice import estimate is revised upward to 3.6 MMT in MY 2017/18 due to increased imports to fill the supply shortfall caused by the previous year's devastating flood.

Wheat area and production in MY 2018/19 are forecast to increase to 370,000 HA and 1.18 MMT, assuming favorable prices and good weather. In MY 2017/18, wheat area and production are revised slightly lower to 350,000 HA and 1.1 MMT mainly due to switching to *Boro* rice cultivation on the expectation of higher prices.

For MY 2018/19, wheat imports are forecast at 6.5 MMT because of further diversification in the food processing industry, and changing food habits of a growing population. The wheat import estimate is lowered in MY 2017/18 based on monthly import trends.

In MY 2018/19 corn area and production are forecast at 448,000 HA and 3.5 MMT due to farmers' interest in meeting an increasing demand in the animal feed sector. As a result, corn imports in MY 2018/19 are forecast down to 1 MMT due to an expected increase in domestic production.

Commodities:
Rice (Milled Rice)

Production:

For MY 2018/19 (May-April), total rice area and production levels are projected to increase slightly to 11.7 million hectares (HA) and 34.7 million metric tons (MMT) respectively, assuming favorable weather, and due to a recovery in *Boro* rice area which was damaged last year due to flooding in key districts (see Table 1).

Boro rice area is forecast to exceed the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) target as farmers increased cultivation area with an expectation of good prices, and to recoup the *Boro* and *Aman* production losses from the previous year. Farmers have switched to *Boro* rice from wheat and potato cultivation as they attempt to avoid loss from wheat blast and the lower price of potato. GOB's procurement price of *Boro* and *Aman* paddy (unhusked) and rice (milled) of last year offers an opportunity to get good prices for this season's *Boro* rice. However, farmers' expectation of a higher price may be dampened if production is higher as expected and imports continue to follow the pace of the last few months. As a highly fluctuating husked rice price is mostly controlled by millers, past experience indicates that millers manage to keep the paddy purchase price lower through imports of more rice (husked) before the harvest season.

Around 67 percent of the country's cultivated land area is used for rice production (Figure 4). A study by the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute (BRRI) reported that in the period 1990-91 to 2016-17, adoption of modern varieties (MV) increased area by 11% in *Boro*, 246% in *Aus* and 135% in *Aman* season rice (Table 7). Although GOB has a long term plan to reduce *Boro* rice area and increase *Aus* and *Aman* rice production, the yield of *Boro* rice is still dominant in producing 54% higher yield than *Aus* and 40% higher than *Aman*. Additionally, *Aman* rice accounts for 50% of rice land, but due to the planting of lower yield varieties, its yield increase is lowest (39%). On the other hand, scientists identified that due to high fluctuations in temperature and precipitation, crops (*Boro rice*, wheat, and potato) in the *Robi* season (mid-Oct. – mid-Mar.) are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change. Another study from BRRI reported that modern varieties (MV) cover 99% of *Boro* rice area, including highest coverage by BRRI dhan28 (35%) and BRRI dhan29 (26%). Modern varieties cover 80% of *T. Aman* rice area leaded by *Swarna* (Indian variety) (15.5%) and BRRI dhan49 (10.9%) (Table 8).

Another study also reported that rice produce in *Aman* season has the highest Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) (1.63) as it does not need costly irrigation (Table 9). Therefore, experts suggested that more intensive research needs to be done to develop more climate change adaptive modern rice varieties that can be produced in the *Aman* season.

Rice is grown all over Bangladesh except in the hilly south-eastern region. For more specific information on *Boro, Aus,* and *Aman* rice cultivation, please see GAIN Report BG3004.

Table 1. Bangladesh: *Boro, Aus,* and *Aman* Rice Area and Production Estimates

Rice by season	MY 2016/17 (Estimate)		MY 2017/18 (Estimate)		MY 2018/19 (Forecast)	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
	1,000 HA	1,000 MT	1,000 HA	1,000 MT	1,000 HA	1,000 MT
Boro	4,750	18,890	4,472	17,800	4,800	19,100
Aus	1,098	2,338	1,100	2,350	1,120	2,400
Aman	5,900	13,350	5,700	12,500	5,850	13,200
Total	11,748	34,578	11,272	32,650	11,770	34,700

Note: *Boro season rice will be harvested in March-April, 2018 and marketed in May 2018, so rice harvested in Boro season is considered as first rice crop in Market Year (MY) 2018-19(May-April). On the other hand, Boro rice in year 2018 is considered as last rice crop of Fiscal Year (MY) 2017-18 (July-June) in Bangladesh.*

Trade:

MY 2018/19 rice imports are projected down to 0.8 MMT due to forecasted higher domestic production compared to the last two years. MY 2017/18 imports are estimated to reach 3.6 MMT because of steady import pace, caused by production shortfalls in *Boro* and *Aman* harvests in CY 2017, and the application of a two percent import tariff. According to the Ministry of Food (MOF), in the period July, 2017 - March, 2018, total rice imports are 3,519,390 MT, including public 950,620 MT and private 2,568,770 MT. This is the highest ever rice import in the last 32 years from FY 1985-86. Based upon national statistics, highest imports were 3.06 MMT in FY 1998-99 when the country had record high flooding covering 68% of area. Post raised TY 2017/18 rice imports to 1.6 MMT assuming higher domestic rice production in the *Boro*, *Aus* and *Aman* season.

Due to proximity and lower price, India has been the largest supplier in recent years.
Myanmar is also an emerging exporter to Bangladesh, and the country's rice production and export potential shows that it is a viable neighboring country that Bangladesh can rely on for rice imports in case of need. Other minor exporters of rice to Bangladesh include Pakistan, China, Thailand, Vietnam and Australia.

Stocks:

According to the Ministry of Food (MOF), as of March 28, 2018 public rice stocks stood at 0.99 MMT, which is approximately 93 percent higher than last year (Table 2).

Table 2. Bangladesh: Stock at public granaries (Thousand MT)

28 March 2018			28 March 2017		
Rice (000 MT)	**Wheat (000 MT)**	**Total (000 MT)**	**Rice (000 MT)**	**Wheat (000 MT)**	**Total (000 MT)**
997.66	364.39	1362.05	516.48	177.71	694.19

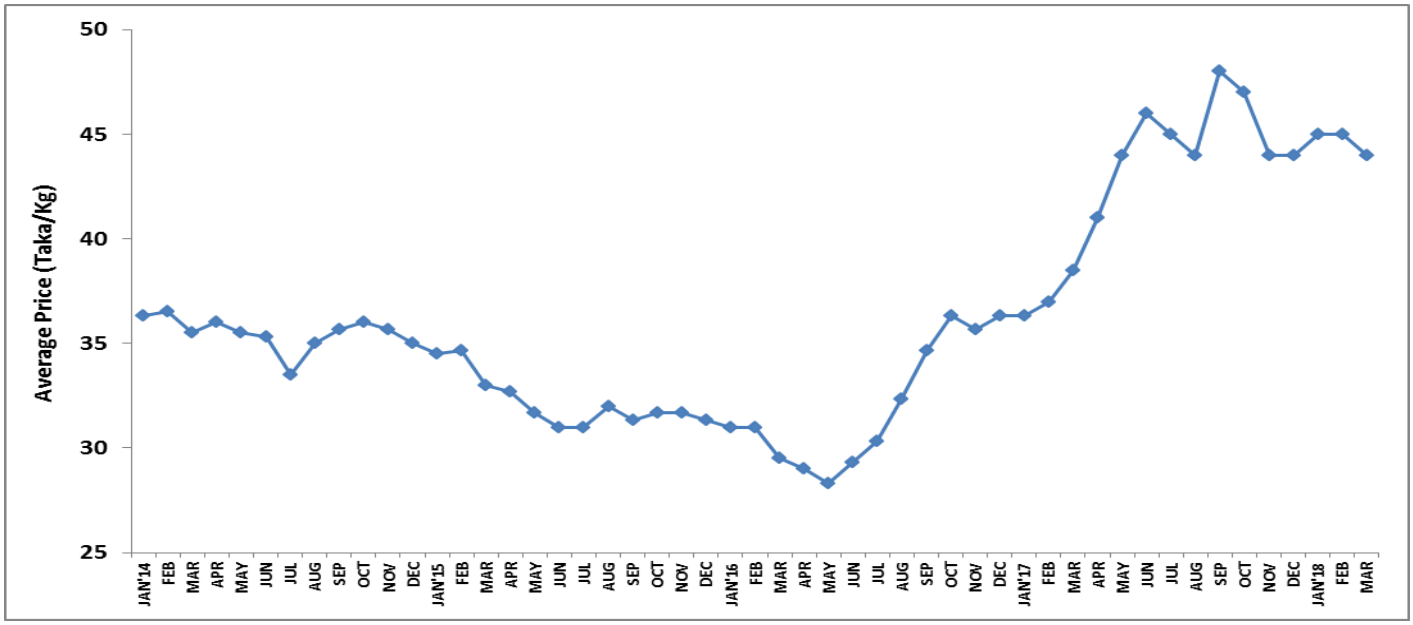
Source: MIS&M, Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

From December 3, 2017 to March 7, 2018, the Ministry of Food (MOF) procured 601,728 MT of *Aman* rice at BDT 39 (US$ 0.47) per kilogram which was 35 percent higher than last year's rice procurement. GOB has not yet announced *Boro* rice and wheat procurement dates and prices. Like last year, the *Boro* procurement may start in May 2018 and wheat procurement may begin mid-April, 2018. In FY 2017/18, the GOB failed to reach its *Boro* procurement target, procuring 0.67% of paddy (unhusked rice) and 42% of rice (milled) targeted.

Prices

For March 2018, the retail prices for coarse rice were BDT 44 (US$0.53) per kilogram, 14.29 percent higher than last year (See Figure 1). Sourced from Government Trading Corporation of Bangladesh, in March, 2018, per kilogram coarse rice prices ranged from BDT 42-46 (US$0.5-0.55), while fine rice prices were BDT 60-70 (US$0.72-0.84).

Figure 1. Bangladesh: Monthly Average Retail Prices of Coarse Rice



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing and Trading Corporation of Bangladesh

Consumption:

Rice consumption and residuals in MY 2018/19 remain unchanged. Consumption of unhusked rice is diversified, for both human and animal use. A bag of 40 kg paddy (unhusked rice) in an automatic rice mill produces four types of product and by-products which includes 26 kg of husked rice (62-65%), 8.7 kg of rice husk (8.7-9.3%), 3.3 kg of rice bran (3.3-3.5%) and 2 kg of broken rice (2-2.2%). Rice husk is converted to briquettes for use as biofuel and fuel for steaming the rice in the mill. Rice bran is used in feed processing and producing rice bran oil, while broken rice is also used for human consumption and feed processing. The proportion of unhusked rice used in the livestock and aquaculture feed sectors (Table 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 21) is significant as the country has a well-established poultry sector and the world's fifth largest inland aquaculture sector (Table 12, 19, and 20). Although national statistics reported that daily per capita rice consumption (367.19 gm) has declined, consumption of beef (7.54 gm), chicken (17.33 gm), eggs (13.58 gm) and fish (62.58 gm) (Table 22, 23, 24,) all increased thereby increasing the use of rice as a feed ingredient (Table 16, and 18).

Policy:

The country's agriculture sector development plan is followed by the Seventh Five Year Plan FY 2016-FY 2020. The agricultural policies and strategies are centered on productivity, diversification and value addition through new technology, mechanization, climate change adaptation and extension support (Table 36). Several research and development projects in agriculture, fisheries and livestock sectors are ongoing through the support of public, public-private and development partners to reach overarching goals of development. In addition, the GOB works with farmers by giving direct support through provision of seed, inputs, and cash payments (Table 35). Specifically, the GOB provided seed, fertilizers (5 kg of seed, 20 kg of Di-Ammonium Phosphate, and 10 kg of Muriate of Potash) and cash support (BDT 1000) to the *Boro* rice farmers in the Haor areas (low land cultivated only in *Boro* rice) who lost everything in the single rice crop produced last year. These supports will enable them to cultivate rice this year.

On March 4, 2018, as per the public food distribution policy, the GOB started "Open Market Sale" (OMS) of rice and wheat flour with the per kilogram price of BDT 30 (US$0.36) and BDT 17 (US$ 0.2) respectively. The GOB has planned to continue selling 5 kg of rice per day to lower income families until the *Boro* harvest in April. Under this program, rice and flour are sold to poor families led by women, particularly widows, divorced or abandoned. It is estimated that approximately 38 – 40 thousand MT of rice will be needed to continue the program. Experts believe that this government-initiated price control program does not have a significant impact on price surges. In FY 2016/17, GOB's OMS program supplied only 56,962 MT of rice (3%) and 301,456 MT of wheat (48%) of total rice (1,609,638 MT) and wheat (631,670 MT) distribution under the public food distribution system (Table. 11).

Simultaneously, the GOB has resumed the "Food Friendly Program" based on the Food Friendly policy of 2017, in order to support 5 million ultra-poor families via selling 30 kg rice per month at the rate of BDT 10 (US$ 0.12) for the months March and April, and September through November 2018. Post's contact reported that based on the amount of rice required in FY 2016/17 (684,199 MT) (Table 11), another 690,000 MT of rice will be needed for the successful completion of this program for the five months of this CY 2018. In CY 2017, the GOB had difficulty in fulfilling the second part of this program as there was shortage in the GOB's stock due to insufficient procurement of *Boro* rice.

Through March 22, FY 2017/18, the GOB supplied 142,917 MT rice to the poor through this program which is 73% lower than the same time in the previous FY (2016/17).

Marketing:

Bangladesh typically purchases lower-quality non-basmati parboiled rice (5 percent or more broken). A small niche market exists for high quality (e.g. basmati) rice imports. Historically, U.S. rice exports have not been price competitive.

Commodities:
Wheat

Production:

MY 2018/19 wheat area is projected at a 5.71 percent increase to 370,000 HA compared to the planting area in MY 2017/18; with an assumption of 0.5 percent higher yield and slightly higher wheat production (1.1 MMT), some farmers are predicted to return to wheat cultivation due to an expected higher price as a result of lower production in MY 2017/18.

MY 2017/18 wheat planted area is estimated lower at 350,000 HA due to moving towards *Boro* rice and corn cultivation and following the government agricultural office's advice not to produce wheat in order to mitigate losses from wheat blast. Assuming three percent higher yield due to increased adoption of better HYV varieties and favorable weather conditions, the revised estimate of wheat production is 1.1 MMT in MY 2017/18. Officials and scientists noted the outbreak of wheat blast is miniscule and therefore insignificant for the government to take preventive action at the national level.

Imports

For MY 2018/19 (July-June), wheat imports are forecast at 6.5 MMT due to the increasing trend of processed and bakery products consumption, the emergence of new local brand biscuit and confectionary factories, and expectations of higher world production and lower international prices.

Wheat import estimates in MY 2017/18 (July-June) are revised to 6 MMT following current monthly import pace, while MY 2016/17 imports were revised to 5.56 MMT based on customs data. According to the Ministry of Food (MOF), in the period July – March, FY 2017/18, a total 4,884,760 MT of wheat is imported comprising public (464.31 Thousand MT) and Private (4420.45 Thousand MT) import.

Over 80 percent of Bangladesh's wheat consumption is fulfilled by imports. In MY 2017/18, from July 2017 to January 2018, Ukraine (24.79%) was the leading wheat exporter to Bangladesh followed by Russia, Canada and Argentina.

During the MY2017/18 (July-June), the private sector purchased approximately 90 percent of all imports; the share of GOB imports was less because of high government stocks. Private sector import

demand is expected to remain strong for MY 2017/18; it is unclear whether GOB demand will rise as it is currently providing cash in lieu of wheat distribution via the public food distribution system.

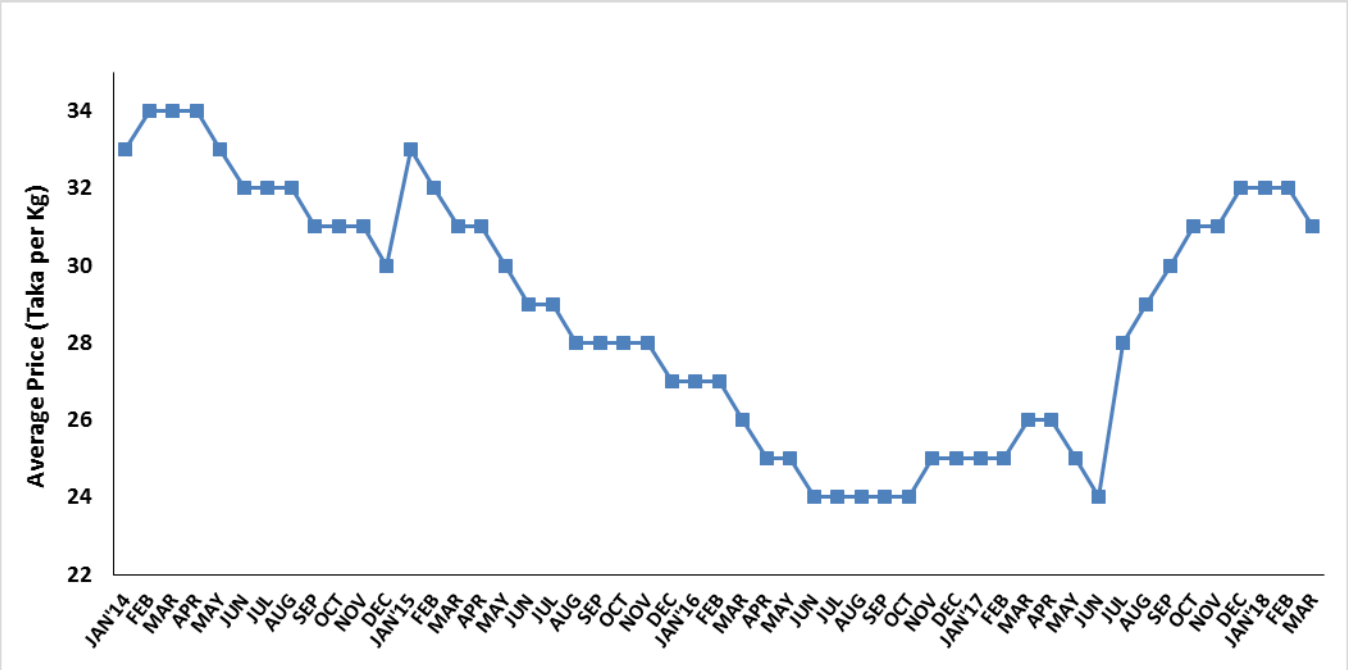
Stocks:

According to the MOF, as of March 28, 2018, public wheat stocks are estimated at 364,390 MT, which is 105 percent higher than last year. Post contacts predict that high government stocks may mitigate GOB import demand for MY 2017/18 (Please see the Import section).

Prices

In March 2017, monthly average retail prices of wheat flour (Atta) were BDT 31 ($0.37) per kilogram (Figure 2). Wholesale and retail market prices of packaged flour (per kilogram) were 17 and 19 percent higher than loose flour (Atta). Lower wheat flour price compared to rice does not affect flour consumption at the household level. The lower price of wheat flour is used in the baking and confectionary industries for processed products such as biscuits, breads and pastries preferred by busy consumers.

Figure 2. Bangladesh: Monthly Average Retail Prices of Wheat Flour (Atta)



Source: Department of Agricultural Marketing and Trading Corporation of Bangladesh

Consumption:

Wheat consumption forecast is raised to 7.7 MMT in MY 2018/19 with an expected increased consumption of processed food made from wheat flour. The consumption of wheat has increased due to changing consumer behavior with increasing per capita income (Table 27) and improved socio-economic conditions at the household level (Table 30). Consumption of processed wheat based food has increased as a result of reduced poverty through more industrialization and increased contribution in

Gross Domestic Production (Table 26 and 28). Further investment in the agro processing industry has made diversified wheat-based foods available to an increased population resulting in increased imports to supply the higher demand.

Marketing:

Bangladesh is a very price sensitive market. Although Bangladeshi importers may be willing to pay an additional $10 to $15 per ton CIF for premium wheat, this mark-up usually is not enough to cover freight from distant origins. As a result, premium wheat from the United States is generally not competitive. Likewise, longer delivery periods also create problems for some buyers.

The GOB does not accept a certificate from the country of export certifying weight and quality (e.g., FGIS' Official Export Inspection Certificate). This creates significant uncertainly for U.S. exporters as weight and quality are decided at final discharge. As a result, participation from the U.S. trade in GOB tenders generally remains low.

Commodities:
Corn

Production:

Assuming a normal monsoon, MY 2018/19 (May-April) corn area and production is projected to increase to 448,000 HA and 3.54 million metric tons (MMT) respectively, due to farmers' interest in corn cultivation instead of wheat, potato, or tobacco cultivation. Corn production growth in the country is mostly due to the fast growth of the poultry industry and the related feed industry sector. The MY 2017/18 corn area and production estimates are revised down at 436,000 HA and 3.27 MMT due to a revised government estimates.

Trade:

MY 2018/19 corn imports are forecast to 1 MMT tons on expectations of competitive pricing from the suppliers, such as Brazil. The MY 2017/18 import estimate is raised to 1.4 MMT based on strong import pace. In MY 2017/18, through February 2018, Brazil (87%) and USA (9%) are the leading exporters of corn to Bangladesh.

Stocks:

There is no official source of corn stock information, as the GOB does not procure and use corn. Corn is stored by feed millers and trading partners, but there is no association support to share demand, supply and stock information related to corn and related products.

Prices

In March 2018, the wholesale price of corn was BDT 21 (US$0.25) per kilogram, which is 21 percent higher than last year due to higher global corn prices (See Figure 3). Bangladesh imports approximately 70 - 80 percent of its total consumption needs.

Consumption:

In MY 2018/19, total consumption of corn is forecast to rise to 4.4 MMT with the expectation that use of corn in the feed industry will increase to supply expanding poultry and aquaculture sectors.

The poultry industry contributed 86% of total livestock numbers, whereas chicken alone contributed 72% in FY 2016/17 (Table 12). The poultry industry is expanding at a 2% annual growth rate. In addition, culture fisheries are contributing 56% of total fisheries sector production and observing rapid growth at 9 percent annually (Table 19). As corn contributes 60% of the feed meal (Table 16), it is estimated that in CY 2020 feed demand in the poultry sector alone will be 6.5 MMT, and corn will account for 3.9 MMT (Table 18). Feed demand in fisheries sectors is estimated at 2.65 MMT (Table 21). Corn as direct human consumption is limited, but indirect consumption through livestock and fisheries is significant. Although there is an animal protein deficiency (Table 23) among consumers, in spite of that, over the period 1996 to 2016, daily per capita consumption of beef, chicken, egg and fish have increased (Table 24).

Figure 3. Bangladesh: Monthly Average Wholesale Prices of Corn

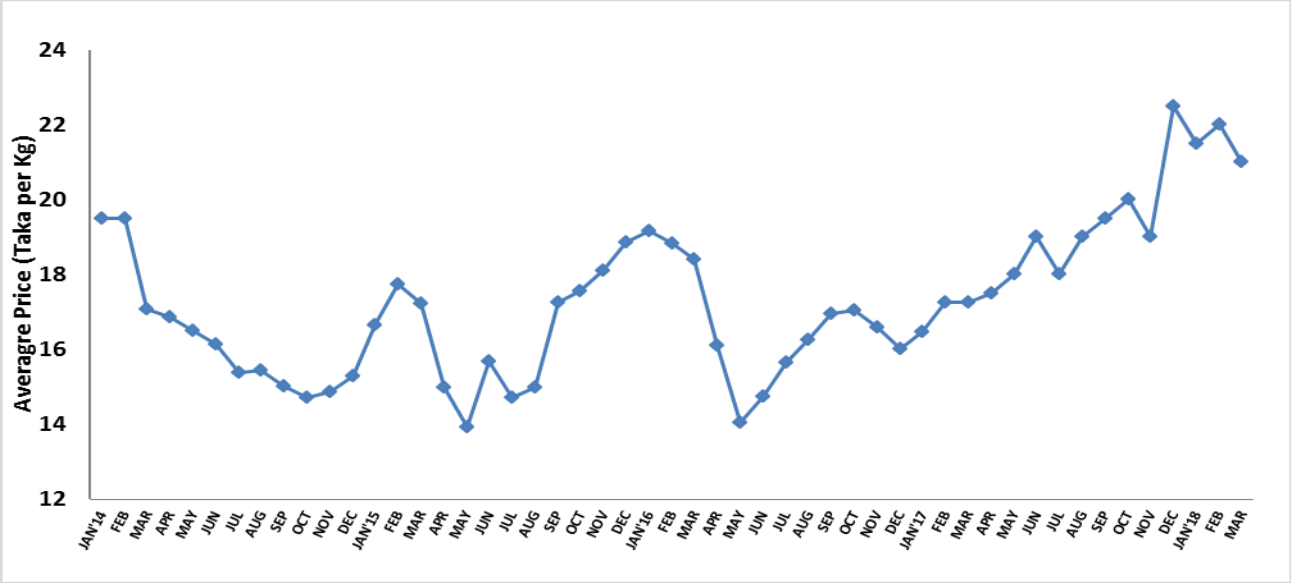


Table 3. Bangladesh: Commodity, Rice, Milled, PSD
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons)

Rice, Milled	**2016/2017**		**2017/2018**		**2018/2019**	
Market Begin Year	**May 2016**		**May 2017**		**May 2018**	
Bangladesh	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	11,748	11,748	11,272	11,272	0	11,770

Beginning Stocks	1,205	1,205	849	849	0	2,095
Milled Production	34,578	34,578	32,650	32,650	0	34,700
Rough Production	51,872	51,872	48,980	48,980	0	52,055
Milling Rate (.9999)	6,666	6,666	6,666	6,666	0	6,666
MY Imports	70	70	3,300	3,600	0	800
TY Imports	2,200	2,200	1,600	1,600	0	1,000
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	35,853	35,853	36,799	37,099	0	37,595
MY Exports	4	4	4	4	0	4
TY Exports	4	4	4	4	0	4
Consumption and Residual	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
Ending Stocks	849	849	1,795	2,095	0	2,591
Total Distribution	35,853	35,853	36,799	37,099	0	37,595
Yield (Rough)	4.42	4.42	4.35	4.35	0.00	4.42

Table 4. Bangladesh: Commodity, Wheat, PSD
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons)

Wheat	**2016/2017**		**2017/2018**		**2018/19**	
Market Begin Year	**July 2016**		**July 2017**		**July 2018**	
Bangladesh	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**

Area Harvested	405	405	390	350	0	370
Beginning Stocks	2,077	2,077	1,883	1,883	0	1,498
Production	1,250	1,250	1,210	1,115	0	1,185
MY Imports	5,556	5,556	6,400	6,000	0	6,500
TY Imports	5,556	5,556	6,400	6,000	0	6,500
TY Imp. from U.S.	257	257	-	260	0	260
Total Supply	8,883	8,883	9,493	8,998	0	9,183
MY Exports	-	-	-	-	0	-
TY Exports	-	-	-	-	0	-
Feed and Residual	-	-	-	-	0	-
FSI Consumption	7,000	7,000	7,700	7,500	0	7,700
Total Consumption	7,000	7,000	7,700	7,500	0	7,700
Ending Stocks	1,883	1,883	1,793	1,498	0	1,483
Total Distribution	8,883	8,883	9,493	8,998	0	9,183
Yield	3.09	3.09	3.10	3.19	0	3.20

Table 5. Bangladesh: Commodity, Corn, PSD
(Area in Thousand Hectares, Quantity in Thousand Metric Tons)

Corn	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/19

Market Begin Year	May 2016		May 2017		May 2018	
Bangladesh	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	405	405	440	436	0	448
Beginning Stocks	21	21	81	81	0	755
Production	2817	2817	3300	3274	0	3544
MY Imports	843	843	1000	1400	0	1000
TY Imports	1176	1176	1100	1500	0	1100
TY Imp. \ from U.S.	187	187	0	250	0	300
Total Supply	3681	3681	4381	4755	0	5299
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed and Residual	3300	3300	3900	3700	0	4000
FSI Consumption	300	300	300	300	0	400
Total Consumption	3600	3600	4200	4000	0	4400
Ending Stocks	81	81	181	755	0	899
Total Distribution	3681	3681	4381	4755	0	5299
Yield	6.9556	6.9556	7.5	7.5092	0	7.9107

Table 6. Bangladesh: *Boro* Rice Competes with the Most Alternative Crops

General Crop Season	Competing Crops	Rice Based Season
Robi (Mid Oct – Mid Mar)	*Boro* rice, potato, wheat, maize, sugarcane, cotton, mustard, lentils, onions, soybeans, groundnut, tobacco, and vegetables	*Boro* Planting: Dec-Feb Harvesting: Apr-May
Kharif-1 (Mid Mar – Mid Jul)	*Aus* rice, jute, maize, mungbean, ginger, chili, onions, groundnuts and vegetables	*Aus* Planting Apr-May Harvesting: Jul-Aug
Kharif-2 (Mid Jul – Mid Oct)	*Aman* rice, cotton, jute, black gram, and soybeans	*Aman* Planting: Apr-May Harvesting: Nov-Dec

Source: Crop Calendar of Krishi (Agriculture) Diary

Figure 4. Bangladesh: Rice covers 67% of Cultivated Area

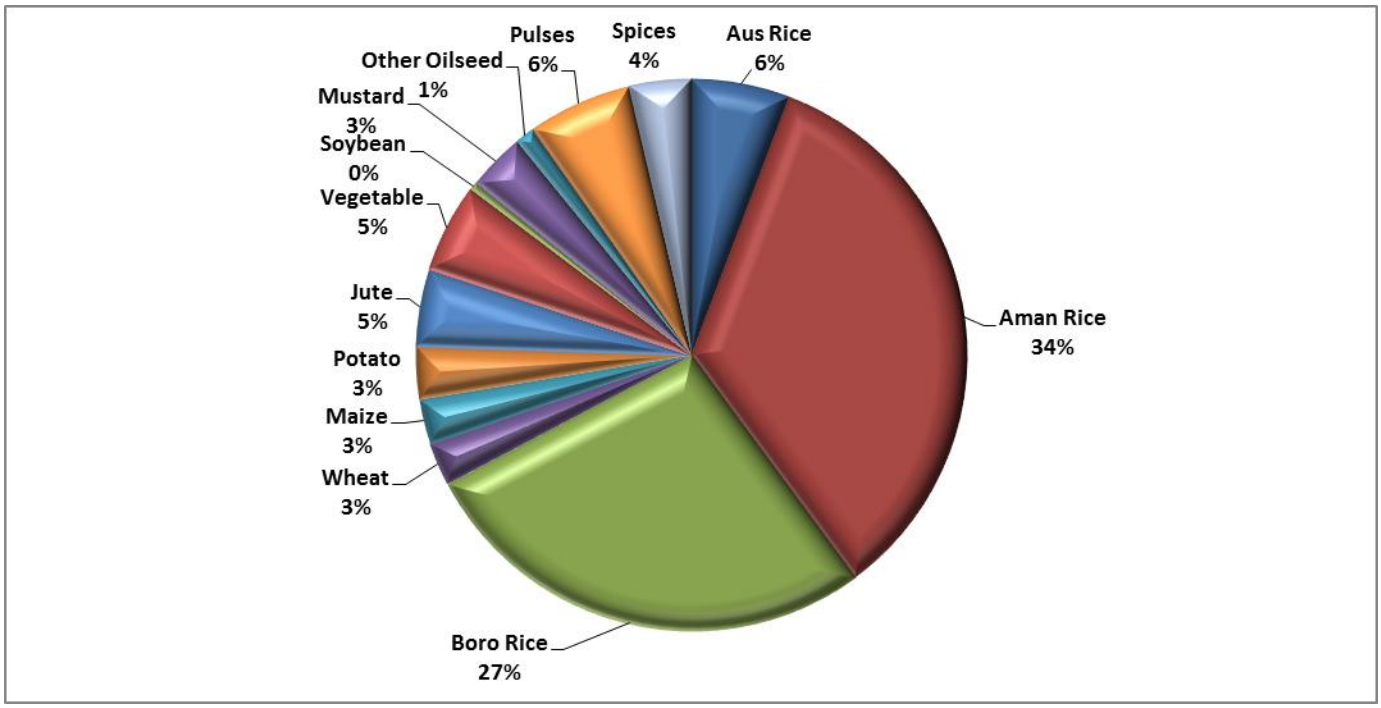


Figure 5. Bangladesh: Fertilizer Application and Irrigated Area

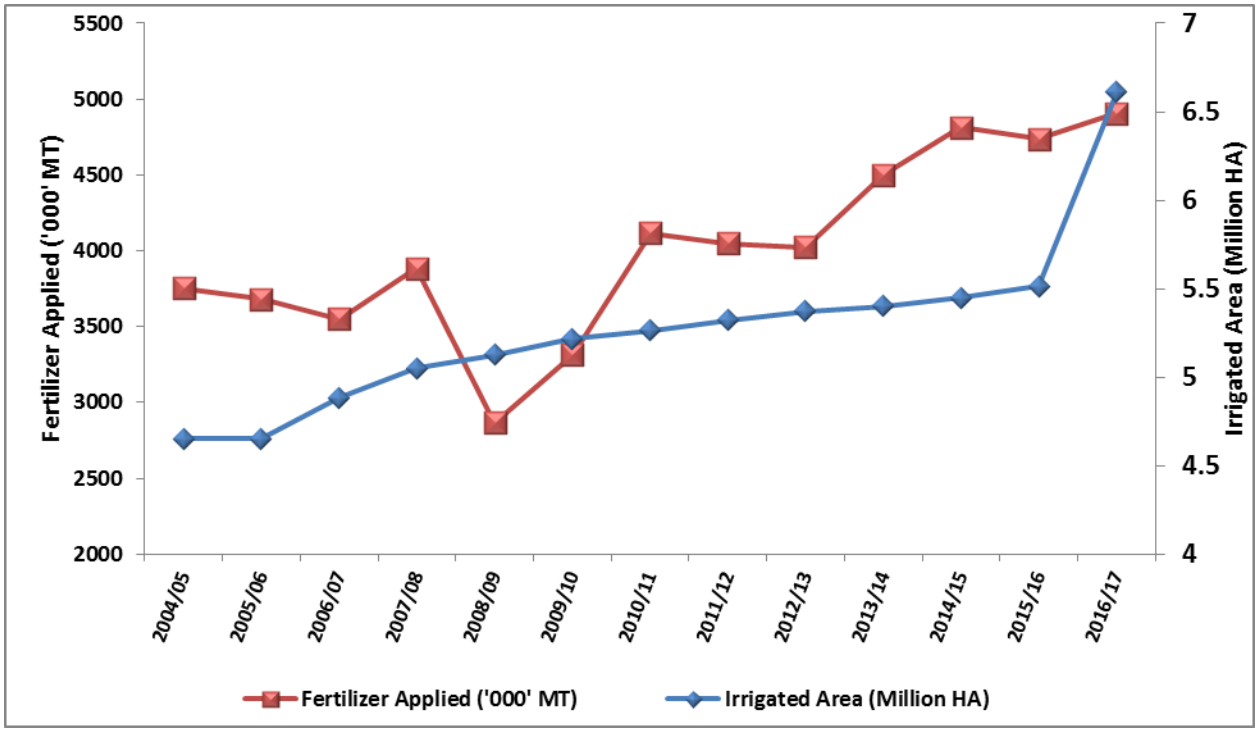


Figure 6. Bangladesh: Rice Area, Production and Yield

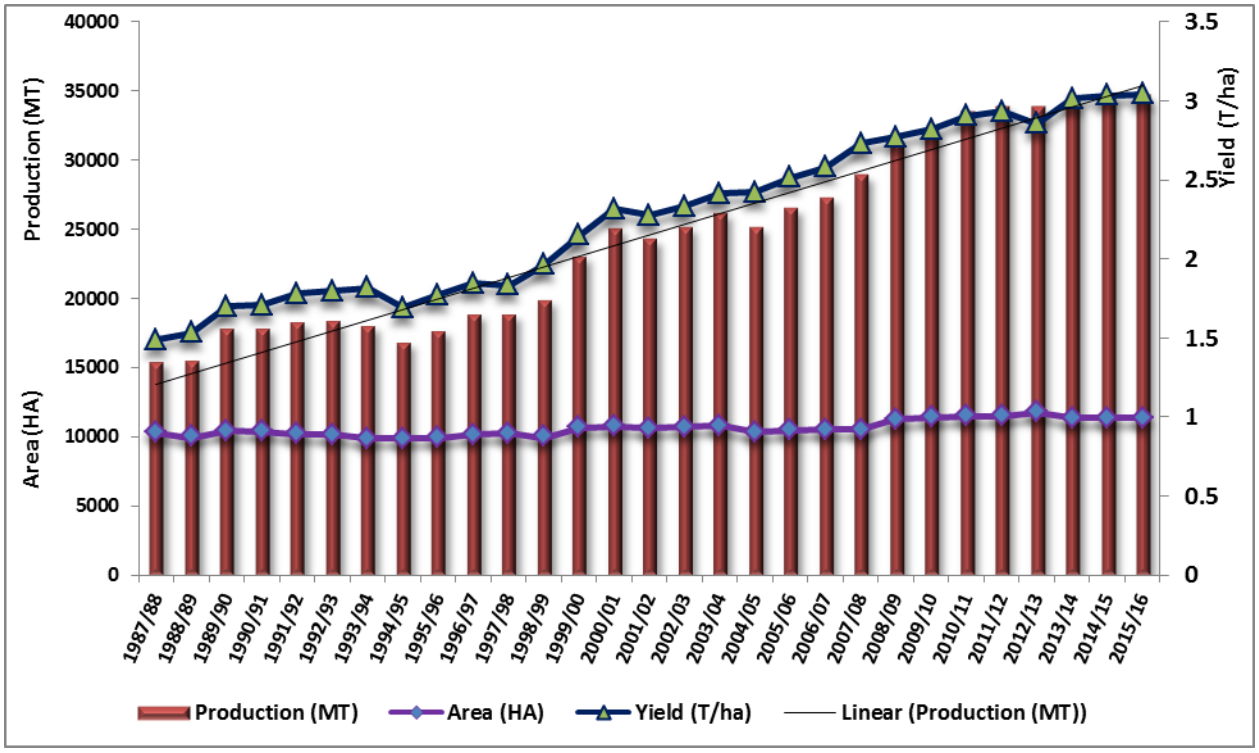


Figure 7. Bangladesh: *Boro, Aus* and *Aman* Aice Cultivated Area

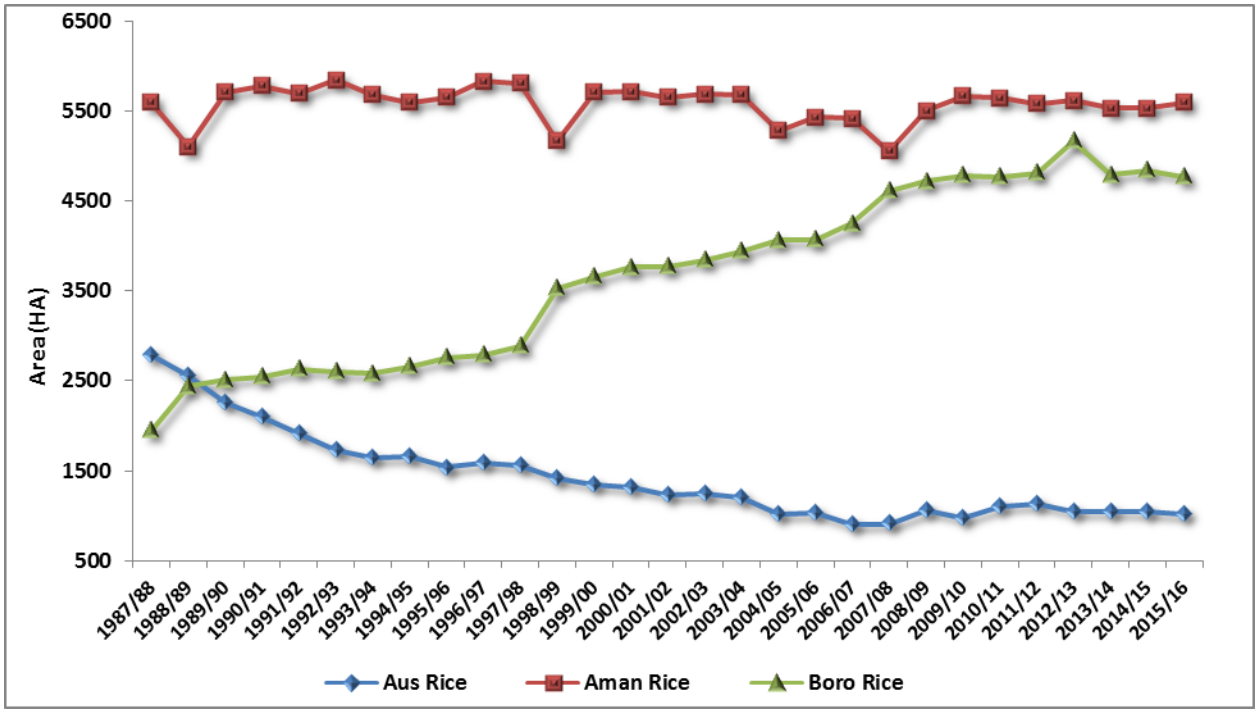


Figure 8. Bangladesh: *Boro, Aus* and *Aman* Rice Production

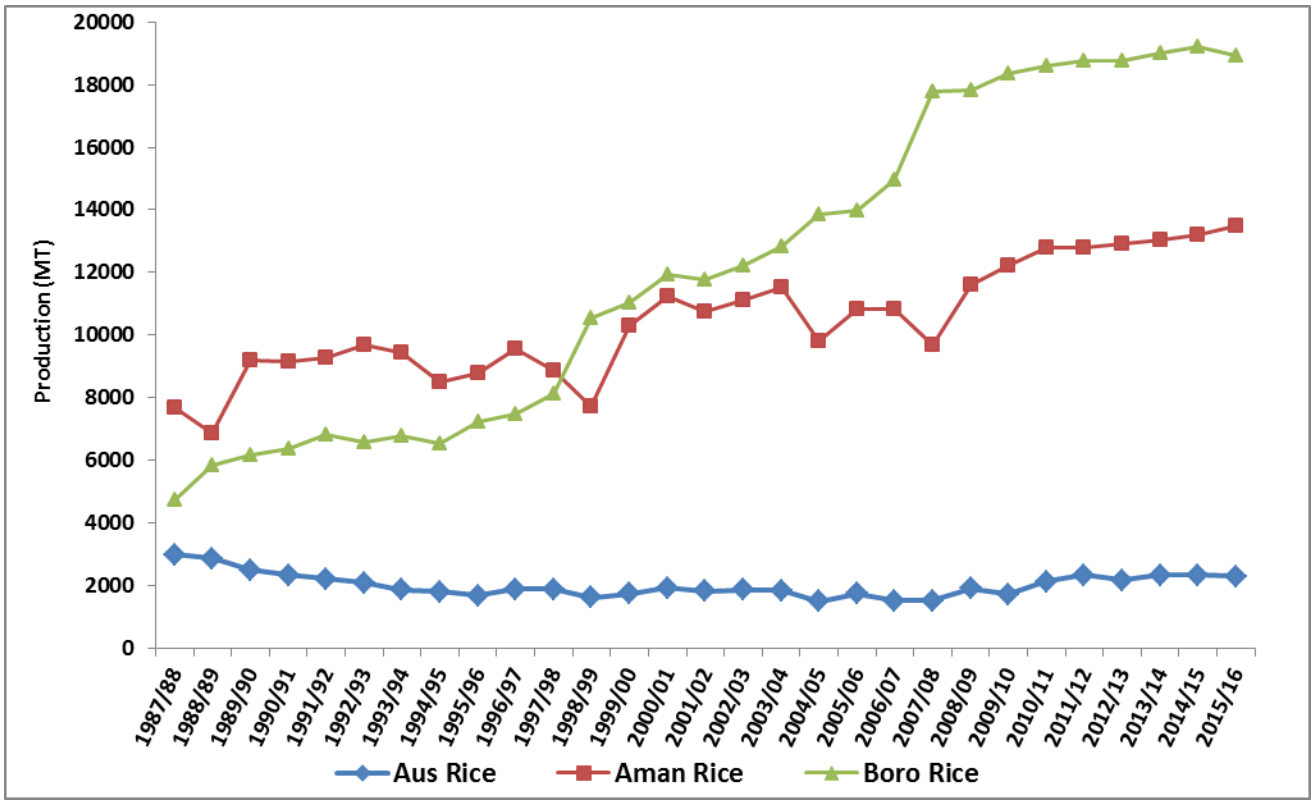


Table 7. Bangladesh: Rice variety adoption progress

Rice by Season	Period		Change (%)
	1990-91	2016-17	
MV *Boro* Adoption (%)	89	99	11
Yield (T/ha)	4.41	6.4	45
MV *Aus* Adoption (%)	26	90	246
Yield (T/ha)	1.77	4.16	135
MV *Aman* Adoption (%)	34	80	135
Yield (T/ha)	3.29	4.56	39

Note: MV – Modern variety (HYV)
Source: Field Survey, 2016/17, Agricultural Economics Division, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute

Table 8. Bangladesh: Cultivated area adoption level of different rice varieties

Boro Varieties	Yield (T/ha)	Area Adoption (%)	*Aus* Varieties	Yield (T/ha)	Area Adoption (%)	T. *Aman* Varieties	Yield (T/ha)	Area Adoption (%)
BR14	5.4	0.5	BR1	3.4	2.5	BR11	4.5	7.3
BR16	5.6	1.1	BR2	3.6	1.8	BR22	4.3	3.7
BR26	5.6	0.8	BR3	3.8	1.5	BR23	4.2	2.7
BRRI dhan28	5.7	35.3	BR14	3.6	1.5	BRRI dhan30	4.2	0.6
BRRI dhan29	6.4	26.5	BR20	3.6	2	BRRI dhan32	4.2	2.5
BRRI dhan45	5.4	0.3	BR21	3.7	4.3	BRRI dhan33	4.2	1.9
BRRI dhan47	5.6	0.4	BR26	3.7	6.9	BRRI dhan34	3.7	3.8
BRRI dhan50	5.6	1.7	BR27	3.7	4	BRRI dhan39	4.2	2.4
BRRI dhan58	6	2.2	BRRI dhan28	3.9	15.3	BRRI dhan40	4.3	1.4
BRRI dhan63	5.7	0.2	BRRI dhan42	3.7	1.7	BRRI dhan41	4.3	1.6
			BRRI dhan43	3.7	2.9	BRRI dhan44	4.5	0.7
			BRRI dhan48	4	17.2	BRRI dhan46	4.4	0.7
			BRRI dhan55	3.8	1.7	BRRI dhan49	4.6	10.9
Other BRRI	5.5	1.7	Other BRRI	3.8	3.6	BRRI dhan51	4.4	2
BRRI varieties	5.7	70.6	BRRI varieties	3.8	66.8	BRRI dhan52	4.5	3.3
Hira	7.3	3.7	ACI	5.2	0.9	BRRI dhan56	4.3	0.3
SL-8H	7.1	2	Hira	5.1	0.7	BRRI dhan57	4.3	0.2
Tej	7.1	1.1				BRRI dhan62	4	0.5
						Other BRRI	4.2	1.8
						BRRI varieties	4.3	48.1
BRRI hybrid	7.6	0	BRRI hybrid	6	0.1	BRRI hybrid	5.7	
Other hybrid	7	8.3	Other hybrid	5	2.9	Other hybrid	5.3	1.7
All hybrid	7.2	15.1	All hybrid	5.3	4.5	All hybrid	5.5	1.7
Miniket	5.7	3.3				Swarna	4.4	15.5
Zira	5.8	5.8				Guti Swarna	4.8	1.6
Other Indian	5.9	1.4				Ranjit Swarna	4.4	1.4
						Other Indian	4.1	2.7
All Indian	5.7	10.6	All Indian	3.9	5	All Indian	4.3	21.2
Other MVs	5.6	3.1	Other MVs	3.6	13.5	Other MVs	4.1	8.7
All MVs	6.4	99.4	All MVs	4.2	89.9	All MVs	4.6	79.7
All LVs	2.8	0.6	All LVs	2	10.1	All LVs	2.5	20.3
All varieties	6.2	100	All varieties	3.6	100	All varieties	3.7	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17, Agricultural Economics Division, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute

Table 9. Bangladesh: Comparative financial profitability of rice on various planting season

Estimates	*Boro* Rice		*Aus* Rice		*Aman* Rice	
	BDT/ha	US$/ha	BDT/ha	US$/ha	BDT/ha	US$/ha
Total cost:	127,740	1,539	82,585	995	89,539	1,079
Total variable cost	95,449	1,150	65,850	793	62,993	759
Total imputed cost	32,291	389	16,735	202	26,546	320
Yield (kg/ha)	5,760		4,471		4,612	
Gross return:	138,627	1,670	87,510	1,054	102,486	1,235
-Return from paddy	132,998	1,602	84,010	1,012	95,330	1,149
-Return from Straw	5,629	68	3,500	42	7,156	86
Gross margin	43,178	520	21,660	261	39,493	476
Net return	10,887	131	4,925	59	12,947	156
Unit price of grain (Tk/kg)	23.09	0.28	18.79	0.23	20.67	0.25
Unit cost of production (Tk/kg)	22.18	0.27	18.47	0.22	19.41	0.23
BCR on cash cost basis	1.45		1.33		1.63	
BCR on full cost basis	1.09		1.06		1.14	

Source: Field Survey, 2016/17, Agricultural Economics Division, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute

Table 10. Bangladesh: Constrains reported by rice farmers

Seasonal constraints	*Boro Rice*	*Aus* Rice	*Aman* Rice
	N = 126	N = 73	N = 137
	Farmers (No)	Farmers (No)	Farmers (No)
Seasonal price volatility	86	73	56
Increased inputs price*	69	51	47
Labor scarcity and increased wages	67	64	54
Changes in climate**	67	59	48
Disease and pest infestation***	44	41	50
Lack of stress tolerant higher yield potential varieties	33	19	46
Lodging and shattering	42	35	47
Water scarcity for irrigation	41	19	15

Other problem****	23	35	9
Low price at harvesting season	12	19	28
Lack of quality seed	2	4	8

Source: Field survey, 2016-17, Agricultural Economics Division, Bangladesh Rice Research Institute

Note: *Rental charge of tillage and threshing, seed, pesticides and fuels price, and land rent

**Changes in rainfall pattern, excess rain and draughts

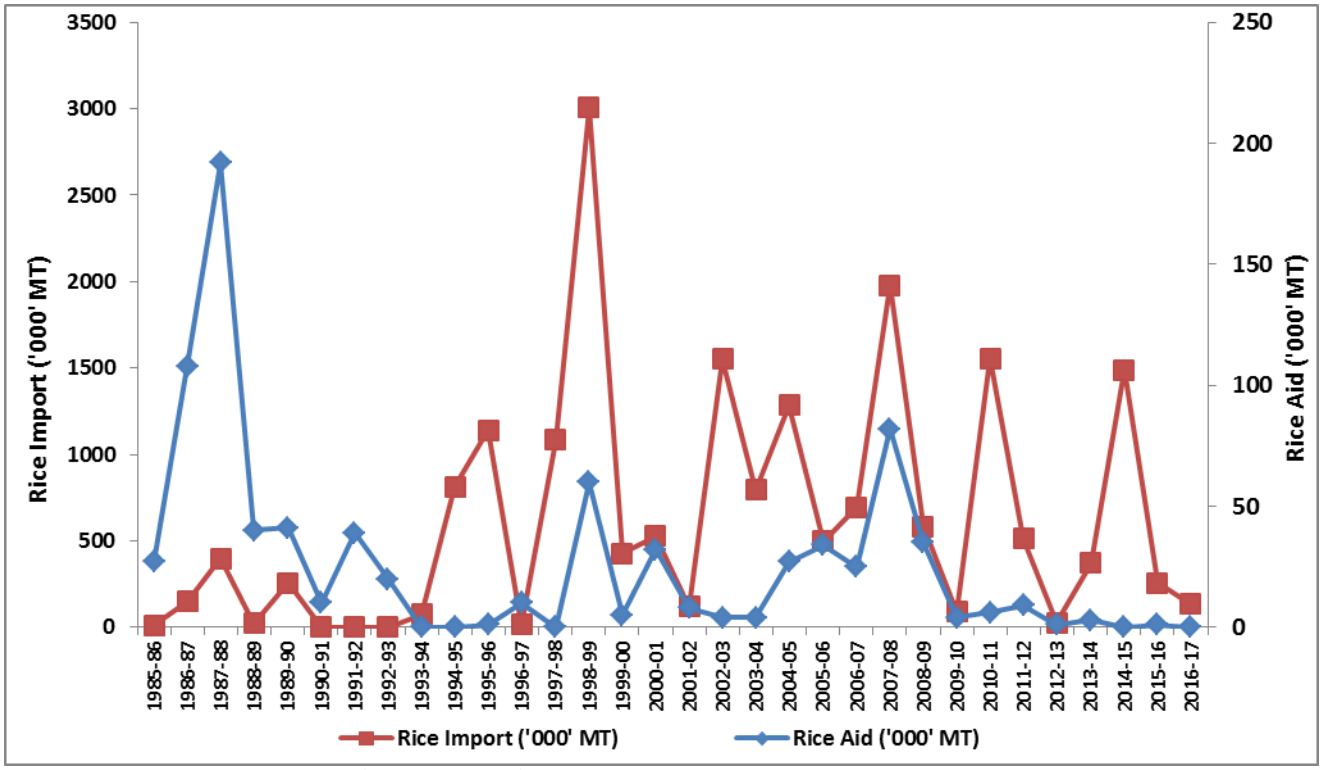
***Dead heart, BLB, BPH, Blast, Gall midge, root rot and rat

****Lack of electricity, short duration varieties, power tiller and working capital

n = Sample size

Farmers responded more than one answer

Figure 9. Bangladesh: Rice Aid and Public-Private Import



Source: Economic Review, Directorate of Food, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management.

Note: (1). Includes private sector import side by side with public sector since 1992-93.

(2). Including food aid wheat receipts for Direct Distribution by World Vision since 2000-01

Figure 10. Bangladesh: Wheat Cultivated Area, Production and Yield

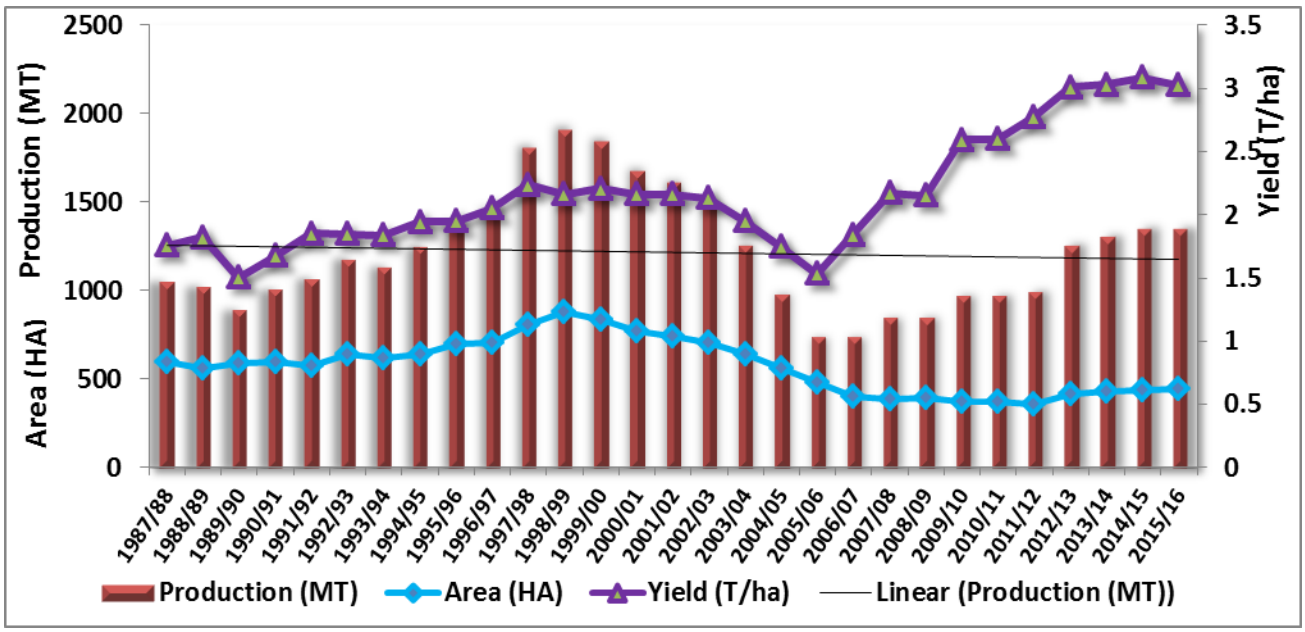
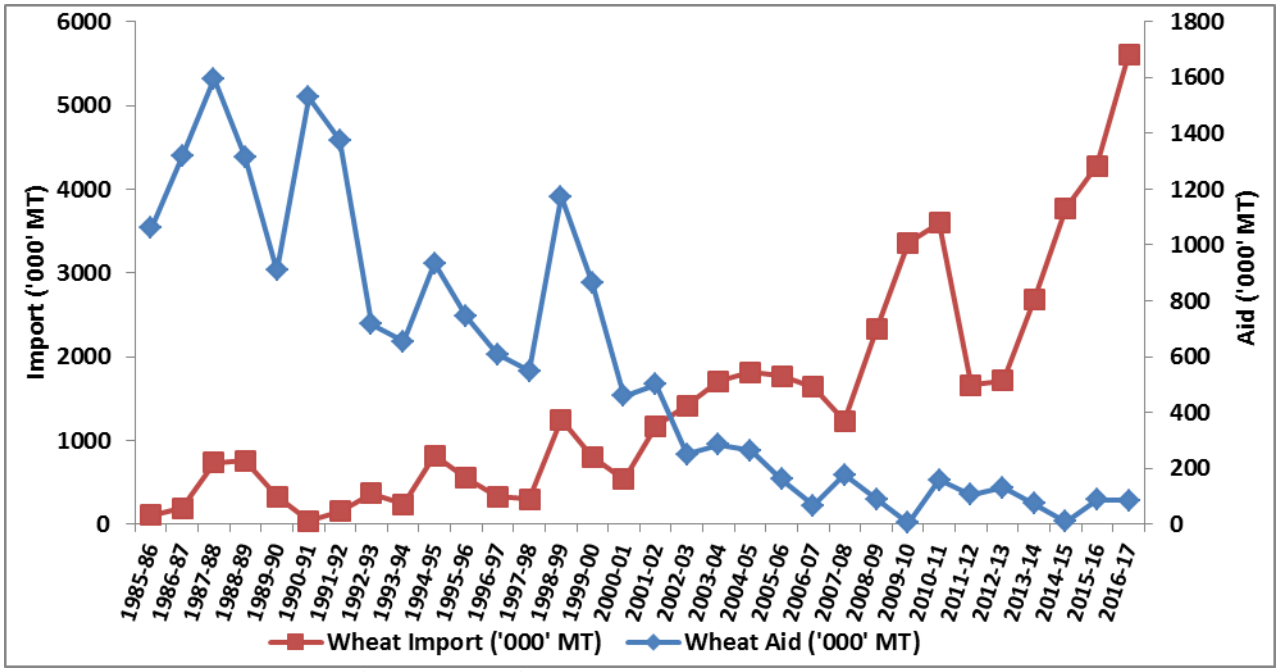


Figure 11. Bangladesh: Wheat Import as Aid and Public-Private Consumption



Source: Economic Review, Directorate of Food, Ministry of Food and Disaster Management.
Note: (1). Includes private sector import side by side with public sector since 1992-93.
(2). Including food aid wheat receipts for Direct Distribution by World Vision since 2000-01

Figure 12. Bangladesh: Corn Cultivated Area, Production and Yield

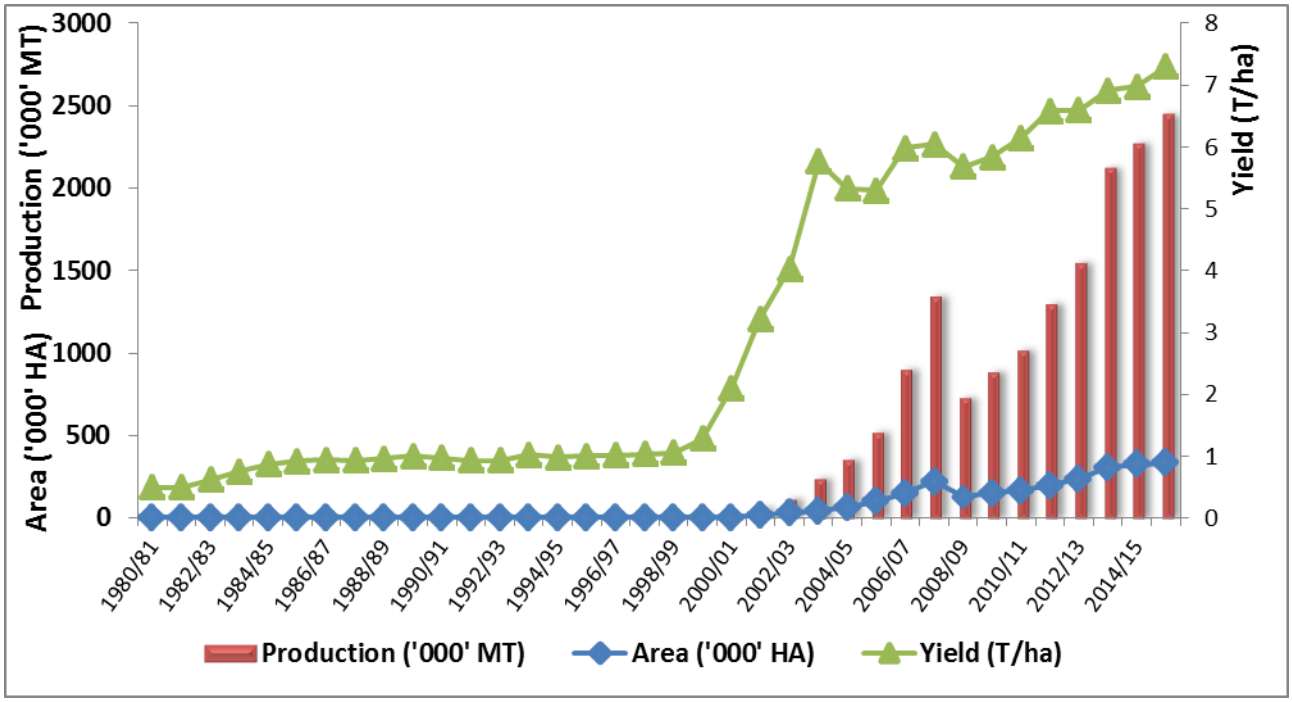


Figure 13. Bangladesh: Corn Import Trend

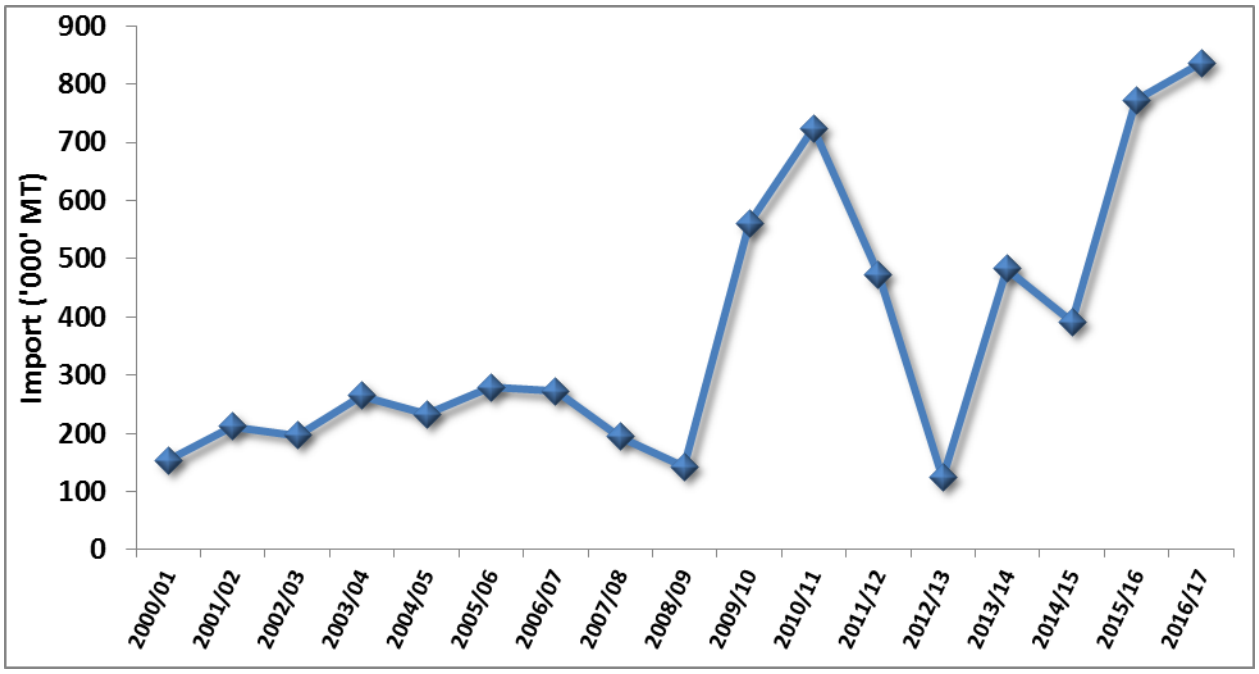


Table 11. Bangladesh: Distribution pattern of Govt. stock

Programs	2017-18 (July 1 - 22 March)			2016-17(July 1- 30 June)			2015-16 (July 1- 30 June)		
	Rice	Whea	Total	Rice	Whea	Total	Rice	Whea	Total

		t			t			t	
EP	141108	92756	233864	187766	124736	312502	179599	119275	298874
OP	10263	2404	12667	15713	3876	19589	14902	3635	18537
LE	2725	9669	12394	8559	9281	17840	7558	8426	15984
OMS	130192	112041	242233	56962	301456	358418	247367	265069	512436
Fair Price *	142917	1	142918	684199		684199		0	0
4th Class Staff		0	0	10005	27	10032	1301	0	1301
Freedom fighter	540	511	1051	891	692	1583	904	763	1667
Garments			0			0		0	0
Other			0			0	7	0	7
Sub-Total	427745	217382	645127	964095	440068	1404163	451638	397168	848806
Kabikha	16416	1010	17426	23814	7163	30977	182521	42409	224930
TR	1		1			0	149717	47830	197547
VGF	105172	3	105175	209009	107950	316959	349107	1714	350821
VGD	256140		256140	314451	158	314609	267554	0	267554
School feeding	0	8440	8440		17271	17271	0	14196	14196
GR	44577	165	44742	50870	23635	74505	66314	10546	76860
Others	77609	19458	97067	47399	35425	82824	45306	37723	83029
Sub-Total	499915	29076	528991	645543	191602	837145	1060519	154418	1214937
Grand Total	927660	246458	1174118	1609638	631670	2241308	1512157	551586	2063743

Note: *Food friendly Program
Source: Director General of Food, Ministry of Food

Table 12. Bangladesh: Number (million) of livestock: ruminant and poultry

FY	Cattle (M)	Buffalo (M)	Sheep (M)	Goat (M)	Total Ruminant (M)	Chicken (M)	Duck (M)	Total Poultry (M)	Total Livestock (M)
2007-08	22.9	1.3	2.8	21.6	48.5	212.5	39.8	252.3	300.8
2008-09	23.0	1.3	2.9	22.4	49.6	221.4	41.2	262.6	312.2
2009-10	23.1	1.3	3.0	23.3	50.7	228.0	42.7	270.7	321.4
2010-11	23.1	1.4	3.0	24.1	51.7	234.7	44.1	278.8	330.5
2011-12	23.2	1.4	3.1	25.1	52.8	242.9	45.7	288.6	341.4

2012-13	23.3	1.5	3.1	25.3	53.2	249.0	47.3	296.3	349.5
2013-14	23.5	1.5	3.2	25.4	53.6	255.3	48.9	304.2	357.8
2014-15	23.6	1.5	3.3	25.6	54.0	261.8	50.5	312.3	366.3
2015-16	23.8	1.5	3.3	25.8	54.4	268.4	52.2	320.6	375.0
2016-17	23.9	1.5	3.4	25.9	54.7	275.2	54.0	329.2	383.9

Source: Department of Livestock

Table 13. Bangladesh: Feed status production, demand and gap

Type of Livestock	Current Production (MMT)	Existing Demand (MMT)	Demand Gap (MMT)	Latent Demand (MMT)	Total Demand (MMT)	Real gap (MMT)
Broiler	2.14	2.40	0.26	0.30	2.70	0.56
Layer	1.19	1.3	0.11	0.6	1.9	0.71
Cattle	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.10	0.03
Total	3.4	3.77	0.37	1.1	4.87	1.47

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

Table 14. Bangladesh: Feed requirement of poultry and livestock

Animal Type	Adult Cattle Unit	Feed Requirement (Million MT)
Cattle	18,074	4.618
Buffalo	642	0.164
Sheep	241	0.061
Goat	1,945	0.497
Poultry	388	3.045
Total feed requirement		8.385

Source: FAO-APHCA regional workshop in Bangkok : 13-15 August 2013

Table 15. Bangladesh: Demand supply of feeds

Animal Type	Demand (MMT)			Supply (MMT)		
	Total	Roughage	Concentrate	Total	Roughage	Concentrate
Cattle	4.618	3.233	1.385	1.346	1.147	0.199
Buffalo	0.164	0.115	0.049	0.032	0.025	0.007

Sheep	0.061	0.052	0.009	0.16	0.153	0.007
Goat	0.497	0.422	0.075	1.232	1.223	0.009
Poultry	3.045	0.006	3.039	0.44	0.079	0.361
All	8.385	3.828	4.557	3.21	2.627	0.583

Source: FAO-APHCA regional workshop in Bangkok : 13-15 August 2013

Table 16. 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 17. Bangladesh: Projected feed demand as per different sectors in poultry

Description	2014 (MT/Year)	2015 (MT/Year)	2020 (MT/Year)
Total DOC (Broiler)/Yr	1,036,800	1,140,480	2,000,504
Layer DOC	1,664,832	1,831,315	3,212,290
Commercial Layer + Broiler	**2,701,632**	**2,971,795**	**5,212,794**
PS (Broiler)	357,500	393,250	689,796
PS (Layer)	27,300	30,030	52,675
GP	7,800	15,600	27,364
Total DOC (PS+ GP)	**392,600**	**438,880**	**769,835**
Total (Broiler +Layer + PS+ GP)	**3,094,232**	**3,410,675**	**5,982,629**
Others (Sonali, Fayoumi, cock, country, etc.)	309,423	341,068	598,263
Total	**3,403,655**	**3,751,743**	**6,580,891**

Source: Feed demand Table, BPICC, November 2014

Table 18. Bangladesh: Requirement of feed ingredients (Projected)

Ingredients (Quantity in feed)	2014 (Million MT)	2015 (Million MT)	2020 (Million MT)
Corn/Maize (50-60%)	1.7 - 2.0	1.875 - 2.251	3.290 - 3.948
Meat & Bone meal (3-6%)	0.1 - 0.2	0.112 - 0.225	0.197 - 0.394

Soybean (25-30%)	0.85 - 1.0	0.937 - 1.125	1.645 - 1.974
DDGS (3-5%)	0.1 - 0.17	0.112 - 0.187	0.197 - 0.329
Seed Oil (1-2%)	0.034 - 0.068	0.037 - 0.075	0.065 - 0.131
DORB (3-5%)	0.1 - 0.17	0.112 - 0.187	0.197 - 0.329
Rice polish/bran (4-6%)	0.136 - 0.204	0.150 - 0.225	0.263 - 0.394
Limestone (1-2%)	0.034 - 0.068	0.037 - 0.075	0.065 - 0.131
Medicine (2-2.5%)	6.80 - 8.50	0.075 - 0.930	0.131 - 0.197
Oilseed cake (2-3%)	0.068 - 0.120	0.075 - 0.112	0.394
Others (6%)	0.24	0.225	0.394

Source: Feed requirement table, BPICC, November 2014

Table 19. Bangladesh: Production of fisheries sector

Fiscal Year	Capture (MMT)	Culture (MMT)	Marine (MMT)	Fish (MMT)	Growth (%)
2005-06	0.93	0.92	0.48	2.33	5.08
2006-07	0.98	0.98	0.49	2.44	4.79
2007-08	1.03	1.04	0.50	2.56	5.05
2008-09	1.09	1.10	0.51	2.70	5.39
2009-10	1.03	1.35	0.52	2.90	7.32
2010-11	1.05	1.46	0.55	3.06	5.60
2011-12	0.96	1.73	0.58	3.26	6.54
2012-13	0.96	1.86	0.59	3.41	4.55
2013-14	1.00	1.96	0.60	3.55	4.04
2014-15	1.02	2.06	0.60	3.68	3.84
2015-16	1.05	2.20	0.63	3.88	5.27
2016-17	1.16	2.33	0.64	4.13	6.60

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Table 20. Bangladesh: Cultural method wise fish production

Production Methods	Production Range	Number of Pond	Area		Production		MT/HA	Growth rate (%)
			HA	%	MT	%		
Extensive	*<1.5MT/Ha*	401,384	45,246	12.15	59,833	3.71	1.322	-23.04
Semi Intensive	*1.5-4 MT/Ha*	1,325,670	230,753	61.96	765,383	47.44	3.317	6.68
Intensive	*4>10MT/Ha*	389,022	84,878	22.79	503,131	31.19	5.928	6.60
Highly Intensive	*10 > MT/Ha*	51,027	11,521	3.09	284,893	17.66	24.729	10.01
Total		2,167,103	372,397	100.00	1,613,240	100.00	4.332	5.71

Source: Department of Fisheries and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Table 21. Bangladesh: Aquaculture feed production, demand and gap analysis

Aqua Type	Current Production (MMT)	Existing Demand (MMT)	Demand Gap (MMT)	Latent Demand (MMT)	Total Demand (MMT)	Real gap (MMT)
Fish	1.287	1.38	0.1	1	2.38	1.093
Shrimp	0.143	0.15	0.01	0.12	0.27	0.127
Total	1.43	1.53	0.11	1.12	2.65	1.22

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

Table 22. Bangladesh: Protein production

Fiscal Year	Milk Million MT	Meat Million MT	Egg Billion
2007-08	2.65	1.04	5.6532
2008-09	2.29	1.08	4.6961
2009-10	2.37	1.26	5.7424
2010-11	2.95	1.99	6.0785
2011-12	3.46	2.33	7.3038
2012-13	5.07	3.62	7.6174
2013-14	6.092	4.521	10.168
2014-15	6.97	5.86	10.9952
2015-16	7.275	6.152	11.9124
2016-17	9.283	7.154	14.9331
Growth Rate (%)	16	24	12

Source: Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

Table 23. Bangladesh: Protein demand and gap

Products	Unit	Demand*	Production	Availability	Deficiency
Milk	Million MT	14.865	9.283		5.582
	Ml/day/head	250		15.797	
Meat	Million MT	7.135	7.154		-0.19
	Gm/day/head	120		121.74	
Egg	Billion	16.9416	14.9331		2.0085
	Numbers/year/head	104		92.75	

*Estimated population of the country: 16 crores 29 lakhs (As on 1st July, 2017)

Table 24. Bangladesh: Daily per capita food intake (gram)

Food Item	2016	2010	2005	2000	1995-96	2016	2010	2005	2000
	Intake	Intake	Intake	Intake	Intake	Change (%)	Change (%)	Change (%)	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 products	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 25. Bangladesh: Growth of GDP and its contributing sector

FY	GDP Growth (%)	Agriculture and Forestry (%)	Crops and Forestry (%)	Animal Farming (%)	Forest and Related Service (%)	Fisheries (%)
2005-06	6.67	5.44	6.17	2.15	5.46	5.75
2006-07	7.06	6.04	7	1.99	5.5	9.41

2007-08	6.01	3.87	3.98	2.21	5.26	7
2008-09	5.05	3.09	2.83	2.35	5.54	4.94
2009-10	5.57	6.55	7.57	2.51	5.34	4.6
2010-11	6.46	3.89	3.85	2.59	5.56	6.69
2011-12	6.52	2.41	1.75	2.68	5.96	5.32
2012-13	6.01	1.47	0.59	2.74	5.04	6.18
2013-14	6.06	3.81	3.78	2.83	5.01	6.36
2014-15	6.55	2.45	1.83	3.08	5.08	6.38
2015-16	7.11	1.79	0.88	3.19	5.12	6.11
2016-17	7.28	1.96	0.96	3.31	5.6	6.23

Source: Different national statistics publication

Table 26. Bangladesh: Industrial sector's GDP contribution growth

FY	GDP Growth (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Large and Medium scale (%)	Small scale (%)
2005-06	6.67	10.81	11.24	9.14
2006-07	7.06	10.54	10.8	9.48
2007-08	6.01	7.33	7.38	7.15
2008-09	5.05	6.69	6.54	7.3
2009-10	5.57	6.65	6.27	8.17
2010-11	6.46	10.01	11.11	5.67
2011-12	6.52	9.96	10.76	6.58
2012-13	6.01	10.31	10.65	8.81
2013-14	6.06	8.77	9.32	6.33
2014-15	6.55	10.31	10.7	8.54

2015-16	7.11	11.69	12.26	9.06
2016-17	7.28	10.97	11.2	9.82

Source: Different national statistics publication

Table 27. Bangladesh: Development indicator's progress

FY	Investment (% GDP)			Per Capita Income (US$)	Power Generation Capacity (Megawatt)	Food Grain Production (MMT)	Average Inflation
	Public	Private	Total				
2005-06	5.56	20.58	26.14	543	5245	27.27	
2006-07	5.09	21.08	26.17	598	5202	28.06	9.4
2007-08	4.5	21.7	26.2	686	5305	35.29	12.3
2008-09	4.32	21.89	26.21	759	5719	34.71	7.6
2009-10	4.67	21.57	26.24	843	5823	35.81	6.8
2010-11	5.26	22.16	27.42	928	7264	36.07	10.9
2011-12	5.76	22.5	28.26	955	8716	36.88	8.7
2012-13	6.64	21.75	28.39	1054	9151	37.27	6.8
2013-14	6.55	22.03	28.58	1184	10416	38.17	7.4
2014-15	6.82	22.07	28.89	1317	11534	38.42	6.4
2015-16	6.66	22.99	29.65	1465	14429	39.0	5.9

2016-17	7.26	23.01	30.27	1602	15379	39.69	5.4

Source: Different national statistics publication

Table 28. Bangladesh: Demographic development

FY	Population (Million)	Population Growth Rate (%)	Life Expectancy (Year)	Upper Poverty Line, Head Count (%)	Lower Poverty Line, Head Count (%)	Literacy Rate (7+ yrs) (%)	Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand live birth)
2007	141.8	1.47	66.66	36.8	22.6	56.1	43
2008	143.8	1.45	66.8	35.1	20.98	55.8	41
2009	146.7	1.36	67.2	33.4	19.3	56.7	39
2010	140.6	1.36	67.7	31.5	17.6	56.8	36
2011	148.7	1.37	69	29.9	16.5	55.8	35
2012	152.7	1.36	69.4	28.5	15.4	58.8	33
2013	154.7	1.37	70.4	27.2	14.6	57.2	31
20	156.8	1.37	70.7	26	13.8	58.6	30

14							
2015	158.9	1.37	70.9	24.8	12.9	63.6	29
2016	160.8	1.36	71.6	23.2	12.1	71	28

Source: Different national statistics publication

Table 29. Bangladesh: Age distribution of population

Age Group	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Years	Percent	Percent	Percent	Population (Million)
0-4	9.98	10.31	9.66	16.05
5--9	10.69	10.91	10.47	17.19
10--19	21.34	22.17	20.52	34.31
20--29	16.96	14.89	19	27.27
30-39	14.99	14.79	15.18	24.10
40-49	10.84	10.96	10.72	17.43
50--59	7.38	7.77	7	11.87
60--64	2.88	3.05	2.7	4.63
65+	4.94	5.15	4.75	7.94
Total	100	100	100	160.80
Population (Million)	160.8	80.5	80.3	

Table 30. Bangladesh: Socio-economic progress at household level

Parameter	HIES 2016			HIES 2010		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Calorie (k. cal/capita/day)	2210.	2240.	2130.	2318.	2344.	2244.

	4	2	7	3	6	5
Protein (gm/capita/day)	63.8	63.3	65	66.26	65.24	69.11
Income (US$/household/month)	202	169	286	166	140	239
Income (US$/capita/month)	50	41	73	37	31	54
Consumption per household (US$/month)	195	176	245	159	137	221
Expenditure per household (US$/month)	199	179	249	162	139	225
Credit taken per household (US$)	478	397	756	407	316	784
Access to household electricity (%)	75.92	68.85	94.01	55.26	42.49	90.1
Beneficiaries in Social safety net program (%)	28.7	35.7	10.9	24.6	30.1	9.4

Table 31. Bangladesh: CPI and Food, Non-Food inflation

	Index			**Inflation (point to point)**		
FY	**General**	**Food**	**Non-Food**	**General**	**Food**	**Non-Food**
2005-06	100	100	100			
2006-07	109.39	111.63	106.51	9.39	11.63	6.51
2007-08	122.84	130.3	113.27	12.3	16.72	6.35
2008-09	132.17	140.61	121.36	7.6	7.91	7.14
2009-10	141.18	149.4	130.66	6.82	6.25	7.66
2010-11	156.59	170.48	138.77	10.92	14.11	6.21
2011-12	170.19	183.65	152.94	8.69	7.73	10.21
2012-13	181.73	193.24	166.97	6.78	5.22	9.17
2013-14	195.08	209.79	176.23	7.35	8.56	5.55
2014-15	207.58	223.8	186.79	6.41	6.68	5.99
2015-16	219.86	234.77	200.66	5.92	4.9	7.43
2016-17	231.82	248.9	209.92	5.44	6.01	4.61

Source: Different national statistics publication and Economic Review

Table 32. Bangladesh: Tariff structure of Rice import based on FY 2017/18

HS Code	**Items**	**CD**	**SD**	**VAT**	**AIT**	**RD**	**ATV**	**TTI**

10061 010	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough) wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg				5			5
10061 090	Rice in the husk (paddy or rough) Excl. wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg				5			5
10062 000	Husked (Brown) Rice	2						2
10063 010	Semi-Milled Or Wholly Milled Rice	2						2
10063 090	Semi-Milled Or Wholly Milled Rice	2						2
10064 000	Broken Rice	2						2

Note: CD – Custom duty, SD – Supplementary duty, VAT – Value added tax, AIT – Advance Income Tax RD – Regulatory duty, ATV – Advanced Trade VAT, TTI – Total tax incidence (based on formula, not simple summation).
Source: https://www.bangladeshtradeportal.gov.bd/

Table 33. Bangladesh: Tariff structure wheat based on FY 2017/18

HS Code	Items	CD	SD	VAT	AIT	RD	ATV	TTI
10011 110	Durum wheat Seed, Wrapped/canned up to 2.5 Kg	5					4	10.32
10011 190	Durum wheat Seed, EXCL. Wrapped/canned up to 2.5 Kg							
10011 910	Durum wheat, Other than Seed, Wrapped/canned up to 2.5 Kg	5		15			4	26.07
10011 990	Durum wheat, Other than Seed, EXCL. Wrapped/canned up to 2.5 Kg							
11010 010	Wheat or Meslin Flour, wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg	10			5		4	20.574
11010 090	Wheat or Meslin Flour, Excl. wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg	10			5		4	20.574
11081 100	Wheat Starch	15		15	5		4	43.077
11090 000	Wheat Gluten, Whether or Not Dried	25		15	5	3	4	58.686
19021 100	Uncooked Pasta, Containing Eggs, Not Stuffed	25	30	15	5	3	4	104.79
19023 000	Other Pasta, Nes	25	30	15	5	3	4	104.79
19024 000	Couscous	25	30	15	5	3	4	104.79

Note: CD – Custom duty, SD – Supplementary duty, VAT – Value added tax, AIT – Advance Income Tax RD – Regulatory duty, ATV – Advanced Trade VAT, TTI – Total tax incidence (based on formula, not simple summation)
Source: https://www.bangladeshtradeportal.gov.bd/

Table 34. Bangladesh: Tariff structure of corn import based on FY 2017/18

HS Code	Items	CD	SD	VAT	AIT	RD	ATV	TTI
10051010	Maize Seed, wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg							
10051090	Maize Seed, Excl. wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg							
10059010	Other Maize, wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg				5			5
10059090	Other Maize, Excluding wrapped/canned up to 2.5 kg				5			5
11022000	Maize (Corn) Flour	25		15	5	3	4	58.686
11042300	Other Worked Grains Of Maize (Corn), Nes	5		15	5		4	31.07

Note: CD – Custom duty, SD – Supplementary duty, VAT – Value added tax, AIT – Advance Income Tax RD – Regulatory duty, ATV – Advanced Trade VAT, TTI – Total tax incidence (based on formula, not simple summation)
Source: https://www.bangladeshtradeportal.gov.bd/

Table 35. Bangladesh: GOB's support to the rice farmers

Date Announced	Agricultural Season	Support for Production	Support Type (Per farmer)	Amount (BDT Million)	Amount (US$ Million)	Farmers Number
Sept 10, 2017	Kharif – 2, Robi,	Wheat, Corn, Mustard, Peanut, Felon, Bt Eggplant	Seed, 20 kg DAP 10 kg MoP	587.58	7.34	541,201
Oct 03, 2017	*Boro* Rice	*Boro* Rice in Haor area	5 kg seed, 20 kg DAP, 10 kg MoP, BDT 1000	1170	14.63	600,000
Feb 02, 2018	*Aus* Rice	HYV *Aus* and Nerica *Aus*	5 kg seed 20 kg Urea 10 kg DAP 10 kg MoP	396.28	4.77	202,412
			Total	2153.86	26.74	1,343,613

Table 36. Bangladesh: Area for development identified in Seventh Five Year Plan (FY 2016-2020)

Crops	Livestock	Fisheries	Cross cutting issues
Creating opportunities for Sustainable agriculture and green growth	Dairy and poultry development	Open water fisheries management	Weather prediction and forecasting
Application of science and technology for higher levels of food production	Meat production	Inland aquaculture	Research, gender and HRD
Agricultural research	Breed development	Shrimp and coastal aquaculture	Pest disease management and bio-control of pest
Crop zoning and Land use planning	Livestock research	Marine fisheries and exploring blue economy	Agriculture credit
Agricultural inputs-seeds and fertilizers	Veterinary services and animal health		Value chain development
Promotion of precision agriculture	Feeds, fodder and animal management		Boosting agro-processing industries
Promoting agriculture diversification and expansion of horticulture crop	Hides and skins		Mainstreaming women in agriculture
Use of water resource and water economy			Seaweeds as foods and for disease control
Farm mechanization			
Good agriculture practice			