

Global Corn Bran Market 2026

Market size, segmentation, competitive landscape and outlook

2021–2031

Moving forward, together



Every one of us has, at some point, heard the line from *Alice in Wonderland*: “It takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast.” Cliché as the quote has become, our world is changing at extraordinary speed. And yet, to my mind, it matters not only to run fast, but — more importantly — to know where you are running.

We see ourselves as the navigator, ready at the right moment to point out the correct course. By providing current, timely information for the decisions that matter, we aim to protect our clients from missteps and to help them find new opportunities.

It matters to us that you are satisfied with the work we have done. If you have any questions about this report, we will be glad to answer them.

ANDREY SHEVCHENKO, Managing Partner

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Market at a glance

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Indicator	Value
Market size (2025)	USD 1.6 bn
Forecast (2031)	USD 2.2 bn
CAGR (2021–2031)	5.5%
Study period	2021–2031
Largest region	North America · 34%
Fastest-growing region	Asia-Pacific · 7.5%
Market concentration	Low
Licence	Individual / Company

The global corn bran market reaches USD XXX billion in 2025 and advances to USD XXX billion by 2031, expanding at a XX% CAGR in shev.io Research's reference case. Animal nutrition anchors demand, while food ingredients offer a smaller, higher-value route for suppliers with reliable milling specifications and contaminant controls. North America accounts for XX% of market value, and Asia-Pacific delivers the fastest regional growth at XX% annually. This report connects milling economics, competing feed ingredients, dietary-fiber applications and regional supply chains to identify where producers can increase corn bran realizations.

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Table of contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Corn Bran Market Definition and Product Boundary

1.2 Study Scope, Currency and Dry-Matter Conventions

2 Research Methodology

2.1 Secondary Sources and Evidence Hierarchy

2.2 Producer-Level Sizing and Consumption Reconciliation

2.3 Forecast Assumptions and Scenario Design

2.4 Planned Primary Research and Validation Protocol

3 Executive Summary

3.1 Corn Bran Market Size, Volume and Growth

3.2 Strategic Takeaways and Commercial Priorities

4 Corn Bran Market Dynamics

4.1 Growth Drivers and Directional CAGR Effects

4.2 Restraints, Substitution and Supply Constraints

4.3 Porter's Five Forces

4.4 Regulation, Quality Specifications and Trade Classification

5 Corn Bran Market Size and Forecasts

5.1 By Milling Source

5.2 By Grade

5.3 By End Use

5.4 By Physical Form

5.5 By Geography

6 Corn Bran Regional and Country Analysis

6.1 North America

6.1.1 United States

6.1.2 Canada

6.1.3 Mexico

6.2 Europe

6.2.1 Germany

6.2.2 France

6.2.3 Italy

6.2.4 Rest of Europe

6.3 Asia-Pacific

6.3.1 China

6.3.2 India

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6.3.3 Japan
6.3.4 South Korea
6.3.5 Rest of Asia-Pacific
6.4 Latin America
6.4.1 Brazil
6.4.2 Argentina
6.4.3 Rest of Latin America
6.5 Middle East and Africa
6.5.1 South Africa
6.5.2 Egypt
6.5.3 Rest of Middle East and Africa
7 Corn Bran Competitive Landscape
7.1 Company Share, Supplier Positioning and Strategic Developments
7.2 Company Profiles
7.2.1 Archer-Daniels-Midland Company
7.2.2 Cargill
7.2.3 Ingredion Incorporated
7.2.4 Primient
7.2.5 Roquette
7.2.6 Grain Processing Corporation
7.2.7 Didion
7.2.8 LifeLine Foods
7.2.9 AGRANA
7.2.10 COFCO Biotechnology
8 Corn Bran Market Opportunities and Outlook
8.1 Food-Grade and Pet-Food Commercialization
8.2 Industrial Feedstock and Bioprocessing Opportunities
8.3 Pelleting, Logistics and Regional Investment Priorities
8.4 Reference, Upside and Downside Forecast Scenarios

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List of tables

Table 1. Corn bran inclusion and exclusion matrix by milling stream and transaction type

Table 2. Source hierarchy, HS 230210 allocation rules and regional evidence requirements

Table 3. Sizing assumptions, dry-matter conversions and planned primary-research coverage

Table 4. Global corn bran revenue, dry-matter volume, average realization and annual growth, 2021–2031

Table 5. Corn bran value and volume forecast by milling source, 2021–2031

Table 6. Corn bran value and volume forecast by grade, 2021–2031

Table 7. Corn bran value and volume forecast by end use, 2021–2031

Table 8. Corn bran value and volume forecast by physical form, 2021–2031

Table 9. North America corn bran revenue, volume and price forecast, 2021–2031

Table 10. Europe corn bran revenue, volume and price forecast, 2021–2031

Table 11. Asia-Pacific corn bran revenue, volume and price forecast, 2021–2031

Table 12. Latin America corn bran revenue, volume and price forecast, 2021–2031

Table 13. Middle East and Africa corn bran revenue, volume and price forecast, 2021–2031

Table 14. Dry-milling bran and separately marketed wet-milling fiber: value, volume and commercial specifications, 2025 and 2031

Table 15. Feed, food and industrial grades: value, volume, price realization and qualification requirements, 2025 and 2031

Table 16. Ruminant, swine, poultry and other farmed-animal feed, pet food, human food and industrial processing: value and volume, 2025 and 2031

Table 17. Loose meal, pellets and finely milled bran: value, volume, handling economics and buyer requirements, 2025 and 2031

Table 18. Growth-driver and restraint impact matrix by geography and investment horizon

Table 19. Porter's Five Forces assessment for feed-grade and food-grade corn bran

Table 20. Corn bran substitution matrix against wheat middlings, soybean hulls, beet pulp and other feed ingredients

Table 21. Food, feed, contaminant, traceability and customs requirements by jurisdiction

Table 22. North America country market value, volume and growth: United States, Canada and Mexico

Table 23. Europe country market value, volume and growth: Germany, France, Italy and Rest of Europe

Table 24. Asia-Pacific country market value, volume and growth: China, India, Japan, South Korea and Rest of Asia-Pacific

Table 25. Latin America country market value, volume and growth: Brazil, Argentina and Rest of Latin America

Table 26. Middle East and Africa country market value, volume and growth: South Africa, Egypt and Rest of Middle East and Africa

Table 27. Supplier benchmarking: eligible products, manufacturing footprint, distribution and allocated corn bran revenue

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Table 28. Archer-Daniels-Midland Company profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 29. Cargill profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 30. Ingredion Incorporated profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 31. Primient profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 32. Roquette profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 33. Grain Processing Corporation profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 34. Didion profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 35. LifeLine Foods profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 36. AGRANA profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 37. COFCO Biotechnology profile: business, eligible products, revenue allocation, capacity, developments and strategy
Table 38. Forecast scenario assumptions: qualifying volume, realization, substitution and merchant-sale conversion
Table 39. Food-grade upgrading economics: segregation, testing, milling and customer qualification
Table 40. Drying and pelleting investment screen by freight distance and customer handling requirements
Table 41. Commercial opportunity roadmap by application, region, partner type and implementation milestone
Table 42. Market value by year, USD bn
Table 43. Year-over-year value change
Table 44. Drivers — impact on forecast
Table 45. Restraints — impact on forecast
Table 46. Value by milling Source, USD bn
Table 47. Value by grade, USD bn
Table 48. Value by end Use, USD bn
Table 49. Value by physical Form, USD bn
Table 50. Market value by region, USD bn
Table 51. Market value by leading country, USD bn
Table 52. Leading companies

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List of figures

Figure 1. Sensitivity of qualifying corn bran supply to merchant-sale conversion assumptions

Figure 2. Sensitivity of corn bran revenue to moisture-normalized price assumptions

Figure 3. Global corn bran market value by year, 2021–2031

Figure 4. Global corn bran dry-matter volume by year, 2021–2031

Figure 5. Corn bran revenue share by milling source, 2025

Figure 6. Corn bran revenue share by grade, 2025

Figure 7. Corn bran revenue share by end use, 2025

Figure 8. Corn bran revenue share by physical form, 2025

Figure 9. Directional CAGR contribution of corn bran market drivers

Figure 10. Directional CAGR pressure from corn bran market restraints

Figure 11. Global corn bran revenue share by region, 2025

Figure 12. Corn bran market CAGR by region, 2025–2031

Figure 13. Global supplier share of qualifying corn bran revenue, 2025

Figure 14. Profiled suppliers' relevant maize-milling capacity by region

Figure 15. Supplier coverage of feed-grade, food-grade and industrial corn bran applications

Figure 16. Corn bran market value under reference, upside and downside scenarios, 2031

Figure 17. Opportunity ranking across food-grade upgrading, pelleting, pet food and industrial feedstocks

Figure 18. Value share by end Use, 2025

Figure 19. Value share by physical Form, 2025

Figure 20. Growth rate by region, 2025-2031

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Executive summary

The global corn bran market reaches USD XXX billion in 2025 and advances to USD XXX billion by 2031, expanding at a XX% CAGR in shev.io Research's reference case. Animal nutrition anchors demand, while food ingredients offer a smaller, higher-value route for suppliers with reliable milling specifications and contaminant controls. North America accounts for XX% of market value, and Asia-Pacific delivers the fastest regional growth at XX% annually. This report connects milling economics, competing feed ingredients, dietary-fiber applications and regional supply chains to identify where producers can increase corn bran realizations.

Indicator	Value
Market size 2025	XXX
Forecast 2031	XXX
CAGR	XXX
Largest region	XXX
Fastest region	XXX

Key findings

- Global corn bran sales total USD XXX billion in 2025 and reach USD XXX billion by 2031, according to shev.io Research.
- Market value grows at a XX% CAGR between 2025 and 2031.
- Separately marketed corn bran volume reaches XXX dry-matter tonnes in 2025 and XXX tonnes in 2031.
- The weighted average ex-mill realization rises from USD XXX per dry-matter tonne in 2025 to approximately USD XXX in 2031.
- North America leads with XX% of 2025 revenue; Asia-Pacific follows with XX% and grows at a XX% CAGR.
- Feed-grade material represents XX% of market value, compared with XX% for food grade and XX% for industrial grade.
- Ruminant nutrition accounts for XX% of market value, making dairy and beef feeding economics the largest demand determinant.
- Loose meal generates XX% of revenue, while pellets account for XX% and finely milled or micronized bran contributes XX%.

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Market size and forecast

Market value by year, USD bn

Indicator	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	CAGR
Market value, USD bn	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Market volume	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Production	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Imports	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Exports	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Apparent consumption	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

Year-over-year value change

Indicator	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	CAGR
Market value	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%
Production	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%
Imports	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%
Exports	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%	X%

Source: XXX

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Global Corn Bran Market Trends and Growth Drivers

Corn bran economics begin with the mill's principal products. Bran availability responds to maize throughput and fraction separation, but the merchant market also depends on whether a processor sells the material independently, blends it into another feed product or uses it internally. A useful forecast therefore tracks both physical generation and the proportion entering qualifying external sales.

Demand operates through different purchasing systems. Feed customers compare delivered nutrient value against substitute ingredients, while food manufacturers qualify particle size, functionality, flavor and safety documentation. Industrial customers assess conversion performance and feedstock reliability. These differences explain why market revenue can improve without a corresponding increase in the price of commodity feed bran.

Transport and quality connect the supply and demand sides. Drying, pelleting and segregation can increase the reachable customer base, but each adds costs that must be recovered through stronger netbacks or more dependable offtake. Regional competitive advantage comes from matching the mill's product stream with customers whose requirements it can meet consistently.

Growth drivers

Ruminant feed demand supports corn bran offtake

Corn bran supplies fermentable fiber and residual nutrients to dairy and beef rations, giving millers an established outlet near livestock production centers. Buyers assess its contribution within the complete ration, including the need for physically effective fiber from other ingredients. Suppliers benefit when consistent composition and dependable deliveries reduce the customer's formulation and inventory burden.

Maize milling capacity expands the marketable supply base

Food, starch and sweetener production creates bran and fiber streams alongside the mill's principal products. Commercial growth follows when processors segregate these fractions and develop external customers instead of retaining them in blended coproducts. Drying capacity, storage and sales discipline determine how much additional milling throughput becomes separately marketed corn bran.

Food-grade dietary fiber raises revenue per tonne

Bakery, cereal and snack manufacturers use corn bran to adjust fiber content, texture and ingredient positioning. Commercial adoption depends on managing grittiness, color, water absorption and flavor across the finished formulation. Suppliers that combine consistent functionality with food-safety documentation can access higher realizations than conventional feed outlets.

Pelleting improves handling and distribution reach

Pelleting increases bulk density and can reduce dust and segregation during transport and storage. These benefits matter most where customers use automated feed handling or where freight represents a substantial part of delivered cost. Commercial success depends on the balance between processing

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energy, pellet durability and the freight savings achieved.

Formal feed procurement strengthens Asia-Pacific demand

Larger feed manufacturers and integrated livestock operators increasingly procure ingredients against defined nutrient and safety specifications. Corn bran suppliers that provide dependable certificates of analysis and stable moisture levels can participate in these purchasing systems. Local availability remains decisive because imported substitutes can quickly reset the delivered-cost benchmark.

Bioprocessing creates additional corn fiber outlets

Corn bran contains structural carbohydrates and associated compounds that interest fermentation, extraction and biomaterials developers. These applications create demand for consistent upstream feedstock even though the resulting purified products fall outside this market definition. The strongest opportunities combine a nearby mill, a technically qualified customer and a contracted specification.

Restraints

Alternative ingredients limit pricing power

Feed formulators compare corn bran with wheat middlings, soybean hulls, beet pulp and other regionally available ingredients. Changes in their relative prices can shift demand without any change in livestock numbers. Corn bran producers therefore face a moving substitution threshold rather than a stable premium over production cost.

Freight costs restrict the economic sales radius

Loose bran has a relatively low value per unit of transport capacity, and moisture further reduces the amount of useful material delivered per load. Mills distant from livestock clusters can face weak netbacks even when end-market demand is healthy. Drying and densification improve reach but add energy and capital costs.

Mycotoxins and specification variability raise qualification costs

Contaminants present in incoming maize can redistribute across milling fractions, making bran-specific testing essential. Variability in fiber, starch, moisture and particle size also complicates repeat purchasing. Food-grade and sensitive feed applications require tighter controls, creating a commercial barrier for suppliers without reliable segregation and testing systems.

Captive use and blending reduce separately traded availability

Processors may route corn fiber into corn gluten feed, mixed coproducts or internal energy and processing systems. These decisions remove material from the separately marketed corn bran category even when total maize processing increases. The opportunity cost of alternative outlets therefore influences both merchant supply and the economics of dedicated bran handling.

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Corn Bran Market Drivers and Restraints: Impact on Growth

Drivers — impact on forecast

Driver	Impact on CAGR	Geography	Horizon
Ruminant feed demand supports corn bran offtake	XXX	XXX	XXX
Maize milling capacity expands the marketable supply base	XXX	XXX	XXX
Food-grade dietary fiber raises revenue per tonne	XXX	XXX	XXX
Pelleting improves handling and distribution reach	XXX	XXX	XXX
Formal feed procurement strengthens Asia-Pacific demand	XXX	XXX	XXX
Bioprocessing creates additional corn fiber outlets	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

Restraints — impact on forecast

Restraint	Impact on CAGR	Geography	Horizon
Alternative ingredients limit pricing power	XXX	XXX	XXX
Freight costs restrict the economic sales radius	XXX	XXX	XXX
Mycotoxins and specification variability raise qualification costs	XXX	XXX	XXX
Captive use and blending reduce separately traded availability	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

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Corn Bran Market Segmentation by Milling Source, Grade, End Use and Form

By Milling Source

Dry milling leads because processors can separate bran-rich fractions for sale alongside grits, meal and flour production. Wet-milling fiber enters this market only when marketed as a distinct qualifying ingredient. Its commercial development depends on the economics of separation, drying and alternative routing into blended coproducts.

Value by milling Source, USD bn

Segment	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Share 2025	CAGR
Dry-milling corn bran	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Separately marketed wet-milling corn fiber	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

By Grade

Feed grade dominates because livestock customers absorb substantial volumes and can evaluate bran within least-cost ration systems. Food grade commands a distinct specification for safety, consistency and functional performance. Industrial grade serves customers buying bran as a processing feedstock, with demand tied to individual qualification programmes and project economics.

Value by grade, USD bn

Segment	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Share 2025	CAGR
Feed grade	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Food grade	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Industrial grade	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

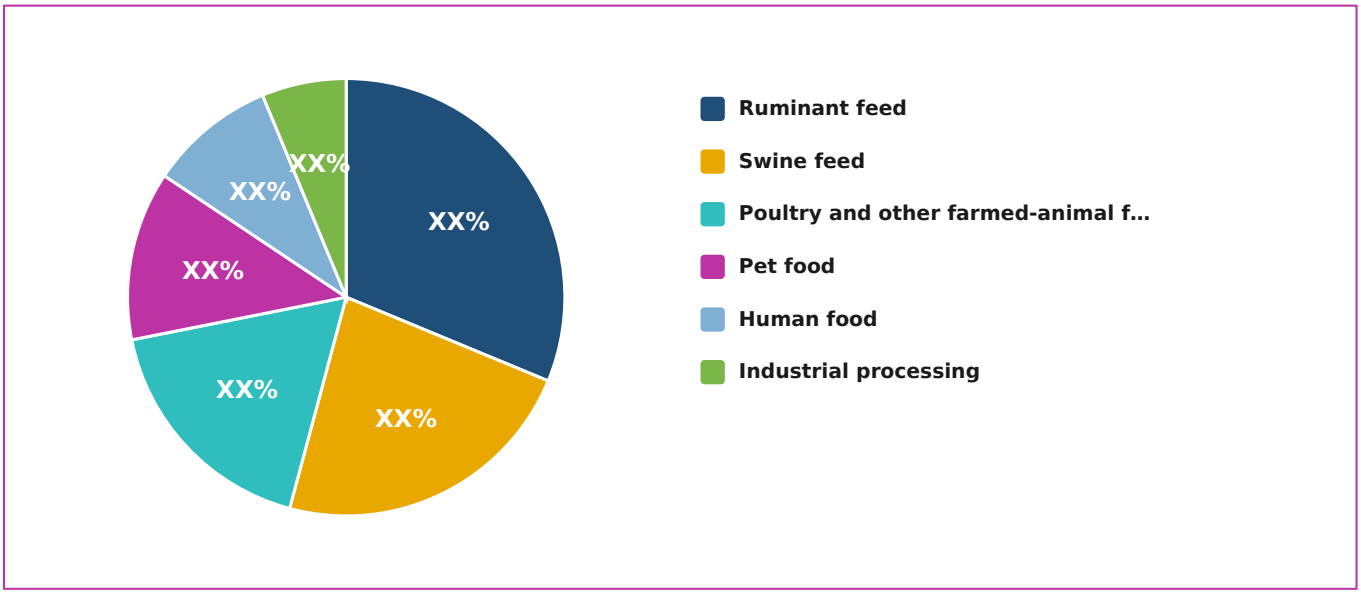
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By End Use

Dairy and beef feeding provide the largest outlet because corn bran can contribute fermentable fiber and residual energy within balanced rations. Swine and poultry demand depends more closely on dietary fiber limits, processing quality and relative ingredient prices. Human food and pet food offer differentiated sales opportunities, while industrial customers purchase bran for conversion into products outside the market boundary.

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Value share by end Use, 2025



Source: XXX

Value by end Use, USD bn

Segment	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Share 2025	CAGR
Ruminant feed	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Swine feed	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Poultry and other farmed-animal feed	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Pet food	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Human food	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Industrial processing	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

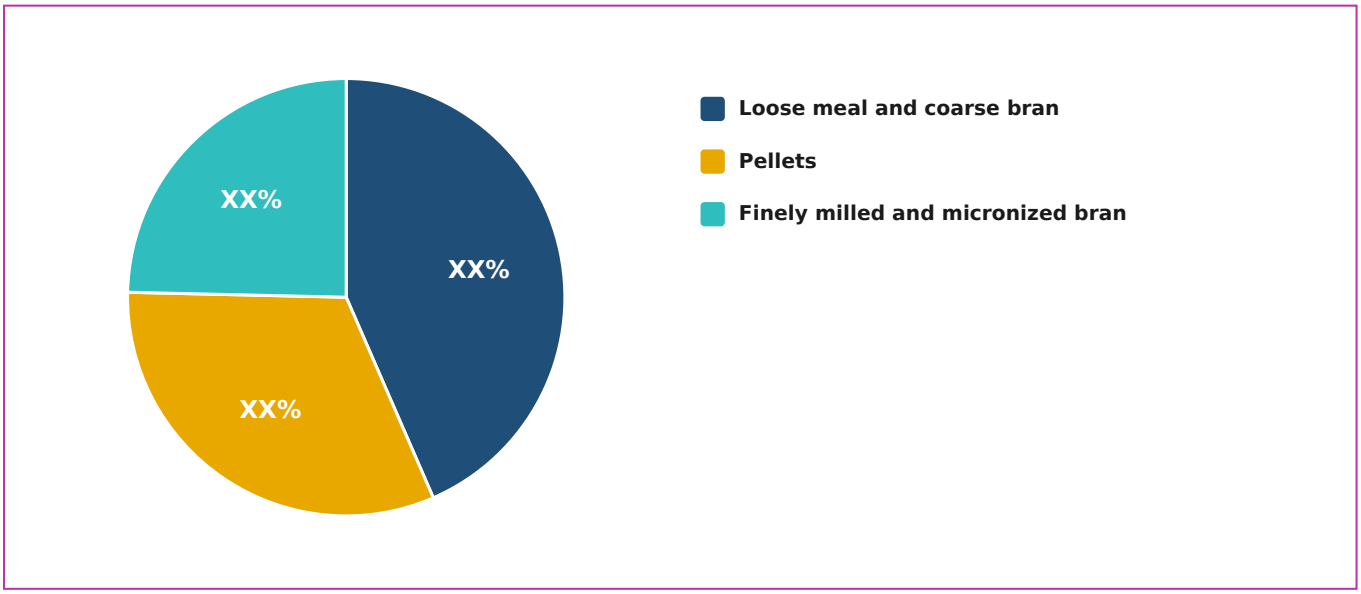
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By Physical Form

Loose meal leads where buyers are close to the mill and can handle bulk material without an additional densification step. Pellets address handling, dust and transport constraints, although their economics depend on energy costs and freight distance. Finely milled and micronized products target applications requiring controlled particle size and more consistent incorporation into formulations.

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Value share by physical Form, 2025



Source: XXX

Value by physical Form, USD bn

Segment	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Share 2025	CAGR
Loose meal and coarse bran	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Pellets	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Finely milled and micronized bran	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

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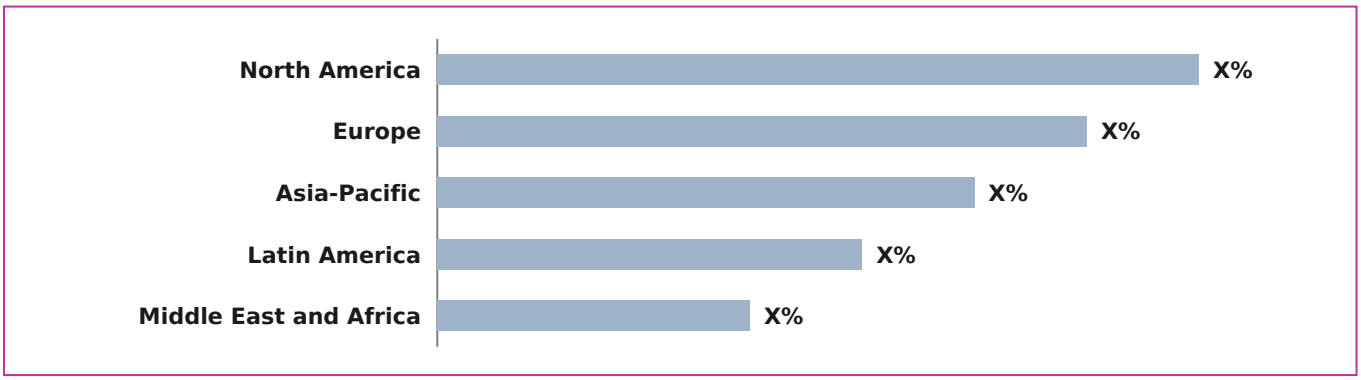
Corn Bran Market Regional Analysis and Country Outlook

North America accounts for XX% of global corn bran revenue in 2025. The United States combines a substantial maize-processing industry with dairy, beef, pet-food and food-ingredient customers, creating several routes for coproduct commercialization. The region's commercial advantage rests on process control, established bulk logistics and customer qualification capabilities. Merchant availability still depends on each mill's choice between selling bran separately and incorporating fiber into blended coproducts.

Asia-Pacific contributes XX% of market value and expands at a XX% CAGR through 2031. China provides a large maize-processing and animal-feed demand base, while India's opportunity combines starch processing, regional dairy production and an expanding packaged-food sector. Japan and South Korea favor documented specifications and dependable supply. The regional strategy must account for substantial differences in feed ingredient competition, import economics and customers' willingness to pay for food-grade functionality.

Europe represents XX% of revenue and places particular emphasis on traceability, contaminant management and the commercial distinction between feed and food specifications. Latin America accounts for XX%, with Brazil and Argentina connecting maize-processing capacity to livestock production and regional distribution networks. The Middle East and Africa contribute XX%; South Africa offers an established maize-milling base, while Egypt's opportunity depends on delivered ingredient economics and reliable supply. Across these regions, proximity to customers often creates a stronger advantage than production scale alone.

Growth rate by region, 2025-2031



Source: XXX

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Market value by region, USD bn

Region	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Share 2025	CAGR
North America	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Europe	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Asia-Pacific	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Latin America	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Middle East and Africa	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

Market value by leading country, USD bn

Country	2025	2031	Share 2025	CAGR
United States	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Germany	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
United Kingdom	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Belgium	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Netherlands	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Japan	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
China	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Mexico	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

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Corn Bran Market Competitive Landscape and Company Share

The global corn bran market has low concentration because separately marketed supply comes from a broad mix of industrial processors, regional dry millers and specialist ingredient businesses. ADM, Cargill, Ingredion, Primient and Roquette form part of the relevant processor comparison set, alongside Grain Processing Corporation, Didion and LifeLine Foods. Competitive assessment separates eligible corn bran sales from each company's wider starch, sweetener, protein and blended-feed businesses.

Competition operates through delivered cost, specification consistency and the ability to meet a customer's receiving and formulation requirements. Feed suppliers compete on nutrient value and logistics; food-grade suppliers require additional application support, contaminant controls and traceability. The company-share analysis therefore allocates revenue only to qualifying separately sold corn bran streams and treats internal transfers and mixed coproducts consistently.

Corporate transactions influence ownership, procurement reach and investment capacity, but do not automatically translate into additional corn bran supply. Tate & Lyle's announced sale of its remaining Primient interest in May 2024 changed the ownership context of a relevant maize processor. Bunge's completion of its Viterra combination in July 2025 is important to the wider grain procurement and logistics landscape. The report evaluates such developments through their specific implications for milling assets, sourcing and coproduct commercialization.

Leading companies

Company	HQ	Est. revenue 2025	Market share 2025	YoY
Archer-Daniels-Midland Company	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Cargill	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Ingredion Incorporated	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Primient	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Roquette	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Grain Processing Corporation	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Didion	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
LifeLine Foods	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
AGRANA	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
COFCO Biotechnology	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX

Source: XXX

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Corn Bran Market Forecast and Investment Opportunities

Corn bran market value reaches USD XXX billion by 2031, with separately marketed volume increasing to XXX dry-matter tonnes. Growth combines greater merchant availability, animal-nutrition demand and a gradual improvement in product mix. Feed remains the commercial foundation, while food-grade products and tightly specified industrial feedstocks create opportunities to raise average realization.

The strongest suppliers will manage product routing as an economic decision across feed, food and industrial customers. Dedicated food-grade capacity requires consistent raw material, segregation and qualified demand; pelleting requires enough freight or handling savings to cover conversion costs. Investment decisions should therefore follow customer economics and contracted volumes rather than the size of the maize-processing base alone.

The upside scenario combines faster customer qualification, improved regional distribution and stronger adoption of standardized ingredients in Asia-Pacific. The downside scenario combines inexpensive substitute feeds, higher drying and transport costs, and more fiber retained in blended coproduct streams. Scenario analysis keeps physical sales, price realization and category boundaries separate so that investors can identify the actual source of growth.

Opportunities

- Food-grade bran with controlled particle size and documented contaminant specifications
- Regional pelleting services serving dairy and beef feeding clusters
- Long-term processor-to-feedmill offtake agreements
- Traceable non-GM corn bran for customers requiring identity preservation
- Pet-food formulations using consistent insoluble fiber ingredients
- Sales of separated corn fiber to fermentation and biomaterials developers

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