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# Report Name: Grain and Feed Quarterly

**Country:** Vietnam

**Post:** Ho Chi Minh City

**Report Category:** Grain and Feed

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**Report Highlights:**

Vietnam's livestock and aquaculture sectors continue to grow, driving feed demand higher. Growth in the bakery and instant noodle sectors is driving growth in wheat demand. A surge in paddy rice imports from Cambodia is helping to supplement domestic rice supply for consumption and export.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS ASSESSMENTS OF COMMODITY AND TRADE ISSUES MADE BY USDA STAFF AND NOT NECESSARILY STATEMENTS OF OFFICIAL U.S. GOVERNMENT POLICY

**Executive Summary**

The livestock and aquaculture sectors continued to grow as Vietnam consumers diversify their diets and aquaculture exports expand. Feed demand is forecast to grow to 28.7 million metric tons (MMT) in Calendar Year (CY) 2025 and 29.5 MMT in CY 2026. Corn production continued to decline, while Vietnam increased exports of local feed ingredients such as cassava and rice bran. This has pushed up demand for imported feed ingredients like corn and DDGS. As a result, Marketing Year (MY) 2024/25 corn imports are forecast higher at 12.2 MMT. MY 2024/25 wheat imports are also forecast higher at 5.72 MMT based on import trends and strong demand from food processors and bakeries. Rice production Vietnam is forecast to continue its gradual decline as farmers switch to higher revenue crops. Domestic rice supply is being supplemented by a surge in paddy rice imports from Cambodia, which were up 54 percent during the first half of CY 2025 compared to the year before. As a result, post raised forecast MY 2024/25 rice exports to 8.5 MMT.

**Vietnam Feed Industry Summary**

Vietnam's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 7.5 percent in the first half of 2025 according to the National Statistics Office (NSO). Growth was driven by public investment, foreign direct investment, and strong export performance. The tourism sector also exhibited strong growth, with international arrivals reaching 10.7 million (up 21 percent from the same period in 2024). Strong economic growth is helping to support continued growth in Vietnam's animal husbandry sector.

The Government of Vietnam is currently implementing a comprehensive administrative restructuring with the goal of improving government efficiency. Effective July 1, 2025, the country transitioned from a four-tier administrative system (central government, provincial, district, and commune levels) to a three-tier structure, eliminating the district level. The number of provincial-level administrative units has been reduced from 64 to 34. Some trade contacts worry that the rapid changes domestically and internationally will create headwinds for trade dependent sectors in Vietnam during the second half of 2025. Despite these transitional challenges, the government has set an ambitious GDP growth target of over 8 percent for 2025. Most international organizations have more conservative forecasts for GDP growth, including the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (6.2 percent), World Bank (6.8 percent), International Monetary Fund (5.4 percent) and Asian Development Bank (6.6 percent),

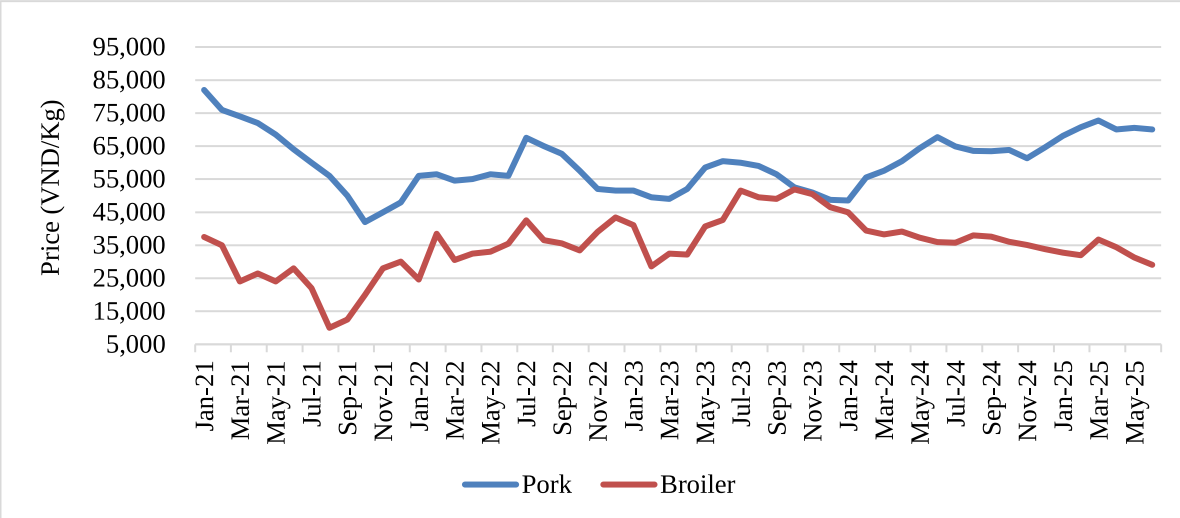
According to a report from the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), agricultural production remained stable during the first six months of 2025. Pig and poultry farming continued to recover, supported by effective disease control, favorable product prices, and steady domestic consumption. Vietnam's livestock sector is moving to increase biosecurity and adopt new technology. This trend is seen in both large agribusinesses and small-scale household farms.

**Pig Farming:**

The pig population has rebounded, driven by a transition from traditional household farming to a semi-industrial production model and increased partnerships between small household farms and large commercial enterprises. Favorable live pig prices during the first half of the year encouraged farmers to invest in expanding production. The total pig population at the end of June 2025 is estimated to be 3.8 percent higher than the same period in 2024. In some localities, the pig population grew significantly, such as Gia Lai (up 30 percent), Kon Tum (up 20 percent), and Tay Ninh (up 48 percent).

At the same time, animal diseases such as African Swine Fever (ASF), Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Lumpy Skin Disease, and Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS or "Blue Ear Disease"), remain a challenge. Some contacts report that the ASF outbreaks are more serious than publicly reported in the media, contributing to the upward trend in pork prices during the first half of 2025. The prime minister signed Official Telegram No. 109/CĐ-TTg on July 16, 2025, calling for the urgent and coordinated implementation of measures to prevent and control ASF. The document stated that the continued spread of this disease poses a significant challenge to the livestock sector's 2025 growth targets.

**Figure 1. Domestic Pork and Broiler Prices**




Source: local contacts and media sources
Exchange rate: $US: 26,125 VND (July 23rd, 2025)

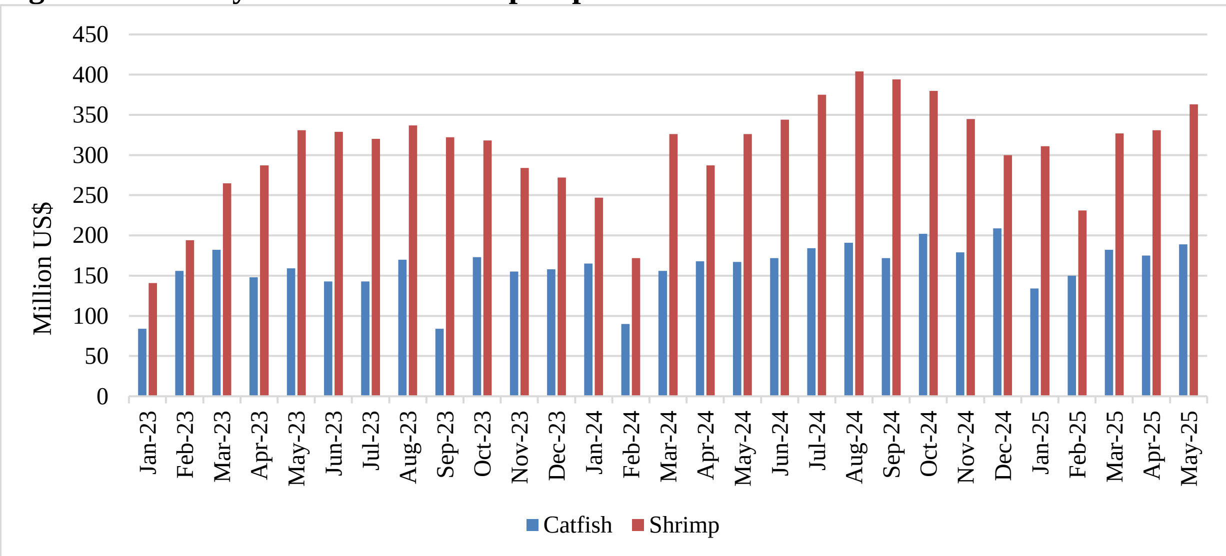
**Poultry Farming**:
The poultry flock for June 2025 is estimated up 4 percent from June 2024. Poultry production continues to grow steadily, and contacts do not report any major challenges with disease.

**Buffalo and Cattle Farming**:
The buffalo and cattle populations nationwide continued to decline in the first six months of 2025 due to weak profits and shrinking grazing areas. The total buffalo population at the end of June 2025 is estimated to be 3.4 percent lower than last year, while the cattle population is estimated to have declined by 0.6 percent.

**Aquaculture Farming:**
Aquaculture production for the first half of 2025 is estimated at 2.6 MMT, up 4.9 percent compared to the same period last year. Pangasius (Tra Fish) production reached 872,000 tons in the first half of 2025, up 4.5 percent from the same period in 2024. According to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Export and Production (VASEP), pangasius exports reached to $1 billion for the first half of the year, up 10 percent from last year. The United States, Brazil, and Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) member countries remain key export destinations.

White-leg shrimp production totaled 366,900 metric tons for the first half of 2025, up 7.3 percent from last year. Black tiger shrimp production reached 125,100 metric tons, up 3.6 percent. Favorable weather conditions and the adoption of high-tech shrimp farming models contributed to this production growth. However, some contacts have expressed concerns emergent diseases such as Enterocytozoon hepatopenaei (EHP), and Translucent Post-Larva disease (TPD), as well as environmental pollutions in aquaculture production areas. These factors could significantly affect restocking efforts, particularly for small-scale farming. VASEP reported that Vietnam’s shrimp exports reached $2.07 billion for the first half of 2025, a 26 percent increase over last year. The top export markets were the United States, China, and Japan.

**Figure 2. Monthly Catfish and Shrimp Export Revenues**




Source: VASEP, Vietnam Customs Data.

Feed demand is forecast slightly higher at 28.7 MMT in CY 2025 and 29.5 MMT in CY 2026. Vietnam's animal feed exports reached $603 million for the first half of 2025 according to NSO statistics, up 22 percent from same period in 2024. China accounted for 45 percent of the Vietnam feed exports by value, followed by Cambodia and Malaysia. Vietnam also exports feed ingredients such as rice bran and cassava. Cassava exports jumped 63 percent to 2.3 MMT with most destined for China. The sharp increase in exports of both animal feed and domestic feed ingredients may impact local supply and could influence Vietnam's demand for imported feed inputs in the latter half of 2025.

**Table 1. Feed Demand in Metric Tons**

| | CY 2024 | CY 2025 | CY 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Animal Feed | 21,300,000 | 22,173,100 | 22,938,500 |
| Aquaculture Feed | 6,200,000 | 6,536,900 | 6,561,500 |
| **Total** | **27,500,000** | **28,710,000** | **29,500,000** |

Source: Post estimates and forecasts

**Table 2. Feed Ingredients Demand in Metric Tons**

| Year | CY 2024 | CY 2025 | CY 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Imports** | **21,750,000** | **22,960,000** | **23,975,000** |
| Soybean Meal* | 6,610,000 | 7,110,000 | 7,310,000 |
| Corn | 8,800,000 | 9,350,000 | 9,728,000 |
| Distillers dried grains soluble (DDGS) | 1,280,000 | 1,310,000 | 1,567,000 |
| Feed wheat | 2,500,000 | 2,575,000 | 2,660,000 |
| Rice bran, broken rice | 730,000 | 715,000 | 720,000 |
| Plant-based meal/bran | 1,200,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,290,000 |
| Other protein meals | 630,001 | 650,000 | 700,000 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Local Supply** | **5,750,000** | **5,750,000** | **5,525,000** |
| Corn | 1,750,000 | 1,700,000 | 1,650,000 |
| Rice bran, broken rice | 3,490,000 | 3,400,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Cassava | 510,000 | 650,000 | 675,000 |
| **Total** | **27,500,000** | **28,710,000** | **29,500,000** |

Source: Post's estimate. *Includes local crush from imported beans.

## CORN

### Production, Supply, and Distribution

| Corn | 2023/2024 | | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Market Year Begins** | **May 2023** | | **May 2024** | | **May 2025** | |
| **Vietnam** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** | **USDA Official** | **New Post** |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 885 | 850 | 865 | 810 | 835 | 800 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 813 | 813 | 800 | 863 | 900 | 813 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 4437 | 4300 | 4350 | 4100 | 4200 | 4000 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 10400 | 10200 | 12000 | 12200 | 12700 | 12100 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 11300 | 11400 | 12500 | 11500 | 13000 | 11500 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 5 | 0 | 0 | 628 | 0 | 800 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 15650 | 15313 | 17150 | 17163 | 17800 | 16913 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 500 | 400 | 500 | 550 | 500 | 600 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 500 | 400 | 500 | 470 | 500 | 500 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 12900 | 12600 | 14300 | 14300 | 15000 | 14200 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 1450 | 1450 | 1450 | 1500 | 1450 | 1550 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 14350 | 14050 | 15750 | 15800 | 16450 | 15750 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 800 | 863 | 900 | 813 | 850 | 563 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 15650 | 15313 | 17150 | 17163 | 17800 | 16913 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 5.0136 | 5.0588 | 5.0289 | 5.0617 | 5.0299 | 5 |

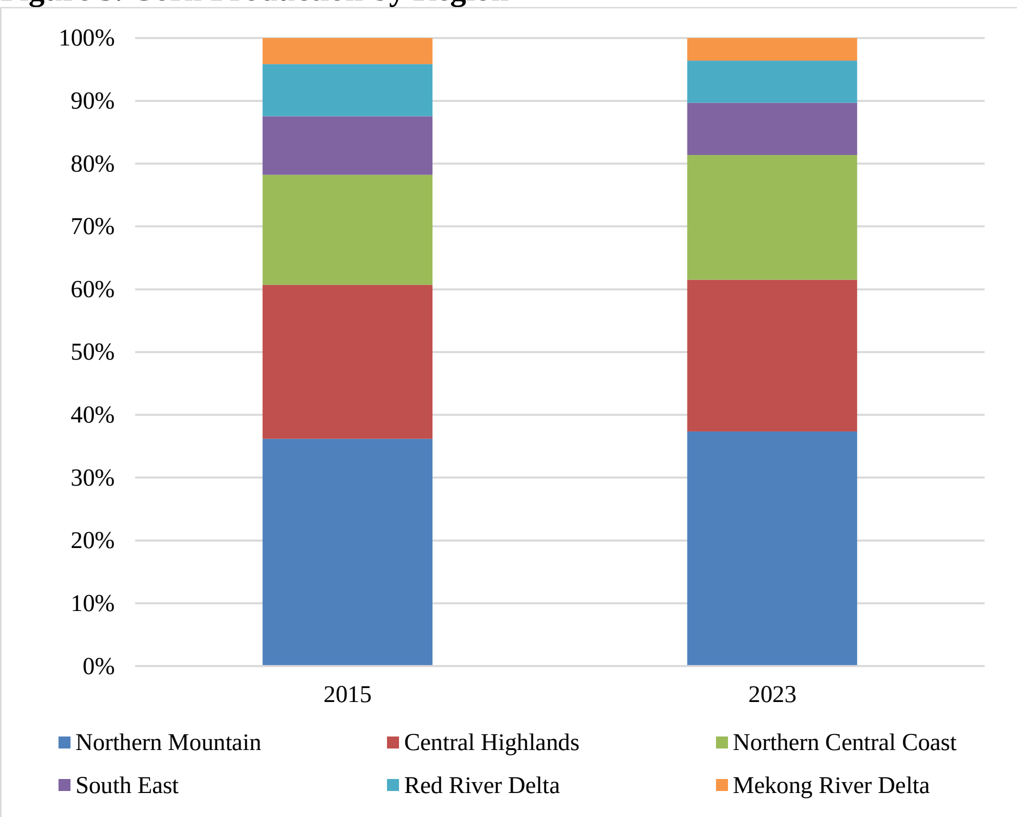
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

**PRODUCTION**

MY 2025/26 corn production and area are forecast at four MMT and 800,000 hectares respectively.  MY 2024/25 corn production and area are lowered slightly to 4.1 MMT on 810,000 hectares.  NSO estimates that corn production for the first half of the year was up slightly at 1.9 MMT due to higher yields (4.9 tons per hectare). Contacts report that corn yields have improved along with increased use of imported hybrid corn seeds. Weather conditions in the main production regions have also been favorable this year. However, acreage has been on a long-term downward trend as farmers switch to more profitable crops such as rice, vegetables, and fruit.

**Figure 3. Corn Production by Region**




Source: NSO, MAE

**CONSUMPTION**

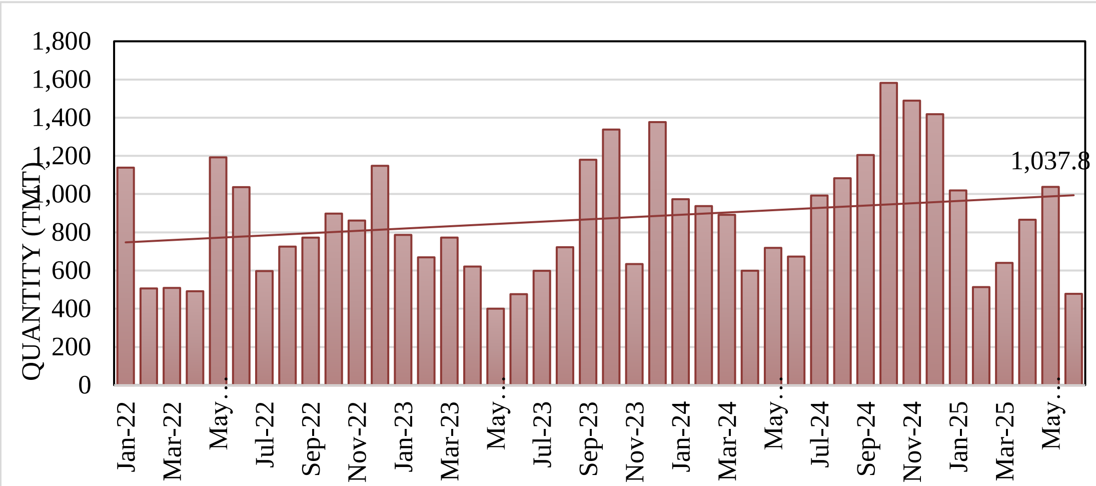
MY 2025/26 corn consumption is forecast at 15.75 MMT. MY 2024/25 corn consumption is estimated at 15.8 MMT, including 14.3 million tons for feed and residual and 1.5 MMT for food, seed and industrial (FSI) consumption. Animal feed accounts for 85-88 percent of total annual corn consumption according to contacts and reports. The domestic livestock and aquaculture sectors continue to grow, increasing feed demand. At the same time, exports of local feed ingredients (rice bran and cassava) are increasing, creating more demand for imported corn for feed. Human consumption and food processing accounts for an estimated 6-7 percent of corn consumption.

**TRADE/COMPETITION**

Corn imports totaled 4.6 MMT during the first half of CY 2025, down 6 percent from a year ago. MY 2024/25 imports are estimated at 12.2 MMT. Argentina and Brazil are still the main suppliers, supplying

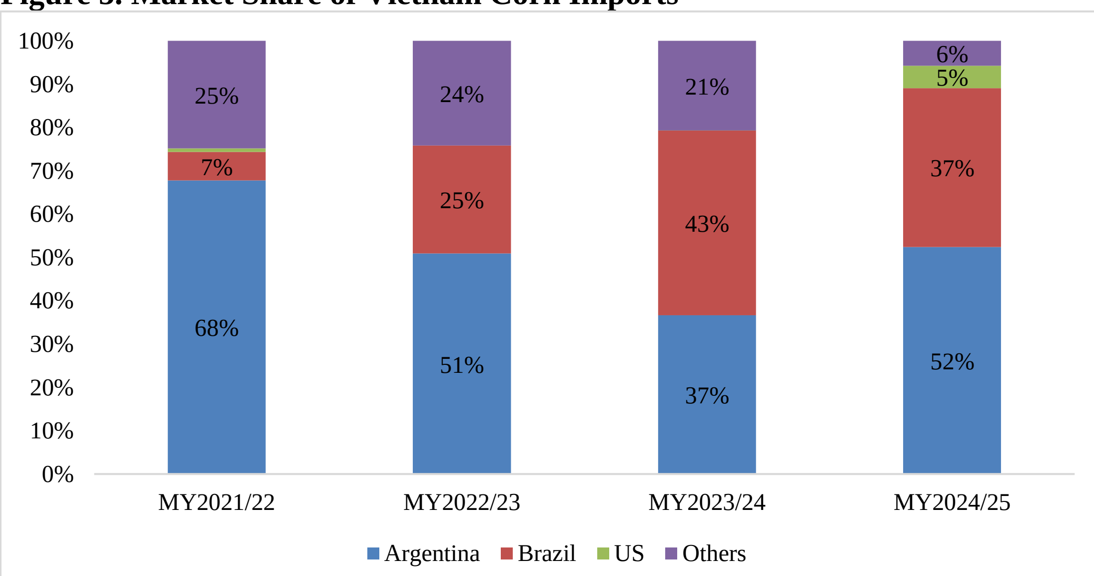
52 percent and 37 percent of Vietnam's corm imports respectively. At the same time, Vietnam imported approximately 628,000 MT of U.S corn, a significant increase from 400 MT during the same period last year. The United States has become the third largest supplier to Vietnam's market due to a few recent large purchase contracts.

**Figure 4. Monthly Corn Imports**




Source: Vietnam Customs Data

**Figure 5. Market Share of Vietnam Corn Imports**

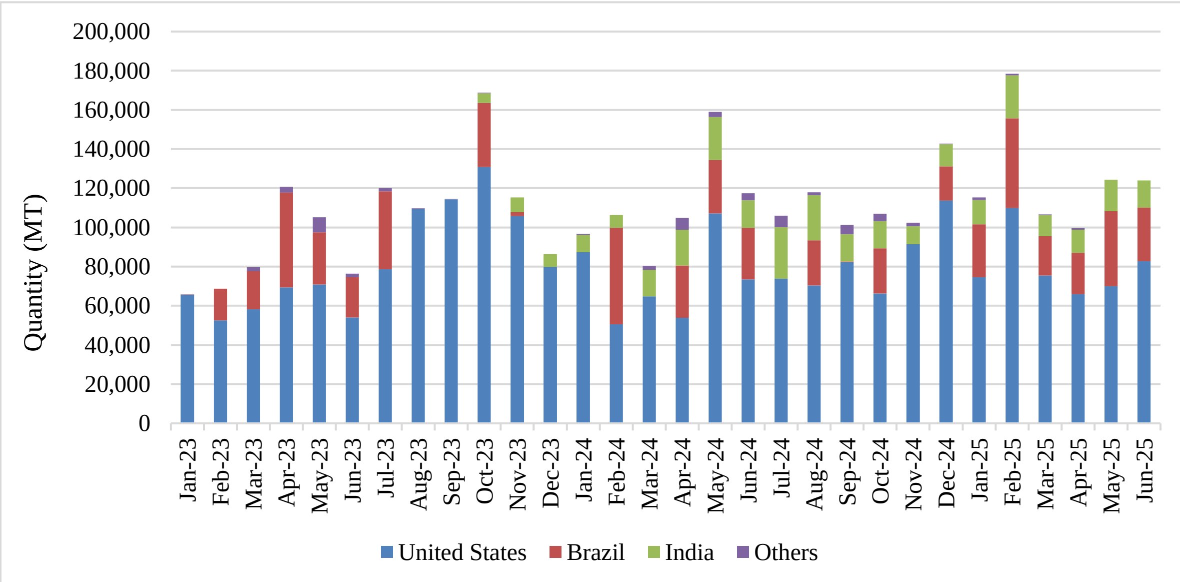



Source: Vietnam Custom Data

**Imports of Dried Distillers Grains with Soluble (DDGS)**

Vietnam imported 750,000 MT of DDGS in the first half of CY 2025, up 13 percent from last year. The United States supplied 64 percent of Vietnam's DDGS imports, followed by Brazil (24 percent) and India (12 percent). Brazilian DDGS exports to Vietnam were up 40 percent from last year, compared to a 10 percent increase for U.S. DDGS exports.

**Figure 6. Vietnam DDGS Imports**




Source: Vietnam Customs

**STOCKS**

Forecast MY 2025/26 ending stocks are lowered to 563,000 MT. Post expects feed processors to draw down stocks before increasing imports due to economic uncertainty. Feed processors are also choosing to import more DDGS over corn due to relative prices. MY 2024/25 ending stocks are estimated at 813,000 MT.

## WHEAT

### Production, Supply, and Distribution

| Wheat | 2023/2024 | | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jul 2023 | | Jul 2024 | | Jul 2025 | |
| Vietnam | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 311 | 311 | 554 | 541 | 554 | 711 |
| **Production** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 5441 | 5500 | 5300 | 5720 | 5400 | 5600 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 5441 | 5500 | 5300 | 5720 | 5400 | 5600 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 445 | 500 | 0 | 640 | 0 | 700 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 5752 | 5811 | 5854 | 6261 | 5954 | 6311 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 398 | 270 | 450 | 350 | 400 | 380 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 398 | 270 | 450 | 400 | 400 | 350 |
| **Feed and Residual** (1000 MT) | 2500 | 2500 | 2500 | 2550 | 2600 | 2600 |
| **FSI Consumption** (1000 MT) | 2300 | 2500 | 2350 | 2650 | 2350 | 2700 |
| **Total Consumption** (1000 MT) | 4800 | 5000 | 4850 | 5200 | 4950 | 5300 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 554 | 541 | 554 | 711 | 604 | 631 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 5752 | 5811 | 5854 | 6261 | 5954 | 6311 |
| **Yield** (MT/HA) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

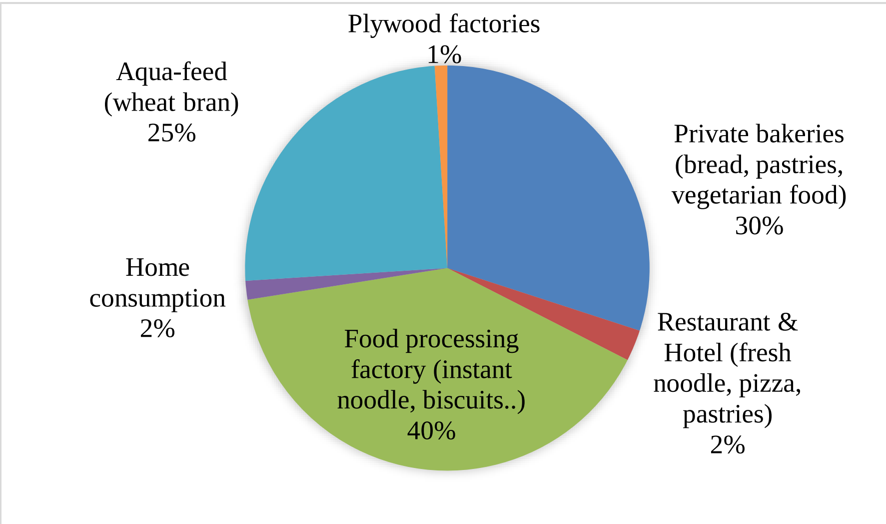
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

**CONSUMPTION**

MY2025/26 forecast wheat consumption is raised to 5.3 MMT based on continued demand growth, especially in the food sector. MY2024/25 wheat consumption is estimated at 5.2MMT. Vietnam's wheat milling industry continues to expand to support growth in the instant noodle and bakery sectors. According to trade contracts, 38-40 percent of wheat flour is used to produce instant noodles and other food products at large factories, 25-30 percent is used by small bakeries, and 20-25 percent (mainly wheat bran) is used in aquaculture feed production. The rest is used by restaurants & hotels, by consumers at home, and at plywood factories in the production of adhesives.

**Figure 7. Estimated Wheat Flour Consumption by Sector**



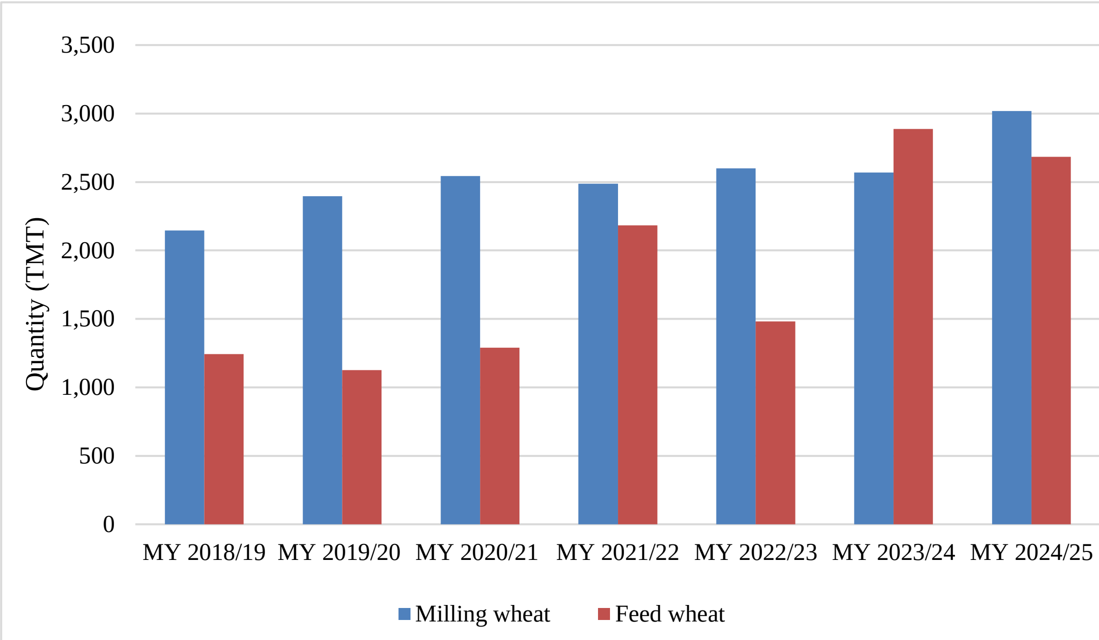

Source: Trade contacts

**TRADE/COMPETITION**

**Imports**

MY 2025/26 wheat imports are forecast higher at 5.6 MMT based on strong demand growth. MY 2024/25 wheat imports are estimated at 5.72 MMT based on customs data. Vietnam imported 3.1 MMT of wheat in the first half of 2025. Imports of milling wheat increased by 18 percent, while feed wheat imports declined 7 percent. Australia, Ukraine and Brazil were the main suppliers in MY 2024/25, accounting for 24 percent, 20 percent and 18 percent of total wheat import. The United States is the fourth largest supplier at 11 percent, followed by Russia and Canada.

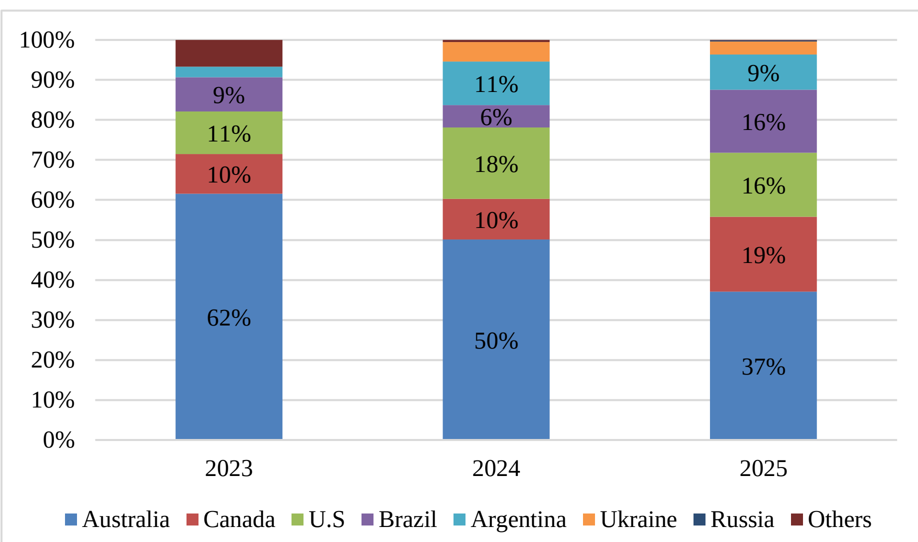
**Figure 8. Feed Wheat and Milling Wheat Imports**




Source: Vietnam Customs Data, trade contacts.

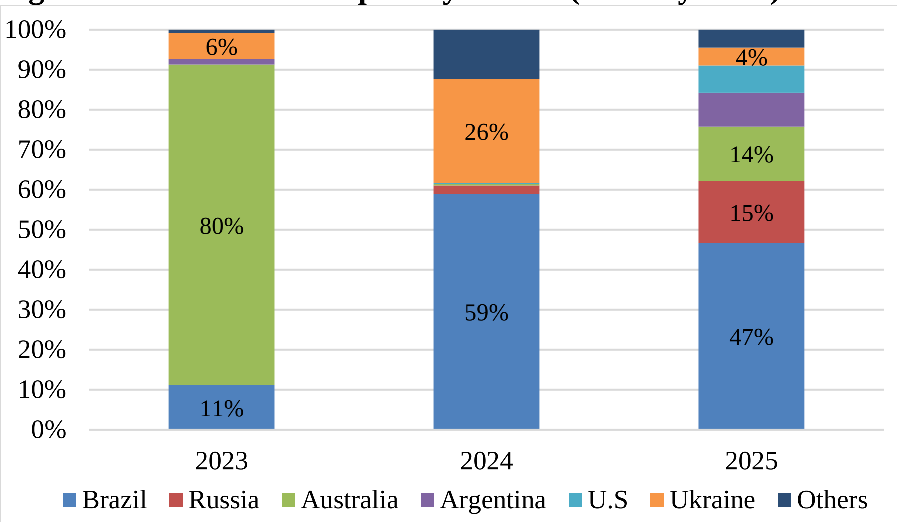
Australia is still the largest supplier of milling wheat to Vietnam, but it has been losing market share to Canada and the United States. Less expensive wheat from Brazil, Russia and Argentina are also replacing Australian wheat for feed.

**Figure 9. Milling Wheat Import by Sources (January-June)**




Source: Vietnam Customs Data

**Figure 10. Feed Wheat Import by Source (January-June)**

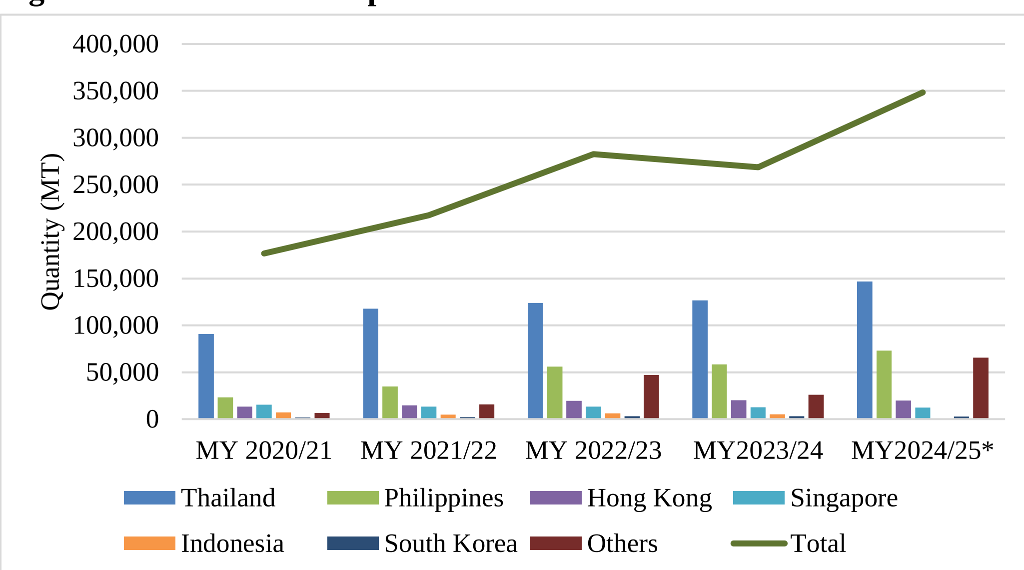



Source: Vietnam Customs Data

**Exports**

Wheat flour exports in MY2025/26 are forecast higher at 380,000 MT (wheat base). MY2024/25 wheat flour exports are estimated at 350,000 MT based on available trade data. The main markets for wheat flour are Thailand, Philippines and Hong Kong. According to media reports, Vietnamese wheat flour is now approved for export to Taiwan, opening a new market for the milling industry.

**Figure 11. Wheat Flour Export**




Source: Trade Data Monitor (TDM), *Post estimates

**STOCKS**

MY2025/26 ending stocks are forecast to decline slightly to 631,000 MT due to higher forecast consumption. MY2024/25 ending stocks are estimated at 711,000 MT based on strong imports.

## RICE

### Production, Supply, and Distribution

| Rice, Milled | 2023/2024 | | 2024/2025 | | 2025/2026 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Market Year Begins | Jan 2024 | | Jan 2025 | | Jan 2026 | |
| Vietnam | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post | USDA Official | New Post |
| **Area Harvested** (1000 HA) | 7110 | 7110 | 7000 | 6950 | 6900 | 6790 |
| **Beginning Stocks** (1000 MT) | 3620 | 3620 | 2985 | 3180 | 3385 | 3130 |
| **Milled Production** (1000 MT) | 27200 | 27200 | 26950 | 26750 | 26300 | 26000 |
| **Rough Production** (1000 MT) | 43520 | 43520 | 43120 | 42800 | 42080 | 41600 |
| **Milling Rate (.9999)** (1000 MT) | 6250 | 6250 | 6250 | 6250 | 6250 | 6250 |
| **MY Imports** (1000 MT) | 3700 | 3800 | 4000 | 4300 | 4100 | 4500 |
| **TY Imports** (1000 MT) | 3700 | 3800 | 4000 | 4300 | 4100 | 4500 |
| **TY Imp. from U.S.** (1000 MT) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Supply** (1000 MT) | 34520 | 34620 | 33935 | 34230 | 33785 | 33630 |
| **MY Exports** (1000 MT) | 9035 | 9040 | 7900 | 8500 | 7900 | 8200 |
| **TY Exports** (1000 MT) | 9035 | 9040 | 7900 | 8500 | 7900 | 8200 |
| **Consumption and Residual** (1000 MT) | 22500 | 22400 | 22650 | 22600 | 22750 | 22800 |
| **Ending Stocks** (1000 MT) | 2985 | 3180 | 3385 | 3130 | 3135 | 2630 |
| **Total Distribution** (1000 MT) | 34520 | 34620 | 33935 | 34230 | 33785 | 33630 |
| **Yield (Rough)** (MT/HA) | 6.121 | 6.121 | 6.16 | 6.1583 | 6.0986 | 6.1267 |
| | | | | | | |

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

**PRODUCTION**

**Table 3. Vietnam's Harvested Rice Area, Yield, and Production**

| **Marketing Year** | **2023/2024** | | **2024/2025** | | **2025/2026** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Jan 2024** | | **Jan 2025** | | **Jan 2026** | |
| | **Estimate** | | **Estimate** | | **Forecast** | |
| **Harvested Area (THA)** | **Old** | **New** | **Old** | **New** | **Old** | **New** |
| Spring[1] | 2,950 | 2,954 | 2,950 | 2,970 | 2,940 | 2940 |
| Autumn[2] | 2,420 | 2,620 | 2,550 | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2400 |
| Winter[3] | 1,450 | 1,540 | 1,500 | 1,480 | 1,450 | 1450 |
| **TOTAL** | **6,820** | **7,114** | **7,000** | **6,950** | **6,890** | **6,790** |
| **Yield (MT/HA)** | | | | | | |
| Spring | 6.88 | 6.93 | 6.87 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.84 |
| Autumn | 4.77 | 5.81 | 5.70 | 5.72 | 5.70 | 5.71 |
| Winter | 5.18 | 5.08 | 5.34 | 5.41 | 5.30 | 5.38 |
| **AVERAGE** | **6.12** | **6.12** | **6.16** | **6.16** | **6.10** | **6.13** |
| **Production (TMT)** | | | | | | |
| Spring | 20,300 | 20,480 | 20,240 | 20,500 | 20,270 | 20100 |
| Autumn | 14,000 | 15,220 | 14,780 | 14,300 | 14,230 | 13700 |
| Winter | 7,460 | 7,820 | 8,100 | 8,000 | 7,500 | 7800 |
| **TOTAL** | **41,760** | **43,520** | **43,120** | **42,800** | **42,000** | **41,600** |
| **Milled (MT)** | **26,100** | **27,200** | **26,950** | **26,750** | **26,250** | **26,000** |

Source: NSO, MAE, and Vietnam Food Association (VFA).
[1] Winter-Spring, [2] Summer-Autumn, [3] Lua Mua (10th Month)

Rice harvested area is forecast to decline slightly in MY 2025/2026 to 6.79 million hectares with total paddy production expected to decrease to 41.6 MMT. The decline in paddy rice prices has negatively impacted farmers' incomes and farmers are converting rice land to other more profitable crops. Government initiatives to expand highways and industrial zones in the Mekong River Delta are further contributing to the reduction of rice growing areas. Harvested area for the spring season in 2025 totaled 2.97 million hectares, an increase of 16,000 hectares compared to spring season 2024. Favorable weather conditions contributed to an expansion of approximately 25,000 hectares in Southern provinces. In contrast, the Northern region experienced a 9,000 hectare drop in rice cultivation as land was converted to non-agricultural activities, perennial crops, aquaculture.

Spring yields in 2025 averaged 6.9 tons per hectare, down slightly from the year before. Pest damage, including infestation of brown planthoppers, sheath blight, rats and stem borers, negatively impacted rice in some growing areas such as Quang Tri, Hue, and Nghe An provinces.

Spring 2025 production totaled 20.5 MMT, up slightly from the year before due to strong production and higher area in the southern Mekong Delta region. Production in Bac Lieu increased 94,100 tons from the year before, while Long An and Ben Tre were up 82,400 tons and 39,600 tons respectively.

Plentiful rainfall and favorable weather conditions have accelerated planting progress for the autumn season. By the end of June, the total planted areas reached approximately 1.8 million hectares, 2 percent higher than last year. Following the harvest of the spring season, farmers promptly prepared fields by plowing, repairing embankments, and readying paddies for planting. Autumn rice is currently in various stages in Southern provinces, ranging from tillering and panicle initiation to ripening. In the Mekong Delta region, 242,000 hectares of early-planted autumn rice have been harvested.

***Mekong Delta***

**Table 4. Paddy Rice Production Cost in Mekong Rive Delta**

| **Crop** | **2023/2024** | | | **2024/2025 (Estimate)** | | | **2025/2026 (Forecast)** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area | Yield | Prod. | Area | Yield | Prod. | Area | Yield | Prod. |
| **Spring** | 1,490 | 7.23 | 10,773 | 1,500 | 7.20 | 10,800 | 1,485 | 7.05 | 10,460 |
| **Autumn** *(in which)* | 2,170 | 5.71 | 12,400 | 2,130 | 5.85 | 12,450 | 2,100 | 5.83 | 12,250 |
| *Main Autumn* | 1,470 | 5.78 | 8,500 | 1,450 | 5.93 | 8,600 | 1,450 | 5.92 | 8,580 |
| *Late Autumn* | 700 | 5.57 | 3,900 | 680 | 5.66 | 3,850 | 650 | 5.64 | 3,670 |
| **Winter** | 170 | 5.24 | 890 | 165 | 5.27 | 870 | 165 | 5.15 | 850 |
| **Total** | 3,830 | 6.28 | 24,063 | 3,795 | 6.36 | 24,120 | 3,750 | 6.27 | 23,560 |

Source: Trade Contacts

Total harvested area in the Mekong River Delta region was 1.5 million hectares for the Spring MY 2024/25 season, up slightly from the year before. Favorable weather allowed for accelerated planting, especially in Bac Lieu (up 13,200 hectares), Long An (up 7,200 hectares), and Ben Tre (up 6,900 hectares). According to the Vietnam Food Association, about 30 percent of the planted area for this season has been harvested. Subsequently, about 190,000 hectares of these harvested areas have been replanted for the following Late Autumn season.

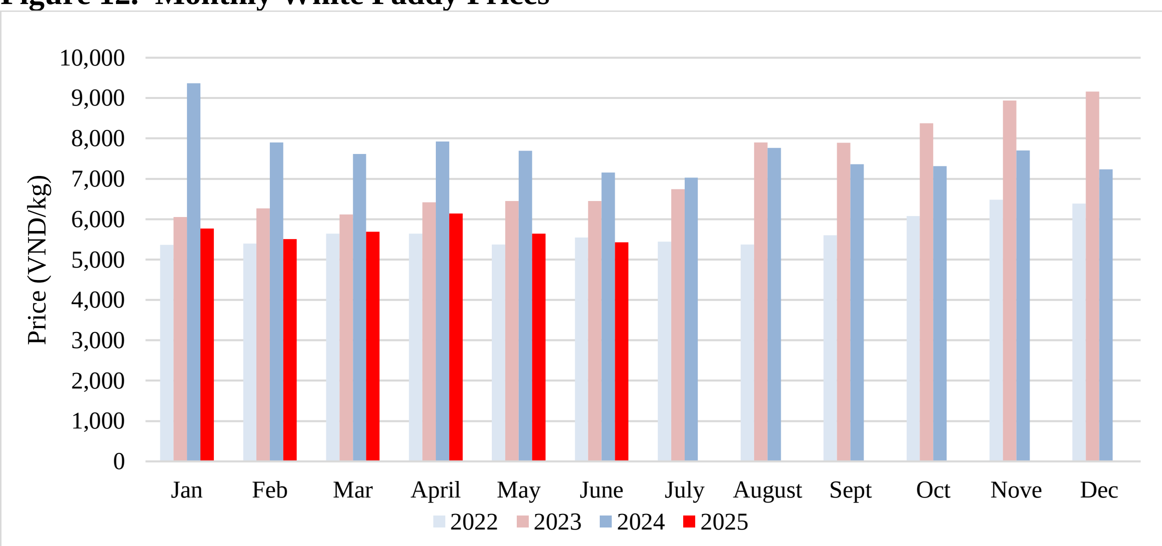
Farmers are increasingly focusing on high-quality white rice, represented by the OM5451 variety, and fragrant rice, represented by Dai Thom 8 and OM 18 varieties. The three rice varieties account for 60 percent of planted area during the 2025 Spring season and 68 percent during the 2025 Autumn season. These three rice varieties account for the majority of Vietnam’s rice exports. Glutinous rice accounted for approximately 8 percent of planted area, an increase from previous seasons due to strong demand from China. Japonica rice makes up about 4 percent of total planted area.

**Table 5. Rice Varieties in the Mekong River Delta**

| Rice varieties | | 2024 Autumn | 2024 Winter | 2025 Spring | 2025 Autumn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Long grain | OM 5451 | 28% | 30% | 4% | 24% |
| | OM380/OM34 | 7% | 15% | 5% | 5% |
| | IR50404 | 2% | 3% | 3% | 3% |
| | CL555 | 0% | 0% | 3% | 3% |
| Fragrant long grain | OM 18 | 35% | 27% | 21% | 36% |
| | Dai Thom 8 | 6% | 5% | 34% | 8% |
| | ST24/25 | 4% | 4% | 6% | 3% |
| | Others | 4% | 3% | 5% | 2% |
| Short/Medium grain | Japonica | 3% | 0% | 4% | 4% |
| Glutinous | | 7% | 6% | 8% | 8% |
| Others | | 4% | 5% | 6% | 4% |
| **Total** | | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Source: Post analysis, local contacts

**Figure 12. Monthly White Paddy Prices**

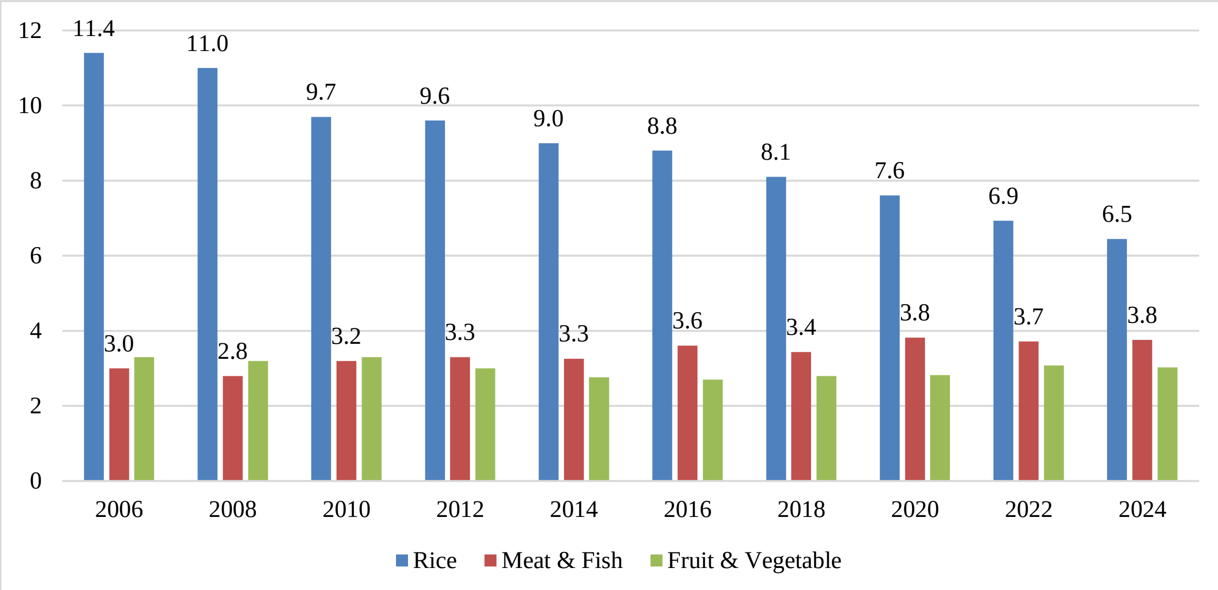



Source: Trade contacts

## CONSUMPTION

MY2025/26 rice consumption and residual is forecast at 22.8 MMT, up slightly from the 22.6 MMT estimate for MY2024/25. Per capita rice consumption in Vietnam has steadily declined over the past decade according to the Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS) conducted by the National Statistical Office. In 2024, average monthly per capita rice consumption was 6.5 kg, down 40 percent from 2008.

**Figure 13. Monthly Rice Consumption per Capita**




Source: Post calculations based on Vietnam Household Living Standard Survey (VHLSS) data

The data reveals notable disparities in consumption patterns across regions and income groups. On average, rural residents consume 7.1 kg of rice per month, whereas urban residents consume only 5.5 kg. Households in the highest income group consumed 5.9 kg per month, while those in the lowest income group consumed 7.3 kg. This trend highlights a structural shift in dietary habits driven by urbanization and rising income levels.

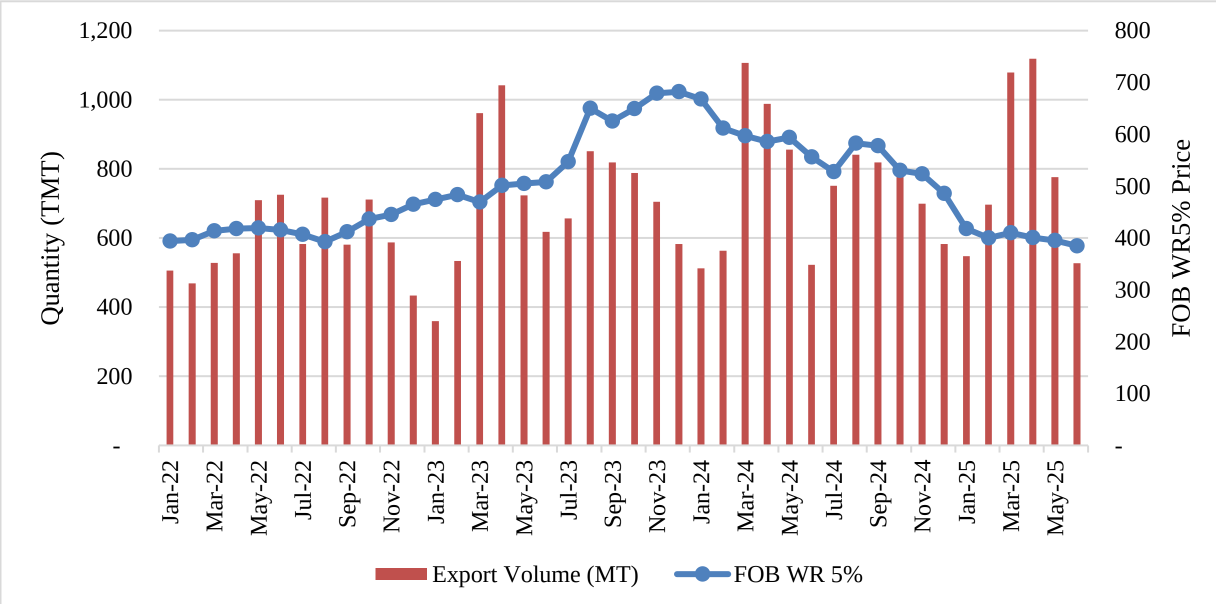
Consumers are increasingly diversifying their diets, moving away from rice as a staple and incorporating more protein, fruits, and processed foods into their diet. This shift is expected to increase demand for rice in food processing industries, such as noodles, rice paper and rice flour. Population growth and increased tourism are also contributing to rice consumption growth.

## TRADE

### Exports

MY 2025/26 rice exports are forecast higher at 8.2 MMT. MY 2024/25 rice exports are also revised upward to 8.5 MMT. These adjustments are based on updated export trends and robust growth in demand in Asia and Africa markets.

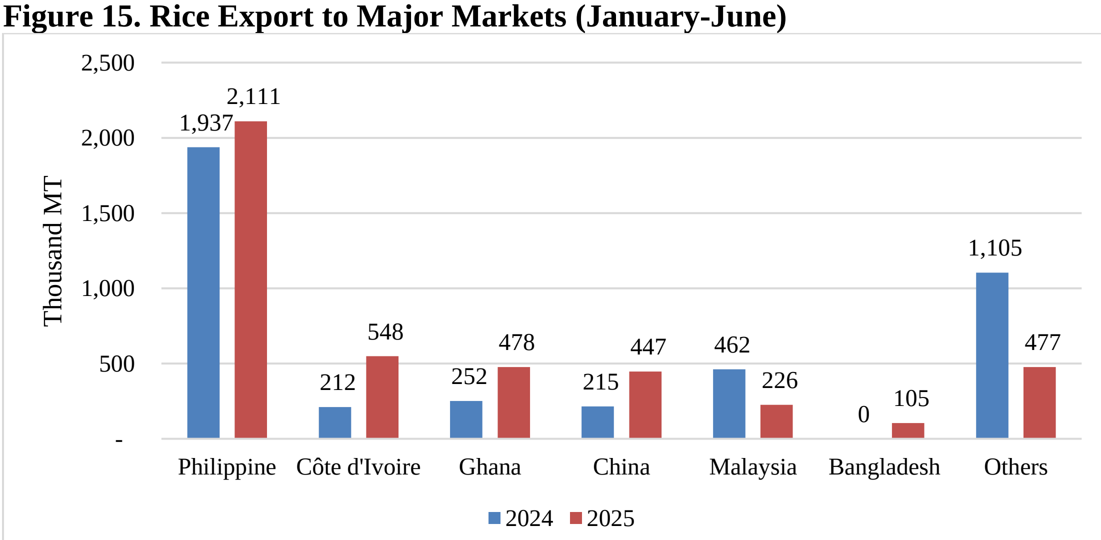
**Figure 14. Monthly Rice Export Volume and Price**




Source: Post calculations based on customs data and trade contacts

Vietnam exported 4.7 MMT of rice in the first 6 months of 2025 up 5 percent from the same period last year. Asian countries remain the largest buyers, accounting for 70 percent of Vietnam's rice export, while African countries accounted for another 26 percent. The Philippine remains the largest importer, purchasing 45 percent of Vietnam's rice exports. Rice exports to Indonesia and Malaysia decreased, but this was offset by increased exports to Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and China. Bangladesh emerged as a new market, importing over 100,000 MT, 30 times higher than the same period last year.

**Figure 15. Rice Export to Major Markets (January-June)**

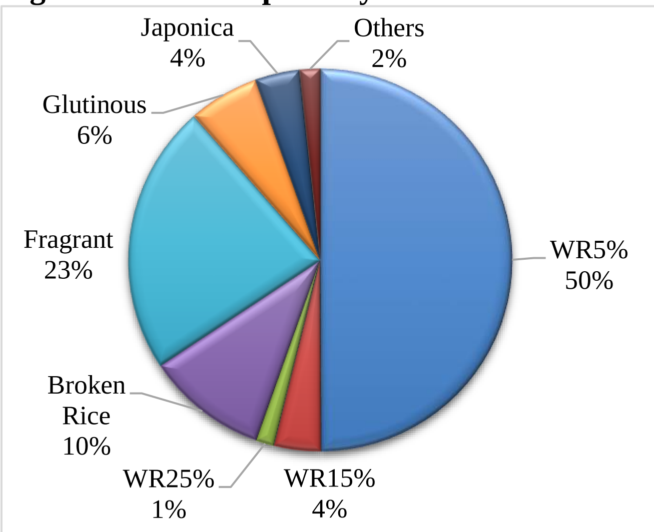



Source: Customs data

White rice accounted for 55 percent of total export volume. White rice with 5 percent of broken (WR 5%), the highest quality white rice category, accounted for 50 percent of rice exports during this period.

Fragrant rice made up 23 percent of exports, followed by broken rice, glutinous rice and Japonica rice. Vietnam's rice sector is increasingly focusing on high quality rice production and exports.

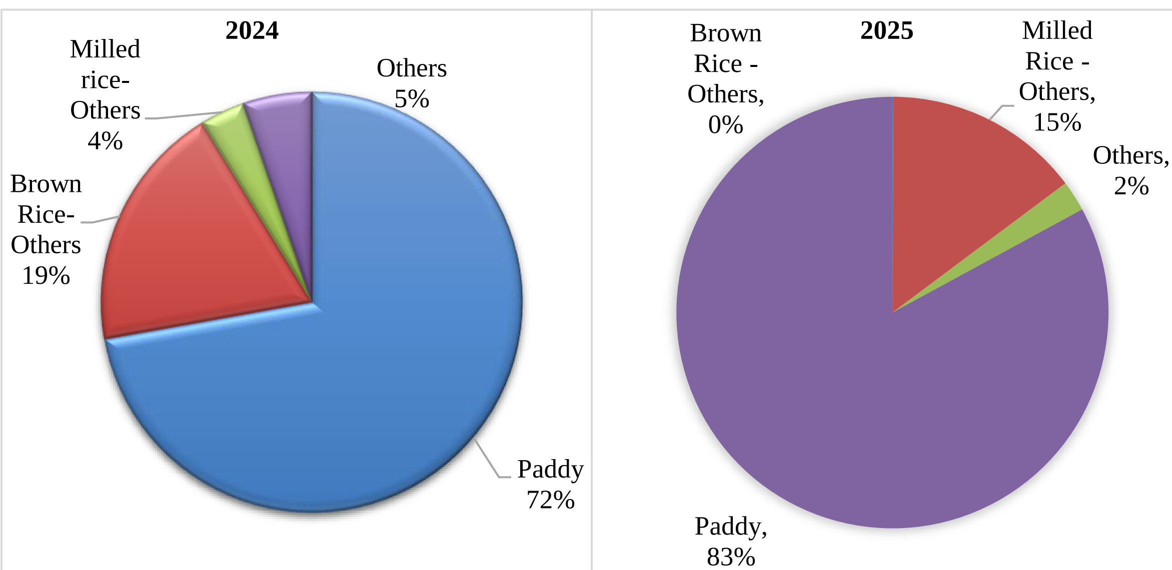
**Figure 16. Rice Exports by Grade in the first 5 months of 2025**




Source: Vietnam Customs Data, WR = white rice

**Imports**

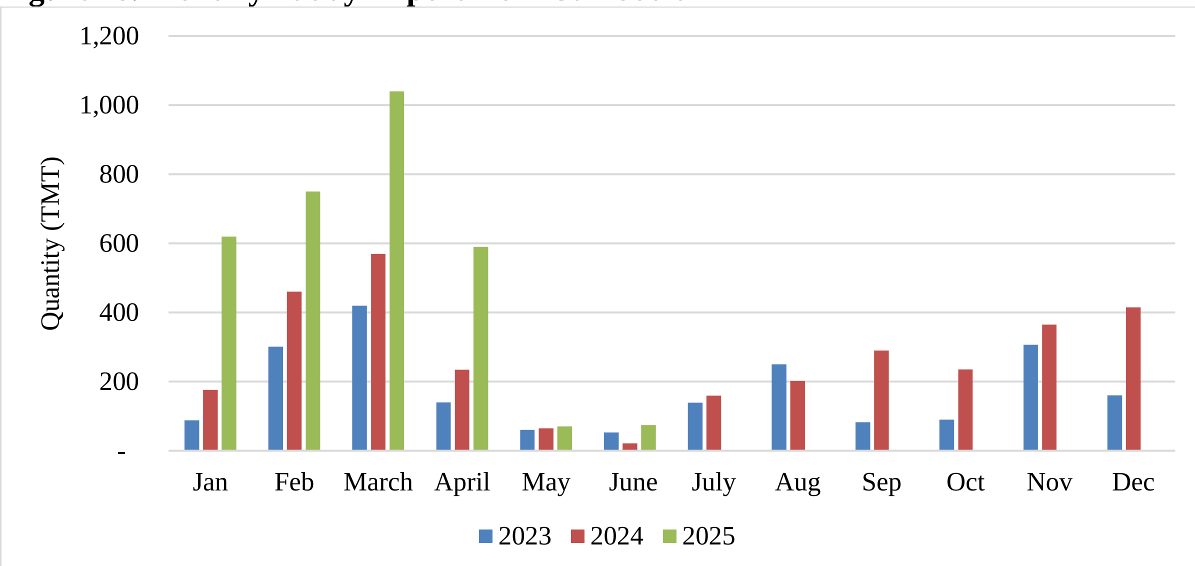
**Figure 17. Vietnam Rice Imports by Category (January-June)**




Source: Vietnam Customs Data

MY 2025/26 rice imports are forecast to rise to 4.5 MMT. Estimated MY 2024/25 rice imports are also revised to 4.3 MMT. Vietnam imported 2.1 MMT of milled rice equivalent in the first 6 months of 2025, a 54 percent increase compared to the same period last year. Paddy rice, primarily sourced from Cambodia, accounted for 83 percent of total imports. In the first 6 months of 2025, Vietnam imported about 1.7 MMT from Cambodia, an increase of 77 percent from the same period last year. Some trade contacts believe the actual import volume from Cambodia is higher than the official number due to unrecorded cross border transactions. The import volume from Cambodia is expected to drop in the last 6 months of 2025 due to crop seasonality. India is still the second largest supplier, accounting for 15 percent of rice imports. During this period, Vietnam primarily imported milled rice from India, whereas last year most rice imports from India consisted of brown rice. Laos become the third largest with 27,500 MT, up 38 percent compared to last year. Imports from Myanmar and other sources declined.

**Figure 18. Monthly Paddy Import from Cambodia**




Source: Trade contacts

**STOCKS**

Forecast MY 2025/26 ending stocks are lowered to 2.63 MMT due to lower forecast production and imports. MY 2024/2025 ending stocks are estimated at 3.13 MMT due to strong production and imports. Media reports that the General Department of State Revenue already bought 220,000 MT of rice as part of an annual plan to increase national reserves. Exporters are still required to hold a reserve equal to 5 percent of the rice volume that they exported in the previous six months.

**Table 6. Rice Exports by Grade and Destination in Metric Tons, January-May 2025**

| Region /Country | 5% | 15% | 25% | 100% | Fragrant | Glutinous | Japonica | Others | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Africa** | **300,253** | | **1,975** | **299,125** | **462,182** | **73** | **2,729** | **33,640** | **1,099,978** |
| Ivory Coast | 129,579 | | 1,525 | 180,946 | 167,785 | | | | 479,836 |
| Ghana | 122,162 | | 450 | 11,147 | 184,358 | | 117 | 25,348 | 343,581 |
| Senegal | 48 | | | 80,453 | 2,031 | | | 275 | 82,806 |
| Guinea | 32,556 | | | 549 | 17,762 | | | 7,897 | 58,764 |
| Mozambique | 3,426 | | | | 31,756 | | 55 | | 35,237 |
| Gabon | 7,310 | | | | 22,897 | | 21 | | 30,228 |
| Morocco | 27 | | | 25,000 | 256 | | 254 | 15 | 25,552 |
| Togo | 945 | | | 466 | 15,315 | | 106 | | 16,832 |
| *Others* | *4,201* | | | *564* | *20,021* | *73* | *2,175* | *106* | *27,141* |
| **Americas** | **60,819** | **1,140** | | **11** | **23,263** | **247** | **3,332** | **579** | **89,392** |
| Cuba | 60,258 | | | | 338 | | | 35 | 60,631 |
| United States | 214 | 100 | | 7 | 17,176 | 22 | 2,180 | 408 | 20,106 |
| Canada | 348 | | | 4 | 4,942 | 226 | 996 | 137 | 6,652 |
| *Others* | | *1,040* | | | *807* | | *156* | | *2,003* |
| **Asia** | **1,729,194** | **162,706** | **62,649** | **123,439** | **424,804** | **250,245** | **68,719** | **30,326** | **2,852,081** |
| Philippine | 1,418,948 | 148,268 | 61,706 | 50,148 | 162,230 | 54,691 | 11,778 | 2,335 | 1,910,105 |
| China | 84,922 | 11,589 | 500 | 24,274 | 94,576 | 156,537 | 457 | 12,526 | 385,380 |
| Malaysia | 99,718 | | | 377 | 58,594 | 12,122 | 7,613 | 89 | 178,512 |
| Bangladesh | 104,500 | | | | 134 | 17 | 160 | | 104,811 |
| Singapore | 12,462 | | | 1,271 | 41,071 | 6,390 | 8,886 | 151 | 70,230 |
| Korea | 88 | | 48 | 36,000 | 473 | 19 | 928 | 11,114 | 48,671 |
| U.A. E | 135 | | 100 | | 19,436 | 188 | 4,233 | 803 | 24,894 |
| Hong Kong | 1,129 | 25 | | 3,150 | 17,984 | 228 | 2,269 | | 24,786 |
| Cambodia | 2,314 | 1,350 | | | 1,038 | 8,348 | 7,717 | 534 | 21,301 |
| Indonesia | 390 | | | 5,720 | 4,147 | 5,010 | 20 | | 15,287 |
| *Others* | *4,589* | *1,474* | *295* | *2,499* | *25,122* | *6,695* | *24,658* | *2,774* | *68,105* |
| **Europe** | **3,482** | | | **3,202** | **31,912** | **1,105** | **41,085** | **2,487** | **83,273** |
| Turkey | 25 | | | | 239 | 1 | 23,165 | | 23,429 |
| Germany | 219 | | | | 8,495 | 155 | 2,079 | 48 | 10,996 |
| Netherland | 1,309 | | | | 7,009 | 54 | 1,808 | 126 | 10,306 |
| England | 29 | | | 137 | 1,107 | 129 | 3,794 | 173 | 5,369 |
| Poland | 87 | | | | 2,739 | 15 | 2,205 | 137 | 5,182 |
| France | 115 | | | | 2,013 | 78 | 1,502 | 445 | 4,152 |
| *Others* | 1,588 | | | 3,065 | 8,892 | 659 | 5,068 | 1,522 | 20,794 |
| **Oceania** | **2,738** | **1,875** | | **5,403** | **18,774** | **79** | **40,832** | **4,643** | **74,344** |
| Papua New Guinea | 70 | | | 4,783 | 3,218 | | 13,202 | 2,796 | 24,069 |
| Solomon Island | 1,448 | 27 | | | 2,179 | 2 | 12,104 | 1,779 | 17,538 |
| Australia | 382 | 98 | | 120 | 6,413 | 75 | 4,506 | 62 | 11,656 |
| *Others* | 948 | 1,750 | | 500 | 8,382 | 18 | 12,484 | 43 | 24,125 |
| **Grand Total** | **2,096,486** | **165,721** | **64,624** | **431,181** | **960,934** | **251,750** | **156,697** | **71,675** | **4,199,068** |

Source: Customs data, trade contacts

**Table 7. Rice Exports by Grade and Destination in Metric Tons, January-May 2025**

| Region /Country | 5% | 15% | 25% | 100% | Fragrant | Glutinous | Japonica | Others | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asia | 1,729,194 | 162,706 | 62,649 | 123,439 | 424,804 | 250,245 | 68,719 | 30,326 | 2,852,081 |
| Africa | 300,253 | | 1,975 | 299,125 | 462,182 | 73 | 2,729 | 33,640 | 1,099,978 |
| Americas | 60,819 | 1,140 | | 11 | 23,263 | 247 | 3,332 | 579 | 89,392 |
| Europe | 3,482 | | | 3,202 | 31,912 | 1,105 | 41,085 | 2,487 | 83,273 |
| Oceania | 2,738 | 1,875 | | 5,403 | 18,774 | 79 | 40,832 | 4,643 | 74,344 |
| **Grand Total** | **2,096,486** | **165,721** | **64,624** | **431,181** | **960,934** | **251,750** | **156,697** | **71,675** | **4,199,068** |

Source: Customs data, trade contacts

**Attachments:**

No Attachments