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Report Highlights:

Vietnam's economy posted strong growth in the first nine months of 2026, and the livestock and aquaculture sectors grew steadily. Rising food and feed demand is driving corn and wheat imports higher, while El Niño and trade protection measures in importing countries pushed rice exports lower.

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Executive Summary

Vietnam's economy grew nine percent in the first nine months of Calendar Year (CY) 2026. The agriculture sector grew 4 percent, and Vietnam’s agricultural exports reached a record high. Livestock and aquaculture also grew steadily, meeting domestic demand and supporting exports. This growth is driving demand for feed ingredients such as corn and wheat.

Post raised Marketing Year (MY) 2026/27 corn import forecast to 15.1 million metric tons (MMT) due to higher corn consumption for animal feed. Forecasted MY 2026/27 wheat imports are raised to 6.3 MMT based on stronger demand from food and feed processors along with higher exports of wheat-based products.

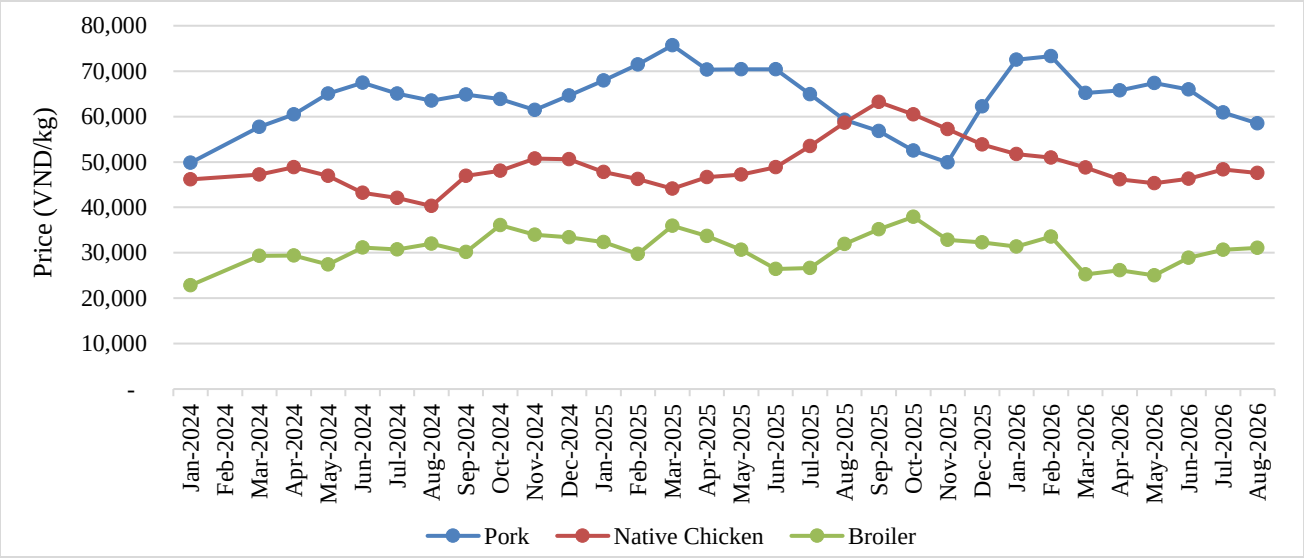
Vietnam’s rice sector faces headwinds from weaker demand in key export markets, stricter import requirements, and the threat of El Niño. Estimated MY 2025/26 rice exports are lowered to 8.0 MMT and forecasted MY 2026/27 exports to 7.9 MMT. Rice imports are also forecasted to decrease due to less imports for processing and re-export as well as declining domestic consumption.

Vietnam Feed Industry Summary
According to the National Statistics Office (NSO) third-quarter report, Vietnam's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 9 percent year-on-year in the first nine months of 2026. Vietnam's government expects to meet its double-digit growth target for 2026. Public investment, foreign direct investment (FDI), and exports remain the main drivers of growth. International tourist arrivals reached 17.7 million, up 15 percent from same period in 2025. This growth continues to drive demand for agricultural products.

The agricultural sector grew 4 percent during the same period, and agricultural exports reached a record $57 billion. The pig herd rose 5.4 percent year-on-year, with live-weight pig production reaching 4.3 MMT. The poultry flock rose 3.1 percent, with poultry production reaching 2 MMT. Buffalo and cattle herds, however, continued to shrink due to loss of grazing land and high production costs.

Animal disease control improved over this period. As of the end of September 2026, Vietnam had no active outbreaks of porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS, or "blue ear" disease) or foot-and-mouth disease. However, there were local outbreaks of lumpy skin disease (LSD), avian influenza (AI), and African swine fever (ASF). Wider use of vaccines and biosecurity practices have made the sector more resilient.

Figure 1. Monthly Domestic Pork and Broiler Prices



Source: Local contacts and media sources
Exchange rate: $US: 25,983 VND (September 07th, 2026)

Note: Native chicken refers to free-grazing, locally raised birds with a rearing period of 3 to 5 months, while broiler refers to caged or barn-raised birds with a rearing period of just over one month.

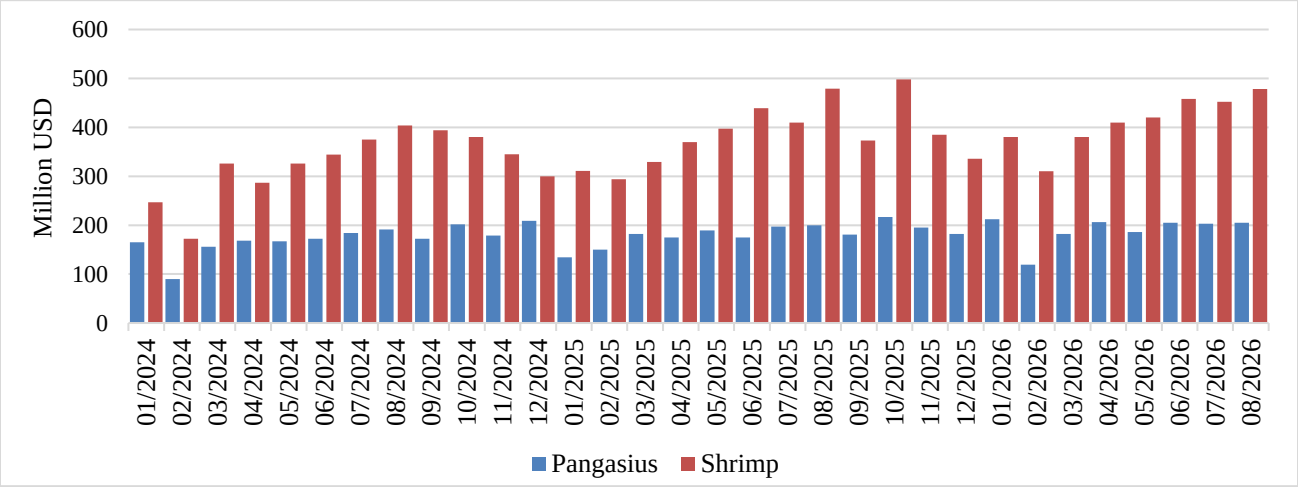
Live hog prices fell 20 percent in the first nine months of 2026. Prices for native chickens and broilers have recovered slightly in recent months but remain lower than last year. Local contacts attribute the price declines to oversupply from expanded domestic production and import competition. At the same time, compound feed prices have risen 10 to 15 percent since the beginning of 2026. As a result, livestock farms face a double challenge of rising input costs and falling farm-gate prices. Many small-

scale farms are operating at a loss and have no plans to restock. Large-scale farms and vertically integrated "farm-to-table" operations remain viable, but their margins have narrowed.

Aquaculture production reached 4.9 MMT in the first nine months of 2026, up 6 percent year-on-year. Pangasius production reached 1.4 MMT, up 4.4 percent. White-leg shrimp production reached 940,000 metric tons (MT), up 8.3 percent, while black tiger shrimp production reached 261,000 MT, up 4.4 percent. Tilapia production rose 10 percent compared to the same period last year, with the strongest growth in An Giang province (up 67 percent) and Ca Mau province (up 11 percent).

Aquaculture feed prices have risen along with compound feed prices, squeezing aquaculture farmers' margins. However, strong export demand has kept farm-gate prices for aquaculture products high, allowing farmers to remain profitable and expand production. According to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP), seafood exports surpassed $9 billion in the first nine months of 2026, up 12 percent year-on-year. Shrimp remained the top earner at $3.8 billion (up 11 percent), while pangasius ranked second at $1.7 billion (up 19 percent). Tilapia exports exceeded $90 million.

Figure 2. Monthly Pangasius and Shrimp Export Revenues



Source: VASEP, Vietnam Customs Data.

Compound feed production for livestock and aquaculture was up 12 percent in the first nine months of CY 2026 year-on-year. Animal feed exports exceeded $1.6 billion, up 60 percent. Cassava exports fell 22 percent to 2.4 MMT as domestic ethanol producers absorbed more of the supply.

Post maintains its feed demand forecasts at 30.45 MMT for CY 2026 and 31.2 MMT for CY 2027, unchanged from the previous quarterly update (Table 1).

Table 1. Feed Demand in Metric Tons

	CY 2025	CY 2026	CY 2027
Animal Feed	22,120,000	23,600,000	24,200,000
Aquaculture Feed	6,500,000	6,850,000	7,000,000
Total	**28,620,000**	**30,450,000**	**31,200,000**

Source: Post estimates and forecasts

CORN

Production, Supply, and Distribution

Corn	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	May 2024		May 2025		May 2026	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	872	820	835	760	825	730
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	800	800	902	745	1002	795
Production (1000 MT)	4402	4105	4200	3800	4100	3600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	12000	12240	13500	13500	15200	15100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	12700	12370	15000	14400	15900	15500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	17202	17145	18602	18045	20302	19495
MY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	500	500	500	500
TY Exports (1000 MT)	500	500	500	500	500	500
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	14300	14400	15500	15100	17200	16400
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1500	1500	1600	1650	1650	1750
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	15800	15900	17100	16750	18850	18150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	902	745	1002	795	952	845
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	17202	17145	18602	18045	20302	19495
Yield (MT/HA)	5.0482	5.0061	5.0299	5.0000	4.9697	4.9315
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA) MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = October 2026 - September 2027						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

PRODUCTION

MY 2026/27 corn production is forecast lower at 3.6 MMT, as farmers divert more land from grain corn to silage corn and other economic activities. Forecast MY 2026/27 corn area is unchanged at 730,000 hectares (HA).

Vietnam's corn sector is undergoing a profound structural shift as farmers respond to evolving market demand and climate pressure. Profit margins for traditional grain corn remain tight. Domestic feed grain prices track global import prices closely, making growing corn for feed unattractive to farmers. However, specialty corn for human consumption (sweet and waxy varieties) remains profitable. Corn silage area is also expanding growing demand in the dairy sector.

Farmers are rapidly transitioning to high-yield, drought-tolerant, and insect-resistant hybrid varieties. Farmers are also entering contract farming arrangements with companies for fixed prices for silage corn. As a result, multi-crop rotations and high-density planting (optimized for leaf and stalk tonnage) have become the dominant cultivation practices nationwide. Grain corn production is expected to decline at a faster rate than total corn acreage, as farmers are diverting land away from grain production to harvesting the entire plant early for silage

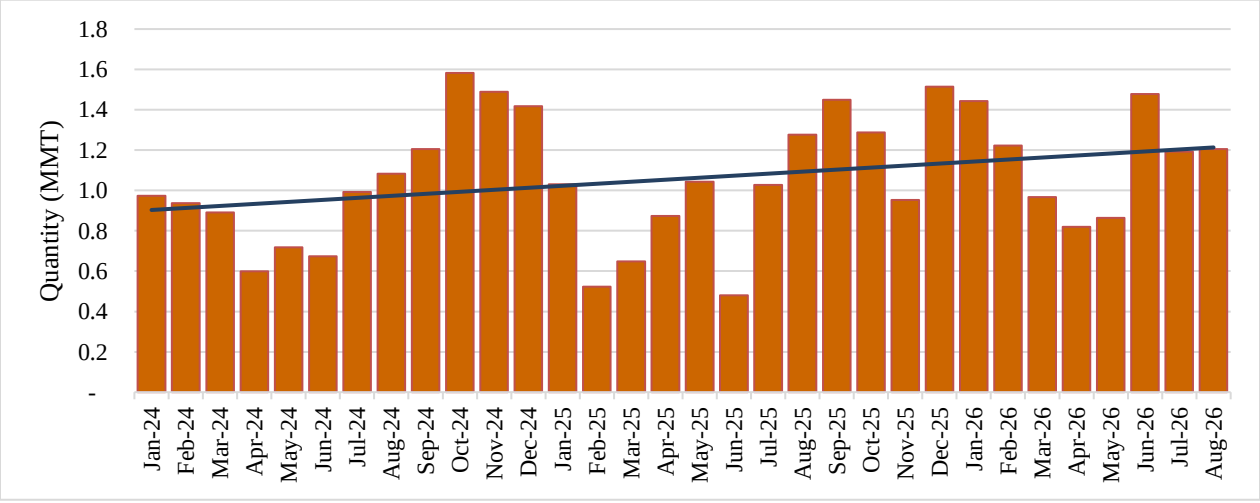
CONSUMPTION

MY 2026/27 corn consumption is forecast up slightly to 18.15 MMT, including 16.4 MMT for feed and residual use and 1.75 MMT for food, seed, and industrial (FSI) consumption. Strong animal feed demand in domestic and export markets is raising feed and residual use. At the same time, national ethanol-fuel initiatives have expanded industrial use of corn and cassava. Post expects these programs to raise corn FSI consumption over the next five years.

TRADE/COMPETITION

Imports

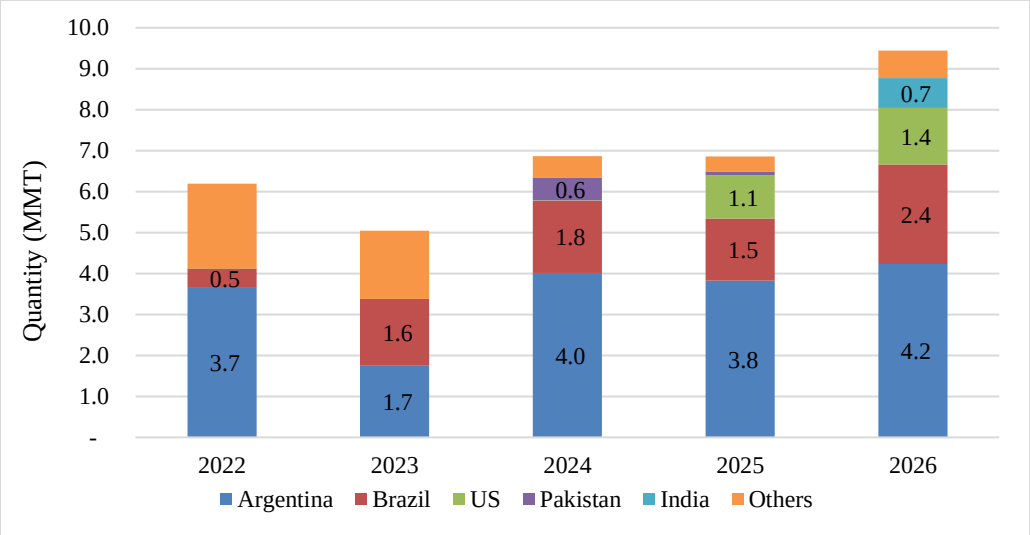
Figure 3. Monthly Corn Imports



Source: Post calculations using Vietnam customs data

Forecast MY 2026/27 corn imports are raised to 15.1 MMT, driven by strong demand for feed and industrial consumption. Vietnam imported 1.5 MMT of corn in July 2026 and 1.2 MMT in August, bringing total corn imports for the first eight months of CY 2026 to 9.4 MMT - up 40 percent year-on-year. Corn imports from Brazil dropped sharply after March, but higher imports from Argentina and the United States more than made up for the decline. Argentina remained Vietnam's top supplier in the first eight months of 2026 with a 45 percent market share. Brazil and the United States ranked second and third, with 26 percent and 13 percent market shares, respectively (Figure 4).

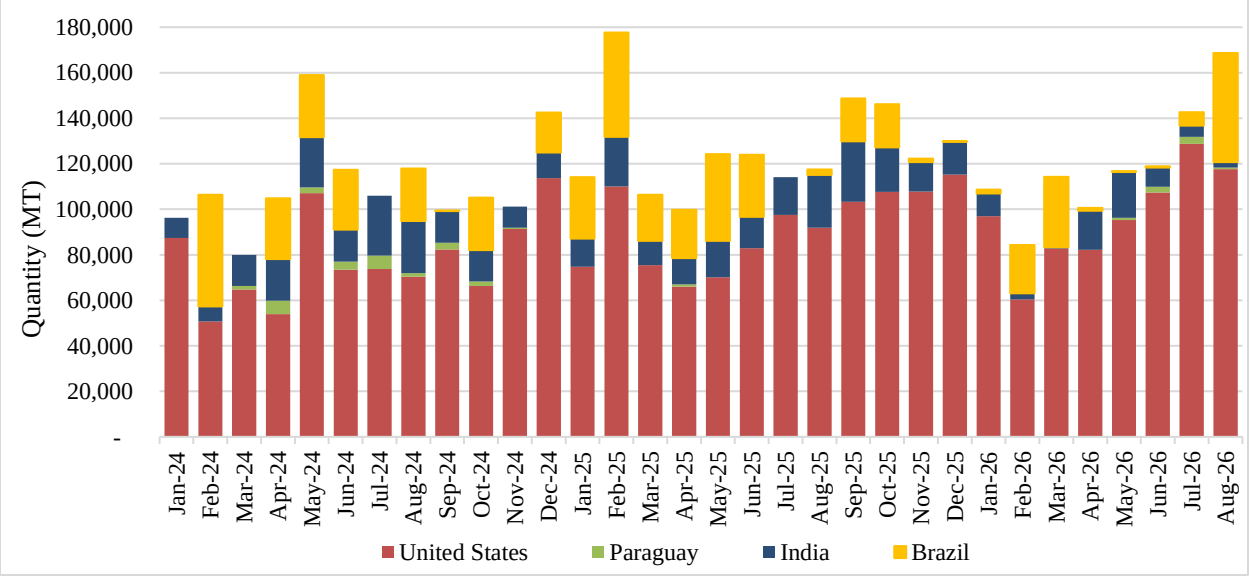
Figure 4. Vietnam Corn Imports by Source in first eight months of Calendar Year



Source: Post calculations using Vietnam customs data

Imports of Dried Distillers Grains with Solubles (DDGS)

Figure 5. Monthly DDGS Imports



Source: Post calculated based on Vietnam customs data

Vietnam imported 143,000 MT of distillers' dried grains with solubles (DDGS) in July and 169,000 MT in August, according to Vietnam Customs data. DDGS imports for the first eight months of CY 2026 totaled 960,000 MT, down 3 percent year-on-year due to increasing imports of corn and feed wheat. The United States remains the top supplier with 81 percent of the market, up 15 percentage points year-on-year. Brazil shipped 54,000 MT of DDGS to Vietnam in July and August, making it the second-largest supplier with 12 percent of the market.

STOCKS

Forecast MY 2026/27 ending stocks are lowered slightly to 845,000 MT due to higher consumption. Estimated MY 2025/26 ending stocks are unchanged at 795,000 MT.

WHEAT

Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2024		Jul 2025		Jul 2026	
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)	495	495	587	495	1090	875
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5700	5730	7300	7280	6200	6300
TY Imports (1000 MT)	5700	5730	7300	7280	6200	6300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6195	6225	7887	7775	7290	7175
MY Exports (1000 MT)	508	530	597	600	600	650
TY Exports (1000 MT)	508	530	597	600	600	650
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2550	2550	3400	3400	3000	3000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2550	2650	2800	2900	2950	3000
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	5100	5200	6200	6300	5950	6000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	587	495	1090	875	740	525
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6195	6225	7887	7775	7290	7175
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 2026/2027 = July 2026 - June 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

CONSUMPTION

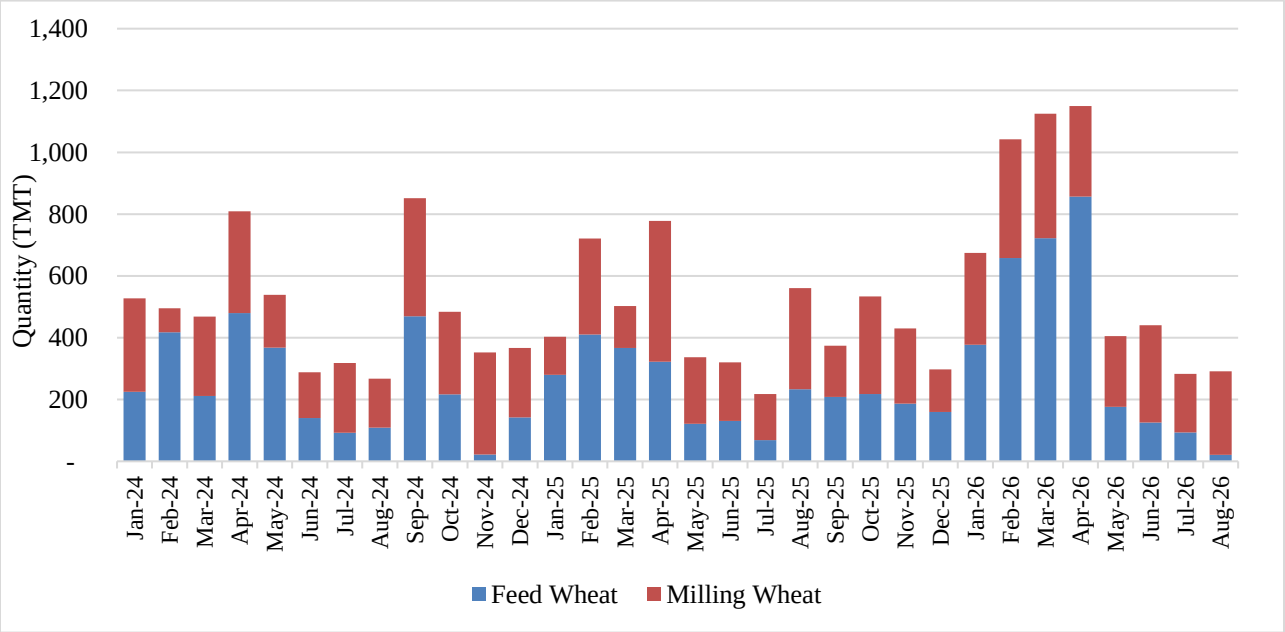
MY 2026/27 wheat consumption is forecasted at 6.0 MMT due to strong demand for both milling wheat and feed wheat. MY 2025/26 wheat consumption is estimated at 6.3 MMT based on available information. National Statistics Office reported that sales of food and foodstuffs, including noodles, confectionery, and wheat flour, grew 12 percent year-on-year in the first nine months of 2026. Growth in tourism has also boosted demand for wheat-based products. Aquaculture compound feed production rose 12 percent. These figures point to strong demand for milling wheat and continued demand for feed wheat.

TRADE

Imports

MY 2026/27 wheat imports are forecast at 6.3 MMT due to strong demand for milling wheat. Estimated MY 2025/26 imports are unchanged at 7.28 MMT.

Figure 6. Monthly Feed Wheat and Milling Wheat Imports



Source: Post calculations based on Vietnam customs data and trade contacts.

***Note**: Wheat imports are classified into two categories based on Vietnam's customs classification:*

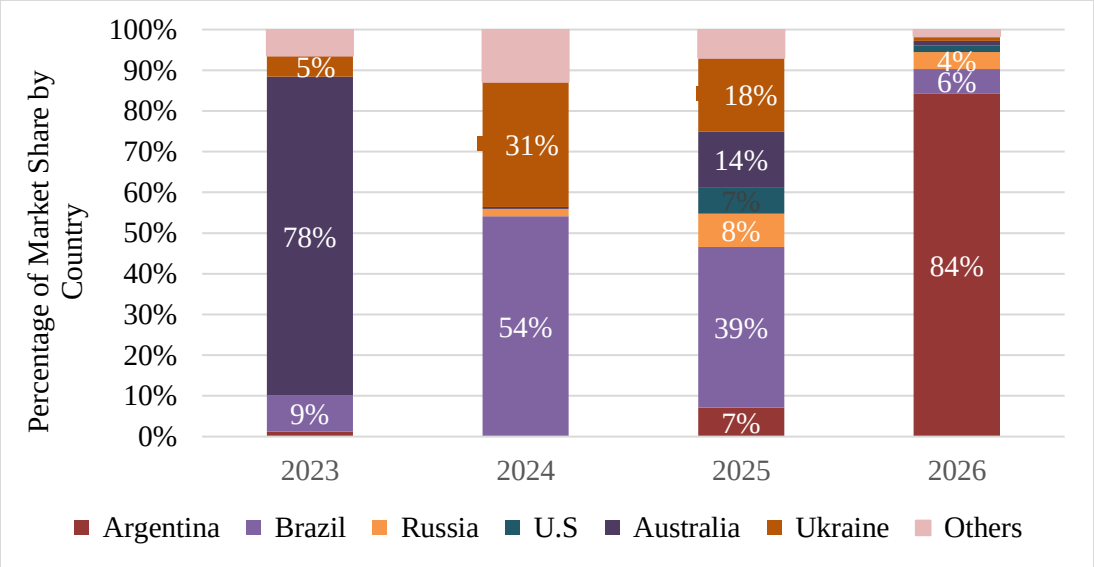
- *Milling Wheat: Designated for human consumption under HS code 10019912.*
- *Feed Wheat: Used for animal feed processing under HS codes 10019999 and 10019919.*

Vietnam imported 283,000 MT of wheat in July and 292,000 MT in August, bringing imports for the first eight months of 2026 to 5.4 MMT - up 40 percent year-on-year. Argentina became the largest supplier (52 percent of total imports), followed by Australia (18 percent), Canada (11 percent), Brazil (8 percent), and the United States (7 percent).

Less expensive feed wheat accounted for 56 percent of total wheat imports in the first eight months of CY 2026. Feed wheat imports for this period were up 60 percent year-on-year. However, monthly feed

wheat imports fell sharply in July and August to 94,000 MT and 21,000 MT, respectively. Argentina remains the largest suppliers of feed wheat, with an 84 percent market share (Figure 7).

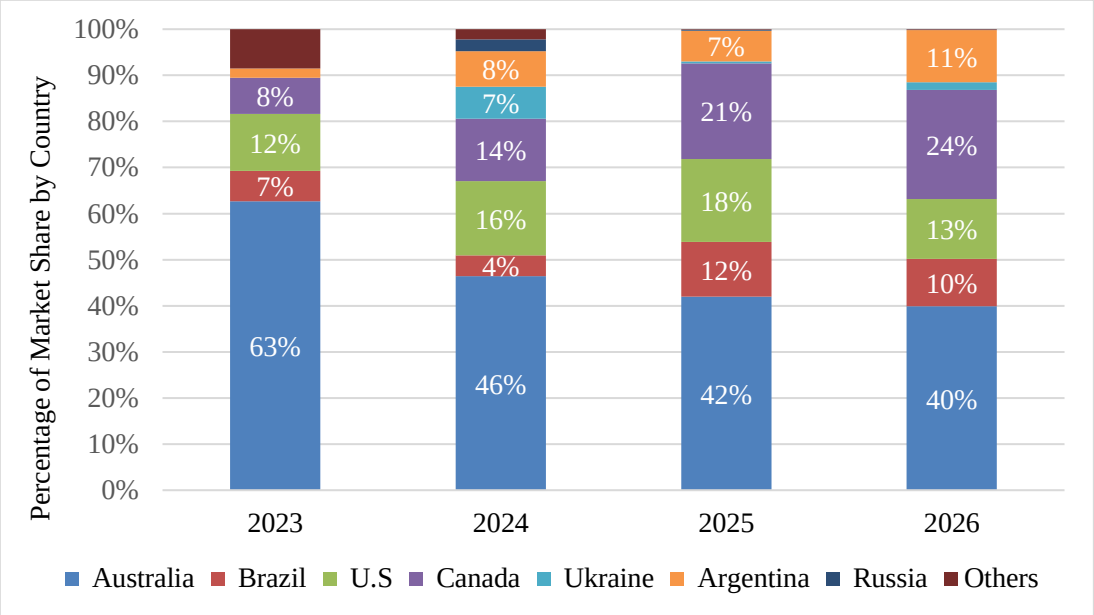
Figure 7. Feed Wheat Import by Source in the first eight months of Calendar Year



Source: Post calculation based on Vietnam customs data

Milling wheat imports rose 22 percent year-on-year in the first eight months of CY 2026. Australia remains the largest supplier of milling wheat, accounting for 40 percent of total imports. Canada is the second-largest supplier, accounting for 24 percent, followed by the United States at 13 percent.

Figure 8. Milling Wheat Import by Sources in the first eight months of Calendar Year

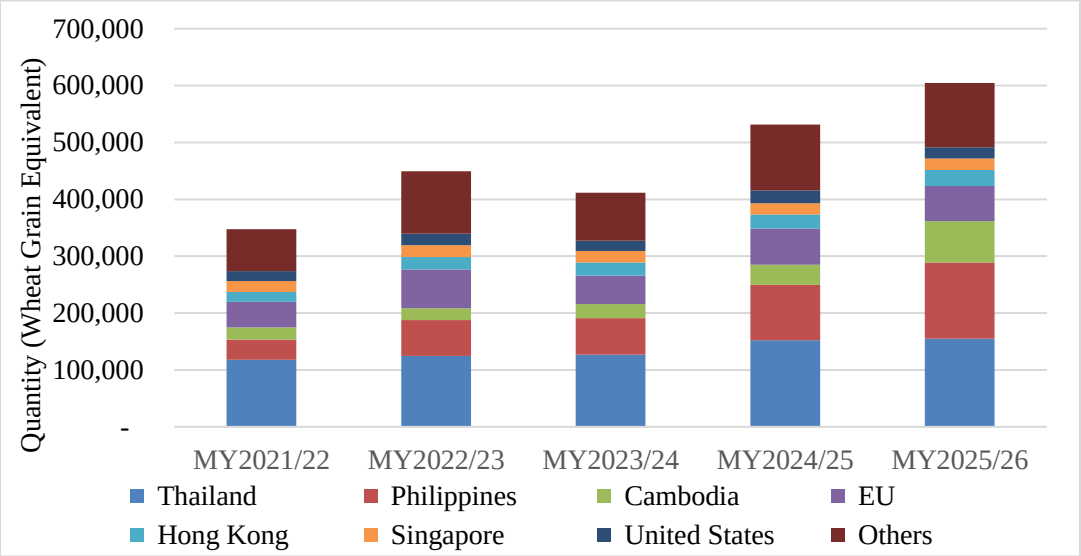


Source: Post calculation based on Vietnam customs data

Exports

MY 2026/27 wheat exports are forecast higher at 650,000 MT in wheat grain equivalent (WGE). MY 2025/26 and MY 2024/25 wheat exports are estimated at 600,000 MT and 530,000 MT of WGE, respectively. These revised estimates are based on Trade Data Monitor (TDM) data.

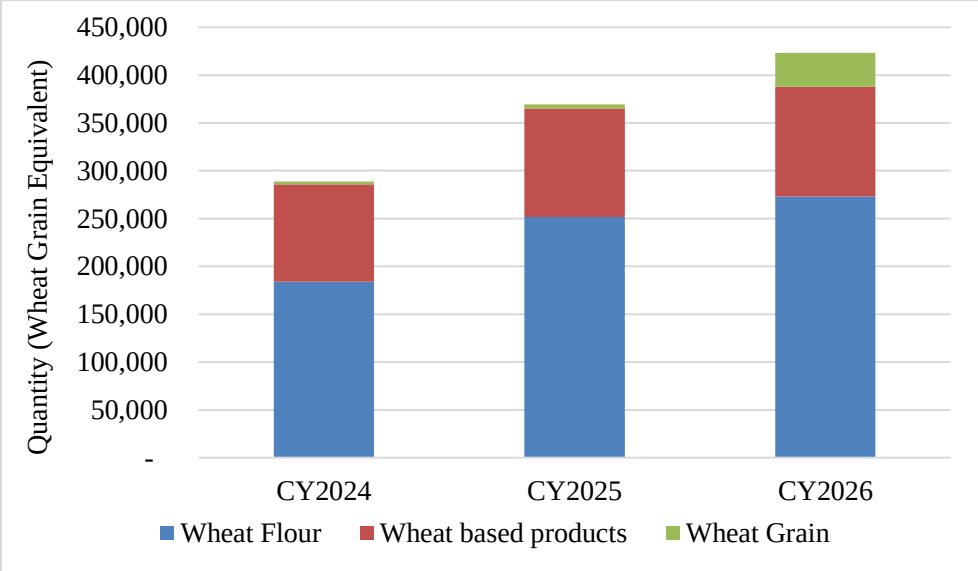
Figure 9. Major markets of wheat exports, MY 2021/22 to MY 2025/26



Source: Post calculation based on TDM data

According to TDM, Vietnam exported 423,000 MT of WGE in the first eight months of 2026. Wheat flour made up 65 percent, wheat-based products, such as pasta, including spaghetti, macaroni, made up 27 percent. Wheat grain exports rose sharply to 35,300 MT, with most shipments going to the Philippines (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Wheat export categories in the first eight months of Calendar Year



Source: Post calculation based on TDM data

STOCKS

Forecast MY 2026/27 ending stocks are lowered to 525,000 MT based on stronger domestic consumption and exports. MY 2025/26 and MY 2024/25 ending stocks are also lowered to 875,000 MT and 495,000 MT, respectively. These revisions reflect updated trade data showing higher exports.

RICE

Production, Supply, and Distribution

Rice, Milled	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	7020	7020	6800	6800	6700	6750
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3335	3335	3347	3715	2297	2815
Milled Production (1000 MT)	26850	26850	26200	26150	26100	26000
Rough Production (1000 MT)	42960	42960	41920	41840	41760	41600
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3525	4300	3100	3500	3600	3300
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3525	4300	3100	3500	3600	3300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	33710	34485	32647	33365	31997	32115
MY Exports (1000 MT)	8063	8070	8100	8000	8100	7900
TY Exports (1000 MT)	8063	8070	8100	8000	8100	7900
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	22300	22700	22250	22550	22100	22300
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3347	3715	2297	2815	1797	1915
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	33710	34485	32647	33365	31997	32115
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.1197	6.1197	6.1647	6.1529	6.2328	6.163

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2026/2027 = January 2027 - December 2027

OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query

PRODUCTION

MY 2026/27 harvest area and rough rice production are forecasted at 6.75 million hectares and 41.6 MMT, respectively. Low paddy prices and concerns that El Niño will cause water shortages are discouraging farmers from expanding rice area. Estimated MY 2025/26 harvested area is unchanged. MY 2025/26 production is estimated at 41.84 MMT based on updated Vietnam Food Association (VFA) data.

Table 2. Vietnam's Harvested Rice Area, Yield, and Production

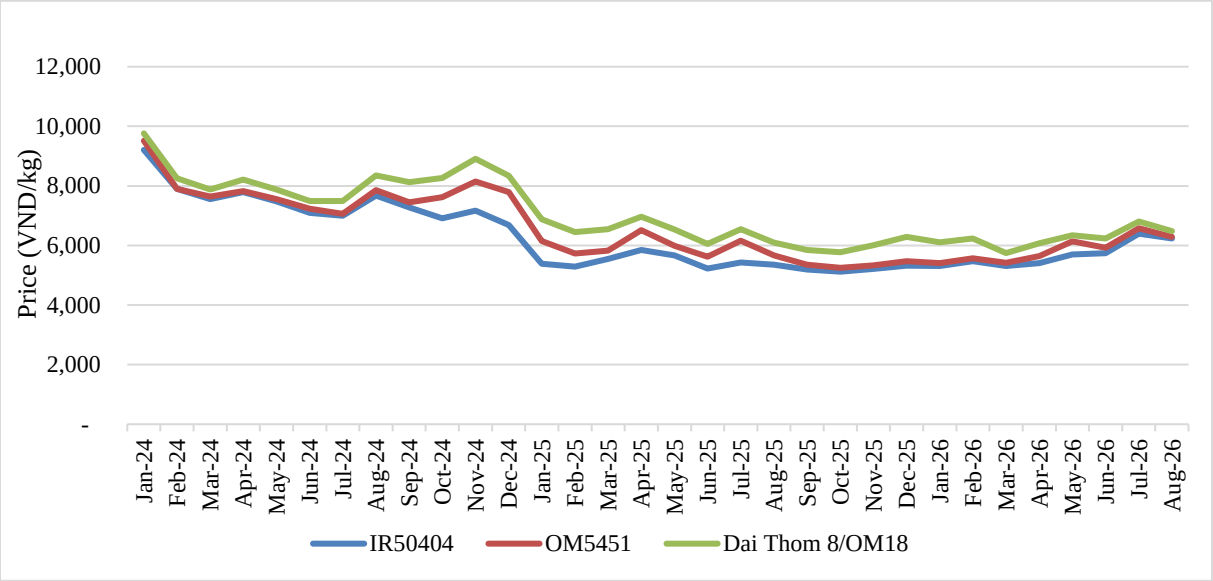
Marketing Year	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027	
	Jan 2025		Jan 2026		Jan 2027	
	Estimate		Estimate		Forecast	
Harvested Area (THA)	**Old**	**New**	**Old**	**New**	**Old**	**New**
Spring[1]	2,960	2,960	2,930	2,930	2,900	2,880
Autumn[2]	2,520	2,520	2,440	2,440	2,440	2,430
Winter[3]	1,540	1,540	1,430	1,430	1,450	1,440
TOTAL	**7,020**	**7,020**	**6,800**	**6,800**	**6,790**	**6,750**
Yield (MT/HA)						
Spring	6.86	6.86	6.98	6.98	6.95	6.94
Autumn	5.79	5.79	5.74	5.75	5.78	5.76
Winter	5.23	5.23	5.14	5.14	5.24	5.28
AVERAGE	**6.12**	**6.12**	**6.15**	**6.15**	**6.16**	**6.16**
Production (TMT)						
Spring	20,300	20,300	20,450	20,450	20,150	20,000
Autumn	14,600	14,600	14,000	14,040	14,100	14,000
Winter	8,060	8,060	7,350	7,350	7,600	7,600
TOTAL	**42,960**	**42,960**	**41,800**	**41,840**	**41,850**	**41,600**
Milled MT	**26,850**	**26,850**	**26,125**	**26,150**	**26,156**	**26,100**

Source: Estimate based on reports of National Statistics Office, Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAE), and Vietnam Food Association (VFA)

[1] Winter-Spring, [2] Summer-Autumn, [3] Lua Mua (10th Month)

According to National Statistics Office reports, planted area for the Autumn and Winter crops are lower compared with the same period last year. Farmers are converting low-profit rice land to higher-value crops and aquaculture. Local authorities also converted some rice land to non-agricultural uses, such as public works and industrial zones. Additionally, prolonged heat, irrigation water shortages, and other difficult growing conditions left some areas unplanted. Weak paddy prices and high costs for fertilizer, energy, and labor squeezed farmers' margins and discouraged expanding production.

Figure 11. Monthly Paddy Prices



Source: Trade contacts

Mekong River Delta

Table 3. Paddy Rice Production in Mekong River Delta

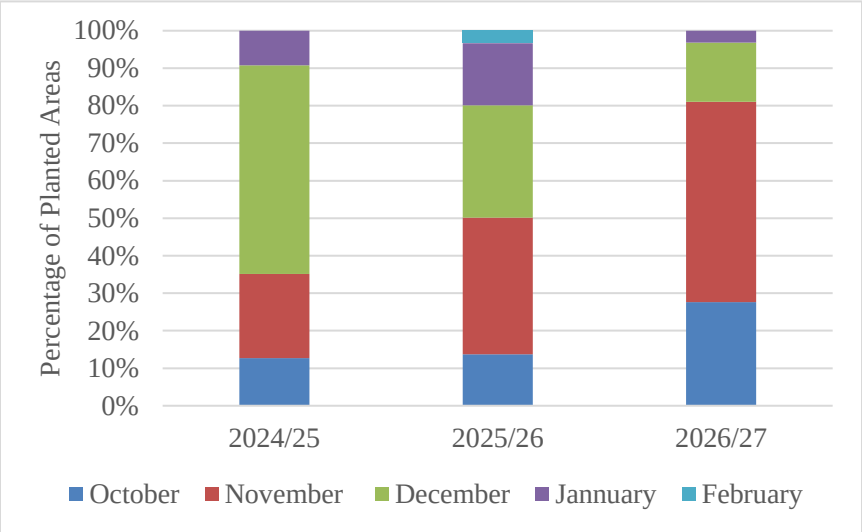
Crop	2024/2025 (Estimate)			2025/2026 (Estimate)			2026/2027 (Forecast)		
	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.
Spring	**1,490**	**7.05**	**10,500**	**1,250**	**7.20**	**9,000**	**1,220**	**7.13**	**8,700**
Autumn *(in which)*	**2,150**	**5.83**	**12,530**	**1,740**	**6.03**	**10,488**	**1,750**	**6.08**	**10,639**
Main Autumn	*1,450*	5.92	8,580	1,240	6.20	7,688	1,200	6.21	7,449
Late Autumn	*700*	5.64	3,950	500	5.60	2,800	550	5.80	3,190
Winter	**170**	**5.15**	**875**	**160**	**5.85**	**936**	**165**	**5.80**	**957**
Total	**3,810**	**6.27**	**23,905**	**3,150**	**6.48**	**20,424**	**3,135**	**6.47**	**20,296**

Source: Trade Contacts.

MY 2025/26 harvested area in the Mekong River Delta is estimated at 3.15 million hectares. This estimate reflects updated Vietnam Food Association (VFA) data for the Main Autumn crop, which covered 1.24 million hectares and averaged 6.2 MT/HA. Forecast MY 2026/27 Mekong River Delta area and production are unchanged at 3.14 million hectares and 20.3 MMT.

The Plant Protection and Production Department (PPPD) has asked provinces to plant all 2026/27 spring crop areas by January 10, 2027, to mitigate the effects of El Niño, one month earlier than for the 2025/26 spring crop (Figure 12). PPPD is also recommending that farmers plant drought- and salt-tolerant rice varieties. PPPD expects these measures to reduce the impact of drought, water shortages, and saltwater intrusion late in the season.

Figure 12. Monthly rice planting area in Spring crop Mekong River Delta



Source: Post estimate based on the report of Plant Protection and Production Department

CONSUMPTION

Forecast MY 2026/27 rice consumption is lowered to 22.3 MMT due to less food and seed use. MY 2025/26 rice consumption is estimate at 22.55 MMT. As Vietnam's economy grows rapidly and incomes rise, consumers are diversifying their diets - eating less rice and more protein, fruit, and processed foods. As a result, rice food use continues to gradually decline.

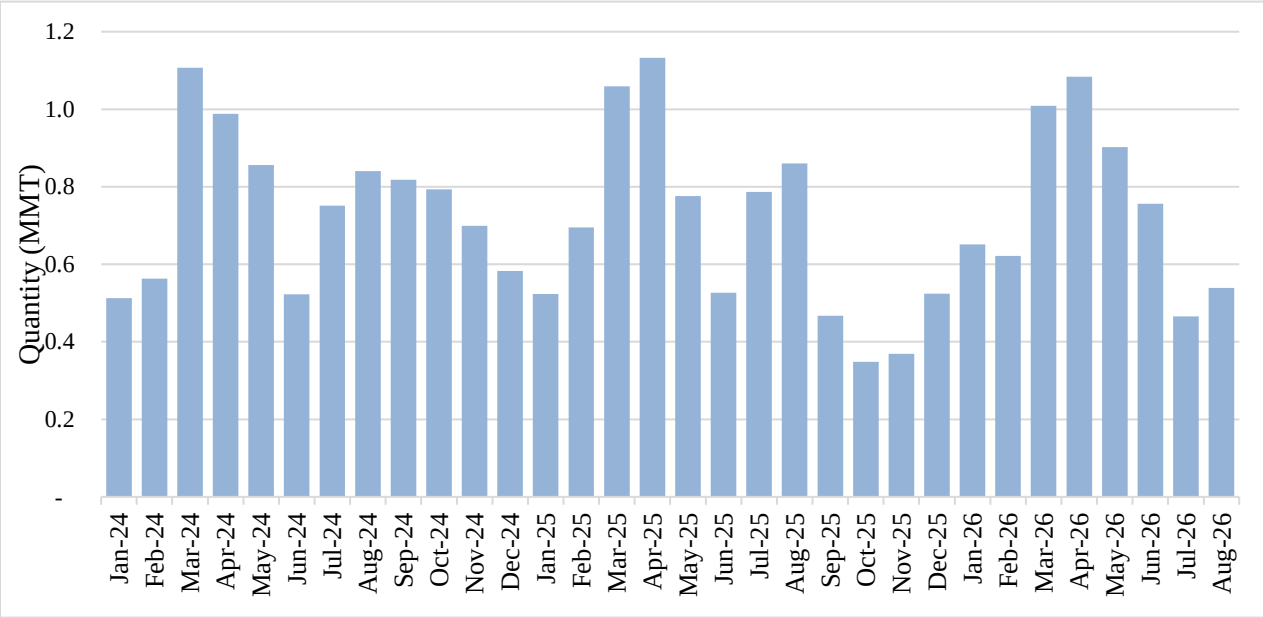
Post-harvest losses, which are counted under consumption and residual, remain high. According to a September 2026 presentation by the Sub-Institute of Agricultural Engineering and Post-Harvest Technology (SIAEP) and the Institute of Strategy and Policy for Agriculture and Environment (ISPAE), post-harvest losses in the Mekong Delta equal about 10 percent of the region's rice production. Most losses occur during three stages: harvesting (up to 4.2 percent), drying (2.8 percent), and storage and milling (3 percent). Rice used as seed also continues to decline as planted areas fall.

TRADE

Exports

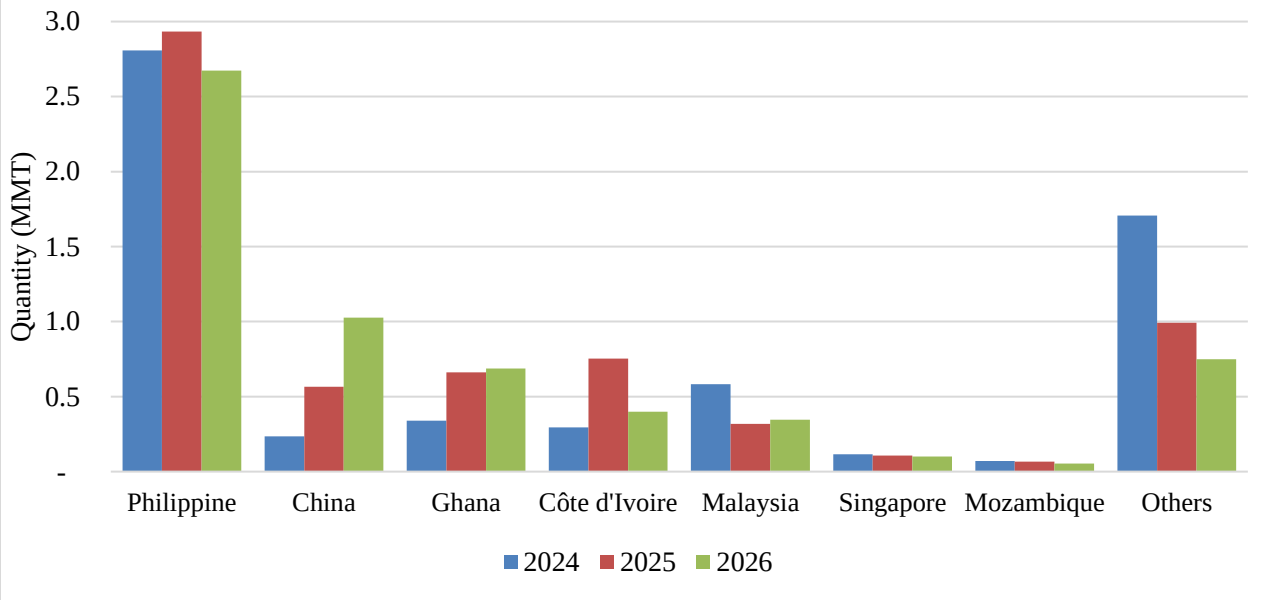
MY 2026/27 rice exports are forecast lower at 7.9 MMT. Estimated MY 2025/26 rice exports are also revised down to 8.0 MMT. Both revisions reflect weaker demand from key markets. According to Vietnam customs data, Vietnam exported 6.03 MMT of rice between January–August 2026, down 6 percent from the same period last year. Exports slowed in recent months, to 470,000 MT in July and 540,000 MT in August.

Figure 13. Monthly rice planting area in Spring crop Mekong River Delta



Source: Post calculation based on Vietnam Custom Data

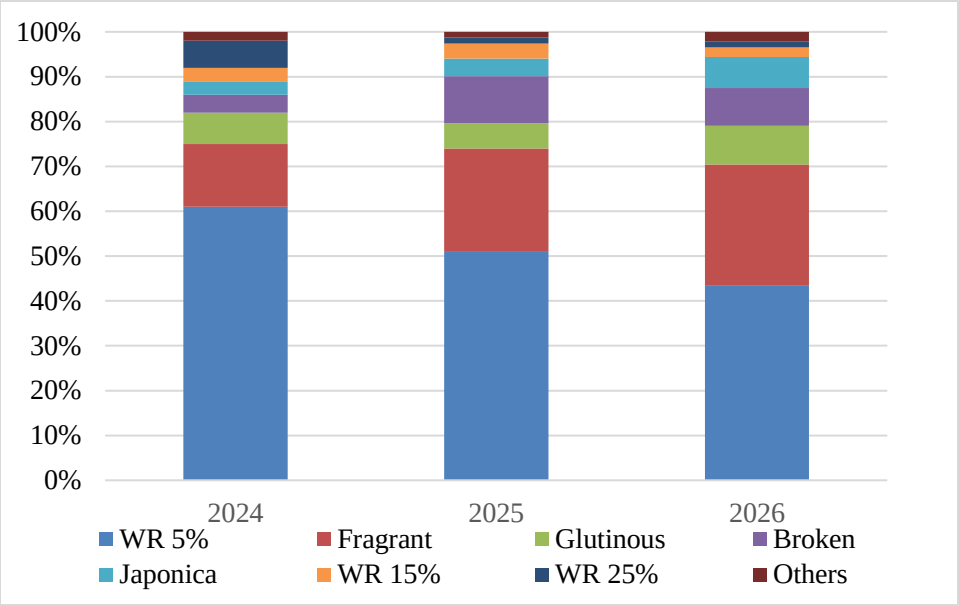
Figure 14. Rice Exports to Major Markets in the first eight months of Calendar Year



Source: Post calculation based on Vietnam Custom Data

Exports to the Philippines, Vietnam's largest export market, fell 9 percent year-on-year. Exports also fell to Côte d'Ivoire (down 47 percent), Mozambique (down 20 percent), and Singapore (down 8 percent). Higher exports to China partially offset these declines, increasing 82 percent to 1.0 MMT. However, monthly customs data show that exports to China dropped sharply in July and August. Exports to Malaysia exceeded 345,000 MT, up 8 percent year-on-year. Exports to Ghana reached 686,000 MT, up 4 percent year-on-year, with especially strong shipments in July and August.

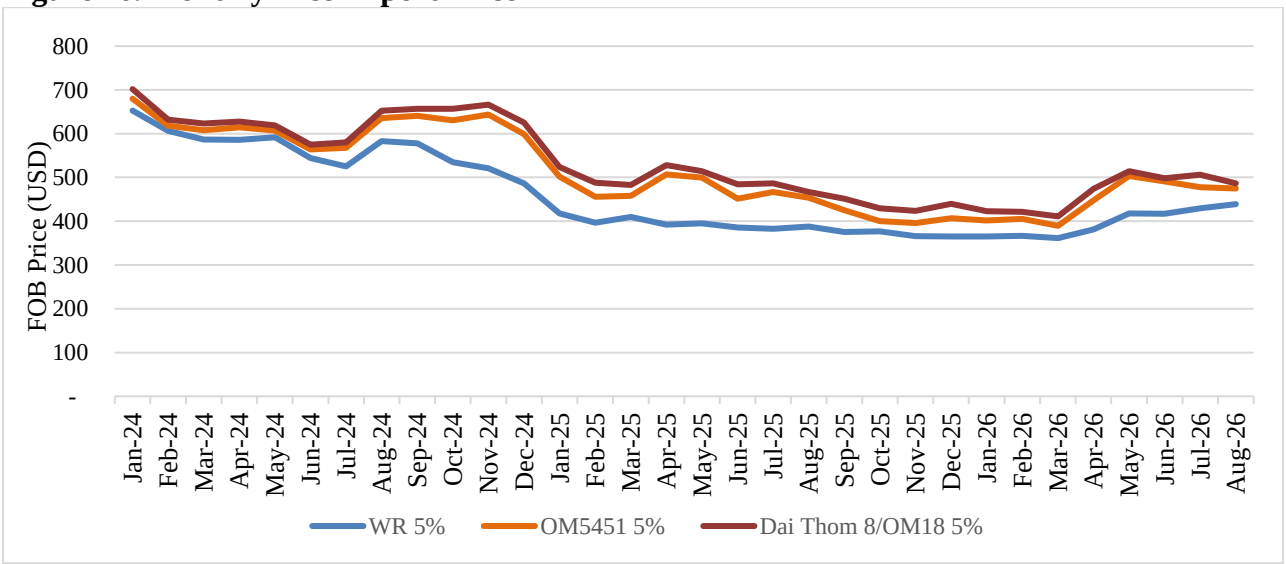
Figure 15. Rice Exports Categories in the first eight months



Source: Post calculation based on Vietnam Custom Data. WR – White rice

White rice with 5 percent broken (WR 5%) – the highest quality white rice category – accounted for 45 percent of rice exports during this period, down from 50 percent in the same period last year. Fragrant rice made up 28 percent of exports, followed by glutinous rice (9 percent), broken rice (7 percent), and Japonica rice (6 percent). Vietnam's rice sector is increasingly focusing on diversifying its rice export categories.

Figure 16. Monthly Rice Export Price



Source: Trade contacts, AgroMonitor.

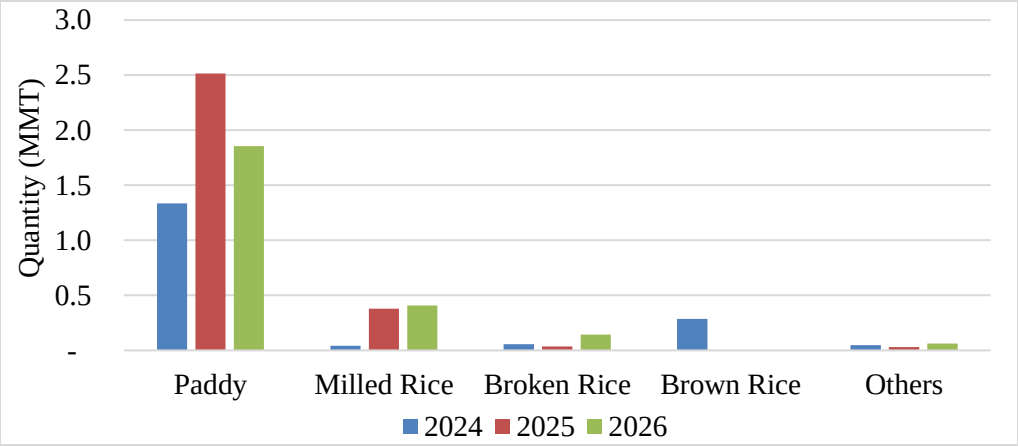
Note: WR: White Rice; OM 5451 variety indicates for medium quality rice and Dai Thom 8/OM 18 varieties indicate for high-quality fragrant rice.

Export price trends continue to diverge by rice category, and the price gap between white rice and higher-quality rice is narrowing. In August 2026, the FOB export price for WR 5% was $439 per MT, up 13 percent from August 2025. Prices for medium-quality and fragrant rice rose only 5 percent over the same period. Since June 2026, the categories have moved in opposite directions: WR 5% prices rose 5 percent, while prices for medium-quality and fragrant rice fell 6 percent (Figure 16). These trends suggest that demand for white rice has strengthened relative to demand for higher-quality rice.

Imports

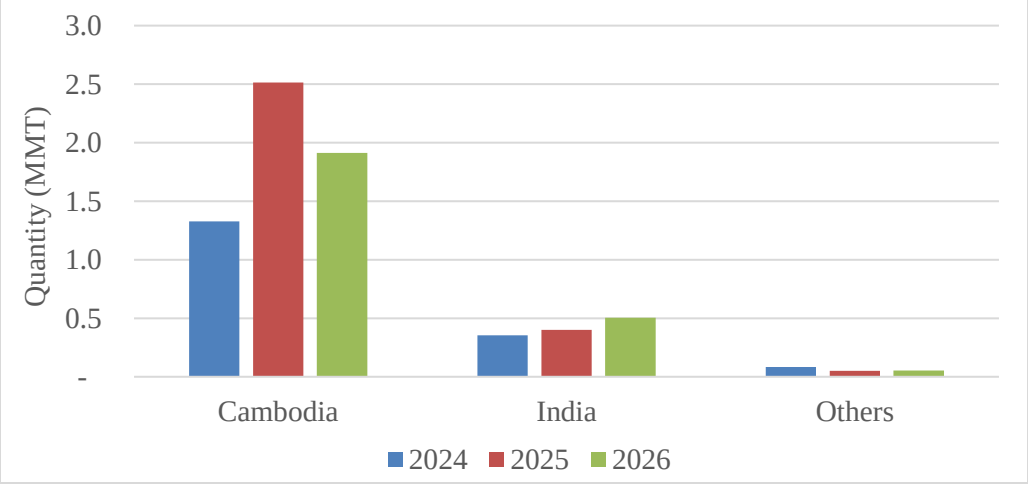
MY 2026/27 imports are forecast lower at 3.3 MMT of Milled Rice Equivalent (MRE). Estimated MY 2025/26 rice imports are revised to 3.5 MMT. Slower rice imports during first eight months of CY 2026 and weaker export demand have reduced the need for imported rice to process and re-export. According to Vietnam Customs data, Vietnam imported 2.5 MMT of milled rice equivalent (MRE) in the first eight months of 2026, a 17 percent decrease compared to the same period last year. Paddy, milled rice, and broken rice remain the main import categories, accounting for 75 percent, 16 percent, and 6 percent of total imports, respectively.

Figure 17. Rice Imports by Category in the first eight months



Source: Vietnam Customs Data

Figure 18. Major Import Sources in the first eight months



Source: Post Calculated Based on Custom Data. Trade contacts.

Paddy imports, mainly from Cambodia, fell 26 percent year-on-year to 1.9 MMT MRE. Higher imports of milled rice (up 7 percent) and broken rice (up 84 percent) partially offset this decline. Vietnam's farmers focus heavily on high-quality rice for export. As a result, Vietnam imports less expensive rice, mainly from India, for food processing and animal feed (Figure 18).

The Government of Vietnam recently issued Decree No. 365/2026/ND-CP, which took effect October 1, 2026. The decree modernizes rice export rules and tightens oversight of rice imports. It requires rice exporters to own or lease qualifying warehouses and milling facilities and bars them from subleasing these facilities to other traders. To encourage higher-value exports, the decree exempts exporters of organic, parboiled, and micronutrient-fortified rice from the facility requirements, mandatory circulating reserves, and routine reporting. The decree also requires rice importers to register detailed import plans with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT) within 45 days of the decrees effective start date. MOIT will use the plans to help balance domestic supply and demand.

STOCKS

MY 2026/27 ending stocks are forecast at 1.915 MMT due to lower production and imports. Estimated MY 2025/26 ending stocks are raised slightly to 2.815 MMT on lower exports.

Table 4. Rice Exports by Grade and Destination in Metric Tons, January to August 2026

Region /Country	WR 5%	WR 15%	WR 25%	WR 100%	Fragrant	Glutinous	Japonica	Others	Grand Total
Africa	**703,561**	**3,204**	**377**	**144,479**	**299,763**	**3,145**	**29,335**	**67,766**	**1,251,629**
Ghana	462,381	1,560		22,232	137,270	1,943	6,234	66,227	697,847
Ivory Coast	183,267			116,944	79,816	1,058	18,039	654	399,777
Mozambique	23,848			18	29,820		104		53,791
Gabon	13,058		135	58	25,302		48		38,602
Togo	2,530			1,809	8,105			67	12,510
Mayotte	338				5,859		134	376	6,706
South Africa	877		162		3,449	23	1,935	81	6,526
Others	*17,262*	*1,644*	*80*	*3,425*	*10,142*	*123*	*2,841*	*354*	*35,870*
Americas	**6,809**	**221**		**1,917**	**32,656**	**896**	**8,582**	**1,367**	**52,448**
United States	855	221		64	21,486	296	3,642	540	27,103
Canada	3,371			1,853	7,993	570	1,967	521	16,274
Brazil					793	30	2,340	32	3,195
Cuba	401				1,763			259	2,423
Others	*2,182*				*622*		*632*	*16*	*3,453*
Asia	**1,884,892**	**126,619**	**79,185**	**344,983**	**1,207,602**	**516,383**	**262,492**	**42,832**	**4,464,987**
Philippines	1,418,684	110,277	75,786	59,235	740,160	90,649	175,517	7,396	2,677,705
China	167,911	5,906		226,228	254,470	343,393	19,511	8,958	1,026,377
Malaysia	215,155	4,008	246	3,647	59,820	38,525	12,402	11,894	345,696
Singapore	14,860		1,843	7,570	64,455	19,942	11,275	2,008	121,952
Korea	4,221		34	30,886	1,235	944	285	2,479	40,084
HongKong	3,883	615	25	1,935	21,642	797	7,163	1,534	37,595
Saudi Arabia	1,826		25	812	17,539	137	10,292	2,210	32,841
United Arab Emirates	3,315	2,080	470	270	16,255	400	7,528	649	30,968
Iraq	25,000				679		71		25,750
Others	30,037	3,726	763	14,401	31,347	21,595	18,449	5,704	126,021
Europe	**13,414**	**308**	**370**	**764**	**44,036**	**2,541**	**26,010**	**5,629**	**93,072**
Germany	3,119		26	75	10,031	497	3,801	758	18,308
Netherlands	829	108	82		4,057	744	3,221	691	9,732
France	860			26	5,931	594	1,349	177	8,937
Poland	150				4,576	61	2,275	1,466	8,528
Russia	1,604		156		3,485	399	159	953	6,755
Others	*6,851*	*200*	*106*	*663*	*15,957*	*246*	*15,205*	*1,585*	*40,813*
Oceania	**6,885**	**1,245**	**832**	**15,092**	**46,006**	**767**	**89,719**	**8,900**	**169,446**
Solomon Islands	356				2,386		44,710	4,762	52,213
Australia	3,127	541	76	535	14,261	221	11,557	3,047	33,364
Papua New Guinea	770		500	14,439	9,828	520	5,694	242	31,992
Vanuatu	50		202	109	3,042		7,580	346	11,328
Others	*2,583*	*704*	*54*	*6*	*16,491*	*26*	*20,178*	*508*	*40,549*
Grand Total	**2,615,562**	**131,597**	**80,763**	**507,234**	**1,630,063**	**523,732**	**416,138**	**126,494**	**6,031,583**

Source: Customs data, Trade Contacts

Attachments:

No Attachments