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Report Highlights:

In 2023, feed demand was low due to weak demand in Europe and the United States for Vietnamese produced aquaculture products. Post expects aquaculture and livestock production to rebound in MY 2024/25 increasing overall feed demand. As domestic corn production remains uncompetitive with foreign imports, corn imports are forecast to grow. Wheat imports are forecast to decline due to market volatility. MY 2024/25 wheat consumption is also forecast to decline also due to market volatility and higher corn imports. Rice production in 2023 was higher than anticipated due to favorable weather conditions, however, Post anticipates flat production in the coming years due to government plans to not expand the area of production. Post forecasts that flat production combined with sustained export demand and steady consumption growth will keep imports higher than the trends of recent years. This is a revised version of the original report. Changes to line spacing were made to make table 5 readable.

SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

According to the General Statistics Office (GSO), Vietnam's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) slowed from 8 percent in 2022 to 5.1 percent in 2023, below the Government's official target of 6.5 percent. This slowdown was mainly caused by weaker domestic demands and a drop in export orders from major export markets, including the United States, China, and the Eurozone. Vietnam's annual exports declined by 4.4 percent in 2023 to \$355.5 billion. The decrease mainly came from machinery, phones, textiles and garments, footwear, and wood products sectors.

In 2023, agriculture, forestry, and fishery sectors grew by 3.8 percent, accounting for 12 percent of total GDP. Notably, Vietnam's rice exports reached \$4.8 billion, a rise of 39 percent compared to the previous year. Vegetable and fruit exports also witnessed record high of \$5.6 billion in value in 2023, up 66 percent from 2022, and this robust increase came from increased exports to several markets, and particularly of durian exports to China. Total Vietnam retail and services revenue in 2023 rose 9.6 percent, slower than the previous year's growth of 20 percent.

Vietnam welcomed 12.6 million international tourists in 2023, 3.4 times higher than in 2022. From August 2023, the government extended the tourist e-visa validity from 30 day to 90 days and aimed to receive 18 million foreign tourists in 2024. Another effort from the Government to boost the economy and encourage domestic demand was the extension of the value-added tax cut from 10 percent to 8 percent, valid from July 2023 to June 2024. 2023's Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased 3.3 percent in comparison to 2022 and the inflation rate averaged at 4.2 percent, all reaching the targets set by the National Assembly.

Overall, despite many challenges and uncertainties from the global economy, Vietnam remained one of the highest growth economies in the region and in the world, thanks to increased public investment, strong foreign investment, and a rising middle class. The World Bank predicts that Vietnam's economy will continue to rebound in the following years, with GDP growth forecasts for 2024 and 2025 at 5.5 and 6 percent.

Vietnam Feed Industry Summary

The livestock sector continued to face high inputs costs, volatile live weight prices and lingering disease issues. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) reported that total live-weight swine and poultry, and egg production increased by 4 percent compared to the previous year while total compound feed production declined by 2 percent.

Hog prices trended downward during May to November, falling from VND 60,000 to 47,000 per kg (Figure 1). The input cost of swine production, including feed and biosecurity costs, are estimated at VND 46,000-50,000 according to an industry contact. Input costs vary and depend on whether farmers are in a liquidation cycle or purchasing piglets to repopulate their herds. Due to disease challenges and low profits for family-scale production, an industry source notes decreasing swine production for backyard producers. These factors will affect livestock farmers' decision to repopulate or expand their herds,

and led to extensive restructuring, with smallholders leaving the market or undertaking contract farming with large commercial producers.

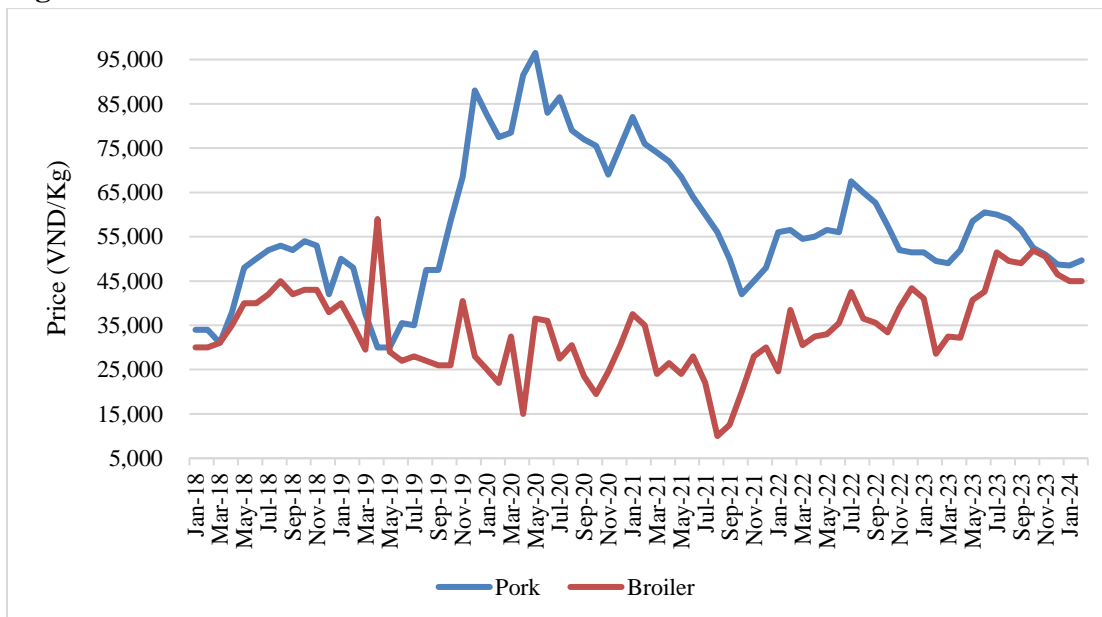
Farm-feed or farm-feed-food integrated livestock companies continue to grow, while some small and medium feed mills have scaled down due to a slowdown in production by the smallholders that constitute their largest customers.

Feed ingredient prices have declined gradually due to the falling prices of imported ingredients (Figure 7). While hog prices fell, broiler prices remained high from May to November. Prices for both were up during Tet Holiday 2024 (January – February 2024), in contrast to the situation during the previous Tet Holiday.

Vietnam’s pork imports remained flat in 2023 compared to 2022, at about 113,000 tons. Imports of pork offal by contrast increased in 2023 due to higher local consumption and food service demand. According to Agromonitor, Vietnam’s exports of live hogs to Cambodia and Laos, major markets, decreased in 2023 compared to 2022. In March 2024, Cambodia instituted a temporary six month ban on frozen meat imports. However, this is expected to have a minimal impact on Vietnam’s exports as most of their related exports to Cambodia are live animals or fresh meat. Vietnam’s exports of pork in 2023 fell to 6,800 tons from 7,800 tons in 2022.

In February 2023, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) announced its review of the first African Swine Fever (ASF) commercial vaccine and introduced the testing results of the second ASF vaccine. According to industry contacts, farmers continue to face ASF threats.

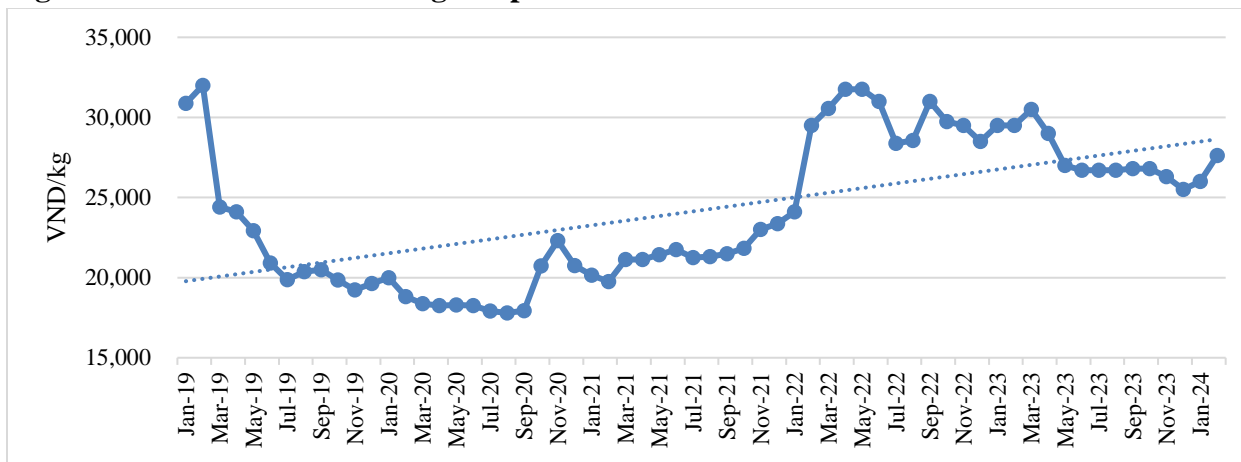
Figure 1: Domestic Pork and Broiler Prices



Source: U.S. Soybean Export Council, U.S. Grains Council

According to MARD, catfish exports declined 25 percent while production was flat compared to the previous year (Figure 3). Catfish prices were lower in 2023 than 2022 and the export trend was down in the first ten months of 2023 (Figures 2 and 4). Catfish exports increased in the first two months of 2024 compared to 2023. The Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP) projected catfish exports in 2024 will reach USD 2 billion, 12 percent higher than 2023 but lower than 2022. VASEP expects higher catfish exports to China and other markets, including the U.S., EU and CPTPP markets. According to local media, high stocks in export markets were no longer an issue in early 2024, but instead low demand in export markets due to high inflation is of concern.

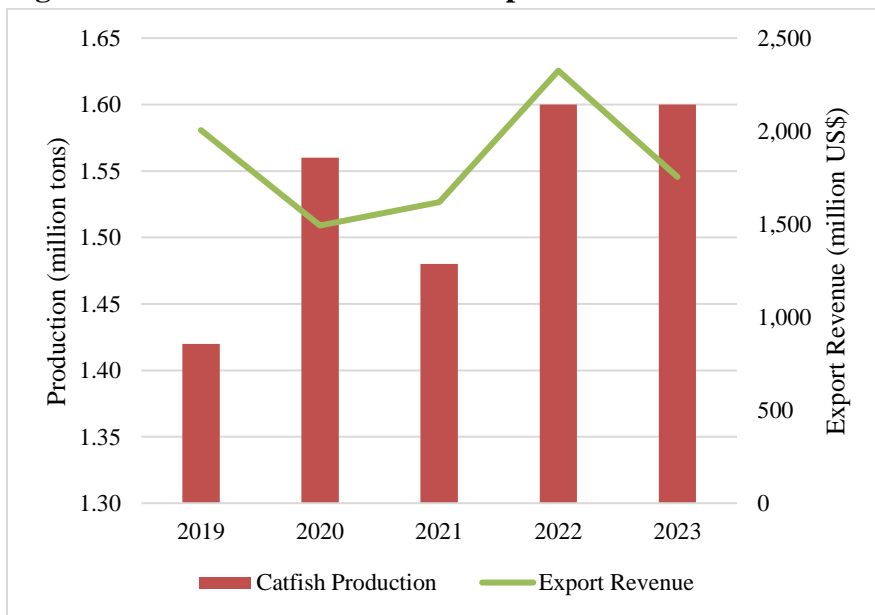
Figure 2: Catfish Prices in Dong Thap Province



Source: Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP)

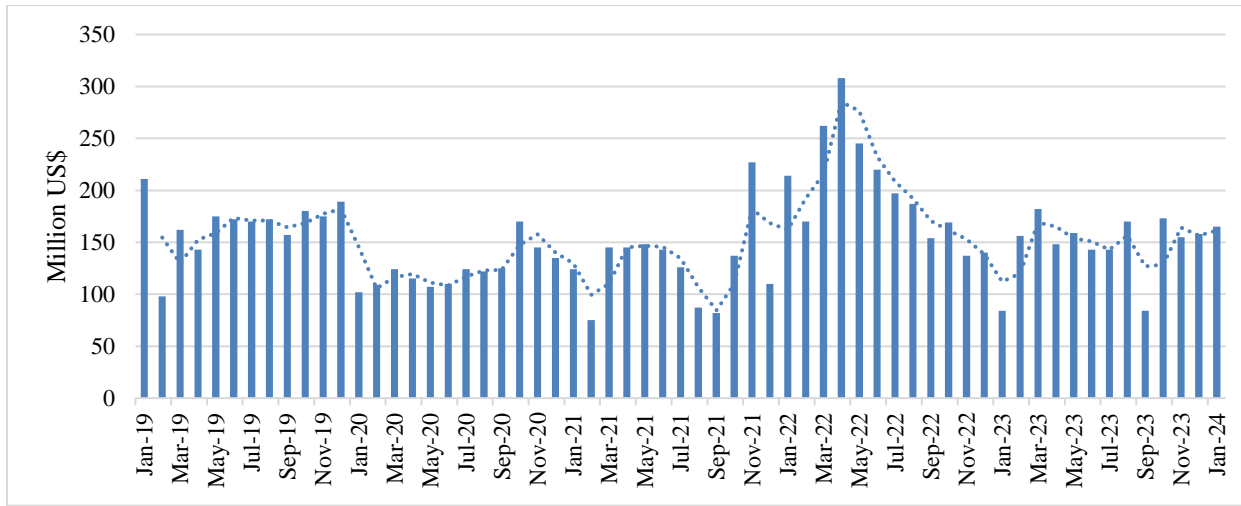
Note: Dong Thap province is one of Vietnam’s two major catfish producing provinces.

Figure 3: Catfish Production and Export Revenues



Source: MARD and Vietnam Customs

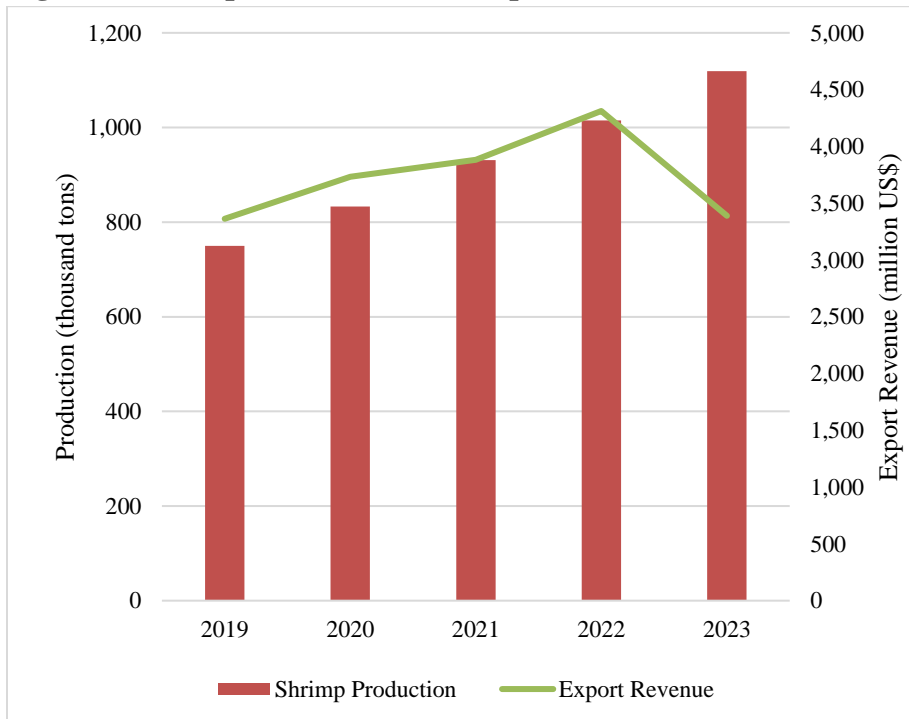
Figure 4: Monthly Catfish Export Revenues



Source: VASEP, Vietnam Customs

In 2023, shrimp exports declined 22 percent while production increased compared to the previous year (Figure 5). According to local media, low export prices and weak demand in major export markets due to high inflation were an issue in 2023. VASEP forecasts 2024 shrimp exports will increase by 10-15 percent with China, the EU, the United States and Japan as major export markets.

Figure 5: Shrimp Production and Export Revenues



Source: MARD and Vietnam Customs

Post revises CY 2023 feed down to 25.9 million MT due to lower aqua feed consumption. Post raises forecast 2024 feed demand to 26.5 million MT due to projected higher aqua feed demand. Continued growth in animal and aqua feed demand is forecast to push feed demand to 27 MMT in 2025. (Table 1).

Table 1: Feed Demand (Unit: MT)

	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Animal Feed	20,600,000	20,870,000	20,950,000
Aquaculture Feed	5,300,000	5,670,000	6,100,000
Total	25,900,000	26,540,000	27,050,000

Source: Post's estimate

CY=Calendar Year

Approximately 75 percent of feed ingredients in Vietnam are imported (Table 2). Vietnam is a price sensitive market for feed ingredients, including corn and feed wheat. Post estimates that higher imports of feed wheat will offset lower corn imports (Table 4). In 2023, increased imports of plant-based meals and wheat bran for feed use offset a decline in imports of corn and, to a lesser extent, soybean meal. According to Agromonitor, imported high protein meals decreased in 2023 including meat-and-bone meal (MBM).

Table 2: Feed Ingredients Demand (Unit: MT)

Year	CY 2023	CY 2024	CY 2025
Imports (*)	19,124,000	19,780,000	20,303,500
Soybean Meal	5,644,000	5,826,700	5,998,500
Corn	7,496,000	7,818,900	8,197,500
Distillers dried grains solubles (DDGS)	1,030,000	1,043,500	1,047,500
Feed wheat	2,247,000	2,322,900	2,194,000
Rice bran, broken rice	737,000	737,000	737,000
Plant-based meal/bran	1,259,000	1,289,100	1,313,000
Other protein meals	711,000	741,900	816,000
Local Supply	6,776,000	6,760,000	6,746,500
Corn	2,100,000	2,000,000	1,900,000
Rice bran, broken rice	4,170,000	4,243,200	4,322,500
Cassava	506,000	516,800	524,000
Total	25,900,000	26,540,000	27,050,000

(*) Including local crush from imported beans.

Source: Post's estimate

CORN

Production, Supply, and Distribution

Corn	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	May 2022		May 2023		May 2024	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	887	770	830	750	0	730
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	940	940	813	736	0	1046
Production (1000 MT)	4423	3770	4100	3760	0	3650
MY Imports (1000 MT)	9800	10000	10300	10000	0	11000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	9500	9200	11000	11000	0	11000
Total Supply (1000 MT)	15163	14710	15213	14496	0	15696
MY Exports (1000 MT)	500	124	500	450	0	450
TY Exports (1000 MT)	500	226	500	400	0	400
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	12400	12400	12500	11500	0	12700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1450	1450	1450	1500	0	1450
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	13850	13850	13950	13000	0	14150
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	813	736	763	1046	0	1096
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	15163	14710	15213	14496	0	15696
Yield (MT/HA)	4.9865	4.8961	4.9398	5.0133	0	5

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)

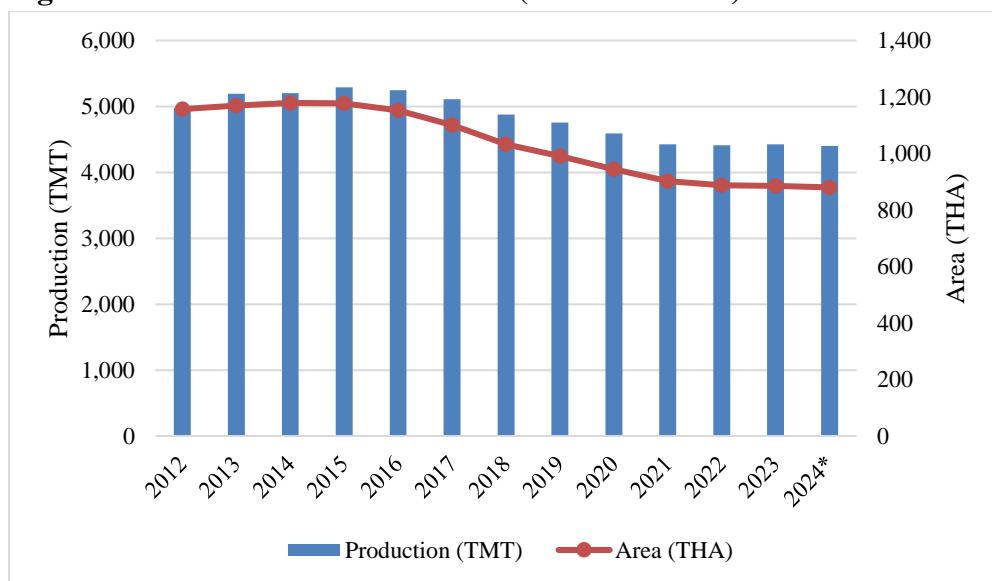
MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

PRODUCTION

According to GSO, local corn production and area have steadily declined since 2015 due to low import corn prices for feed ingredients (Figure 6). According to industry contacts, actual production is lower than GSO's statistics. Local corn is unable to compete with imported corn due to its lower prices. Post forecasts that corn area and production will continue to decrease in MY 2024/25 to 730,000 HA and 3.65 million MT. Estimated MY 2023/24 corn area is unchanged at 750,000 HA with estimated production at 3.76 million MT. Corn production and area slightly declined in calendar year (CY) 2023 to 4.4 million metric tons on the 885,000 HA according to MARD.

Figure 6: Corn Production and Area (Calendar Year)



Source: GSO

Table 3: Corn Area, Yield, and Production

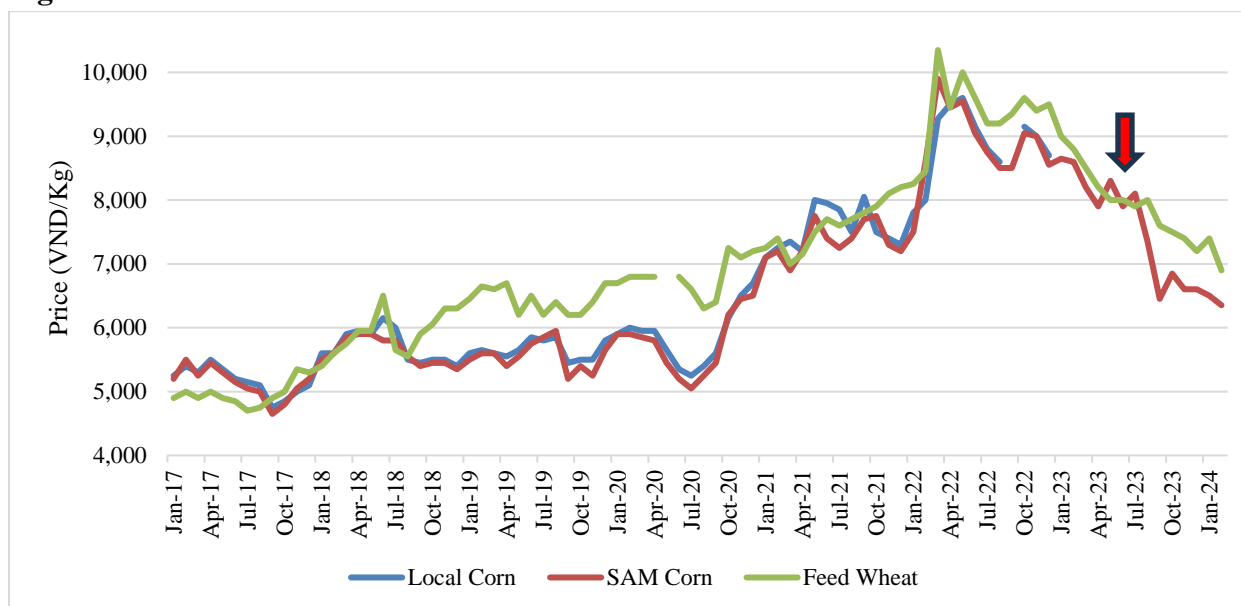
Marketing Year	2022/23		2023/24		2024/25	
	Estimate		Forecast		Forecast	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Harvested Area (THA)	770	770	750	750		730
Yield (MT/HA)	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0		5.00
Production (TMT)	3,773	3,773	3,626	3,760		3,650

Source: GSO, MARD, Post estimates

CONSUMPTION

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 corn consumption will increase to 14.1 million MT, including 12.7 million MT feed and residual in line with total feed demand forecasts. Corn prices decreased throughout CY 2023, losing the gap with feed wheat in mid of CY2023 (Figure 7). This led to lower corn consumption for feed use. Post lowers MY 2023/24 forecast corn consumption to 13 million MT, including 11.5 million MT feed and residual due to higher imports of feed wheat. According to traders and feed millers, feed wheat, barley, rice bran and broken rice are substituted for corn as energy sources in some feed formulations. This is supported by customs data, which shows lower corn imports and higher feed wheat imports in CY2023 (Table 4).

Figure 7: Corn versus Feed Wheat Prices



Note: SAM corn means South America corn. Breaks in lines means the data is unavailable.

Source: U.S. Soybean Export Council in Vietnam

Table 4: Corn versus Feed Wheat Imports

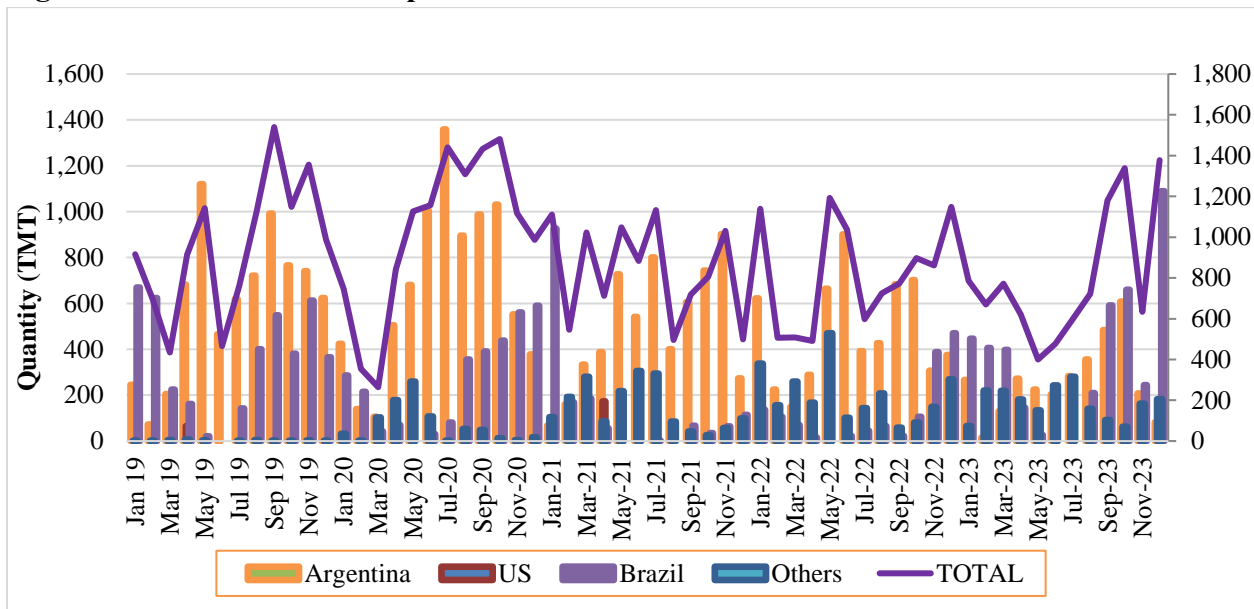
Corn versus Feed Wheat Imports (tons)			
	CY 2022	CY 2023	Change
Corn	9,877,000	9,575,000	-302,000
Feed Wheat	1,696,000	1,850,000	154,000

Source: Trade contacts, Vietnam Customs, Post’s Calculation

TRADE/COMPETITION

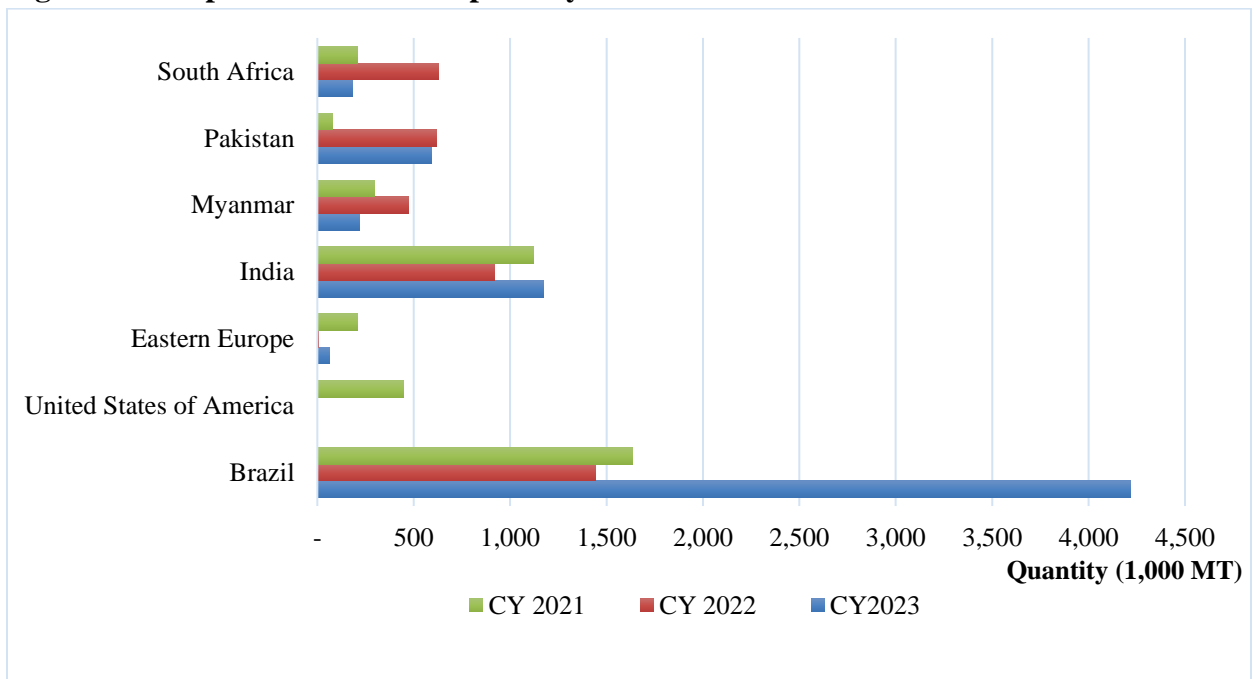
Local importers continue to source corn from India, Pakistan, and South Africa (Figure 8 and 9). In 2023 imports of Brazilian corn to Vietnam nearly tripled and imports from India increased by 28 percent, while imports of Argentine corn were down 4 percent compared to CY 2022.

Figure 8: Vietnam's Corn Imports from Main Sources



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, Vietnam Customs, Trade Contacts and Post's Calculation

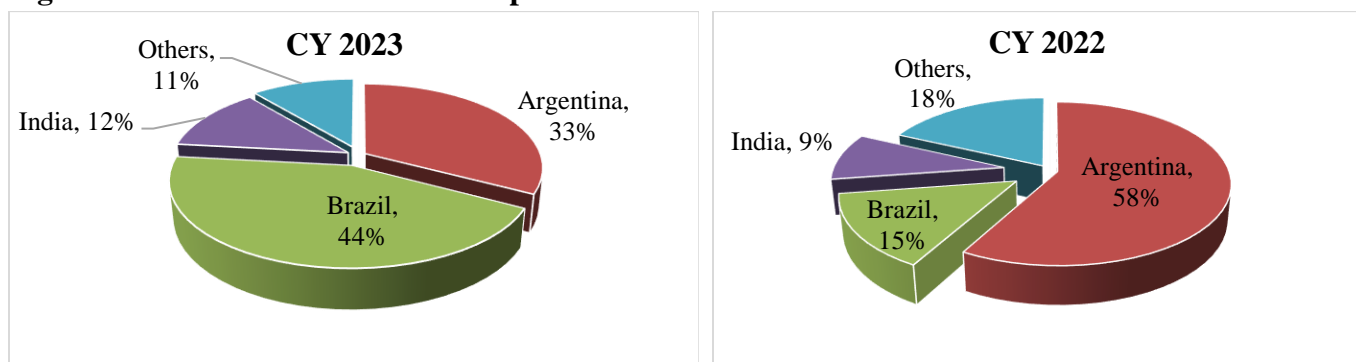
Figure 9: Comparison of Corn Imports by Source



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, Vietnam Customs, Trade Contacts and Post's Calculation

Brazil became the largest corn supplier to Vietnam in CY 2023, with 44 percent of total market share. Argentina was the second with 33 percent, followed by India with 12 percent (figure 10).

Figure 10: Market Share of Corn Imports to Vietnam



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, Vietnam Customs, Trade Contacts and Post's Calculation

Corn prices declined to pre-Covid pandemic levels (Figure 7). Corn, an important feed ingredient, contributes to the cost of compound feed, in turn weighing on livestock production costs. An industry contact estimates that commercial scale hog farms now account for more than 60 percent of the total swine population, with the remaining 40 percent in family-sized farms. Post forecasts Vietnam's MY 2024/25 corn imports at 11 million MT on increasing feed demand.

Corn imports in TY 2022/23 fell by 2 percent to 9.13 million MT compared to the previous year. Post forecasts corn imports in TY 2023/24 will increase to 11 million MT due to the downward trend in prices and in line with forecasted overall feed demand. Vietnam's corn exports in CY 2023 doubled compared to the previous year according to Customs data. Post estimates corn exports will increase to 450,000 MT for both MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25 due to competitive prices and demand from ASEAN countries.

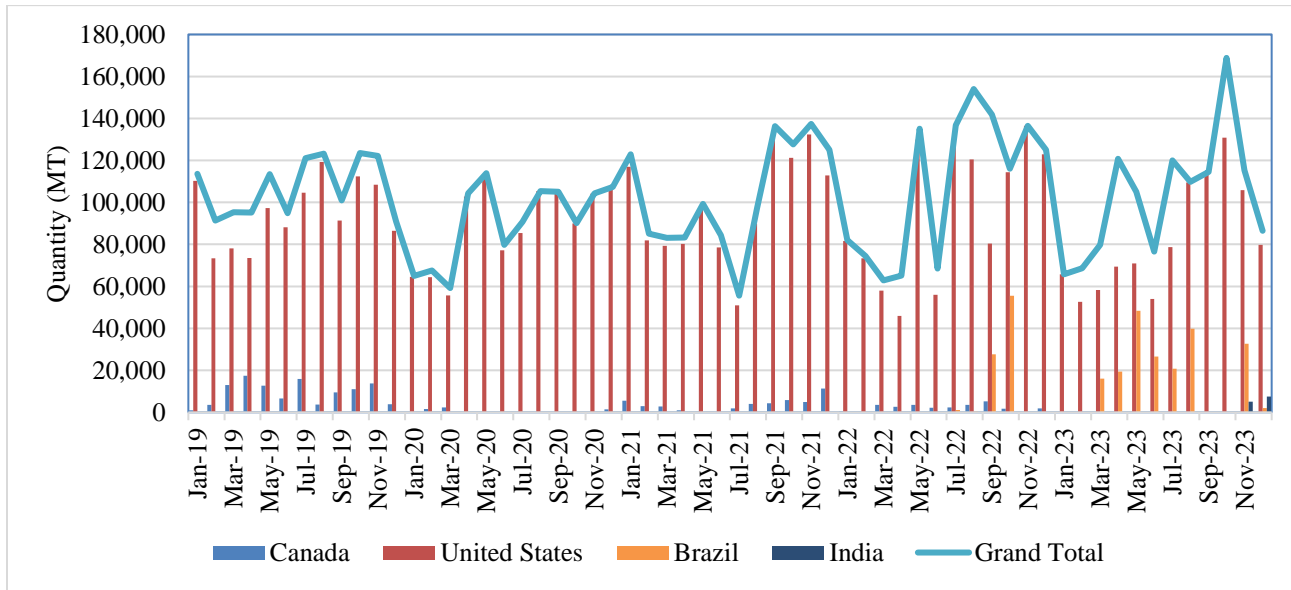
STOCKS

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 stocks at 1.1 million tons. Post raised forecasted MY 2023/24 stocks to 1 million MT due to lower feed consumption.

Imports of Distillers Grains with Soluble (DDGS)

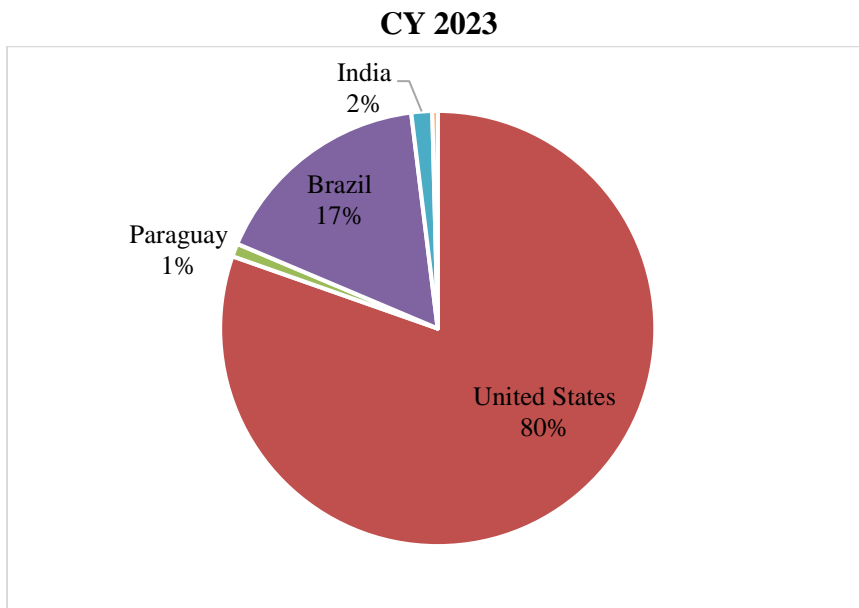
DDGS imports in CY 2023 reached approximately 1.23 million MT, 1.5 percent higher than the previous year. The United States was the largest supplier of DDGS to Vietnam's feed industry (Figures 11 and 12). Brazil became the second largest supplier, followed by India.

Figure 11: Vietnam's Imports of DDGS from Main Sources, January 2018-December 2022



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, Vietnam Customs, Traders, *Post's estimate

Figure 12: Vietnam's DDGS Imports Market Share



Source: Vietnam Customs

POLICY

On November 15, 2021, the Government of Vietnam issued [Decree 101/2021/ND-CP](#) which revised the Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) tariff rates on corn down from 5 to 2 percent, and wheat from 3 percent to zero ([VM2021-0097](#)). The Decree came into force on December 30, 2021.

On December 09, 2022, the MARD Plant Protection Department issued a letter to USDA APHIS notifying the United States that Vietnam had removed the requirement that importers apply for a phytosanitary import permit for DDGS exported from the United States to Vietnam. However, this policy did not change the existing phytosanitary import requirements applied to manage phytosanitary risks on the DDGS. This came into force on December 15, 2022.

WHEAT

Production, Supply, and Distribution

Wheat	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
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)	740	740	311	288	0	498
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4317	4128	4700	5100	0	4500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	4317	4128	4700	5100	0	4500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	5057	4868	5011	5388	0	4998
MY Exports (1000 MT)	446	280	300	340	0	340
TY Exports (1000 MT)	446	280	300	340	0	340
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	2200	2200	2000	2350	0	2000
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	2100	2100	2200	2200	0	2250
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	4300	4300	4200	4550	0	4250
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	311	288	511	498	0	408
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	5057	4868	5011	5388	0	4998
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

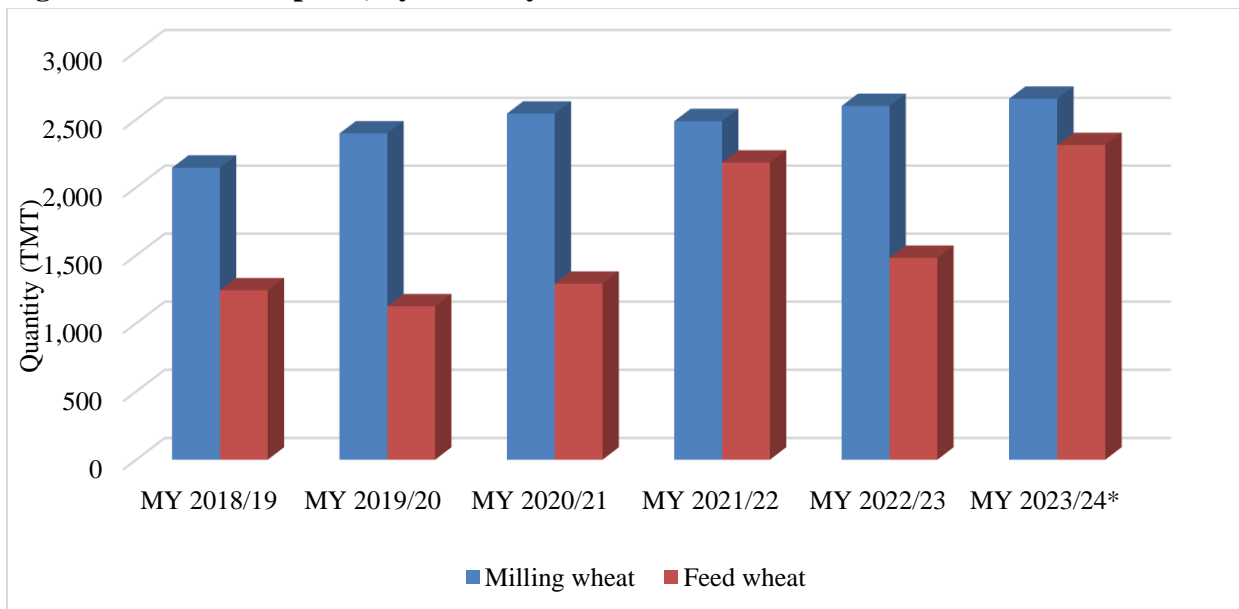
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
 TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025

CONSUMPTION

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 wheat consumption at 4.25 million MT. Post forecasts feed wheat consumption will decrease slightly in MY 2024/25 due to volatile prices and higher corn imports. Russia's invasion of Ukraine continues to make the wheat market highly volatile.

Post raises its MY 2023/24 wheat consumption forecast to 4.55 million MT due to higher wheat consumption for both feed and milling. As explained in the corn section, Vietnam imported a larger amount of feed wheat in CY 2023 as an alternative energy source to corn for animal feed production. Tourism and services also rebounded in CY 2023, contributing to stronger milling use demand.

Figure 13: Wheat Imports, by Industry



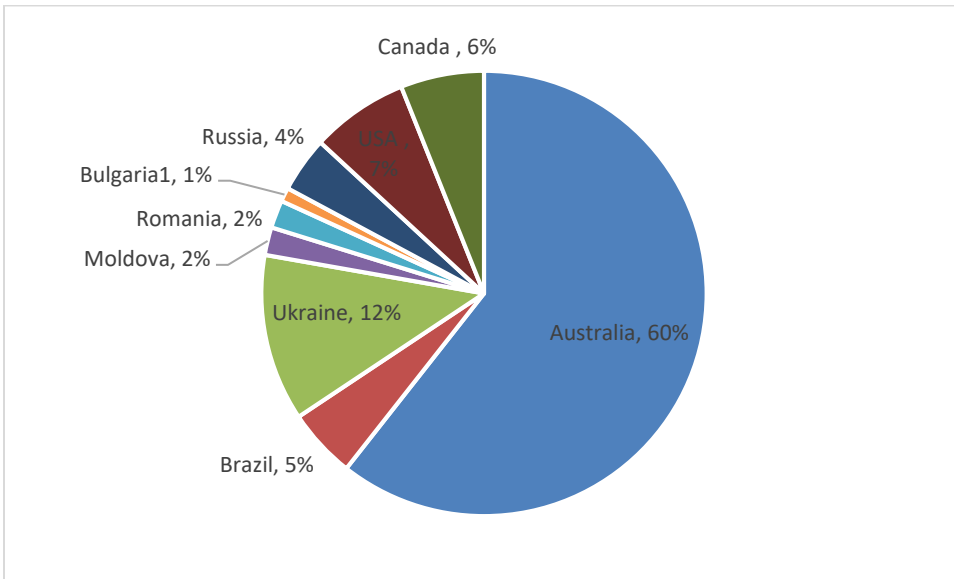
Source: Vietnam Customs, Trade Contacts, * Post's Estimate

TRADE/COMPETITION

Imports

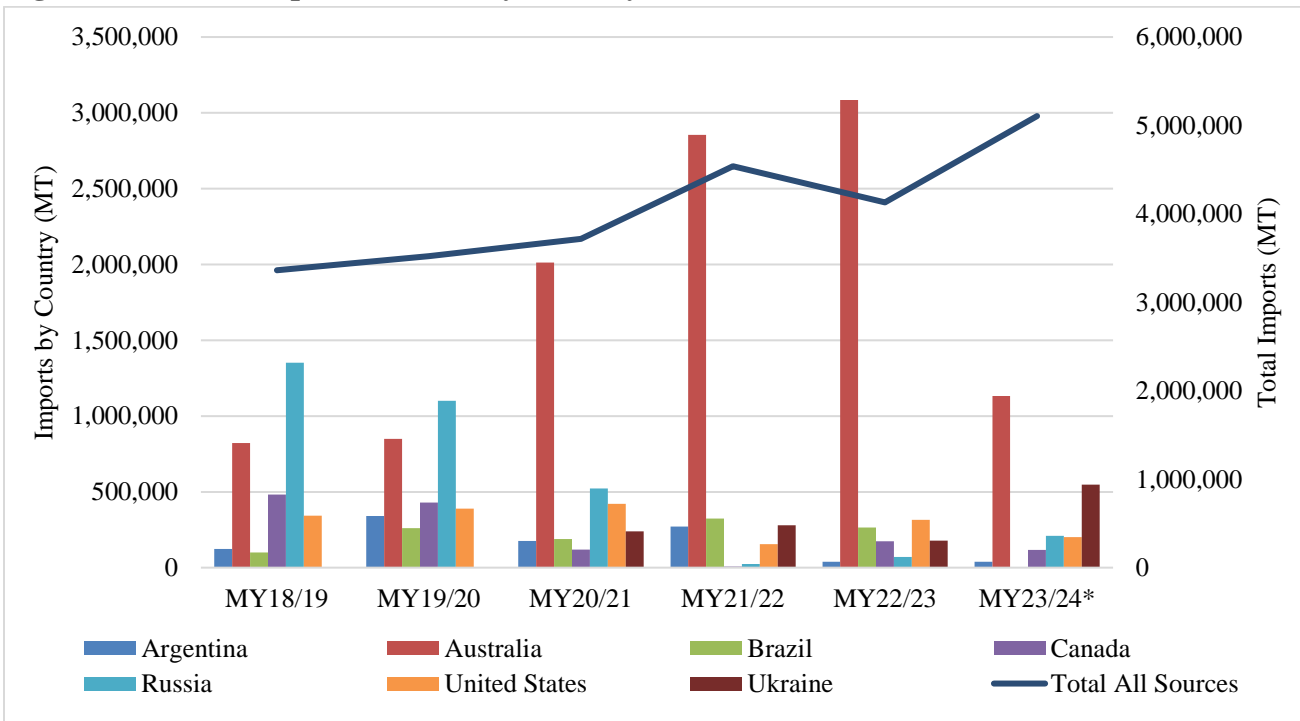
Post forecasts Vietnam's wheat imports in MY 2024/25 will decline to 4.5 million MT due to expected lower demand for feed wheat. Post increased forecasted wheat imports for MY 2023/24 to 5.1 million MT due to higher demand for milling and feed wheat. According to Vietnam Customs, total Vietnam CY 2023 wheat imports were 4.9 million MT, an increase of 22 percent compared. Australia continued to be the largest wheat supplier to Vietnam with 60 percent of total market share, followed by Ukraine, United States, Canada, and Brazil (Figure 14). However, wheat imports from Brazil are down while imports from Australia, Canada, and the United States increased exports to Vietnam (Figure 15).

Figure 14: Market Share of Wheat Imports to Vietnam CY 2023



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, Vietnam Customs, Traders, *Post’s estimate

Figure 15: Wheat Imports Volume by Country

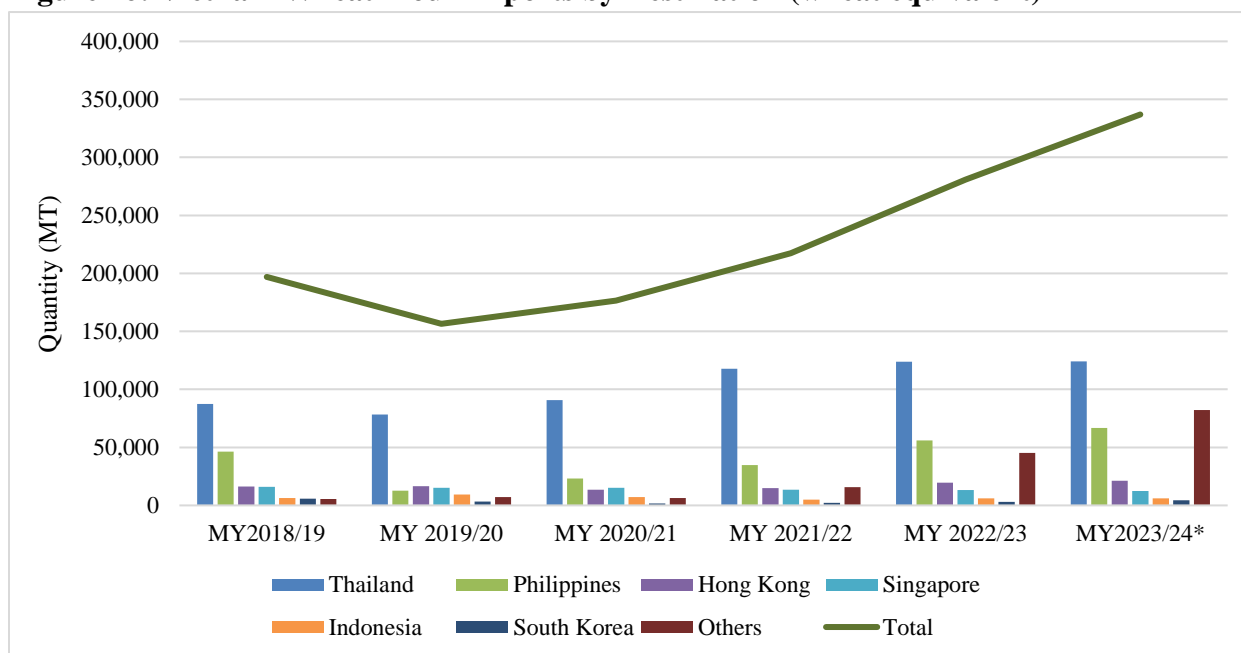


Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, Vietnam Customs, Traders, *Post’s estimate

Exports

According to Trade Data Monitor, Vietnam wheat flour exports in MY 2022/23 increased by 29 percent. Forecasted MY 2023/24 wheat flour exports (wheat base) are raised to 300,000 MT. Wheat flour exports are forecast to remain at 340,000 MT in MY 2024/25.

Figure 16: Vietnam Wheat Flour Exports by Destination (wheat equivalent)



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC, *Post estimate

STOCKS

Post forecasts that MY 2024/25 ending stocks will decline slightly due to lower imports. Post forecasts MY 2023/24 ending stocks at 498,000 MT, higher than the previous year due to higher imports. All stocks are held by the private sector.

POLICY

On August 15, 2023, MARD issued Circular 04/2023 renewing the list of quarantine pests of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. *Cirsium arvense* is no longer listed. The Circular entered into force on September 29, 2023. After that time, MARD no longer inspected for this pest. On November 15, 2021, the GVN issued [Decree 101/2021/ND-CP](#) that revised Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) tariff rates on wheat from 3 percent to zero ([VM2021-0097](#)). The Decree came into force on December 30, 2021.

RICE

Rice, Milled	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Market Year Begins		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	7100	7120	7145	7150	0	7150
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	2655	2655	1770	2445	0	1945
Milled Production (1000 MT)	26940	27140	27000	27000	0	27000
Rough Production (1000 MT)	43104	43424	43200	43200	0	43200
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6250	6250	6250	6250	0	6250
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1800	2500	1600	2300	0	2400
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1800	2500	1600	2300	0	2400
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	31395	32295	30370	31745	0	31345
MY Exports (1000 MT)	8225	8150	7800	8000	0	7900
TY Exports (1000 MT)	8225	8150	7800	8000	0	7900
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	21400	21700	21200	21800	0	21850
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	1770	2445	1370	1945	0	1595
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	31395	32295	30370	31745	0	31345
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	6.071	6.0989	6.0462	6.042	0	6.042

(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 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

PRODUCTION

Post forecasts that rice area will remain flat in MY 2024/25. MARD reported that some farmers have converted other crops to rice this season due to higher rice prices in MY 2022/23, but this has had a minimal effect. In previous years some rice fields were converted to high-value fruit trees, but rice area has mostly stabilized. According to MARD, Vietnam planted 3.16 million hectares of rice as of mid-March, slightly higher but very close to the same period as last year. MARD also reported that yield increased slightly by 0.4 MT/HA.

According to MARD and GSO, MY 2022/23 production was slightly higher than the prior estimate due to good weather and adequate availability of inputs. The price of fertilizer has started to come down after reaching highs in recent years. MARD continues to prioritize high value and high-yielding rice but aims to keep rice production area stable.

CONSUMPTION

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 rice consumption will rise slightly based on increased demand for feed use as well as population and tourism growth. Post slightly raises forecast consumption for MY 2023/24 based on continued strong demand for rice in feed, a rebound in tourism, and demonstrated strong demand in MY 2022/23.

TRADE

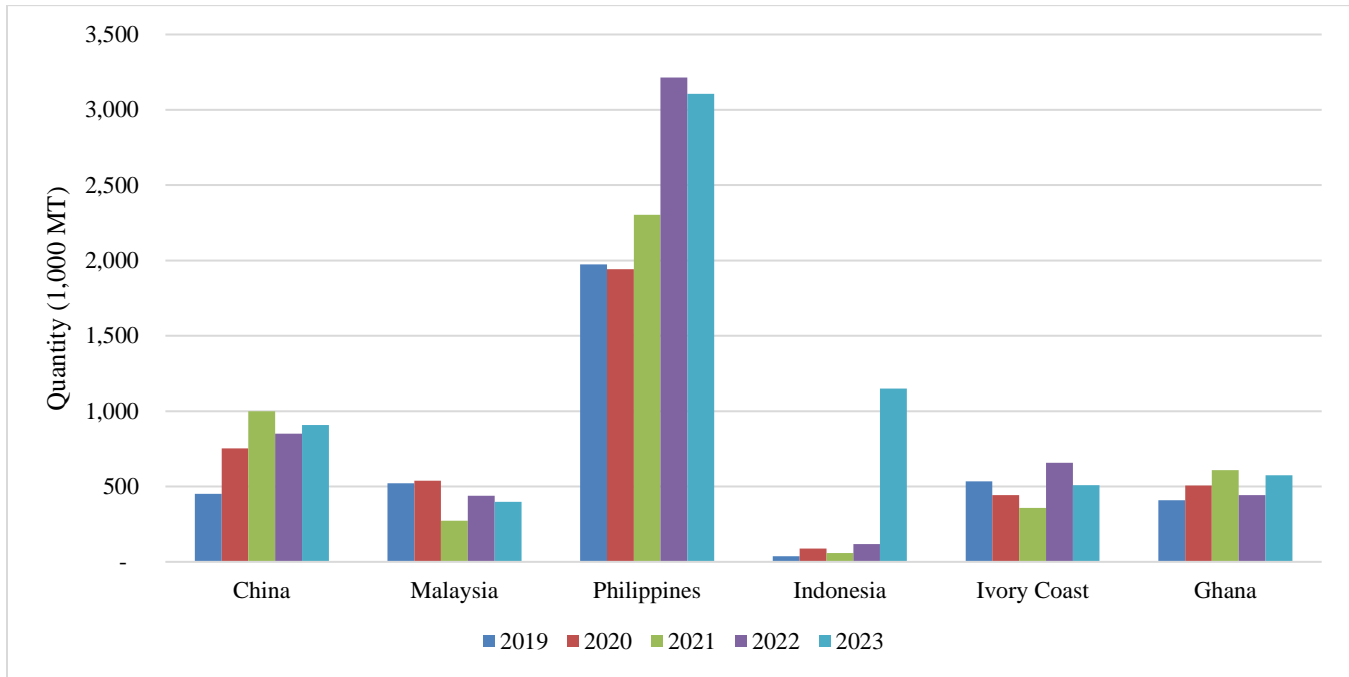
Imports

Post forecasts that 2024/25 rice imports will increase due to flat domestic production and continued strong export demand and steady growth in domestic food and feed consumption. Post forecasts 2023/24 rice imports will remain high but not quite hit the levels seen in 2022/23. In calendar year 2023, Vietnamese traders imported large amounts of Cambodian rice for use domestic use and re-export. Cambodian mills were unable to compete with offers from Vietnamese traders, so milling in Cambodia was down 40% compared to the prior year. Paddy rice from Cambodia comprises the bulk of rice imports into Vietnam. The next largest source of imports in MY 2022/23 was milled and semi-milled rice from India. Forty percent of the rice imported from India was for feed use.

Exports

MY 2024/25 exports are forecast to remain higher than recent historical trends due to continued strong demand from the Philippines and other export markets but decline from the high levels of MY 2022/23 and the estimate of MY 2023/24. Post does not expect exports to continue growing as domestic demand remains strong and production is expected to stay flat. The Philippines was Vietnam's largest export market in MY 2022/2023, followed by Indonesia and China (Figure 17). Indonesia imported much higher volumes than normal due to poor production. Exports to Indonesia are expected to drop as production recovers reducing export volumes from the high levels of MY 2022/23.

Figure 17: Vietnam Rice Exports to Major Markets

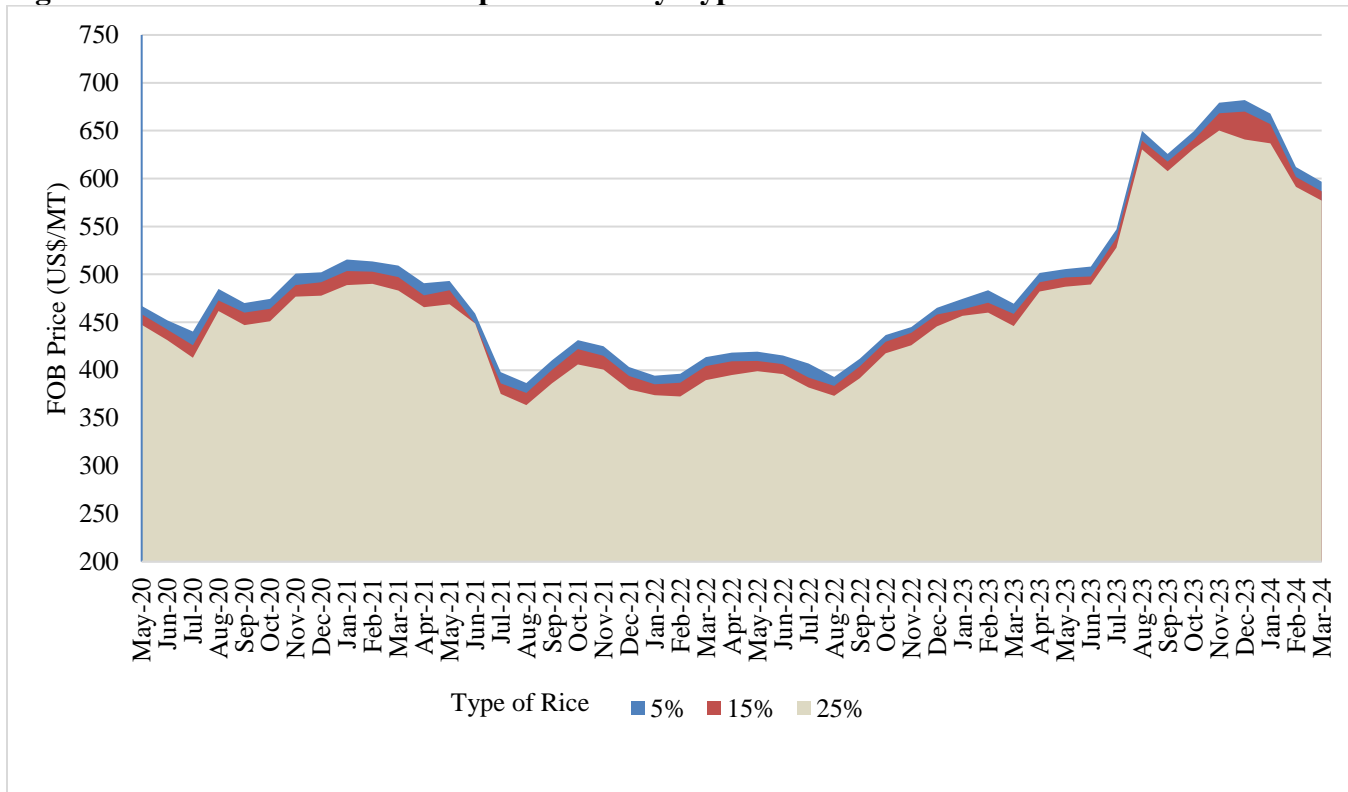


Source: Vietnam Customs

Export Prices

In December 2023, Vietnam rice export prices climbed to highs not seen since 2008 due to production issues in other producing countries and the continuing Indian export ban. Prices recently have begun to fall as international demand slows and domestic supply improves with a better than expected harvest (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Vietnam White Rice Export Prices by Type

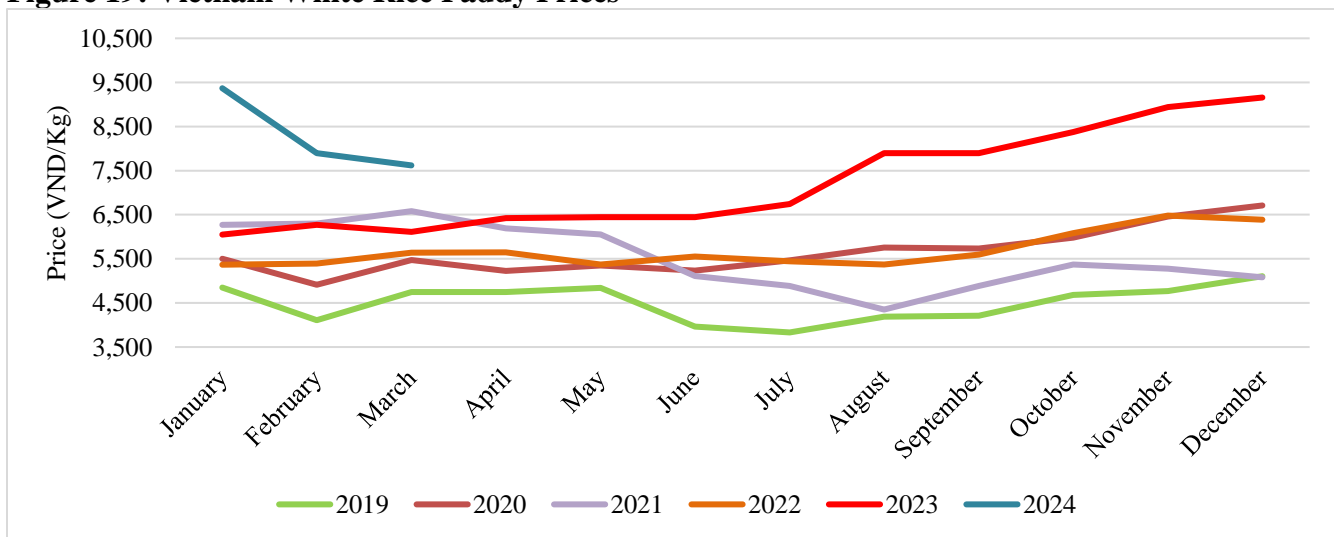


Source: Trade contacts and Agromonitor

Domestic Prices

Domestic prices started falling slightly in early 2024 from the December 2023 peak as the winter-spring crop harvest increased supplies (Figure 19).

Figure 19: Vietnam White Rice Paddy Prices



Source: Trade Contacts, Agromonitor, Post’s calculation

STOCKS

Vietnam does not maintain statistics for national rice stocks. Post forecasts that MY 2024/25 stocks will tighten based on flat production and continued strong demand.

POLICY

Rice production is one the Vietnamese agriculture sectors largest contributors to methane gas emissions. Ambitious goals to reduce methane emissions may limit future expansion in Vietnam rice production. The government of Vietnam has emphasized the importance of sustainable rice production. These programs include the “3 Intense 3 Reduce, 1 Must 5 Reduce model and the sustainable Rice Platform. The goal of these programs is to reduce the use of inputs (water, seed, fertilizer, and plant protection products), reduce post-harvest losses, and encourage the use of certified seed and improved technology.

Vietnam has also focused on producing higher value rice varieties which will provide farmers with increased income and meet the demands of trading partners.

Table 5: Vietnam Rice Exports by Grade and Destination January- December 2023

Destination	5%	10%	15%	25%	100%	Glutinous	Jasmine	Unknown	Total
Asia	3,695,474	13,128	264,273	267,015	177,687	771,402	985,168	200,433	6,374,580
Philippines	1,961,781	4,450	244,633	214,296	100,394	100,744	234,677	2,227	2,863,202
Indonesia	1,036,317		2,600	2,301	2,023	17,768	15,799	11,707	1,088,515
Others	323,650	2,638	14,822	49,990	26,624	111,082	306,594	53,257	888,656
China	58,796	2,080	520		22,611	472,880	224,584	1,488	782,958
Malaysia	278,820	1,380	1,399	26	510	21,734	57,049	13,351	374,269
Singapore	24,844	200	300	77	1,925	4,978	66,215	13,798	112,336
Korea (Republic)	136	7			20,000	16	615	49,113	69,887
HongKong	4,182	10			3,450	1,663	45,946	3,463	58,713
Cambodia	651	859			150	30,017		23,521	55,198
United Arab Emirates	3,974			326		741	31,413	13,079	49,532
Taiwan	2,323	1,505				9,778	2,277	15,430	31,313
Africa	393,876		55	1,500	73,728	58	679,687	7,473	1,156,376
Ghana	254,312				11,493		237,830	2,570	506,205
Cote DIvoire (Ivory Coast)	112,141				61,294		272,258	125	445,817
Mozambique	8,836						62,465	32	71,332
Gabon	2,513						47,627		50,141
Togo	1,761			1,500	646		20,966	367	25,240
Others	2,609		55		295	20	19,952	1,731	24,662
Tanzania (United Rep.)	9,570						3,809		13,379
South Africa	83					38	5,556	2,595	8,271
Mayotte	2,052						3,822		5,874
Equatorial Guinea							5,401	54	5,455
Americas	189,892	100	5,863	1,378	8	548	33,200	44,410	275,399
Cuba	164,611						2	19	164,632
United States of America	22,576	100	400	1,360	7	70	17,694	8,859	51,065
Canada	1,872			18	1	413	11,733	29,607	43,644
Others	313	0				35	3,707	5,808	9,863
Chile	520		5,463			31	64	117	6,195
Oceania	50,971	8,527		5,069	2,326	1,342	58,916	64,279	191,429
Papua New Guinea	28,771	821		3,438	1,775	1,000	5,594	2,728	44,126
Solomon Islands	11,639			1,033	150		3,744	25,107	41,673
Australia	1,664	630			401	300	22,758	12,920	38,672
Fiji	2,954	7,039					16,266	882	27,141
Vanuatu	1,532	38		462			2,567	5,650	10,249
New Zealand	831					25	3,902	3,846	8,605
Micronesia (Federated State)	212						382	5,513	6,106
Others	355			136		1	1,510	2,848	4,850
French Polinesia	2,678					8	1,554	5	4,245
New Caledonia	11					8	362	3,302	3,682
Kiribati	324						277	1,478	2,080
Europe	14,771	3,140		169	297	7,315	49,658	76,088	151,438
Turkey	3,697					56	4,472	31,124	39,349
Others	5,660	1,265		169	175	313	12,204	11,973	31,760
Germany	1,532	250				303	13,317	6,470	21,872
Poland	601				25	97	5,368	6,324	12,415
Netherlands	819					236	6,803	4,335	12,192
United Kingdom	448				73	112	1,052	8,614	10,299
Belgium					0	6,000	50	173	6,223
Italy	352					163	1,503	3,176	5,194
Hungary	260	1,625					1,047	1,407	4,339
Spain	1,404				24	28	478	2,099	4,033
Norway						6	3,363	393	3,763
Grand Total	4,344,984	24,895	270,191	275,131	254,046	780,665	1,806,629	392,683	8,149,223
<i>*Others indicates that no clear destination is declared.</i>									
Destination	5%	10%	15%	25%	100%	Glutinous	Jasmine	Unknown	Total
Asia	3,695,474	13,128	264,273	267,015	177,687	771,402	985,168	200,433	6,374,580
Africa	393,876		55	1,500	73,728	58	679,687	7,473	1,156,376
Americas	189,892	100	5,863	1,378	8	548	33,200	44,410	275,399
Oceania	50,971	8,527		5,069	2,326	1,342	58,916	64,279	191,429
Europe	14,771	3,140		169	297	7,315	49,658	76,088	151,438
Total	4,344,984	24,895	270,191	275,131	254,046	780,665	1,806,629	392,683	8,149,223

Source: Vietnam Customs, Trade Contacts, Post's calculation

Attachments:

No Attachments