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Report Highlights:

Vietnam maintains strong demand growth for oilseeds for food and oil consumption. However, Vietnam is currently experiencing an outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF) that has led to the culling of over 18 percent of the Vietnamese swine herd. As a result, Post forecasts a reduction in feed demand in both marketing year (MY) 2019/20 and MY2020/21 as Vietnam works to control and recover from the outbreak.

Executive Summary

As a result of the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak in Vietnam, there is a forecast reduction in feed demand for the swine sector for MY2019/20 and MY 2020/21. Soybean imports are forecast down in MY2019/20 to 1.8 million metric tons (MMT) with a slight increase to 1.85 MMT in MY2020/21. Soybean demand for food use is forecast to have a strong growth of 5 to 6 percent annually.

Soybean meal (SBM) feed consumption is projected to decrease to 5.4 MMT in MY2019/20 with a further decline to 5.3 MMT MY2020/21. MY2019/20 SBM imports are revised down to 4.8 MMT, with a decrease to 4.4 MMT in MY2020/21. The future contracts signed in late 2018 between importers and suppliers meant that importers could not significantly adjust for the impacts of ASF in MY2019/20.

Vietnam first detected ASF in early 2019 and since then the disease has spread to all 63 municipalities and provinces, with over five million pigs culled, accounting for about 18 percent of the entire swine herd. The lower swine feed demand can be partly covered by a growth in the poultry and aquaculture sector. For more information about ASF in Vietnam, please refer to GAIN report VM9027.

Vietnam soybean and peanut production has declined in recent years due to low yields and the continuing decline in growing area as farmers switch to more profitable crops, including fruits and vegetables. Bad weather, including drought, has caused lower production in MY2019/20.

Coconut production is projected to continue to increase slightly year on year. Production of copra, copra meal, and copra oil are negligible due to low domestic demand. There is higher demand for other processed coconut products, such as desiccated coconuts, coconut milk, and coconut milk powder.

Post forecasts that vegetable oil production will continue to increase in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 to meet the increasing demand from the domestic markets. Vietnam continues to rely heavily on the import of vegetable oils, particularly palm oil.

OILSEEDS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean

Production

According to official data from the Vietnamese General Statistics Office (GSO), Vietnam's soybean planted area as of July 31, 2019, was 31.5 thousand hectares (THa), a decrease of three percent compared to the same period last year. The continuing decline in soybean growing area is a result of an overall trend of Vietnamese farmers switching to more profitable crops such as various fruits and vegetables. Post estimates that Vietnam's soybean production will continue to decline to 76 thousand metric tons (TMT) on a projected planted area of 50 THA in MY2019/20 and 72 TMT on a projected 47 THa in MY2020/21.

Vietnamese domestic soybean production accounted for approximately four percent of total soybean demand in 2018. With a low average yield of 1.52 MT per hectare, soybeans are not competitive economically with vegetable crops in the northern provinces and cash crops, including coffee, in the central highland provinces. Bad weather events, including drought, are also affecting farmers. In the summer of 2019, provinces in the central north and coastal south faced a drought that led to fresh water scarcity for irrigating crops including soybeans. Most of the local soybean production is for food processing including tofu, soymilk, soymilk powder, and soy sauces.

For information on biotech soybean cultivation in Vietnam, please refer to GAIN report VM8051.

Table 1: Soybean production

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Crop area (thousand ha)	100.8	84.6	68.4	53.1	50	47
Crop yield (MT/ha)	1.45	1.47	1.49	1.52	1.52	1.52
Total production (TMT)	**146.4**	**124.3**	**101.7**	**80.8**	**76**	**72**

Source:General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD),
The data included inventory of winter crop in the North starting from October annually
**Post estimates*

Consumption

Industrial crush

Vietnam currently has two industrial soybean crushing facilities, one located in the south and a new facility just coming on-line in June 2019, in the north. Post forecasts the MY2019/20 soybean crush at 1.2 MMT, based on industry reports that the crushing facility located in the south will reduce crushing volume by seven percent, equivalent to 100 TMT. This is due to maintenance on one of their crushing lines. In the north the new crushing facility is still in a testing phase but has operational capacity of 7,000 to 10,000 MT a month.

Post estimates MY2020/21 soybean crush will increase to 1.3 MMT due to the annual soy-oil growth rate of six percent and an increase in crush volume from the new crushing facility. Industry sources are also anticipating better soybean meal profit margin in MY2020/21.

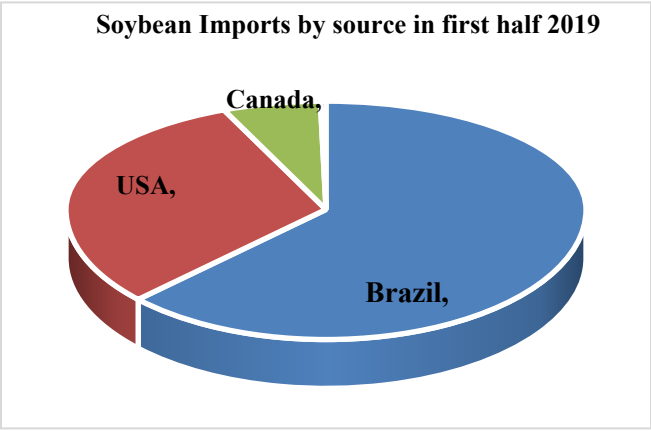
Food Use Consumption

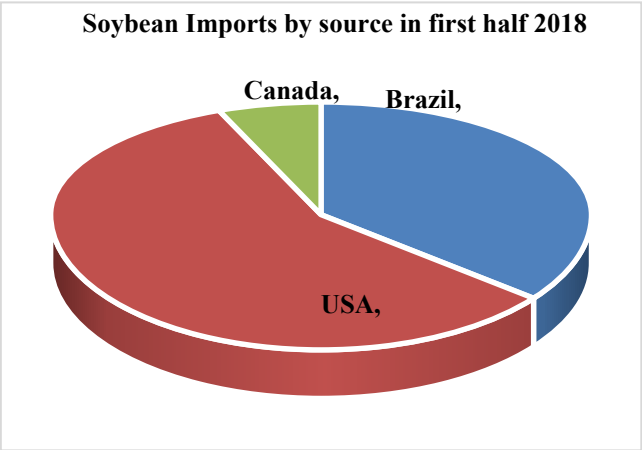
Food use consumption of soybean products including, soymilk, other drinks products, and tofu, continues to grow at a rate of about 5 to 6 percent per year annually. Post's MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 food use consumption estimates are 500 TMT and 525 TMT, respectively. U.S. soybeans have a strong advantage in food use categories compared to other sources, as U.S. soybeans are preferred for their flavor and color. Vietnam has several large soymilk producers including Vinasoy, VinaMilk, and NutiFood.

Trade

Imports

During the first six months of MY2019/20 Vietnam switched from United States to Brazil as the major source of soybean imports. The United States fell to the second largest exporter with 30 percent of the market share, while Brazil gained a 63 percent market share. U.S. soybeans imports decreased 60 percent in the first six months of MY2019/20 as U.S. soybeans faced price competition from Brazil. U.S. exporters are also cautious about *Cirsium arvense* (Canadian Thistle) zero tolerance requirements. Vietnam soybean imports in the first six months of MY2019/20 are 716 TMT according to GTA.





Source: GTA

Post revises down soybean imports in MY2019/20 to 1.8 MMT, with a slight increase to 1.85 MMT in MY2020/21 due to the impacts of ASF on feed demand. Vietnam imports soybeans for crushing and food use. According to industry sources at the southern crushing plant, crush volume will remain flat

in MY2020/21, due to the continued demand for soy oil. There is a steady annual increase in demand for soybeans for food use at 5 to 6 percent annually.

Policy

On March 31, 2019, the Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Development's (MARD) Plant Protection Department's (PPD) announced a zero tolerance policy for soybean and wheat shipments containing the weed seed *Cirsium arvense.* This policy has created uncertainty for exporters, importers, and the Vietnamese feed and flour milling industries.

Peanuts

Production

Peanut production keeps declining in MY2019/20

According to MARD, peanut cultivated area in first seven months of MY2019/20 is 150 THa, a drop of three percent in area from the previous year. The decline in peanut growing area is a result of Vietnamese farmers switching to more profitable crops such as fruits and vegetables for both the domestic and export markets. From April to late July 2019, the major peanut producing provinces in the central north and coastal south faced a drought that led to water scarcity for irrigation. Post estimates a reduction of five percent in peanut production in 2019 due to drought. The planted area in 2019 is forecast to decline to 176 THa.

Post estimates peanut production in Vietnam will be 445 TMT on a planted area of 180 THa in MY2020/21.

Table 2: Vietnam's Peanut Production

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Crop area (Tha)	199.9	199.4	195.6	185.7	176	180
Crop yield (MT/ha)	2.27	2.33	2.35	2.47	2.47	2.47
Total peanut production**(TMT)	454.1	463.6	459.6	458.7	435	445

Source: GSO, MARD
**Post estimate*
***in-shell basis*

Crush

Peanut crushing occurs at household level for personal consumption of peanut oil. Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces in central Vietnam are the largest consumers of peanut oil for household cooking.

Post revises down estimates of peanut crush volume to 18 TMT in MY2019/20 and 20 TMT in MY2020/21 due to lower production.

Food Use Consumption

Most locally produced and imported peanuts are consumed in the retail sales channels, food service, and food processing industry (especially in the snack industry) for both domestic consumption and export.

In-shell peanuts are available from street vendors in boiled and roasted forms, at "bia hoi" (fresh draft beer) restaurants, and in wet markets during harvest season. Small retail stores usually sell raw shelled peanuts in loose formats, while modern retailers, including supermarkets and hypermarkets, sell packaged raw shelled peanuts. Foodservice providers and food processors purchase peanuts in bulk.

Trade

Imports

MY2019/20 peanut imports are projected to increase due to anticipated decline in domestic production

In first six months of 2019, India remained the largest peanut supplier to Vietnam with 53 percent of the market share. U.S. exports of peanuts to Vietnam reached 16 TMT, equivalent to 27 percent of the market share, with the United States as the second largest supplier. Local traders are looking for U.S. peanut suppliers because of the premium quality and competitive prices in MY2019/20.

Post revises down the MY2020/21 estimate to 165 MT to remain flat with MY 2019/20.

Table 3: Vietnam's peanut imports, by HS Code

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan-June)
Total in-shell peanut imports (MT) (HS code 120210 and 120241)	12,216	38,725	3,025	1,953	6,414
Total shelled peanut imports (MT) (in-shell basis) (*HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811)*	167,318	302,200	194,139	108,459	53,096
Total peanut seed import (MT in-shell Basis) (HS code 120230)	0	384	12,505	372	
Total peanut imports (in-shell basis) (MT)	**179,534**	**339,441**	**209,669**	**110,784**	**59,150**

Source: GTA

**Note: Peanuts are in in-shell basis, including in-shell peanut (HS code 120210; 120241) and shelled peanuts (HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811 – including peanut butter, but amount of peanut butter negligible), and peanut seeds with HS code 120230. Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.*

Exports

Peanut exports remain constant for MY2019/20 and MY2020/21

Post forecasts peanut exports for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 at 7 TMT. Note that the data does not include Vietnam's border trade with China. Local traders reported that peanut transshipments to China are increasing due to China's high consumption demand and competitive global prices. Vietnam's main export markets are Taiwan and Russia.

Table 4: Vietnam's peanut exports, by HS Code

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan-Jun)
In-shell peanut exports (MT) (HS code 120210 and 120241)	1,027	230	478	949	177
Shelled Peanut exports (MT) (*HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811)*	6,399	6,968	5,035	6,215	2,830
Peanut seed export (MT) (HS code 120230)	20	0	0	10	2
Total converted into in-shell peanut exports (MT)	**9,564**	**9,497**	**5,513**	**7,152**	**3,009**

Source: GTA

Note: Peanuts are on in-shell basis, including in-shell peanut (HS code 120210; 120241) and shelled peanuts (HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811 including peanut butter, but volume of peanut butter negligible), and peanut seeds with HS code 120230; Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.

Copra

Production

Vietnam coconut production accounts for approximately 1.5 percent of total global production. The major coconut planting areas are located in the four provinces in Mekong River Delta; Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Vinh Long, and Tra Vinh, accounting for more than 70 percent of Vietnam's total coconut production. Ben Tre accounts for 42 percent of total coconut area in Vietnam, and is where the Ben Tre Coconut Association, a major producer association, and most of the local coconut processing enterprises are located. Vietnam does not have coconut farms, instead production happens on small family farms with about a half hectare of land. Coconut products with the highest demand for the domestic and export markets are desiccated coconut, coconut milk, coconut water, and coconut charcoal. According to the Ben Tre Coconut Association, harvested coconut area is 10 THa lower than planted area annually, as coconut trees take four to five years from planting to first harvest.

Vietnam's copra production is a by-product of its coconut oil production. The estimated extraction rate from milling copra to coconut oil is 64 percent.

Post revises down the copra production estimate to 11 TMT for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. This is because the profit margin of coconut oil is not as high as other coconut products including, desiccated coconut and coconut milk. Coconut oil production is dependent on export market demand in the United States and Canadian processing industries. According to the Luong Quoi Coconut enterprise, there is not a plan to increase coconut oil exports at this time. Luong Quoi just completed an investment in Virgin coconut oil (VCO) production with cold extraction technology at 5,000 MT a year but is only operating at 50 percent of design capacity.

Table 5: Coconut and copra production

	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Coconut plantation area (thousand ha)	165	169.7	172	170	172
Coconut harvested area (thousand ha)				160	162
Average coconut yield (nuts/ha)	8,917	8,835	8,982	9,149	9,200
Coconut production (million nuts)	1,471	1,499	1,545	1,464	1,490
Coconut Oil production (MT)	8,260	8,264	9,000	7,000	7,000
Milling Copra Consumption for coconut oil crushing (MT) ***	13,100	13,100	14,000	11,000	11,000
Total Estimated Copra Production (MT)***	14,000	14,000	14,000	11,000	11,000

Source: MARD, GSO, Ben Tre Coconut Association and Coconut Processing Companies
**Post estimates*
*** Estimated extraction rate is 64 percent.*

Consumption

Crush

In Vietnam, there are small-scale coconut/copra crushing plants with an annual capacity of 10 TMT of refined oil and 10 TMT of crude oil. These facilities are located in Ben Tre province. However, copra crush volume fluctuates depending on the coconut oil export market and the profit margin of other products. The main export markets for coconut products are the United States, Canada, and the European Union.

Food Use Consumption

Coconut products for food use include, fresh coconuts for immediate consumption and cooking, desiccated coconut, coconut milk, coconut milk powder, refined copra/coconut oil, and fresh coconut juice.

Crude coconut oil is used for industrial purposes including for cosmetics and soap, refined oil for cooking, and coconut fiber for cushioning and building materials. Coconut shells are used for activated charcoal and handicraft decorations for domestic and export markets.

Trade

Vietnam continues to import and export a negligible volume of copra while instead focusing on other coconut products. Coconut products that are exported include, desiccated coconut, coconuts in the inner shell, coconut milk, coconut fibers, and activated charcoal. In 2018, total exports of coconut products was $224 million of which 46 percent was coconut milk, 24 percent desiccated coconut, 8.2 percent coconut juice, 9 percent from activated charcoal, and the rest from coconut oil, according to Ben Tre Coconut Association. In 2019, exports are forecasted to increase by 10 percent.

Rapeseed

Production

There is no official data for rapeseed production in Vietnam. Rapeseed cultivation occurs mainly in the north mountainous provinces as part of the tourism industry. MARD also has a program called "One commune one product" (OCOP) that produces a limited volume of rapeseed. Post estimates the rapeseed cultivation area to remain constant at 1 thousand hectares for MY2019/20 and MY2020/21.

Consumption

Aside from the tourism industry, rapeseed is also used for oil extraction at the household scale. There is a plan to build a rapeseed crush facility in Yen Bai province but it has yet to start construction. Therefore, Post estimates very low rapeseed consumption in MY 2019/20 and MY2020/21.

MEALS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Meal

Production

Post lowers SBM production in MY2019/20 to 960 TMT reflecting the output the domestic crushing facilities at 1.2 MMT. Post estimates a slight increase of SBM production to 1.04 MMT in MY2020/21.

Table 6: Vietnam's soybean meal production

	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Total local SBM production (TMT) from industrial crushing plants	774	855	960	960	1,040

*Source: Local Producers, *Post estimates;*

Feed Consumption

Table 7: Aggregates of proteins meals on a soybean meal equivalent (SME) basis (unit TMT)

	Soy meal equivalent (SME)		
	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
Soybean Meal	5,800	5,400	5,300
Rapeseed Meal	178	146	135
Copra Meal	50	25	31
Peanut Meal	9	9	9
Fish Meal	621	621	621
TOTAL	**6,658**	**6,201**	**6,096**

Feed consumption decreases in MY 2019/20 due to impact of Africa Swine Fever (ASF)

Vietnam first detected ASF in early 2019 and since then the disease has spread to all 63 municipalities and provinces, with over 5 million pigs culled, accounting for about 18 percent of the entire swine herd. Prior to the ASF outbreak, pork production accounted for the vast majority of the total feed demand of 30 MMT. The contraction of the pork industry due to ASF will negatively impact the growth in total feed production in Vietnam for the foreseeable future. Feed mills in the north, estimate around a 30-40 percent reduction of total feed production in MY2019/20. Feed mills in the south estimate around a 20 percent reduction in total feed production. However, there have been signs of swine re-population (though at a moderate pace) because the market is driven by the higher hog prices in the lead up to the Lunar New Year and the growing demand in China due to ASF and tariffs.

Additionally, poultry (including duck) production is expanding quickly due to ASF. According to the GSO, as of August 2019, poultry population has increased by 10 percent. The reduction in swine feed

demand can be partly covered by an increase in demand for poultry and aquaculture feed. Overall, ASF will lead to lower demand for animal feed in swine sector in MY2019/20. Post estimates Vietnam's total feed consumption for MY2019/20 down 5 percent compared to MY2018/2019.

The demand for SBM in MY2020/21 is dependent on how well Vietnam is able to control ASF and how quickly the swine sector can rebound. If Vietnam is able to control the outbreak and larger producers begin to repopulate the herd, SBM demand could remain strong. Currently the ASF outbreak continues to grow, so larger producers will most likely wait to repopulate to ensure that the risk of disease spread is reduced. Investment costs are very high and there is a shortage sows and piglets. Furthermore, producers need to invest in costly new bio-secure measures to reduce the risk of future outbreaks. A Chinese owned feed producer New Hope, recently completed the construction of a feed mill and pig farm in Binh Phuoc, in southern Vietnam. It plans to produce 300,000 pigs and 90 TMT of feed in 2020.

Post forecasts a reduction of SBM consumption for MY 2019/20 down to 5.4 MMT a nearly seven percent decrease compared to MY 2018/19. Total SBM consumption in MY2020/21 is forecast to further decrease to 5.3 MMT. Stocks are estimated to increase due to the lower demand.

For more information about ASF in Vietnam, please refer to GAIN report VM9027.

Trade

Imports

SBM imports are forecast to decrease in MY2020/21 in response to ASF

During the first half of MY2019/20, imports of SBM increased by 23 percent compared to the same period in 2018, because of future contracts signed in late 2018 between importers and suppliers prior to the ASF outbreak. Argentina remains the largest supplier accounting for almost 80 percent of the SBM imports due to low prices. U.S. SBM exports to Vietnam decreased by 20 percent in the first half of the marketing year. Overall, Post forecasts a slight decline in SBM imports in MY2019/20 to 4.8 MMT.

Post estimates total SBM imports to continue to decrease in MY2020/21 to 4.4 MMT due to ASF.

Table 8: Total soybean meal* imports by source 2014-2018 (Unit: TMT)

		2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan-Jun)
	Total	**4,583.8**	**5,110.0**	**4,945.2**	**4,846**	**2,786**
1	Argentina	3,195.2	4,292.6	4,026.7	2,850	2,231
2	Brazil	677.5	264.5	339.8	1,055	300
3	USA	319.2	211.4	440.4	763	247
4	India	22.7	17.2	89.4	115	
5	China	114.2	248.8	11.6	57	
15	Other countries	255	75.5	37.2	6	8

Source: BICO, GTA data, local importers, Post adjusted data.
**Note: Soybean meal (HS code: 2304), and other residues from soybeans (HS Code: 230250), and soy flour (HS code 120810)*

Exports

Vietnam exports a small amount of SBM to neighboring countries, including Cambodia, Japan, the Philippines, Singapore, Laos, South Korea, Myanmar, and Taiwan. Post forecasts SBM exports to increase to 110 TMT in MY2019/20 and remain flat in MY2020/21.

Other Meals

Production

Post lowers its estimates for copra meal production from coconut oil crushing to 4 TMT for MY2019/20 and MY2020/21, because of limited volume of coconut oil exports.

Fishmeal production in Vietnam is estimated 450 TMT in both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 due to consistent production of anchovies.

Trade

Imports

Fishmeal imports are lowered to 150 TMT in both MY 2019/20 and MY2020/21, due to excess SMB in the market from lower feed demand. Soybean meal can be used as substitute in aquaculture feed. ASF will also affect rapeseed meal imports, which will decline to 175 TMT in MY2019/20 and remain flat in MY2020/21.

Exports

Post estimates exports of fishmeal at 150 TMT in MY2019/20 and 170 TMT in MY2020/21, with China being the largest market. According to local traders, Vietnam exports low-protein fishmeal, while importing high-protein fishmeal.

OILS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Production

Vietnam produces vegetable oil from coconut, peanut, rice bran (a new technology introduced in 2018/2019), and soybean crush as well as from imported rapeseed oil. Post estimates that crude vegetable oil production in Vietnam is 275 TMT in MY 2019/20 (comprising 240 TMT soy oil, 7 TMT coconut oil, 6 TMT peanut oil, 20 TMT rice bran oil, and 2 TMT colza oil). Post forecasts an increase in oil production to 320 TMT in MY2020/21 due to increased production of soy and rice bran oils.

Food Consumption

The consumption growth rate of vegetable oil is increasing from 5 to 6 percent annually.

Table 9: **Refined vegetable oil production in Vietnam**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2020*
Refined vegetable oil (TMT)	996	1,034	1,077	1,116	1,200	1,270

Source: GSO 2018
**Post estimates and local producers*

According to sources in the oil industry, rice bran oil is a new product in the Vietnamese market and the volume of sales is increasing due to its high quality and the familiarity with the rice flavor.

Post estimates domestic refined vegetable oil consumption will continue to increase in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 to 1.2 MMT and 1.27 MMT, respectively.

Trade

Imports of vegetable oils (both crude and refined) will increase to meet demand.

Table 10: **Imported vegetable oils to Vietnam**

Year	Unit	2016	2017	2018	2019 (Jan-May)	2019*	2020*
Palm oil	TMT	726	787.5	861.5	326.2	900	930
Soy oil	TMT	79	28.5	47	15	30	30
Rapeseed oil	TMT	1.5	2	3	1	2	2
Coconut oil	TMT	1.7	2.8	3	1.5	3	3

Source: GTA

* Post estimates

Palm oil accounts for about 70 percent of total vegetable oil imports due to its low price. Soy oil comprises about 20 percent of total vegetable oil consumption sourced from domestic soybean crush plants. Rice bran and rapeseed oils are also present in the market. Oil consumption is highest from July to August and during the Tet holiday (Jan/February).

Exports

Post estimates that total vegetable oil exports will decline to 35 TMT in MY2019/20 and 30 TMT in MY2020/21, comprising mostly soy and coconut oils.

PSD Tables

Soybean

Oilseed, Soybean	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	95	53	95	50	0	47
Area Harvested	53	53	50	50	0	47
Beginning Stocks	354	354	391	343	0	308
Production	81	81	76	76	0	72
MY Imports	2200	1803	2450	1800	0	1850
Total Supply	2635	2238	2917	2219	0	2230
MY Exports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Crush	1550	1200	1675	1200	0	1300
Food Use Dom. Cons.	490	490	535	500	0	525
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	204	204	250	210	0	210
Total Dom. Cons.	2244	1894	2460	1910	0	2035
Ending Stocks	391	343	457	308	0	194
Total Distribution	2635	2238	2917	2219	0	2230
CY Imports	2200	0	2400	1800	0	1850
CY Exports	0	0	0	1	0	1
Yield	1.5283	1.5283	1.52	1.52	0	1.5319
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Peanuts

Oilseed, Peanut	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	186	0	180	0	180
Area Harvested	190	186	190	176	0	180
Beginning Stocks	31	31	25	3	0	3
Production	458	458	469	435	0	445
MY Imports	150	111	175	165	0	165
Total Supply	639	600	669	603	0	613
MY Exports	4	7	4	7	0	7
Crush	60	30	60	18	0	20
Food Use Dom. Cons.	550	560	583	575	0	575
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	610	590	643	593	0	595
Ending Stocks	25	3	22	3	0	11
Total Distribution	639	600	669	603	0	613
CY Imports	150	111	200	160	0	160
CY Exports	4	0	4	0	0	0
Yield	2.4105	2.4624	2.4684	2.4716	0	2.4722
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Copra

Oilseed, Copra	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	170	0	172
Area Harvested	175	158	178	160	0	162
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	9	9	9	9	0	9
Production	285	14	285	11	0	11
MY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	294	23	294	20	0	20
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	285	14	290	11	0	11
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	285	14	290	11	0	11
Ending Stocks	9	9	4	9	0	9
Total Distribution	294	23	294	20	0	20
CY Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yield	1.6286	0.0886	1.6011	0.0688	0	0.0679
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Rapeseed

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2016		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	1	0	1	0	1
Area Harvested	0	1	0	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks	0	0	1	1	0	0
Production	0	2	0	2	0	2
MY Imports	25	4	30	2	0	2
Total Supply	25	6	31	5	0	4
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	24	5	30	5	0	4
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	24	5	30	5	0	4
Ending Stocks	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total Distribution	25	6	31	5	0	4
Yield	0	2	0	2	0	2
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Soybean Meal

Meal, Soybean	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1550	1200	1675	1200	0	1300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.78	0.8	0.7803	0.8	0	0.8
Beginning Stocks	314	314	253	100	0	230
Production	1209	960	1307	960	0	1040
MY Imports	4850	4846	4580	4800	0	4400
Total Supply	6373	6120	6140	5860	0	5670
MY Exports	100	100	110	110	0	110
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	120	120	120	120	0	120
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	5900	5800	5630	5400	0	5300
Total Dom. Cons.	6020	5920	5750	5520	0	5420
Ending Stocks	253	100	280	230	0	140
Total Distribution	6373	6120	6140	5860	0	5670
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Copra Meal

Meal, Copra	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2016		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	285	14	290	11	0	11
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.3544	0.3571	0.3448	0.3636	0	0.3636
Beginning Stocks	17	17	17	12	0	11
Production	101	5	100	4	0	4
MY Imports	50	100	50	50	0	80
Total Supply	168	122	167	66	0	95
MY Exports	1	0	1	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	150	110	150	55	0	85
Total Dom. Cons.	150	110	150	55	0	85
Ending Stocks	17	12	16	11	0	10
Total Distribution	168	122	167	66	0	95
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Fishmeal

Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	39	39	39	27	0	47
Production	470	460	460	450	0	450
MY Imports	160	139	165	150	0	150
Total Supply	669	638	664	627	0	647
MY Exports	200	181	200	150	0	170
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	430	430	430	430	0	430
Total Dom. Cons.	430	430	430	430	0	430
Ending Stocks	39	27	34	47	0	47
Total Distribution	669	638	664	627	0	647
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Rapeseed Meal

Meal, Rapeseed	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	24	5	30	5	0	4
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.5833	0.4	0.6	0.4	0	0.5
Beginning Stocks	65	65	49	57	0	29
Production	14	2	18	2	0	2
MY Imports	165	240	175	175	0	175
Total Supply	244	307	242	234	0	206
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	195	250	205	205	0	190
Total Dom. Cons.	195	250	205	205	0	190
Ending Stocks	49	57	37	29	0	16
Total Distribution	244	307	242	234	0	206
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Soybean Oil

Oil, Soybean	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	1550	1200	1675	1200	0	1300
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.1903	0.2	0.1899	0.2	0	0.1923
Beginning Stocks	11	11	11	18	0	8
Production	295	240	318	240	0	260
MY Imports	70	47	75	30	0	30
Total Supply	376	298	404	288	0	298
MY Exports	40	40	40	30	0	25
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	325	240	340	250	0	260
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	325	240	340	250	0	260
Ending Stocks	11	18	24	8	0	13
Total Distribution	376	298	404	288	0	298
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Palm Oil

Oil, Palm	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	104	104	107	97	0	99
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	840	861	860	900	0	930
Total Supply	944	965	967	997	0	1029
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	830	860	850	890	0	910
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	7	8	7	8	0	8
Total Dom. Cons.	837	868	857	898	0	918
Ending Stocks	107	97	110	99	0	111
Total Distribution	944	965	967	997	0	1029
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA)						

Coconut (Copra) Oil

Oil, Coconut	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	285	14	290	11	0	11
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.6316	0.6429	0.6345	0.6364	0	0.6364
Beginning Stocks	13	13	15	8	0	5
Production	180	9	184	7	0	7
MY Imports	2	3	2	4	0	3
Total Supply	195	25	201	19	0	15
MY Exports	5	9	5	6	0	5
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	5	0	5	0	5
Food Use Dom. Cons.	175	3	180	3	0	3
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	175	8	180	8	0	8
Ending Stocks	15	8	16	5	0	2
Total Distribution	195	25	201	19	0	15
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Rapeseed Oil

Oil, Rapeseed	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush	24	5	30	5	0	4
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.4167	0.2	0.4333	0.4	0	0.5
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	1
Production	10	1	13	2	0	2
MY Imports	3	3	3	2	0	2
Total Supply	13	4	16	4	0	5
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	13	4	16	3	0	3
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total Dom. Cons.	13	4	16	3	0	5
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total Distribution	13	4	16	4	0	5
(1000 MT) ,(PERCENT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments