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Report Highlights:

As Vietnam looks to rebound from the COVID-19 pandemic through economic recovery packages and loosening of restrictions, total animal feed demand is forecast to increase to meet animal production demands. Soybean meal consumption is forecast to increase due to projected higher total demand feed in both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23. Soybean imports are forecast to increase, driven by both demand for crush and food consumption.

Executive Summary

According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development's (MARD) Progress Report on Agriculture and Rural Development in 2021 and Action Plan for 2022, the swine herd increased to 28.1 million head, up 7.1 percent in 2021, compared to 2020. The sow herd increased to 3.1 million head in 2021, up 5 percent compared to 2020, and is expected to increase to 3.2 million in 2022. Total animal live weight will increase to 6.9 million tons in 2022 from 6.7 million tons in 2021. The poultry flock and egg production will increase by about 5 percent. Total aquaculture production will reach 4.95 million tons, up 3 percent compared to 2021.

Post forecasts total feed demand to increase to 27 million metric tons (tons) in MY2021/22 from 26.2 million tons in MY2020/21 and continue to increase to 28 million tons in MY2022/23 as the swine herd repopulates along with a forecasted increase in poultry and aquaculture production.

Driven by the increase in domestic feed demand, total soybean crush and soybean meal (SBM) for feed use are forecast to increase to 1.4 million tons and 6.2 million tons respectively in MY2022/23. Soybean meal accounts for the largest share of oilseed meal used for aqua and animal feed.

Vietnam's soybean imports are forecast to stay at 2 million tons in MY2021/22 and to increase to 2.1 million tons in MY2022/23 due to the estimated increase in domestic food consumption. Soybeans for food consumption are forecast to grow by 4 percent in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 following an expected recovery from COVID-19.

Vietnam's SBM imports are forecast to decline to 5.1 million tons in MY2021/22 due to projected lower exports and higher domestic production and rebound to 5.3 million tons in MY2022/23 in line with total feed demand.

A projected increase of vegetable oil use in the food processing sector, food service sector, and canteens in industrial zones and schools will lead to oil consumption growth in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23.

Peanut and soybean production in Vietnam are forecast to continue to decline based on shrinking planted area as farmers continue to switch to more profitable fruits and vegetables.

OILSEEDS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean

Production

Post forecasts local soybean production to decrease to 53,000 tons in MY2021/22[1] and continue decreasing to 48,000 tons in MY 2022/2023 on the planting area of 33,000 and 30,000 hectares respectively. Soybean production is not prioritized in the Vietnam Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2021-2030, Vision to 2050 (GAIN Report VM2022-0010). A low average yield of 1.6 tons per hectare and fragmented production in the northern mountainous and central highland provinces make local soybeans uncompetitive with lower priced imported soybeans.

According to MARD, Vietnam's soybean planted area as of December 31, 2021, was 36,000 hectares, a reduction of 13.7 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. The decline in soybean planted area in MY2020/21 is a part of an overall trend of Vietnamese farmers switching to more profitable crops such as various fruits and vegetables that are grown for both export and domestic consumption.

Table 1: Soybean Production

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***	**2023***
Crop area (thousand ha)	49.5	41.7	36	33	30
Crop yield (MT/ha)	1.53	1.58	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total production (TMT)	**75.9**	**65.7**	**58**	**53**	**48**

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 has two industrial soybean crushing facilities, one located in the south and the other in the north of Vietnam. The demand for soybean crush is driven both by the need for meal for animal feed and the demand for soy oil.

Post forecasts the MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 soybean crush at 1.4 million tons reflecting the highest crush capacity of both facilities due to higher demand. According to industry contacts, crushers will take

[1] Marketing Year (MY) of soybean is from January 1 to December 31

advantage of a predicted rebound from COVID-19 restrictions to reach full crush capacity to meet an anticipated higher demand and take advantage of better soy oil and meal margins.

Food Use Consumption

Post forecasts soybean consumption for food use will increase in MY2021/22 to 520,000 tons and continue to increase to 550,000 tons in MY2022/23 due to the expected reopening and recovery of the food service sector, industrial and processing zones, and wholesale and wet markets.

Post also forecasts higher soymilk demand for local consumption and export. According to local media, Vinasoy, one of largest local soymilk producers, expects their packaged soymilk brand, FAMI, to grow by five to six percent in CY2022 compared to CY2021. They have had market access to China and Japan for FAMI since June 2021. Thai Corp International, owner of Ichiban products, also reported their expansion plan for soy-based products including tofu and soymilk products in Vietnam. There is also preliminary news that a food grade soybean trader plans to inaugurate a processing factory in a northern province to produce soy-based products focusing on tofu and soymilk in mid-2022.

Feed, Seed, Waste Consumption

Post forecasts MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 soybean feed consumption at 165,000 and 180,000 tons respectively due to the expected reopening and recovery of poultry breeding facilities, and poultry and swine expansion. In 2021, the closure of poultry farms and breeding facilities due to increased production costs cause by COVID-19 restrictions for both processing facilities and transportation sector led to the decreased size of the poultry flock.

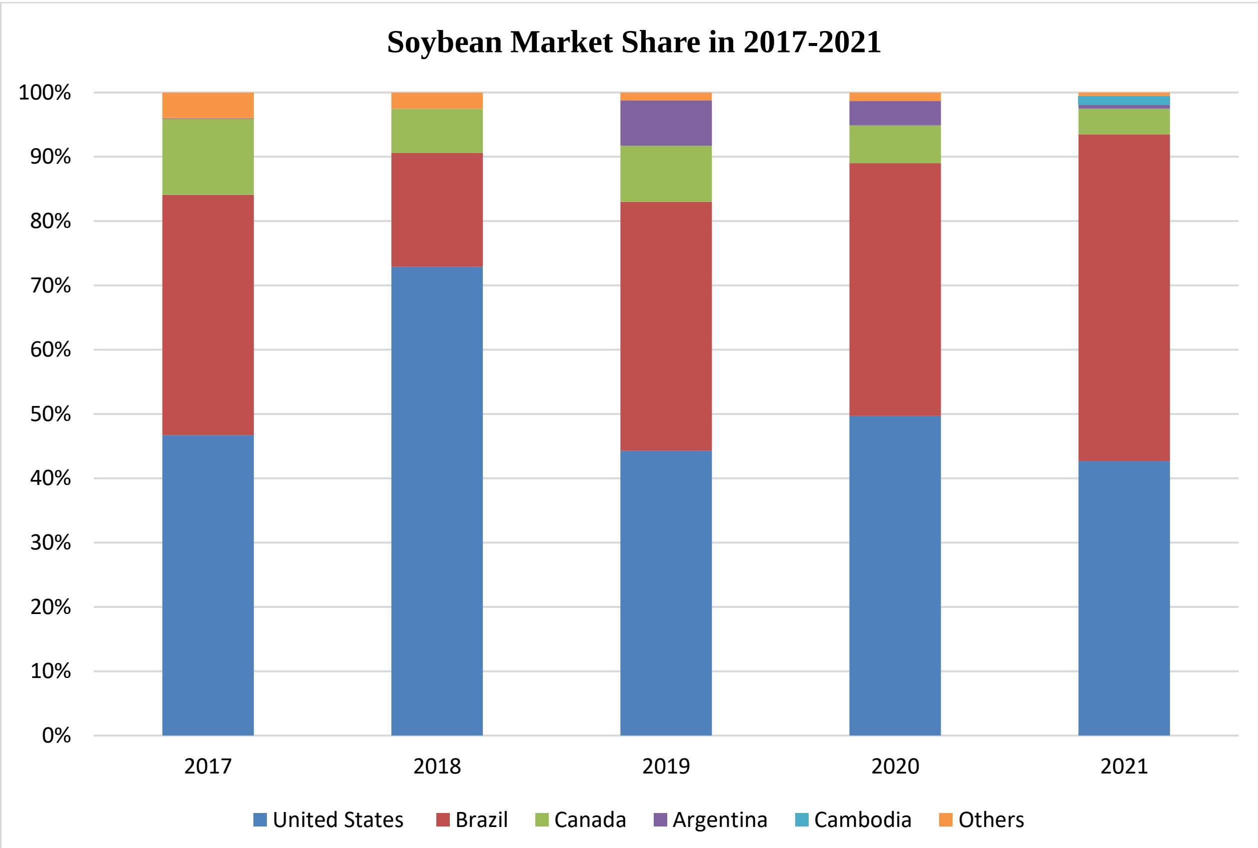
According to the MARD 2021 Report and 2022 Plan, the swine herd increased to 28.1 million head, up 7.1 percent, compared to the 2020. The sow herd increased to 3.1 million head in 2021, up 5 percent compared to 2020, with a plan to increase it to 3.2 million in 2022. The poultry flock will increase to 540 million birds, up 5.2 percent compared to CY2021. Total animal live weight will increase to 6.9 million tons in 2022 from 6.7 million tons in 2021. Large and medium scale animal producers have made investments in biosecurity measures to mitigate impacts of African Swine Fever and avian influenza outbreaks. Post forecasts an increase of total animal feed demand in 2022 compared to the previous year to align with projected post COVID-19 recovery in animal production.

Trade

Imports

According to Vietnam Customs, Vietnam’s soybean imports in MY2020/21, reached 2 million tons, an increase of 7 percent compared to the previous year. The two local soybean crushing facilities have driven the increase of soybean imports into Vietnam. Brazil was the largest soybean exporter with 50.8 percent of the market share and the United States held 42.7 percent of the market share. Cambodia became a soybean supplier to Vietnam in MY2020/21 with 1.4 percent of market share due to its proximity advantage. According to an industry source, imported Cambodian soybeans are for food use due to good quality. In the first two months of MY2021/22, Vietnam imported about 4,000 tons of soybeans from Cambodia.

Table 2: Soybean Supplier Market Share (percentage)



Source: Vietnam Customs published at https://www.customs.gov.vn

Post forecasts soybean imports in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 at 2 million tons and 2.1 million tons respectively. Both food grade soybeans and soybeans for the crushing industry will drive the growth in Vietnam's soybean imports. Post forecasts an increase of imported soybeans for food use in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 due to the expected rebound from COVID-19.

High prices and logistics constraints continue to affect soybean arrivals in MY2021/22

According to Agricensus, soybean futures and freight costs remain high. Supply chain issues including high freight costs, limited container availability, and delayed shipments continue to affect trade with Vietnam. According to an industry contact, soybean basis was up more than 20 percent in the last week of February and first week of March for soybean deliveries in April and May. A local soybean trader currently estimates that it will take two months for the arrival of their soybean container consignments in Vietnam from South America and the United States. The trader faced delayed soybean deliveries in 2021, noting that a soybean container consignment arrived in Vietnam four months after it shipped.

Supply chain issues are projected to continue to create uncertainties for soybean traders and importers when making purchasing decisions in MY2021/22.

Policy

On March 31, 2019, the MARD/Plant Protection Department (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. On December 25, 2020, Vietnam issued the Circular 15 promulgating the National Technical Regulations (NTR) 192 on the phytosanitary requirements for imported regulated articles. NTR 192 sets a zero tolerance on all quarantine pests regulated under Circular 35/2014/TT-BNNPTNT issued in 2014 including *Cirsium arvense*. Please refer to the GAIN report VM-2020-0128 for further information. Circular 15 entered into force on June 25, 2021.

Peanuts

Production

Peanut production is forecast to decrease to 400,000 tons in MY 2021/22[2] and continue decreasing to 388,000 tons in MY2022/23 based on decreases in planted area as farmers switch from peanuts to more profitable crops such as various fruits and vegetables. Peanut production is not prioritized in the Vietnam Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy 2021-2030, Vision to 2050.

According to MARD, peanut planted area was 165,000 hectares in MY2020/21, a drop of 3 percent in area compared to the previous year. Peanut growing area is declining in the major peanut planting areas in the northern and central provinces of Vietnam due to low yield and less competitive prices than imported peanuts.

Table 3: Vietnam's Peanut Production

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***	**2023***
Crop area (thousand ha)	176.8	170	165	160	155
Crop yield (MT/ha)	2.48	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Total peanut production** (TMT)	438.8	425.5	412.5	400	388

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

Crush

[2] Marketing Year (MY) of peanuts is from January 1 to December 31.

Post forecasts peanut crush volume at 33,000 tons in MY2021/22 and 34,000 tons in MY2022/23. This reflects the estimated peanut oil production with a low oil extraction rate of 0.26 due to the small-scale production and limited crushing technology. Peanut crushing occurs at the household level based on family consumption in the central provinces.

The domestic price of peanut oil is not competitive with other vegetable oils for household cooking, industrial canteen cooking, or the food services. Currently, domestic peanut oil is about $5-6 USD per liter while other vegetable oils range from $1.50 to 2.50 USD a liter.

Table 4: Peanut Oil Production

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***	**2023***
Peanut oil production (MT)	7,605	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,700

*Source: GSO, *Post estimate*

Food Use Consumption

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

The COVID-19 recovery and reopening of the tourism sector, restaurants, foodservice providers, street vendors, wholesale and wet markets, and small retail stores is projected to drive an increase in the domestic consumption of in-shell and shelled peanuts.

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.

Post forecasts total peanut consumption to increase to 520,000 tons in MY2021/22 and continue increasing to 540,000 tons in MY2022/23, due to expected recovery from COVID-19.

Trade

Imports
According to Vietnam Customs, in MY2020/21 Vietnam imported 214,000 tons of peanuts (in-shell basis), down 12 percent compared to the previous year. India and Madagascar are the largest shelled peanut suppliers to Vietnam with 61 percent and 17 percent of total market share respectively. U.S. exports of shelled peanuts to Vietnam reached 3,600 tons, equivalent to about 2.3 percent of the market

share. Cambodia was the major in-shell peanut supplier to Vietnam in MY2020/21 with about 1,100 tons.

A major drop in imported in-shell peanuts in MY2020/21 reflects the closures and limited operations of foodservice providers, restaurants, wet markets and "bia hoi" due to COVID-19 restrictions in 2021. A 7 percent decrease in imported shelled peanuts reflects the lower demand of food and nut processors for local consumption and export. According to Trade Data Monitor (TDM), global exports of prepared and preserved peanuts (HS code 200811) to Vietnam, including peanut butter, are about 1,000 tons.

Post forecasts Vietnam's peanut (in-shell basis) imports to increase to 250,000 tons in MY2021/22 and 280,000 in MY2022/23 due to the recovery from COVID-19 and the estimated decrease in production.

Table 5: Vietnam's Peanut Imports, by HS code

Year	**2020**	**2021**
Total in-shell peanut (MT) *(HS code 120241)*	16,304	1,222
Total shelled peanut (MT) (in-shell basis) (*HS code 120242)*	228,305	212,821
Total peanut imports (in-shell basis) (MT)	**244,609**	**214,043**

Source: Vietnam Customs and Post's calculation

**Note: Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.*

Exports

Vietnam exported 105,000 tons of peanuts (in-shell basis) in MY2020/21 according to Vietnam Customs, down 4.5 percent compared to the previous year. Vietnam's main export market is China, accounting for 88 percent of total exports, due to China's high consumption demand and proximity advantage.

According to TDM, Vietnam exported 3,762 tons of prepared and preserved shelled peanuts (HS code 200811) in MY2020/21, down 32 percent compared to the previous year. Russia and Taiwan are the main importers. This reflects closures and lower operation capacity of local processors due to COVID-19 outbreaks in 2021.

Vietnam imports peanuts for border trade with China. Post forecasts peanut exports in MY2021/22 will decrease due to China's Zero COVID policy, which has affected border trade with Vietnam. Post forecasts peanut exports in MY2022/23 will increase due to the recovery from COVID-19 and expected reopening of border trade and strong demand from China.

Post forecasts peanut exports at 110,000 tons in MY2021/22 due to the continued border trade issue with China and increase to 120,000 tons in MY2022/23 as the borders reopen.

Table 6: Vietnam Peanut Exports, by HS Code 200811

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Shelled peanut exports (MT) (*HS code 200811)*	3,942	3,924	4,774	5,552	3,762
Peanut exports (in-shell basis) (MT)	**5,243**	**5,219**	**6,349**	**7,384**	**5,003**

Source: TDM [3]
Note: Peanuts are on an in-shell basis, including shelled peanuts HS code 200811 including peanut butter, but volume of peanut butter is negligible.
Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.

Table 7: Vietnam's Peanuts Exports, by HS code

Year	2020	2021
Total in-shell peanut (MT) *(HS code 120241)*	15,666	14,284
Total shelled peanut (MT) (in-shell basis) (*HS code 120242)*	94,890	90,888
Peanut exports (in-shell basis) (MT)	**110,556**	**105,172**

Source: Vietnam Customs and Post's calculation
**Note: Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.*

Copra

Production

Vietnam's coconut planting area was about 186,000 hectares in 2021, according to the General Statistics Office (GSO). Ben Tre province in the Mekong Delta is the largest coconut planting province with 74,000 hectares in 2021 accounting for about 40 percent of the total coconut planting area. Three other Mekong Delta provinces, Tra Vinh, Tien Giang, and Vinh Long have about 54,000 hectares of coconut planting area, accounting for about 30 percent of the total area, according to the Ben Tre Coconut Association, a major coconut producer and processors association. Coconut planting area is projected to continue to increase as its more profitable than other crops, according to the Association. Vietnam only produces a limited amount of copra from coconut oil crushing due to low domestic demand. The main processed products are coconut milk, desiccated coconuts, canned coconut juices, and charcoal for export and domestic consumption.

The coconut black headed caterpillar (Opisina arenosella) was discovered in Ben Tre province in July 2020. According to a weekly pest report of the MARD/PPD, as of January 10, 2022, about 577 hectares in Ben Tre, Soc Trang, and Tra Vinh have been infected. The pest damages coconut leaves and nuts and

[3] Vietnam is not a reported country in TDM. Throughout this report, every time TDM is noted, Vietnam exports refers to global imports from Vietnam and Vietnam imports refers to global exports reported to Vietnam.

can possibly kill the trees. Treatment and technical assistance are ongoing with the engagement of research institutes and universities.

Post forecasts the average coconut yield at 9,000 nuts per hectare in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23. Post forecasts the harvested area at 180,000 hectares in MY2021/22 and 184,000 hectares in MY2022/23, which is 10,000 hectares lower than the planting area to account for the four to five years it takes from planting coconut trees to the first harvest, according to the Ben Tre Coconut Association.

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 forecasts copra production at 15,000 tons in both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 based on the estimated coconut oil production.

Table 8: Coconut and Copra Production

	2019	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***	**2023***
Coconut planting area (thousand ha)	178	182.4	186	190	194
Coconut harvested area (thousand ha)	168	172	176	180	184
Average coconut yield (nuts/ha)	9,149	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000
Coconut production (million nuts)	1,537	1,512	1,584	1,620	1,656
Coconut Oil production (MT)	8,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Milling Copra Consumption for coconut oil crushing (MT) ***	12,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
Total Estimated Copra Production (MT)***	12,000	14,000	15,000	15,000	15,000

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

Consumption

According to a source from Ben Tre Provincial Department of Science and Technology, there are 208 different coconuts products for both food and industrial uses for both the export and domestic markets.

Industrial Use

Copra crushing plants located in Ben Tre province have a total estimated annual production capacity of 10,000 tons of crude and refined oil and 3,000 tons of virgin coconut oil for the domestic and export markets. Luong Quoi Company, the largest coconut processing facility in the province, produces different coconut products with the local brand name Vietcoco along with coconut oils for cooking and cosmetic uses.

Post forecasts copra crush volume at 15,000 tons in both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23. This reflects the estimated coconut oil production.

Food Use

There is no official production data for copra, desiccated coconut, and other coconut products and their consumption in Vietnam. However, the major coconut products for food use include fresh and mature coconuts for immediate consumption and cooking, coconut milk, desiccated coconut, coconut milk powder, refined coconut oil, and coconut juice.

According to the Ben Tre Coconut Association, about 16 percent of total coconut planting area is the “Dua xiem” variety for direct consumption as fresh coconut juice for the domestic market and export. The rest are varieties to produce mature coconuts and coconuts in the inner shell for further processing into products including desiccated coconuts, coconut milk, coconut jelly, coconut candy, packaged coconut juices, butter, and selling in traditional wet markets across the country or for export for direct consumption.

Trade

Vietnam continues to import and export a negligible volume of copra while instead focusing on other coconut products. According to TDM, in MY2020/21, Vietnam imported about 24,000 tons of coconuts in the inner shell and 34,000 tons of coconuts, other than desiccated, a decrease of 30 percent and 60 percent respectively compared to the previous year due to restrictions and closures of local processors during COVID-19 outbreaks. Indonesia was the main supplier to Vietnam.

Table 9: Vietnam’s Coconut Product Imports *Unit: MT*

Product group	2018	2019	2020	2021
Desiccated coconuts (HS code 080111)	463	203	633	1,961
Coconuts in the inner shell (Endocarp) (HS code 080112)	214	726	34,928	24,614
Coconuts, other than desiccated (HS code 080119)	539	2,677	86,903	34,621
Copra (HS code 120300)	49	271	71	0
Coconut fibers (HS code 530500; 530511; 530519; 530810)	2,393	1,926	3,978	3,366

Source: TDM

Coconut products that are exported include desiccated coconuts, coconuts in the inner shell, coconut milk, coconut fibers, and activated charcoal. According to TDM, in MY2020/21, Vietnam’s desiccated coconut exports were up 24 percent compared to the previous year, with the main exports markets being

Thailand, China, and the United States. Vietnam’s exports of coconuts in the inner shell reached 134,000 tons. China is the largest importer with 98 percent of market share.

In MY2020/21, Vietnam’s exports of coconut products other than desiccated coconut, were down 43 percent compared to the previous year. Vietnam’s exports of coconut fibers and coconut milk also declined. The decline in exports of processed products reflect the impacts of the COVID-19 restrictions and supply chain issues on local processors.

Table 10: Vietnam’s Coconut Product Exports *Unit: MT*

Product group	2018	2019	2020	2021
Desiccated coconuts (HS code 080111)	18,678	20,327	15,031	18,641
Coconuts in the inner shell (Endocarp) (HS code 080112)	98,133	229,750	104,979	134,940
Coconuts, other than desiccated (HS code 080119)	62,851	119,866	199,020	113,437
Copra (HS code 120300)	0	0	2	0
Coconut fibers (HS code 530500; 530511; 530519; 530810)	117,726	109,886	88,567	73,194
Coconut milk (HS code 21069099002/3) *	36,822	38,593	46,982	44,741

Source: TDM
**Coconut milk exports to Thailand*

The EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA), which entered into force on August 1, 2020, lowered the import duties of coconut products into the EU. Therefore, according to an industry source, coconut product exports to the EU are expected to increase. According to TDM, Vietnam’s exports of desiccated coconuts and endocarp to the EU27 (Brexit) rose by 185 percent and 30 percent respectively in MY2020/21 compared to the previous year.

According to the Ben Tre Coconut Association, total coconut product exports in 2021 from Ben Tre province reached $395 million, an increase of 10 percent compared to 2020.

Post forecasts an increase of exports of coconut products in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 due to easing of COVID-19 restrictions.

Rapeseed

Production

There is no official data for rapeseed production in Vietnam. Rapeseed cultivation occurs mainly in the northern mountainous provinces as part of the tourism industry or for household consumption. Post keeps the rapeseed cultivation area at 1 thousand hectares for MY2021/22 and MY2022/23[4].

Consumption

Aside from the tourism industry, rapeseed is also used for oil extraction at the household level. Post estimates very low rapeseed consumption to continue in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23.

[4] Marketing Year (MY) of rapeseed, rapeseed meal and rapeseed oil are from October to September.

MEALS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Soybean Meal

Production

Post forecasts SBM production in both MY2021/22[5] and MY22/23 at 1.09 million tons. This reflects the forecasted soybean crushing volume at the two crushing facilities.

Table 11: Vietnam's Soybean Meal Production

	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*
Total Local SBM Production (TMT)	937	976	1,015	1,092	1,092

*Source: Local Producers, *Post estimate.*

Feed Consumption

Table 12: Aggregates of Protein Meals on a Soybean Meal Equivalent (SME) Basis

Unit: thousand tons

	Soybean Meal Equivalent		
	MY2020/21	MY2021/22	MY2022/23
Soybean Meal	5,850	6,000	6,200
Rapeseed Meal	114	114	117
Copra Meal	25	25	25
Fish Meal	506	590	621

Post forecasts feed consumption increasing in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 due to Government policies on economic recovery and tourism resuming.

On January 11, 2022, Vietnam's National Assembly adopted a Resolution on fiscal and monetary policies to support and speed up the local economic recovery in 2022 and 2023. The policy package is worth about $15 billion including tax reductions, healthcare, social security, enterprise support, infrastructure development, and housing rent subsidies for employees working in industrial zones. This will contribute to resolving the labor shortage and higher operational costs issues related to healthcare and COVID-19 protocols for processors and manufacturers in industrial zones in Vietnam. 'Back-to-normal' operations are expected in the second half of 2022. On March 15, the Government of Vietnam started to resume international tourism through reopening international flights, lifting quarantine

[5] Marketing Year (MY) of SBM is from January 1 to December 31

requirements, and updated tourism visa policies. This is expected to support the recovery of the transportation, food service, food processing, restaurants, hotels, and other service sub-sectors. Post projects impacts of these policies occurring in the second half of 2022.

Animal Production is Recovering from Animal Disease Outbreaks and COVID-19 Interruptions
African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreaks continued in most provinces of the country in 2021, leading to the culling of over 280,000 pigs, according to MARD/Department of Animal Health (DAH). ASF remains a threat to backyard farmers while large producers are aware of the importance of biosecurity investments. According to AgroMonitor, ASF outbreaks occurred more frequently in the last quarter of 2021 and had a greater impact on small-scale producers than large-scale producers. Higher compound feed prices and the decline in live-weight hog prices are constraining small-scale swine producers from restocking. According to MARD/Department of Livestock Production, commercial swine feed prices have increased by 3 percent since February 2022, compared to December 2021, due to the high prices of feed ingredients. MARD’s 2021 Report and 2022 Plan reported that the total sow herd increased to 3.1 million head in 2021, up 5 percent compared to 2020, and plans to increase to 3.2 million in 2022. The Department of Livestock Production recently announced that it is working on different scenarios to support swine production by promoting biosecurity efforts and developing the pork value chain with access to technology and the use of a reliable traceability system. According to local media, MARD and local companies have been working on ASF vaccine trials, but an official announcement of a viable vaccine has not occurred yet. Post forecasts that total swine population will increase in 2022 with higher repopulation pace in medium and large producers and a slower pace for household farmers because of ASF threats.

According to MARD’s 2022 Annual Plan, the total poultry flock should increase to 540 million birds, up 5.2 percent, and total poultry egg production will increase to 18.3 billion, up 4.6 percent, compared to the 2021 Annual Plan. According to the Vietnam Poultry Association, Vietnam’s economic recovery and the resumption of tourism will lead to the increasing demand for poultry products in MY2022, along with the reopening of school canteens, industrial zones, and restaurants. Government policies on domestic tax reductions including lowering the value-added tax and corporate income tax will support producers looking to repopulate their poultry flocks. Two challenges that producers, particularly small holders, may face in 2022 are the projected high feed prices and disease threats. According to MARD, avian influenza outbreaks occurred in 31 provinces, leading to the death, and culling of 457,000 birds in 2021.

According to MARD's plan, total aquaculture production will reach 4.95 million tons in MY2022, up 3 percent compared to 2021. MARD plans for the fisheries production growth rate to increase by 3.7 percent in 2022. According to local media, the Ministry of Industry and Trade/Department of Import Export, forecast that Vietnam’s seafood exports in 2022 will reach 2.1 million tons, valued at $9.2 billion, up 3.9 percent in volume and 3.5 percent in value compared to 2021. In the first two months of 2022, Vietnam’s seafood exports to the world increased by 50 percent compared to the same period of 2021, according to Vietnam Customs.

Post forecasts total feed demand in MY2021/22 to increase to 27 million tons from 26.2 million tons in MY2020/21 as Vietnam rebounds from COVID-19 restrictions in the second half of 2022. Post estimates total feed demand will increase to 28 million tons in MY2022/23 with a strong economic recovery.

In Vietnam, protein meals used for feed production are very price sensitive. Feed millers will use alternate protein sources in their feed ration formulations based on price. Soybean meal is the major protein source in all aqua and animal feed formulations, ranging from a 15 to 32 percent share of the total ingredients.

Post forecasts SBM feed consumption to increase to 6 million tons in MY2021/22 from 5.85 million tons in MY2020/21 and continue to increase to 6.2 million tons in MY2022/23. These reflect the feed forecasts.

Trade

Imports

In MY2020/21, Vietnam imported 5.2 million tons of SBM, an increase of 2 percent compared to MY2019/20. Argentina is the largest supplier accounting for almost 65 percent of the SBM imports due to lower prices. The second largest SBM supplier to Vietnam is Brazil accounting for 25 percent of the total market share. The United States is the third largest SBM supplier to Vietnam. U.S. SBM exports to Vietnam reached 367 million tons in MY2020/21.

Post forecasts SBM imports in MY2021/22 will decrease to 5.1 million tons due to projected lower exports and higher domestic production. SBM imports are estimated to increase to 5.3 million tons in MY2022/23 due to the increase in total feed demand.

Table 13: Total Soybean Meal* Imports by Source 2017-2021 (Unit: TMT)

	2017	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**
Argentina	4,026.7	2,850	3,948	4,091	3,371
Brazil	339.8	1,055	471	783.3	1,301
USA	440.4	763	537	182.5	367
India	89.4	115	26	6	109
China	11.6	57	5	9.4	28
Other countries	37.2	6	10	28.5	15
Total	**4,945**	**4,846**	**5,000**	**5,100**	**5,191**

Source: TDM data

**Note: Soybean meal (HS code: 2304), and other residues from soybeans (HS Code: 230250), and soy flour (HS code 120810)*

Exports

According to AgroMonitor, Vietnam exported 345,000 tons of SBM in MY2020/21. The Philippines is the largest importer with 50 percent of total export share, Cambodia is second with 27 percent, followed by India with 20 percent of total export share. In August 2021, the Indian Government officially permitted India to import 1.2 million metric tons of soybean meal and soy cake derived from genetically engineered soybeans through October 31, 2021. Please see details in the GAIN Report IN2021-0102 .

Cambodia continues to be the main Vietnam export market as Cambodia lacks a port, making it costly to directly import SBM from other international sources.

According to a local trader and industry source, Vietnam traders took the opportunity to export SBM to the Philippines in late MY2020/21 and early MY2021/22 due to supply chain and arrival issues of SBM in the Philippines from international sources. The source expects lower export volumes to the Philippines in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23.

Post forecasts SBM exports in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 at 150,000 tons due to a projected SBM exports to the Philippines and the consistent demand from Cambodia.

Other Meals

Production

Post forecasts copra meal production at 5,000 tons for both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23, based on the estimated volume of coconut oil exports.

COVID-19 restrictions slowed down investments in using by-products from fish and shrimp processors to produce fishmeal and other added value products such as collagen and gelatin. Catfish processors use up to 40 percent of the total fish weight for fillet products. The by-products including fish head, tails, offal, and skin are manufactured into fishmeal. Inputs for fishmeal production also include marine captured anchovies. Vietnam needs more investments in research and development to produce high quality products from those by-products, according to the Vietnam Association of Seafood Exporters and Producers (VASEP).

Most fishmeal producers in Vietnam are located in the south, in close proximity to input suppliers at the fishing ports and the fish processors, including catfish processors. Post keeps fishmeal production in Vietnam at 450,000 tons in MY2021/22 due to consistent anchovy catch. Fishmeal production is estimated to increase to 460,000 tons in MY2022/23 following an increase in catfish production.

Trade

Imports

Fishmeal is used as a high-protein ingredient for shrimp feed and animal feed (sows and piglets), according to an industry source. According to TDM, Vietnam fishmeal imports in MY2020/21 were 107,000 tons, down 44 percent compared to MY2019/20 due to the decreased fish exports. South Korea, Peru, and India are the top three fishmeal suppliers to Vietnam.

Post forecasts fishmeal imports to increase to 155,000 tons in MY2021/22 and continue to increase to 165,000 tons in MY2022/23[6] due to the forecasted increasing feed demand for shrimp, fish, sows, and piglets.

According to TDM, Vietnam's rapeseed imports were 156,000 tons in MY2020/21, a slight increase compared to MY2019/20. India is the largest supplier of rapeseed meal to Vietnam with 96 percent of total market share. Post forecasts rapeseed meal imports to increase to 160,000 tons and 170,000 tons in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 following the estimated total feed demand.

Copra meal imports were 49,000 tons in MY2020/21, an increase of 50 percent compared to the previous year. Indonesia and the Philippines were the two major suppliers of copra meal to Vietnam. Post forecasts copra meal imports in MY2021/22 at 49,000 tons and up to 50,000 tons in MY2022/23 following the estimated total feed demand.

Exports

Fishmeal exports reached 230,000 tons in MY2020/21, up 24 percent compared to the previous year due to low domestic demand for aqua feed for shrimp and fish. China remains the largest market.

Post forecasts fishmeal exports in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 at 190,000 tons, with China being the largest export destination. Vietnam exports low-protein fishmeal, while importing high-protein fishmeal.

[6] Marketing Year (MY) of fishmeal is from January 1 to December 31.

OILS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

Production

Post forecasts total Vietnam refined vegetable oil production to reach 1.5 million tons in MY2021/22 and 1.58 million tons in MY2022/23 due to increasing domestic consumption and exports.

Post forecasts local soy oil production to increase to 266,000 tons in both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 due to increasing soybean crush. Rice bran oil production is forecast to increase to 24,000 tons in MY2021/22. According to sources in the oil industry, rice bran oil production continues to increase with higher demand for home cooking due to its high quality and economical price.

Local media reports that in June 2021, there was a groundbreaking event to establish a new rice bran oil facility in Dong Thap province, in the south of Vietnam, with a total design processing capacity at 100 tons of rice bran a day. It is expected to start its operation in mid-2022.

Table 14: **Refined Vegetable Oil Production in Vietnam**

Year	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022***	**2023***
Refined vegetable oil (TMT)	1,253	1,347	1,420	1,500	1,580

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

Food Consumption

Palm oil is used widely in the food service and food processing sector because of its low price. Widespread closures of restaurants, hotels, and canteens in industrial zones along with school closures due to COVID-19, reduced palm oil consumption in the foodservice industry in MY2020/21. Post projects a higher use of palm oil in the food processing and food service sectors in MY2021/22 as tourism resumes and industrial zones get back to a normal level of production.

Post forecasts refined vegetable oil consumption at 1.3 million tons in MY2021/22 and 1.35 million tons in MY2022/23 as the food service and tourism sectors rebound. There is room for oil consumption growth since vegetable oil consumption per capita in Vietnam is about 13 kg, lower than the recommended international level of 13.7 kg. The OECD projects Vietnam’s vegetable oil consumption per capita could increase to 18 kg.

Trade

Imports

Table 15: **Imported Vegetable Oils to Vietnam (thousand metric tons - TMT)**

Year	2019	2020	2021	2022*	2023*
Palm oil	870	1,005	915	1,000	1,050
Soy oil	45	45	71	80	80
Rapeseed oil	2	4	3	4	4
Coconut oil	3	4	4	4	4

Source: TDM

** Post estimates*

According to TDM, in MY2020/21, Vietnam imported 915,000 tons of palm oil, down 9 percent compared to the previous year due to COVID-19 restrictions that impacted the foodservice, food processing, and tourism sectors. Palm oil accounted for about 92 percent of the total vegetable oil imports in MY2020/21 due to its low price. The two main palm oil suppliers are Indonesia and Malaysia.

On January 27, Indonesia enacted a Domestic Market Obligation policy requiring exporters of palm oil products to sell 20 percent of their total export volume domestically, essentially restricting exports of palm oil products to bolster domestic supplies. Previously, no form of export approval was required for palm oil products. This is forecast to decrease Indonesian palm oil exports. Please find more information in the GAIN Report ID2022-0004 and the GAIN Report ID2002-0007. According to TDM, Indonesia had 65.7 percent of total market share while Malaysia was the second largest palm oil supplier to Vietnam with 34.3 percent of market share in MY2020/21. In the first month of MY2021/22, Vietnam's palm oil imports declined by 20 percent compared to the same period of MY2020/21 and Malaysia became the largest supplier.

Post forecasts palm oil imports in MY2021/22 to increase to 1 million tons due to projected higher use of palm oil in the food processing food service sectors along with exports and continue increasing in MY2022/23 to 1.05 million tons following a rebound from COVID-19 and stronger economic recovery.

Post forecasts soy oil imports at 80,000 tons in both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 because of increasing soy oil consumption and exports.

Exports

According to an update published by the Vietnam Industry and Trade Information Center at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, in the first half of MY2020/21, Vietnam vegetable oil exports were up 129 percent in value compared to the same period of MY2019/20. The top four export markets were Cambodia, South Korea, Malaysia, and the United States. Major Vietnam vegetable oil exports were palm oil, soy oil, and coconut oil, of which palm oil and soy oil exports accounted for 49.5 percent and 32 percent respectively in the total export value.

Vietnam’s vegetable oil exports to Cambodia and South Korea accounted for 38.3 percent and 20.8 percent of the total export value. According to TDM, in MY2020/21, Vietnam exported about 74,000 metric tons of soy oil to South Korea, which accounted for 74 percent of Vietnam’s soy oil exports. Vietnam exported 10,000 tons of coconut oil with the United States, Canada, and China as the top three importers. Cambodia is continuing to increase their imports of soy and palm oil from Vietnam.

Table 16: **Vietnam Exported Vegetable Oils to Cambodia (thousand metric tons - TMT)**

Year	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021***
Palm oil	48	39	42	52	60
Soy oil	0.5	0.5	1	1.5	1.5

Source: TDM – Annual Series and Vietnam as reporter.
** Post forecast*

Post forecasts soy oil exports to increase to 75,000 tons in MY2021/22 and 80,000 tons in MY2022/23 following high soy oil prices and the forecasted increase in domestic soy oil production. Vietnam’s soy oil exports normally happen at times of low consumption and high production, for instance after the Lunar New Year holiday, with increased imports occurring before the holiday.

Post forecasts palm oil exports to increase to 72,000 tons in MY2021/22 and 80,000 tons in MY2022/23, with Cambodia as the main export market.

Post keeps coconut oil exports at 10,000 tons in both MY2021/22 and MY2022/23.

PSD Tables

Oilseed, Soybean	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	40	0	30	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	35	36	30	33	0	30
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	209	209	267	317	0	285
Production (1000 MT)	55	58	50	53	0	48
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1958	2000	1950	2000	0	2100
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2222	2267	2267	2370	0	2433
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	1300	1300	1350	1400	0	1400
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	520	500	520	520	0	550
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	135	150	145	165	0	180
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	1955	1950	2015	2085	0	2130
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	267	317	252	285	0	303
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2222	2267	2267	2370	0	2433
Yield (MT/HA)	1.5714	1.6111	1.6667	1.6061	0	1.6
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Oilseed, Peanut	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	165	165	160	160	0	155
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	76	76	54	61	0	48
Production (1000 MT)	413	413	400	400	0	388
MY Imports (1000 MT)	170	214	260	250	0	280
Total Supply (1000 MT)	659	703	714	711	0	716
MY Exports (1000 MT)	15	110	16	110	0	120
Crush (1000 MT)	60	32	60	33	0	34
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	530	500	600	520	0	540
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	590	532	660	553	0	574
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	54	61	38	48	0	22
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	659	703	714	711	0	716
Yield (MT/HA)	2.503	2.503	2.5	2.5	0	2.5032
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Oilseed, Copra	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	186	0	190	0	194
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	176	176	180	180	0	184
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	8	8	8	8	0	8
Production (1000 MT)	282	14	288	15	0	15
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	290	22	296	23	0	23
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	282	14	276	15	0	15
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	282	14	276	15	0	15
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	8	8	20	8	0	8
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	290	22	296	23	0	23
Yield (MT/HA)	1.6023	0.0795	1.6	0.0833	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Oilseed, Rapeseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	1	0	1	0	1
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	2	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports (1000 MT)	0	1	1	1	0	1
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Yield (MT/HA)	2	2	2	2	0	2
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Meal, Soybean	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1300	1300	1350	1400	0	1400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.7808	0.7808	0.78	0.78	0	0.78
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	475	475	350	415	0	377
Production (1000 MT)	1015	1015	1053	1092	0	1092
MY Imports (1000 MT)	5052	5200	5100	5100	0	5300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6542	6690	6503	6607	0	6769
MY Exports (1000 MT)	112	345	120	150	0	150
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	80	80	80	80	0	80
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	6000	5850	6000	6000	0	6200
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	6080	5930	6080	6080	0	6280
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	350	415	303	377	0	339
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6542	6690	6503	6607	0	6769
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Meal, Copra	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	282	14	276	15	0	15
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.3511	0.3571	0.3587	0.3333	0	0.3333
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	16	16	9	15	0	14
Production (1000 MT)	99	5	99	5	0	5
MY Imports (1000 MT)	50	49	50	49	0	50
Total Supply (1000 MT)	165	70	158	69	0	69
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	0	1	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	155	55	148	55	0	55
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	155	55	148	55	0	55
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	9	15	9	14	0	14
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	165	70	158	69	0	69
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Meal, Rapeseed	**2020/2021**		**2021/2022**		**2022/2023**	
Market Year Begins	**Oct 2020**		**Oct 2021**		**Oct 2022**	
Vietnam	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Crush (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5	0.6667	0.6667	0.6667	0	0.6667
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	27	27	24	24	0	21
Production (1000 MT)	1	2	2	2	0	2
MY Imports (1000 MT)	156	155	175	160	0	170
Total Supply (1000 MT)	184	184	201	186	0	193
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	160	160	175	165	0	170
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	160	160	175	165	0	170
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	24	24	26	21	0	23
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	184	184	201	186	0	193
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Meal, Fish	**2020/2021**		**2021/2022**		**2022/2023**	
Market Year Begins	**Jan 2021**		**Jan 2022**		**Jan 2023**	
Vietnam	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Catch For Reduction (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	43	43	23	20	0	27
Production (1000 MT)	460	450	460	450	0	460
MY Imports (1000 MT)	120	107	159	155	0	165
Total Supply (1000 MT)	623	600	642	625	0	652
MY Exports (1000 MT)	210	230	205	190	0	190
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	390	350	408	408	0	430
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	390	350	408	408	0	430
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	23	20	29	27	0	32
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	623	600	642	625	0	652
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Oil, Soybean	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	1300	1300	1350	1400	0	1400
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.19	0.19	0.1904	0.19	0	0.19
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	112	112	87	87	0	78
Production (1000 MT)	247	247	257	266	0	266
MY Imports (1000 MT)	72	72	80	80	0	80
Total Supply (1000 MT)	431	431	424	433	0	424
MY Exports (1000 MT)	74	74	75	75	0	80
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	270	270	273	280	0	290
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	270	270	273	280	0	290
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	87	87	76	78	0	54
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	431	431	424	433	0	424
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Oil, Coconut	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	282	14	276	15	0	15
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.6809	0.6429	0.6957	0.6667	0	0.6667
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	16	16	15	16	0	17
Production (1000 MT)	192	9	192	10	0	10
MY Imports (1000 MT)	4	4	4	4	0	4
Total Supply (1000 MT)	212	29	211	30	0	31
MY Exports (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	187	3	191	3	0	3
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	187	3	191	3	0	3
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	15	16	10	17	0	18
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	212	29	211	30	0	31
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Oil, Palm	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trees (1000 TREES)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	117	117	112	63	0	64
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	950	915	930	1000	0	1050
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1067	1032	1042	1063	0	1114
MY Exports (1000 MT)	0	62	0	72	0	80
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	950	900	955	920	0	950
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	5	7	7	7	0	7
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	955	907	962	927	0	957
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	112	63	80	64	0	77
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1067	1032	1042	1063	0	1114
CY Imports (1000 MT)	0	915	0	1000	0	1050
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 TREES), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

Oil, Rapeseed	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
Market Year Begins	Oct 2020		Oct 2021		Oct 2022	
Vietnam	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Crush (1000 MT)	2	3	3	3	0	3
Extr. Rate, 999.9999 (PERCENT)	0.5	0.3333	0.3333	0.3333	0	0.3333
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	1	1	1	1	0	1
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	4	4	0	4
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4	4	5	5	0	5
MY Exports (1000 MT)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3	4	5	5	0	5
Feed Waste Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons. (1000 MT)	3	4	5	5	0	5
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4	4	5	5	0	5
(1000 MT), (PERCENT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments