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# Vietnam

# Oilseeds and Products Annual

# Oilseeds and Products Annual

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**Report Highlights:**
Post projects a slight increase for soybean imports at 1.83 million metric tons (MMT) for marketing year (MY) 2019/20 (calendar year [CY] 2019) and 2 MMT for MY 2020/21 (CY 2020). This conservative estimate is due to potential challenges posed by recent (March 2019) detections of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Vietnam. Despite these challenges, Post still projects imports to continue to modestly increase due to the continuing decline in Vietnam's overall soybean cultivation areas. In MY2018/19, the United States had the highest market share for soybeans due to competitive prices. Post projects that soybean meal (SBM) imports will remain constant at 5.2 MMT for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21, as ASF may reduce the demand of animal feed in Vietnam's swine industry.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Vietnam soybean production has been dropping in recent years due to low yields and the continuing decline in growing area as farmers switch to more profitable crops, including other field crops and fruits and vegetables. Soybean production continues to fall well below demands from the food, livestock, and aquaculture feed sectors.

Post estimates MY2018/19 soybean imports at 1.80 MMT, an increase of 5 percent over the previous year. Post forecasts total MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 soybean imports to slightly increase to 1.83 MMT and 2 MMT respectively, due to rising demand from the food and feed industries and the prediction that the already on-line crushing facility in the South and the newly established crushing facility in the North will run at increased capacity. However, this growth will be tempered by the impact of the recent (March 2019) detections of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Vietnam. In MY 2018/19, the United States remained the largest exporter of soybeans to Vietnam due to competitive prices, with Brazil second.

Due to the detection of ASF in Vietnam's swine industry, Post projects SBM imports will remain constant at 5.2 MMT for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. Post projects that the aquaculture and poultry sectors will become more stable and developed in coming years due to increased foreign direct and local investment.

A temporary stabilization in the cultivation area of peanuts will allow production to recover in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. Cultivation areas have been declining over long-term as Vietnamese farmers switched to more profitable crops, such as fruits and vegetable for both the domestic market and for export. Total domestic peanut consumption will increase, exceeding population growth.

Coconut production is projected to continue to increase in MY2018/19, MY2019/20, and MY2020/21 due to an ongoing expansion in coconut plantation area over the past 5 years. Production of copra, copra meal, and copra oil are negligible due to low domestic demand. There is higher demand for other coconut processed products, such as desiccated coconuts, coconut milk, and coconut milk powder.

Post forecasts that vegetable oil production will continue to increase in MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 to meet the increasing demand from the domestic and export markets. However, Vietnam continues to rely heavily on imported vegetable oils to meet consumption demand because domestic crude soybean oil production from the crushing industry remains small.

## OILSEEDS SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

### SOYBEANS

## *PRODUCTION*

***Soybean production dropped in MY2018/9 as farmers continued to switch to more profitable crops***

According to official data from the Vietnamese General Statistics Office (GSO), Vietnam's MY2018/19 soybean production was 80.8 thousand metric tons (TMT) on 53,100 hectares (ha). This is a production drop of nearly 21 percent compared with the previous year. The continuing decline in soybean growing areas in both the North and South is a result of an overall trend of Vietnamese farmers switching to more profitable crops, such as various fruits and vegetables. However, Post notes that yields maintained a slight increase due to the planting of higher yielding varieties (See Table 1).

***Soybean production is projected to drop further in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 due to a continuing decline in growing areas***

Post estimates both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 soybean production at about 76 TMT respectively on a projected 50,000 harvested hectares, as MY2017/18 trends carry through and farmers continue switching to more profitable crops. In general, the scale of soybean production remains small compared with other crops and continues to fall far short of domestic demand due to generally low yields and the aforementioned reduced growing area. Commercial biotech soybeans are not cultivated in Vietnam, and there are no applications currently in review. For more information on biotech crop 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 | 50 |
| 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** | **76** |

*Source: General Statistics Office (GSO), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD),*
**Post estimates*

## *CONSUMPTION*

### ***Industrial crush***

***Soybean consumption is projected to increase in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 due to stronger demand from industrial crushing plants***

Post reduces its estimate of the MY2018/19 crush volume at 1.2 MMT, lower than USDA official data. This is based on industry data which anticipates the crushing facility in the South will maintain the same crushing volume as the previous year. In the Bac Ninh province in the North, a new crushing plant owned by Dabaco Group with a capacity of 1,000 MT of soybeans delayed its original 2018 operational start and will not start operations until summer 2019. Additionally, Post anticipates that this crushing plant will not run at full capacity in the first year of operation, but could increase demand for imported soybeans in the coming years.

Post forecasts MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 soybean crush to increase to 1.35 MMT and 1.4 MMT respectively due to the expected operations of both crushing facilities in Vietnam, as the need for SBM in the feed sector continues to drive overall demand higher.

***Feed production will continue to increase, slowly.***
Post estimates Vietnam's total feed production for MY18/19 to increase to 30.5 MMT, of which 23.7 MMT is animal feed and 6.8 MMT is aquaculture feed, due to continued strong demand from the poultry and aquaculture sectors. Post forecasts that Vietnam's total feed production for MY19/20 will remain steady at 30.5 MMT due to zero growth in the swine sector because of ASF. Already, the disease has spread in northern Vietnam, resulting in the culling of backyard herds. However, the poultry sector will continue to see modest growth and aquaculture will continue at its strong pace.

For more information about the feed sector, please reference the upcoming Grain and Feed Annual which will be published in early April 2019.

In addition, Vietnam's fisheries sector continues to grow. Vietnam's exports of shrimp, *tra* fish, and other seafood products to the United States and many countries in the EU and Asia have significantly increased in the recent years, due to increasing demand. This will drive continued aquaculture investment, especially for shrimp and fish, leading to higher demand from the aquaculture feed industry.

***Food Use Consumption***
Domestically-produced full-fat soybeans and small volumes of imported soybeans are used in food processing (tofu and soymilk) and household-scale soybean oil production. Food use of soybean products (such as soymilk, other drinks products, and tofu) also continues to grow at about 6.5-7 percent per year. Post's MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 food use consumption estimates are 500 TMT and 510 TMT, respectively. Currently, for soymilk production, there are three companies producing soymilk on an industrial scale: Vinamilk, Vinasoy, and Nutifood. Household consumers also produce soymilk with small machines at home. Roasted soybeans are popular as a healthy snack in major cities.

***Feed, Seed, Waste, and Fertilizer Consumption***
According to industry contacts, full fat soybeans are less than 1 percent of total feed consumption and are primarily used for piglets and aquaculture. Vietnamese farmers use small amounts of locally grown soybeans to make fertilizers for fruits, vegetables, flowers and ornamental trees.

Post estimates total feed, seed, waste, and fertilizer consumption at 204 TMT in MY2018/19 and increase to 210 TMT and 220 TMT in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. Expanded consumption in MY2018/19 is primarily due to increases in FFSBM usage.

***Total Domestic Consumption***
Post reports total MY2018/19 soybean domestic consumption at 1.89 MMT, which is lower than USDA official data (at 2.24 MMT for MY2018/2019) due to lower estimated crushing volume. Post estimates MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 soybean domestic consumption to increase to 20.6 MMT and 21.3 MMT respectively.

***TRADE***

***United States increased its share as the largest soybean exporter to Vietnam in MY2017/18***

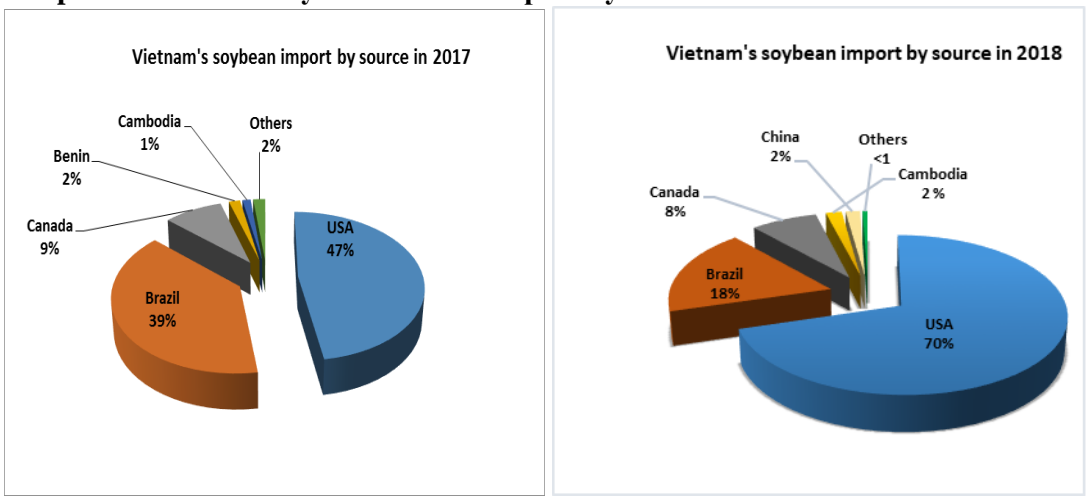
In MY2017/18, the United States remained the leading soybean exporter to Vietnam, increasing its market share to 70 percent due to competitive U.S. prices. Brazil had the second largest market share at 18 percent, with other countries accounting for the remaining 12 percent. According to Post's adjusted data, Vietnam imported 1.8 MMT of soybeans in MY2017/18, an increase of 14 percent from the previous year (see Table 2).

**Table 2: Soybean imports by source**

| Country | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total imports (TMT)**: | **1,564.0** | **1,707.0** | **1,584.4** | **1,576.0** | **1,803.2** |
| USA | 697.8 | 660.0 | 845.7 | 750.1 | 1,268.7 |
| Brazil | 538.8 | 687.0 | 329.9 | 614.8 | 325.4 |
| Canada | 65.6 | 107.9 | 100.4 | 137.2 | 136.7 |
| Benin | n/a | n/a | n/a | 26.4 | 0.6 |
| China | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a | 29.6 |
| Cambodia | n/a | 31.6 | 28.3 | 19.1 | 32.1 |
| Argentina | 151.6 | 175.8 | 89.6 | 2.4 | n/a |
| Others | 110.2 | 44.7 | 190.5 | 26.0 | 10.1 |

*Source: GSO, GCO, BICO data, Global Trade Atlas (GTA); Local importers; Post adjusted data*
*Note: Soybean (HS code: 1201)*

**Graph 1: Vietnam's soybean volume import by source in 2017-2018**




*Source: GCO, BICO data, GTA; Local importers, Post adjusted data*

***Soybean imports to slightly increase in MY2019/20 and MY 2020/21***

Post estimates MY2018/19 soybean imports at 1.80 MMT due to several factors. The first includes the ongoing delay of operation of the new crushing plant in the North, which Post now expects to come online in mid-2019. Additionally, the March 2019 detection of African Swine Fever (ASF) in Northern Vietnam, could cause a decline in both feed production and consumption as a result of a decrease in the swine population. Based on this threat continuing throughout 2019, Post only estimates a modest increase for MY2019/20 at 1.83 MMT with a potential recovery for MY2020/21 at 2 MMT.

***Exports***

Post estimates that a small volume of soybeans, about 1 TMT, is continuously exported to neighboring countries. Exports should continue at similar volumes over the next several years.

## *POLICY*

### *Soybean tariffs for countries with trade agreements dropped*

According to Decree 125/2017/ND-CP dated November 16, 2017, the tariff rate applied to soybeans (HS Code: 1201) imported from countries having Most Favored Nation (MFN) status with Vietnam remains at zero percent.

For countries having free trade agreements (FTA) with Vietnam, 2018 tariffs changed as follows (please refer to Table 3 for acronym definitions):

- For VJEPA, remained at 0.5 percent for April 1, 2019- March 31, 2023, according to Decree No. 155/2017/NĐ-CP dated December 27, 2017.
- For AIFTA, dropped from 1 percent in 2018 to 0 percent from 1/1/2019, according to the Decree 159/2017/ND-CP dated 27 December 2017.
- For AJCEP, remained at 5 percent for Jan. 1, 2018- March 31, 2018, and will drop to zero percent beginning on April 1, 2018, according Decree No. 160/2017/ND-CP dated December 27, 2017.
- For VCFTA, dropped from 5 percent to zero percent beginning on January 1, 2019 according to Decree No. 154/2017/ND-CP dated December 27, 2017.
- All other FTA tariffs remain at zero percent (see Table 3).

**Table 3: Soybean import tariffs**

| HS code | Description | Import tariffs (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MFN | ATIGA | ACFTA | AKFTA | VKFTA | VJEPA | AJCEP | AIFTA | AANZFTA | VCFTA | VN-EAEU |
| **1201** | **Soybeans, whether or not broken** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1201.10.00 | - Suitable for sowing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1201.90.00 | - Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Source: Ministry of Finance*

Notes:

- MFN: Most Favored Nation
- ATIGA: ASEAN Trade In Goods Agreement
- ACFTA: ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement
- AKFTA: ASEAN-Korea Free Trade Agreement
- VKFTA: Vietnam-Korea Free Trade Agreement
- VJEPA: Vietnam-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement
- AJCEP: ASEAN Japan Comprehension Economic Partnership
- AIFTA: ASEAN-India Free Trade Agreement
- AANZFTA: ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement
- VCFTA: Vietnam-Chile Free Trade Agreement
- VN-EAEU: Vietnam-Eurasia Economic Union Free Trade Agreement

***Vietnam implements tightened import regime due to Cirsium arvense***

Following a series of detections in 2018 of the weed seed *Cirsium arvense* (Canadian Thistle) in imports of wheat and soybeans, MARD's Plant Protection Department (PPD) announced a tightened import regime in shipments of soybeans and wheat from a number of Vietnam's trading partners, including the United States. PPD's new regime took effect on March 1, 2019 and states that Vietnam will reject any shipment containing *Cirsium arvense*. USDA's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service and PPD continue to work together to find practical and mutually agreeable solutions on *Cirsium arvense*. Post will continue to monitor for further developments on this issue.

## PEANUTS

### *PRODUCTION*

***Peanut production continues decline in MY2018/19 but will recover slightly in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21***

According to MARD, peanut production in MY2018/19 was estimated at 458.7 TMT on 186 thousand ha (tha) of cultivated area, a drop of less than 1 percent in area from the previous year. The drop took place mainly in provinces of Hanoi, Thai Binh, Bac Giang, Binh Duong, Binh Phuoc, and Long An. The decline in peanut growing area is a result of Vietnamese farmers switching to more profitable crops such as fruit and vegetables for both the domestic and export markets. Unfavorable or extreme weather occurred also reduced growing area for peanut production in some areas in Vietnam.

However, Post expects peanut growing area to stabilize by MY2019/20 and, combined with the ongoing trend of increases in yields and improvements in varieties, overall production will improve to 469 TMT in MY2019/20 and 470 TMT by MY2020/21. Currently, Vietnamese farmers grow many different peanut varieties including V79, 4329, 1660, LVL, TB-25, L14.

**Table 4: Vietnam's Peanut Production**

| | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019* | 2020* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |
| Crop area (tha) | 216.3 | 209.0 | 199.9 | 199.4 | 195.6 | 185.7 | 190 | 190 |
| Crop yield (MT/ha) | 2.28 | 2.17 | 2.27 | 2.33 | 2.35 | 2.47 | 2.47 | 2.47 |
| Total peanut production**(TMT) | 492.6 | 454.5 | 454.1 | 463.6 | 459.6 | 458.7 | 469 | 470 |

*Source: GSO, MARD*

**Post estimate*
***in-shell basis*

## *CONSUMPTION*

Most locally produced and imported peanuts are consumed in the retail sales channels (open markets, wet markets, independent food stores, small grocery stores, convenient stores, supermarkets, and hypermarkets) and in foodservice and food processing (especially in the snack industry) for both domestic consumption and export. Post estimates that the volume of peanuts used for crushing to make peanut oil and peanut meal at the household scale is flat due to low demand for peanut oils and high production costs. Prices of locally produced peanut oils are more expensive than other oils. In addition, due to strong marketing activities and advertising campaigns by local vegetable oil producers, consumers' preference for soybean oil and other refined vegetable oil products, such as sunflower oil, canola oil, and olive oil, has been increasing.

In Vietnam, in-shell peanuts are mostly available from street vendors in boiled and roasted format, at "bia hoi" (fresh draft beer) restaurants, and in wet markets during harvest season. Small retail stores usually sell raw shelled peanuts in loose format, while modern channel retail, such as supermarkets and hypermarkets, sell raw shelled peanuts in a packaged format, and foodservice providers and food processors purchase peanuts in bulk. Packaged processed peanuts products are popular in Vietnam and diverse; they include traditional roasted peanuts and peanuts coated with salt, wasabi, milk, spices, coconut, and chocolate. The confectionary sector also uses peanuts to make local candy specialties. Local food processing companies also use domestic peanuts to produce peanut butter, but production is negligible.

Post observes organic peanuts remain negligible in Vietnam due to limited market demand and lack of supply.

Post estimates total domestic peanut consumption at 605 TMT in MY2018/19. Post forecasts MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 consumption to steadily increase to 625 TMT and 635 TMT, respectively, outpacing population growth due to the popularity of peanut-based snacks, new processed products, and vegetarian diets.

## *TRADE*

### *MY2018/19 peanut imports continue to decrease sharply due to significantly lower demand for exports and "transshipments"*

In MY2018/19, total in-shell basis peanut imports were 134 TMT, a 35 percent decrease from the previous year due to significantly lower demand for export and "transshipment" transactions. Local traders reported that peanut import demand in China has significantly decreased due to sufficient domestic supplies from China's rising peanut production, and the low price gap between Chinese and global prices, which fails to offset the transportation cost and the value added tax.

India remains the main supplier of peanuts to Vietnam due to competitive prices.
U.S. peanuts are less competitive due to high import tariff (10 percent) compared with other countries that have FTAs with Vietnam (please see Table 11 for import tariffs).

***MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 peanut imports are projected to increase due to anticipated rising domestic consumption***

Post does not project the resumption of growth in local production as sufficient to meet rising domestic consumption. Therefore, Post expects Vietnam to increase its exports of peanuts and forecasts MY2019/20 and MY2021/21 peanut imports into Vietnam at about 165 and 175 TMT, respectively.

**Table 5: Vietnam's peanut imports, by HS Code**

| Year | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total in-shell peanut imports (MT) (HS code 120210 and 120241) | 5,818 | 12,216 | 38,725 | 3,025 | 18,080 |
| Total shelled peanut imports (MT) (in-shell basis) (*HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811)* | 211,225 | 167,318 | 302,200 | 194,139 | 116,178 |
| *Total peanut seed import (MT in-shell Basis) (HS code 120230)* | 0 | 0 | 384 | 12,505 | 120 |
| **Total peanut imports (in-shell basis) (MT)** | **217,043** | **179,534** | **339,441** | **209,669** | **134,258** |

*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.*

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

Official data for peanut exports is not available in Vietnam. According to the GTA data, Vietnam's peanut exports, including in-shell, shelled peanuts, and processed peanut products, remain negligible, therefore Post forecasts exports for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 to remain constant at 7 TMT. Note that this data does not include Vietnam's border trade with China. Vietnam's main export markets are Taiwan, Russia, Malaysia, and the United States.

**Table 6: Vietnam's peanut exports, by HS Code**

| Year | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In-shell peanut exports (MT) (HS code 120210 and 120241) | 1,427 | 1,100 | 1,027 | 230 | 478 | 949 |
| Shelled Peanut exports (MT) *(HS code 120220; 120242 and 200811)* | 8,442 | 5,372 | 6,399 | 6,968 | 5,035 | 6,193 |
| *Peanut seed export (MT) (HS code 120230)* | 2 | 1 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| **Total converted into in-shell peanut exports (MT) (conversion rate 1.33)** | **12,658** | **8,246** | **9,564** | **9,497** | **5,513** | **7,152** |

*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.*

## *POLICY*

***Suspensions of peanut imports from Indonesia, Hong Kong, Sudan, and Senegal remain***

Vietnam's suspensions of peanut imports from a number of countries, including Indonesia (since January 2017), Hong Kong (since October 2016), Sudan (since October 2016), and Senegal (since September 2016) remain.

***Import tariffs changed for FTA partners***

In 2019, the tariff rate applied to both in-shell and shelled peanuts (HS Codes: 1202.41 and 1202.42) imported from countries having a MFN status with Vietnam remained at 10 percent. For countries with trade agreements with Vietnam, 2019 tariffs changed as follows:

- For AJCEP, from 2 percent to 1 percent
- For VJEPA, from 3 percent to 2 percent
- For AIFTA, from 3 percent to 0 percent
- For VCFTA, remains at 5 percent
- For ATIGA, ACFTA, AKFTA, VFFTA, VN-EAEU tariff-free status remains unchanged

In 2019, the tariff rate applied to roasted ground nuts (HS Code: 2008.11.10) imported from countries having MFN status remains at 30 percent, while it changed from 2018 as follows for the countries having trade agreements with Vietnam:

- For AANZFTA from 5 percent to zero percent
- For AIFTA, from 3 percent to 0 percent
- For VCFTA, from 20 percent to 17 percent
- For AJCEP, from 18 percent to 15 percent
- For VJEPA, from 20 percent to 17.5 percent
- For ATIGA, ACFTA, AKFTA, VFFTA tariff-free status remains unchanged

**Table 7: Peanut import tariffs**

| HS code | Description | Import tariffs (%) | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | MFN | ATIGA | ACFTA | AKFTA | VKFTA | VJEPA | AJCEP | AIFTA | AANZFTA | VCFTA | VN-EAEU |
| **1202** | **Peanuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1202.30.00 | - Seed suitable for sowing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | - Other | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1202.41.00 | --In-shell | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| 1202.42.00 | --Shelled, whether or not broken | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| **2008** | **Fruits, nuts and other edible parts of plants, otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or spirit, not elsewhere specified or included** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008.11 | --Ground-nuts | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008.11.10 | - - - Roasted ground nuts | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.5 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 21.8 |
| 2008.11.20 | - - - Peanut butter | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.5 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 9 |
| 2008.11. | - - - Other | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17.5 | 15 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

*Source: Ministry of Finance*

## COPRA

### *PRODUCTION*

Vietnam's copra production is a by-product of its coconut oil production. As current GSO data for coconut oil production is not yet available, Post estimates total copra production will remain unchanged at 14 TMT for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. Post data differs from USDA official data due to revised copra production and consumption.

Post will update its estimates for copra production for the October 2019 Oilseed Semi-annual update report when new GSO data becomes available.

### *CONSUMPTION*

Vietnam continues to produce various coconut products for both food and industrial uses for the export and domestic markets. Food use coconut products include fresh young coconut and fresh mature coconuts for immediate consumption and cooking, desiccated coconut, coconut jelly, frozen coconut meat, coconut candy, coconut jam, coconut milk, coconut milk powder, refined copra/coconut oil, and fresh coconut juice. Industrially, crude coconut oil is used for cosmetics and soap, coconut fiber for cushioning, building materials, woven rope, and coconut carpet, coco chips for flowerbed decorations, and coco-peat for air filtration, animal (cattle) bedding, organic agricultural fertilizer, organic compound for mushroom growing, and moisture-retentive substance for plants. Coconut shells are used for handicraft decoration and charcoal.

There is no official production data for copra, desiccated coconut, and other coconut products and their consumption in Vietnam.

### *TRADE*

Vietnam continues to import and export a negligible volume of copra.

## RAPESEED

### *PRODUCTION*

There is no official data for rapeseed production in Vietnam. In CY2018, colza seed (rapeseed) production remained limited due to the slow expansion of production area. Post found that several tourism companies cultivated rapeseed in a few areas, such as the provinces of Ha Giang, Son La, and Yen Bai (Mu Cang Chai District), mainly for tourism purposes. Post expects the rapeseed cultivation area to remain constant for CY2019 and CY2020.

### *TRADE*

Vietnam continues to import and export a negligible volume of rapeseed.

### *CONSUMPTION*

Aside from the tourism industry, rapeseed is also used for oil extraction at the household scale. However, Post foresees the potential for rapeseed oil extraction at a larger scale in the next few years due to the start-up of the new crushing facility.

## MEAL SECTION

## SOYBEAN MEAL

### *PRODUCTION*

***MY2018/19 SBM production estimate revised down***
Post revises Vietnam's total domestic SBM production in MY2018/19, including SBM and soybean hulls from industrial crushing to 963 TMT, reflecting only the output of the southern crushing facility as the northern facility is not yet on-line.

***SBM production to increase in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 due to the operation of a new crushing plant in the North***
For MY2019/20, Post slightly increases its estimate of SBM production to 1.04 MMT. For MY2020/21, Post forecasts total domestic SBM production from industrial crushing plants, including soybean meal and soybean hulls, at 1.07 MMT due to expected starting operations of the crushing facility in the South and the operation of the new crushing facility in the North. Post projects domestic SBM production to increase over the next few years with new crushing facilities, increased capacity in existing crush facilities, and increasing demand for SBM and oil.

**Table 8: Vietnam's soybean meal production**

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018* | 2019* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SBM production (TMT) from industrial crushing plants | 889 | 822 | 722 | 800 | 880 | 980 |
| Soybean hull production (TMT) from industrial crushing plants | 59 | 56 | 52 | 55 | 60 | 70 |
| **Total local SBM production (TMT) from industrial crushing plants** | **948** | **878** | **774** | **855** | **963** | **1,043** |

*Source: Local Producers, *Post estimates;*

## *TRADE*

### *Imports*

### *MY2018/19 SBM imports are revised higher at 5.16 MMT*

In MY2018/19, Vietnam imported about 5.16 MMT of SBM including residues from soybeans and soy flour. Argentina remained the largest supplier of total SBM to Vietnam during MY2018/19, accounting for almost 60 percent of the all-type SBM imports due to its low prices. However, this was a drop of nearly 20 percent compared to Argentina's market share of the previous year, with Brazil, the United States and other suppliers capturing a larger market share. Total U.S. SBM and soy flour exports to Vietnam were 760.8 TMT (nearly a 15 percent market share) and around 6 percent higher than the previous year.

### *SBM imports in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 will remain constant due to ASF influence on demand for animal feed*

Vietnam continues to import SBM to offset a domestic protein shortage and growing demands of the aquaculture feed and food processing industries. However, ASF may reduce demand for animal feed in the important swine sector. Therefore, Post estimates total SBM imports (including SBM, soy flour, and other residues) at 5.2 MMT for both MY2019/20 and MY2021.

**Table 9: Total all-type soybean meal* imports by source in the period 2014-2018**

| | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S/N** | **Total Imports: (Unit: TMT)** | **3,648.3** | **4,583.8** | **5,110.0** | **4,945.2** | **5,160.3** |
| 1 | Argentina | 2,377.2 | 3,195.2 | 4,292.6 | 4,026.7 | 3,119.7 |
| 2 | Brazil | 305.0 | 677.5 | 264.5 | 339.8 | 1,055.1 |
| 3 | USA | 368.5 | 319.2 | 211.4 | 440.4 | 760.8 |
| 4 | India | 54.1 | 22.7 | 17.2 | 89.4 | 122.3 |
| 5 | China | 254 | 114.2 | 248.8 | 11.6 | 72.3 |
| 15 | Other countries | 289.5 | 255 | 75.5 | 37.2 | 1,085.2 |

*Source: GCO, 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)*

## *POLICY*

### *Tariffs for soy flour from FTA partner countries dropped*

Tariffs for soybean flour (HS code: 120810) for FTA partner countries dropped beginning in 2018:

- For ATIGA, AKFTA, ACFTA, VKFTA, VN-EAEU, remained zero percent
- For AIFTA, dropped from 10 percent to 7.5 percent for 2018, and to zero percent from December 31, 2018 to December 31, 2022
- For AANZFTA, dropped from 5 percent to zero percent
- For AJCEP, dropped from 13 percent to 11 percent from January 1, 2018 to March 31, 2018; to 9 percent from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019; to 8 percent from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2020; to 6 percent from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021; to 4 percent from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022; and to 2 percent from April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023
- For VJEPA, dropped from 8 percent to 5.5 percent from January 1 2018 to March 31, 2018; to 3 percent from April 1, 2018 to March 31, 2019; to 0 percent from April 1, 2019 to March 31, 2023

- For VCFTA, dropped from 10 percent to 8 percent for 2018; to 7 percent for 2019; to 5 percent for 2020; to 4 percent for 2021; and, to 3 percent for 2022

According to Decree 125/2017/ND-CP dated November 16, 2017, the tariff rate applied to SBM, full fat soybean flour, and soybean hulls imported from countries having MFN status with Vietnam are:

- Soybean flour (HS code: 120810): 8 percent
- Soybean hulls (HS code: 230250): zero percent
- Defatted soya bean flour, fit for human consumption (HS code: 2304.00.10): zero percent
- Other soybean meal (HS code: 2304.00.10) fit for human consumption: zero percent
- Other soybean meal (HS code: 2304.00.90): 2 percent

***Exports***

Vietnam exports a small amount of SBM to neighboring countries, including Cambodia, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Laos, South Korea, Myanmar, and Taiwan. Post slightly lowers its forecasts for Vietnam's SBM exports at about 100 TMT in MY2018/19, and MY2019/20 due to competition with other SBM exporters.

***CONSUMPTION***

The majority of domestic and imported SBM is used for feed and food processing industry. Post estimates SBM used for feed at 6.1 MMT in MY2018/19, with a slight decrease to 6 MMT in MY2019/2020 and MY2020/21 due to the effects of ASF on demand in the swine sector.

**OTHER MEALS**

***PRODUCTION***

Post retains its estimates for copra meal production from coconut oil crushing at 5 TMT for MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 due to flat demand.

Post estimates that local fishmeal production, including saltwater fishmeal and freshwater fishmeal, will increase in the coming years. Saltwater fishmeal production is decreasing due to a drop in by-products from caught fishery processing and trash fish, but increases in freshwater fishmeal due to growth in freshwater fishery production will more than offset the loss. Post estimates local fishmeal production at 470 TMT for both MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 respectively.

***CONSUMPTION***

All locally produced and imported oil meals and feed ingredients, including fishmeal, are used as substitutes for SBM in livestock and aquaculture feed.

***TRADE***

***Imports***

Post retains its projections for imports of other oilseed meals for MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 to continue to decline due to the increased availability imported U.S Dried Distillers Grain (DDGS) following MARD's 2017 lifting of its suspension.

***Export***
Vietnam exported 200 TMT fishmeal in MY2018/19, with China being the largest market. According to local traders, Vietnam exports low-protein fishmeal, while importing high-protein fishmeal.

***Oil Situation and Outlook***

***PRODUCTION***

***Vietnam's vegetable oil production continues to increase in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 due to higher domestic consumption***
Post retains its projections for domestic oil production with an increase of about 4 percent per year, climbing to 1,200 TMT in MY2019/20 and 1,250 TMT in MY2020/21.

Vietnam's crude soy oil production from industrial crushing plants is increasing because of increased crush. However, with the delay in the start of operations for the northern crushing plant, Post revises its estimate for MY2018/19 production at 250 TMT. With operations of the northern crushing plant expected to start shortly, Post estimates growth in crude oil production at 275 TMT for MY2019/20 and 295 TMT for MY2020/21.

***CONSUMPTION***

Post retains its projections for domestic vegetable oil consumption to continue its increase in MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 at 1.08MMT and 1.10MMT, respectively.

***TRADE***

***Imports of vegetable oils (both crude and refined) will increase to meet increasing demand***
Vietnam's vegetable oil industry continues to import both crude and refined oil to meet increasing domestic and export demands. In MY2017/18, Post estimates total vegetable oil imports at 900 TMT. Palm oil continues to be the major imported vegetable oil in Vietnam, accounting for 90 percent of the total.

Post estimates for MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 total vegetable oil imports in the 910-920 TMT range at a growth rate of about one percent, although locally-produced vegetable oil production is expected to increase due to higher demands of domestic consumption and exports to overseas countries.

***Exports***
In MY 2018/19, Post estimates total vegetable oil exports at 93 TMT and projects MY2019/20 total vegetable oil exports at 95 TMT.

***POLICY***

**GVN issued Decree 15/2018/ND-CP, dated February 2, 2018, regulating the implementation of a number of articles in the Food Safety Law.**

Post continues to monitor the GVN's continuing implementation of Decree 15. Please refer to GAIN report number VM8016 on Decree 15 for further information.

## STATISTICS

## Oilseeds PSD Tables

### Table 10: Soybeans

| 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 | 65 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 55 |
| **Area Harvested** | 60 | 53 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 354 | 354 | 0 | 343 | 0 | 188 |
| **Production** | 90 | 81 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 76 |
| **MY Imports** | 2200 | 1803 | 0 | 1830 | 0 | 2000 |
| **Total Supply** | 2644 | 2238 | 0 | 2249 | 0 | 2264 |
| **MY Exports** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Crush** | 1550 | 1200 | 0 | 1350 | 0 | 1400 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 490 | 490 | 0 | 500 | 0 | 510 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 204 | 204 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 220 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 2244 | 1894 | 0 | 2060 | 0 | 2130 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 400 | 343 | 0 | 188 | 0 | 133 |
| **Total Distribution** | 2644 | 2238 | 0 | 2249 | 0 | 2264 |
| **Yield** | 1.5 | 1.5283 | 0 | 1.52 | 0 | 1.52 |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) | | | | | | |

*Source: GSO, BICO, GTA, GCO, Estimates from Local Producers, Local Traders, Post estimates*
*Note: Soybean (HS code: 1201)*

### Table 11: 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 | 190 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 190 |
| **Area Harvested** | 190 | 190 | 0 | 190 | 0 | 190 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 30 | 30 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 |
| **Production** | 450 | 458 | 0 | 469 | 0 | 470 |
| **MY Imports** | 270 | 134 | 0 | 165 | 0 | 175 |
| **Total Supply** | 750 | 622 | 0 | 644 | 0 | 657 |
| **MY Exports** | 7 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| **Crush** | 60 | 30 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 40 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 650 | 575 | 0 | 585 | 0 | 595 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 710 | 605 | 0 | 625 | 0 | 635 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 33 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 15 |
| **Total Distribution** | 750 | 622 | 0 | 644 | 0 | 657 |
| **Yield** | 2.3684 | 2.4105 | 0 | 2.4684 | 0 | 2.4737 |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) | | | | | | |

*Source: GSO, MARD, GTA, Local Traders, Post estimates;*
**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 peanut butter volume negligible), and peanut seeds with HS code 120230. Conversion rate from shelled peanut into in-shell peanuts: 1.33.*

## Table 12: 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 | 175 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 180 |
| **Area Harvested** | 175 | 175 | 0 | 178 | 0 | 180 |
| **Trees** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| **Production** | 285 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| **MY Imports** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Supply** | 294 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| **MY Exports** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Crush** | 285 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| **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 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 9 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| **Total Distribution** | 294 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 |
| **Yield** | 1.6286 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.08 | 0 | 0.08 |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) | | | | | | |

*Source: GTA, APCC, Provincial DARDs, MARD, Local industry, Ben Tre Coconut Association, Ben Tre Department of Trade and Industry, Post estimates*

## Table 13: Rapeseed

| Oilseed, 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 |
| **Area Planted** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Area Harvested** | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| **Production** | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| **MY Imports** | 25 | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| **Total Supply** | 25 | 34 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| **MY Exports** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Crush** | 24 | 32 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 34 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 24 | 32 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 34 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| **Total Distribution** | 25 | 34 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 36 |
| **Yield** | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) | | | | | | |

*Source: GTA, Post estimates*

## Meal PSD Tables

## Table 14: 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 | 0 | 1350 | 0 | 1400 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Extr. Rate, 999.9999** | 0.78 | 0.8025 | 0 | 0.7726 | 0 | 0.7643 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 314 | 314 | 0 | 167 | 0 | 135 |
| **Production** | 1209 | 963 | 0 | 1043 | 0 | 1070 |
| **MY Imports** | 5000 | 5160 | 0 | 5150 | 0 | 5150 |
| **Total Supply** | 6523 | 6437 | 0 | 6360 | 0 | 6355 |
| **MY Exports** | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| **Industrial Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 120 | 120 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 125 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 6050 | 6050 | 0 | 6000 | 0 | 6000 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 6170 | 6170 | 0 | 6125 | 0 | 6125 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 253 | 167 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 130 |
| **Total Distribution** | 6523 | 6437 | 0 | 6360 | 0 | 6355 |
| (1000 MT) ,(PERCENT) | | | | | | |

*Source: GCO, GTA, Post estimates;*
**Note: Soybean meal includes soybean meal and cake (HS Code 230400); Soy flour (HS Code 120810); and other residues from soybeans (HS Code 230250)*
***SBM production data including SBM and soy hulls, excluding locally produced FFSMs*

## Table 15: Copra Meal

| Meal, 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 |
| **Crush** | 285 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| **Extr. Rate, 999.9999** | 0.3544 | 0.3571 | 0 | 0.3571 | 0 | 0.3571 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 17 | 17 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| **Production** | 101 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| **MY Imports** | 50 | 80 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 80 |
| **Total Supply** | 168 | 102 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 104 |
| **MY Exports** | 1 | 3 | 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.** | 150 | 80 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 150 | 80 | 0 | 85 | 0 | 85 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 17 | 19 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 19 |
| **Total Distribution** | 168 | 102 | 0 | 104 | 0 | 104 |
| (1000 MT) ,(PERCENT) | | | | | | |

*Source: GTA; Local Industry, Local Traders; Post estimates*
*Note: Copra cake and meal with HS code: 230650*

## Table 16: Fishmeal

| Meal, Fish | 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 |
| **Catch For Reduction** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Extr. Rate, 999.9999** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 39 | 39 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| **Production** | 470 | 470 | 0 | 470 | 0 | 470 |
| **MY Imports** | 160 | 160 | 0 | 160 | 0 | 160 |
| **Total Supply** | 669 | 669 | 0 | 677 | 0 | 677 |
| **MY Exports** | 200 | 200 | 0 | 200 | 0 | 200 |
| **Industrial Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 430 | 422 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 430 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 430 | 422 | 0 | 430 | 0 | 430 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 39 | 47 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 47 |
| **Total Distribution** | 669 | 669 | 0 | 677 | 0 | 677 |
| (1000 MT) ,(PERCENT) | | | | | | |

*Source: GCO, GTA, Local Producers, Agromonitor, Post estimates*
*Note: Fishmeal (HS code 230120)*

## Oils PSD Tables

### Table 17: 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 | 0 | 1350 | 0 | 1400 |
| **Extr. Rate, 999.9999** | 0.1903 | 0.2083 | 0 | 0.2037 | 0 | 0.2107 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 11 | 11 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 4 |
| **Production** | 295 | 250 | 0 | 275 | 0 | 295 |
| **MY Imports** | 70 | 25 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| **Total Supply** | 376 | 286 | 0 | 305 | 0 | 324 |
| **MY Exports** | 40 | 81 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 81 |
| **Industrial Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 325 | 200 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 240 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 325 | 200 | 0 | 220 | 0 | 240 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 11 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 3 |
| **Total Distribution** | 376 | 286 | 0 | 305 | 0 | 324 |
| (1000 MT) ,(PERCENT) | | | | | | |

*Source: GCO, GTA, Local Producers, Post estimates*
*Note: Soybean oil includes crude and refined soy oil (HS code 150710 and 150790)*

### Table 18: 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 | 0 | 76 | 0 | 43 |
| **Production** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **MY Imports** | 840 | 820 | 0 | 820 | 0 | 820 |
| **Total Supply** | 944 | 924 | 0 | 896 | 0 | 863 |
| **MY Exports** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Industrial Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 830 | 840 | 0 | 845 | 0 | 845 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 837 | 848 | 0 | 853 | 0 | 853 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 107 | 76 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 10 |
| **Total Distribution** | 944 | 924 | 0 | 896 | 0 | 863 |
| **Yield** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (1000 HA) ,(1000 TREES) ,(1000 MT) ,(MT/HA) | | | | | | |

*Source: GCO, GTA, Local Producers, Post estimates*
*Note: Palm oil includes crude and refined palm and palm kernel oils (HS codes 151110; 151321; 151190 and 151329)*

| **Table 19: 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 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| **Extr. Rate, 999.9999** | 0.6316 | 0.6429 | 0 | 0.7857 | 0 | 1 |
| **Beginning Stocks** | 13 | 13 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 4 |
| **Production** | 180 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 14 |
| **MY Imports** | 2 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| **MY Imp. from U.S.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **MY Imp. from EU** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Supply** | 195 | 26 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 22 |
| **MY Exports** | 5 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 10 |
| **MY Exp. to EU** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Industrial Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| **Food Use Dom. Cons.** | 175 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| **Feed Waste Dom. Cons.** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Dom. Cons.** | 175 | 10 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| **Ending Stocks** | 15 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| **Total Distribution** | 195 | 26 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 22 |
| (1000 MT) ,(PERCENT) | | | | | | |

*Source: GCO, GTA, Local Producers, Post estimates*
*Note: Coconut (Copra) oil includes Crude Coconut (Copra) Oil (HS code 151311) and Refined Coconut (Copra) Oil (HS code 151319)*