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Report Highlights:

Post revised its marketing year 2019/2020 (MY19/20) and MY20/21 total corn consumption estimates up to 14.25 million metric tons (MMT) and 15.00MMT, respectively, due to higher feed and ethanol ingredient demand; these estimates are lower than the USDA official numbers. Post revised its estimates for MY19/20 total wheat consumption down to 3.45MMT and, for MY20/21, to 3.50MMT, on reduced feed and residual. These estimates remain higher than the USDA official numbers. Post maintains its paddy production estimates for MY19/20 at 43.50MMT (27.19MMT milled equivalent), higher than the USDA official number. Cultivation of the Autumn crop started later this year in some areas to avoid the impacts of drought and salinity intrusion caused by below average rainfall and Mekong River water flows. Post maintains its MY20/21 paddy production forecast at 7,500 thousand hectares (THA) and 43.50MMT.

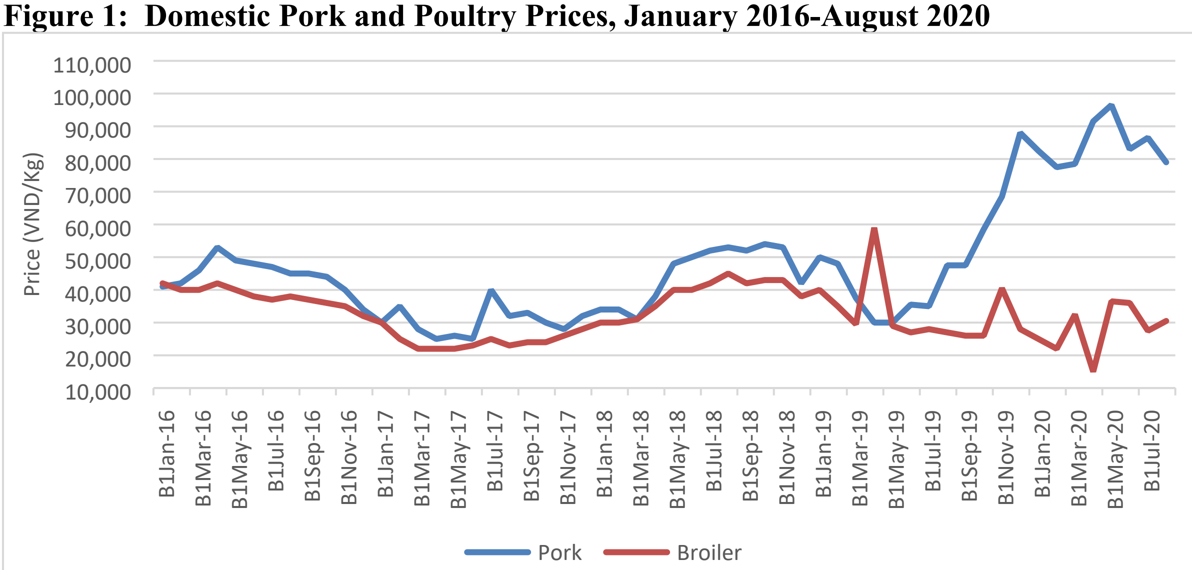
Vietnam Feed Industry Summary

According to the General Statistics Office (GSO), the number of pigs in Vietnam in the first half of 2020 fell by 7.5 percent as compared to the same period last year and production fell by 8.8 percent (live weight) from the previous year due to the lingering impact of African swine fever (ASF). The Government of Vietnam (GVN) has been encouraging local industry to rebuild the sow and hog populations at farms that meet biosecurity requirements.

Post has noticed an increased expansion of large livestock companies that are efficiently applying the farm-feed-food business integration model despite the risk of ASF, as these operations are able to take advantage of cost efficiency, biosecurity, and access to breeders. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)/Department of Livestock Production (DLP), the number of hogs at 16 large livestock companies, which account for approximately 35 percent of the domestic pork market share, increased by nearly 53 percent in June 2020, as compared with January 2019 (before the first ASF outbreak), and by nearly 47 percent as compared with January 2020. On the contrary, small and household farms are unable to repopulate quickly due to ASF recurrence risks and the shortage and high prices of piglets. According to industry, a piglet costs $120-150, subject to weight, more than double last year's prices. To cope, some farmers are retaining healthy pigs for self-breeding, with some feed mills developing feed products to serve this niche market.

As pork prices have remained high due to the domestic pork supply shortage (Figure 1), the GVN allowed, for the first time, imports of live pigs from Thailand beginning in June 2020. Per regulations, Thai pigs must be quarantined on arrival for five days before going to commerce. According to industry, over 120,000 live pigs were imported from Thailand via border gates in central and southern Vietnam in July and August, which helped reduce domestic pork prices.

Figure 1: Domestic Pork and Poultry Prices, January 2016-August 2020



Source: U.S. Grains Council

The GVN continued to encourage the livestock industry to restructure by increasing cattle numbers to offset losses in the swine sector. As a result, beef production continued to expand as demand is steady and the disease risk is low. Cattle farms have also increased investment, improving techniques and feed to help enhance yield. According to GSO, buffalo meat production increased by 1 percent and beef production by 4 percent in the first half of 2020.

GSO reported that in the first half of 2020, poultry production increased by 12.3 percent from the previous year. The GVN also called on people to increase their consumption of poultry relative to pork; however, increased supply and reduced consumption due to COVID-19 resulted in unstable prices (Figure 1).

The aquaculture sector has been challenged by lower exports to major markets due to COVID-19. Vietnam's exports of seafood in the first half of 2020 stood at $3.7 billion, down 7 percent from the previous year, leading to lower prices, higher stocks, and stalled production growth. GSO estimated that aquaculture production in the first half of 2020 was flat compared to the previous year as smaller catfish production was offset by increased production of shrimp and other types of fish.

Therefore, with ongoing swine repopulation efforts, expected high demand for pork toward the end of calendar year (CY) 2020, expansion of cattle and poultry production, and flat aquaculture production, Post revised its feed demand estimates for CY2020 and CY2021 up slightly to 27.10MMT and 28.20MMT, respectively.

CORN

Vietnam's Production, Supply, and Distribution for Corn

Corn	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	May 2018		May 2019		May 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	1033	980	991	940	970	950
Beginning Stocks	881	881	1155	1131	1462	1041
Production	4874	4650	4757	4460	4540	4500
MY Imports	10200	10500	11000	10200	11500	12000
TY Imports	11000	11200	11500	11200	11500	11500
TY Imp. from U.S.	70	70	0	230	0	100
Total Supply	15955	16031	16912	15791	17502	17541
MY Exports	500	500	500	500	500	800
TY Exports	500	500	500	500	500	800
Feed and Residual	12900	13000	13500	12800	14000	13500
FSI Consumption	1400	1400	1450	1450	1500	1500
Total Consumption	14300	14400	14950	14250	15500	15000
Ending Stocks	1155	1131	1462	1041	1502	1741
Total Distribution	15955	16031	16912	15791	17502	17541
Yield	4.7183	4.7449	4.8002	4.7447	4.6804	4.7368

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

Production

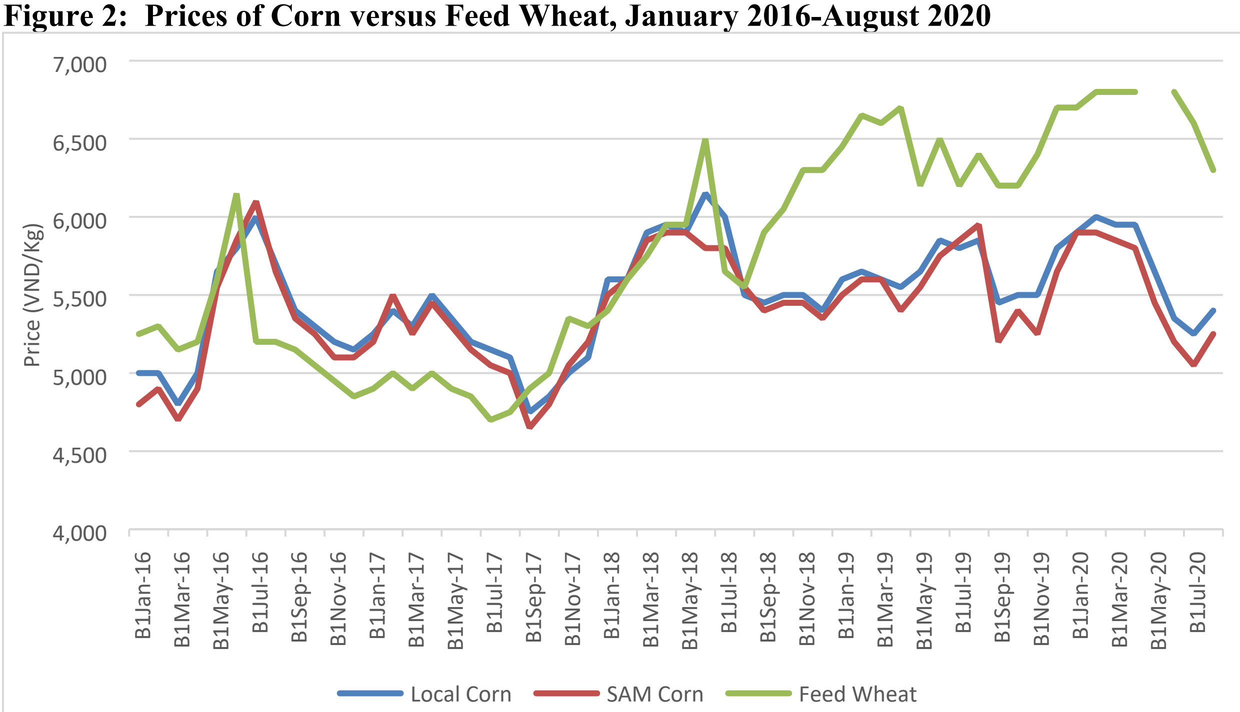
Post maintains its estimates for corn production and area in MY19/20 at 940 thousand hectares (THA) and 4.46MMT and its MY20/21 forecast at 950THA and 4.50MMT, which are lower than the USDA official numbers. Local corn production continues to be affected by Fall Armyworm (VM2020-0061), and its price is less competitive than that of imported corn (Figure 2).

Consumption

As noted above, Post revised its feed demand estimates for CY2020 to 27.10MMT (1 percent year-on-year up) and CY2021 to 28.20MMT (4 percent year-on-year up). Industry continued to substitute corn for feed wheat due to the large price gap (Figure 2) and lower feed wheat supply. In addition, corn has recently been used as ethanol feedstock. A local ethanol producer estimated that corn consumption for ethanol production in CY2020 is approximately 360 thousand metric tons (TMT). Post forecasts that corn demand for ethanol production could further increase in the coming years, replacing cassava which is currently the main ethanol feedstock.

Post revised its MY19/20 and MY20/21 feed and residual estimates to 12.80MMT and 13.50MMT, respectively, due to higher feed and ethanol ingredient demand. These estimates are lower than the USDA official numbers.

Figure 2: Prices of Corn versus Feed Wheat, January 2016-August 2020

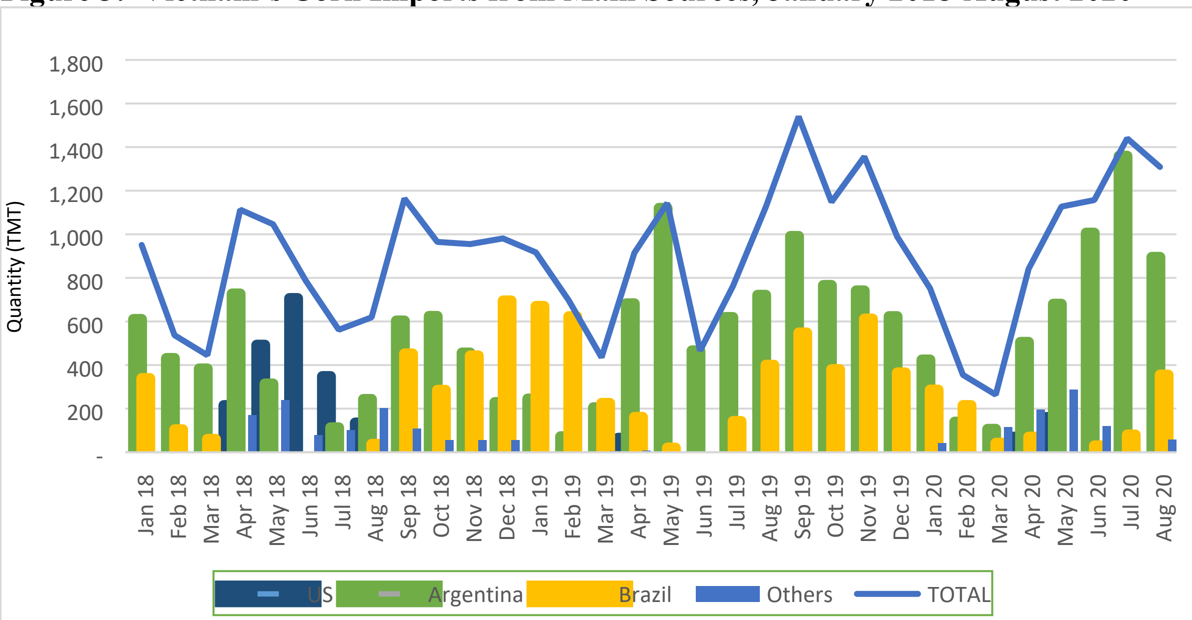


Note: Feed wheat price in May was not available.
Source: U.S. Grains Council

Trade/Competition

In CY2020, monthly corn imports were relatively small at the beginning of the year but jumped to over 1MMT since May. Post estimates that imports will remain high through the end of the year (Figure 3). According to industry, cost and freight (CNF) prices fell in April and May, prompting importers to increase purchases for shipment in the last six months of CY2020. However, CNF prices have recently soared, discouraging importers from signing new contracts for the first quarter of CY2021. Post revised its estimate for MY20/21 corn imports up to 12MMT, higher than the USDA official number, on increasing imports in the last six months of CY2020.

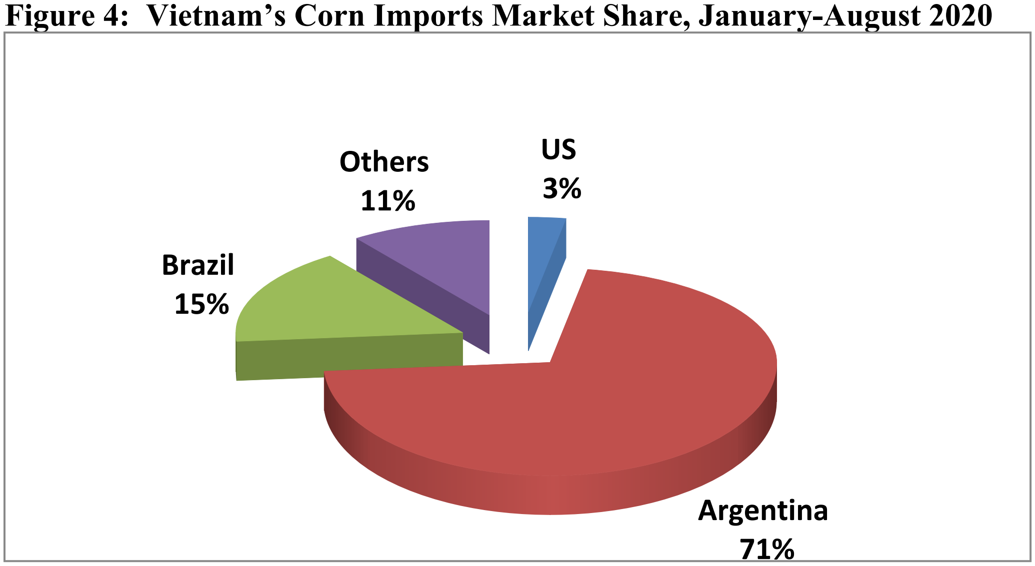
Figure 3: Vietnam's Corn Imports from Main Sources, January 2018-August 2020



Source: Trade Data Monitor; Vietnam Customs; Trade; Post's calculation

In the first eight months of CY2020, Argentina was the largest corn exporter to Vietnam, accounting for 71 percent of total corn imports, followed by Brazil, which captured 15 percent market share. Post also notes increasing imports from Russia and Ukraine that reached over 600TMT during this same period (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Vietnam's Corn Imports Market Share, January-August 2020



Source: Trade Data Monitor; Vietnam Customs; Trade; Post's calculation

Vietnam's corn exports to Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries in the first eight months of CY2020 surpassed their CY2019 volume, reaching 350TMT. Exports to the Philippines have doubled compared to their CY2019 volume and accounted for 60 percent of total exports in this period. According to contacts, cross-border exports of corn to China resumed, driven by reviving demand post COVID-19 and ASF; however, trade flows remain unstable due to the application of COVID-19 prevention requirements at border gates. Post revised its estimate for MY20/21 exports up to 800TMT, higher than the USDA official number, on increasing demand from ASEAN countries and China.

Stocks

Post revised its estimate for MY19/20 stocks down to 1.04MMT, lower than the USDA official number, on higher feed and residual. For MY20/21, Post revised its forecast up to 1.74MMT, higher than the USDA official number, on higher imports.

WHEAT

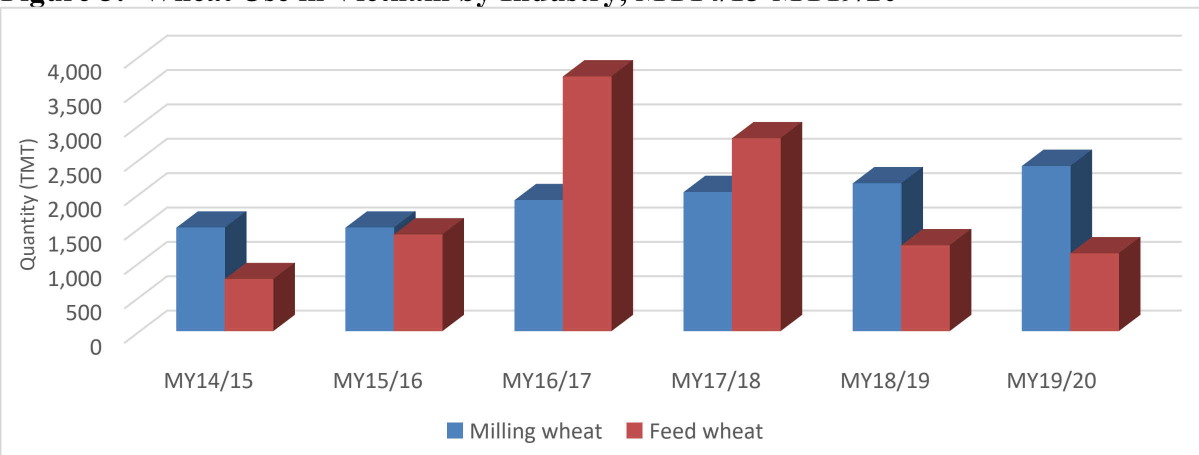
Vietnam's Production, Supply, and Distribution for Wheat

Wheat	**2018/2019**		**2019/2020**		**2020/2021**	
Market Begin Year	**Jul 2018**		**Jul 2019**		**Jul 2020**	
	USDA Official	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**	**USDA Official**	**New Post**
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	929	929	500	879	459	799
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	3149	3500	3164	3570	3600	3600
TY Imports	3149	3500	3164	3570	3600	3600
TY Imp. from U.S.	318	311	431	360	0	350
Total Supply	4078	4429	3664	4449	4059	4299
MY Exports	278	250	255	200	230	250
TY Exports	278	250	255	200	230	250
Feed and Residual	1300	1300	900	1250	1000	1350
FSI Consumption	2000	2000	2050	2200	2100	2150
Total Consumption	3300	3300	2950	3450	3100	3500
Ending Stocks	500	879	459	799	729	649
Total Distribution	4078	4429	3664	4449	4059	4299

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

Consumption
Post lowered its estimates for MY19/20 and MY20/21 total consumption to 3.45MMT and 3.50MMT, respectively, which are still higher than the USDA official numbers, on reduced feed and residual. Although Post revised its CY2020 feed demand estimate up slightly, the feed wheat versus corn price gap discouraged feed mills from consuming more feed wheat (Figure 2). In addition, lower feed wheat imports in MY19/20 led to lower feed wheat supply and consumption (Figure 5).

Figure 5: Wheat Use in Vietnam by Industry, MY14/15-MY19/20

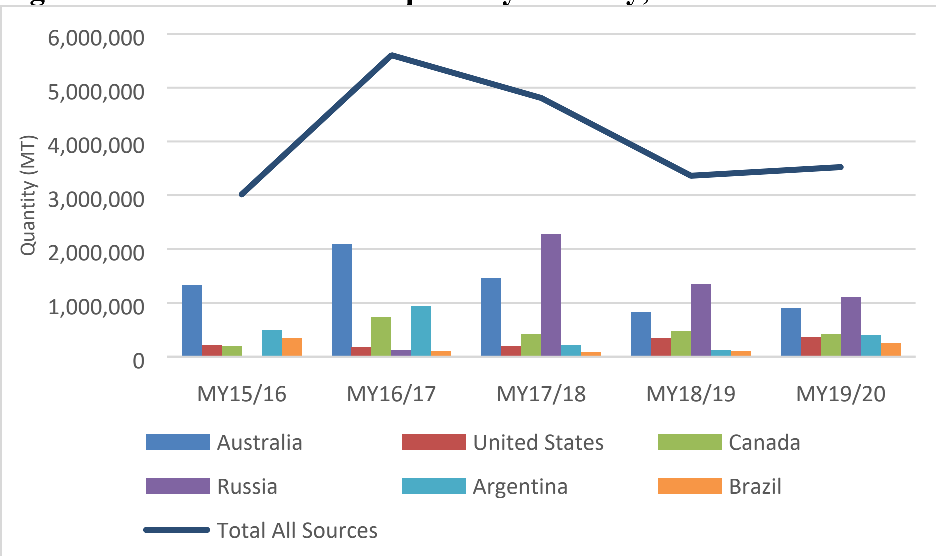


Source: Vietnam Customs; Trade; Post's estimate

Mandated national social distancing in April 2020, to cope with the first wave of COVID-19, and localized social distancing in some provinces during the second wave of infections in August 2020 triggered increasing demand for processed and packaged food, including wheat-based products, such as instant and other types of noodles. Local media reported that the production of instant noodles briefly increased by 20-30 percent as consumers ramped up food storage during these social distancing periods. Therefore, Post revised its MY19/20 estimate for food use up to 2.20MMT, higher than the USDA official number.

Trade/Competition
Post reduced its MY19/20 import estimate to 3.57MMT, higher than the USDA official number, based on Vietnam Customs statistics and collected trade data, and retained its MY20/21 forecast at 3.60MMT. Russia has been the largest wheat supplier to Vietnam for the past three consecutive years, while imports of Brazilian wheat jumped 150 percent in MY19/20 (Figure 6). MARD's *cirsium arvense* zero tolerance policy continues to potentially affect Vietnam's imports of wheat from the northern Hemisphere.

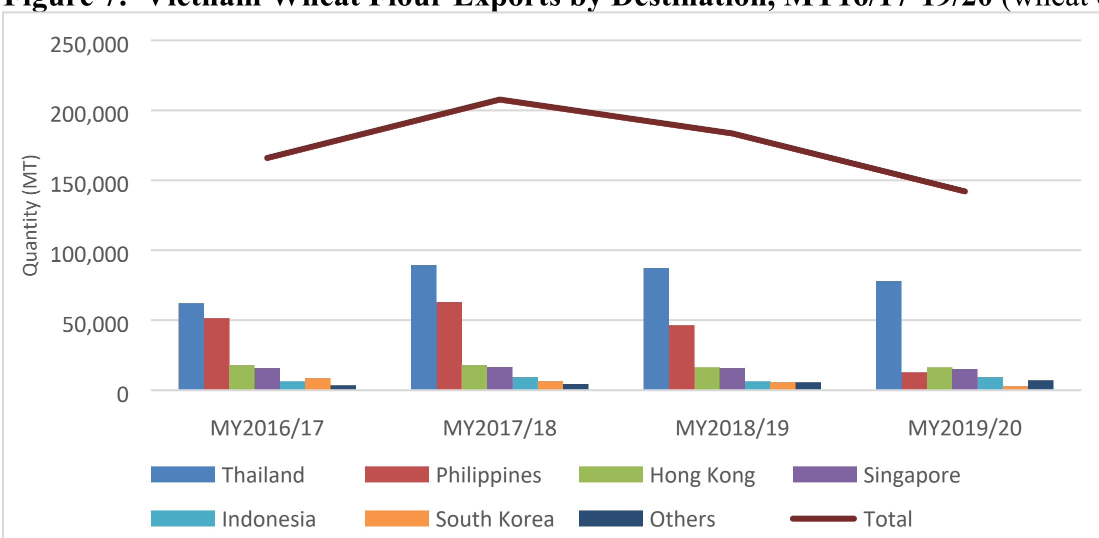
Figure 6: Vietnam Wheat Imports by Country, MY15/16-19/20



Source: Trade Data Monitor; Trade; Vietnam Customs; Post's estimate

Contacts reported lower exports of wheat flour as COVID-19 disrupted the global supply chain (Figure 7). Post revised its export estimate of wheat-based products in MY19/20 to 200TMT (wheat equivalent), lower than the USDA official number, and maintained its MY20/21 forecast at 250TMT, higher than the USDA official number.

Figure 7: Vietnam Wheat Flour Exports by Destination, MY16/17-19/20 (wheat equivalent)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Policy

On May 25, 2020, the GVN issued Decree 57/2020/ND-CP, revising most favored nation (MFN) tariff rates on a number of agricultural products, including wheat (VM2020-0051). The MFN import tariff for wheat was reduced from 5 to 3 percent, effective July 10, 2020.

On March 16, 2020, Vietnam notified a draft National Technical Regulation (NTR) on phytosanitary requirements for imported plant products to the World Trade Organization. Please see VM2020-0020 for more information.

RICE

Vietnam's Production, Supply, and Distribution for Rice

Rice, Milled	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
Market Begin Year	Jan 2019		Jan 2020		Jan 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	7540	7540	7470	7470	7400	7500
Beginning Stocks	1034	1034	1097	1108	947	896
Milled Production	27344	27344	27150	27188	27000	27188
Rough Production	43750	43750	43440	43501	43200	43501
Milling Rate (.9999)	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250	6250
MY Imports	500	500	400	400	400	500
TY Imports	500	500	400	400	400	500
TY Imp. from U.S.	11	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	28878	28878	28647	28696	28347	28584
MY Exports	6581	6570	6600	6700	6300	6500
TY Exports	6581	6570	6600	6700	6300	6500
Consumption and Residual	21200	21200	21100	21100	21200	21100
Ending Stocks	1097	1108	947	896	847	984
Total Distribution	28878	28878	28647	28696	28347	28584
Yield (Rough)	5.8024	5.8024	5.8153	5.8234	5.8378	5.8001

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

Production

Table 1: Vietnam's Area, Yield, and Production for Rough Rice

Marketing Year	**2018/2019**		**2019/2020 Estimate**		**2020/2021 Forecast**	
Harvested Area (THA)	**Old**	**New**	**Old**	**New**	**Old**	**New**
Winter[1]	1,650	1,625	1,650	1,650	1,650	1,650
Spring[2]	3,115	3,115	3,040	3,040	3,050	3,050
Autumn[3]	2,800	2,800	2,790	2,780	2,800	2,800
TOTAL	**7,565**	**7,540**	**7,480**	**7,470**	**7,500**	**7,500**
Yield (MT/HA)						
Winter	4.95	5.00	4.97	4.97	4.96	4.96
Spring	6.60	6.57	6.64	6.64	6.61	6.61
Autumn	5.43	5.42	5.41	5.43	5.42	5.42
AVERAGE	**5.81**	**5.80**	**5.82**	**5.82**	**5.80**	**5.80**
Production (TMT)						
Winter	8,168	8,130	8,200	8,200	8,180	8,180
Spring	20,559	20,450	20,200	20,200	20,150	20,150
Autumn	15,200	15,170	15,100	15,100	15,170	15,170
TOTAL	**43,927**	**43,750**	**43,500**	**43,500**	**43,500**	**43,500**

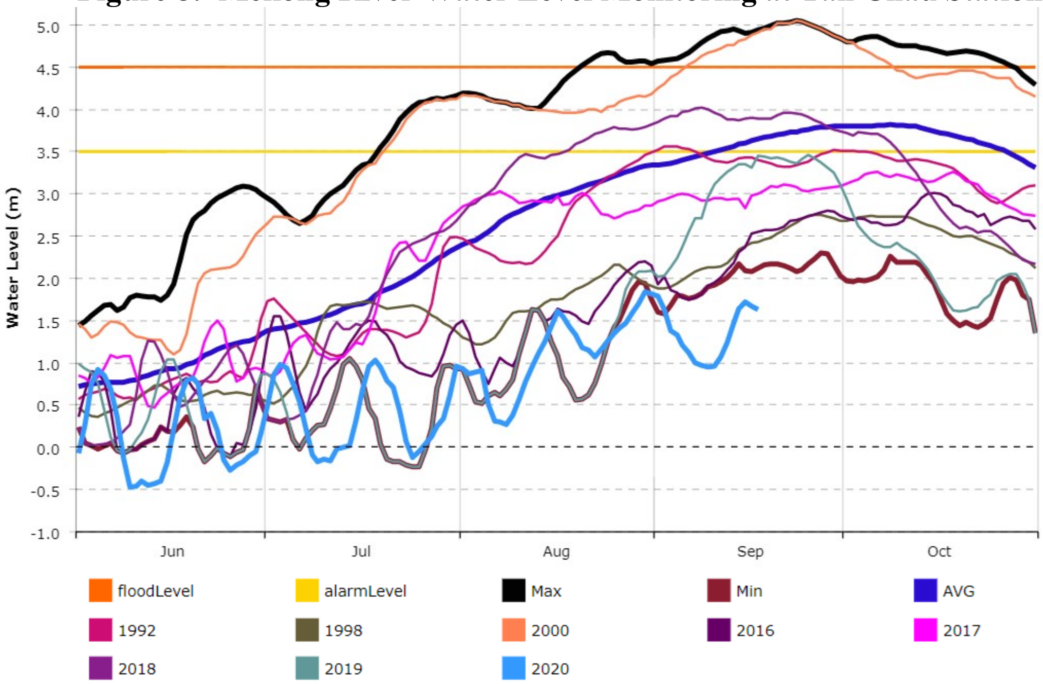
[1] Lua Mua (10th Month), [2] Winter-Spring, [3] Summer-Autumn
Source: MARD; GSO; Post estimates

Post maintains its paddy production forecast for MY19/20 at 43.50MMT (27.19MMT milled equivalent), higher than the USDA official number (Table 1). According to MARD and GSO, cultivation of the Autumn crop started later this year in some areas due to the impacts of drought and salinity intrusion. According to the Mekong River Commission (MRC), low rainfall in the Lower Mekong Basin (LMB) in 2019, due to a prolonged El Niño, caused below average water levels in the Mekong mainstream in the 2020 dry season.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions, industry and local media confirmed that the Autumn crop in the Mekong Delta had a good yield, with reduced rainfall during the flowering stage benefiting paddy development in some areas. (Note: The Autumn crop in the Mekong Delta accounts for 83 percent of the national Autumn crop.) Normally, the paddy quality of the Autumn crop is lower than that of the Spring crop, leading to lower prices. This year, however, paddy prices remained on the high side due to high demand.

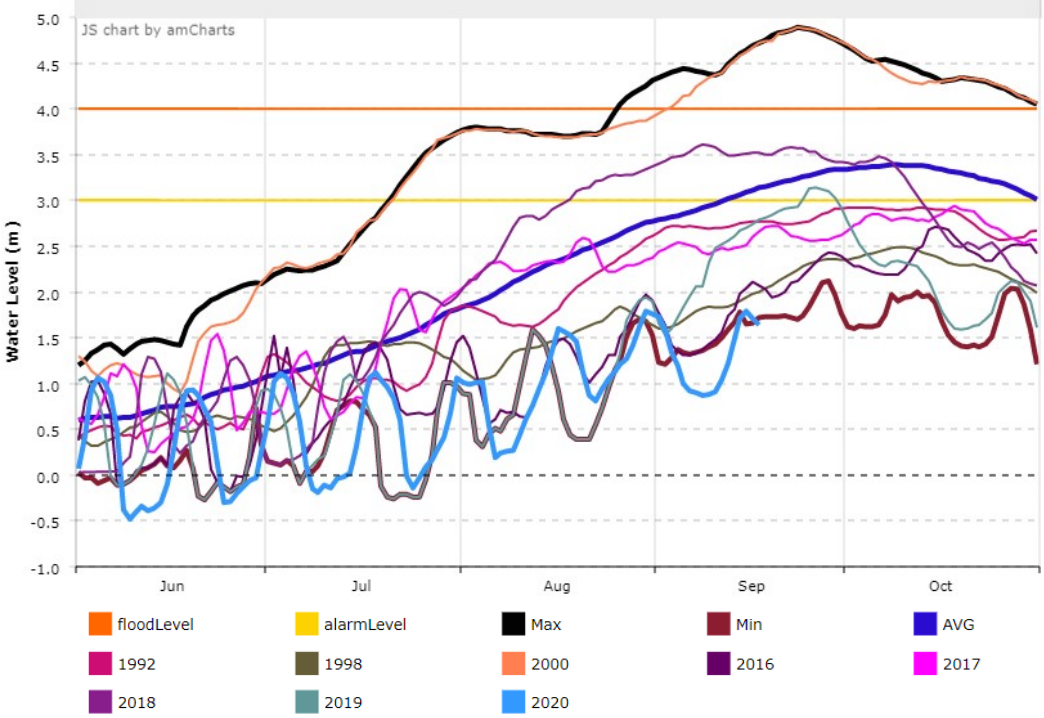
Since August 2020, the LMB has experienced moderate and above normal rainfall. MARD's Southern Institute of Water Resources Research (SIWRR) cited meteorological and hydrological forecasts that rainfall in the LMB would be 15-30 percent higher than the unspecified multi-year average from September to the end of 2020. Improved rainfall would ease the Mekong mainstream water flow, which is still forecasted at 5-15 percent lower than the multi-year average.

Figure 8: Mekong River Water Level Monitoring at Tan Chau Station



Source: MRC

Figure 9: Mekong River Water Level Monitoring at Chau Doc Station



Source: MRC

Figures 8 and 9 show that the Mekong River water levels measured at Tan Chau and Chau Doc stations from June-August 2020 were close to the 2019 and unspecified multi-year minimum levels but dropped lower in the first half of September. Due to numerous unknowns, SIWRR proposed two scenarios for the 2020-2021 dry season:

- Scenario 1: Salinity intrusion is less severe than in the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 dry seasons. Salt water of 4 grams/liter could intrude as far as 55-65 kilometers in February-March 2021.

- Scenario 2: Salinity intrusion is as severe as the 2015-2016 and 2019-2020 dry seasons. Salt water of 4 grams/liter could intrude as far as 60-70 kilometers in February-March 2021.

Using scenario 1, Post upholds its MY20/21 forecasts at 7,500THA and 43.50MMT, higher than the USDA numbers, and will revisit the forecasts when there is a clearer picture of weather conditions and Mekong River water flows in the coming months.

Mekong River Delta

Table 2: Rice Production in the Mekong Delta MY18/19-20/21

Crop	2018/2019			2019/2020 (Estimate)			2020/2021 (Forecast)		
	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.	Area	Yield	Prod.
Winter	**170**	**4.65**	**790**	**175**	**4.51**	**790**	**180**	**4.60**	**828**
Spring	**1,605**	**6.83**	**10,963**	**1,540**	**6.88**	**10,600**	**1,580**	**6.90**	**10,900**
Autumn (in which)	**2,350**	**5.74**	**13,480**	**2,340**	**5.76**	**13,480**	**2,300**	**5.77**	**13,270**
Main Autumn	1,560	5.87	9,150	1,540	5.90	9,080	1,550	5.90	9,150
Late Autumn	790	5.48	4,330	800	5.50	4,400	750	5.49	4,120
Total	**4,125**	**6.12**	**25,233**	**4,055**	**6.13**	**24,870**	**4,060**	**6.16**	**24,998**

Area (THA), Yield (MT/HA), Production (TMT)
Source: MARD; GSO; Post's estimate

Harvest of the MY19/20 Main Autumn crop in the Mekong Delta is currently near completion, while the bulk harvest of the Late Autumn crop, which will help ease supply and prices, is expected to arrive in October. MARD/Crop Production Department (CPD) advised provinces to grow: jasmine varieties such as ST, Nang Hoa 9, Dai Thom 8, and RVT (20-30 percent); high quality white rice varieties such as OM5451, OM 6976, and OM18 (50-60 percent); and, regular white rice varieties such as IR50404 and glutinous (10-20 percent). When asked if the province had planned to expand its area of IR50404 cultivation on higher prices and increasing demand, contacts at the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development in a Mekong Delta province stated that they followed CPD's advice not to grow more than 15-20 percent of a specific variety. However, trade contacts noted that farmers generally look at the current market situation to decide what varieties to grow in the next season to meet market demand.

Post revised its forecast for the MY19/20 Autumn crop production up to 2,340THA and 13.48MMT (Table 2) on the following factors:

- The Main Autumn crop had a good yield.
- The Late Autumn crop is expected to expand to 800THA and 4.40MMT as paddy prices were higher than the previous year, global stockpiling increased on COVID-19, and the Mekong River flooding is forecasted to arrive in the Mekong Delta later and at a smaller level as compared to the previous year.

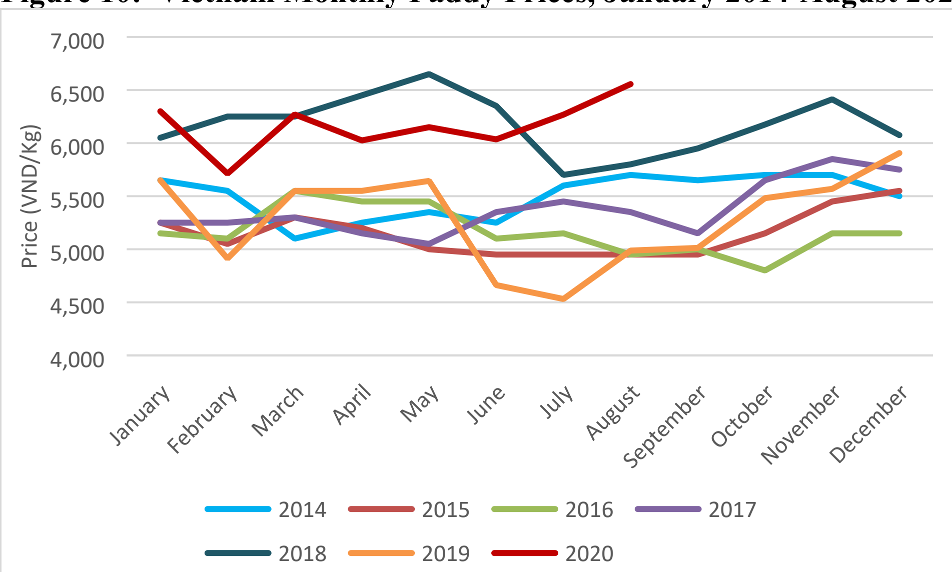
Trade

Domestic Prices

White rice paddy prices remained on the high side over the past two months due to tight supply and COVID-19 concerns (Figure 10). Prices rose consistently in July-August 2020 to a nine-year high, spiking after Vietnam announced a second wave of COVID-19 community transmission at end of July. Although this second outbreak did not trigger the same panic and massive stockpiling as the first wave earlier this year, sources linked increasing paddy prices to the following factors:

- Increased domestic trade, with traders from central and northern Vietnam briefly ramping up rice purchases following the second wave of COVID-19 infections.
- Tightened border controls over COVID-19 concerns led to sporadically lower cross-border trade of paddy from Cambodia.
- Shrinking production of the IR50404 variety (regular white rice) versus its high export and stockpiling demand in MY19/20.

Figure 10: Vietnam Monthly Paddy Prices, January 2014-August 2020



Source: Trade; Vietnam Food Association (VFA)

Although profitable paddy prices encouraged farmers to expand production of the Late Autumn crop, CPD advised that production only be expanded in localities with a dike system to prevent flooding. Local media reported that the Late Autumn crop cultivation area expanded in Dong Thap and Kien Giang provinces.

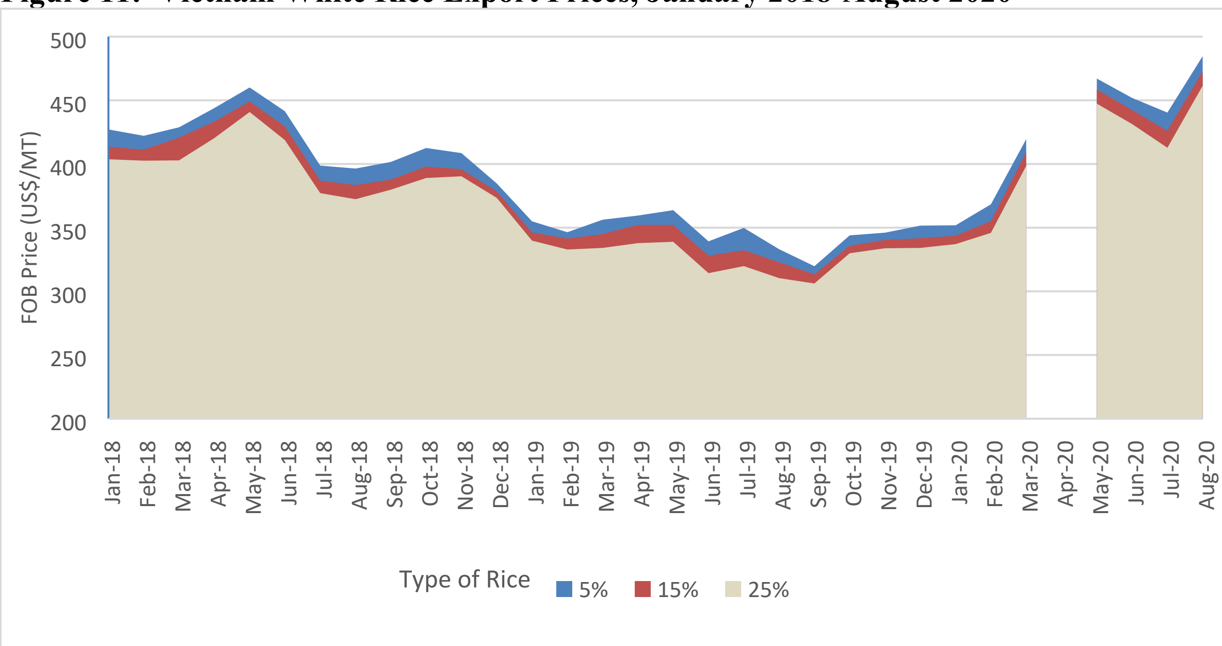
Export Prices

Vietnam's white rice export prices also surged following the second domestic wave of COVID-19 infections (Figure 11). Local media and trade reported that prices rose to an eight-year high in July-August 2020, citing various reasons:

- The harvest of white rice varieties of the Main Autumn crop was near completion, while bulk harvest of the Late Autumn crop will not take place until October. The Late Autumn crop will likely help ease prices.

- Rising domestic paddy prices, as noted in the Domestic Prices section.
- Rising numbers of COVID-19 cases in India, the largest rice exporting country, which led to labor shortages and a slowdown in port handling, briefly triggered global rice supply chain concerns.

Figure 11: Vietnam White Rice Export Prices, January 2018-August 2020

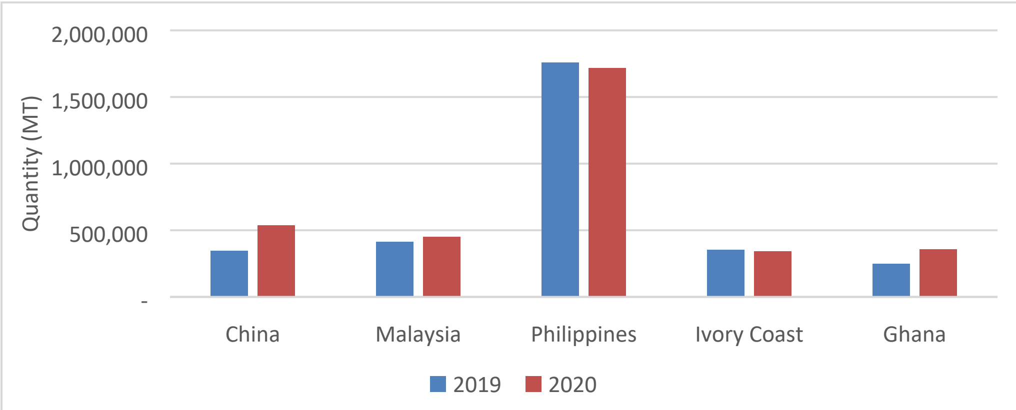


Source: Trade; VFA
* Note: Prices in April 2020 were not available due to the GVN's rice export ban.

Vietnamese white rice prices are rarely higher than Thai prices, but recent higher prices have made Vietnamese white rice less competitive globally. Industry also reported the unsuccessful materialization of new contracts due to high prices, which could negatively affect exports of rice in the final three months of MY19/20.

Exports
Rice is one of the few Vietnamese agricultural exports that expanded in recent months. According to Vietnam Customs, rice exports in the first eight months of MY19/20 reached 4.6MMT, a 0.6 percent increase over the previous year, valued at $2.25 billion, a 13 percent increase over the previous year. Industry sources noted disappointment that the GVN suspended exports in April, as they predicted exports would have been substantially higher. The Philippines was the largest importer (1.72MMT), followed by China (536TMT), Malaysia (450TMT), Ghana (359TMT), and Cote d'Ivoire (344TMT) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Vietnam Rice Exports to Major Markets, January-August



Source: Vietnam Customs, Trade, Post's Calculation

Trade contacts noted slowing demand for Vietnamese rice in September 2020 on high prices, which prevented the materialization of new sale contracts. As noted above, this could negatively affect exports in the final three months of MY19/20. Buyers have recently turned to India as congestion in major ports is no longer a concern and prices are lower.

Rice exports from now until the end of MY19/20 are subject to various other market dynamics. The Philippines has recently suspended the issuance of new phytosanitary permits for rice imports. According to local media sources, prospects for China's rice output are positive, despite floods in the Yangtze region, and China has recently announced that their rice import quota remains unchanged at 5.32MMT for CY2021. Media also reported that floods in West Africa and Bangladesh reportedly damaged their grains crops, which industry has noted could lead to higher rice imports. Brazil has removed its tariff on the first 400,000 metric tons (MT) of rice imported from now until the end of December 2020. Korea recently announced that POSCO, a Korean company, won the tender supply 38,334MT of Vietnamese long grain rice to Korea from December 2020 to February 2021. The EU-Vietnam Free Trade Agreement (EVFTA), which took effect on August 1, 2020, is also expected to raise the value and reputation of Vietnamese rice as producers and exporters who want to enter this market must assure high quality standards.

In MY19/20, Post retains its estimate for exports at 6.7MMT, 100TMT higher than the USDA official number, and forecasts MY20/21 exports at 6.5MMT, also higher than the USDA official number.

Policy

The GVN recently issued Decree 103/2020/ND-CP to regulate the certification of fragrant rice to meet EU export requirements under the EVFTA's 30TMT tariff rate quota. In particular, fragrant rice must be certified as produced from fragrant rice seeds, limited to the following eight varieties of Jasmine: 85; ST5; ST20; Nang Hoa 9; VD 20 RVT; OM4900; OM5451; and, Tai Nguyen Cho Dao, that meet the quality standards regulated in the NTR, with clear information on planting location and assurance of a minimum 95 percent purity.

Table 3: Vietnam's Rice Exports by Grade and Destination, January- August 2020

Destination	5%	10%	15%	25%	100%	Glutinous	Jasmine	Others	Total
ASIA	**1,589,020**	**24,371**	**97,543**	**108,311**	**70,437**	**672,056**	**532,772**	**103,761**	**3,198,272**
Indonesia	13,135	6,040	14,350	-	-	51,921	19,399	1,093	105,937
Philippines	1,181,072	6,484	36,096	96,449	43,996	55,155	231,105	14,311	1,664,668
Malaysia	323,429	3,098	3,847	6,567	1,724	46,440	58,910	5,144	449,158
Singapore	19,090	150	892	91	2,348	4,398	40,692	5,267	72,928
East Timor	-	-	41,315	500	-	-	-	-	41,815
Iraq	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000	-	60,000
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	49
Syria	25,462	-	-	-	-	-	25	125	25,612
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	114	341	-	2,665	-	7	297	31,714	35,139
Japan	24	-	-	0	-	-	11	386	421
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	420	-	80	500
Hong Kong	8,677	-	47	232	1	1,307	42,568	1,920	54,752
UAE	4,939	-	125	147	-	568	24,227	5,523	35,529
Taiwan	1,565	1,147	360	-	-	7,793	2,325	1,436	14,626
Bahrain	140	-	-	-	-	8	1,932	45	2,126
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-	12	153	400	565
Saudi Arabia	4,271	-	-	168	-	263	13,997	5,429	24,128
China	2,235	1,049	-	-	14,100	483,943	20,167	12,104	533,597
Brunei	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	21	321
Others*	4,867	6,063	512	1,490	8,268	19,822	16,663	18,716	76,402
AFRICA	**145,266**	**100**	**1,065**	**2,925**	**67,994**	**77**	**647,570**	**11,243**	**876,239**
Tanzania	5,963	-	375	-	-	-	7,257	-	13,595
Senegal	143	-	-	-	25,000	-	17,014	-	42,157
Angola	2,845	-	75	-	-	4	235	-	3,159

Rwanda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	58,597	-	-	-	12,693	-	285,189	1,100	357,579
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	52,835	-	515	2,387	27,535	-	249,252	5,000	337,524
Reunion	125	-	-	-	-	-	4,082	264	4,471
West Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	115
Mozambique	9,187	-	100	-	-	-	32,273	781	42,341
Kenya	4,940	-	-	520	360	-	2,767	-	8,587
Congo	7,126	-	-	-	100	-	1,401	26	8,653
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	104
Algeria	-	-	-	-	25	-	10	299	334
Benin	95	-	-	-	130	-	1,886	-	2,111
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	424	-	-	-	2,002	-	4,867	27	7,320
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,066	-	1,066
Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	-	524
Guinea Bissau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	18	-	-	-	-	3	44	30	95
Mali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	810	-	810
Nigeria	-	-	-	19	-	-	674	-	692
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-	-	-	203	-	203
Somali	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	76	-	-	-	-	15	2,971	1,419	4,481
Togo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others*	2,892	-	-	-	104	55	30,813	2,193	36,057

EUROPE	**8,300**	**24**	**630**	**863**	**218**	**599**	**33,048**	**9,556**	**53,236**
Russia	4,051	-	400	46	98	51	289	2,131	7,067
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-	52	153	1,503	1,708
Poland	0	-	-	-	-	8	3,854	2,009	5,871
Others*	4,248	24	230	817	120	487	28,751	3,913	38,590
AMERICAS	**159,317**	**68**	**4,000**	**5,645**	**-**	**700**	**39,055**	**2,441**	**211,226**
Cuba	149,700	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	153,700
Brazil	95	-	-	3	-	47	75	26	246
Haiti	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	40
Mexico	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	460
Chile	1,339	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	1,670
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others*	5,141	68	-	5,642	-	617	38,884	2,064	52,416
OCEANIA	**22,758**	**3,073**	**6,341**	**16,937**	**4,296**	**1,317**	**42,774**	**104,220**	**201,715**
Australia	4,509	274	147	1,510	124	417	7,409	4,892	19,282
New Caledonia	26	-	-	23	-	11	82	1,826	1,968
New Zealand	714	18	-	205	92	14	2,073	3,445	6,561
Others*	17,509	2,781	6,194	15,198	4,080	875	33,211	94,057	173,904
UNKNOWN	**10,393**	**-**	**410**	**3,532**	**1,159**	**9,643**	**9,438**	**2,727**	**37,300**
TOTAL	**1,935,054**	**27,637**	**109,989**	**138,212**	**144,104**	**684,390**	**1,304,657**	**233,947**	**4,577,989**

* Others indicates that no clear destination is declared. It may/may not include the countries in the list of the same region.
(Unit: MT)
Source: Trade; Customs; Post's calculation

Attachments:

No Attachments