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Crop and Laying Hen Situation

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FOREWORD

The Early Warning Information is the preparation of agricultural warning which gathers the information of six major agricultural commodities, including; five crops such as rice, maize, cassava, sugarcane, soybean; and one livestock which is laying hen, from ASEAN Member States on the quarterly basis. This report issued by AFSIS Secretariat for every two quarters (in March and September) consists of the updated situation of productions, environment events, weather conditions, climate change, or global warming which may affect crop production such as natural disasters, diseases, and pests and the updated situation of trade which may affect quantities and values of imports and exports of each product.

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Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Weather conditions in Brunei Darussalam are expected to be generally favorable during the crop year 2025/2026. Adequate water supply for cultivation is anticipated through appropriate rainfall and irrigation systems. Temperatures are expected to range between 25–30°C, which are suitable for tropical crop cultivation, and conditions are also considered appropriate for laying hen production. Sufficient sunlight is expected to support plant growth. However, the country may experience periods of extreme rainfall exceeding 151 mm/day.

According to reports, El Niño conditions that alternating with La Nina conditions and the combination of hotter temperatures than usual during the day and night may affect crop cultivation. Production has reportedly been affected by natural disasters, including floods in the Brunei-Muara District, droughts in Brunei-Muara, Tutong, Belait, and Temburong District, and landslides and mudslides in the Tutong District.

Farmers are collaborating with the government to address these challenges, whether related to climate change or global warming. Adaptation measures include mitigating risks and damages, adjusting cultivation plans in response to changing weather conditions. The government is also implementing policies to support farmers by promoting new technologies, improving irrigation and drainage systems, and providing market platforms. These efforts and collaborations aim to reduce potential damage from natural disasters.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of rice is expected to increase due to the utiilization of available land for rice farmimg. Rice production is also projected to increase. It is driven by favorable weather conditions, improved crop management practices, and the use of good yielding rice varieties. Rice is cultivated for two cropping seasons, which include the wet cropping season from January to April 2026 and the dry cropping season from July to October 2026.

Rice imports are expected to increase by approximately 1% in 2027. Import volumes are projected to rise from 31,348.43 tons in 2026 to 31,661.91 tons in 2027 (Figure 1). The country does not export rice and remains as an importer.

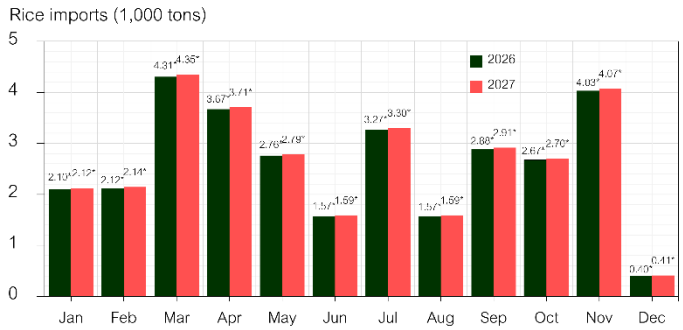


Figure 1. Monthly quantity of rice imports from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of maize is expected to increase due to rising maize prices, favorable weather conditions, and focusing on commodity and increased in demand. Maize production is projected to increase. The increase in production is driven by favorable weather conditions, improving crop management, applying better fertilizer, using good yielding maize varieties, crop rotation adjustments, expansion of cultivated areas, and strong domestic demand, using technology for farming, and using F1 seed (First generation seed). Maize has two cropping seasons, which include the wet season from January to June 2026 and the dry season from July to December 2026. Maize crop is continuous planting and harvesting.

Maize imports are expected to increase by approximately 3% in 2027. Import volumes are projected to rise from 277.75 tons in 2026 to 286.08 tons in 2027 (Figure 2). The country does not export maize and remains as an importer.

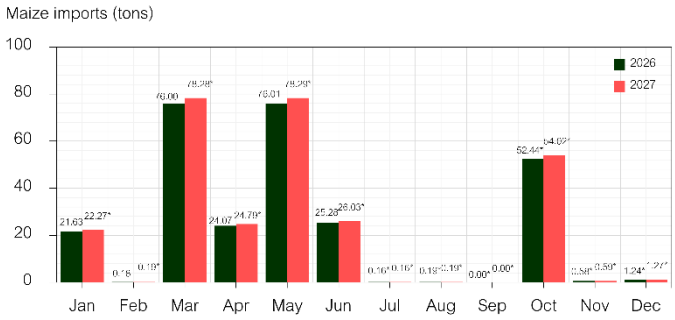


Figure 2. Monthly quantity of maize imports from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.

Sugar situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of sugarcane is expected to increase due to rising sugar prices and favorable weather conditions. Production is projected to increase, which supported by favorable weather conditions, improving crop management, applying better fertilizer, using good yielding maize varieties, increasing land area for sugarcane plantation, high demand of consumption especially during Ramadan, and the use of technology. One main harvesting period is beginning from January 2026 to December 2026 and is continuous for planting and harvesting.

Sugar imports are expected to increase by approximately 3% in 2027. Import volumes are projected to rise from 6,056.40 tons in 2026 to 6,238.09 tons in 2027 (Figure 3). The country does not export sugar and remains as an importer.

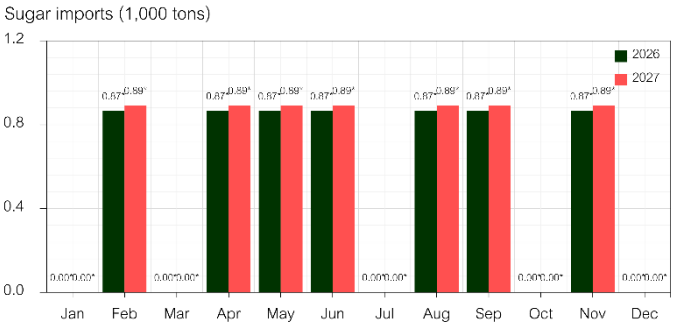


Figure 3. Monthly quantity of sugar imports from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

Soybean is not cultivated in this country.

Soybean imports are expected to increase in 2027. Import volumes are projected to rise from 771.68 tons in 2026 to 794.83 tons in 2027, representing an increase of approximately 3.0% (Figure 4). The country does not export soybean and remains as an importer.

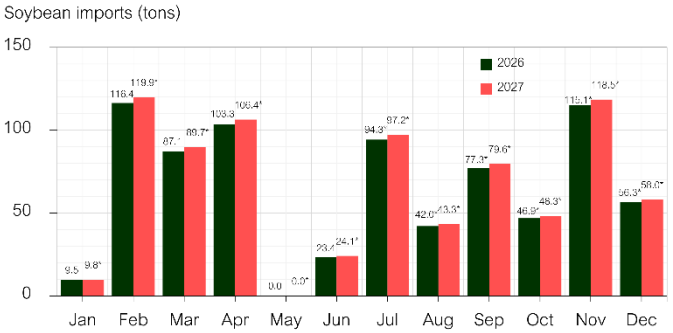


Figure 4. Monthly quantity of soybean imports from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of cassava is expected to increase due to rising cassava prices, declining prices of competing crops, and favorable weather conditions. Production is projected to increase. The increase in cassava production is driven by favorable weather conditions, improved crop management, the use of good yielding cassava varieties, increasing of cultivation land areas, and growing demand for value-added and processed products such as crisps, fritters, and desserts. Cassava has two harvesting periods, which include the wet season from January 2026 to June 2026 and the dry season from July 2026 to December 2026. Planting and harvesting occur continuously throughout the year.

Cassava imports are expected to increase slightly in 2027 compared with 2026. Import volumes are projected to rise from 0.140 tons in 2026 to 0.141 tons in 2027, representing an increase of approximately 1% (Figure 5). The country does not export cassava and remains as an importer.

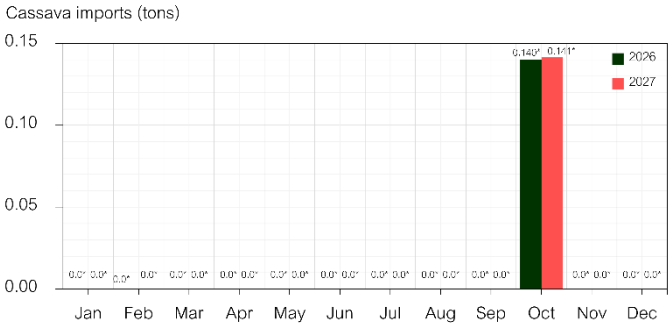


Figure 5. Monthly quantity of cassava imports from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2025–2027

The number of laying hens is expected to increase due to rising demand. Egg production is projected to increase, supported by favorable breeding environment.

The country is not imports of laying hen products. According to the available trade data, egg exports totaled 1,487.79 tonnes in 2025. Egg exports are projected to decline to 1,170.42 tons in 2026, representing a decrease of approximately 21.33%. In 2027, exports are expected to decline further to 108.60 tons (estimated based on data from January to June), representing a decrease of approximately 90.72% from 2026 (Figure 6). This decline is attributed to government measures to stabilize the domestic egg market.

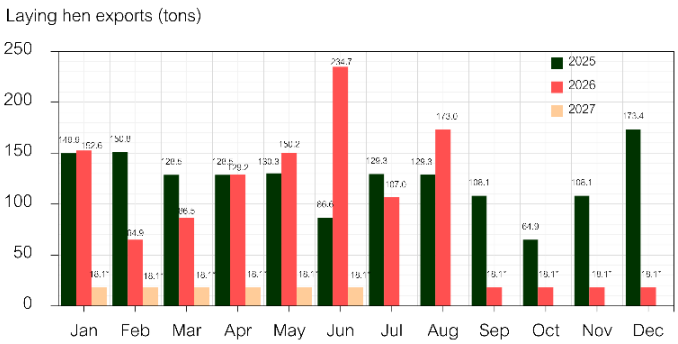


Figure 6. Monthly quantity of laying hen exports from 2025–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Weather conditions in Cambodia are expected to be generally favorable. Rainfall is likely to be sufficient for crop cultivation, and adequate sunlight is expected to support plant growth. The country may experience moderate rainfall ranging from 20–50 mm/day. However, information related to laying hen conditions remains limited.

Information regarding the impacts of climate change, global warming, or related natural disasters is also limited. Nevertheless, farmers are cooperating with the government to mitigate risks by adjusting cultivation plans in response to changing weather patterns, adopting new technologies, and improving market access. Despite these efforts, some areas have experienced flood damage, particularly in Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Pursat, Kampong Cham, and Kampong Thom provinces.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to increase due to declining prices of competing crops and favorable weather conditions. Production is projected to increase, driven by favorable weather conditions, improved crop management, and the use of high-yield rice varieties. Information on the harvesting period is not available.

Data on rice imports are not available. However, rice exports have shown a continuous increase throughout 2025, which reached a peak volume of 138,678 tons in December and reflected a total export volume of approximately 940,321 tons (Figure 7).

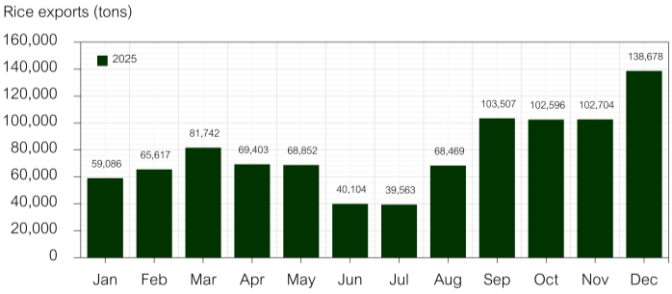
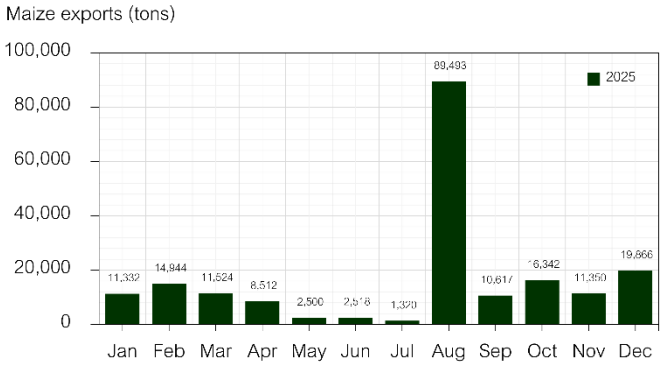


Figure 7. Monthly quantity of rice exports in 2025. The projection in 2026 is not available.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to increase due to rising maize prices, declining prices of competing crops, and favorable weather conditions. Production



is projected to increase, supported by favorable weather conditions and the use of high-yield maize varieties. Information on the harvesting period is not available.

Data on maize imports are not available. However, maize exports have fluctuated throughout 2025, with lower volumes observed in the second quarter and a peak of 89,493 tons in August (third quarter), resulting in a total export volume of approximately 200,318 tons (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Monthly quantity of maize exports in 2025. The projection in 2026 is not available.

Sugarcane situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the planted area, production, and harvesting period remains limited. Data on sugar imports and exports are also not available.

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the planted area, production, and harvesting period remains limited.

Data on soybean imports are not available. However, soybean exports showed significant fluctuations in 2025, with the lowest volume of 200 tons recorded in July, and peak volumes of 15,270 tons and 14,660 tons recorded in October and November, respectively (Figure 9).

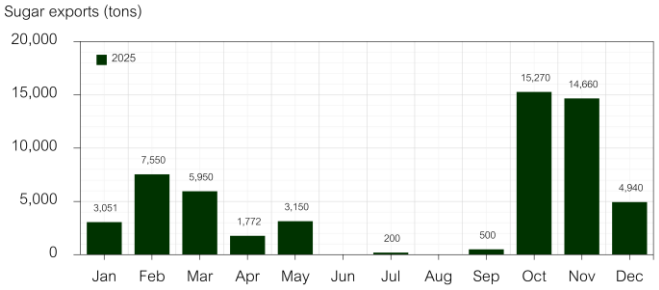


Figure 9. Monthly quantity of sugar exports in 2025. The projection in 2026 is not available.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the planted area, production, and harvesting period remains limited. Data on cassava imports and exports are also not available.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

Information on the number of laying hens, egg production, and related trade (imports and exports) are currently not available.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Weather conditions in Indonesia are expected to be generally favorable during the crop year 2025/2026. Adequate water supply for cultivation is anticipated through irrigation systems. Temperatures are expected to range between 22–30°C, which are suitable for plant growth. Specifically, optimal temperature ranges are approximately 22–28°C for paddy, 23–27°C for maize, and 23–30°C for soybean cultivation. Sufficient sunlight is also expected to support crop growth, and overall conditions are considered appropriate for laying hen production. However, the country may experience periods of moderate rainfall ranging from 20–50 mm/day.

According to available reports, the El Niño phenomenon has contributed to extreme drought conditions in some areas of Indonesia, accompanied by higher-than-usual daytime and nighttime temperatures. In addition to climate-related hazards, other disasters have also affected agricultural production. According to the Center for Agricultural Data and Information System (CADIS) of the MoA of Indonesia, these include earthquakes in Central Sulawesi in June 2026 and East Nusa Tenggara in August 2026, as well as forest and land fires on the island of Kalimantan.

During the 2025/2026 crop year, several types of disasters were reported to have affected agricultural production. Flooding occurred in Aceh, North Sumatra, and West Sumatra; drought affected areas of Kalimantan; landslides and mudslides were reported in Aceh and North Sumatra; and earthquakes affected East Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Tenggara Timur/NTT).

Among the reported crops, rice recorded the largest damaged area, at 251,796 hectares, accounting for 39.30% of the reported total damaged area. Maize recorded 6,881 hectares of damaged area, equivalent to 28.90% of the reported total damaged area. Soybean recorded a relatively small damaged area of only 5 hectares. Data on damaged areas for sugarcane and cassava were unavailable.

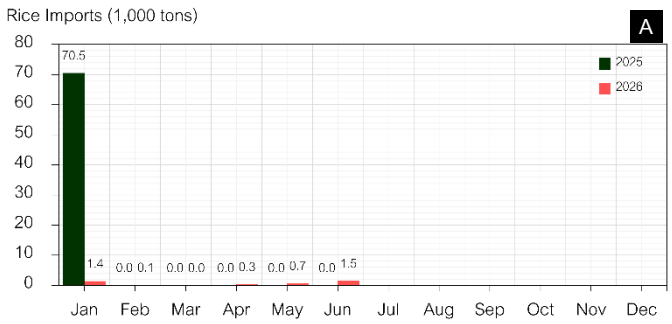
In response to these disasters and changing climatic conditions, farmers are encouraged to adopt adaptation and risk-mitigation measures to reduce potential agricultural damage and production losses associated with climate change and global warming. These measures include adjusting cultivation schedules and shifting planting periods to better align with changing weather patterns. Meanwhile, the government has implemented policies to support farmers and promoted collaboration in water resource management to mitigate disaster impacts and reduce agricultural losses.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

For the remainder of the crop year 2025/2026, the planted area of rice is expected to decrease due to unfavorable weather conditions. Rice production is also projected to decline as a result of these conditions. Rice cultivation and harvesting cover two periods: the wet season, from January to June 2026, and the dry season, from July to December 2026.

Rice imports decreased as domestic production met domestic demand. From January to June 2026, rice imports totaled 4,015 tons, significantly lower than the 70,537.3 tons recorded during the same period in 2025 (Figure 10A). In contrast, rice exports increased, rising from 0.2 tons in January–June 2025 to 17.8 tons during the same period in 2026 (Figure 10B). This increase may reflect improved domestic rice availability.



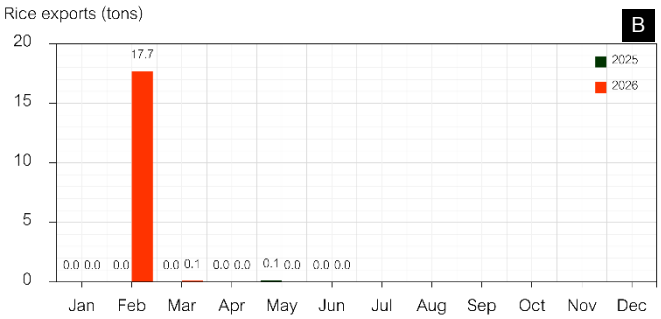


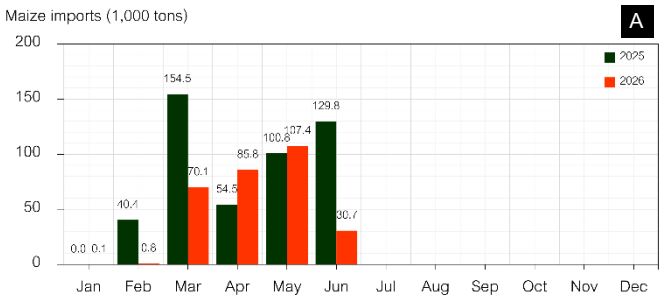
Figure 10. Monthly quantity of rice imports (A) and exports (B) from 2025-2026.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

For the remainder of the crop year 2025/2026, the planted area of maize is expected to decrease due to unfavorable weather conditions. Maize production is also projected to decline as a result of these conditions. Maize is harvested in three cropping periods: the first from January to April 2026, the second from May to August 2026, and the third from September to December 2026.

From January to June 2026, maize imports totaled 294,954 tons, down from 480,064 tons during the same period in 2025 (Figure 11A). This decline may indicate that domestic production has met a larger share of domestic demand, reducing the need for imports.

Meanwhile, maize exports decreased obviously, falling from 6,811.8 tons in January–June 2025 to 780.3 tons during the same period in 2026 (Figure 11B). This decline may be attributed to domestic production being prioritized to meet domestic demand, leaving less maize available for export.



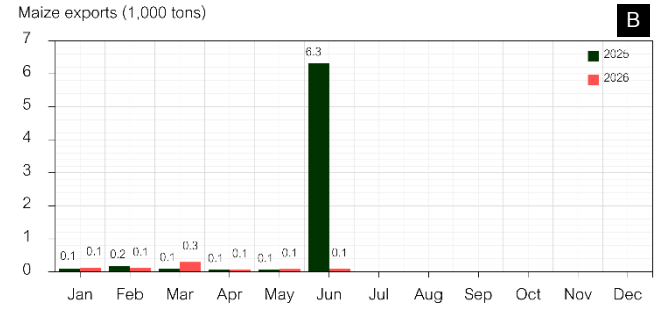


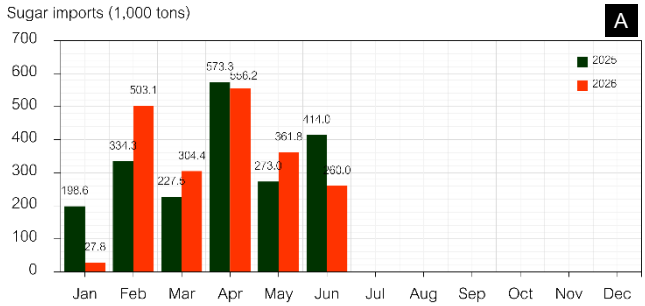
Figure 11. Monthly quantity of maize imports (A) and exports (B) from 2025-2026.

Sugar situation in 2025/2026 crop year

For the remainder of the crop year 2025/2026, the planted area of sugarcane is expected to increase, supported by the government's sugarcane downstream development program. Sugarcane production is also projected to increase, driven by improved crop management practices and the use of higher-quality sugarcane varieties. Sugarcane is harvested annually, from January to November 2026.

From January to June 2026, sugar imports totaled 2,013,316 tons, slightly lower than the 2,020,672 tons recorded during the same period in 2025 (Figure 12A). Nevertheless, sugar imports are expected to increase over the full year of 2026 to meet the demand of the food and beverage industry.

Meanwhile, sugar exports increased from 25,627 tons in January–June 2025 to 38,317.2 tons during the same period in 2026 (Figure 12B), representing a notable increase compared with the previous year.



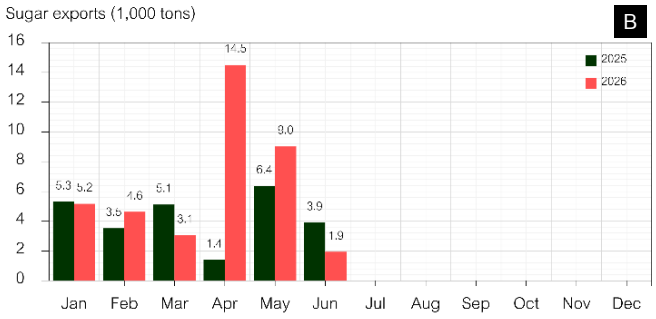


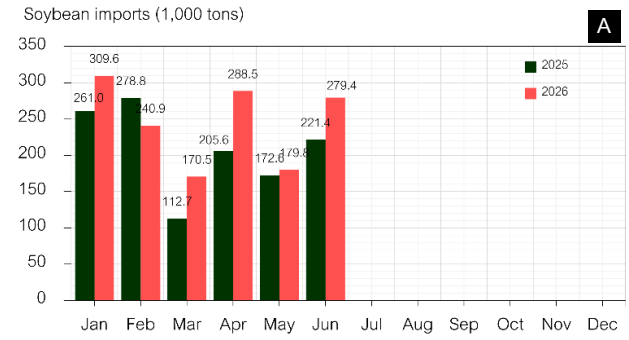
Figure 12. Monthly quantity of sugar imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2025-2026.

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

For the remainder of the crop year 2025/2026, the planted area of soybean is expected to decrease due to declining soybean prices, unfavorable weather conditions, and the absence of government subsidies for seeds. Soybean production is also projected to decline as a result of unfavorable weather conditions. Soybean is harvested in three cropping periods: the first from January to April 2026, the second from May to August 2026, and the third from September to December 2026.

Despite the expected decline in domestic production, soybean imports remain essential to meet domestic consumption demand. From January to June 2026, soybean imports totaled 1,468,634 tons, an increase from 1,252,123 tons during the same period in 2025 (Figure 13A).

Meanwhile, soybean exports increased from 1,458.4 tons in January–June 2025 to 1,874.5 tons during the same period in 2026 (Figure 13B). However, the increase in export volume remained relatively small compared with the overall volume of soybean imports.



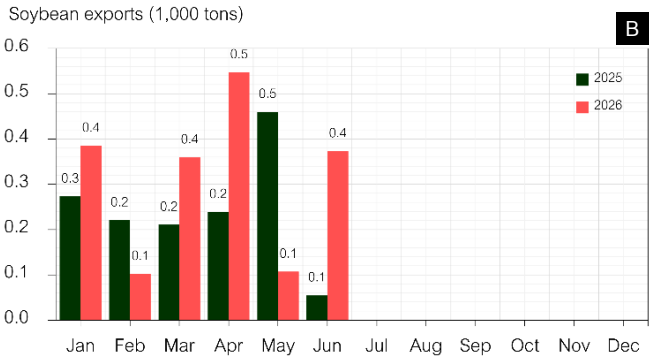


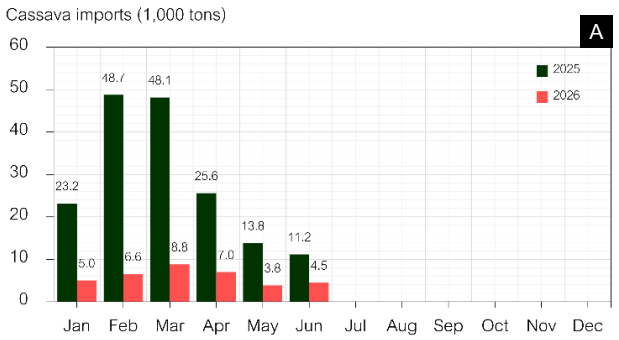
Figure 13. Monthly quantity of soybean imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2025-2026.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

For the remainder of the crop year 2025/2026, the planted area of cassava is expected to decrease due to rising prices of competing crops. Cassava production is also projected to decline as a result of unfavorable prices. Cassava is harvested in three cropping periods: the first from January to April 2026, the second from May to August 2026, and the third from September to December 2026.

Cassava imports are expected to decrease in 2026 due to the Indonesian government policy restricting such imports, aimed at protecting domestic farmers. From January to June 2026, cassava imports totaled 35,707 tons, down significantly from 170,688 tons during the same period in 2025 (Figure 14A).

Meanwhile, cassava exports increased substantially, rising from 11,433 tons in January–June 2025 to 63,234.7 tons during the same period in 2026 (Figure 14B). This increase because cassava starch companies sold off their existing stocks abroad, driven by export prices that were double those of the previous year.



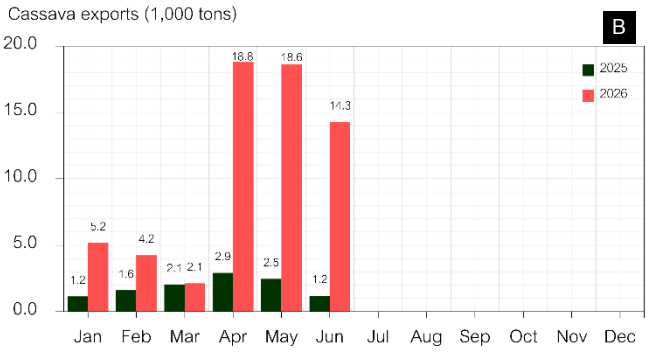
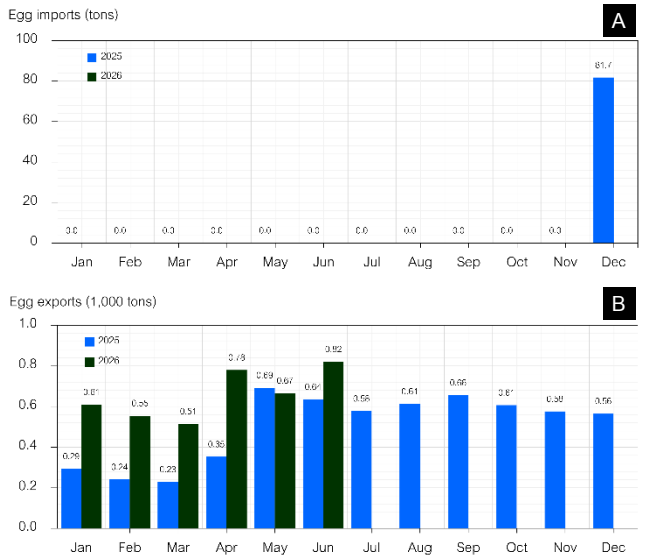


Figure 14. Monthly quantity of cassava imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2025-2026.

Laying hen situation in production and trade cycle 2024–2026

The number of laying hens is expected to increase, supported by government programs aimed at expanding the laying hen population to meet the demand of the Nutrition Meals Program. Egg production is also projected to increase, driven by government policies supporting the program.

Egg imports remained low in 2024 and 2025, at 0.001 tonnes and 82 tonnes, respectively. However, import data for January–June 2026 were unavailable (Figure 15A). The country exports substantially more



eggs than it imports. Egg exports are expected to increase in line with the projected growth in domestic egg production (Figure 15B).

Figure 15. Monthly quantity of egg imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2024–2026.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Weather conditions in the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) are expected to be generally favorable for agricultural production, with adequate water availability anticipated from sufficient rainfall and irrigation systems. However, periods of heavy rainfall, ranging from 50-100 mm/day, may occur. Average temperatures of approximately 26°C, together with sufficient sunlight, are also considered favorable for laying hen production.

According to available reports, the country may experience alternating El Niño and La Niña conditions, which can lead to extreme droughts and excessive rainfall at different times of the year. Disaster-related impacts have been reported in several areas, including flooding in the central and southern regions, while droughts, landslides and mudslides, and disease outbreaks have affected the northern region.

Among the reported crops, rice recorded the largest damaged area, at 3,841 hectares, accounting for 51% of the total reported damaged area. Maize recorded 1,431 hectares (19%), followed by sugarcane at 979 hectares (13%), cassava at 904 hectares (12%), and soybean at 377 hectares (5%). In response to changing weather patterns, farmers plan to adjust their cultivation practices and planting schedules to reduce potential agricultural losses. Meanwhile, the government has implemented policies and measures to help farmers mitigate risks and minimize damage caused by natural disasters.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of rice is expected to increase due to declining prices of competing crops and government policies aimed at boosting domestic production for both domestic consumption and export markets. Rice production is also projected to increase, supported by improved crop management practices and the adoption of high-yielding rice varieties. Rice is harvested in two cropping seasons: the dry season, from March to May 2026, and the wet season, from October to December 2026.

Rice imports are expected to decrease in 2026 as domestic production improves. From January to July 2026, rice imports totaled 13,988 tons (Figure 16A). Meanwhile, strong regional demand from neighboring countries has supported an increase in rice exports, which reached 34,919 tons during the same period (Figure 16B).

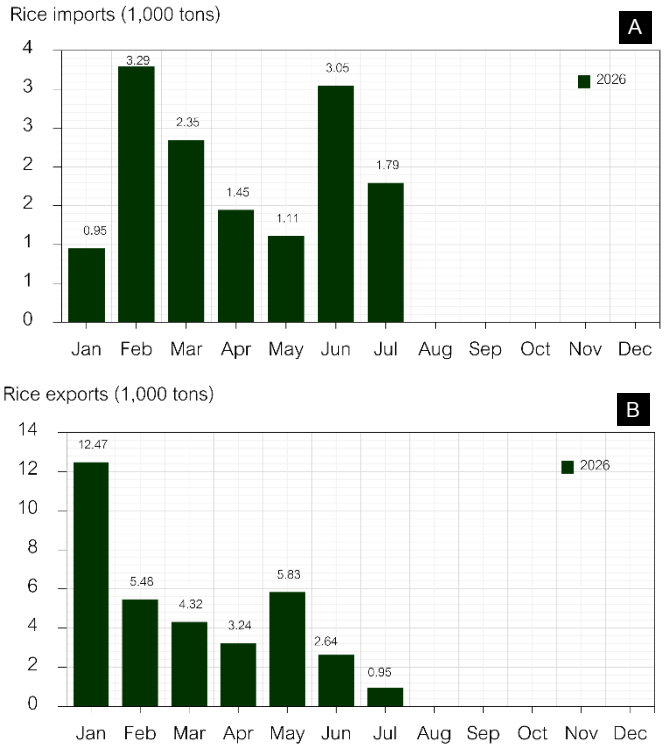


Figure 16. Monthly quantity of rice imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of maize is expected to increase due to rising maize prices and supportive government policies aimed at meeting domestic demand and promoting exports. Maize production is also projected to increase, supported by improved crop management practices and the adoption of high-yielding maize varieties. Maize is harvested in two seasons: the dry season, from January to May

2026, and the wet season, from September to November 2026.

Maize imports are projected to increase in 2026, driven by rising demand from the animal feed industry. From January to July 2026, maize imports totaled 8,494 tons (Figure 17A). Meanwhile, maize exports are expected to decline due to increasing domestic demand. However, exports remained substantial, reaching 152,686 tons during January–July 2026 (Figure 17B).

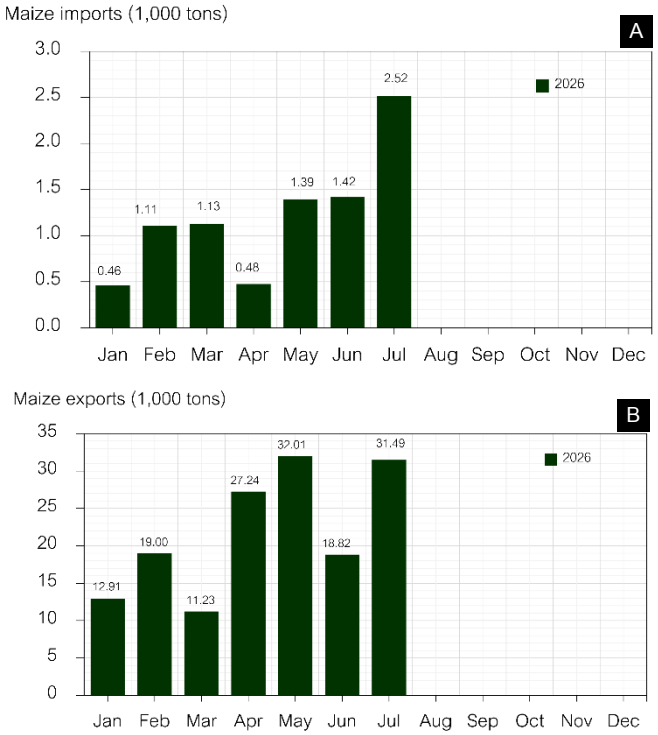


Figure 17. Monthly quantity of maize imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Sugar situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of sugarcane is expected to increase due to more reliable rainfall and government policies to produce for domestic demand and export . Production is projected to increase, supported by crop improvement, and the use of high-yield sugarcane varieties. Sugarcane has one main harvesting period from January to May 2026.

Sugar imports are projected to decrease in 2026 due to rising production capacity, with the import volume of 143,087 tons from january-July 2026 (Figure 18A). Similarly, sugar exports are projected to decrease as a result of domestic demand priority, with the export volume recorded at 160,101 tons (Figure 18B).

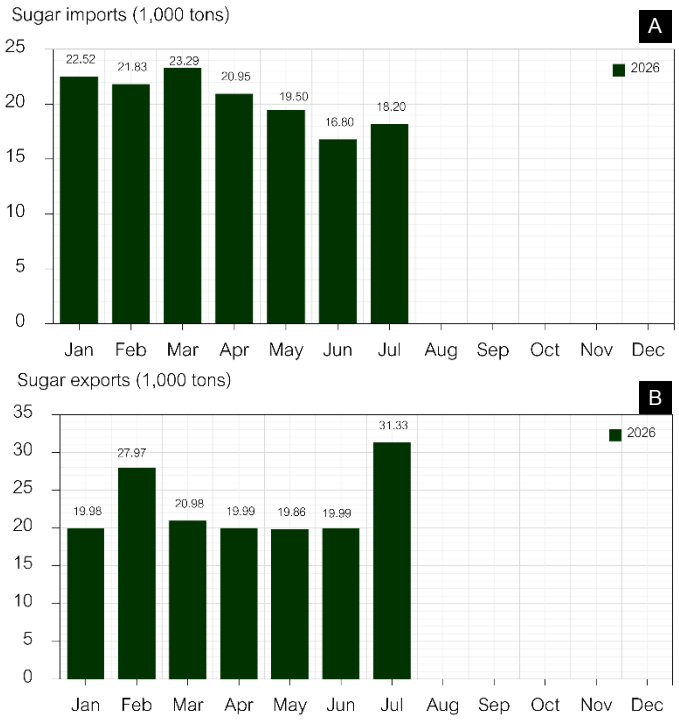


Figure 18. Monthly quantity of sugar imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of soybean is expected to increase due to rising soybean prices and supportive government policies aimed at boosting domestic production for both domestic consumption and export markets. Soybean production is also projected to increase, supported by improved crop management practices and the adoption of high-yielding soybean varieties. Soybean is harvested in two cropping seasons: the dry season, from February to March 2026, and the wet season, from September to November 2026.

Soybean imports are projected to increase in 2026, driven by strong domestic demand. From January to July 2026, soybean imports totaled 29,853 tons (Figure 19A). Meanwhile, soybean exports are also

projected to increase, supported by growing regional demand from trading partners. Soybean exports reached 100,211 tons during the same period (Figure 19B).

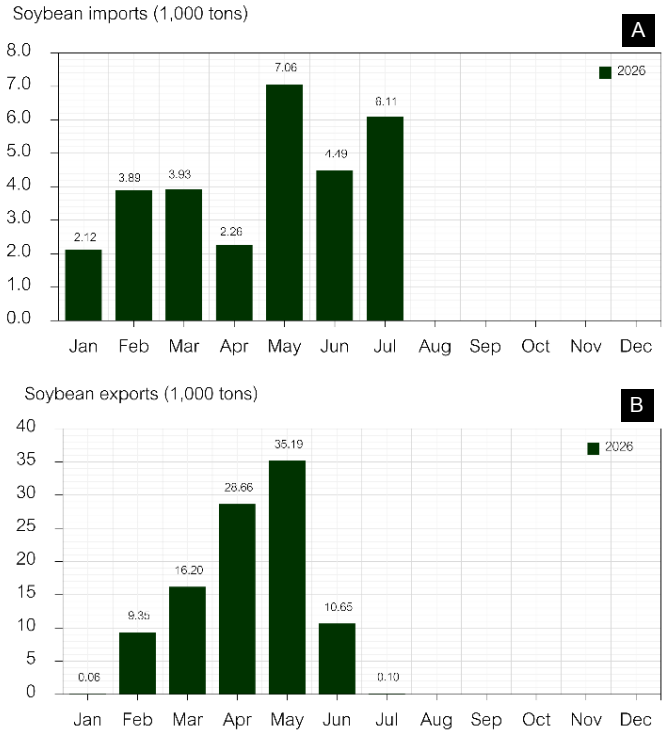


Figure 19. Monthly quantity of soybean imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area of cassava is expected to increase due to rising cassava prices and government policies aimed at promoting exports and expanding cultivation to meet domestic demand. Cassava production is also projected to increase, supported by favorable climatic conditions and improved crop management practices. The cassava harvesting period for the 2025/2026 crop year began during the wet season, from December 2025 to May 2026.

Cassava imports are projected to decrease due to improved domestic production (Figure 20A). Meanwhile, cassava exports are expected to increase, driven by strong demand from regional markets (Figure 20B).

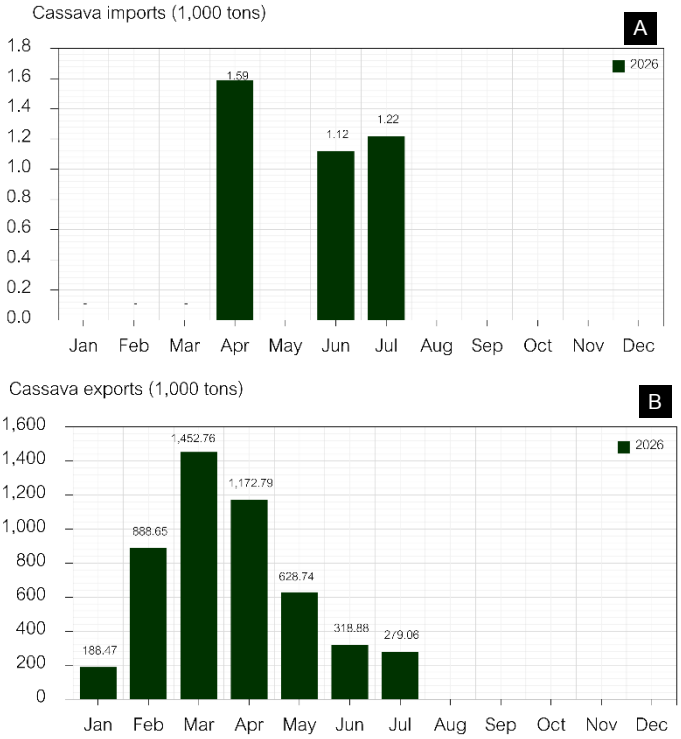


Figure 20. Monthly quantity of soybean imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

The number of laying hens is expected to increase as farmers respond to rising egg prices and supportive government policies. Egg production is also projected to increase, supported by improved production conditions, including better feed and water quality, improved housing facilities, and strengthened vaccination programs.

Egg imports are projected to increase due to constraints in domestic egg production capacity. From January to June 2026, egg imports totaled 123.88 tons, exceeding the full-year import volume of 112.12 tons recorded in 2025 (Figure 21). The country does not export eggs and remains a net importer of eggs.

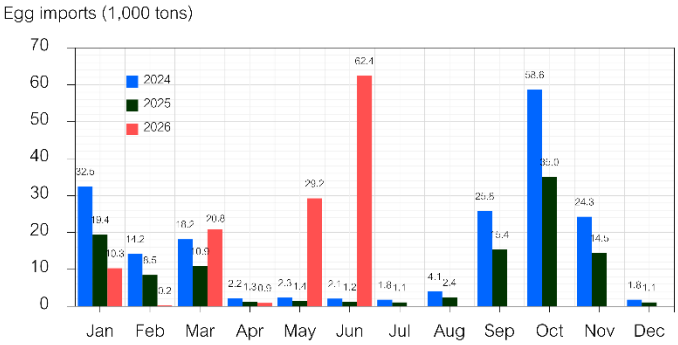


Figure 21. Monthly quantity of egg imports from 2024–2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on weather conditions and climate trends related to global warming in Malaysia is currently limited. However, available reports indicate that several areas have been affected by severe natural disasters. Flooding has been reported in Kelantan, Terengganu, Perlis, Kedah, Perak, Pahang, Melaka, Johor, Sabah, and Sarawak, while drought conditions have affected Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan, Terengganu, Perak, Melaka, and Sabah. The total reported damaged area of rice crops is approximately 17,913.35 hectares.

Information on the effects of weather conditions and climate change on laying hen production is also limited, particularly regarding the impacts of natural disasters. In general, laying hens perform well at temperatures ranging from 18°C to 24°C, and most commercial layer farms operate in closed-house systems with controlled environments. However, productivity may decline when temperatures exceed 30°C, as heat stress can adversely affect hen performance and egg production.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on planted area and production is not available.

Rice imports are projected to decrease in 2027, from an estimated 1,651,073 tons in 2026 to 1,531,813 tons in 2027 (Figure 22A). The 2026 figure is based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

Rice exports are also projected to decline slightly, from an estimated 147,027 tons in 2026 to 146,786 tons in 2027 (Figure 22B).

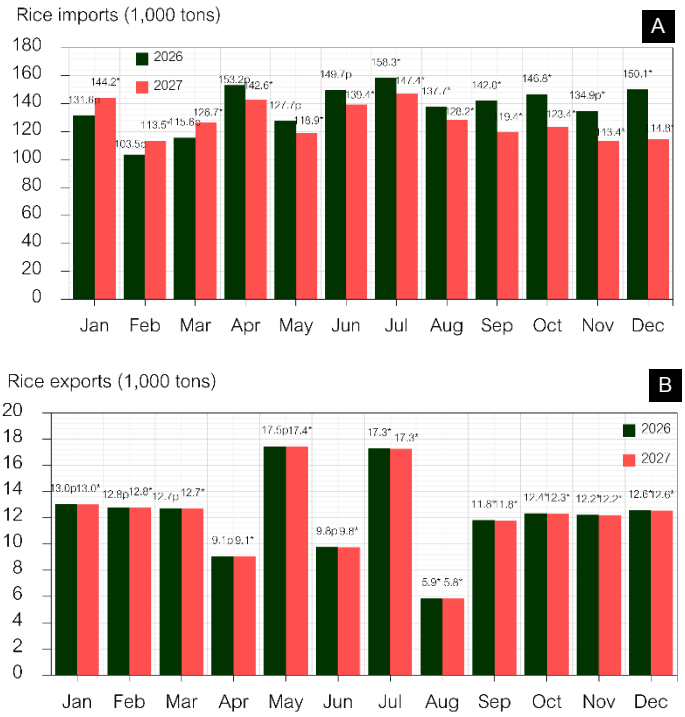


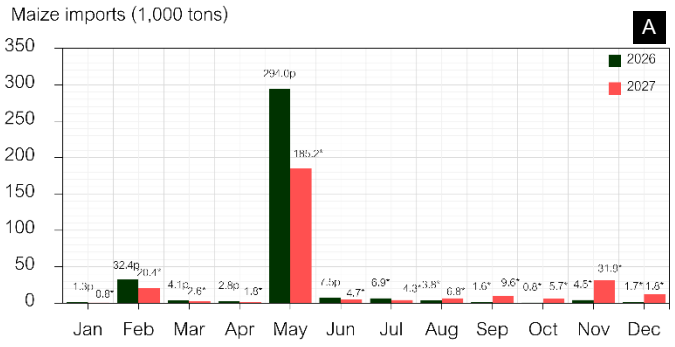
Figure 22. Monthly quantity of rice imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes. P refers to a provisional data.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on planted area and production is not available.

Maize imports are projected to decrease in 2027, from an estimated 361,364 tons in 2026 to 285,793 tons in 2027 (Figure 23A). The 2026 figure is based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

Maize exports are also projected to decline, from 1,844 tons in 2026 to an estimated 717 tons in 2027 (Figure 23B).



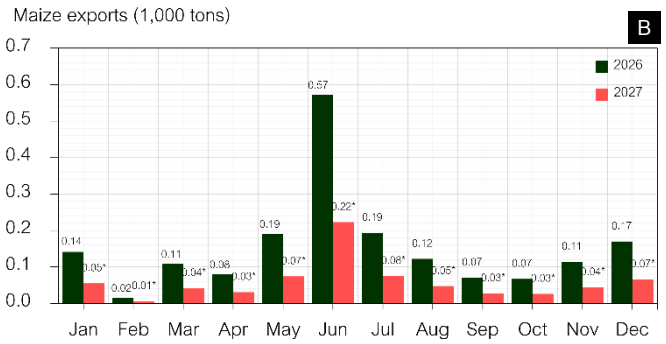


Figure 23. Monthly quantity of maize imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes. P refers to a provisional data.

Sugar situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on planted area and production is not available.

Sugar imports are projected to decrease in 2027, from an estimated 2,503,381 tons in 2026 to 2,331,548 tons in 2027 (Figure 24A). The 2026 figure is based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

Sugar exports are also projected to decline, from an estimated 114,330 tons in 2026 to 90,567 tons in 2027 (Figure 24B). The 2026 export figure is likewise based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

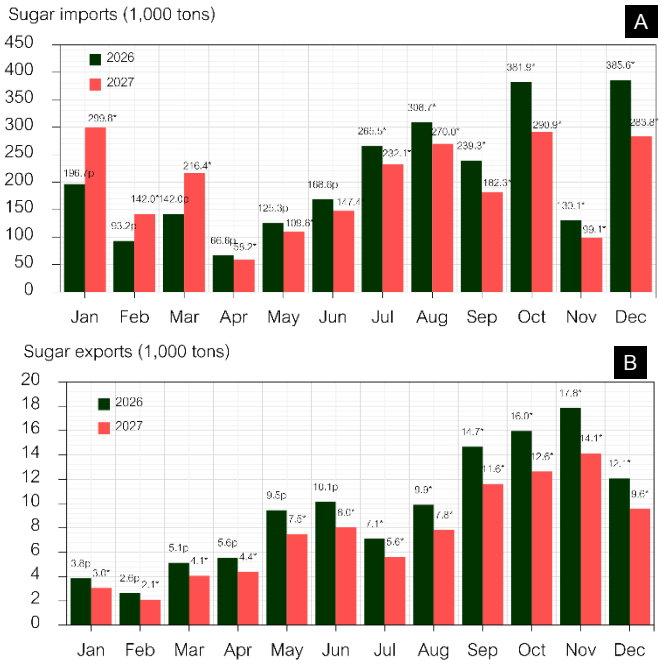


Figure 24. Monthly quantity of sugar imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes. P refers to a provisional data.

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on planted area and production is not available.

Soybean imports are projected to decrease in 2027, from an estimated 501,838 tons in 2026 to 341,011 tons in 2027 (Figure 25A). The 2026 figure is based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

Soybean exports are also projected to decline, from an estimated 5,282 tons in 2026 to 2,855 tons in 2027 (Figure 25B). The 2026 export figure is likewise based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

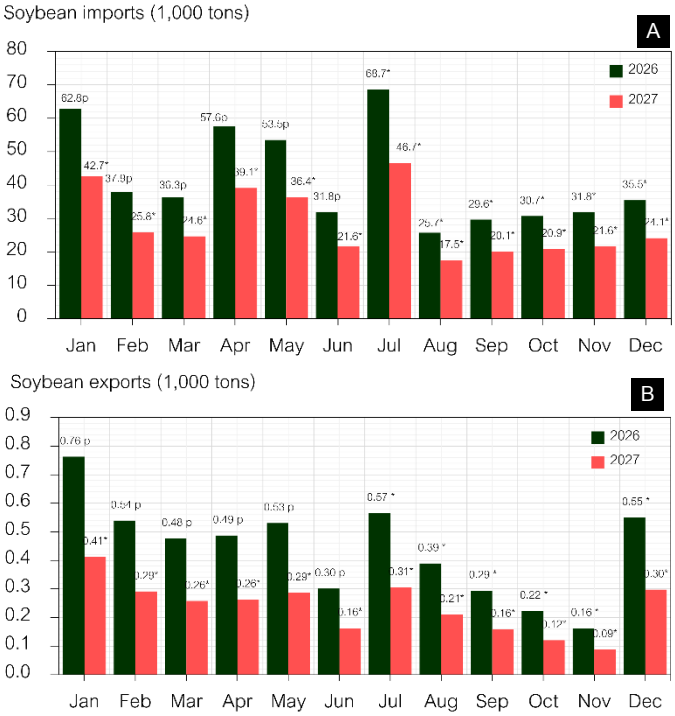


Figure 25. Monthly quantity of soybean imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes. P refers to a provisional data.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on planted area and production is not available.

Cassava imports are projected to decrease in 2027, from an estimated 6,203 tons in 2026 to 5,386 tons in 2027 (Figure 26A). The 2026 figure is based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

Cassava exports are also projected to decline, from an estimated 888 tons in 2026 to 730 tons in 2027 (Figure 26B). The 2026 export figure is likewise based on provisional data for January–June and estimates for July–December.

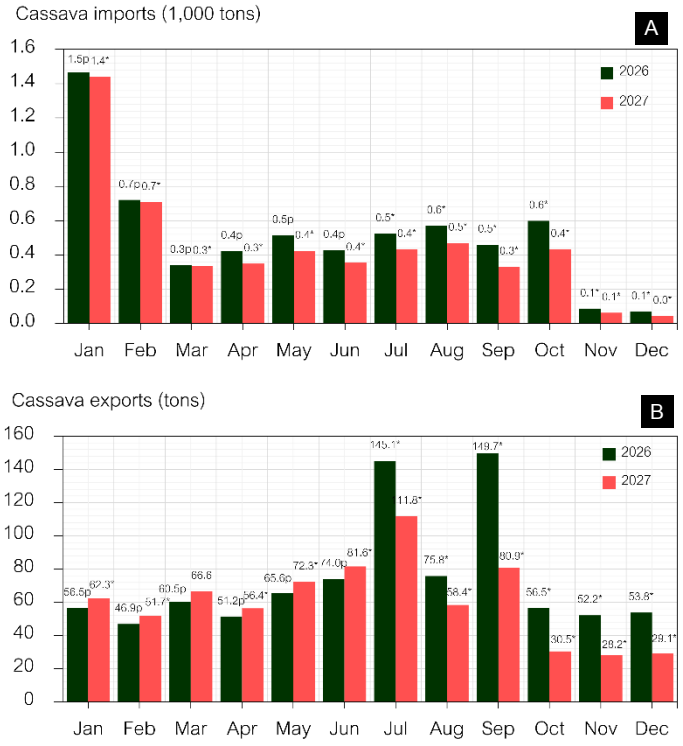


Figure 26. Monthly quantity of cassava imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2026–2027. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes. P refers to a provisional data.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

Comparing 2025 with 2024, the number of laying hens increased. This increase was supported by a normal mortality rate of below 5%, the widespread use of closed-house systems, and favorable input prices. Most commercial farms operate their own feed mills and formulate feed to reduce production costs. Government support also contributed through the Price Control Scheme, which included egg subsidies until August 2025. However, egg production decreased due to delays in the onset of the laying period, resulting from delays in importing parent stock (PS) day-old chicks (DOC).

For 2026, the number of laying hens is expected to increase compared with 2025, supported by a normal mortality rate of below 5%, the widespread use of closed-house systems, large farm capacities, and favorable input prices. In addition, most commercial farms operate their own feed mills and formulate feed to reduce production costs. Nevertheless, egg production is expected to decline due to delays in the onset of the laying period caused by delayed imports of PS DOC.

Egg imports decreased from 355.58 tons in 2024 to 346.67 tons in 2025. From January to June 2026, egg imports totaled 249.69 tons (Figure 27A). Meanwhile, egg exports increased from 63,250.53 tons in 2024 to 66,501.72 tons in 2025. From January to June 2026, egg exports totaled 36,634.13 tons (Figure 27B).

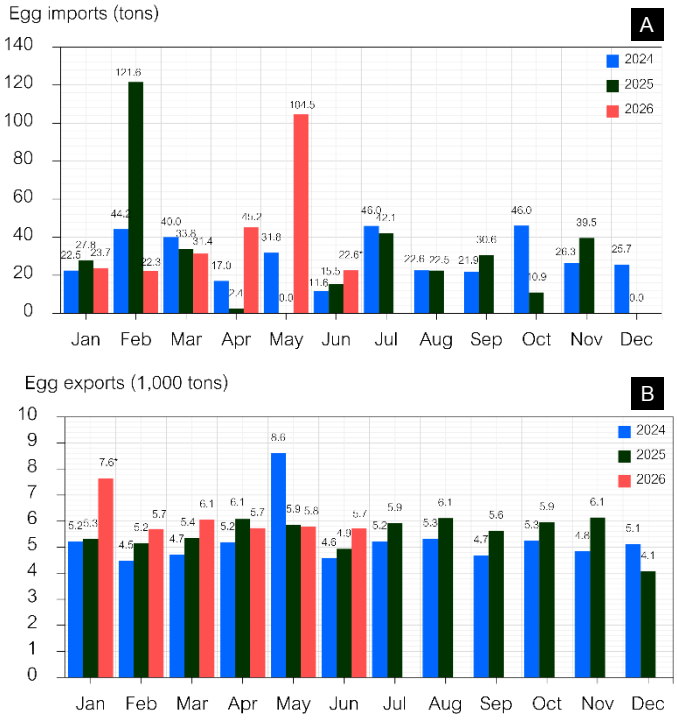


Figure 27. Monthly quantity of egg imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2024–2026. An asterisk (*) indicates estimated volumes.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Weather conditions in Myanmar are generally expected to be favorable for agricultural production, with adequate water availability from appropriate rainfall and irrigation systems, as well as suitable temperatures for crop growth. Conditions are also generally favorable for laying hen production, with temperatures ranging from 20-25°C, sufficient sunlight, moderate humidity, and good ventilation. However, temperatures exceeding 30°C, particularly when accompanied by high humidity, may cause heat stress and negatively affect laying hen productivity.

According to available reports, Myanmar may experience the impacts of climate change and global warming, including extreme rainfall associated with La Niña conditions, which can increase the risk of severe flooding. Heavy rainfall of approximately 50–100 mm per day has been reported. Unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters have affected several major agricultural crops. Flooding was reported in Naypyitaw, Kachin, Sagaing, Mandalay, Yangon, Shan, and Ayeyarwady, while herbicide-related impacts were reported in Shan. During the 2025/2026 crop year, the total reported damaged agricultural area reached approximately 2,908.54 hectares. Rice recorded the largest damaged area, at approximately 2,476.33 hectares, followed by cassava at 238.77 hectares, maize at 193.04 hectares, and sugarcane at 0.41 hectares.

Laying hen production has also been exposed to natural disasters. Flooding has been reported in Naypyitaw, Bago, Sagaing, Magway, Mandalay, Shan, Kachin, Mon, Rakhine, Kayin, and other affected areas. The earthquakes that occurred in 2025 affected Naypyitaw, Mandalay, Sagaing, and surrounding areas, potentially disrupting poultry production and related infrastructure. Reconstruction of livestock-related infrastructure is still ongoing.

To mitigate risks and reduce agricultural losses associated with climate change and natural disasters, farmers have adjusted cultivation plans and planting schedules to accommodate changing weather patterns. They have also adopted crop varieties with improved climate resilience. Nevertheless, some agricultural areas continue to experience damage from climate-related hazards. In response, the government has implemented measures to support farmers, including promoting the adoption of new agricultural technologies and expanding farmers' access to credit to strengthen their capacity to adapt to changing climatic conditions and recover from disaster-related impacts.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to decrease due to rising prices of competing crops and declining rice prices. However, rice production is projected to increase, supported by favorable weather conditions and improved crop management practices. The country has two cropping seasons: the wet season, from August 2025 to February 2026, and the dry season, from February to August 2026.

The country does not import rice and remains a rice-exporting country. Rice exports are projected to increase, with a total of 828,756.90 tons recorded from January to July 2026 (Figure 28).

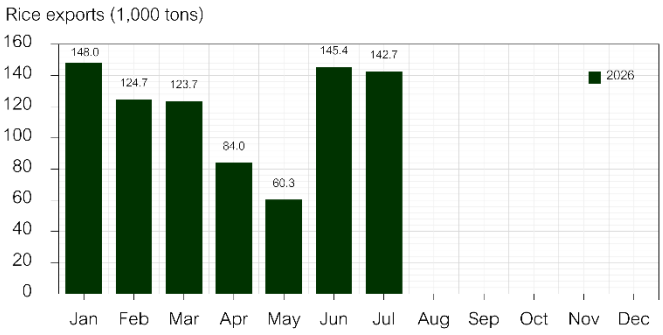


Figure 28. Monthly quantity of rice exports in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to increase due to rising maize prices, declining prices of competing crops, and favorable weather conditions. Maize production is also projected to increase, supported by favorable weather conditions, improved crop management practices, and the adoption of high-yielding maize varieties. The country has two maize cropping seasons: the wet season, from August to December 2025, and the dry season, from January to May 2026.

Maize imports are expected to increase in 2026, with a total of 3,813.80 tons recorded from January to July (Figure 29A). Meanwhile, maize exports are also projected to increase, with a total of 1,317,935.01 tons recorded during the same period (Figure 29B).

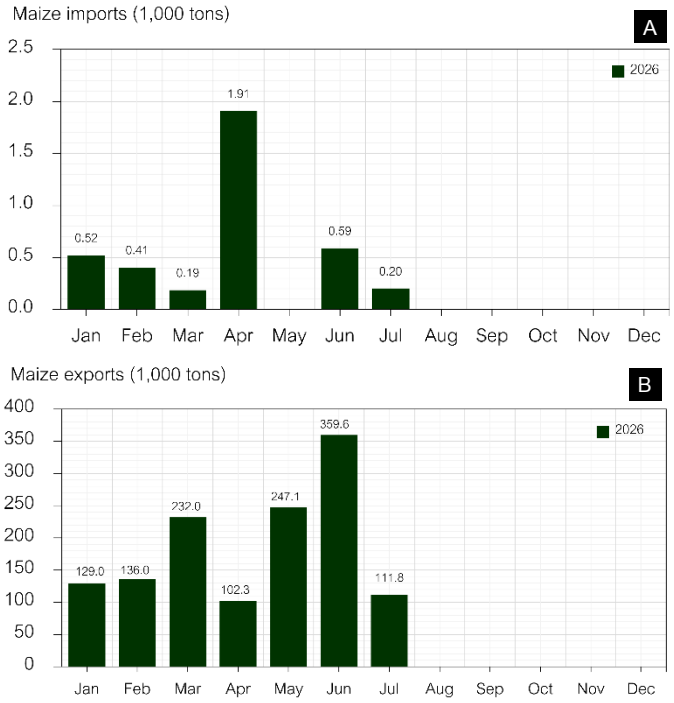


Figure 29. Monthly quantity of maize imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Sugar situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to increase due to favorable weather conditions. Sugarcane production is also projected to increase, supported by favorable weather conditions and improved crop management practices. The sugarcane harvesting season is reported to run from October 2025 to March 2026.

The country does not import sugar and remains a sugar-exporting country. Sugar exports are projected to decrease, although the export volume is not available.

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to increase due to rising soybean prices and favorable weather conditions. Soybean production is also projected to increase, supported by favorable weather conditions. Soybeans are harvested in two cropping seasons: the wet season, from August to December 2025, and the dry season, from December 2025 to May 2026.

Soybean imports are projected to increase, with a total of 637.80 tons recorded from January to July 2026 (Figure 30). In contrast, soybean exports are projected to decrease in 2026.

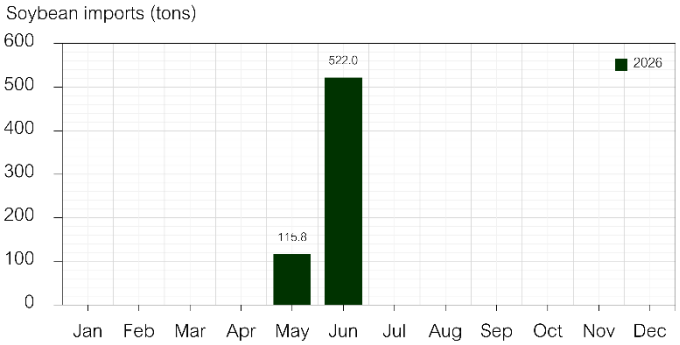


Figure 30. Monthly quantity of soybean imports in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

The planted area is expected to decrease due to the expansion of other crop cultivation. Cassava production is also projected to decline as a result of decreasing yields. Cassava is harvested once a year during the wet-season cycle, from September 2025 to March 2026.

Cassava imports are projected to increase in 2026, with a total of 1,171.01 tons recorded from January to July (Figure 31A). In contrast, cassava exports are projected to decrease, with a total of 387 tons recorded during the same period (Figure 31B).

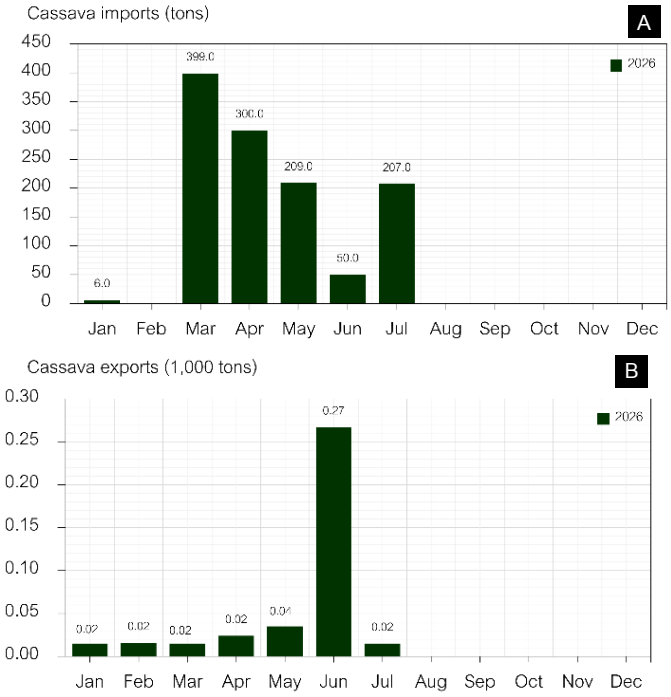


Figure 31. Monthly quantity of cassava imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

The number of laying hens is expected to increase as farmers respond to rising egg prices, supported by normal mortality rates, favorable input prices, and an expansion in flock size. Egg production is also projected to increase, driven by favorable breeding and management conditions, including good-quality feed, improved housing facilities, enhanced vaccination programs, and an increase in the number of laying hens.

Egg imports are expected to increase due to rising domestic demand (Figure 32), while no egg exports were recorded.

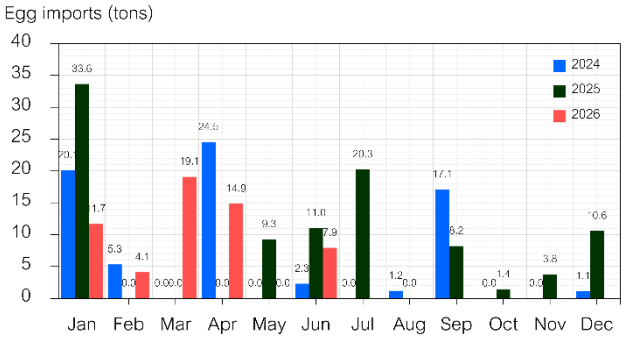
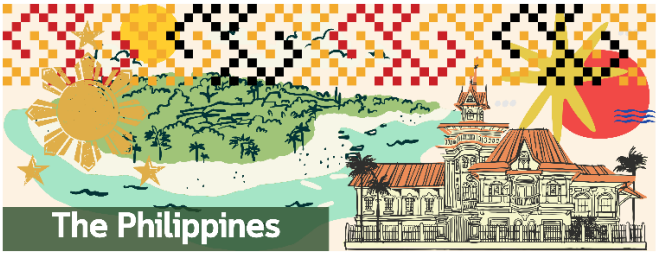


Figure 32. Monthly quantity of egg imports from 2024–2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

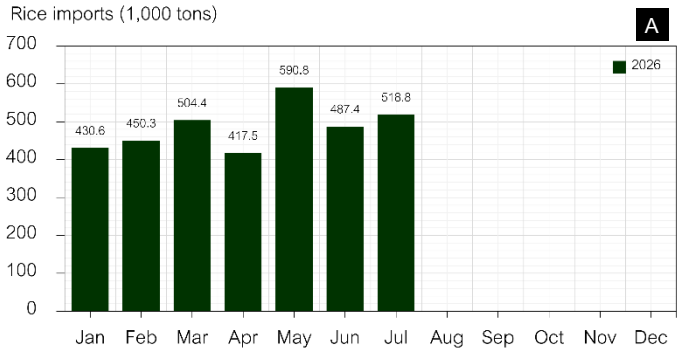
Information on weather conditions and climate situations related to global warming, as well as the impacts of unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters on affected areas, crop damage, and egg production in the Philippines, is currently limited and not available at this time.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the planted area is not available, as only harvested area data are officially released. Rice production decreased due to unfavorable weather conditions, flooding, and pest and disease infestations. Rice is harvested in two cropping seasons: the wet season, from July to December 2025, and the dry season, from January to June 2026.

Rice imports totaled 3,399,900.15 tons from January to July 2026, averaging 485,700.02 tons per month (Figure 33A). Meanwhile, rice exports totaled 94.16 tons during the same period (Figure 33B).



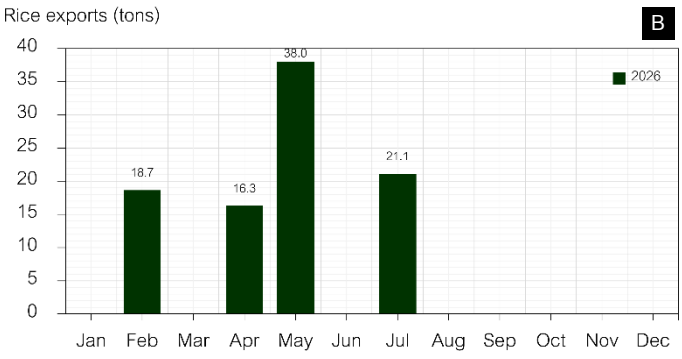
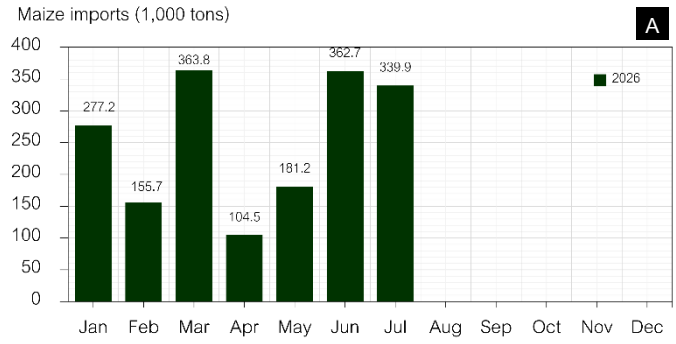


Figure 33. Monthly quantity of rice imports (A) and exports (B) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Maize situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the planted area is not available, as only harvested area data are officially released. Maize production decreased due to unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters, particularly flooding and drought, as well as pest and disease infestations. Maize is harvested in two cropping seasons: the wet season, from July to December 2025, and the dry season, from January to June 2026.

Maize imports totaled 1,784,923.73 tons from January to July 2026, averaging 254,989.10 tons per month (Figure 34A). Meanwhile, maize exports totaled 575.90 tons during the same period (Figure 34B).



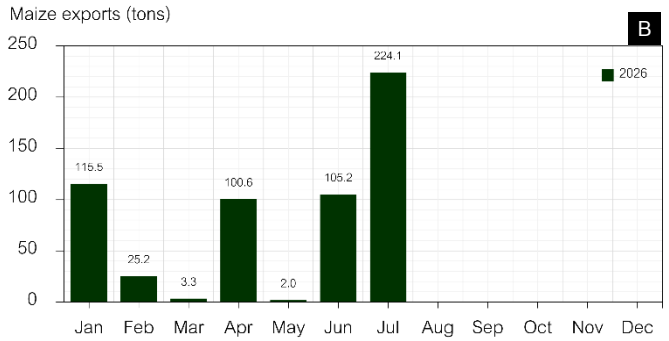


Figure 34. Monthly quantity of maize imports (A) and exports (B) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Sugarcane situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the area planted with sugarcane is unavailable. Sugarcane production decreased due

to pest infestations and diseases, particularly those associated with the red-striped soft scale insect, as well as reduced fertilizer application. For the 2025/2026 crop year, the available production data cover October–December 2025, January–March 2026, and April–June 2026; these figures remain preliminary. In accordance with its data reporting policy, the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA) does not produce production forecasts for July–September 2026. The sugarcane harvesting season runs from October 2025 to September 2026.

Sugar imports decreased in the 2025/2026 crop year compared with the previous year, as no Special Orders authorizing sugar imports had been issued (Figure 35A). In contrast, sugar exports increased following the issuance of Sugar Order No. 3, which authorized raw sugar exports to fulfill the allocation under the 2026 US sugar quota (Figure 35B).

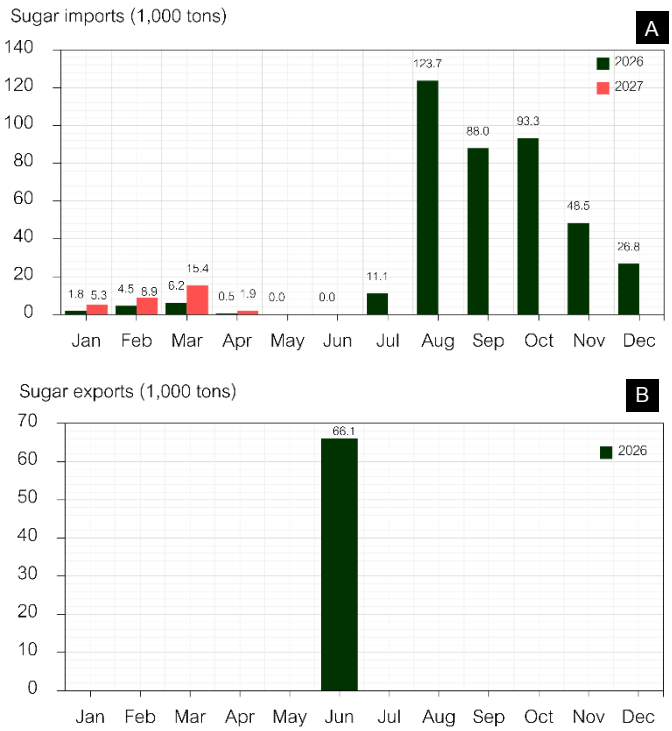


Figure 35. Monthly quantity of sugar imports (A) in 2026 and 2027, and exports (B) in 2026.

Note: Sugar imports for 2027 are estimated by the Sugar Regulatory Administration, Department of Agriculture

Soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

Data on the area planted with soybean are unavailable, as only harvested area data are officially released. Soybean production data are reported for the 2026 crop year (2025/2026). The wet-season harvest takes place from July to December 2025, while the dry-season harvest takes place from January to June 2026.

Soybean imports totaled 69,405.29 tons from January to June 2026, averaging 11,567.55 tons per month (Figure 36). No soybean exports were recorded during the same period.

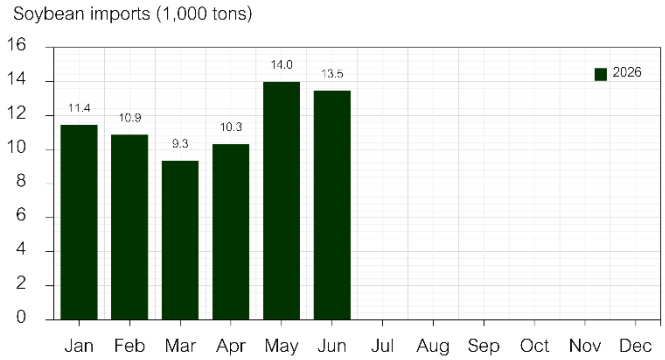


Figure 36. Monthly quantity of soybean imports in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

Data on the area planted with cassava are unavailable, as only harvested area data are officially released. Cassava production data are reported for the 2026 crop year (2025/2026). The first harvesting season takes place from July to December 2025, while the second takes place from January to June 2026.

Cassava imports totaled 36,689.62 tons from January to June 2026, averaging 6,114.94 tons per month (Figure 37A). Meanwhile, cassava exports totaled 1,031.92 tons during the same period (Figure 37B).

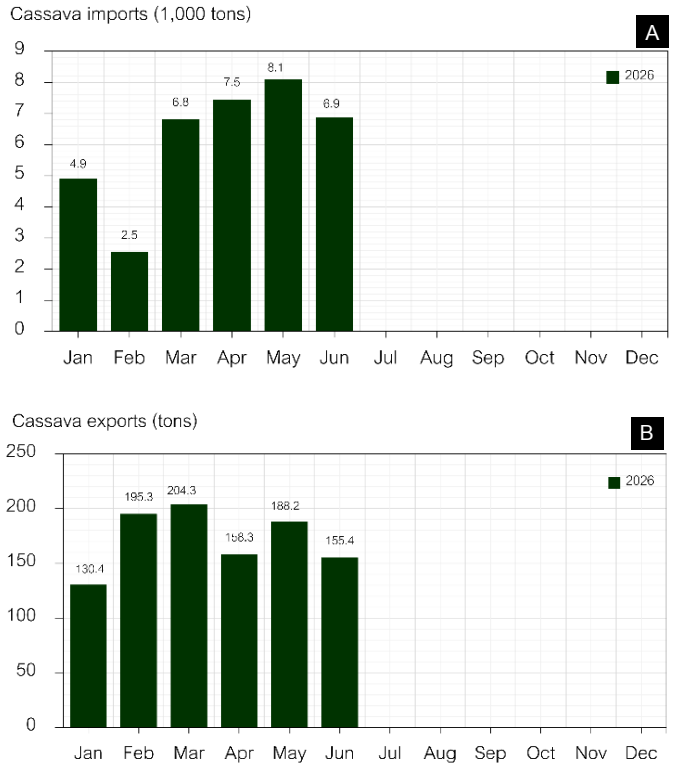


Figure 37. Monthly quantity of cassava imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026. The projection in 2027 is not available.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

Information on the impacts of natural disasters and climate change on laying hens and egg production is unavailable.

Egg imports totaled 882.47 tons in 2024 and increased to 1,022.76 tons in 2025. From January to June 2026, egg imports totaled 88.54 tons (Figure 38A). In contrast, egg exports decreased from 2.80 tons in 2024 to 0.741 tons in 2025. From January to June 2026, egg exports totaled 0.53 tons (Figure 38B).

Note:

1) Commodity Description for import data:
   a) Fertilized eggs for incubation
   b) Of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*
   c) Other
2) Commodity Description for export data:
   a) Fertilized eggs for incubation / Of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus* / *Other*
   b) Other Of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*
   c) Other fresh eggs of fowls of the species *Gallus domesticus*

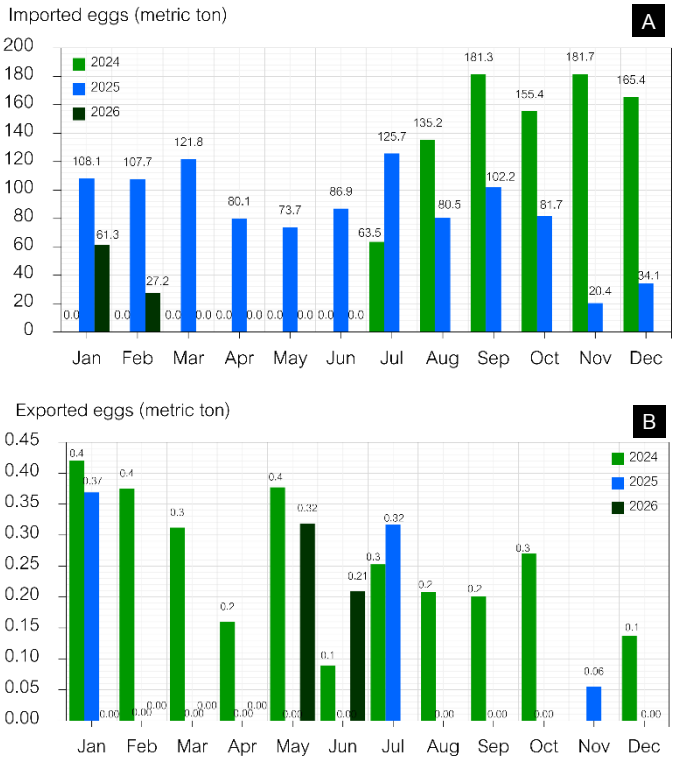


Figure 38. Monthly quantity of imported eggs for incubation (in metric ton) (**A**) and exported eggs (in metric ton) (**B**) from 2024-2026. The projection in 2027 is unavailable.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on weather conditions and climate situations related to global warming, as well as the impacts of unfavorable weather conditions and natural disasters on affected areas, crop damage, and egg production in the Philippines, is currently limited and not available at this time.

Laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Information on the impacts of natural disasters and climate change on laying hens and egg production is unavailable.

Egg imports totaled 93,098.11 tons in 2025, an increase of 4.39% from 89,184.99 tons in 2024. From January to June 2026, egg imports totaled 45,905.29 tons (Figure 39A).

Egg exports remained substantially lower than imports. In 2025, egg exports totaled 594.63 tons, an increase of 5.92% from 561.43 tons in 2024. From January to June 2026, egg exports totaled 208.98 tons in 2026 (Figure 39B).

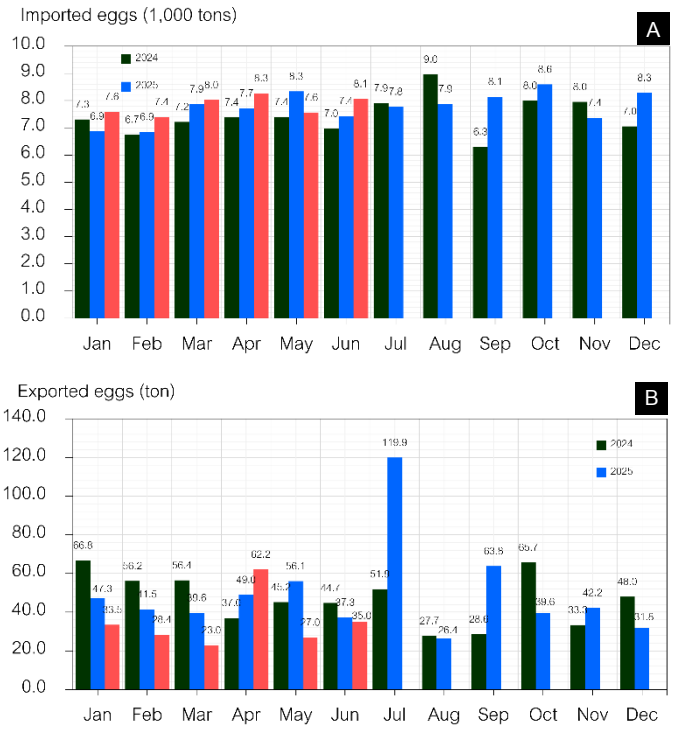


Figure 39. Monthly quantity of imported eggs (1,000 tons) (**A**) and exported eggs (ton) (**B**) from 2024-2026. The projection in 2027 is unavailable.



Weather situation in crop year 2026/2027

Weather conditions in Thailand are expected to be unfavorable for agricultural production during the 2026/2027 crop year due to insufficient water availability and potentially low rainfall, ranging from 0.5-20 mm/day. The country may also experience the effects of climate change and global warming, including extreme drought associated with El Niño and periods of heavy rainfall associated with La Niña. During the crop year 2025/2026, flooding affected areas across the country, causing substantial damage to agricultural crops. The reported damaged areas included approximately 286,000 hectares of rice, 5,000 hectares of maize, 40 hectares of soybean, and 544,000 hectares of cassava.

Despite these challenges, farmers have adopted adaptation measures to mitigate risks and reduce potential losses associated with climate change and natural disasters. These measures include adjusting cultivation plans and planting schedules to better align with changing weather patterns.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2026/2027

Rice situation in crop year 2026/2027

The planted area is expected to decrease as farmers respond to declining rice prices, rising prices of competing crops, and high production costs, particularly for fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals. Rice production is also projected to decline due to flooding and pest and disease infestations. Rice is harvested in two seasons: the wet season, from July 2026 to May 2027, and the dry season, from February to October 2027.

Rice imports totaled 51,542.24 tons in 2025, while imports from January to July 2026 reached 48,383.47 tons (Figure 40A). Meanwhile, rice exports totaled 8,307,007.64 tons in 2025, compared with 4,137,034.66 tons recorded from January to July 2026 (Figure 40B).

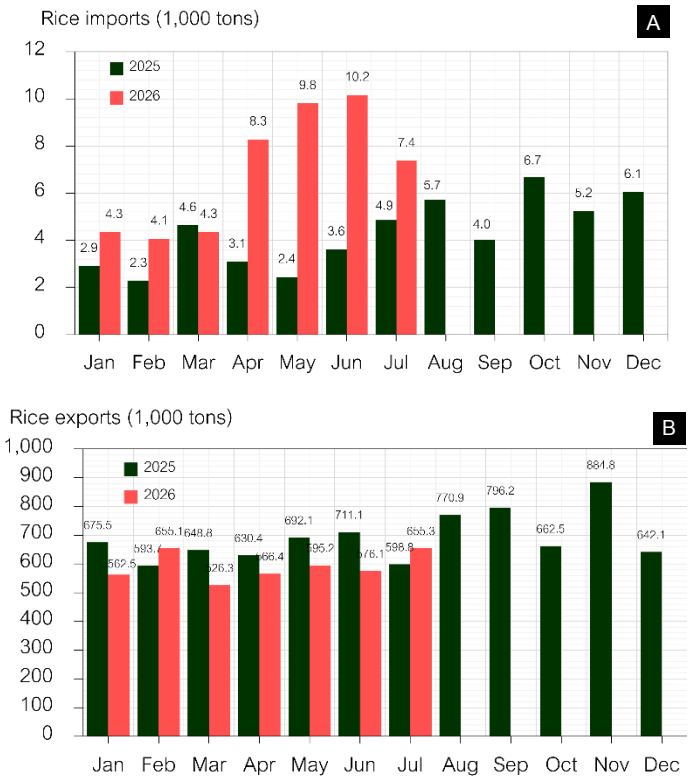


Figure 40. Monthly quantity of rice imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2025–2026.

Maize situation in crop year 2026/2027

The planted area is expected to increase due to rising maize prices and government policies promoting water-efficient crops as an alternative to dry-season rice cultivation. Maize production is also projected to increase, supported by improved crop management practices and the adoption of high-yielding maize varieties. Maize is harvested in two seasons: the wet season, from June 2027 to January 2028, and the dry season, from February to May 2027.

Maize imports totaled 1,456,401.88 tons in 2025. For 2026, the available import data from January to July totaled 1,153,494.81 tons (Figure 41). The country does not export maize.

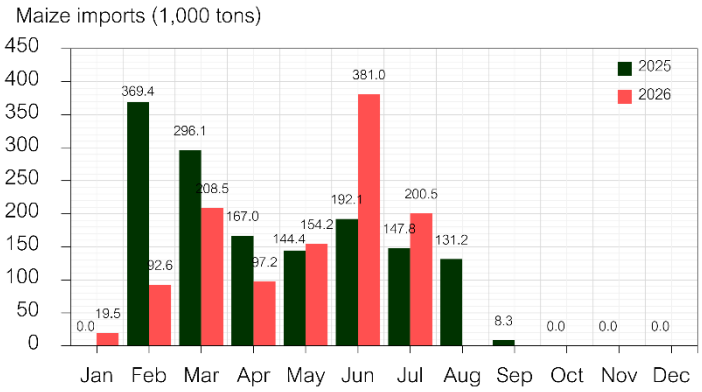
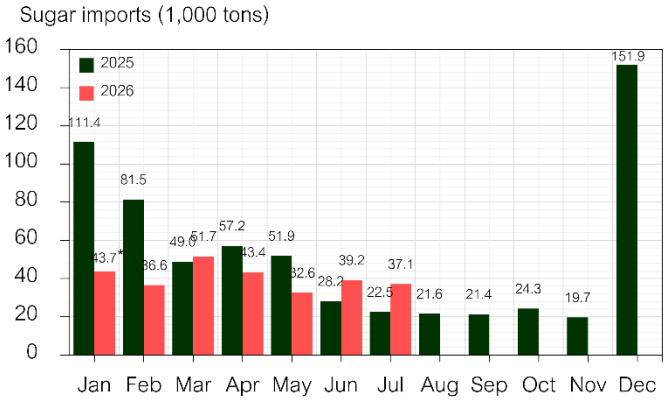


Figure 41. Monthly quantity of maize imports from 2025-2026.

Sugarcane situation in crop year 2026/2027

The planted area is expected to increase due to rising sugar prices, declining prices of competing crops, and financial support and agricultural inputs provided by sugar mills to farmers. However, sugarcane production is projected to decrease due to flooding and high production costs, particularly for fertilizers, pesticides, and other agricultural chemicals. Sugarcane is harvested during a single season, from December 2026 to May 2027.

Sugar imports totaled 640,609.49 tons in 2025, while the available data for January–July 2026 recorded imports of 4,284,383.14 tons (Figure 42A). Sugar exports totaled 6,429,055.55 tons in 2025, while exports from January to July 2026 reached 4,536,149.02 tons (Figure 42B).



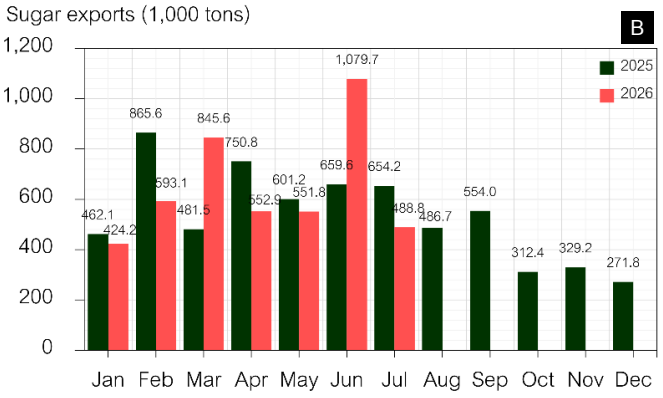
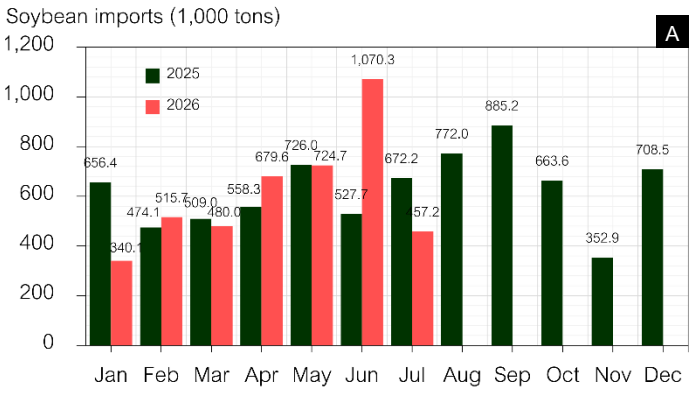


Figure 42. Monthly quantity of sugar imports (A) and exports (B) from 2025–2026.

Soybean situation in crop year 2026/2027

The planted area is expected to decrease due to low profitability and shortages of seeds and harvesting labor. Soybean production is also projected to decline as a result of the expected reduction in planted area. Soybeans are harvested in two seasons: the wet season, from August to December 2027, and the dry season, from January to May 2027.

Soybean imports totaled 7,505,801.20 tons in 2025, while the available data for January–July 2026 recorded imports of 4,267,559.58 tons (Figure 43A). Soybean exports totaled 348,757.33 tons in 2025, compared with 219,543.92 tons recorded from January to July 2026 (Figure 43B).



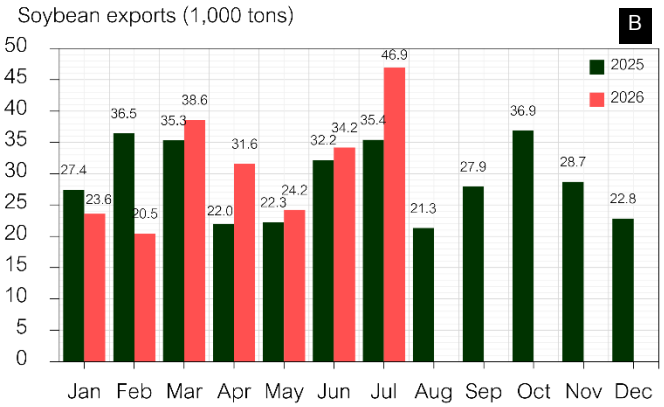
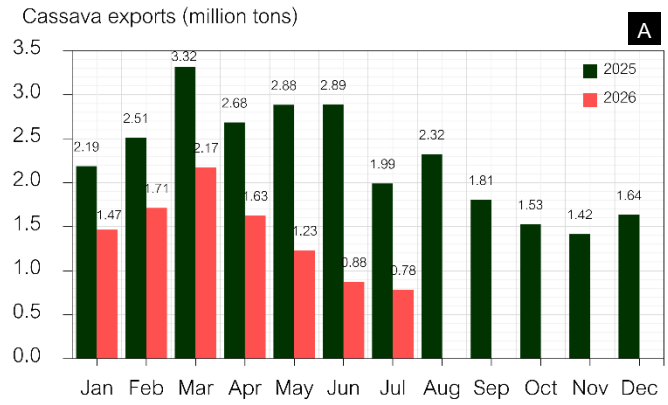


Figure 43. Monthly quantity of soybean imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2025–2026.

Cassava situation in crop year 2026/2027

The planted area is expected to decrease due to declining cassava prices and a shortage of disease-resistant varieties. Cassava production is also projected to decline due to Cassava Mosaic Disease and excessive rainfall during the root-bulking stage, which can lead to root rot. In addition, waterlogging in low-lying areas may cause cassava plants to die prematurely. The cassava harvesting period runs from October 2026 to September 2027.

Cassava imports totaled 9,430,241.27 tons in 2025, while the available data for January–July 2026 recorded imports of 9,873,088.30 tons (Figure 44A). Cassava exports totaled 27,165,957.76 tons in 2025, while the available data for January–July 2026 recorded exports of 9,873,088.30 tons (Figure 44B).



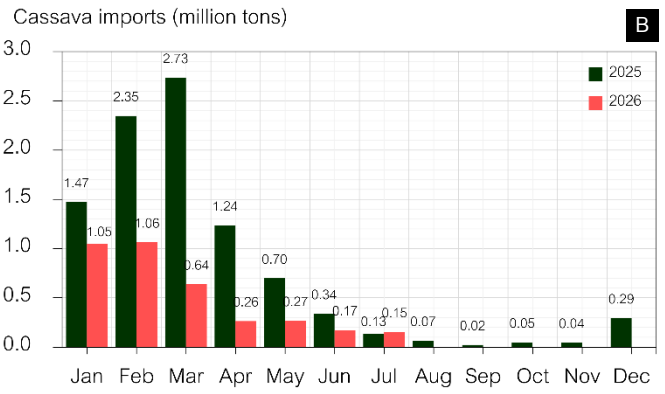
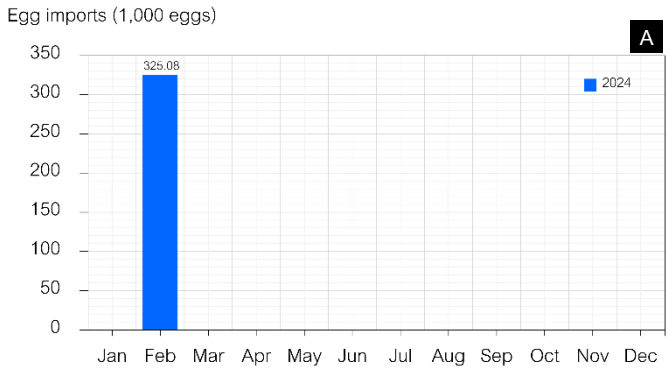


Figure 44. Monthly quantity of cassava imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2025–2026.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

The number of laying hens is expected to increase, driven by rising egg consumption, growing demand from the market and food industry, and the expansion of farm capacities by producers to meet increasing market demand. Egg production is also projected to increase, supported by improved production efficiency among large-scale producers through investments in advanced production technologies.

Egg imports were minimal, with only 325.08 thousand eggs recorded in February 2024 (Figure 45A). Meanwhile, egg exports increased from 414,028.82 thousand eggs in 2024 to 518,263.18 thousand eggs in 2025, representing a 25% increase. From January to July 2026, egg exports totaled 256,200.16 thousand eggs (Figure 45B).



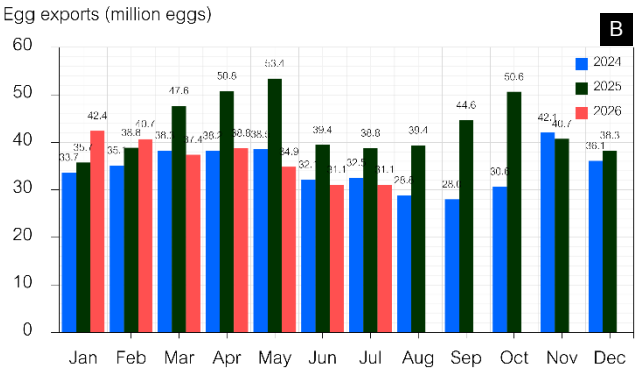


Figure 45. Monthly quantity of egg imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) from 2024–2026.



Weather situation in crop year 2025/2026

During the first eight months of 2026, weather conditions were generally relatively favorable for agricultural production; however, weather patterns varied considerably across regions. During the early months of the year, several cold spells affected northern provinces, while localized dry conditions and seasonal salinity intrusion occurred in the Mekong Delta, affecting water availability for agricultural production in some areas. From late spring through summer, heatwaves became more frequent, with high and occasionally severe temperatures increasing irrigation water demand and the risk of localized water shortages. In particular, the South Central Coast, Central Highlands and southern Viet Nam require continued monitoring for drought, water shortages and salinity intrusion associated with the El Niño conditions.

In addition, heavy rainfall, thunderstorms and localized extreme rainfall during the rainy season caused localized flooding, flash floods and landslides in some areas, particularly in the northern mountainous provinces, resulting in localized impacts on crops and agricultural activities. Overall, the impacts of weather conditions on agricultural production during the first eight months of 2026 remained localized and did not significantly affect agricultural production nationwide. However, close monitoring of El Niño conditions, temperature, rainfall, water availability and salinity intrusion is still necessary during the remaining months of 2026, particularly in the South Central Coast, Central Highlands and Mekong Delta.

Export value of Vietnam's agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sector in the first eight months of 2026 increased by 7.0% compared to the previous year, driven by higher exports of several commodities, including sugarcane, maize, and cassava. Meanwhile, rice was among the commodities that recorded a decline in export value in the first eight months of 2026. The main export markets for Vietnamese agricultural products were China, the United States, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and the Philippines.

Crop and laying hen situation in crop year 2025/2026

Rice situation in crop year 2025/2026

During the first eight months of 2026, weather conditions were generally favorable for rice production. However, several cold spells in the northern region, prolonged heatwaves, as well as localized drought, water shortages and salinity intrusion in the Mekong Delta, affected rice growth and yields to some extent. Heavy rainfall, flooding, flash floods and landslides also caused localized damage in some areas. Overall, the adverse weather impacts have not significantly affected rice production nationwide. With planted areas maintained and generally favorable weather conditions, rice production in 2026 is expected to remain relatively stable or increase slightly compared with 2025.

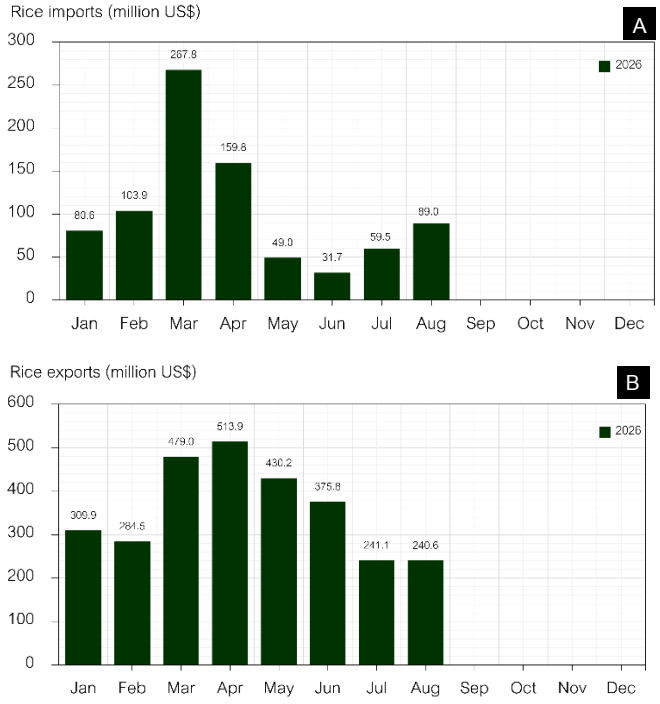


Figure 46. Monthly value of rice imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026.

In August 2026, rice exports were estimated at 459.5 thousand tons, valued at USD 240.6 million. Cumulatively, rice exports during the first eight months of 2026 reached approximately 6.0 million tons, valued at USD 2.86 billion, down 6.3% in volume and 11.9% in value compared with the same period in 2025. The Philippines remained the largest market, accounting for 43.2% of the market share, followed by China (18.4%) and Ghana (11.0%). Overall, rice exports remained under pressure due to declines in both export volume and average export prices amid intense competition in the international market (Figure 46A-B).

Sugarcane situation in crop year 2025/2026

According to the Vietnam Sugarcane and Sugar Association, by the end of June 2026, Vietnam's sugar industry had entered the final stage of the 2025-2026 crushing season. Most sugar mills had completed their crushing operations, with only a few mills in the Central and Central Highlands regions continuing to operate because they started the season later.

Cumulatively, since the beginning of the 2025-2026 season, the industry has crushed approximately 13.3 million tons of sugarcane and produced around 1.298 million tons of various types of sugar. This output level is relatively stable, reflecting the continued production capacity of the industry. However, in contrast to production performance, the domestic market is facing a paradox, with sugar prices falling to their lowest level in three years due to the impact of smuggled sugar, sugar of unknown origin, and other factors.

In terms of trade, in the first eight months of 2026, export value of Vietnam's sugar is estimated to increase by 4.2% compared to previous year, thanks to higher export to Cambodia, United States of America, Philippines, Thailand, Korea (Republic), etc. Meanwhile, sugar import value of Vietnam is estimated to decline by 8.3%, mainly due to lower import from China, Thailand, Laos, and Cambodia. (Figure 47A-B).

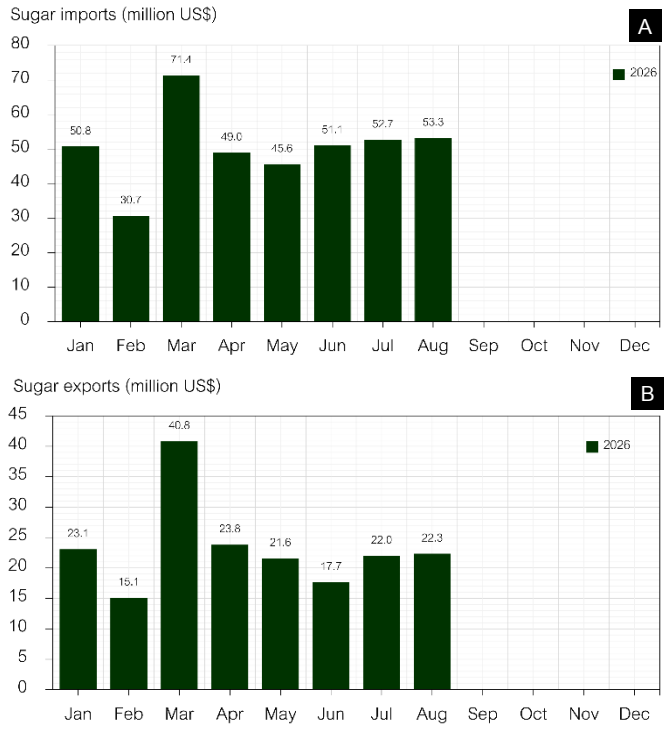
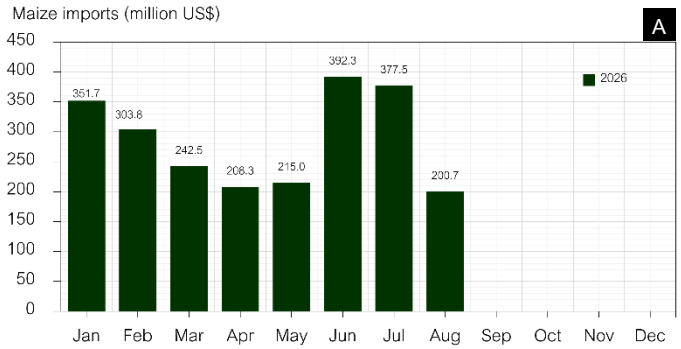


Figure 47. Monthly value of sugar imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026.

Maize and soybean situation in crop year 2025/2026

During the first eight months of 2026, weather conditions were generally favorable for maize and soybean production, with scattered rainfall providing sufficient water and supporting crop growth. However, some heatwaves and localized heavy rainfall may have affected crop growth and yields in some areas. Overall, adverse weather impacts were limited, and maize and soybean production in 2026 is expected to increase compared with 2025.

During the first eight months of 2026, both the volume and value of maize and soybean imports increased compared with the same period in 2025, mainly due to increased domestic demand for animal feed and processing (Figure 48A–D).



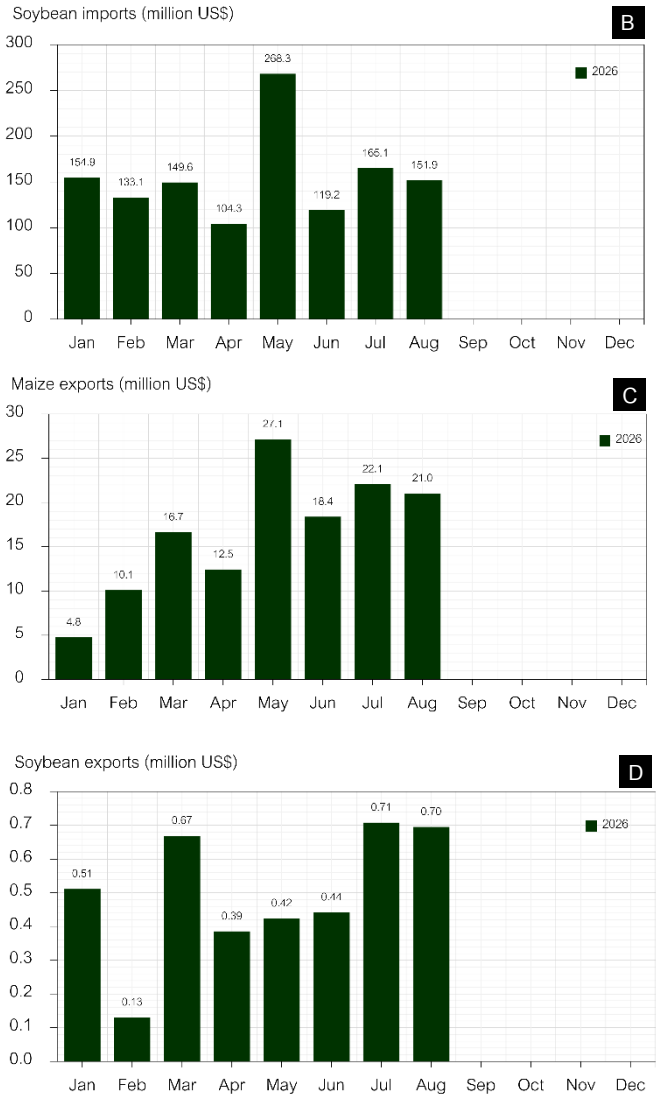


Figure 48. Monthly value of maize and soybean imports (**A** and **C**) and exports (**B** and **D**) in 2026.

Cassava situation in crop year 2025/2026

A Vietnam's domestic cassava market is experiencing a decline in supply. Domestic cassava root production has fallen due to the prolonged impact of cassava mosaic disease, combined with a trend toward shrinking cultivation areas in key production regions such as the Central Highlands and the Southeast. Fresh cassava purchase prices at starch processing plants have been increased considerably compared with the previous crop year.

In terms of trade, in the first eight months of 2026, export value of Vietnam's cassava is estimated to drop by 2.5% compared to previous year, mainly due to a considerable decline in export quantity (by 19.7%) (while export price is estimated to increase by 21.3%) and lower export to China and Taiwan. Similarly, cassava's import value of Vietnam is also estimated to fall by 37.9% as a result of lower import from Laos (Figure 49A-B).

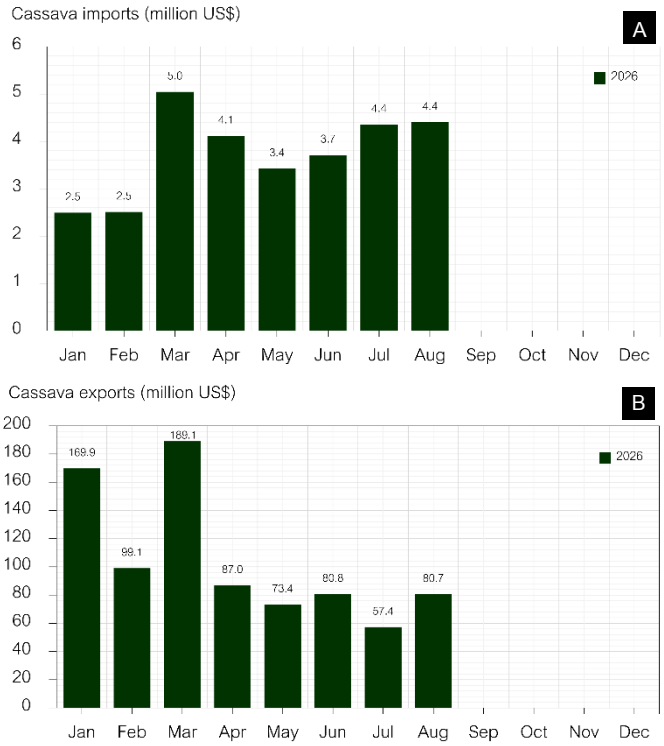


Figure 49. Monthly value of cassava imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026.

Laying hen situation in production cycle 2024–2026

Information on the impacts of natural disasters and climate change on laying hens and egg production is unavailable.

The value of egg imports totaled USD 6.91 million from January to July 2026, an increase of 32.3% compared with USD 5.22 million recorded during the same period in 2025 (Figure 50A). Similarly, the value of egg exports reached USD 8.26 million from January to July 2026, representing a 60.9% increase from USD 5.13 million recorded during the same period in 2025 (Figure 50B).

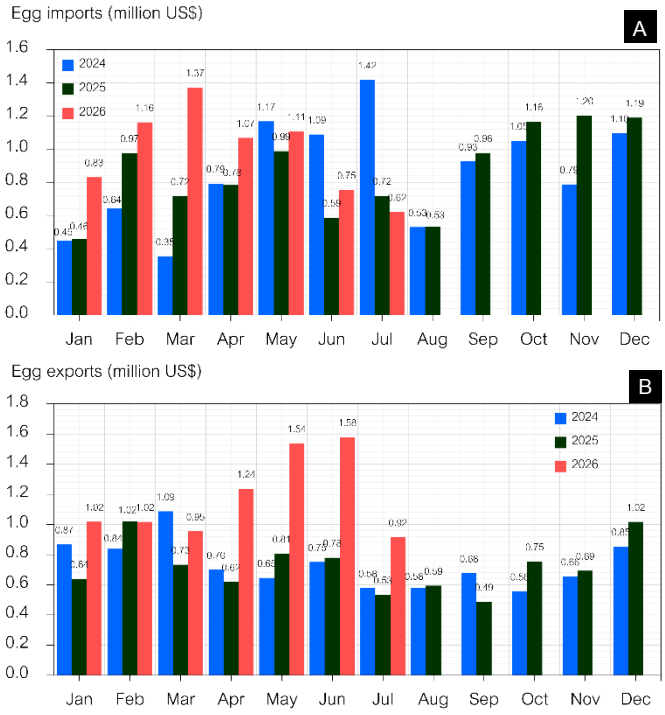


Figure 50. Monthly value of egg imports (**A**) and exports (**B**) in 2026.