

INDUSTRY NEWS

Vietnam Livestock | Animal Health | Animal Nutrition

Vietnam's Livestock Industry Faces a "Tough Test" in 2026

Vietnam's domestic livestock industry is expected to face a challenging year in 2026 due to rising pressure from increasing meat imports, stricter legal requirements, and tightening food safety standards. These factors are likely to accelerate the structural restructuring of the sector, favoring large-scale enterprises and commercial farms while gradually pushing small household producers out of the market.

Stricter legal requirements under the Livestock Law implemented in 2025, combined with ongoing disease risks, are making it increasingly difficult for small-scale farms to remain competitive. Large domestic companies are strengthening integrated production models and expanding operations. Market competition increasingly dominated by well-capitalized companies capable of meeting strict regulatory and cost-efficiency requirements. (Source: Nha Chan Nuoi, January 15th 2026)

Key Highlights of Vietnam's Livestock Sector in 2025



In 2025, Vietnam's livestock sector maintained steady growth despite significant global and domestic challenges, including geopolitical tensions, climate change impacts, and trade uncertainties. The sector recorded growth of approximately 4.3–4.5%, with poultry numbers reaching 584.9 million, pig herd 31.4 million, and total meat output 8.66 million tonnes. Egg production reached 21.4 billion, while milk output rose to 1.3 million tonnes. Livestock export value surpassed USD 2.1 billion, representing a 17.4% increase compared with 2024.

However, the industry faced notable challenges. Severe storms and flooding during the year caused the loss of over 73,000 livestock and more than 5 million poultry. African Swine Fever (ASF) remained a major threat, with nearly 1,000 outbreaks across 34 provinces and over 100,000 pigs culled. Food safety issues also gained public attention as consumers look for safer, more qualified food.





Surging Meat Imports Put Pressure on Small-Scale Livestock Farmers

Vietnam's meat imports surged in 2025, reaching 978.3 thousand tonnes worth over USD 2 billion (+11% YoY), intensifying competition for domestic producers. India remained the largest supplier, hold 19.3% of total imports, mainly poultry and edible offal, Russia and Brazil dominated frozen pork shipments.

Pork imports rose nearly 19%, with Russia accounting for over 48% of total imported pork.

The influx of lower-priced imported meat is accelerating structural shifts in the livestock sector, reducing the market share of small-scale household farms while large enterprises now contribute around 47% of total output.

Stricter biosecurity and environmental standards, alongside ASF risks, further pressure smallholders. By 2030, household farming may decline to 25% of total production (Source: Nguoi Chan Nuoi, February 7th, 2026) .

At the same time, the sector continued shifting toward large-scale, high-tech, and biosecure farming systems, with over 60% of meat production coming from commercial farms. Digital transformation has become increasingly prominent, with many enterprises adopting IoT monitoring, digital herd management, and traceability systems to improve efficiency and disease control.

Export markets also expanded in 2025, with Vietnam gaining access to additional opportunities in China, the United States, Japan, South Korea, the EU, and ASEAN for products such as poultry, eggs, honey, and various animal by-products. Meanwhile, the implementation of the Livestock Law (effective January 2025) and adjustments to VAT policies have contributed to restructuring the sector and reducing financial pressure across the livestock supply chain.

Overall, Vietnam's livestock industry is progressing toward a more modern, technologically advanced, and sustainable production model, laying the foundation for further development during the 2026–2030 period.

For 2026, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment plans to strengthen livestock and veterinary management systems, particularly at district and commune levels, while promoting public awareness about sustainable and biosecure livestock farming. Key priorities include improving traceability systems, enhancing the quality management of breeds, feed, vaccines, and veterinary medicines, and tightening controls on antibiotics and banned substances.

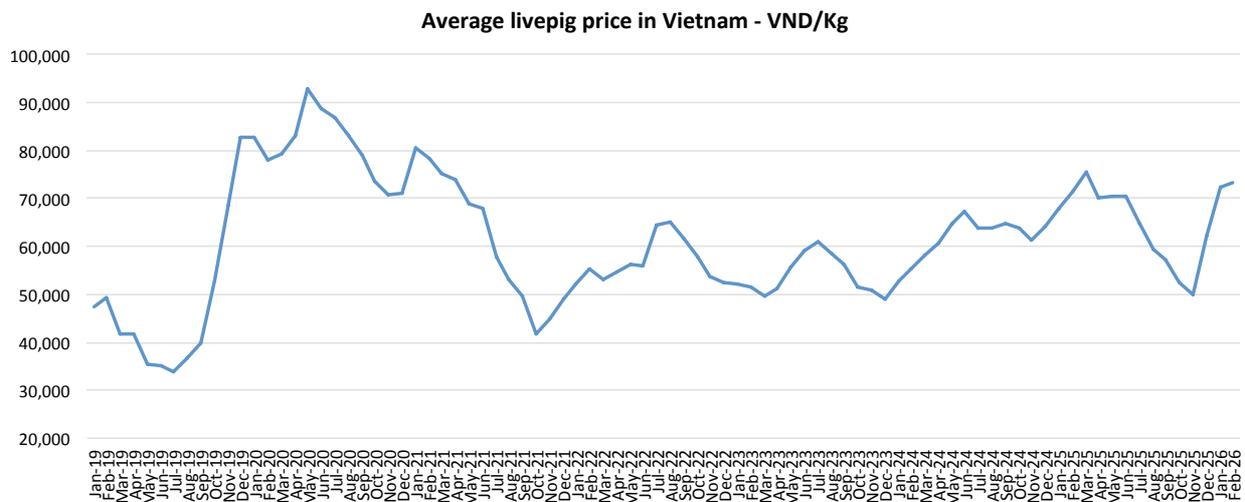
The government also aims to expand domestic feed material sources, promote modern technology adoption, strengthen animal quarantine for imports, and encourage digital transformation to increase productivity and support both domestic consumption and exports. At the local level, authorities are encouraged to develop specialized livestock production zones, strengthen breeding



and feed industries, and improve slaughtering and processing infrastructure, while ensuring environmental management and disease monitoring through national systems such as VAHIS. (Source: Nha Chan Nuoi, January 4th , 2026)

Live pig price in February 2026

Vietnam average pig prices was VND 73,300 per kg in February, 1.1% increase compared to the previous month and 2.7 % higher than the same period last year. Vietnam’s pig prices staged a strong rebound in late 2025, strong holiday demand and reduced supply due to floods and African Swine Fever have supported the rebound. (Source: Vietnambiz and anovafeed, February 2026)



Piglet price in February 2026

Vietnam average piglet prices was VND 2,516,667 per piglet in February showing a 2.5% higher compared to the previous month and 40.3% higher than the same period last year.(Source: Vietnambiz and anovafeed, February 2026)

