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Market Trends and Exports/Imports

Malaysia Poultry Farmers Selling Below Cost Amid Weak Demand



Cost Pressure: Feed prices have increased by 5–7% due to the Middle East crisis, raising overall production costs.

Weak Demand: Softer consumer demand for chicken and eggs has led to excess supply in the market.

Negative Margins: Farmers are forced to sell below production cost to move perishable stock.

Market Paradox: Low farmgate prices persist even as retail prices rise, squeezing producer margins.

Industry Response: Authorities are engaging stakeholders to identify solutions and ease pressure across the supply chain.

Source: [eFeedLink](#)

Indonesia Live Bird Prices Fall Below Production Cost Post-Eid



Price Decline: Live bird prices dropped to around USD 1.11/kg in West Java (lower in Central Java), down from about USD 1.46/kg pre-Eid.

Cost Pressure: Production costs remain around USD 1.22/kg, resulting in farmer losses of about USD 0.12/kg.

Supply Imbalance: Oversupply occurred due to reduced activity from traders and slaughterhouses during Eid, limiting market absorption.

Farmer Response: Producers are delaying restocking to manage losses and avoid further oversupply.

Industry Concern: Calls for improved supply chain coordination to stabilize pricing and protect farmer margins.

Source: [Asian Agribiz](#)

Philippine Broiler Sector Faces Cost Pressures and Weak Demand



Rising Costs: Middle East conflict has driven fuel price increases, raising production costs—especially impacting small and medium broiler farms.

Demand Weakness: Consumer spending has tightened, leading to softer demand and a drop in farmgate prices to as low as PHP 65/kg in key regions.

Margin Squeeze: Farmers are unable to pass on higher costs, forcing them to absorb losses amid weak market conditions.

Trade Concerns: Industry group raised issues over alleged abuse of duty-free import privileges, allowing imported chicken to compete with local products.

Industry Impact: Combined pressures from rising costs, weak demand, and cheaper imports threaten sector sustainability despite previous growth.

Growth Context: Poultry production value still rose 9.1% to PHP 304.71 billion, contributing to overall agricultural sector growth.

Source: [Business Mirror](#)

Bangladesh Poultry Industry Urges Tax Cuts to Ease Cost Pressures



Policy Request: Bangladesh Poultry Industries Association (BPIA) calls for a 50% reduction in taxes in the 2026/27 national budget.

Rising Costs: Production costs have nearly doubled over the past five years, forcing some farmers to exit the industry.

Tax Burden: Corporate tax increased from 15% to 27.5%, advance income tax from 1% to 5%, and turnover tax from 0.6% to 1%, raising input and feed costs.

Farmer Impact: High taxes are straining small and medium-scale producers, threatening sector sustainability.

Additional Measures: Industry seeks removal of middlemen, reduced supply chain inefficiencies, electricity subsidies, and improved access to credit.

Investment Risk: Without incentives, investor interest and new industry entrants may decline.

Source: [eFeedLink](#)

Feed and Nutrition



Indonesia Allocates USD 40M to Stabilize Feed Corn Prices

Initiative: The government will launch a feed corn price stabilization program (SPHP), backed by USD 40 million and 242,000 tons of corn reserves.

Objective: Support livestock and poultry farmers while reducing price volatility of key products such as eggs and chicken meat.

Distribution: Targeted to regions outside major corn-producing areas or during non-peak harvest periods to address supply gaps.

Supply Context: Indonesia recorded a 0.93 million ton corn surplus in 2025 (16.16 mt production vs. 15.23 mt demand).

Government Role: State agency Bulog will procure 1 million tons of corn at ~USD 0.32/kg to strengthen domestic supply and price stability.

Source: [Asian Agribiz](#)



Sri Lanka Plans Higher Corn Import Tax, Raising Industry Concerns

Policy: Government plans to increase import taxes on feed corn as part of a budget strategy to boost revenue, though final rates are yet to be confirmed.

Industry Reaction: Poultry producers warn the move will further raise feed costs amid already high energy and input prices.

Cost Pressures: Rising prices of imported additives such as DL methionine are compounding production challenges.

Market Impact: Higher feed costs are expected to push chicken prices upward, though recent increases have been modest (USD 0.15–0.31/kg).

Outlook: Corn import licenses are expected to be issued in late April or early May, which may influence supply and pricing dynamics.

Source: [Asian Agribiz](#)



Vietnam Feed Prices Rise on Higher Energy and Input Costs

Price Increases: Feed manufacturers raised prices from late March to early April, with adjustments of around USD 12 per ton and up to USD 15 per ton for some products.

Key Players: Major firms such as De Heus, Cargill, and Kyodo Sojitz, along with local producers, implemented increases.

Cost Drivers: Rising raw material prices, energy costs, freight expenses, and geopolitical tensions are driving the upward trend.

Impact on Producers: Higher feed costs are expected to pressure livestock producers, particularly in poultry and pork sectors.

Market Stability: Domestic pork and poultry prices have remained relatively stable so far.

Source: [Asian Agribiz](#)

Avian Influenza and Disease Outbreaks



HPAI Outbreaks Expand Across Nepal Poultry Farms

Outbreak Status: H5N1 avian influenza cases have risen to 23 outbreaks across four districts since re-emergence in March.

Impact: Over 113,000 poultry culled, with total affected (including mortality and preventive culling) exceeding 142,000 birds.

Geographic Spread: Most cases concentrated in Sunsari (12) and Morang (8), with additional outbreaks in Jhapa and Chitwan; primarily in Koshi province near the India border.

Control Measures: Authorities implementing culling, destruction of eggs/feed, movement controls, and multi-level coordination to contain the virus.

Risk Factors: Likely transmission from wild birds, compounded by poor biosecurity and unregulated movement of people, vehicles, and poultry.

Compensation: Farmers to receive up to 75% compensation for losses due to culling.

Source: [WATT Poultry](#)