

Broiler & Breeder News Asia

5 - 11 Aug 2026

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Market Trends and Exports/Imports



Cost Pressures Threaten Philippine Meat Import Growth

Import Growth: Philippine meat imports rose 12.1% in H1 2026, reaching 0.87 million tonnes, compared with 1.64 million tonnes imported for all of 2025.

Demand and Margin Pressure: Weaker consumer demand, peso depreciation, higher wages, and increasing transport, logistics, and utility expenses could slow import growth. Stable retail prices despite lower wholesale prices are squeezing importer margins.

Port Congestion: Shipment delays are adding approximately USD 870/container, equivalent to USD 0.04–0.09/kg, alongside additional trucking and waiting-time costs.

Currency Impact: A weaker Philippine peso is raising import and duty costs, making shipment clearance more expensive and further challenging importer profitability.

Outlook: Importers may delay or reduce orders as operating and landed costs rise, potentially moderating Philippine meat import volumes in the coming months.

Source: [Asian Agribiz](#)



Philippine Poultry and Livestock Output Expected to Improve in Q2 2026

Poultry Growth: Philippine poultry output is expected to increase year-on-year in Q2 2026, supported by surplus broiler supply and continued industry expansion.

Price Pressure: Despite higher production, weak broiler farmgate prices caused producer losses throughout Q1 and Q2, following similar pressure in late 2025.

Livestock Recovery: Overall livestock output is forecast to grow 4–6%, supported by swine herd rebuilding, improved commercial farm biosecurity, and stable consumer demand.

Ongoing Risks: Backyard hog producers remain vulnerable to ASF, while high fuel and fertilizer costs, logistics challenges, and potential El Niño conditions could constrain growth.

Outlook: Agricultural output could rise 2.5–3% in Q2, although growth is expected to moderate during the second half of 2026.

Source: [Efeedlink](#)



Chinese Poultry Proposal Sparks Trade Concerns in Thailand

China Seeks Market Access: China has expressed interest in exporting frozen and cooked poultry meat and poultry by-products, including chicken and goose liver, to Thailand.

Export Concerns: Thailand's poultry industry warns that Chinese imports could potentially affect Thai chicken exports, particularly to the EU and Japan, where customers require imported products to be sourced from Thai-origin chicken.

Biosecurity Risk: Industry representatives also raised concerns about the potential introduction of poultry diseases through imported products, emphasizing the need for careful risk assessment.

Regulatory Review: China's request remains at an early evaluation stage, with Thailand reviewing scientific information and conducting risk assessments under Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures.

Industry Implication: Approval could create new competitive and traceability challenges for Thailand while requiring safeguards to protect its export reputation and animal health status.

Source: [Asian Agribiz](#)

Feed and Nutrition



Philippines Weighs 5% Corn Import Tariff to Cut Feed Costs

Tariff Proposal: The Philippines is considering replacing its corn import quota system with a uniform 5% tariff, potentially improving access to cheaper imported corn.

Feed Cost Impact: Corn accounts for up to 65% of feed formulations, while feed represents nearly 70% of poultry and swine production costs, making cheaper corn potentially significant for producers.

Consumer Benefits: The Foundation for Economic Freedom estimates the change could lower retail chicken prices by 1.7% and pork prices by 2%, generating PHP 17.2 billion (USD 299 million) in net economic gains.

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Feed and Nutrition (Cont.)

Trade-Offs: Domestic corn farmers could face an estimated PHP 5.5 billion in losses, while government tariff revenue could decline by PHP 2.83 billion.

Government Position: The Department of Agriculture questioned the projected benefits and favors negotiated tariff reductions through trade agreements rather than a unilateral tariff cut.

Source: [eFeedLink](#)

Vaccination and Disease Prevention



AI Helps Farms Cut Antibiotic Misuse

AI Monitoring: AI systems use movement, sound, and biometric data to detect early disease signs, enabling farmers to treat only affected animals rather than entire flocks or herds.

Antibiotic Reduction: Earlier, targeted treatment can reduce blanket antibiotic use and help address antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Welfare & Prevention: Better welfare and lower stress can improve disease resilience and reduce health problems, including those associated with rapid broiler growth.

One Health: Combining AI, animal welfare, and targeted treatment supports One Health and One Welfare principles.

Trade Relevance: Stricter international welfare standards are increasingly influencing market access, encouraging producers to improve health and welfare practices.

Source: [aviNews](#)



Antibiotic Residues Above Safe Limits Found in Asian Poultry Samples

Residue Levels: A study found 3.7–8.6% of retail chicken samples from Bangladesh, India, and Vietnam exceeded international antimicrobial residue safety limits, compared with 0.05–0.09% in the EU.

Study Scope: Researchers tested 558 chicken breast samples for 69 veterinary antimicrobials using EU testing standards.

Key Causes: Researchers linked excessive residues to indiscriminate antimicrobial use and failure to observe recommended withdrawal periods before slaughter.

Food Safety & AMR: Residues above safety limits raise consumer food safety concerns and may contribute to the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Industry Implication: The findings highlight the need for stronger antimicrobial-use controls, withdrawal-period compliance, residue monitoring, and food safety regulations across Asian poultry production.

Source: [Efeedlink](#)

Sustainability and Welfare



Heat Waves Could Put Poultry Cold Chain Safety at Risk

Heat Risk: Extreme summer heat can overwhelm refrigeration systems designed to keep poultry below 40°F (4.4°C), increasing the risk of cold chain breaks and food spoilage.

Critical Points: Temperature failures are most likely at loading docks, pallets exposed to direct sunlight, and idling delivery vehicles, rather than during refrigerated transport itself.

Real-Time Monitoring: Continuous, package-level monitoring can identify where and how long temperature breaks occur, providing greater visibility than periodic temperature loggers or fixed refrigeration sensors.

Food Safety Technology: Some monitoring systems can detect volatile organic compounds (VOCs) released during spoilage, linking individual packages' temperature exposure with actual shelf-life and food safety conditions.

Waste Reduction: Identical expiration dates may not reflect differences in bacterial load and temperature exposure between packages. More precise monitoring could support better shelf-life decisions and reduce fresh food waste, which can increase by around 30% during extreme heat events.

Source: [WATT Poultry](#)