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Report Name: Grain and Feed Annual

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Report Highlights:

Post forecasts marketing year (MY)2022/23 rice and corn production 2 percent higher than MY2021/22 figures, benefiting from sufficient water supplies and attractive farm-gate prices. Posts forecasts MY2022/23 wheat imports will remain at the same level as MY2021/22 as shrinking feed wheat demand due to the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak and high prices for imported feed wheat will likely offset growing milling wheat demand.

Executive summary

FAS Bangkok (Post) forecasts that the marketing year (MY)2022/23 rice production will be 20 million metric tons (MMT), 2 percent larger than MY2021/22 rice production. MY2022/23 main-season rice production will benefit from sufficient water supplies. The Thai government will likely continue the price guarantee program for MY2022/23 rice and has already approved it for MY2022/23 corn production. Post's forecast for 2022 rice exports is 8.0 MMT, up 31 percent from 6.1 MMT in 2021. Thai rice export prices will likely remain attractive and competitive, driven by the expected weakening of the Thai baht. However, exporters still have concerns about container shortages and high freight costs that will likely continue at least through the first half of 2022.

Post's forecast for MY2022/23 corn production is 5.4 MMT, up 2 percent from MY2021/22. Attractive farm-gate prices, which will likely remain high in 2022, have encouraged farmers to increase planting acreage. Post's forecasts for MY2022/23 corn imports remain the same as the previous year's imports at 1.5 MMT, as a growing demand for poultry feed will likely offset a shrinking demand for swine feed due to the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak. Post also forecasts MY2022/23 corn consumption at 6.6 MMT, up 5 percent from MY2021/22, due to larger supplies of locally produced corn.

Post forecasts MY2022/23 wheat imports at 2.9 MMT, the same level as MY2021/22 due to reduced feed wheat demand that will outweigh growing demand for milling wheat. Post's forecast for MY2022/23 feed wheat imports is 1.52 MMT, down 2 percent from MY2021/22, as the ASF outbreak continues to limit swine production. Post's forecast for MY2022/23 milling wheat imports is 1.33 MMT, up around 1 percent from MY2021/22 in anticipation of the economic recovery in 2022 and 2023.

1. Rice

1.1 Production

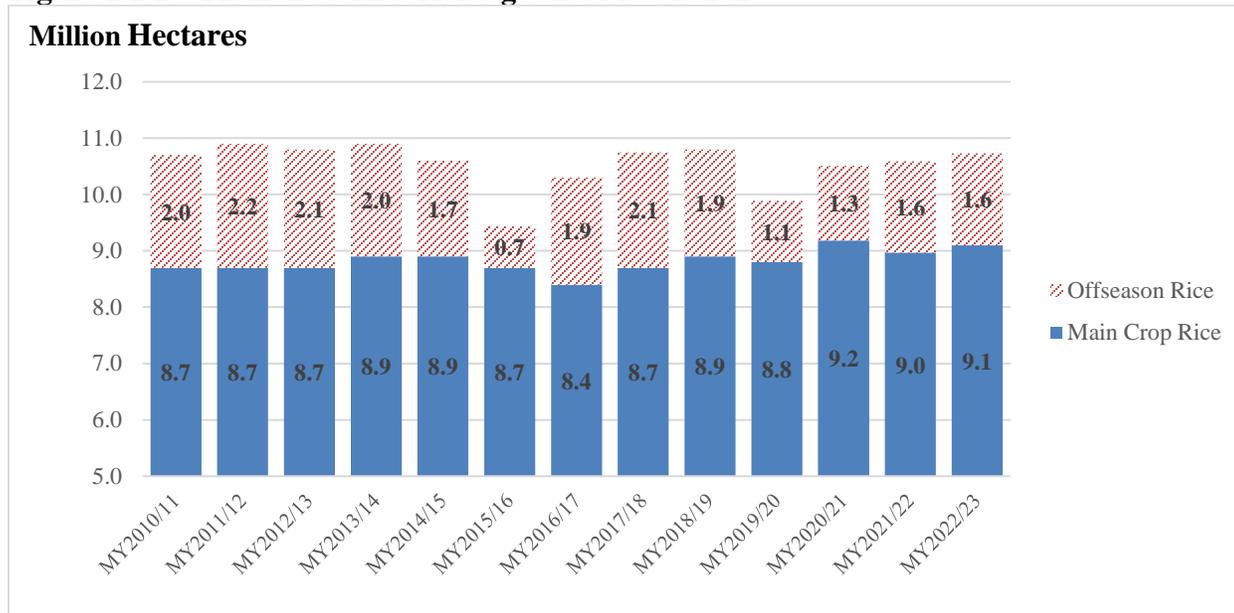
Post's forecast for MY2022/23 rice production is 20 MMT, up around 2 percent from MY2021/22. There is a slight increase in harvested area of main-season rice. Water supplies in major reservoirs increased to nearly normal levels. The Royal Irrigation Department reported that water supplies for irrigation in the northern region and central plains during the dry and early rainy seasons in 2022 totaled 5.4 billion cubic meters (Figure 1.1.2), a 29 percent increase from a record low 4.2 billion cubic meters in 2016. Moreover, the Thai Meteorological Department expects precipitation between March and May 2022 to be 10 percent higher than normal due to a high probability of La Niña conditions throughout May-June 2022. Thai government authorities continue to encourage farmers to diversify rice varieties that meet market demand, namely soft cooking rice varieties, along with maintaining the quality of premium rice varieties such as Hom Mali and Pathum Thani fragrant rice varieties. The Thai government is currently developing 12 new commercial rice varieties that will be available by 2024.

Post revised down its forecast for MY2021/22 rice production to 19.7 MMT. MY2021/22 rice production remains 4 percent larger than MY2020/21 with an increase in MY2021/22 off-season rice acreage driven by favorable water supplies. There was high precipitation in the second half of 2021 and favorable weather condition, compared to severe drought between 2019 and 2020 (Figure 1.1.3). The tropical floods between October and November 2021, however, did damage some main-crop season acreage, particularly in the northeastern regions, and some acreage in the lower northern and central

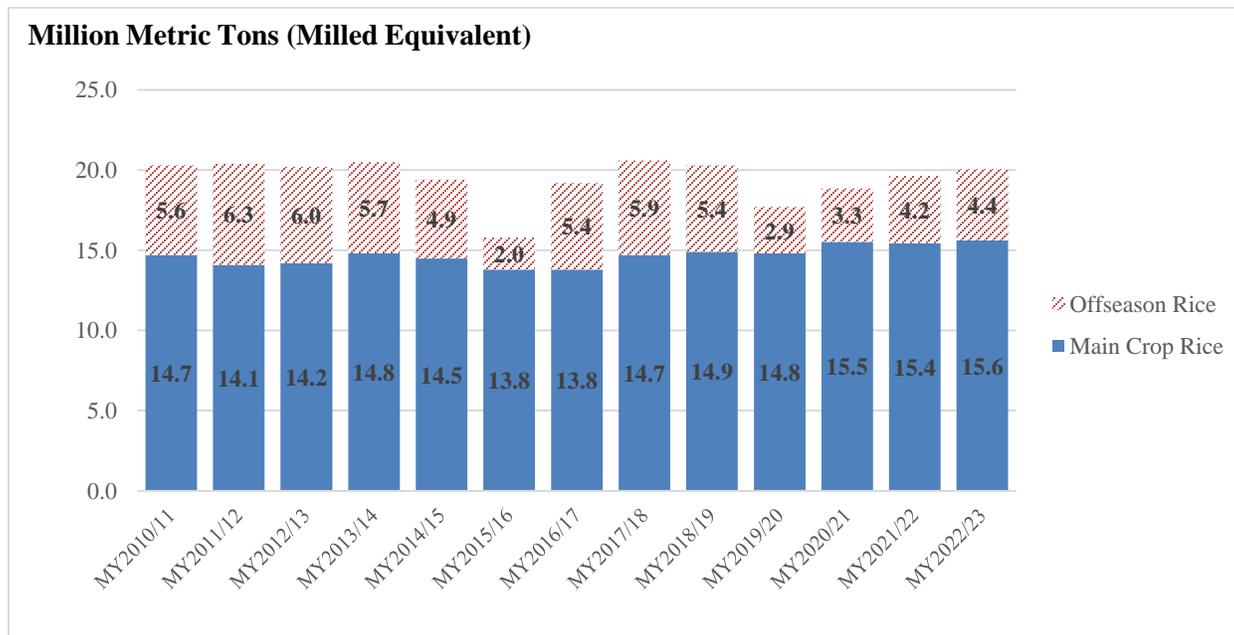
plains were also damaged by floodwaters. Both irrigated and non-irrigated MY2021/22 off-season rice planting area has increased 33 percent from last year to 10.1 million rai (1.6 million hectares). Farmers started MY2021/22 off-season rice planning in November 2021. Off-season rice acreage in irrigated areas totaled 7.4 million rai (1.2 million hectares), up 23 percent from the same period last year. Off-season rice in non-irrigated areas increased by 30 percent from the same period last year. However, MY2021/22 off-season rice acreage is still far below the average off-season rice acreage between MY2016/17 and MY2017/18. Farmers are expecting yields to be well above the previous year as the accumulative precipitation, which was 10 percent higher than the previous year, provided sufficient water and moisture.

Farm-gate prices of paddy rice in February 2022 were lower than the same period last year. Prices of white and glutinous paddy rice fell the most by 13 percent from the same period last year, followed by fragrant rice paddy, which fell by 3 percent (Figure 1.1.4). The recovery in MY2021/22 off-season rice production put downward pressure on domestic rice prices.

Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Rice Acreage and Production

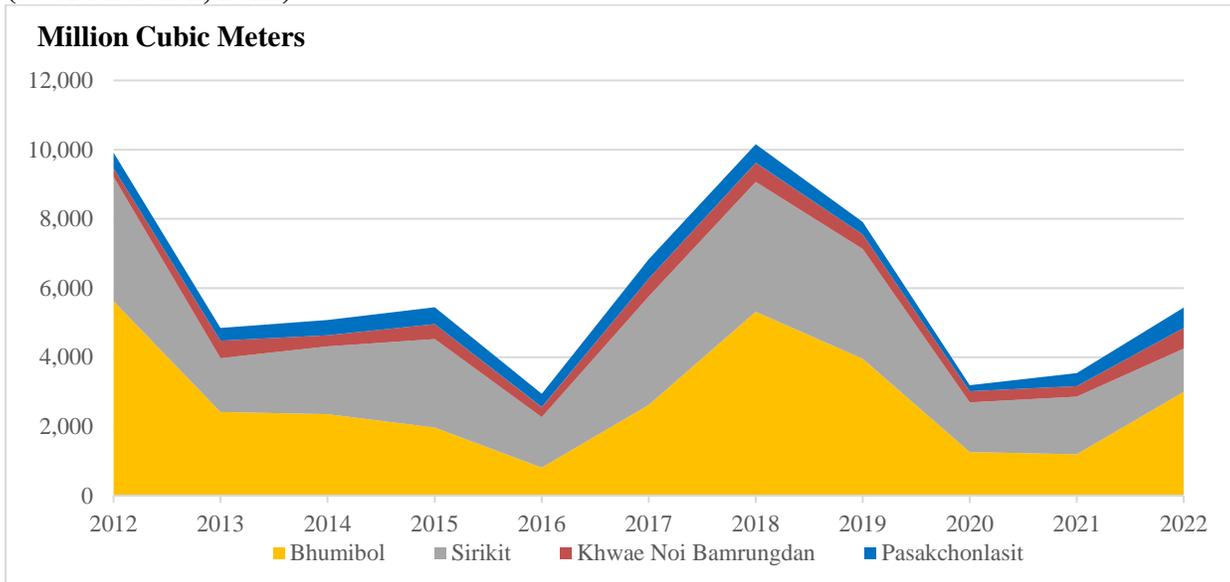


Source: FAS Bangkok



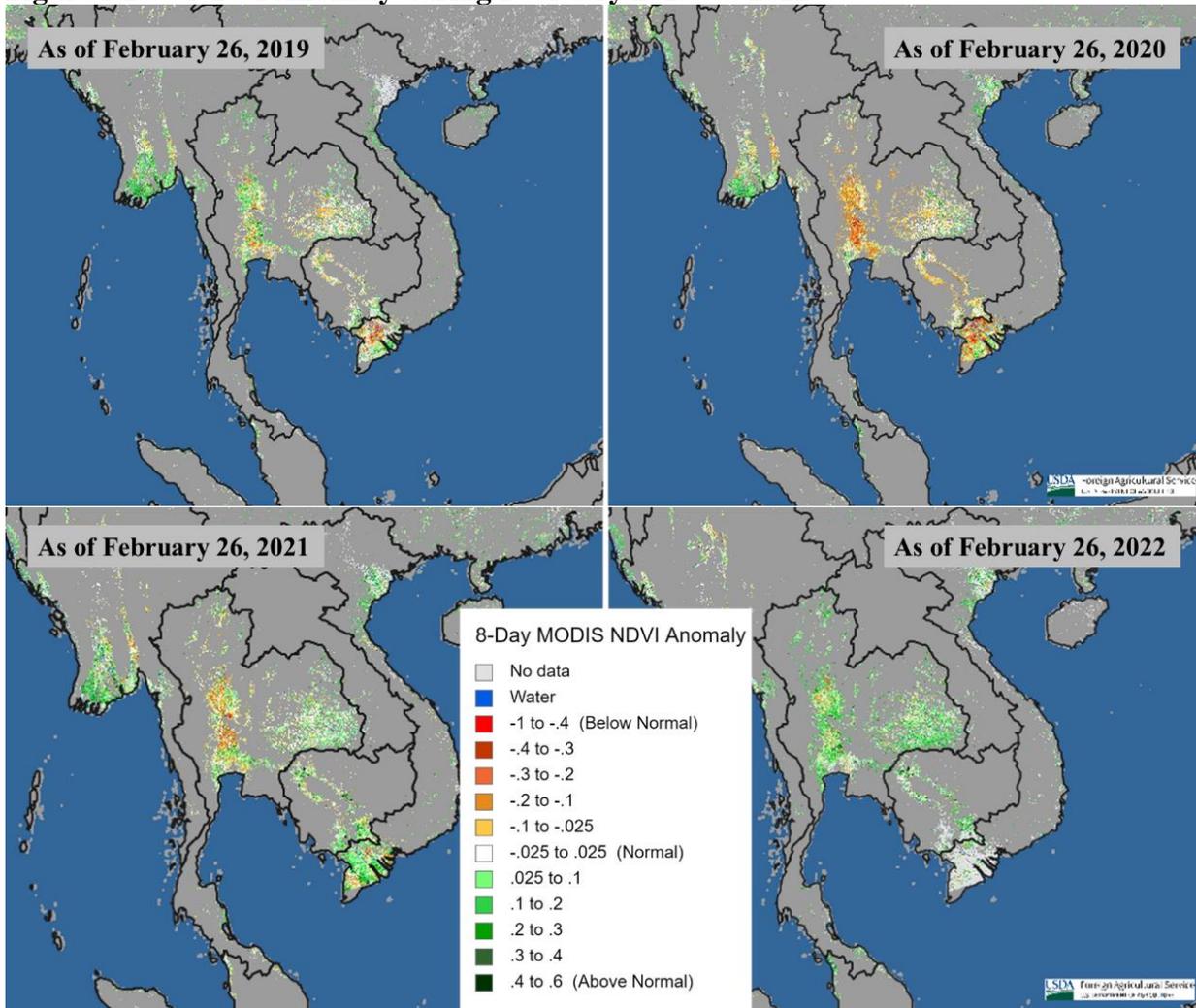
Source: FAS Bangkok

Figure 1.1.2: Water Supply in Major Reservoirs in the Northern Region and the Central Plains (as of March 1, 2022)



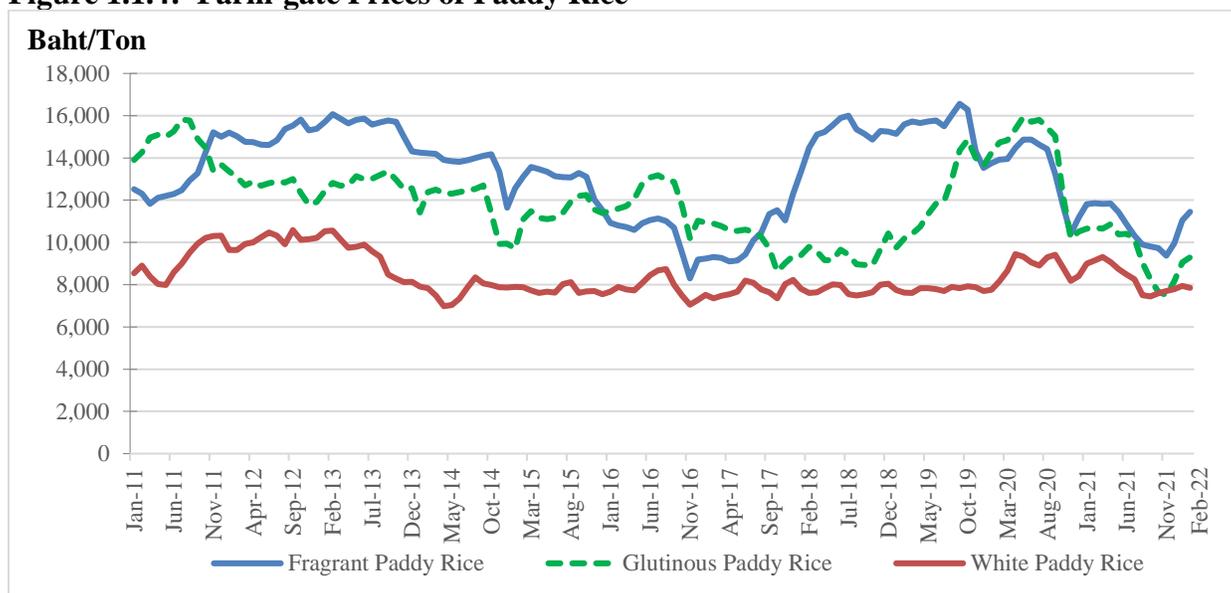
Source: Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Figure 1.1.3: NDVI Anomaly during February 2019 VS 2022



Source: Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System, Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA

Figure 1.1.4: Farm-gate Prices of Paddy Rice



Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

1.2 Consumption

Rice is the primary food staple for Thais with per capita consumption ranging from 80 kilograms (kg) for city households to around 155 kg for rural households. Rice consumption varies by region. The northeastern region consumes the most rice at 142 kg per capita, followed by the northern region at 109 kg, the southern region at 83 kg, and the central plains and Bangkok at 43 kg.

Post’s forecast for MY2022/23 rice consumption is 13 MMT, up slightly from MY2021/22. The expected increase in tourism in 2022 will be a driving force for rice consumption and rice-based food consumption. The Thai government forecasts that the number of foreign tourists will increase to 5 million in 2022 and up further to 20 million in 2023. The number of foreign tourist arrivals in 2021 declined to 427,869, down significantly from 6.7 million tourists in 2020 and the tourist income in 2021 was 105 billion baht (\$3 billion) significantly down from 1,064 billion baht (\$32 billion) in 2020.

Post’s MY2021/22 rice consumption forecast remains unchanged at 12.97 MMT due to a slow economic recovery. The government revised up economic growth in 2021 from 1.2 percent to 1.6 percent due to better-than-expected economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2021, driven by strong government and private expenditures and export growth. However, the economic growth remains below the five-year average economic growth of 5-6 percent prior to the pandemic.

1.3 Trade

Post forecasts Thai rice exports at 8 MMT in 2023, unchanged from 2022. Exporters anticipate that Thai rice export prices will remain competitive. However, exporters are still concerned about high logistic costs from container and labor shortages and expect the shortages to continue through 2022. The freight rates are still high at \$10,000 - \$13,300 per twenty-foot equivalent unit (TEU) to the west coast of the United States.

Post forecasts Thai rice exports in 2022 to remain unchanged at 8 MMT, up 31 percent from 2021. Exporters expect strong demand for white and parboiled rice as Thai rice export prices are currently more attractive than Vietnamese rice prices. However, Cambodian rice, which enjoys duty-free access in the EU market, will put pressure on Thai fragrant rice export prices. Thailand did recently restart trade, mostly premium fragrant and white rice, with several middle eastern countries, especially Iraq and Saudi Arabia, that will help increase demand for Thai rice in the global market. Moreover, the China-Laos high-speed railway, which officially opened on December 3, 2021, will potentially benefit Thai agricultural commodities exports to China.

Rice exports totaled 6.1 MMT in 2021, a 7 percent increase from 2020. Larger exportable supplies from a gradual recovery in MY2020/21 rice production following several years of drought fueled the increase in exports. Thai rice export prices were the most competitive during the fourth quarter of 2021. Export prices of Thai white rice were \$20-\$50/MT lower than Vietnamese rice and only \$40/MT more expensive than with Indian rice, which is the usual price difference between Indian and Thai rice. The weakening of the Thai baht to an average of 33 baht/\$1.00 also encouraged Thai rice exports in 2021. African markets remain the top destination for Thai white and parboiled rice with 43 percent market share, followed by Asian counties with 28 percent market share.

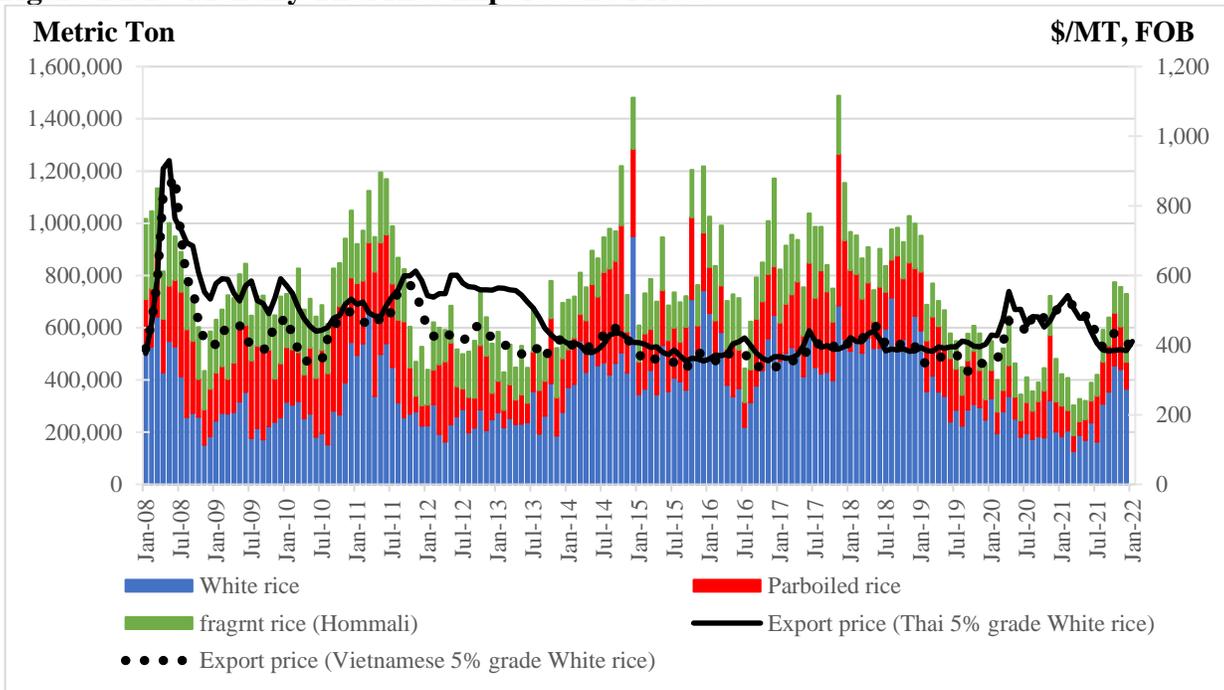
Table: 1.2.1: Thai Rice Exports by Varieties

Unit: Metric Tons

Rice Variety	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change 20vs21	January		% Change 21vs22
						2021	2022	
White Rice	5,923,320	3,209,715	1,982,740	2,358,127	18.9	132,692	283,142	113.4
Parboiled Rice	2,802,893	2,229,545	1,442,492	1,474,847	1.6	118,174	37,052	-68.6
Fragrant Rice	2,120,073	1,925,746	2,022,860	1,973,500	-2.4	155,523	117,929	-24.2
Glutinous Rice	385,878	215,421	276,568	310,878	12.4	15,092	21,626	43.3
Total	11,232,164	7,580,427	5,724,660	6,117,346	6.7	421,481	459,752	9.1

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Figure 1.2.1: Monthly Thai Rice Exports and Prices



Source: Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Finance and Thai Chamber of Commerce

1.4 Stocks

Posts forecasts MY2022/23 rice stocks at 2.3 MMT and MY2021/22 rice stocks around 3 MMT (2-3 months of usage). Almost all rice stocks are private rice stocks. Traders expect that the government's paddy rice pledging programs will receive marginal paddy rice due to unattractive intervention prices. Additionally, the government's domestic support focuses on the price guarantee program that gave farmers compensation directly when market prices were lower than guaranteed prices.

1.5 Policy

On December 6, 2021, the cabinet approved 76 billion baht (\$2.3 billion) for the price guarantee program for MY2021/22 main-crop paddy rice production (April 1 – October 31, 2021), covering 4.69 million rice-farming households. The scheme covers five main types of rice: white paddy rice, fragrant Hom Mali paddy rice, fragrant Pathum Thani paddy rice, glutinous paddy rice, and provincial fragrant paddy rice. The pledging program ran from November 4, 2021, to February 28, 2022. The latest payment was made for rice production harvested between February 25 and March 3, 2022, for 4 rice types: white paddy rice, fragrant Pathum Thani paddy rice, glutinous paddy rice, and provincial fragrant paddy rice. In addition, on December 25, 2021, the cabinet also approved an additional 26.3 billion baht (\$796 million) for the MY2021/22 main-crop paddy rice pledging program. The pledging target was 2.0 MMT of main-crop paddy rice. The timeframe for the additional pledging program ran from November 4, 2021, to February 28, 2022. In addition, the Minister of Commerce announced his support of continuing the price guarantee program for MY2022/23 to help increase farmers' profit and cope with risk.

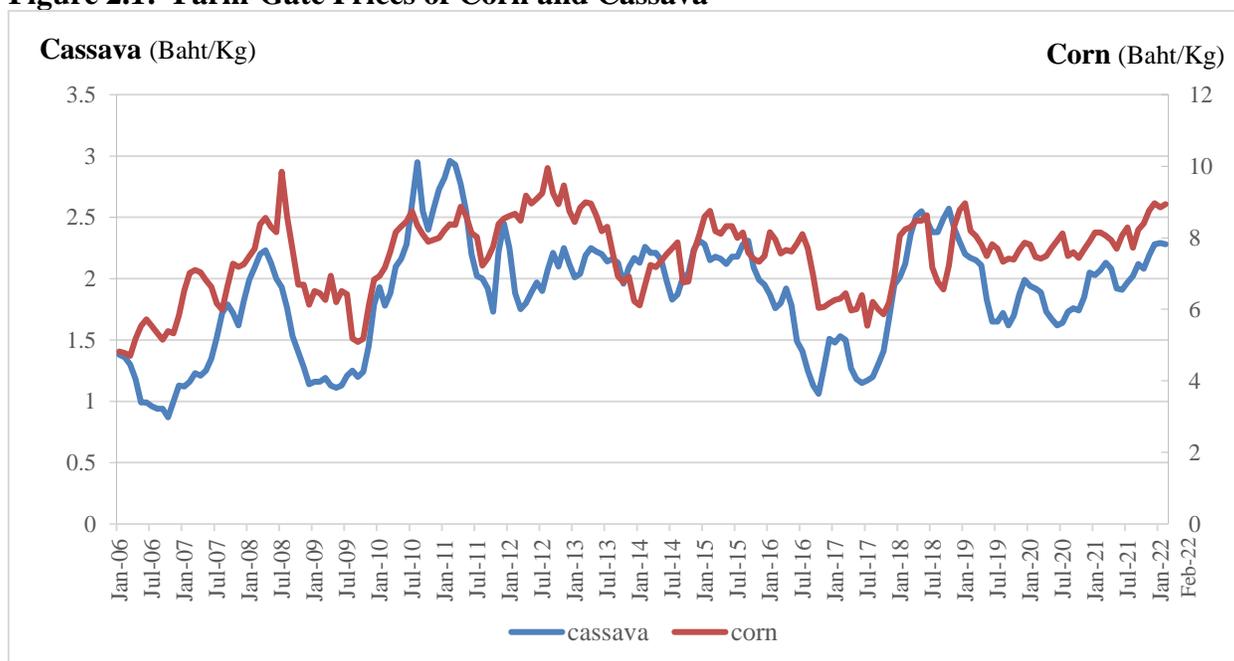
2. Corn

2.1 Production

Post's forecast for MY2022/23 corn production is 5.4 MMT, a 2 percent increase from MY2021/22. Attractive farm-gate prices, which will likely remain high in 2022, have encouraged farmers to increase planting acreage. In February 2022, farm-gate prices of corn were at 8,940 baht per MT (\$271/MT), 10 percent higher than the same period last year. Farmers have less concerns about fall armyworm outbreaks, which adversely affected corn production between MY2018/19 and MY2019/20. However, farmers are facing higher chemical fertilizer costs, which account for 16-20 percent of total production costs. Fertilizer prices increased to 25,250 baht per metric ton (\$765/MT) in February 2022, up around 150 percent from 10,250 baht per metric ton (\$311/MT) in February 2021. Farmers expect that the government will likely provide a direct payment to help them with the higher production costs.

Post's forecast for MY2021/22 corn production remains unchanged at 5.3 MMT, down 4 percent from MY2020/21 due to reduced acreage. Farmers reportedly switched to crops with more attractive returns, such as sugar cane and cassava.

Figure 2.1: Farm-Gate Prices of Corn and Cassava



Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

2.2 Consumption

Post's forecast for MY2022/23 corn consumption is 6.6 MMT, up 5 percent from MY2021/22 due to an increase in locally produced corn supplies and a growing poultry production. Export demand for poultry remains strong, particularly from the EU, Japan, and China, following a drop in global demand during the pandemic. However, post anticipates a decline in swine production, which accounts for nearly 30

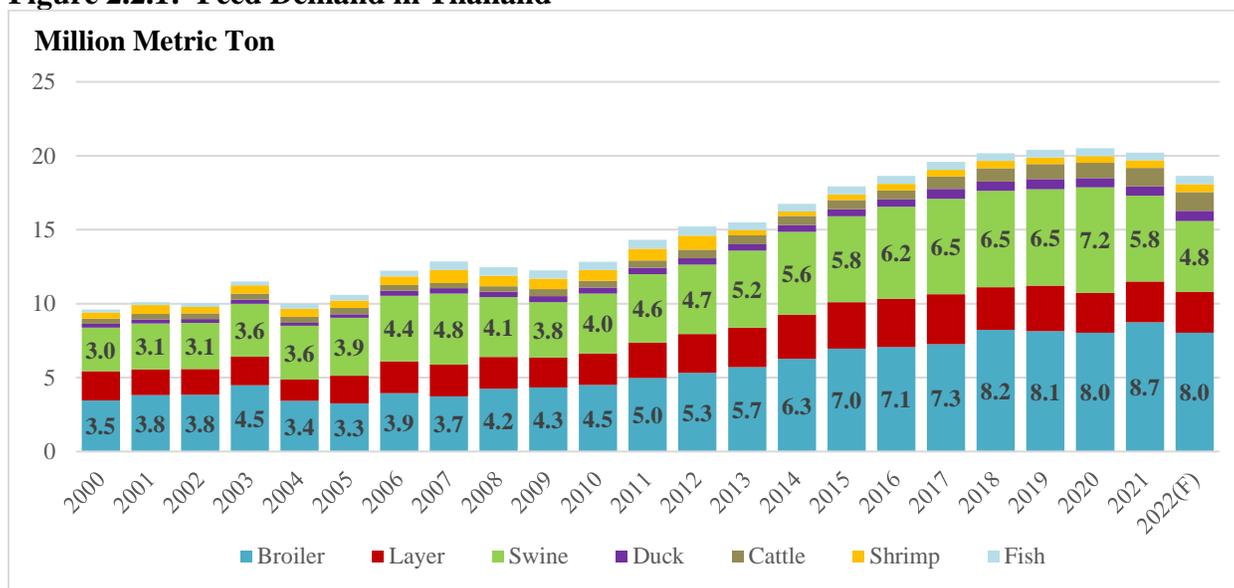
percent of total feed demand, as swine production will take 3-5 years to fully recover from the ASF outbreak with the additional cost for biosafety and biosecurity procedures to ensure traceability.

The Thai Feed Mill Association (TFMA) expects total feed demand to decrease to 18.6 MMT in 2022, down 8 percent from the previous year, due to the ASF outbreak in swine production and high feed ingredient costs domestically and globally (Figure 2.2). The reduction in swine production will be larger than the increase in poultry production. The swine industry estimates a 50 percent drop in the breeding swine population since January 2022. Hence, Thai authorities imposed the bans on export of live swine from January 6 - April 5, 2022, in an attempt to control high domestic pork meat prices. Even though up to 92 percent of total swine production is for domestic consumption use, the bans and strictly import testing measures on live swine and processed pork meat from important destinations, namely Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, and Taiwan have further reduced the demand for Thai swine exports. The swine sector has also been struggling with other diseases such as Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), Porcine Epidemic Diarrhea (PED), Classical Swine Fever (CSF), and Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD). TFMA estimated that prices of feed ingredients increased by 13-14 percent from the same period last year as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine since February 2022. The jump in prices of feed ingredients will likely slow the recovery in swine production as costs of feed account for 60-70 percent of total swine production costs.

Post anticipates that poultry production, which accounts for approximately 43 percent of total feed demand, will grow 1-2 percent in 2022, particularly for broiler and layer production. Demand for poultry has increased domestically and globally as an affordable protein meat substitute for pork. Poultry producers anticipate that increased demand for chicken meat exports, which are likely to grow 2-3 percent in 2022, will drive the increase in broiler production more than domestic demand. However, high production costs and government controls on chicken meat and egg prices will likely hinder growth in poultry production in 2022.

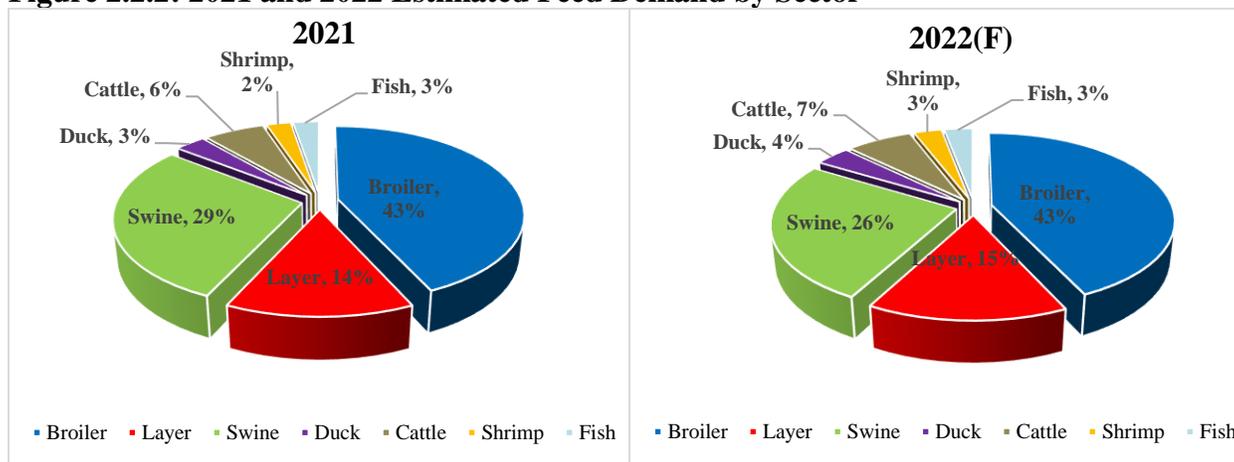
Post forecasts that MY2021/22 corn consumption will decline 8 percent from MY2020/21 as reduced swine feed demand will likely offset growing demand for poultry feed. Swine farmers anticipate a 35-40 percent decline in swine production from the previous year. Most swine farmers in Thailand are small- and medium-sized operations. The ASF outbreak caused the number of households producing swine to drop from 181,694 in 2015 to 154,165 households in 2020. In addition, tropical flooding between October and November 2021, particularly in Nakhon Ratchasima, Chaiyaphum, and Buriram provinces, also disrupted swine production, leading to higher operating cost. Government officials and traders anticipate that prices of pork meat will remain high at 190-200 baht per kilogram (\$6/MT) in 2022, up 30 percent from the previous year.

Figure 2.2.1: Feed Demand in Thailand



Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Figure 2.2.2: 2021 and 2022 Estimated Feed Demand by Sector



Source: Thai Feed Mills Association

2.3 Trade

Post forecasts MY2022/23 corn exports at 70,000 MT, 22 percent less than MY2021/22 due to less exportable supplies. Feed mills are likely to use more locally produced corn for poultry feed production than imported feed wheat. In MY2021/22, corn exports are expected to increase to 90,000 MT, up 61 percent from MY2020/21, due to an increase in feed demand from Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. In the first seven months of MY2021/22, corn exports totaled 77,828 MT, up significantly from 9,664 MT during the same period last year. The Philippines and Indonesia were the largest importers of Thai corn, importing 33,057 MT and 33,344 MT, respectively.

Post forecast's MY2022/23 corn imports at 1.5 MMT, unchanged from MY2021/22, due to an increase in locally produced corn supplies. Most corn imports are from Burma and Laos, which enjoy duty-free

access with unlimited quota between February 1 and August 31. However, Burmese corn supplies will be tighter as trade between Burma and China slowly resumes following border closures due to COVID-19 restrictions.

Post forecast's MY2021/22 corn imports to remain unchanged at 1.5 MMT. In the first seven months of MY2021/22, corn imports decreased to 243,543 MT, down 24 percent from the same period last year due to high import prices and tighter global supplies. Moreover, high feed inputs prices reduce the Thai feed industry's import demand for corn. The government is likely to maintain import restrictions on feed wheat, which require feed mills to purchase domestic corn at a guaranteed floor prices before importing feed wheat. The import restrictions will keep domestic corn prices high.

Imports of distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS) declined significantly in 2021 to 377,694 MT, compared to 629,591 MT in 2020. The uncertainty about the fumigation requirements in the new import protocol has contributed to the declining imports. The United States accounted for 97 percent of all DDGS imports to Thailand in 2021. In addition, imports of barley declined to 755,570 MT in 2021, down 5 percent from 2020. Barley imports were mainly from Australia, which are duty-free under the Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement. In January 2022, DDGS and barley import prices increased 15 and 49 percent from the average price in 2021, respectively.

2.4 Policy

The Ministry of Commerce agreed to continue the price guarantee program for MY2022/23 corn production. The government's price guarantee program for MY2021/22 corn production was approved in October 2021 to encourage farmers to grow off-season corn. The guaranteed price is set at 8.5 baht per kilogram (\$258/MT) with a maximum acreage of 30 rai per household (4.8 hectares per household). This guaranteed price was 5 percent lower than the current market price of 8.98 baht per kilogram (\$272/MT), which increased 10 percent from the same period last year. Cassava farmers are also eligible for the price guarantee program for MY2021/22 cassava production (October 1, 2021 – March 31, 2022). The guaranteed price was set at 2.65 baht per kilogram (\$80/MT)

3. Wheat

3.1 Production

Wheat production is marginal in Thailand due to unfavorable climate conditions, lack of seed development, and unattractive prices and returns. Total production is estimated at approximately 300 to 400 MT on a cultivated area of around 1,000 rai (160 hectares). Cultivation is mainly in the upper northern regions of the country as a minor crop after the main-crop rice harvest, particularly in the provinces of Maehongson and Nan.

3.2 Consumption

Post's forecast for MY2022/23 wheat consumption is 2.85 MMT, down 1 percent from MY2021/22 due to shrinking feed wheat demand. Milling wheat consumption is likely to increase 1 percent from MY2021/22 due to expected increases in bakery and food processing and instant noodle production driven by Thailand's reopening for foreign tourists, in line with economic growth of 1.6 percent in 2021

and 1.8 percent in 2022. The Government of Thailand forecasts the number of foreign tourists to reach 5 million in 2022 and up further to 20 million in 2023. Demand for milling wheat for bakery and instant noodle production account for 60-70 percent of total milling wheat consumption. Post forecasts feed wheat consumption at 1.52 MMT, down 2 percent from MY2021/22. Demand for wheat as a substitute feed ingredient for domestic corn, broken rice, and cassava in swine and poultry feed rations will likely decline due to the impact of the ASF outbreak in swine production and high feed wheat prices from the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

Post's forecast for MY2021/22 wheat consumption remains unchanged at 2.87 MMT, 3 percent lower than MY2020/21. The outbreak of ASF and a surge in global feed wheat prices have reduced feed wheat demand. Post forecasts milling wheat consumption at 1.32 MMT, down 3 percent from MY2020/21 due to the prolonged COVID-19 outbreak on economic recovery. The prolonged COVID-19 outbreak adversely affected the hospitality industry, which accounts for about 20 percent of Thailand's gross GDP, from the reduced number of foreign tourists. The numbers of foreign tourists in 2021 declined significantly to 427,869 from 6.7 million tourists in 2020 and a drop of tourism income in 2021 of 150 billion baht from 1,064 billion baht in 2020. However, the Office of Industrial Economics reported a 2 and 10 percent increase in bakery and instant noodle production in the first seven months of MY2021/22, respectively. In addition, domestic consumption of both bakery and instant noodle increased 2 and 13 percent, respectively.

3.3 Trade

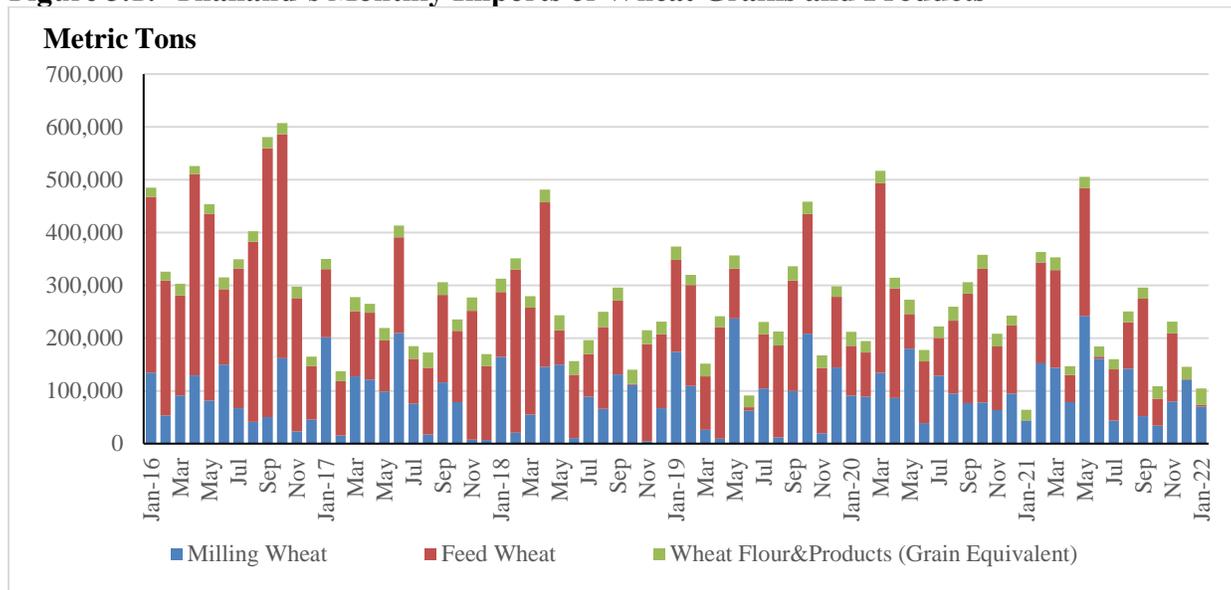
Post's forecast for MY2022/23 wheat imports is 2.9 MMT, same as MY2021/22. Post expects a reduction in feed wheat demand to offset a growing domestic demand for milling wheat. MY2022/23 feed wheat imports are expected to decrease to 1.52 MMT, down around 2 percent from MY2021/22. Milling wheat imports are expected to increase to 1.33 MMT, up around 1 percent from the previous year, in line with expected economic recoveries in 2022 and 2023.

Post's forecast for MY2021/22 wheat imports remains unchanged at 2.9 MMT, a 12 percent reduction from MY2020/21. Wheat imports in the first seven months of MY2021/22 totaled 1.35 MMT, down 21 percent from the same period last year (Figure 3.1). Milling wheat imports totaled 543,226 MT, down 6 percent from the same period last year. Wheat flour and products imports totaled 160,193 MT, up slightly from the same period last year. Flour mills held 2-3 months' worth of wheat in their inventories that they had built up in MY2020/21 over the uncertainty about the government's ban on residues of agricultural pesticides paraquat and chlorpyrifos on imported food products. Feed wheat imports in the first seven months of MY2021/22 totaled 592,521 MT, down 36 percent from the same period in MY2020/21. Feed wheat imports will continue to decline in MY2021/22 due to high import prices from tight global supplies. Droughts in major wheat producing countries led to tighter feed wheat supplies and a significant increase in global wheat prices since July 2021. Feed wheat prices also surged in late February 2022 due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Prices of imported feed wheat spiked to 12.75 baht/kg (\$386/MT), up 43 percent from the average 8.91 baht/kg in 2021.

Imports of Australian wheat soared to 0.37 MMT in the first seven months of MY2021/22, up more than 200 percent from the same period last year, of which 0.25 MMT were milling wheat and 0.06 MMT were feed wheat. Import demand for U.S. wheat declined to 0.21 MMT in the first seven months of MY2021/22, down 40 percent from the same period last year. Post forecasts wheat imports from the

United States to decline to 0.5 MMT in MY2021/22, down 34 percent from MY2020/21, due to high prices for imported wheat and continued container shortages. Imports of Ukrainian wheat in the first seven months of MY2021/22, of which more than 98 percent were feed wheat, declined to 0.35 MMT, down 30 percent from the same period last year. While feed wheat imports from India and Romania in the first seven months of MY2021/22 increased significantly from the same period last year.

Figure 3.1: Thailand’s Monthly Imports of Wheat Grains and Products



Source: Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Finance

3.4 Policy

The government still maintains the import restriction on feed wheat in 2022. Importers are required to purchase domestic corn prior to the import of feed wheat at a 3 to 1 absorption ratio. In other words, to import a ton of feed wheat a mill must use three tons of domestic corn. The government also set the minimum purchase price of domestic corn at 8.5 baht per kilogram (\$258/MT) for feed mills. Eligible feed wheat importers must be feed mill owners. Additionally, feed mill owners are prohibited from selling the imported feed wheat.

The tariff on wheat imports has been zero since September 2007. Meanwhile, the applied tariff on wheat flour is 5 percent or 0.5 baht/kg. (\$16/MT), except for imports from the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Singapore) and from the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement, where wheat flour has been duty free since January 2010 as long as 40 percent of the content originates from the exporting country. Wheat flour imports from Vietnam have been duty free since the end of 2015 under the ASEAN Economic Community.

Appendix Tables

Table 1: Thailand's Rice Production, Supply and Distribution

Rice, Milled Market Year Begins Thailand	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jan 2021		Jan 2022		Jan 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	10509	10509	10600	10587	0	10730
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3979	3979	4280	4271	0	3076
Milled Production (1000 MT)	18863	18863	19700	19650	0	20074
Rough Production (1000 MT)	28580	28580	29848	29773	0	30415
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	200	125	200	125	0	150
TY Imports (1000 MT)	200	125	200	125	0	150
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	23042	22967	24180	24046	0	23300
MY Exports (1000 MT)	6062	6076	6600	8000	0	8000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	6062	6076	6600	8000	0	8000
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	12700	12620	13000	12970	0	13000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4280	4271	4580	3076	0	2300
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	23042	22967	24180	24046	0	23300
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.7196	2.7196	2.8158	2.8122	0	2.8346

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

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Rice, Milled begins in January for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = January 2023 - December 2023

Table 2: Thailand's Rice Production by Crop

	2020/2021			2021/2022			2022/2023		
	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total
Area (Million Hectares)									
Cultivation	9.370	1.354	10.724	9.370	1.646	11.010	9.370	1.650	11.020
Harvest	9.185	1.324	10.509	8.966	1.621	10.587	9.100	1.630	10.730
Production (Million Tons)									
Rough	23.530	5.050	28.580	23.389	6.383	29.773	23.682	6.733	30.415
Rice	15.530	3.333	18.863	15.437	4.213	19.650	15.630	4.444	20.074
Yield (Ton/Hectare)	2.562	3.814	2.720	2.608	3.938	2.812	2.602	4.131	2.835

Table 3: Thailand's Corn Production, Supply and Distribution

Corn Market Year Begins Thailand	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1255	1254	1200	1200	0	1220
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	675	675	840	1190	0	1590
Production (1000 MT)	5600	5500	5300	5300	0	5400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1921	1921	1800	1500	0	1500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1846	1846	1800	1500	0	1500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	7	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	8196	8096	7940	7990	0	8490
MY Exports (1000 MT)	56	56	60	90	0	70
TY Exports (1000 MT)	57	57	50	80	0	60
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	7200	6750	7300	6210	0	6500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	7300	6850	7400	6310	0	6600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	840	1190	480	1590	0	1820
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	8196	8096	7940	7990	0	8490
Yield (MT/HA)	4.4622	4.386	4.4167	4.4167	0	4.4262

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

MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column

TY = Trade Year, which for Corn begins in October for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = October 2022 - September 2023

Table 4: Thailand's Wheat Production, Supply and Distribution

Wheat Market Year Begins Thailand	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Jul 2020		Jul 2021		Jul 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	754	754	789	789	0	529
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3306	3306	2900	2900	0	2900
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3306	3306	2900	2900	0	2900
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	759	759	0	710	0	500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4060	4060	3689	3689	0	3429
MY Exports (1000 MT)	311	311	290	290	0	200
TY Exports (1000 MT)	311	311	290	290	0	200
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1650	1600	1600	1550	0	1520
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1310	1360	1310	1320	0	1330
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2960	2960	2910	2870	0	2850
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	789	789	489	529	0	379
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4060	4060	3689	3689	0	3429
Yield (MT/HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0

(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)
 MY = Marketing Year, begins with the month listed at the top of each column
 TY = Trade Year, which for Wheat begins in July for all countries. TY 2022/2023 = July 2022 - June 2023

Attachments:

No Attachments