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Report Highlights:

Rice production and exports are expected to recover in 2022. MY2021/22 corn consumption is forecast to slow down due to a shrinking supply of locally produced corn and tighter supplies of imported corn from neighboring countries. MY2021/22 wheat imports are forecast to increase 3 percent in line with the expected gradual economic recovery in 2021 and 2022.

Executive summary

MY2021/22 rice production is expected to recover to 21 million metric tons, up 12 percent from MY2020/21. Rice production has been adversely affected by drought over the past two years. MY2020/21 rice production is revised up to 18.8 million metric ton, up 7 percent from MY2019/20 due to higher-than-expected off-season rice acreage driven by attractive rice prices and available water supplies. Rice consumption is expected to increase 2-3 percent in 2021 and 2022 in line with the expected gradual recovery in the hotel and restaurant sectors from the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020. In addition, broken rice demand in swine feed is expected to continue to grow by 2 percent in 2022 after a slowdown in 2021. The growth in demand for broken rice in swine feed is from an increase in live swine demand from neighboring countries recovering from the outbreak of African Swine Fever (ASF). Thai rice exports are expected to gradually recover in 2021 and 2022. Increased exportable supplies of white and parboiled rice will likely keep the price of Thai rice competitive with competitors.

MY2021/22 corn production is forecast to decline 2 percent as famers are likely to switch back to cassava due to a more attractive return. MY2021/22 corn consumption is forecast to slow down due to a shrinking supply of locally produced corn and tighter supplies of imported corn from neighboring countries. Meanwhile, corn consumption in MY2020/21 is expected to increase 4 percent. Local corn production has recovered from previous years offsetting reduced corn imports from neighboring countries. Total feed demand is expected to increase to 21 million metric tons, up around one percent, which is still far below an average annual demand growth of 5 percent over the past five years prior the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. However, feed mills will still rely on imported alternative feed ingredients, including feed wheat, distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS), and barley, due to insufficient locally produced corn and limited supplies of duty-free imported corn from neighboring countries in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22.

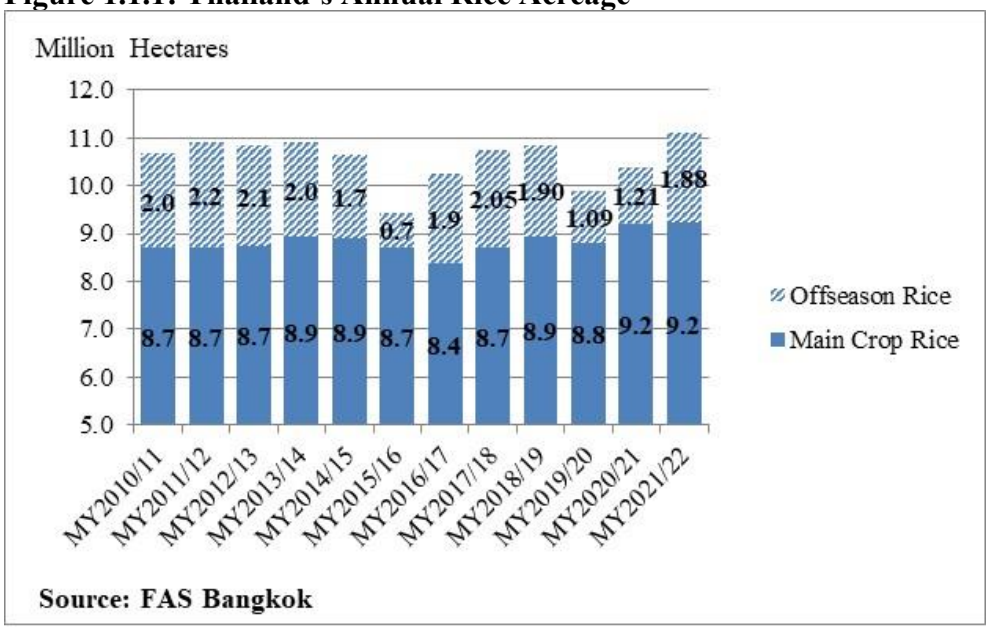
MY2021/22 wheat imports are forecast to increase to 3.1 million metric tons, up 3 percent from MY2020/21 due to increased milling and feed wheat imports in line with the expected gradual economic recovery in 2021 and 2022. Meanwhile, MY2020/21 wheat imports are expected to decline to 3 million metric tons, down 14 percent from MY2019/20. Milling wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.2 million metric tons, down 9 percent from MY2019/20. Flour mills still hold large inventories of milling wheat in response to the uncertainty about the government's ban on agricultural pesticides paraquat and chlorpyrifos. In addition, the reemergence of COVID-19 in Thailand between December 2020 and January 2021 slowed down the economic recovery that was expected in 2021. Feed wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.5 million metric tons, down 19 percent from MY2019/20 due to larger supplies of locally produced corn. Feed mills and importers were also concerned about high import prices of feed wheat that were 10-15 percent higher than the same period last year.

1. Rice

1.1 Production

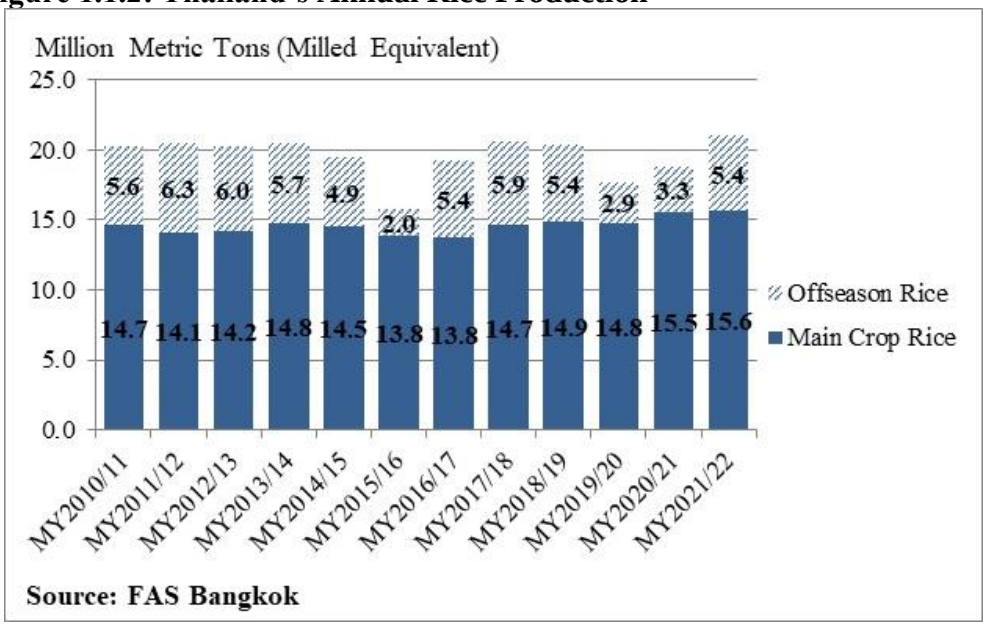
MY2021/22 rice production is forecast to increase to 21 million metric tons. This is a 12 percent increase from MY2020/21 due to an expected recovery in main and off-season white rice production. Main and off-season rice production has been adversely affected by drought over the past two years, especially white rice production in irrigated areas. The Thai Meteorological Department expects average precipitation will be 20 percent above normal in 2021, especially in May when main-crop rice planting begins in the northern region and the central plains. In 2020, precipitation was 14 percent higher than 2019 but remained 4 percent below normal. MY2021/22 main rice production is expected to increase further from MY2020/21 rice production. Farmers producing white rice in the lower northern and the central plains will likely begin their rice planting as normal compared to the previous year's delayed planting (Figure 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). In addition, an expected increase in reservoir levels by the end of 2021 should help support off-season rice planting to gradually recover.

Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Annual Rice Acreage



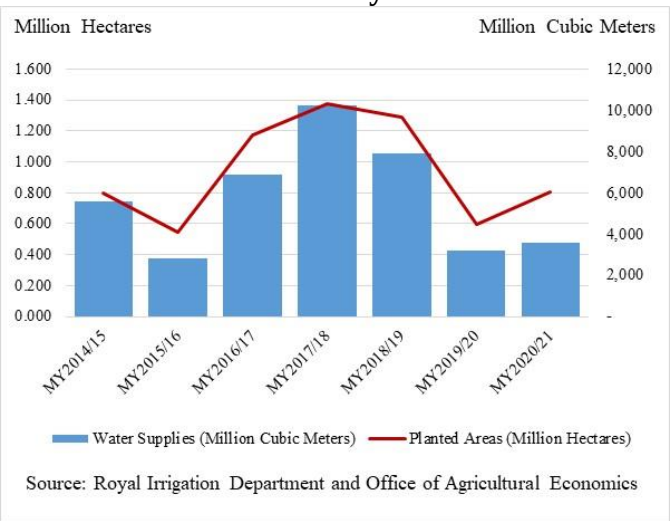
Source: FAS Bangkok

Figure 1.1.2: Thailand's Annual Rice Production



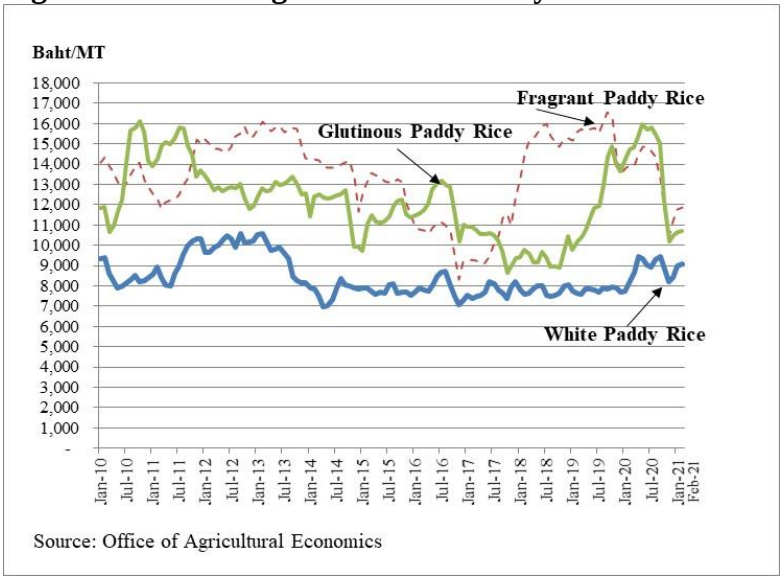
Post's forecast for MY2020/21 rice production is revised up to 18.8 million metric tons. This is a 7 percent increase from MY2019/20 due to higher-than-expected off-season rice acreage. Rice acreage expanded in the northeastern region by 57 percent driven by recovery in reservoir water levels and attractive prices of white paddy rice. So far, MY2020/21 off-season rice planting, which began in November 2020, increased both in irrigated and non-irrigated areas, totaling 7.3 million rai (1.2 million hectares), up 23 percent from the same period last year. Off-season rice acreage in irrigated area totaled 5 million rai (0.8 million hectares), up 35 percent from the same period last year (Figure 1.1.3). Off-season rice planting in non-irrigated area also increased slightly by 1 percent from the same period last year. However, MY2020/21 off-season rice planting is still far below the average off-season rice acreage between MY2016/17 – MY2018/19. Reservoirs in major off-season rice growing areas in the lower northern region and the central plains remain critically low.

Figure 1.1.3: Current Water Supplies and Off-Season Rice Planting, as of February 2021



In February 2021, farm-gate prices of white paddy rice were still around 10 percent higher than the same period last year due to tight supplies of white rice. Limited irrigation supplies in the lower northern region and the central plains reduced MY2020/21 main-crop white rice plantings (Figure 1.1.4). Meanwhile, farm-gate prices of fragrant and glutinous paddy rice declined 15 and 27 percent, respectively. Favorable rainfall in major growing area in the northeastern region helped MY2020/21 main-crop fragrant and glutinous rice production recover from last year.

Figure 1.1.4: Farm-gate Prices of Paddy Rice



Source: Office of Agricultural Economics

1.2 Consumption

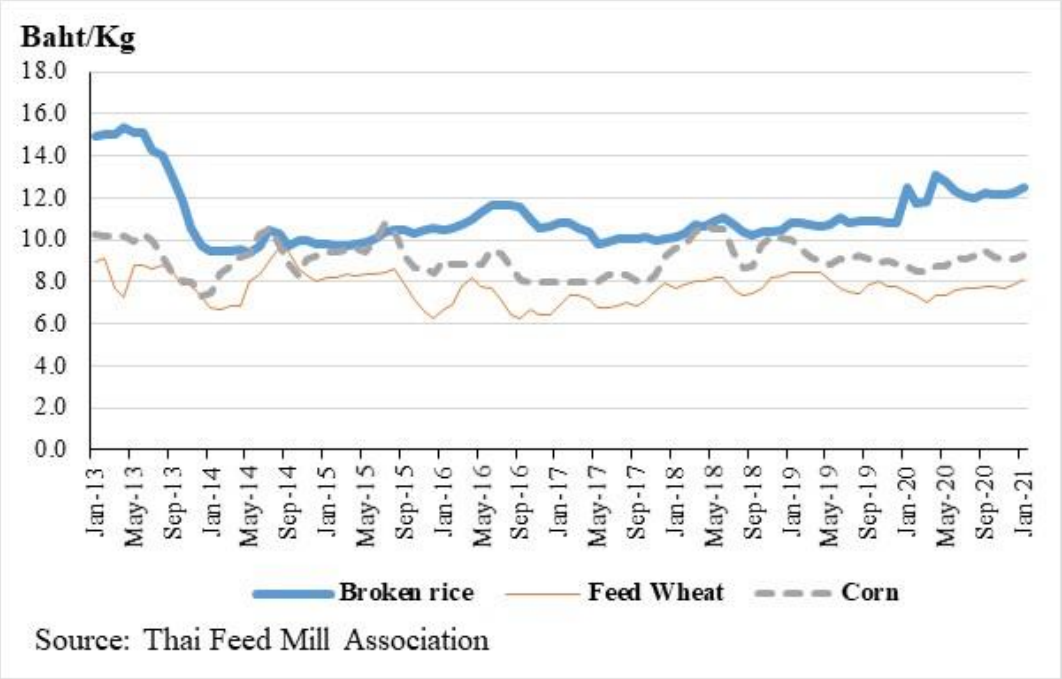
Rice is the primary food staple for Thais with per capita consumption ranging from 80 kilograms (kg) for city households to around 155 kg for rural households. The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives' Department of Rice reported that rice per capita consumption varies by region. The average per capita consumption is in the northeastern region with 142 kg, followed by 109 kg in the northern region, 83 kg in the southern region, and 46 kg in the central plains and Bangkok.

MY2021/22 rice consumption is forecast to increase 3 percent from MY2020/21. An expected recovery in Thailand's tourism sector, in particular for hotels and restaurants, is driving the anticipated increase in rice consumption in MY2021/22. In 2022, the government expects foreign tourists to increase to 23 million tourists, up significantly from the downturn in 2020 and 2021 following the prolonged outbreak of COVID-19 abroad and in Thailand. Foreign tourists in Thailand went from 39.9 million tourists prior to the pandemic to 6.7 million in 2020, and the Thai government is expecting only 5.5 million in 2021. The recovery in the hotel and restaurant sectors, which account for 6 percent of GDP, will help boost direct rice consumption and rice-based food consumption, especially for rice noodles, which is made from broken rice. Additionally, broken rice demand in swine feed, which accounts for around 15 percent of total rice consumption, is expected to continue to grow by 2 percent in 2022. Exports of live swine to neighboring countries where swine farming was affected by ASF is driving the increase in demand.

MY2020/21 rice consumption is revised down to 11.6 million metric tons, up around 2 percent from the previous year, due to the slower-than-expected economic recovery. The

reemergence of COVID-19 in Thailand between December 2020 and January 2021 and the prolonged outbreak of COVID-19 abroad are expected to slow down the economic recovery that was anticipated in 2021. Economic growth for 2021 has been revised down from 3.6 percent to 3.2 percent in large part due to the anticipated lower number of foreign tourists in 2021 than 2020. Demand for broken rice use for feed in swine production will likely diminish due to stringent import restriction of live swine in neighboring countries to control the ASF outbreak. Broken rice is a major feed ingredient in swine production, accounting for around 35 percent of feed rations. Broken rice demand for swine feed accounts for around 15 percent of total rice consumption. In February 2021, feed-quality broken rice prices remained high at 12.53 baht per kilogram (U.S. $403/MT), up slightly from the same period last year (Figure 1.2.1). Meanwhile, prices for feed wheat, which is an alternative feed ingredient for swine feed, are trending upward, up 8 percent from the same period last year following tight supplies in major exporting countries.

Figure 1.2.1: Feed Grain Prices (Ex-Factory)



Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

1.3 Trade

Thai rice exports are expected to recover to 9 million metric tons in 2022, up 29 percent from 2021 due to larger exportable supplies and the global economic recovery from the pandemic in 2020 and 2021. Thai rice export prices are expected to be competitive as the price difference between Thai and Vietnamese rice converged during the last quarter of 2020, compared to the price difference of around U.S. $50-100/MT during the first half of 2020.

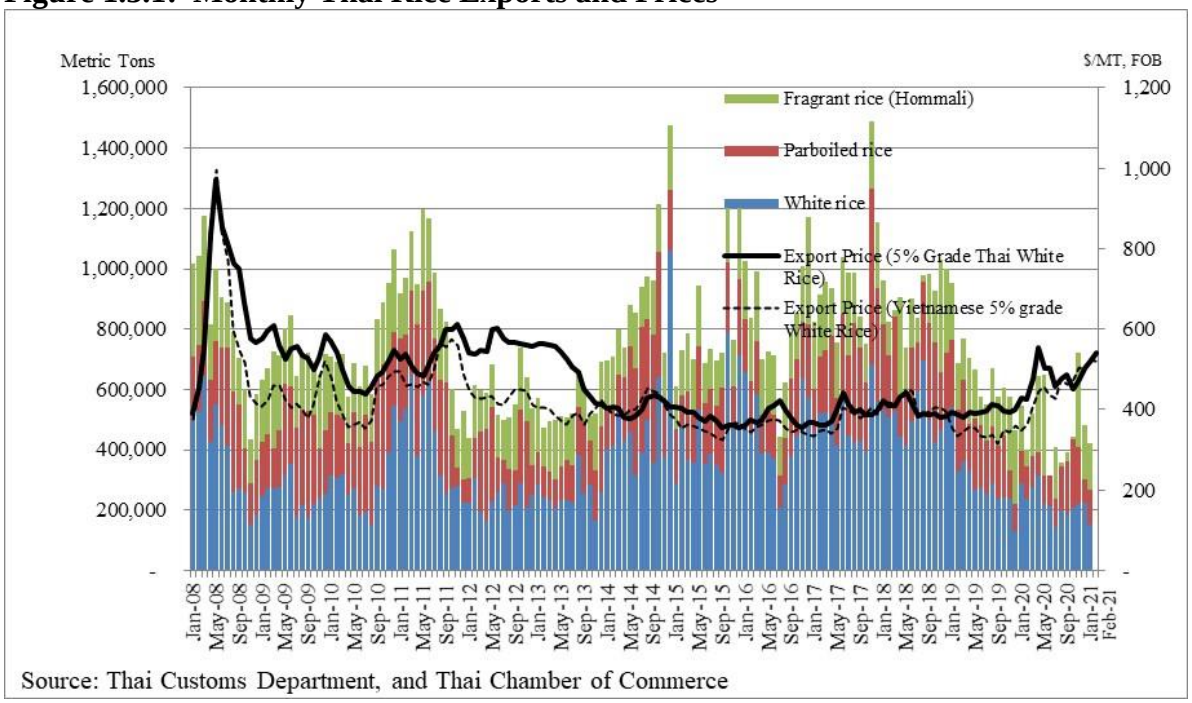
In January 2021, Thai rice exports totaled 0.4 million metric tons, down 23 percent from the same period last year due to a lack of available containers for rice exports (Table 1.3.1). The shortage of available containers has caused not only a delay in shipping but also in new purchase orders as container freight costs have more than doubled. Exporters anticipate that the shipping disruption should ease in the second half of 2021. In addition, the increase in exportable supplies of off-season rice will likely boost Thai white and parboiled rice exports in the second half of 2021. The price difference between Thai rice and major competitors like India is likely to decrease from the current price difference of around U.S. $100-125/MT.

Table: 1.3.1: Thai Rice Exports by Varieties

Rice Variety	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% change 2020/2019	January		
							2020	2021	% Change
White Rice	4,819,941	5,082,384	5,927,940	3,213,371	1,984,137	-38.3	278,012	132,714	-52.3
Parboiled Rice	2,149,597	3,380,167	2,801,538	2,230,666	1,441,924	-35.4	108,601	118,174	8.8
Fragrant Rice	2,497,912	2,694,356	2,116,784	1,924,204	2,022,048	5.1	153,034	155,500	1.6
Glutinous Rice	438,943	517,425	385,878	215,420	276,568	28.4	9,313	15,092	62.1
Total	**9,906,393**	**11,674,332**	**11,232,716**	**7,583,662**	**5,724,679**	**-24.5**	**548,958**	**421,477**	**-23.2**

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Figure 1.3.1: Monthly Thai Rice Exports and Prices



Source: Thai Customs Department, and Thai Chamber of Commerce

1.4 Stocks

MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 rice stocks are forecast at around 5 million metric tons (3-4 months of usage). Almost all rice stocks are private rice stocks as the government's paddy rice pledging programs are expected to receive marginal paddy rice due to unattractive intervention prices. Additionally, the government's domestic support focuses on the price guarantee program that gives farmers compensation directly when market prices are lower than the guarantee prices.

1.5 Policy

On March 9, 2021, the cabinet approved an additional budget of 3.8 billion baht ((U.S. $124 million) for the price guarantee program to cover MY2020/21 main-crop paddy rice production (November 1, 2020 – May 31, 2021). The program was previously approved on

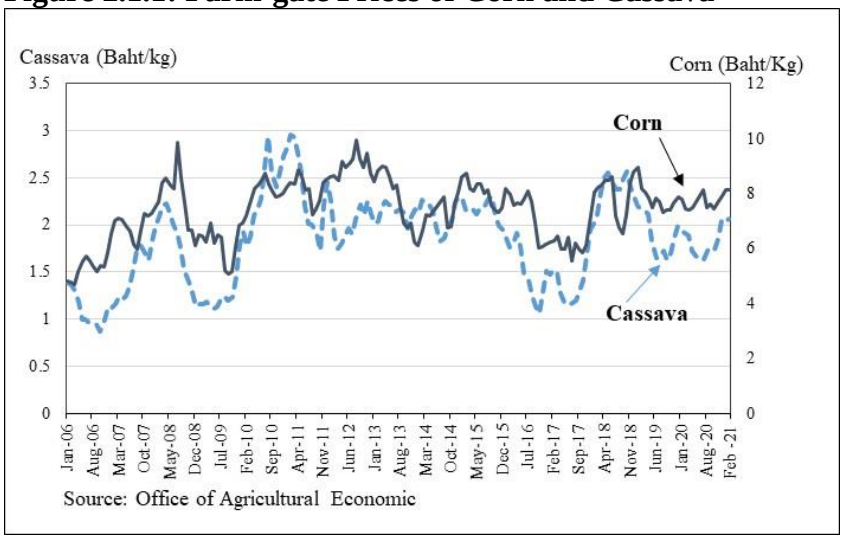
December 1, 2020, with a budget of 46.8 billion baht (U.S. $ 1.5 billion) to cover the increased number of farmers registered to participate in the program (Please see: TH2020-0163, Grain and Feed Update, November 2020). Also, the cabinet approved an additional budget of 4.5 billion baht (U.S. $145 million) for the MY2020/21 main-crop paddy rice pledging program. That program already had a budget of 19.8 billion baht (U.S. $639 million) that the cabinet approved on November 3, 2020. The pledging target increased to 1.8 million metric tons of main-crop paddy rice from the initial target of 1.5 million metric tons. The program was extended from November 2020 – February 2021 to November 2020 – March 2021. As of January 25, 2021, the pledging program has received around 1 million metric tons of paddy rice, mostly fragrant paddy rice, which increased significantly from the previous year's pledging program as intervention prices were higher than market prices.

2. Corn

2.1 Production

MY2021/22 corn production is forecast to decline 2 percent from MY2020/21 due to acreage reduction. Farmers who replaced cassava with corn due to the cassava mosaic virus outbreak in the previous year are expected to return to cassava in MY2021/22 as current cassava prices are more attractive. In March 2021, farm-gate prices of corn are around 6 percent higher than the same period last year, while cassava prices are approximately 13 percent higher than the same period last year. Also, the government is expected to continue providing direct compensation through the price insurance program for cassava, which is more attractive than the corn program.

Figure 2.1.1: Farm-gate Prices of Corn and Cassava



Post's forecast for MY2020/21 corn production remains unchanged at 5.6 million metric tons, up 24 percent from MY2019/20 due to acreage expansion and favorable weather conditions. Additionally, MY2020/21 off-season corn production is expected to increase significantly as rice farmers, who were not able to grow rice due to limited irrigation supplies, shifted to corn, since there were no concerns about fall armyworm. So far, the government reported that fall armyworm affected only around 5 percent of total MY2020/21 off-season corn area. The affected area was lower than the previous year, which was around 10 percent of total off-season corn area. Rice farmers who shifted to corn were also eligible to participate in the government's corn price guarantee program.

2.2 Consumption

MY2021/22 corn consumption is forecast to slow down due to shrinking locally-produced corn supplies and tighter supplies of imported corn from neighboring countries. Meanwhile, despite reduced corn imports from neighboring countries, MY2020/21 corn consumption is expected to increase 4 percent from MY2019/20 due to a surge in domestic corn production.

In 2021, the Thai Feed Mill Association expects feed demand to increase to 21 million metric tons, up around one percent from 2020. The demand growth is far below the average annual demand growth of 5 percent over the past five years preceding the COVID-19 outbreak in 2020 (Figure 2.2.1). Swine production, which accounts for 35 percent of total feed demand, is expected to grow at a slower pace than the 10 percent increase seen in 2020. Thailand is experiencing reduced swine exports to neighboring countries due to the application of more stringent import restriction of live swine in neighboring countries to control the ASF outbreak (Figure 2.2.2). Poultry production, which accounts for 55 percent of total feed demand, is expected to increase slightly after a 2-3 percent reduction in 2020 (Figure 2.2.3 and 2.2.4). Feed mills still rely on imported alternative feed ingredients, including feed wheat, DDGS, and barley, due to insufficient locally-produced corn supplies and limited supplies of duty-free imported corn from neighboring countries.

Figure 2.2.1: Feed Demand in Thailand

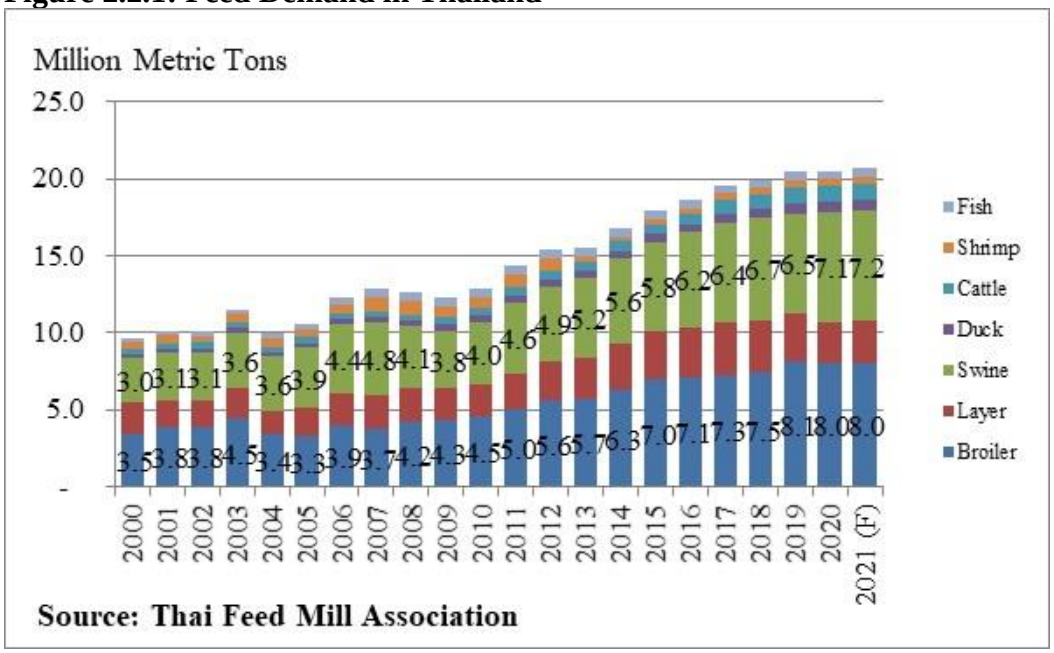


Figure 2.2.2: Swine Production in Thailand

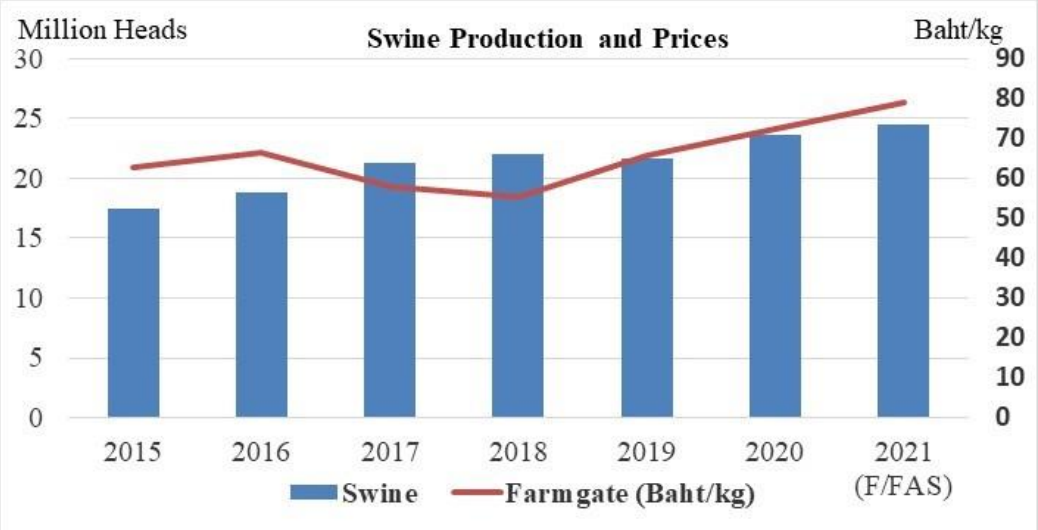


Figure 2.2.3: Broiler Production in Thailand

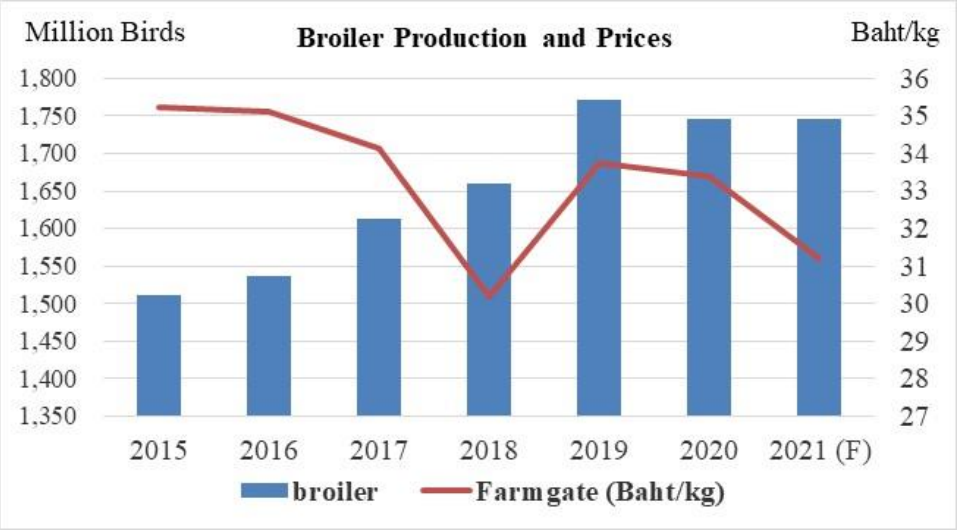
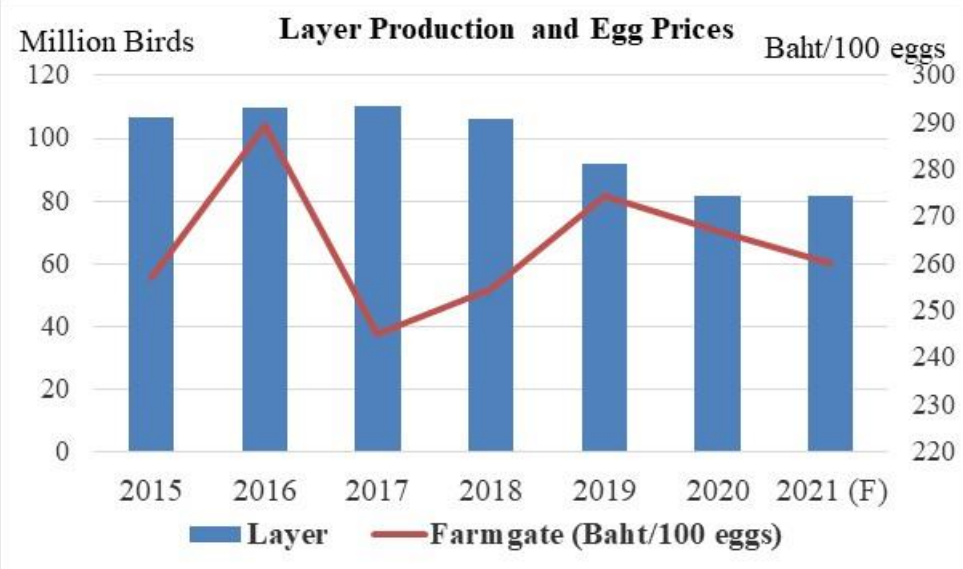


Figure 2.2.4: Layer Production in Thailand



2.3 Trade

MY2021/22 corn exports are forecast to further decline from the marginal export level of 20,000 metric tons in MY2020/21 due to strong domestic demand from a growing local livestock production. In the first seven month of MY2020/21, corn exports totaled 9,664 metric tons, down 5 percent from the same period last year. Thai corn prices were less competitive compared to relatively cheaper corn from Myanmar, competing with Thai exports to the Philippines, which is the largest export market for Thai corn. Thai corn exports to the Philippines fell from 84 percent of total corn exports in MY2018/19 to around one percent of total Thai corn exports in MY2019/20 and 2020/21.

MY2021/22 corn imports are forecast to increase to around 1.0 million metric tons. This is a 25 percent increase from MY2020/21 in anticipation of growing livestock production following domestic and global economic recoveries, particularly in the second half of MY2021/22. Most corn imports will be from Myanmar and Cambodia. However, supplies of corn from Myanmar are expected to be tighter in anticipation of more demand from China.

MY2020/21 corn imports are expected to decline to around 800,000 metric tons, down 50 percent from MY2019/20 due to a recovery in domestic corn production. Additionally, traders expect shrinking Myanmar corn exportable supplies to Thailand due to strong import demand from China. In the first seven month of MY2020/21, corn imports totaled 0.3 million metric tons, down 9 percent from the same period last year. Imports of corn from Myanmar declined around 0.2 million metric tons, down 41 percent from the same period last year. Meanwhile, imports of corn from Cambodia increased significantly to around 0.1 million metric tons, accounting for around 36 percent of total corn imports. Imports of corn from ASEAN countries, including Myanmar and Cambodia, are duty free with unlimited quota from February 1 – August 31. Meanwhile, corn imports from other countries that do not have a free trade agreement (FTA) with Thailand, including the United States, are subject to a Tariff-Rate Quota of 54,700 metric tons with a 20 percent in-quota tariff, and a 73 percent out-of-quota tariff. The out-of-quota tariff is accompanied by a surcharge of 180 baht per metric ton (U.S. $6/MT).

Imports of DDGS in 2020 gradually increased to 629,591 metric tons, up 8 percent from 2019, when trade was disrupted by the Thai government's new fumigation requirements, which resulted in a sharp reduction in DDGS imports compared to a record 901,410 metric tons in 2018. In addition, imports of barley doubled in 2020, totaling 793,888 metric tons, mainly from Australian imports that are duty-free under the Thai-Australia FTA.

2.4 Policy

The government is expected to continue the price guarantee program for MY2021/22 corn production. In MY2020/21, the government's price guarantee program began earlier than last year, covering both main-crop corn production and off-season corn production that will encourage rice farmers to shift to grow off-season corn. The guarantee price was unchanged from the previous year at 8.5 baht per kilogram (U.S. $283/MT) with a maximum acreage of 30 rai per household (4.8 hectares per household) (Please see: TH2020-0119, Grain and Feed Update, August 2020). This guarantee price was 9 percent higher than average market prices of 7.8 baht per kilogram (U.S. $252/MT) during the period of June 2020 – February 2021, which increased 3 percent from the same period last year.

3. Wheat

3.1 Production

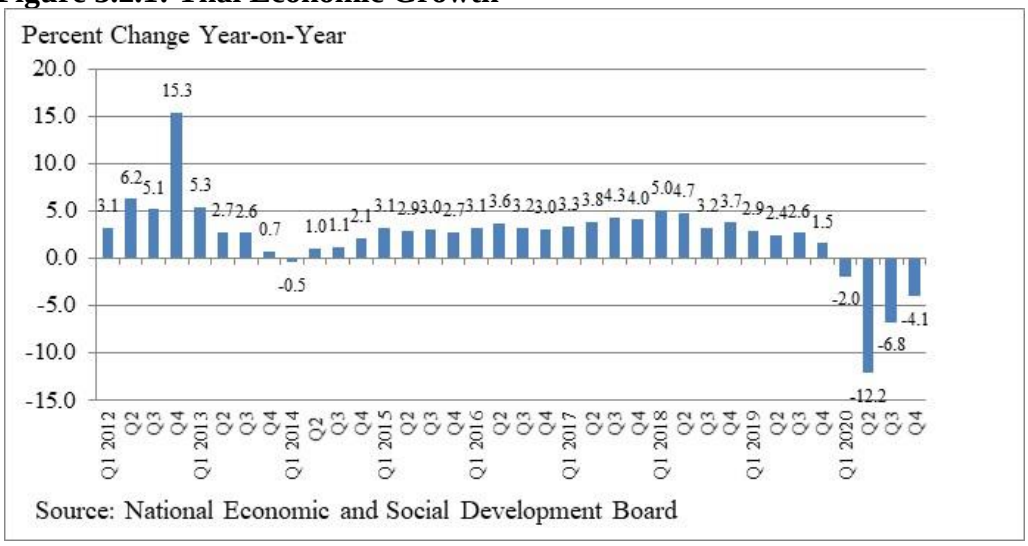
Wheat production is marginal in Thailand due to unfavorable climatic conditions, limited seed development, and unattractive returns compared to other field crops. Total production is estimated at approximately 300 to 400 metric tons on a cultivated area of around 1,000 rai (160 hectares). Cultivation 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

MY2021/22 wheat consumption is forecast to increase 3 percent from MY2020/21 due to growing demand for both milling and feed wheat due to the expected economic recovery in 2022. Milling wheat consumption, which accounts for around 47 percent of total wheat consumption, is expected to increase by 2 percent from MY2020/21 driven by growing demand from baking and food processing in anticipation of gradual recovery in tourism and the domestic economy. Also, feed wheat consumption is expected to increase by 4 percent from MY2020/21 due to continued increase in livestock production, particularly for swine, poultry, and shrimp production.

In MY2020/21, despite the prolonged outbreak of COVID-19, wheat consumption is expected to increase 2 percent due to the growing instant noodle production driven by strong domestic and export demand. The increased instant noodle production more than offsets the reduced bakery production, which is usually fueled by Thailand's tourism sector. The dramatically reduced number of foreign tourists in 2020 severely impacted the service sector, which accounts for 27 percent of the Thai economy, particularly for hotels and restaurants. The pandemic decreased restaurant revenue by 10-15% in 2020. In some provinces, hotel and restaurant operators experienced the worst economic conditions with 60% of local restaurants closing permanently from the first wave of the pandemic in 2020. Thai economic growth in 2021 is expected to rebound to 3.2 percent from negative economic growth of 6.1 percent in 2020 (Figure 3.2.1). Additionally, local food processing manufacturers reportedly purchased locally produced flour due to a surge in freight costs for imported flour, following the shortage of container during the second half of MY2020/21. Feed wheat demand is expected to increase by 2 percent, a slowdown from MY2019/20. Swine production is expected to grow at a slower pace in 2021 than the 10 percent increase in 2020 due mainly to reduced swine exports to neighboring countries.

Figure 3.2.1: Thai Economic Growth

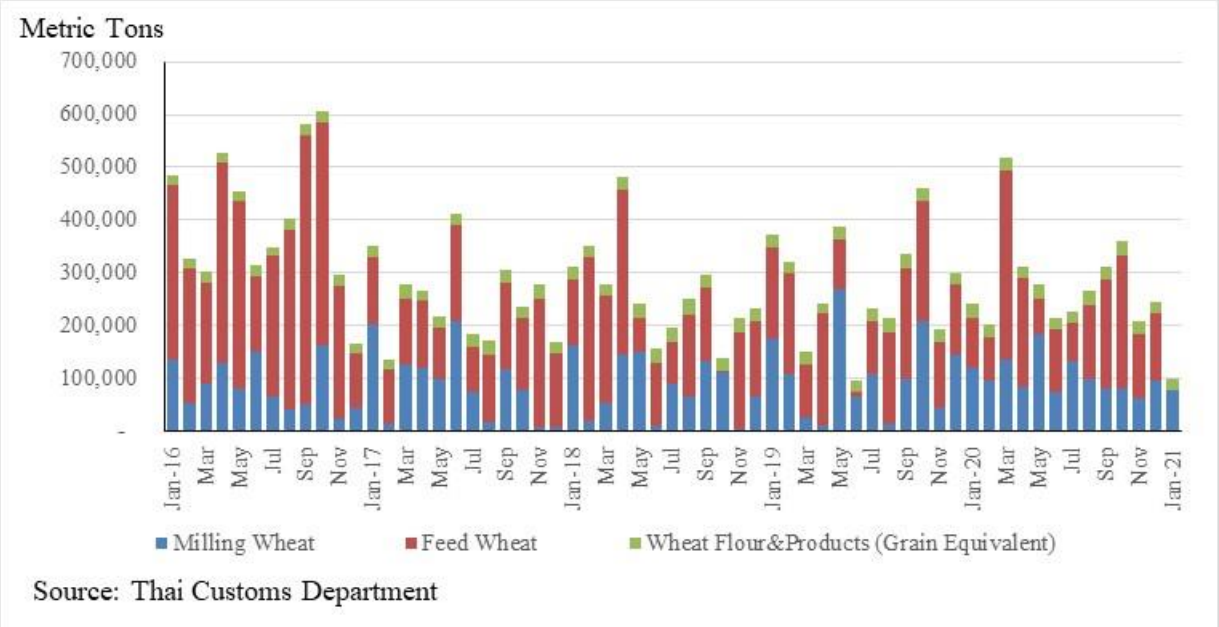


3.3 Trade

MY2021/22 wheat imports are forecast to increase to around 3.1 million metric tons, up 3 percent from MY2020/21 in line with the anticipated gradual economic recovery in 2021 and 2022. Milling wheat imports are expected to increase to 1.3 million metric tons, up 4 percent from MY2020/21. Feed wheat imports are expected to increase to 1.6 million metric tons, up 3 percent from last year.

In the first seven months of MY2020/21, wheat imports totaled 1.7 million metric tons, down 13 percent from the same period last year due to reduced imports of milling and feed wheat, and wheat flour (Figure 3.3.1). Milling wheat imports totaled 0.6 million metric tons, down 15 percent from the same period last year due to a shrinking domestic economy caused by the COVID-19 outbreak. Feed wheat imports totaled 0.9 million metric tons, down 14 percent from the same period last year. Imports of wheat flour totaled 159,174 metric tons (grain equivalent), down 7 percent from the same period last year. Imports of U.S. wheat, mostly milling wheat, declined 28 percent to 0.4 million metric tons, which accounted for 55 percent of total milling wheat imports. Imports of Australian wheat also declined 42 percent to 121,543 metric tons, of which 120,533 metric tons were milling wheat, down 39 percent, and 1,010 metric tons were feed wheat, down 91 percent, from the same period last year.

Figure 3.3.1: Thailand's Monthly Imports of Wheat Grains and Products



MY2020/21 wheat imports are expected to decline to 3 million metric tons, down 14 percent from MY2019/20 due to reduced milling wheat and feed wheat. Milling wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.2 million metric tons, down 9 percent from MY2019/20. Flour mills still hold a large inventory of milling wheat that they have built up since MY2019/20 in response to the uncertainty about the government's ban on agricultural pesticides paraquat and chlorpyrifos, which was enacted on June 1, 2020. Also, the reemergence of COVID-19 in Thailand between December 2020 and January 2021 slowed down the economic recovery that was expected in 2021. Feed wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.5 million metric tons, down 19 percent from MY2019/20 due to larger supplies of locally produced corn. Also, feed mills and importers were concerned about current high import prices of feed wheat, which were 10-15 percent higher than the same period last year. Wheat flour imports are expected to decline to 0.3 million metric tons (mill equivalent), down 5 percent from MY2019/20.

3.4 Policy

The government still maintains import restrictions on feed wheat that have been in place since January 2017 to protect domestic corn farmers from cheaper feed wheat imports. Under these import restrictions, 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 baht per kilogram (U.S. $258/MT) for feed mills. Eligible feed wheat importers must be feed mill owners. Additionally, feed mill owners are prohibited from selling 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. (U.S. $16/MT), except for imports from the ASEAN FTA (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Singapore) and from the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA, 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 Demand

Rice, Milled	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2020		Jan 2021		Jan 2022	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	9890	9890	10300	10395	0	11095
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4237	4237	4272	5047	0	5357
Milled Production (1000 MT)	17655	17655	18600	18830	0	21015
Rough Production (1000 MT)	26750	26750	28182	28530	0	31841
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	250	250	200	100	0	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	250	250	200	100	0	100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	22142	22142	23072	23977	0	26472
MY Exports (1000 MT)	5670	5725	6500	7000	0	9000
TY Exports (1000 MT)	5670	5725	6500	7000	0	9000
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	12200	11370	12200	11620	0	11970
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	4272	5047	4372	5357	0	5502
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	22142	22142	23072	23977	0	26472
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.7048	2.7048	2.7361	2.7446	0	2.8699

(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 2021/2022 = January 2022 - December 2022

Table 2: Thailand's Rice Production by Crop

	2019/20			2020/2021			2021/2022		
	Main Crop	**Second Crop**	**Total**	**Main Crop**	**Second Crop**	**Total**	**Main Crop**	**Second Crop**	**Total**
Area (Million Hectares)									
Cultivation	9.280	1.090	10.370	9.370	1.222	10.592	9.410	1.900	11.310
Harvest	8.805	1.085	9.890	9.185	1.210	10.395	9.220	1.875	11.095
Production (Million Tons)									
Rough	22.410	4.340	26.750	23.530	5.000	28.530	23.659	8.182	31.841
Rice	14.790	2.865	17.655	15.530	3.300	18.830	15.615	5.400	21.015
Yield (Ton/Hectare)	2.545	4.000	2.705	2.562	4.132	2.745	2.566	4.364	2.870

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

Corn	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1216	1216	1250	1254	0	1216
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	773	773	675	655	0	595
Production (1000 MT)	4500	4480	5500	5610	0	5500
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1630	1630	1200	800	0	1000
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1602	1602	1200	800	0	1000
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	20	3	0	2	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6903	6883	7375	7065	0	7095
MY Exports (1000 MT)	28	28	30	20	0	20
TY Exports (1000 MT)	27	27	30	20	0	20
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6100	6100	6600	6350	0	6500
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6200	6200	6700	6450	0	6600
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	675	655	645	595	0	475
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6903	6883	7375	7065	0	7095
Yield (MT/HA)	3.7007	3.6842	4.4	4.4737	0	4.523

(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 2021/2022 = October 2021 - September 2022

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

Wheat	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2019		Jul 2020		Jul 2021	
Thailand	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)	545	545	990	990	0	890
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3497	3497	3100	3000	0	3100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3497	3497	3100	3000	0	3100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	805	805	0	600	0	620
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4042	4042	4090	3990	0	3990
MY Exports (1000 MT)	292	292	290	290	0	290
TY Exports (1000 MT)	292	292	290	290	0	290
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1450	1450	1500	1480	0	1540
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1310	1310	1300	1330	0	1360
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2760	2760	2800	2810	0	2900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	990	990	1000	890	0	800
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4042	4042	4090	3990	0	3990
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 2021/2022 = July 2021 - June 2022

End of report.

Attachments:

No Attachments