USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
GAIN Report
Global Agriculture Information Network
Template Version 2.09

Required Report - Public distribution

Date: 4/10/2009

GAIN Report Number: TH9058

Thailand

Oilseeds and Products

Annual

2008

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Report Highlights:
Reduced poultry, livestock, and shrimp production will lower demand for soybeans and fishmeal in Thailand in 2009.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Bangkok [TH1]
[TH]

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Executive Summary

Reduced poultry, livestock, and shrimp production will lower demand for soybeans and fishmeal in Thailand in 2009. Thailand's soybean production remains flat and soybean consumption is estimated to drop for the first time in recent history in MY 2008/09 but is forecast to recover in MY 2009/10.

In line with soybean consumption, imports of soybeans are estimated to drop to 1.65 million tons in MY 2008/09 before recovering to 1.85 million tons in MY 2009/10. Less-expensive supplies from South America, especially Brazil, have reduced the U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports in recent years. The U.S. market share will remain as low as 10-15 percent unless prices and quality become more competitive with Brazilian soybeans.

Thailand still needs to import a huge amount of soybean meal to meet the demand from the feed industry. Due to a lack of price competitiveness, U.S. soybean meal imports are expected to remain small. Most soybean meal imports are derived from Brazil, Argentina, and India.

Under Thailand's current TRQ administration, soybeans can be imported in an unlimited amount and is subject to zero import tariff. Soybean meal can be imported in an unlimited amount and is subject to two percent import tariff. However, the Government continues its domestic absorption practice in its TRQ administration for these two products.

Fish meal production in Thailand is on a downward trend. Fish meal consumption should also drop in 2009.

SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1.1. Soybeans

Domestic soybean production remains insufficient to meet demand. Soybean production in recent years has been hovering at around 200,000 tons mainly because of low productivity and near zero growth in planting area. Absence of improved seed varieties has made it very difficult for soybean productivity to increase. This trend is expected to continue for the next few years.

Average soybean yields in Thailand are only 220-240 kgs/rai (about 1.38-1.50 tons/hectare), and are nearly identical to average yields over the last decade. Corn yields, an alternate crop, increased from about 400 kgs/rai (2.5 tons/hectare) in the early 1990's to currently 600-650 kgs/rai (3.75-4.06 tons/hectare). As a result, soybean area in Thailand has continuously dropped over the last decade. Trade sources believe soybean acreage should remain flat for the next 3-4 years. Existing soybean farmers, who are efficient with their land under irrigation, still generate decent returns from soybeans as compared to alternative crops. As a result, this group of farmers is price-inelastic and always maintains a portion of their land in soybeans.

Soybean consumption is forecast to recover from 1.87 MMT in MY 2008/09 to 2.03 MMT in MY 2009/10 due mainly to an anticipated recovery in poultry and livestock production in 2010 and continued growing demand from soy-based food processors.

Soybean consumption in MY 2008/09 is estimated to drop for the first time in recent history due to soybean oil crushers' heavy losses in late 2008 and reduced demand for soybean meal in 2009. According to trade sources, soybean oil crushers'losses were attributed to a sharp decline in prices for soybean meal in late 2008 as well as record costs for imported soybeans. The performance of soybean oil extraction industry should improve in the second quarter of 2009 after the crushers work through their high-cost stocks. A recent reduction in import tariff for soybean meal, from 4 percent to 2 percent, may prompt feed mills to switch to imported soybean meals at the expense of domestic soybean meal in 2009.

Demand for soy-based food should continue to grow steadily in MY 2008/09 and 2009/10 in line with consumer trends focusing on healthy eating habits. Historically, soy food processors prefer domestic soybeans to imported beans for freshness and the GM-free assurance. However, a few large food soymilk processors regularly import non-GM food grade soybeans (mainly from the US and Canada) due to insufficient domestic supplies.

The structure of the soybean crushing industry has developed into oligopolistic competition. Although there are about 10 soybean crushing mills in Thailand, Thai Vegetable Oil Co. (TVO) and Thanakorn Vegetable Oil Products Co. (TVOP) are currently the two largest crushers which capture almost 90 percent of total soybeans utilized by oil crushers. Due to financial limitations and high fluctuating soybean prices, smaller crushers have scaled down production, with some running at less than 50 percent of their capacity. The TVO Company, the largest soybean crusher in Thailand, has benefited from its large scale operation in recent years. According to the TVO, its plan to open a new facility in 2010 remains unchanged although the market situation in 2010 is still vulnerable. Once this plant is completed, the TVO's capacity will reach almost 2 million tons of soybeans, fourfold over an annual capacity of TVPO, the second largest crushing mill.

World market and government guaranteed prices generally determine domestic soybean prices. Average farmgate prices for the first half of MY 2008/09 (Sep-Feb) were 16.47 baht/kg (US$ 470/ton), an increase of 27 percent from the same period of MY 2007/08, mainly due to high demand from soy-based food industry.

Thailand is a promising market for imported soybeans following a growing demand trend and stagnant domestic production. In line with soybean utilization, soybean imports are estimated to drop to 1.65 million tons in MY 2008/09 before recovering to 1.85 million tons in 2009/10. However, the U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports will remain at 10-15 percent unless prices and quality become more competitive with Brazilian soybeans. Thailand's market for soybeans is very price and quality conscious since soybean oil crushers needs to produce high-quality soybean meal from imported soybeans to compete with imported soybean meal. In recent years, prices for Brazilian soybeans have been relatively lower than U.S. soybeans when considering higher protein and oil content in Brazilian soybeans. For example, from the sampling test by a crushing mill, a recent U.S. soybean shipment contains a protein level of 36.02-36.75 percent and oil level of 19.11-20.79 percent while Brazilian soybeans contain average 36.14-37.40 percent for protein and 19.28-22.26 percent for oil. Trade sources reported that the opportunities for U.S. soybeans are open only when U.S. supplies are plenty and price competitive during the harvest season (November-February). Otherwise, crushing mills are likely to purchase soybeans from South American sources, e.g. Brazil and Argentina.

The Government has apparently realized Thailand lacks a comparative advantage in soybean production, and has reduced its effort to increase domestic soybean production to offset rising imports. Soybean growers no longer receive any production support from the Government. However, import controls remain as the key tool to stabilize domestic soybean prices. Eligible soybean importers, under the current tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) system, are required to purchase domestic soybeans at government-determined prices.

The TRQ announcements were late this year reflecting a change in governments in December 2008. See TH9010 and TH9017. There have been no changes in TRQ administration from a previous year. In 2009, imports from WTO country members are unlimited with a zero import duty. Eligible importers are divided into three groups; soybean oil crushers, feed manufacturers, and food processors. The Government continued its domestic absorption practice and increased 2009 guaranteed prices from the 2008 level. Guaranteed prices for soybeans Grade 1 purchased by eligible food processors increased from no less than 14.00 baht/kg (US$400/ton) at factory or 13.00 baht/kg (US$371/ton) at farm to 15.25 baht/kg (US$436/ton) at factory or 14.50 baht/kg (US$414/ton) at farm, respectively. Guaranteed prices for soybeans Grade 2 paid by eligible feed mills increased from no less than 12.00 baht/kg (US$343/ton) at factory or 11.00 baht/kg (US$314/ton) at farm to 13.25 baht/kg (US$379/ton) at factory or 12.50 baht/kg (US$357/ton) at farm. Guaranteed prices for soybeans Grade 3 paid by eligible soybean oil crushers went up from no less than 11.50 baht/kg (US$329/ton) or 10.50 baht/kg (US$300/ton) at farm to 13.00 baht/kg (US$371/ton) at factory or 12.25 baht/kg (US$350/ton) at farm, respectively.

The TRQ system is not applied to non-WTO country members. Imports of soybeans from non-WTO countries must be approved on a case-by-case basis by the Ministry of Commerce and are subject to import duties of 6 percent. Imports from neighboring countries Cambodia, Burma, and Laos are subject to a zero tariff under the Ayeyarwaddy-Chao Phaya-Mekong Economic

Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS), but supplies must be derived from contract farming with Thai companies. Under ACMECS, imports from Cambodia dropped 21,946 tons in 2007 to 13,432 tons. However, trade sources confirmed that most of soybeans imported from this country are out of the record. Actual imports from Cambodia are estimated at 60-70,000 tons annually.

1.2. Oil Meal

Soybean Meal

Soybean meal production is estimated to drop slightly in MY 2008/09 and recover in MY 2009/10 in line with increased soybean deliveries to crushing mills.

Soybean meal is considered a key profit generator for the soybean oil processing industry. Soybean meal accounts for 75-77 percent of total raw materials, as compared to the 17-19 percent of raw materials extracted as soybean oil. In addition, prices for soybean cooking oil are controlled by the Ministry of Commerce. As a result, domestic consumption of soybean meal plays an important role in determining soybean demand for crushing. However, the recent reduction in applied import tariff for soybean meal under the TRQ, from 4 percent to 2 percent, apparently reduces the leverage on domestic soybean meal against imported soybean meal.

Although most soybean oil crushers have faced strong competition from lower-cost meal from Argentina and India, the TVO and TVPO companies have successfully improved their soybean meal as a premium brand product, in terms of freshness and protein content. In addition, TVO should enjoy lower average production costs after its new plant begins operating in 2010.

Trade sources believed that poultry production may drop 5-7 percent in 2009 from the 2008 level, and recover by 10 percent in 2010 in anticipation of economic growth in Japan and the EU, the main buyers for Thai broiler meat products. Meanwhile, shrimp production is encountering a 10-15 percent decline in 2009 and should gain a 10 percent increase in 2010 following an anticipated economic recovery in the US and other buying countries.

Soybean meal prices in Thailand have widely fluctuated in line with global soybean meal prices. Strong global prices in the first three quarters of 2008 led Bangkok average wholesale prices for soybean meals to increase by 37 percent to 17.19 baht/kg (US$ 511/ton) in 2008. Prices went down sharply in the last quarter of 2008. Soybean meal prices derived from imported soybeans are currently at 15.50-16.00 baht/kg (US$ 443-457/ton).

Thailand needs to import soybean meal to satisfy the huge demand for feed. Despite reduced overall demand for soybean meal, soybean meal imports in MY 2008/09 are estimated to be basically unchanged from the 2007/08 level because feed mills would partly substitute use of domestic soybean meal with imported soybean meal following a tariff reduction. Imports should register some growth in MY 2009/10 in line with increased livestock, poultry and shrimp production.

Due to a lack of price competitiveness, U.S. soybean meal imports are expected to remain low in the next few years. Brazil and Argentina continue to dominate the market due to higher protein content and relatively cheaper prices. Meanwhile, India has been a periodic player in the market when supplies are available.

Imports of soybean meal are also subject to the WTO's tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) system. In order to meet the demand of feed manufacturers and reduce production costs of the export-oriented poultry industry, the Government liberalized soybean meal imports by expanding the quota to an unlimited level. The RTG previously kept import duties at four percent against zero for import soybeans to protect domestic soybean crushers.

Due to skyrocketing prices for all feed ingredients, a group of feed millers and livestock producers echoed their pressure requesting import tariff reduction for several feed ingredients, including reducing the import duty for soybean meal from 4 percent to zero. However, the Government decided to maintain the current duty on soybean meal after strong opposition from vegetable oil crushers and refiners (TH8042). The group of feed millers and livestock producers continued their push to remove import duties on soybean meal and other feed ingredients in June 2008 (TH8093).

On November 25, 2008, the Thai Cabinet approved a reduction in the tariff for soybean meal from 4 percent to 2 percent, effective January 1 to December 31, 2009 (TH8198). The details of soybean meal import policy for 2009 are as follows:

Soybean Meal	Tariff Rates	Remark
1) WTO member countries	In-quota tariff 2% Out-of-quota tariff 119%	Tariff rate quota (TRQ) unlimited, but subject to domestic absorption requirement
2) AFTA	Tariff 5%	Tariff rate quota (TRQ) unlimited
3) Thai-Australia FTA , Thai-New Zealand FTA & JTEPA	Tariff 0%	Tariff rate quota (TRQ) unlimited
4) General Import Procedure	Tariff 6% with extra fee 2,519 Baht/ton (73 USD/ton)	Tariff rate quota (TRQ) unlimited

Note: AFTA = ASEAN Free Trade Area
JTEPA = Japan-Thailand Economic Partnership Agreement

Under the TRQ system, the RTG continued its domestic absorption policy for soybean meal imports. In 2009, eligible importers, mainly feed mills and livestock producers, are required to purchase soybean meal derived from domestic soybeans (46 percent protein content) from soybean oil crushers at no less than 10.90 baht/kg (US$311/ton) at the crushers' factories, as compared to 9.85 baht/kg (US$281/ton) in 2008.

Fish Meal

Production of fish meal should further drop in CY 2009 due to prevailing high petroleum prices which discouraged fishing activities along the Gulf and a likelihood of decreased raw materials left over from Surimi and canned tuna manufacturing following an export scale down.

Consumption of fish meal in 2009 is estimated to drop following a decline in shrimp farming and livestock production. Average fish meal prices in 2008 went up by 27 percent to 29.81 baht/kg (US$852/ton) following a soybean meal price trend and stagnant domestic production. Prices softened in late 2008 in line with soybean meal prices. The fish meal prices are currently about 26-27 baht/kg (US$743-771/ton).

Thailand typically exports low-protein fish meal, and imports high-protein fish meal (more than 60 percent protein). Exports of fish meal are estimated to further drop in 2009 due mainly to decreased supplies. Thailand's fish meal imports should be close to the 2008 level.

In recent years, the Thai Government has intervened in the import of fish meal by setting a new fish meal import policy each year. In November 2008, the Cabinet approved to apply the fish meal import policy for 2009 in the same manner as that for 2008. Under the 2009 import policy, importation of more than 60 percent protein fish meal is allowed without restriction of quantity and time period; and is subject to 5 percent tariff for products originated in AFTA, 3 percent for imports under Thai-New Zealand FTA and Thai-Australia FTA, 5 percent under ASEAN-China FTA, and 15 percent for imports which do not fall in the above categories. Secondly, importation of less than 60 percent protein fish meal must be subject to import permit request; and subject to 5 percent tariff for products imported under ASEAN-China FTA, 3 percent under Thai-Australia FTA, 5.0-6.67 percent under Thai-Japan Economic Partner Agreement (JTEPA), and 15 percent for imports which do not fall in the above categories.

1.3. Soybean Oil

Soybean oil production is forecast to increase slightly in MY 2009/10 to 254,000 tons in line with soybean deliveries to crushing plants.

Domestic consumption of soybean oil is forecast to grow in MY 2009/10 in response to increased industrial use and home use of soybean oil. Retail vegetable oil prices, including soybean oil, are controlled by the Ministry of Commerce. Trade sources reported that, due to reducing production costs following lower imported soybean prices, the Ministry is mulling to reduce ceiling retail prices from currently 49.50 baht/liter (US$1.41/liter) to 46.50 baht/liter (US$1.33/liter). However, soybean oil crushers have opposed the idea reasoning that market mechanism already led actual retail prices to drop to 46.50-47.50 baht/liter (US$ 1.33-1.35/liter) at the moment.

Soybean oil exports in MY 2009/10 are forecast to reach 10,000 tons following increased domestic production. The majority of Thailand's soybean oil exports go to neighboring countries, such as Malaysia, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore, and South Korea, due to Thailand's proximity advantage against major competitors.

Thailand's import control system keeps soybean oil imports (crude and refined) very low, about 1,000 tons annually. Imports of soybean oil (crude and refined) are subject to a tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) system under the WTO agreement. Additionally, complicated and bureaucratic administration of import permits frustrates importers. In 2009, the TRQ for soybean oil amounted to 2,281 tons, subject to a 20 percent tariff rate. The tariff rate for out-of-quota imports is prohibitively high at 146 percent.

Section II: Statistical Tables

Table 1: Thailand's Production, Supply & Demand Table for Soybeans

Oilseed, Soybean Thailand	2007			2008			2009			
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010			
	Market Year Begin: Sep 2007			Market Year Begin: Jun 2008			Market Year Begin: Sep 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data	
Area Planted	165		155	165		150			150	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	140		135	120		135			135	(1000 HA)
Beginning Stocks	64		64	70		84			62	(1000 MT)
Production	210		200	180		200			200	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1,733		1,753	1,650		1,650			1,850	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	550		163	550		220			220	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	2,007		2,017	1,900		1,934			2,112	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	3		3	2		2			2	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Crush	1,513		1,400	1,400		1,350			1,450	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	283		310	317		320			350	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	138		220	111		200			225	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	1,934		1,930	1,828		1,870			2,025	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	70		84	70		62			85	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	2,007		2,017	1,900		1,934			2,112	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	1,570		1,540	1,650		1,723			1,650	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	550		420	550		165			210	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	3		3	3		2			2	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Note: The term of "Feed Waste Com. Cons." in this table is referred to a typical use of full-fat oil soybeans by the Thai feed industry.

Table 2: Farmgate Prices for Soybeans, Mixed Grade

Prices Table

Countr Thailand

Comm Oilseed, Soybean

Prices in Baht per uom M.T.

Year	2007	2008	% Change
Jan	10820	16150	49%
Feb	11070	0	-100%
Mar	11280	16820	49%
Apr	11210	17610	57%
May	11110	17140	54%
Jun	11260	0	-100%
Jul	11730	0	-100%
Aug	11900	0	-100%
Sep	13050	17760	36%
Oct	15090	15870	5%
Nov	15970	16000	0%
Dec	16230	15830	-2%

Exchange	35	Local Currency/US $
Date of Qu	4/7/2009	MM/DD/YYYY

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

Table 3: Thailand's Soybean Imports

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Oilseed, Soybean

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	420064	U.S.	165117
Others		Others	
Brazil	771178	Brazil	1364579
Argentina	245155	Argentina	166981
Cambodia	21946	Cambodia	13431
Canada	16580	Canada	11869
Total for Others	1054859		1556860
Others not Liste	65912		1296
Grand Total	1540835		1723273

Source: Department of Customs

Table 4: Thailand's Production, Demand & Supply Table for Soybean Meal

Meal, Soybean Thailand	2007			2008			2009			
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010			
	Market Year Begin: Sep 2007			Market Year Begin: Sep 2008			Market Year Begin: Sep 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data	
Crush	1,513		1,400	1,400		1,350			1,450	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	1.		0.75	1.		0.7481			0.7517	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	166		166	61		49			59	(1000 MT)
Production	1,193		1,050	1,104		1,010			1,090	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	1,917		1,933	2,100		2,000			2,150	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	1		12	1		10			15	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	2		2	2		2			1	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	3,276		3,149	3,265		3,059			3,299	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3,215		3,100	3,210		3,000			3,200	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	3,215		3,100	3,210		3,000			3,200	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	61		49	55		59			99	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	3,276		3,149	3,265		3,059			3,299	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	1,950		2,105	2,100		2,193			2,250	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	1		1	1		6			10	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
SME	3,215		3,100	3,210		3,000			3,200	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Table 5: Bangkok Wholesale Prices for Soybean Meal, Derived from Imported Soybeans

Prices Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Meal, Soybean

Prices in Baht per uom M.T.

Year	2008	2009	% Change
Jan	17240	14670	-15%
Feb	17100	15700	-8%
Mar	17160		-100%
Apr	16900		-100%
May	17130		-100%
Jun	18700		-100%
Jul	20260		-100%
Aug	19580		-100%
Sep	18330		-100%
Oct	16650		-100%
Nov	14560		-100%
Dec	12620		-100%

Exchange Rate	35	Local Currency/US $
Date of Quote	4/7/2009	MM/DD/YYYY

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Table 6: Thailand's Soybean Meal Imports

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Meal, Soybean

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	6525	U.S.	6107
Others		Others	
Brazil	790010	Brazil	847929
Argentina	1003816	Argentina	814238
India	301599	India	524876
Denmark	2256	Denmark	0
Total for Others	2097681		2187043
Others not Liste	306		70
Grand Total	2104512		2193220

Source: Department of Customs

Table 7: Thailand's Production, Demand & Supply Table for Fish Meal

Meal, Fish Thailand	2007			2008			2009			
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010			
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2007			Market Year Begin: Jan 2008			Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data	
Catch For Reduction	1,850			1,850						(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.		0.	0.		0.			0.	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0		0	68		19			7	(1000 MT)
Production	480		480	470		460			440	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	13		13	10		13			13	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	1		0	1		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	493		493	548		492			460	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	25		94	50		25			20	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	400		380	420		460			430	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	400		380	420		460			430	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	68		19	78		7			10	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	493		493	548		492			460	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	10		13	10		13			15	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	115		94	115		25			20	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
SME	578		549	607		665			621	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

Table 8: Prices for Domestic Fish Meal

Prices Table

Country	Thailand			
Commodity	Meal, Fish			
Prices in	Baht	per uom		M.T.
Year		2008	2009	% Change
	Jan	26100	29610	13%
	Feb	27040	26840	-1%
	Mar	29270		-100%
	Apr	29600		-100%
	May	29360		-100%
	Jun	30790		-100%
	Jul	33650		-100%
	Aug	35660		-100%
	Sep	34190		-100%
	Oct	30930		-100%
	Nov	25110		-100%
	Dec	26030		-100%
Exchange Rate		35	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote		4/7/2009	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Table 9: Thailand's Fish Meal Imports

Import Trade Matrix

Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	3	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Myanmar	2960	Myanmar	5762
South Korea	2395	South Korea	1866
Peru	1834	Peru	1936
Malaysia	1445	Malaysia	0
Japan	1107	Japan	213
Vietnam	1104	Vietnam	2051
Chile	724	Chile	246
China	641	China	108
Denmark	221	Denmark	280
Total for Others	12431		12462
Others not Listed	888		506
Grand Total	13322		12968

Source: Department of Customs

Table 10: Thailand's Fish Meal Exports

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Meal, Fish

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2007		**2008**
U.S.	10	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Taiwan	10398	Taiwan	6093
China	48996	China	5616
Japan	11492	Japan	4811
Vietnam	13154	Vietnam	2698
Malaysia	24	Malaysia	1730
Laos	529	Laos	1309
Philippines	3215	Philippines	759
U.K.	252	U.K.	640
Russia	40	Russia	381
Sri Lanka	318	Sri Lanka	188
Total for Others	88418		24225
Others not Liste	5444		339
Grand Total	93872		24564

Source: Department of Customs

Table 11: Thailand's Production, Demand & Supply Table for Soybean Oil

Oil, Soybean Thailand	2007			2008			2009			
	2007/2008			2008/2009			2009/2010			
	Market Year Begin: Sep 2007			Market Year Begin: Jun 2008			Market Year Begin: Sep 2009			
	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		New Post Data	Annual Data Displayed		Jan Data	
Crush	1,513		1,400	1,400		1,350			1,450	(1000 MT)
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.		0.175	0.		0.1748			0.1752	(PERCENT)
Beginning Stocks	0		0	0		8			4	(1000 MT)
Production	269		245	249		236			254	(1000 MT)
MY Imports	0		1	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
MY Imp. from EU	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Supply	269		246	249		244			258	(1000 MT)
MY Exports	8		8	5		5			10	(1000 MT)
MY Exp. to EU	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Industrial Dom. Cons.	65		60	67		60			63	(1000 MT)
Food Use Dom. Cons.	196		170	177		175			180	(1000 MT)
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Cons.	261		230	244		235			243	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0		8	0		4			5	(1000 MT)
Total Distribution	269		246	249		244			258	(1000 MT)
CY Imports	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Imp. from U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
CY Exports	8		5	5		4			8	(1000 MT)
CY Exp. to U.S.	0		0	0		0			0	(1000 MT)
TS=TD			0			0			0	

End of Report.