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Report Highlights:

MY2020/21 rice and corn production are expected to recover to record levels following lower production levels in MY2019/20 caused by adverse weather conditions and pest outbreaks. Rice exports are expected to be more competitive in 2021 due to larger exportable supplies. MY2020/21 feed wheat imports are likely to continue an upward trend in line with growing livestock production as domestic corn production is still insufficient.

Executive Summary

MY2020/21 rice production is forecast to recover to a record 21 million metric tons, up 17 percent from MY2019/20 when rice production was adversely affected by unfavorable weather conditions.

MY2019/20 off-season rice production is expected to decline by 41 percent from MY2018/19 due to drought. MY2020/21 rice consumption is expected to increase to 11.8 million metric tons. In contrast, MY2019/20 rice consumption is likely to decline by 2-3 percent mainly due to reduced broken rice demand for use in swine feed. MY2020/21 rice exports are expected to increase to 9 million metric tons after the downturn in MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 caused by uncompetitive export prices.

MY2020/21 corn production is expected to increase to a record 5.6 million metric tons, up 25 percent from MY2019/20 with the successful management of fall armyworm. However, domestic corn production is still insufficient for the growing demand for feed from poultry and swine sectors. Feed mills and farmers still rely on imported corn from neighboring countries and other animal feeds such as feed wheat and distiller's dried grain with solubles (DDGS).

MY2020/21 wheat imports are forecast at 3.2 million metric tons, down 2 percent from MY2019/20 due mainly to reduced milling wheat imports. MY2020/21 milling wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.1 million metric tons, down 19 percent from the unusual MY2019/20 imports of 1.4 million metric tons when flour mills built up their wheat grain inventories to cushion the trade impact of the government's plan to ban certain agricultural pesticides. Meanwhile, MY2020/21 feed wheat imports are expected to increase to 1.8 million metric tons, up 13 percent from MY2019/20 due to growing demand for feed from broiler and swine sectors. Additionally, the recovery in local corn production allows feed mills to import more feed wheat under the domestic corn purchase requirements.

1. Rice

1.1 Production

MY2020/21 rice production is expected to increase to a record 21 million metric tons (Figure 1.1.1). This is a 17 percent increase from MY2019/20 in anticipation of the recovery of main and off-season rice production from the MY2019/20 crop, which was reduced by adverse weather conditions.

MY2020/21 main rice production is expected to increase to 15.6 million metric tons, up 5 percent from MY2019/20 due to an expansion in glutinous rice acreage driven by attractive farm-gate prices. In February 2020, farm-gate prices of glutinous paddy rice were 44 percent higher than prices from the same period last year and unusually 8 percent higher than fragrant paddy rice prices (Figure 1.1.2). Farmers in the northeastern region, which accounts for approximately half of the total main-crop rice production, are expected to expand glutinous rice planting area by reducing fragrant rice planting. Farm-gate prices of white paddy rice in February 2020 were also 3-4 percent higher than the same period last year.

Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Rice Acreage and Production

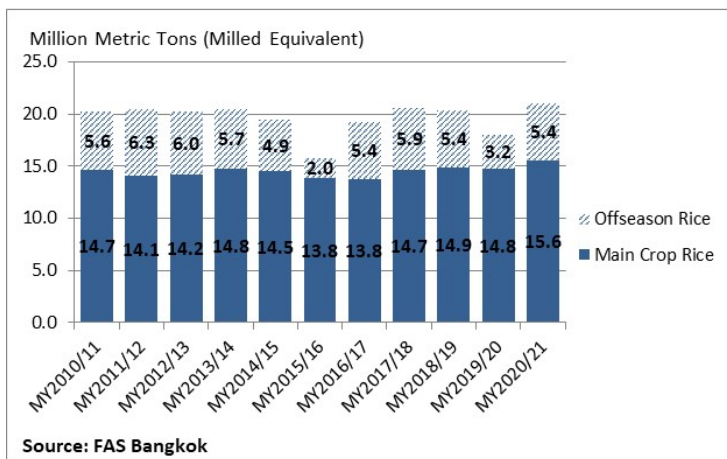
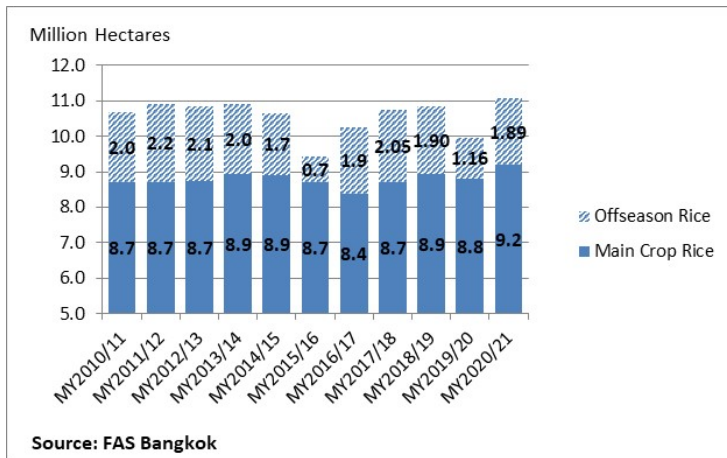
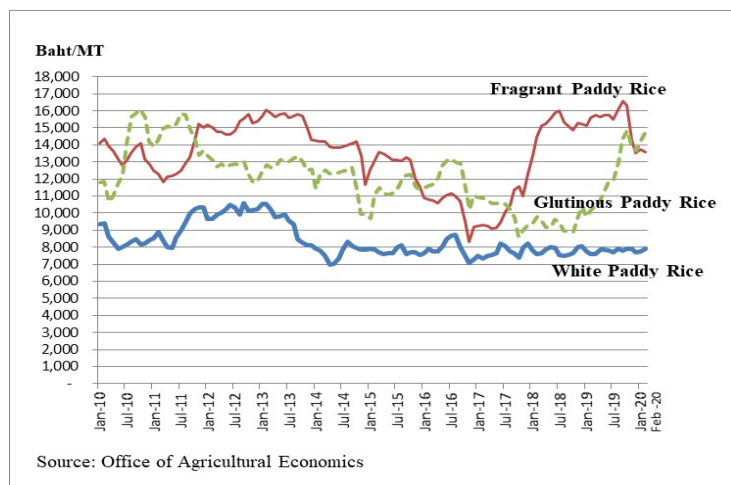


Figure 1.1.2: Monthly Farm-gate Prices of Paddy Rice



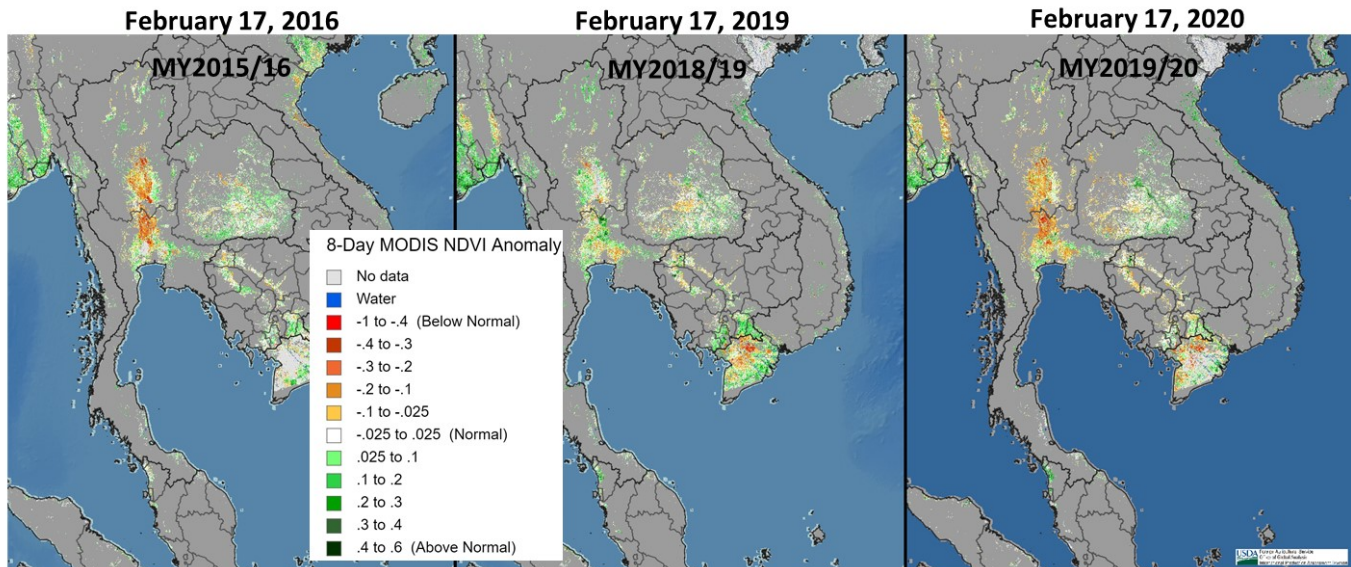
MY2019/20 rice production is expected to decline to 18 million metric tons, down 12 percent from MY2018/19 due to adverse weather conditions that caused a reduction in both main and off-season rice production. MY2019/20 main rice production is expected to decline to 14.8 million metric tons, down 1 percent from MY2018/19 due to a dry spell and flooding in major rice growing areas in the northeastern region. Moreover, MY2019/20 off-season rice production is expected to decline to 3.2 million metric tons, down 41 percent from MY2018/19 due to drought. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives crop progress report, actual MY2019/20 off-season rice planting during November 2019 – February 2020 was at 5.5 million rai (0.9 million hectares), down 45 percent from the same period in MY2018/19 (Table 1.1.1), particularly in the lower northern region and the upper central plains (Figure 1.1.3). However, MY2019/20 off-season rice planting area is still 8 percent higher than MY2015/16 when Thailand experienced a more severe drought. Plantings for the second off-season rice production from March – April 2020 is expected to be limited as the government announced that it will not supply irrigation for rice planting due to critically low reservoirs.

Table 1.1.1: Off-Season Rice Planting Progress

Unit: Million Hectares	Off-season Rice Crop Progress			
	MY2015/16 (Feb 10, 2016)	MY2018/19 (Feb 13, 2019)	MY2019/20 (Feb 12, 2020)	% change
Irrigated Areas	0.530	1.266	0.546	-56.9
Non-Irrigated Areas	0.282	0.344	0.333	-3.3
Total Planted Areas	0.811	1.610	0.878	-45.4

Source: Ministry of Agricultural and Cooperatives

Figure 1.1.3: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index for Off-Season Rice Crop



Source: FAS/USDA Global Agricultural & Disaster Assessment System

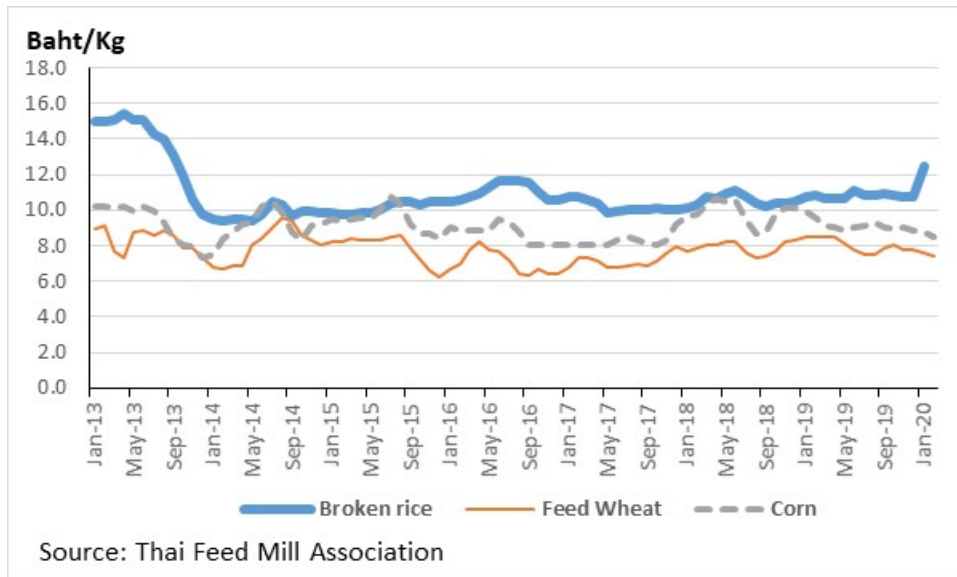
1.2 Consumption

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 highest 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.

MY2020/21 rice consumption is forecast to increase to 11.8 million metric tons, up 5 percent from MY2019/20 due to a recovery in tourism and growing broken rice demand for use in swine feed. Broken rice demand in swine feed, which accounts for around 15 percent of total rice consumption, is expected to increase by 8-9 percent in 2021 as broken rice prices are expected to return to normal due to a recovery in MY2020/21 rice production following seven-year record levels in 2020. Also, the government expects a recovery in tourism in 2021 from the downturn during 2019 - 2020, which will help boost direct rice consumption and rice-based food consumption.

In MY2019/20, rice consumption is expected to decline to 11.2 million metric tons, down 2-3 percent from MY2018/19 mainly due to reduced broken rice demand for swine feed. Farmers will likely scale down swine production in 2020 to prevent outbreaks of African Swine Fever (AFS). The Thai Feed Mill Association (TFA) expects swine production to decline 4-5 percent in 2020. Broken rice is a major feed ingredient in swine production, accounting for around 35 percent of feed rations. Additionally, feed mills are expected to substitute broken rice with feed wheat due to the cheaper prices for feed wheat. In February 2020, feed wheat prices were 35-40 percent lower than broken rice prices due to tight supplies of MY2019/20 off-season rice (Figure 1.2.1).

Figure 1.2.1: Feed Grain Prices (Ex-Factory)



Additionally, rice consumption by tourists, which accounts for around one percent of total rice consumption, is expected to decline by 5-10 percent in 2020 due to the outbreak of coronavirus. Likewise, the Thai government revised down its economic growth in 2020 to 1.5 – 2.5 percent, down from the previous forecast of 2.7 – 3.7 percent due to the significant reduction in the numbers of tourists as a result of the coronavirus outbreak. Tourism accounts for approximately 20 percent of Thailand economic growth. The Thai Tourism and Sports Ministry expects the numbers of tourists to decline by 50 percent in the first half of 2020, particularly from China, which accounts for around one third of total tourists in Thailand. In 2019, Chinese tourists totaled around 11 million. According to the Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI)’s estimate, per capita rice consumption of tourist is around 2.1 kilogram.

1.3 Trade

MY2020/21 rice exports are forecast to increase to 9 million metric tons, recovering from MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 due to larger exportable supplies. Thai rice export prices are expected to be more competitive as the price difference between Thai rice and major competitors like Vietnam and India is likely to decrease from the current price difference of around U.S. \$50-80/MT.

MY2019/20 rice exports are expected to further decline to around 7.5 million metric tons. This is a one percent reduction from MY2018/19 due to shrinking exportable supplies caused by adverse weather conditions, particularly the drought that reduced MY2019/20 off-season rice production. Current tight domestic rice supplies have caused a surge in Thai rice prices in January 2020, particularly for white and parboiled rice, which were U.S. \$70-80/MT higher than Vietnamese and India rice. In the first month of 2020, Thai rice exports fell to a six-year record low at 547,154 metric tons, down 43 percent from the

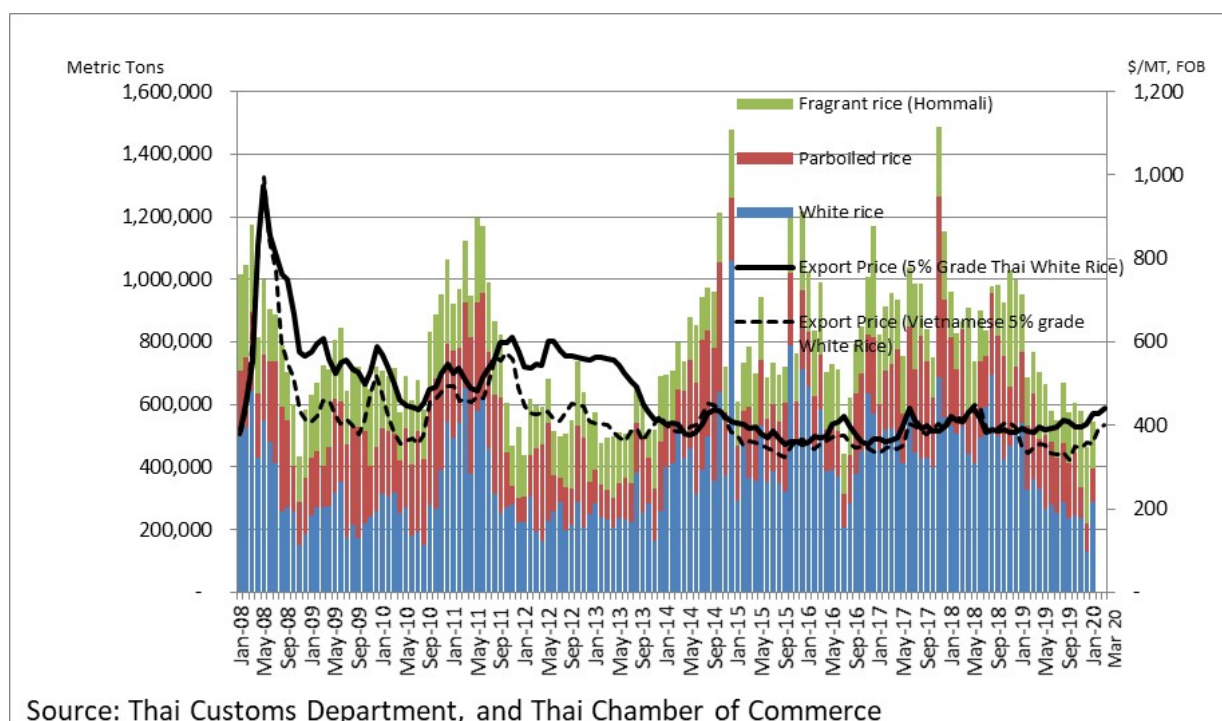
same period last year (Table 1.3.1). Also, fragrant rice exports declined 20 percent as Thai fragrant rice prices were U.S. \$650-700/MT higher than Vietnamese fragrant rice.

Table 1.3.1: Thai Rice Exports by Variety

Unit: Metric Tons								
Rice Variety	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	January		
						2019	2020	% change
White Rice	4,994,387	4,819,941	5,082,384	5,892,438	3,211,439	513,334	278,004	-45.8
Parboiled Rice	2,316,900	2,149,597	3,380,167	2,708,477	2,229,466	226,164	108,601	-52.0
Fragrant Rice	2,111,658	2,497,912	2,694,356	2,102,078	1,924,179	186,434	151,236	-18.9
Glutinous Rice	372,835	438,943	517,425	385,749	215,421	25,818	9,313	-63.9
Total	9,795,780	9,906,393	11,674,332	11,088,742	7,580,505	951,750	547,154	-42.5

Source: Thai Rice Exporter Association

Figure 1.3.1: Monthly Thai Rice Exports by Variety



1.4 Stocks

MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 rice stocks are forecast at 3-4 million metric tons, which are normal stock levels. Almost all of the 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

The Ministry of Commerce reported that the government's price guarantee program for MY2019/20 main-crop paddy rice production (October 15, 2019 to February 28, 2020), which was previously adopted from MY2009/2010 to MY2010/11, has paid farmers around 19.2 billion baht (U.S. \$610 million) for the price difference between the guarantee prices and the market prices. Also, the government received 950 metric tons of fragrant paddy rice under the MY2019/20 Main-Crop Paddy Rice Pledging Program. This pledged paddy rice is far below this year's target of 1.5 million metric tons and the MY2018/19 pledging program, which received around 0.8 million metric tons as the market prices were higher than the intervention prices. Farmers are expected to redeem almost all of the paddy rice pledged under the MY2019/20 program.

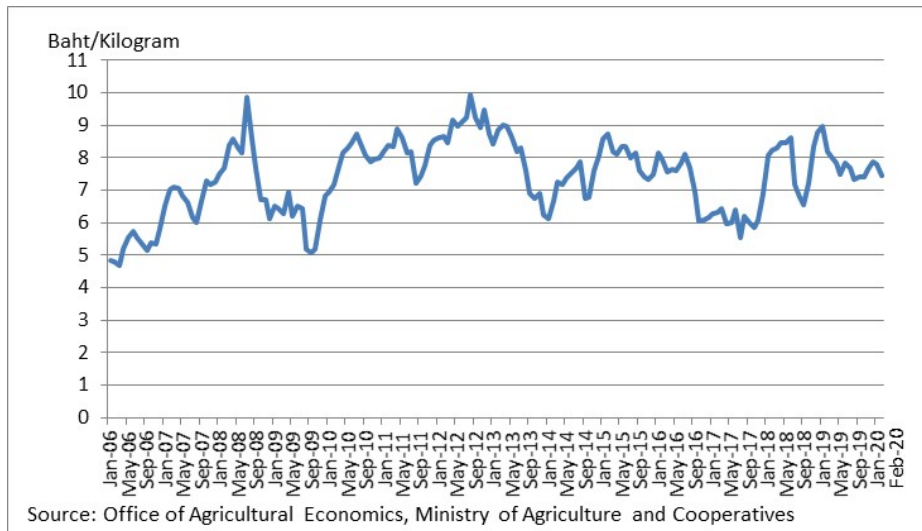
2. Corn

2.1 Production

MY2020/21 corn production is forecast to increase to 5.6 million metric tons. This is a 25 percent increase from MY2019/20 in anticipation of the recovery in main-crop corn production. Farmers are reportedly less concerned about fall armyworm outbreaks, which were mostly under control in the MY2019/20 off-season crop production. Only around 10 percent of the infested area of MY2019/20 off-season corn was adversely affected by fall armyworm. In February 2020, farm-gate prices of corn are at 7,460 baht per metric tons (U.S. \$237/MT), which is 7 percent lower than the same period last year due to an influx of imported corn from neighboring countries (Figure 2.1.1). However, farmers expect that the government will continue the price guarantee program for MY2020/21 main-crop corn production with a guarantee price at 8,300 baht per metric ton (U.S. \$270/MT), which is higher than current market prices.

MY2019/20 corn is expected to decline to 4.5 million metric tons. This is a 20 percent reduction from MY2018/19, as main-crop corn production was adversely affected by the infestation of fall armyworm and a dry spell from June to July 2019. Also, MY2019/20 off-season corn production will likely decline by 23 percent from MY2018/19 as some farmers did not shift from rice to corn due to concerns about fall armyworm.

Figure 2.1.1: Farm-gate Prices of Corn



2.2 Consumption

MY2020/21 feed demand is forecast to accelerate from the slow growth pace of 1-2 percent in MY2019/20 due to a recovery in swine production and continued growth in poultry and aquaculture production. In MY2019/20, feed demand growth is expected to further slow down from around 3 percent in MY2018/19 due to shrinking swine production that will partially offset growing poultry, dairy cattle, and fishery production (Figure 2.2.1). In 2020, the Thai Feed Mill Association (TFMA) expected total feed demand to decline to 20.3 million metric tons, down slightly from 20.4 million metric tons in 2019 due to reduced swine production, which is expected to more than offset the slow growth in poultry production. Swine feed demand, which accounts for around one third of total feed demand, is expected to decline to 6.2 million metric tons in 2020, down 5 percent from 2019 as farmers will likely limit their swine farming due to concerns about possible outbreaks of ASF (Table 2.2.1). Swine production is expected to decline approximately 5 percent in 2020 (Figure 2.2.2). Meanwhile, broiler feed demand, which accounts for around 40 percent of total feed demand, is expected to increase slightly to 8.2 million metric tons from 8.1 million metric tons in 2019 in line with slower broiler production growth at 1 percent, compared to approximately 7 percent in 2019, due to an economic slowdown.

Figure 2.2.1: Feed Demand in Thailand

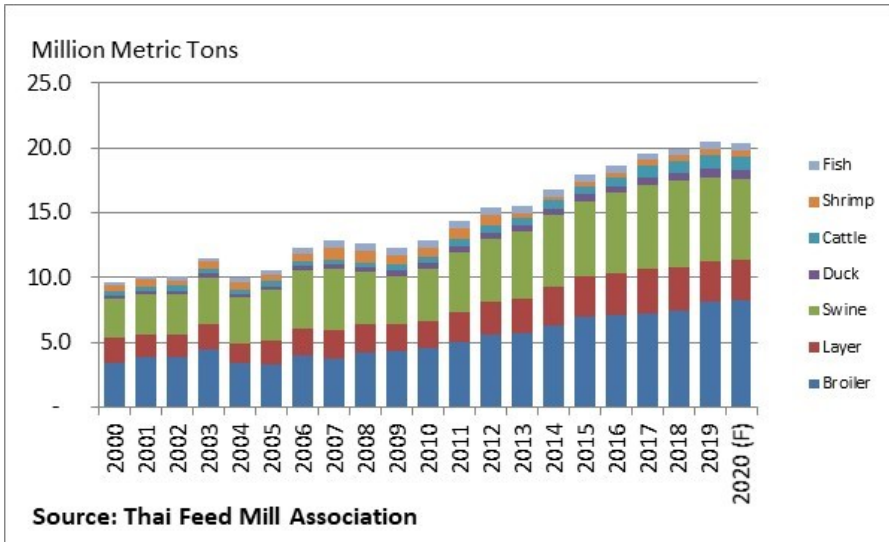
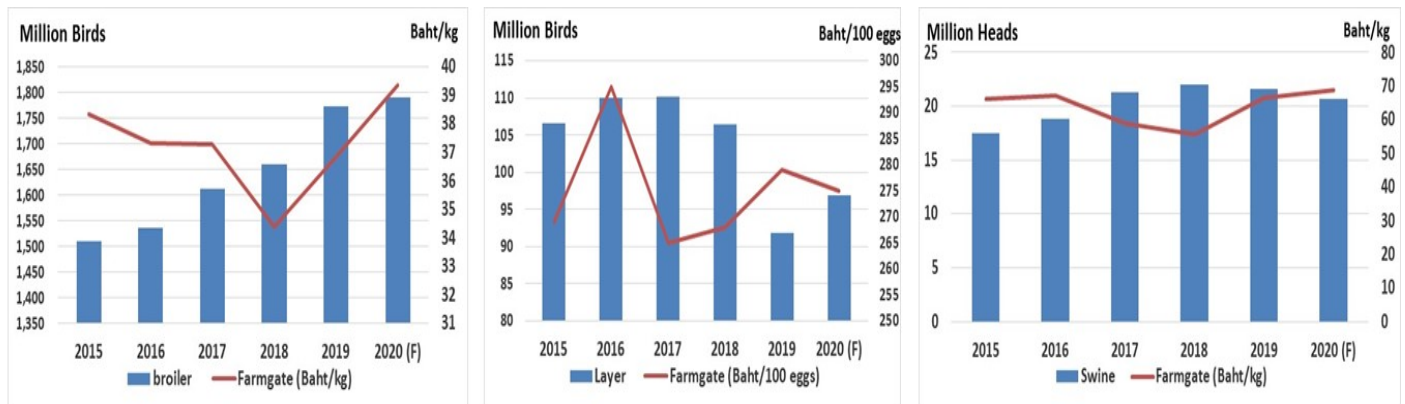


Figure 2.2.2: Livestock Production and Farm-gate Prices



Note: Farm-gate prices in 2020 is average prices in February 2020

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Table 2.2.1: Feed Demand in Thailand

Unit: Million Metric Tons							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (F)	% Change
Broiler	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	8.1	8.2	1.0
Layer	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	0.0
Swine	5.8	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.2	-4.5
Duck	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	5.0
Dairy Cattle	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.0
Shrimp	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.9
Fish	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.1
Total	17.9	18.6	19.6	19.9	20.4	20.3	-0.5

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Of the total feed demand, the derived demand for corn is estimated at around 8.5 million metric tons. However, locally produced corn can only supply 5-6 million metric tons of the total corn demand due to insufficient domestic production. The gap between feed demand and domestic corn production will drive import demand for corn, particularly from neighboring countries, and other animal feeds such as feed wheat and DDGS.

2.3 Trade

MY2020/21 corn exports are forecast to increase to around 100,000 metric tons, up significantly from MY2019/20 due to an expected recovery in MY2020/21 corn production. In MY2019/20 corn exports are expected to decline to around 50,000 metric tons, down considerably from around 170,647 metric tons in MY2018/19 as adverse weather conditions and fall armyworm outbreaks reduced MY2019/20 corn production.

MY2020/21 corn imports are forecast to further decline to around 600,000 metric tons, down 25 percent from MY2019/20 due to an expected recovery in domestic corn production. In MY2019/20, corn imports are expected to decline to 800,000 metric tons due to limited corn supplies from neighboring countries. Feed mills and farmers are likely to rely on imported feed wheat for their poultry and swine feed rations in MY2019/20. Most of the corn imports are supplied by Myanmar through border trade activities. Myanmar corn is currently 15-20 percent cheaper than locally produced corn due to a sharp reduction in demand from China where Chinese pig farmers have scaled down their pig production as a result of the outbreak of ASF. Additionally, ASEAN countries, including Myanmar, enjoy a zero tariff and unlimited quota for corn exported to Thailand from February 1 – August 31, 2020. 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 (TRQ) 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). Meanwhile, imports of DDGS in 2019 declined significantly to 584,664 metric tons, compared to 901,410 metric tons in 2018 as trade was disrupted by the Thai government's new fumigation requirements.

2.4 Policy

The government is expected to continue the price guarantee program for MY2020/21 corn production. In MY2019/20, the government's price guarantee program began late in December 2019 to encourage farmers to grow off-season corn. The guarantee price is set at 8.5 baht per kilogram (U.S. \$283/MT) with a maximum acreage of 30 rai per household (4.8 hectares per household). This guarantee price is 8 percent higher than current market prices of 7.9 baht per kilogram (U.S. \$250/MT), which dropped 4 percent from the same period last year.

3. Wheat

3.1 Production

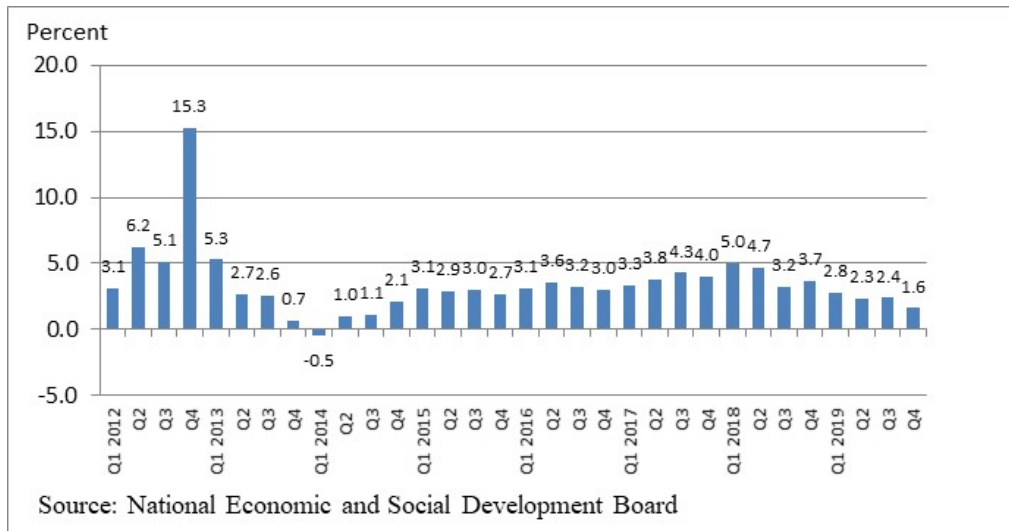
Wheat production is marginal in Thailand due to unfavorable climatic conditions, limited seed development, and unattractive returns compared to other field crops. Total production is estimated at approximately 300 to 400 metric tons on a cultivated area of around 1,000 rai (160 hectares). Cultivation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

MY2020/21 wheat consumption is forecast to increase 3 million metric tons, up around 6 percent from MY2019/20 due to a growing demand for both milling and feed wheat in anticipation of an economic recovery in 2021. Milling wheat consumption, which accounts for 48 percent of total wheat consumption, is expected increase by 5-6 percent from MY2019/20 driven by a growing demand from baking and food processing in anticipation of the recovery in tourism and the domestic economy. Also, feed wheat consumption is expected to increase by 6-7 percent from MY2019/20 due to continued increase in livestock production, particularly for poultry and shrimp production, and the recovery in swine production.

MY2019/20 wheat consumption is expected to grow at a slower-than-expected growth pace of 2-3 percent due to the slowdown in milling wheat consumption, which is expected to grow 1-2 percent, compared to 3-4 percent in MY2018/19. The slower growth of milling wheat consumption reflected the reduced numbers of tourists caused by the outbreak of the coronavirus, which also led to a slowdown in the Thai economy (Figure 3.2.1). Meanwhile, in MY2019/20, despite an expected reduction in swine production, feed wheat demand is expected to increase 3-4 percent as farmers reportedly used more feed wheat to substitute broken rice due to the relatively cheaper price of feed wheat. In February 2020, feed wheat prices were 35-40 percent lower than broken rice prices due to tight supplies of MY2019/20 off-season rice. Additionally, feed wheat demand for poultry and shrimp feed will likely continue to increase 3-5 percent due to growing broiler and shrimp production, particularly in the first half of MY2019/20.

Figure 3.2.1: Thai Economic Growth



3.3 Trade

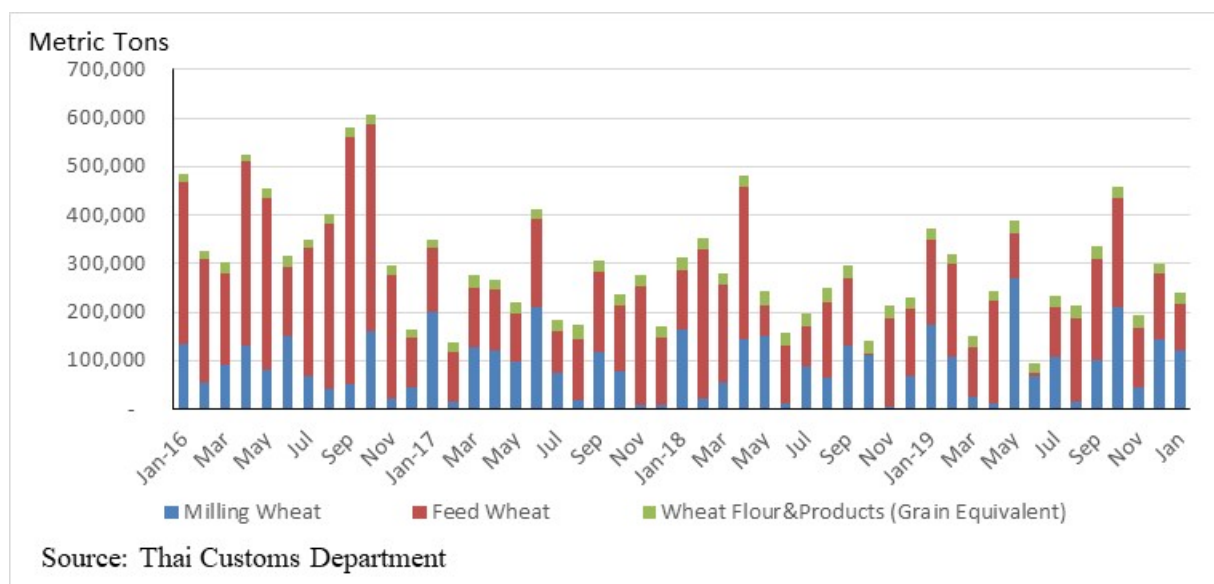
MY2020/21 wheat imports are expected to decline to around 3.2 million metric tons, down 2 percent from MY2019/20 due to reduced milling wheat imports. MY2020/21 milling wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.1 million metric tons. This is a 19 percent reduction from unusual MY2019/20 imports of 1.4 million metric tons as a result of flour mills building up their wheat grain inventories to cushion the impact of the government’s plan to ban certain agricultural pesticides.

MY2020/21 feed wheat imports are expected to increase to 1.8 million metric tons. This is a 13 percent increase from MY2019/20 due mainly to growing feed demand for broiler and swine production. Additionally, the recovery in local corn production allows feed mills to import more feed wheat under the domestic corn purchase requirements. The feed wheat import restrictions require feed mills to purchase three tons of locally produced corn prior to importing one metric ton of feed wheat.

In MY2019/20, wheat imports are expected to increase to 3.3 million metric tons, up 13 percent from MY2018/19 due to an increase in milling wheat and feed wheat imports. In the first seven months of MY2019/20 wheat imports totaled around 2 million metric tons, up 16 percent from the same period last year. The wheat imports consisted of 1.8 million metric tons of wheat grain, which increased 19 percent, and 125,400 metric tons of wheat flour and products, which declined 6 percent from the same period last year (Figure 3.3.1). Wheat grain imports included 739,045 metric tons of milling wheat, which increased 15 percent from the same period last year, particularly from the United States and Canada, and 1.1 million metric tons of feed wheat, which increased 22 percent from the same period last year as flour mills and feed mills decided to build up their wheat grain inventories in response to the uncertainty about the government’s plan to ban the agricultural pesticides glyphosate, paraquat, and chlorpyrifos. The ban would have also affected agricultural product imports, including wheat, as a zero tolerance would have been set for pesticide residuals. While the government removed glyphosate from

the proposed ban list on November 27, 2019, the other two pesticides (paraquat and chlorpyrifos) are still on the ban list that will be enacted on June 1, 2020 (please see [TH2019-0129: A December 2 Update on the Ban on Three Ais in Thailand](#)). MY2019/20 wheat grain imports are expected to increase to 3.0 million metric tons, up 15 percent from MY2018/19, of which around 1.4 million metric tons are milling wheat, up 25 percent, and 1.6 million metric tons are feed wheat, up 8 percent from MY2018/19. MY2019/20 wheat flour and products are expected to decline to around 280,000 million metric tons, down 5 percent from MY2018/19 due to strong competition from locally produced flour.

Figure 3.3.1: Thailand’s Monthly Imports of Wheat Grain and Products



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 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. (U.S. \$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 Demand

Rice, Milled	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jan 2019		Jan 2020		Jan 2021	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	10830	10830	10000	9955	0	11075
Beginning Stocks	3009	3009	4237	4469	0	4019
Milled Production	20340	20340	18500	18000	0	21000
Rough Production	30818	30818	28030	27273	0	31818
Milling Rate (.9999)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports	250	200	250	250	0	200
TY Imports	250	200	250	250	0	200
TY Imp. from U.S.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	23599	23549	22987	22719	0	25219
MY Exports	7562	7580	7500	7500	0	9000
TY Exports	7562	7580	7500	7500	0	9000
Consumption and Residual	11800	11500	11700	11200	0	11800
Ending Stocks	4237	4469	3787	4019	0	4419
Total Distribution	23599	23549	22987	22719	0	25219
Yield (Rough)	2.8456	2.8456	2.803	2.7396	0	2.873

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

Table 2: Thailand's Rice Production by Crop

	2018/19			2019/20			2020/2021		
	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total
Area (Million Hectares)									
Cultivation	9.230	1.900	11.130	9.280	1.157	10.437	9.370	1.900	11.270
Harvest	8.940	1.890	10.830	8.805	1.150	9.955	9.185	1.890	11.075
Production (Million Tons)									
Rough Rice	22.608	8.210	30.818	22.410	4.863	27.273	23.591	8.227	31.818
Yield (Ton/Hectare)	2.529	4.344	2.846	2.545	4.229	2.740	2.568	4.353	2.873

Note: 1. Main crop rice is mostly cultivated during May - August and harvested during November - December.
2. Off-season rice is mostly cultivated during November - January and harvested during March - May.

Source: FAS Estimate

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

Corn	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jul 2018	Jul 2019	Jul 2019	Jul 2020	Jul 2020	Jul 2021
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	1295	1296	1190	1216	0	1254
Beginning Stocks	144	144	298	1023	0	253
Production	5625	5625	5200	4480	0	5610
MY Imports	700	1200	900	800	0	600
TY Imports	900	1200	900	800	0	600
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	6469	6969	6398	6303	0	6463
MY Exports	171	146	100	50	0	100
TY Exports	111	146	100	50	0	100
Feed and Residual	5900	5700	6000	5900	0	6100
FSI Consumption	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Consumption	6000	5800	6100	6000	0	6200
Ending Stocks	298	1023	198	253	0	163
Total Distribution	6469	6969	6398	6303	0	6463
Yield	4.3436	4.3403	4.3697	3.6842	0	4.4737

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

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

Wheat	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Jul 2018		Jul 2019		Jul 2020	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	671	671	495	545	0	745
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	2899	2899	3300	3300	0	3210
TY Imports	2899	2899	3300	3300	0	3210
TY Imp. from U.S.	719	680	0	850	0	700
Total Supply	3570	3570	3795	3845	0	3955
MY Exports	275	275	275	280	0	285
TY Exports	275	275	275	280	0	285
Feed and Residual	1600	1400	1600	1450	0	1550
FSI Consumption	1200	1350	1300	1370	0	1450
Total Consumption	2800	2750	2900	2820	0	3000
Ending Stocks	495	545	620	745	0	670
Total Distribution	3570	3570	3795	3845	0	3955
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0
(1000 HA), (1000 MT), (MT/HA)						

End of report.

Attachments:

No Attachments