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**Report Highlights:**

FAS Bangkok forecasts Thailand's rice and corn production to marginally increase in MY 2024/25 along with expanded acreage in response to current attractive farm-gate prices. In 2025, Thailand will likely export 7.5 million metric tons of rice or well above its 5-year average. MY 2024/25 corn imports will remain high due to the growing domestic demand for animal feed. Thailand's MY 2024/25 wheat imports will likely remain steady at 3.2 MMT due to high inventories and the expected recovery of MY 2024/25 domestic corn production.

## **Executive summary**

FAS Bangkok (Post) forecasts Thailand's milled rice production for marketing year (MY) 2024/25 to increase to 20 million metric tons (MMT) in response to recent high farm-gate prices. Thailand's rice exports in 2024 and 2025 are expected to be steady at 7.5 MMT, down from the five-year record export level of 8.8 MMT in 2023. Thai rice exporters express concerns about the volatility of the Thai baht and high production costs in 2024, which will likely impact the price competitiveness of Thailand's rice exports.

Post forecasts Thailand's MY 2024/25 corn production to increase to 5.4 MMT, up 2 percent from MY 2023/24, in response to more water supplies, greater MY 2024/25 acreage and higher average yield compared to MY 2023/24. MY 2024/25 corn exports are expected to be steady at 50,000 MT as growing domestic feed demand increases. Post estimates MY 2023/24 corn imports to remain at 1.5 MMT. Post forecasts MY 2024/25 wheat imports to reach 3.2 MMT, unchanged from MY 2023/24 due to high inventories and the expected recovery of MY 2024/25 corn production.

### **1. Rice**

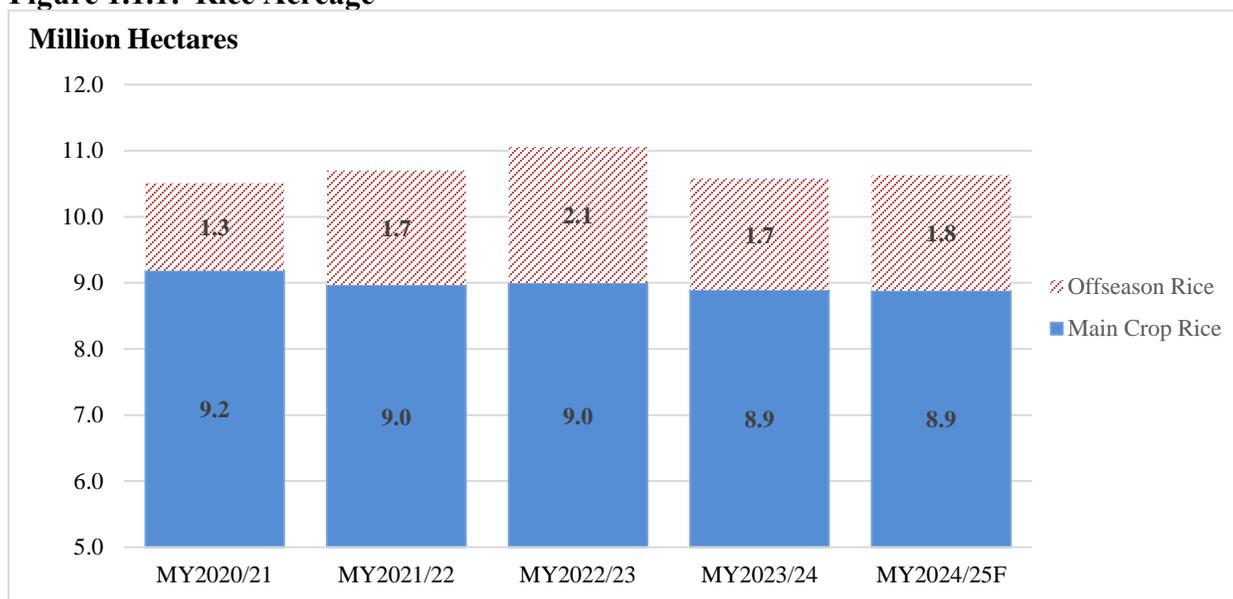
#### **1. Production**

FAS Bangkok forecasts MY 2024/25 milled rice production to marginally increase to 20 MMT from MY 2023/24 in anticipation of a higher rice planted area compared to MY 2023/24 (Figures 1.1.1 and 1.1.2). Post's forecast for MY 2024/25 main-crop rice production is likely to increase 2 percent from MY 2023/24 due to attractive farm-gate prices of paddy rice (Figure 1.1.3). In January 2024, farm-gate prices of white, fragrant, and glutinous paddy rice were 11,324 baht/MT (\$323/MT), 14,044 baht/MT (\$401/MT), and 11,166 baht/MT (\$319/MT) or up 17 percent, 5 percent, and 5 percent, respectively, compared to January 2023. These are 1-24 percent higher than the 5-year average of Thailand's farm-gate prices for rice.

Farmers in the northeastern region are likely to continue to grow both Hom Mali fragrant rice and glutinous rice as farm-gate prices for both varieties are currently 5 percent higher than last year. Farmers in the central plains and lower Northern region will likely start planting rice first in the lower Yom River basin and the lower Chao Phraya River basin because the Royal Irrigation Department will begin providing water for MY 2024/25 main rice production to those areas (on April 1, 2024, for the lower Yom River basin, and on April 15 for the lower Chao Phraya River basin).

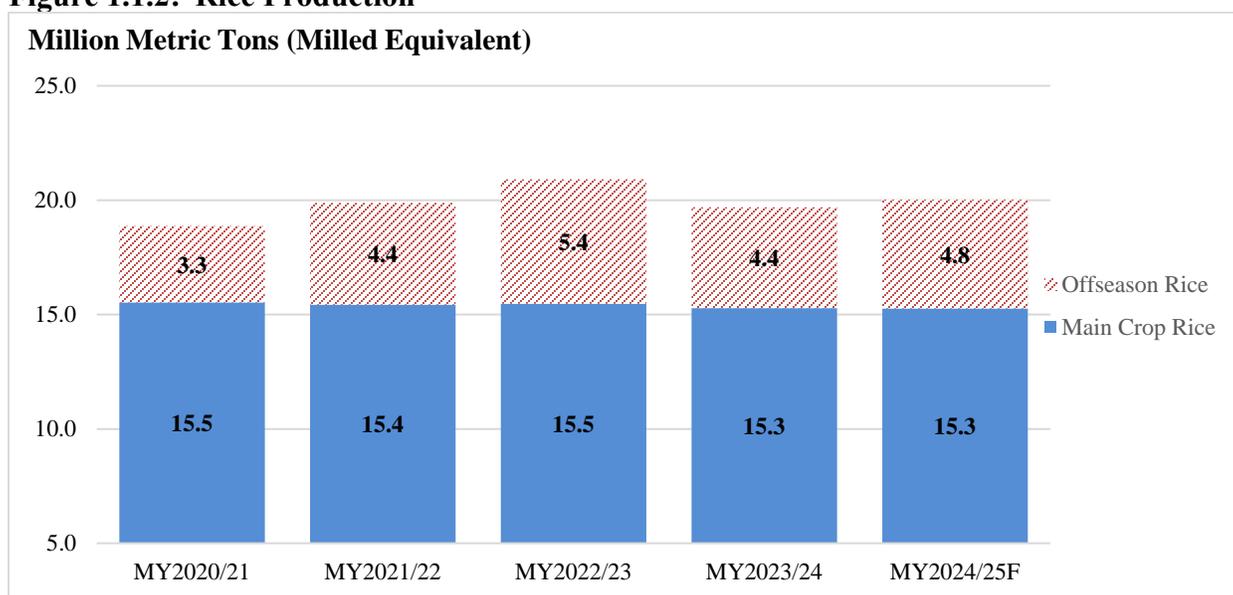
Post revised down MY 2023/24 milled rice production to 19.7 MMT. This is a 6 percent drop from MY 2022/23 due to the reduced off-season rice acreage, following the water shortage for off-season rice planting in the irrigated areas. The Thai Meteorological Department (TMD) expects March-May 2024 precipitation to be 20-30 percent below baseline levels (1991-2020; Figure 1.1.4). The Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) warned farmers not to grow a second-crop off-season rice in MY 2023/24 due to limited water availability for agricultural use. As of March 6, 2024, MOAC reported the planting progress for MY 2023/24 off-season rice crop totaled 10.90 million rai (1.74 million hectares), of which 8.70 million rai (1.39 million hectares) were in irrigated areas. Off-season rice crop is down 9 percent from the same period last year. The government urged farmers to shift to drought-tolerant field crops that require less water than rice.

**Figure 1.1.1: Rice Acreage**



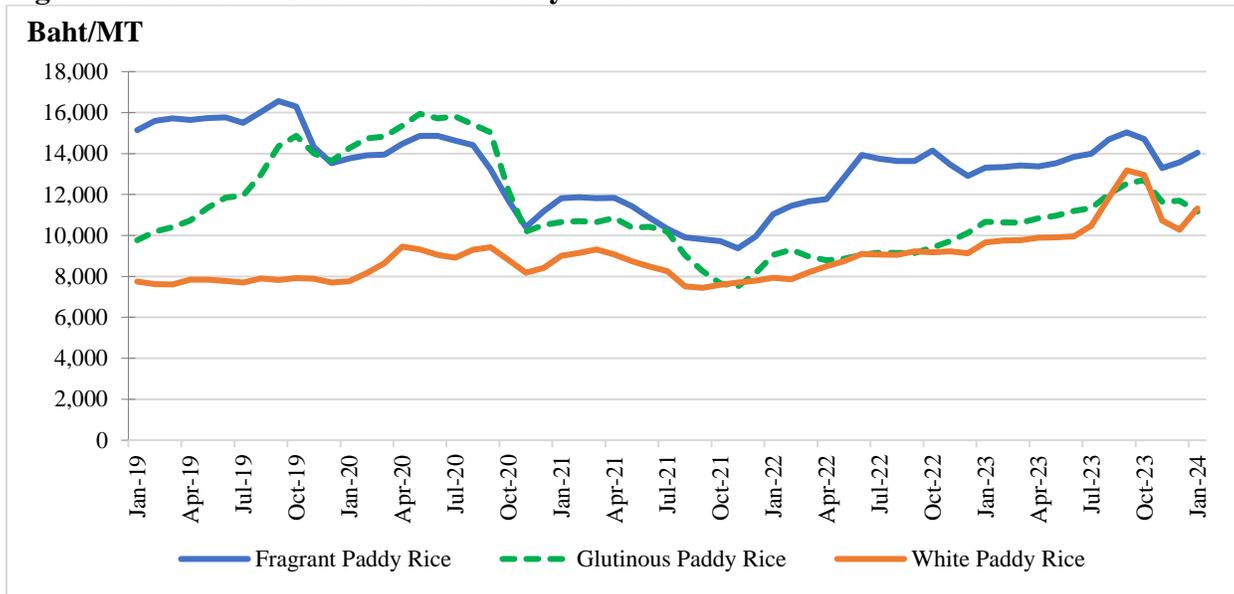
Sources: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and FAS Estimation

**Figure 1.1.2: Rice Production**



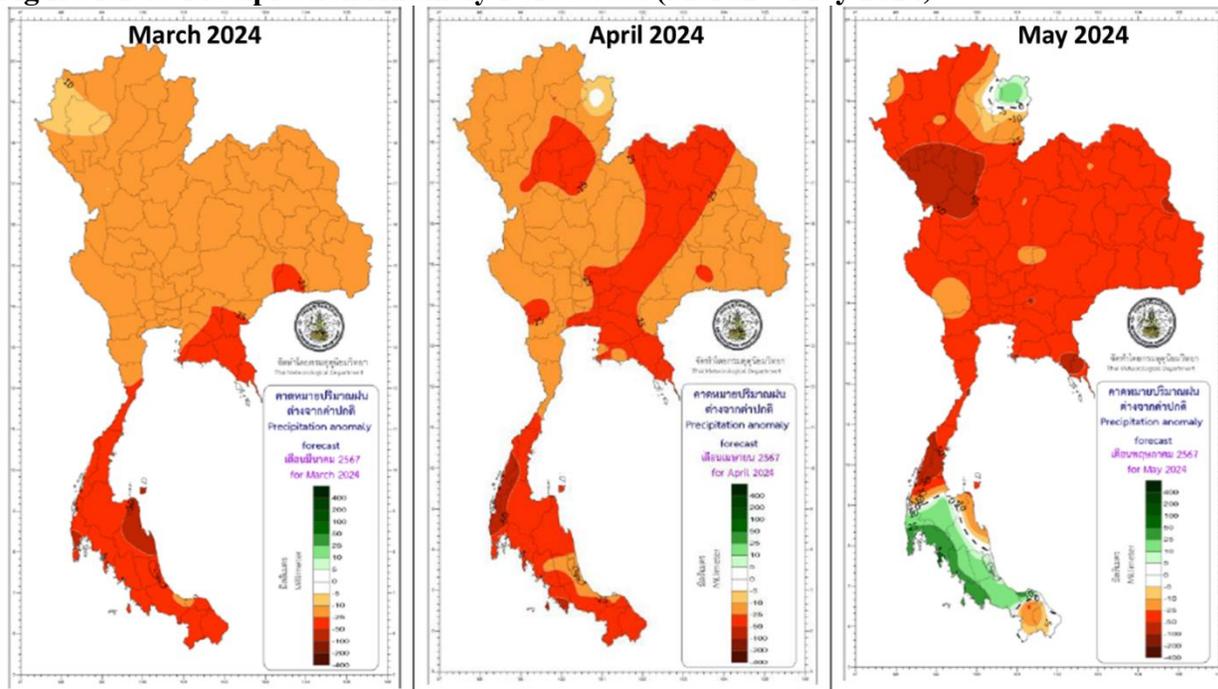
Sources: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and FAS Estimation

**Figure 1.1.3: Farm-Gate Prices of Paddy Rice**



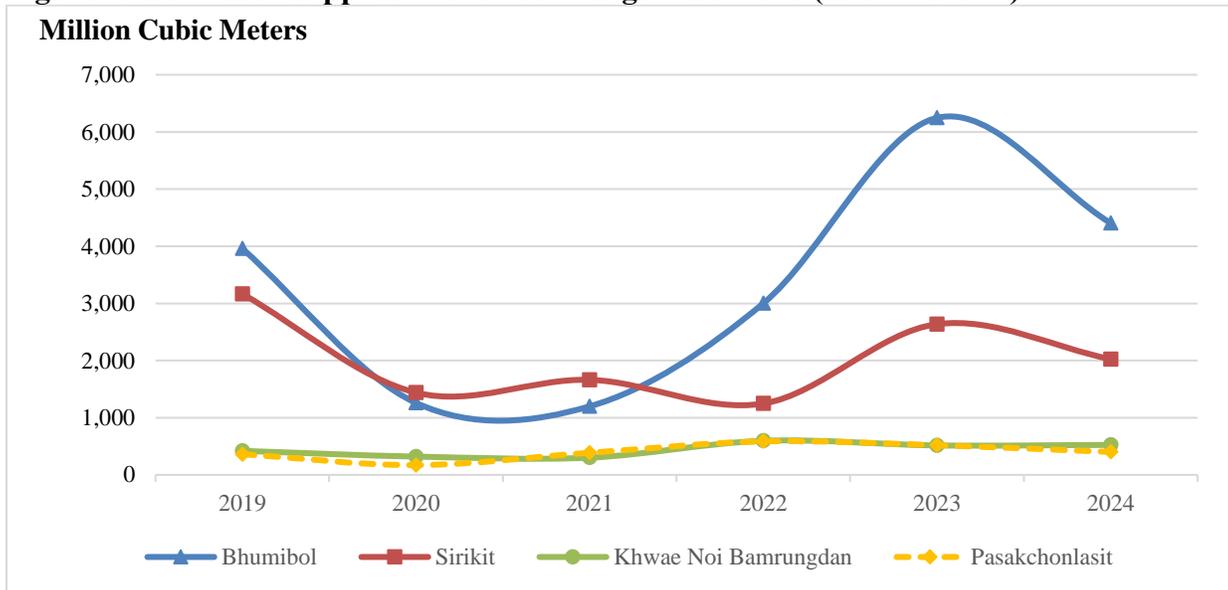
Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
 Note: The average exchange rate in January 2024 was \$1=35.02 Thai baht (Bank of Thailand)

**Figure 1.1.4: Precipitation Anomaly Forecasted (March – May 2024)**



Source: Thai Meteorological Department

**Figure 1.1.5: Water Supplies in the Four Large Reservoirs (as of March 1)**



Sources: Royal Irrigation Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives  
 Note: Each line represents water amount in each dam that is available for use

As of March 1, 2024, water supplies for irrigation in the northern region and the central plains during the dry season (November 1, 2023 – April 30, 2024) totaled 7,345 billion cubic meters (Figure 1.1.5). This is a 26 percent decrease from the same period in 2022 due to low precipitation during the rainy season in 2023. In 2021, there was a drought that led to particularly low water reservoir levels at the start of 2022. On the other hand, the 2022 rainfall was the second highest precipitation year in Thailand’s recorded history (2,012 millimeters or 24 percent above the 30-year average). Due to the abundant rainfall in 2022, there was less demand for irrigation, so water reservoir levels remained high (19,932 million cubic meters or 41 percent above the same period in 2021 in the 4 major reservoirs). The TMD reported that precipitation in 2023 was 5-25 percent below the 30-year average precipitation and 6 percent lower than the previous year’s rainfall. The 2023 water levels in the dams (Figure 1.1.5) represent rainfall in 2023, as well as water accumulation from 2022.

## 1.2 Consumption

Changes in food intake and lifestyle since 2022 have significantly reduced Thais’ annual per capita rice consumption from 100 kilograms (kg) in 2018 down to 75 kg. Rice consumption varies by region. The northeastern region consumes the most rice at 142 kg per capita a year, followed by the northern region at 109 kg, the southern region at 83 kg, and the central plains and Bangkok at 43 kg.

Post forecasts domestic rice consumption in MY 2024/25 to stay the same as in MY 2023/24 at 12.9 MMT or a one percent increase from MY 2022/23 due to tourism. Thailand’s government forecasts that the number of foreign tourists will continue to increase from 28 million in 2023 to 35 million in 2024, principally due to the return of Chinese tourists to Thailand. Demand for broken rice in food and feed industry is expected to be steady at 4 MMT as domestic rice prices, particularly for broken rice for feed use, may begin to drop if India lifts its export ban on white and broken rice. In January 2024, prices of broken rice hit a five-year record of 1,513 baht/MT (\$43.2/MT), 9 percent higher than the previous year

and 13 percent higher than the 5-year average price for broken rice. The upward trend for the broken rice prices makes broken rice less attractive and less competitive compared to other feed ingredients.

### 1.3 Trade

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 and MY 2023/24 rice exports to stay at 7.5 MMT. Exporters anticipate that MY 2023/24 rice exports in MY 2023/24 will face strong competition, especially from Vietnam and Cambodia. In addition, if India resumes its rice exports in 2024, Thai rice will face more price competition with Indian rice, especially for white rice, which accounts for 51 percent of Thailand's total rice exports. Export prices for Thai white rice are usually higher than Indian white rice. Thai rice exporters anticipate that Thailand's market share of the global rice market will decline in 2024, amid promising export opportunities for fragrant rice, which is a premium grade rice with high selling prices.

Thai rice exports in 2023 totaled 8.76 MMT, valued at 178 billion baht (\$5.14 billion), a record level for the past 5 years. Thai rice exports expanded both in volume (by 14 percent) and value (by 28 percent) compared to 2022. The recovery in MY 2022/23 off-season rice production drove the recovery from the 2022 export levels of 7.6 MMT. Also, Thailand's rice exports have benefited from India's rice export ban since June 2023. In 2023, Indonesia was the top importer of Thai rice and accounted for 16 percent of total Thai exports, followed by South Africa (10%), the United States (8%), and China (5%). The 25 percent decrease in exports of Thai glutinous rice in 2023 (Table 1.2) was mainly due to a lower demand from China, which typically accounts for 43 percent of Thailand's total glutinous rice exports.

Thailand's parboiled rice exports declined in 2023 as the price for Thai rice increased, especially compared to Indian rice, which dominated global parboiled rice exports despite India's non-Basmati white rice export ban implemented in July 2023. The price difference between Thai and India parboiled rice in 2023 of \$62-123/MT made India parboiled rice more attractive for foreign buyers.

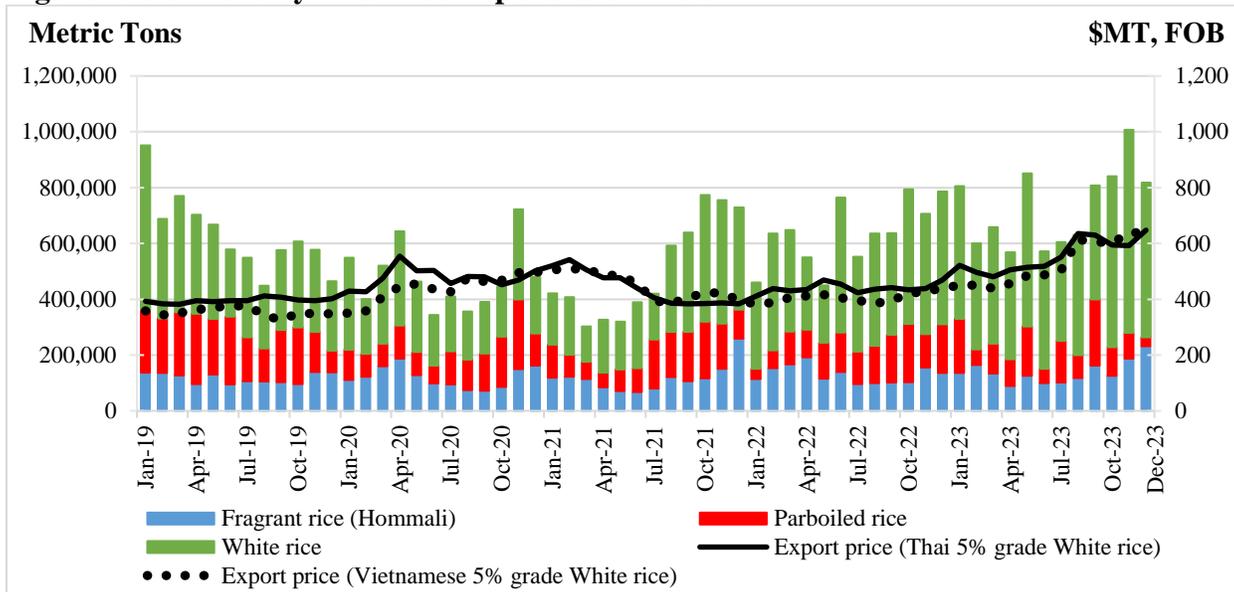
**Table: 1.2: Thai Rice Exports by Varieties**

Unit: Metric Tons

Rice Variety	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	% Share	%Change 22 vs 23
White Rice	3,209,715	2,015,246	2,498,142	3,824,332	4,961,441	56.6	29.7
Parboiled Rice	2,229,545	1,419,345	1,502,968	1,511,975	1,358,578	15.5	-10.1
Fragrant Rice	1,925,746	2,022,879	1,984,470	2,026,876	2,182,325	24.9	7.7
Glutinous Rice	215,421	276,568	311,101	347,054	260,922	3.0	-24.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,580,427</b>	<b>5,734,038</b>	<b>6,296,681</b>	<b>7,710,237</b>	<b>8,763,266</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>13.7</b>

Source: Ministry of Commerce

**Figure 1.2.1: Monthly Thai Rice Exports and Prices**



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

## 1.4 Stocks

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 rice ending stocks at 2.6 MMT. This level represents a typical inventory for 2-3 months of use. Almost all rice stocks are privately held. Additionally, the government’s domestic support program focuses on price stability measures that provide farmers and millers with loans to delay the sales of their paddy rice during the peak harvesting season.

## 1.5 Policy

On November 7, 2023, the Thai Cabinet approved the MY 2023/24 paddy rice price stability measures and other market supporting programs with a total budget of 55 billion baht (\$1.6 billion). The goal is to delay 3 million tons of paddy rice from hitting the market during the harvesting season. As part of the market intervention measures, the government will support agricultural cooperatives to purchase Thai Hom Mali fragrant paddy rice at 12,000 baht per ton (\$343/MT), aiming to delay market entry for about 1 million tons of fragrant paddy rice. The program will also provide farmers with loans to delay the sales of paddy rice for five months but no later than the end of February 2024.

## 2. Corn

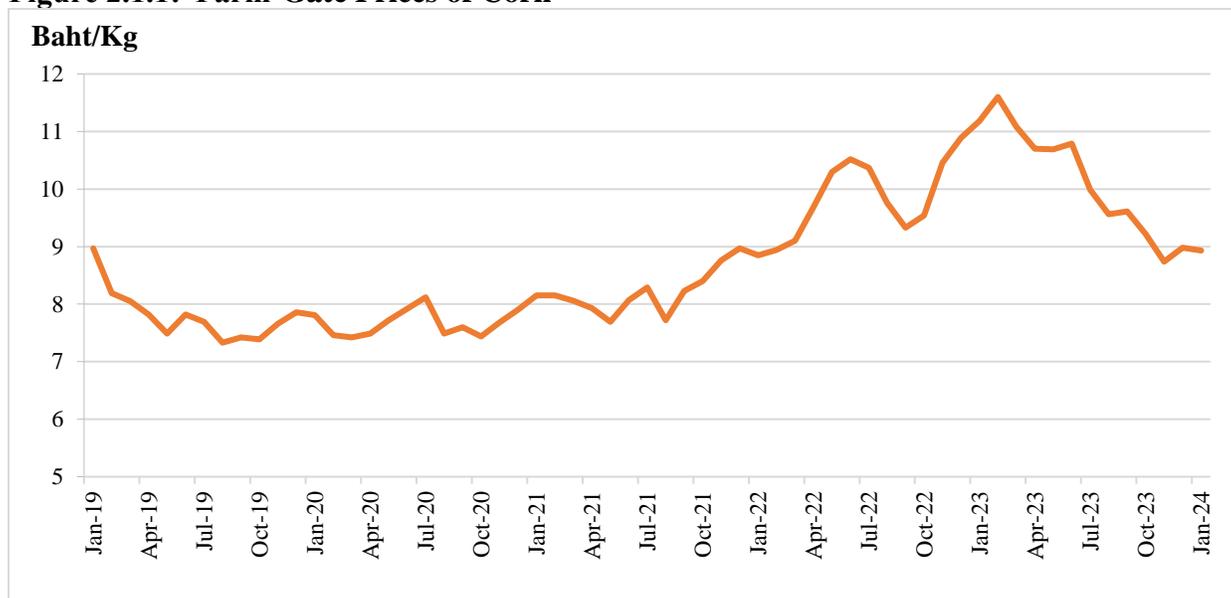
### 2.1 Production

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 corn production will increase to 5.4 MMT, up 2 percent from MY 2023/24, in response to higher water supplies, greater MY 2024/25 acreage and higher average yield compared to MY 2023/24. The expected increase in water availability and better planting conditions in the second half of 2024 will encourage farmers to continue to grow off-season corn. In addition, an expected uptrend in feed consumption in 2024 will encourage corn farmers to continue with the corn production. In January 2024, the farm-gate price of corn was 8,930 baht/MT (\$255/MT), 20 percent below the same

period last year (Figure 2.1.1) due to large inventories<sup>1</sup> of animal feed. Moreover, between February and August of every year, Thai feed mills can import duty-free corn from neighboring countries under the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA). Also, the fertilizer costs, which account for 16-20 percent of total production costs, fell compared to the record fertilizer costs in 2022. In January 2024, the average fertilizer price was 19,569 baht per MT (\$559/MT), down 27 percent from 22,397 baht per metric ton (\$655/MT) in 2023. Still, chemical fertilizer prices remain 10 percent higher than the 5-year average of 17,844 baht/MT (\$509/MT).

Post revised down MY 2023/24 corn production to 5.3 MMT, a one percent drop from MY 2022/23 as the reduced off-season corn acreage and average yields were lower than in MY 2022/23. MY 2023/24 corn production experienced a dry-spell in May-June 2023 during the main corn season and dry weather conditions during off-season corn production. Industry sources report that corn farmers in the northern region, which on average accounts for 77 percent of Thailand’s total off-season corn production, switched to less water-intensive and labor-intensive crops (e.g., cassava) for MY 2023/24 off-season production. The MOAC reported a marginal damage from fall armyworm outbreaks and Downy mildew disease in both main and off-season corn production as farmers effectively implemented pest and disease control management approaches.

**Figure 2.1.1: Farm-Gate Prices of Corn**



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

## 2.2 Consumption

The Thai Feed Mill Association (TFMA) anticipates an upward trend in 2024 feed consumption (Figure 2.2.1). TFMA expects Thailand’s total feed demand to increase to 21.3 MMT in 2024, up 7 percent from the previous year in anticipation of a gradual recovery in domestic swine production from the African Swine Fever (ASF) outbreak and the growing demand for poultry products (Figure 2.2.1). Poultry

<sup>1</sup> Burma exports approximately 2 MMT a year ([Burma: Grain and Feed 2023](#)) and cannot fully meet Thailand’s feed demand. Australia’s exports of feed-grade wheat, which benefit from duty-free access to Thailand, and U.S. DDGs meet the gap between Thailand’s feed corn consumption and Thailand’s and Burma’s corn supplies.

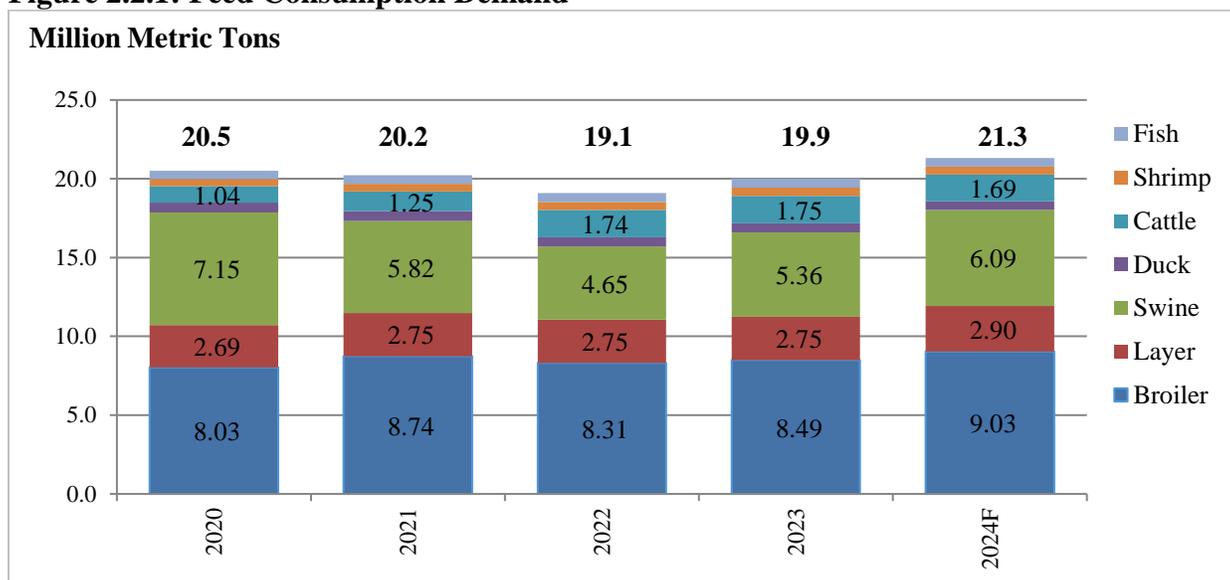
production, which accounts for 55 percent of the total feed demand, is expected to grow by one percent, particularly boiler production, which represents around 40 percent of the total feed demand. The increase in boiler production is driven by chicken meat exports, which TFMA expects will grow by 3-4 percent in 2024. TFMA also expects swine production, which accounts for approximately 30 percent of the total feed demand, to grow by 4 percent in 2024. Nevertheless, the returns from raising swine are still unattractive for small and medium size farms, as production costs remain high. Shrimp production which accounts for 2 percent of the total feed demand is likely to remain at approximately 0.388 MMT as in 2023.

Thailand's feed industry relies heavily on imported feed ingredients, which account for approximately 50-60 percent of the total feed production. This high import content reflects insufficient local feed grain and oilseed production despite protectionist measures (e.g., high tariffs and quotas) on imported corn. The TFMA estimates Thailand's ideal annual total corn demand at around 8.5 MMT. Yet, domestically produced corn can only supply 5-6 MMT. The gap between feed demand and domestic corn production drives import demand for corn, particularly from neighboring countries, and other animal feeds, such as feed wheat and distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS).

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 corn consumption to increase to 6.8 MMT, up one percent from MY 2023/24, following a slow recovery in feed demand for swine and poultry production. Post anticipates swine production to begin recovery from 2023, but a full recovery from the ASF outbreak will take 3-5 years with the additional cost for biosafety and biosecurity procedures to ensure traceability. The Swine Raisers Association of Thailand expect domestic swine production in 2024 to increase to 1.4 MMT, up 4 percent from 2023 due to the economic recovery, especially in the tourism and service sectors. Post anticipates that poultry production, particularly broiler and layer production, will grow by one percent in 2024. Demand for poultry meat, seen as an affordable protein substitute for pork, has increased domestically and globally.

Post forecasts that MY 2023/24 corn consumption will increase 5 percent from MY 2022/23 in response to the recovering swine production and expanding poultry production. In 2023, swine production totaled 17.5 million pigs, up 13 percent from 15.5 million pigs in 2022 due to an increase in the number of breeder pigs and a partial recovery from ASF outbreaks in 2021. In 2023, Thailand produced 1.9 million chicks, up two percent from 2022, in response to growing domestic and export demand.

**Figure 2.2.1: Feed Consumption Demand**



Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

## 2.3 Trade

Post forecasts annual corn exports in MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25 at 50,000 MT due to limited exportable corn supplies, following strong domestic demand for locally produced corn for animal feed. In the first seven months of MY 2023/24, corn exports totaled 12,419 MT, down 83 percent from 75,372 MT in the same period of MY 2022/23. Thai corn prices were less competitive than Burmese corn, especially for exports to the Philippines. The top two markets for Thai corn exports in the first seven months of MY 2023/24 were Laos and Indonesia, totaling 1,361 and 125 MT, respectively.

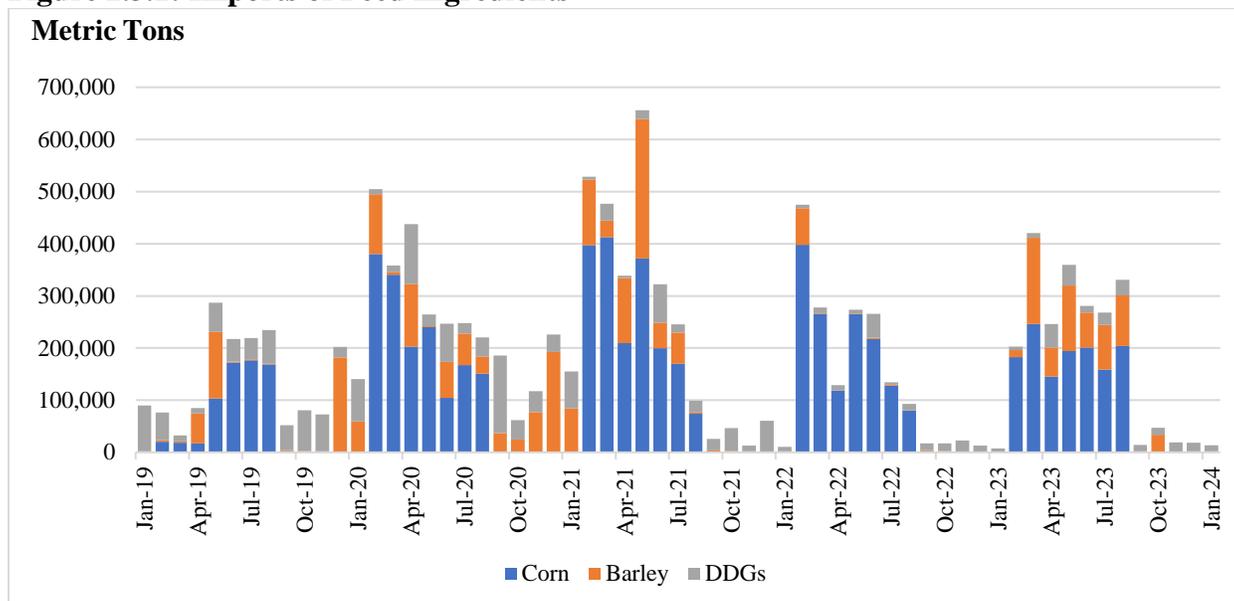
Despite an expected growth in feed demand following the projected recovery in swine and poultry production in the second half of 2024, Post forecasts corn imports in MY 2023/24 and MY 2024/25 to be steady at around 1.5 MMT a year as Burma's corn supplies are limited and imports from non-ASEAN corn producers are subject to tariffs. Most corn imports will be from Burma and Cambodia, which enjoy duty-free access with an unlimited quota between February 1 and August 31. However, Burmese corn supplies are expected to be tight with high price volatility, due to the armed conflict and strict financial export controls imposed by the Burmese regime.

2023 DDGS reached 233,204 MT, up 41 percent from 165,258 MT in 2022, reflecting the recovery in the domestic feed demand. However, these import levels are well below the 5-year average of 314,201 MT as the DDGS prices were less attractive compared to other feed ingredients, especially during the first half of 2023, up 18 percent from the same period last year. The United States accounted for 92 percent of all DDGS imports by Thailand in 2023. In addition, Thailand's barley imports in 2023 rose to 650,658 MT, compared to 88,478 MT in 2022<sup>2</sup> and up 37 percent from the 5-year average of 475,415 MT, mainly due to the more attractive price of \$297/MT, 8 percent below the imported price of

<sup>2</sup> In 2022, global barley prices spiked in response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The 2022 price for imported barley was the highest in 5 years in Thailand of \$324/MT, despite a good supply in Australia, Thailand's main barley supplier.

\$324/MT in 2022. Australia is Thailand’s primary barley supplier and its exports benefit from duty-free access under the Thailand-Australia Free Trade Agreement.

**Figure 2.3.1: Imports of Feed Ingredients**



Sources: Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Finance and the Thai Chamber of Commerce

## 2.4 Policy

In September 2023, Prime Minister Srettha Thavisin of the Pheu Thai Party formed the new government following elections. On November 7, 2023, his Cabinet approved the MY 2023/24 corn price stability measures and other market supporting programs with a total budget of 65.2 billion baht (\$1.9 billion). The government will provide loans to agricultural cooperatives to purchase local corn supplies with the term option of a compensated 1 percent interest rate from the actual 4.5 percent interest rate for a 12-month loan period. The price stability measures differ from the price guarantee support program in place under the previous government ([Thailand: Grain and Feed Annual 2023](#)).

The government still maintains no tariffs or quotas on corn imports from Laos, Cambodia, and Burma between February 1 and August 31, 2024. Meanwhile, corn imports from other countries are subject to a Tariff-Rate Quota of 54,700 metric tons with a 20 percent in-quota tariff, and an out-of-quota tariff of 73 percent.

## 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.

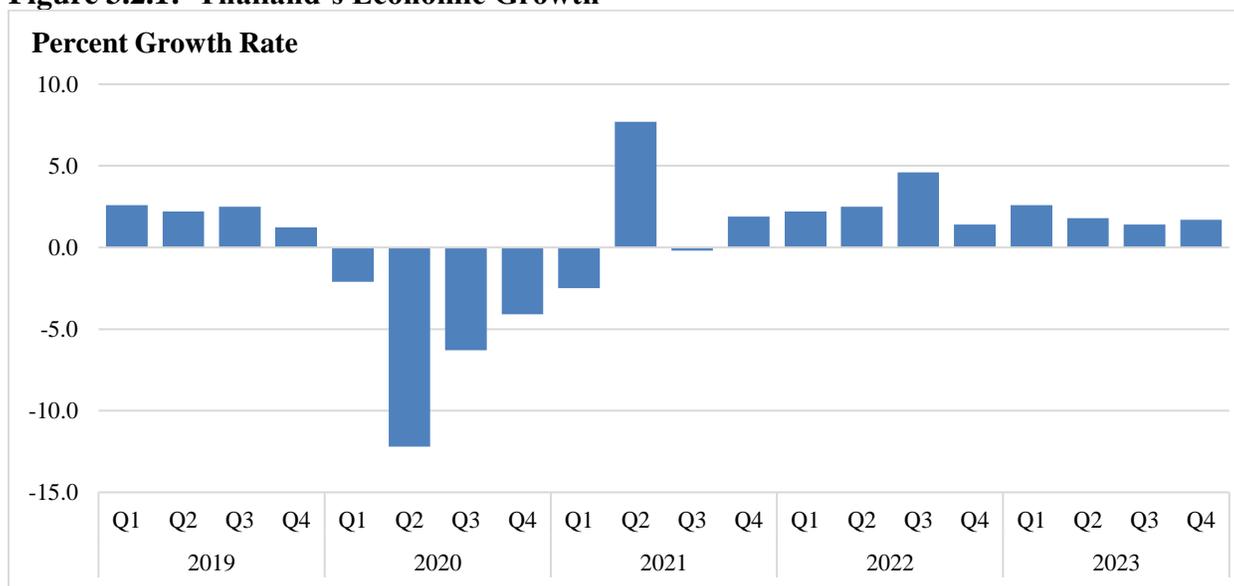
### 3.2 Consumption

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 wheat consumption to reach 2.8 MMT, up 10 percent from MY 2023/24 due mainly to the growing demand for feed wheat. Post forecasts feed wheat consumption at 1.55 MMT in MY 2024/25, up 19 percent from MY 2023/24 due to the growing swine and poultry production in anticipation of domestic and global demand in the second half of 2024 and throughout 2025. The ASF outbreak has also contributed to growing broiler demand. Milling wheat consumption, which accounts for 48 percent of the total wheat consumption, is expected to remain in MY 2024/25 at 1.25 MMT in anticipation of a steady demand for milling wheat for baking and food processing, as foreign tourist spending gradually recovers.

Post estimates MY 2023/24 wheat consumption to reach 2.55 MMT, up 4 percent from MY 2022/23 mainly due to the growing demand for feed wheat. Post projects feed wheat consumption at 1.3 MMT, up 4 percent from MY 2022/23 due to the growing production of swine, poultry, and aquaculture. Milling wheat consumption is expected to be steady from MY 2022/23 at 1.25 MMT due to a slow recovery in tourist spending amid a significant increase in the number of foreign tourists. The Ministry of Tourism and Sports initially reported a lower spending per capital of foreign tourists in 2023 at 3,448 baht/person (\$98/person), compared to 5,172 baht/person (\$148/person) in 2018 before the pandemic. Also, the Bank of Thailand reported a slowdown in the Thai economy at 1.9 percent in 2023 (Figure 3.2.1) and revised down its projection for economic growth in 2024 to 2.7 percent.

The Tourism Authority of Thailand revised up the expected number of foreign tourists to 35 million in 2024. However, the 28.2 million foreign tourists, who arrived in Thailand in 2023 were still below the annual pre-pandemic average of 40 million. Around 3.5 million tourists were Chinese and traveled to Thailand since January 8, 2023, when the Chinese government lifted its zero-COVID measures. The Bank of Thailand anticipated that the return of foreign tourists, especially from China, will boost the domestic economy. During January 1 to February 25, 2024, more than 5.9 million tourists, of which 1.1 million or 19 percent were Chinese tourists returned to Thailand mainly benefiting from the government's visa-free policy. The Thai government began to extend visa-free access for foreign tourists from China and Kazakhstan since early 2024. The visa-free access was also extended to tourists from India and Taiwan in November 2023.

**Figure 3.2.1: Thailand's Economic Growth**



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council

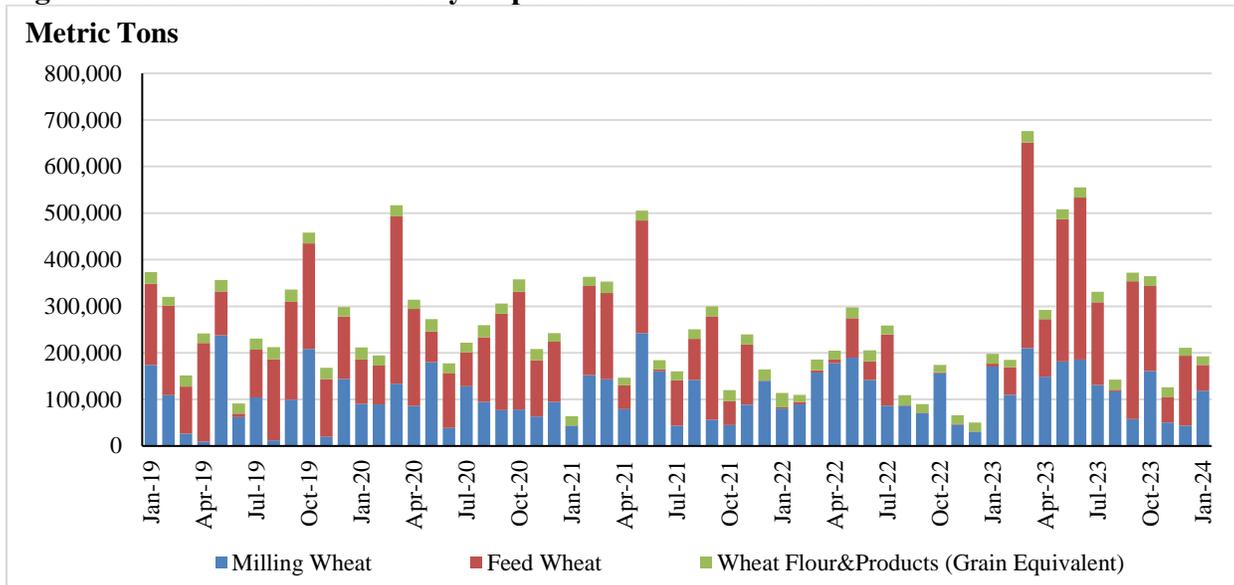
### 3.3 Trade

Post forecasts MY 2024/25 wheat imports to reach 3.2 MMT, unchanged from MY 2023/24 due to high inventories (per industry sources) and the expected recovery of MY 2024/25 corn production. The drive of the feed demand in 2024 is based on the recovery in livestock production, which accounts for over 97 percent of the total feed demand, and aquaculture production, which by and large consists of shrimp production and is highly consolidated. However, traders remain concerned about uncertainties in supply, shipping costs and delays due to shipping disruptions in the Red Sea and due to the Russia-Ukraine war.

Wheat imports in the first seven months of MY 2023/24 totaled 1.7 MMT, up 87 percent from the same period last year (Figure 3.3.1), mainly due to the increase in feed wheat demand. Feed wheat imports in the first seven months of MY 2023/24 totaled 918,684 MT, up significantly from MY 2022/23 as more feed wheat supplies, especially from Ukraine, became available, particularly during the second half of 2023. By contrast, in the first seven months of MY 2022/23, Thailand imported only 165,375 MMT of feed wheat (72 percent below the previous year) due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and India's ban on wheat exports in May 2022. Thailand's milling wheat imports in the first seven months of MY 2023/24 totaled 621,101 metric ton, a 9 percent increase from MY 2022/23 as the import prices dropped to \$408/MT, after the record-high price of \$439/MT in 2022.

Feed mill contacts expressed concerns about the impact of geopolitical unrest, especially for the Suez Canal shipping route. Many have already purchased feed wheat to build up their inventories. They are aware of potentially longer delivery times and higher shipping costs, as well as the potential impact of the fluctuation of the Thai baht. To store corn and feed wheat, Thai feed mills keep moisture content in the warehouses at or below 14 percent. According to industry contacts, so far, feed wheat in the feed mills' warehouses has deteriorated only marginally.

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



Source: Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Finance

### 3.4 Policy

The government continued an import restriction on feed wheat in 2023 and 2024. Importers are required to purchase three tons of domestic corn for every ton of imported feed wheat. 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 reselling 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 under 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	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jan 2023		Jan 2024		Jan 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	11072	11072	10650	10580	0	10630
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4126	4126	3849	3522	0	2918
Milled Production (1000 MT)	20909	20909	20000	19696	0	20018
Rough Production (1000 MT)	31680	31680	30303	29842	0	30330
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	50	50	100	100	0	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	50	50	100	100	0	100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	25085	25085	23949	23318	0	23036
MY Exports (1000 MT)	8736	8763	8400	7500	0	7500
TY Exports (1000 MT)	8736	8763	8400	7500	0	7500
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	12500	12800	12400	12900	0	12900
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	3849	3522	3149	2918	0	2636
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	25085	25085	23949	23318	0	23036
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.8613	2.8613	2.8454	2.8206	0	2.8532

(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 2024/2025 = January 2025 - December 2025

**Table 2: Thailand's Rice Production by Crop**

	2022/2023			2023/2024			2024/2025		
	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total
<b>Area (Million Hectares)</b>									
Cultivation	9.370	2.127	11.497	9.400	1.765	11.165	9.337	1.870	11.207
Harvest	8.995	2.077	11.072	8.890	1.690	10.580	8.880	1.750	10.630
<b>Production (Million Tons)</b>									
Rough	23.448	8.233	31.681	23.142	6.700	29.842	23.130	7.200	30.330
Rice	15.476	5.434	20.909	15.274	4.422	19.696	15.266	4.752	20.018
Yield (Ton/Hectare)	2.607	3.964	2.861	2.603	3.964	2.821	2.605	4.114	2.853

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

Corn Market Year Begins Thailand	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1180	1180	1250	1220	0	1230
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	336	336	391	424	0	474
Production (1000 MT)	5200	5350	5400	5300	0	5400
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1194	1194	1800	1500	0	1500
TY Imports (1000 MT)	1346	1346	1700	1500	0	1500
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	6730	6864	7591	7224	0	7374
MY Exports (1000 MT)	39	40	100	50	0	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	38	40	100	50	0	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6200	6300	6900	6600	0	6700
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6300	6400	7000	6700	0	6800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	391	424	491	474	0	524
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	6730	6864	7591	7224	0	7274
Yield (MT/HA)	4.4068	4.5339	4.32	4.3443	0	4.3902

(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 2024/2025 = October 2024 - September 2025

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

Wheat Market Year Begins Thailand	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Jul 2022		Jul 2023		Jul 2024	
	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)	366	366	546	746	0	1096
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3163	3163	3000	3200	0	3200
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3163	3163	3000	3200	0	3200
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	585	585	0	0	0	500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3529	3529	3546	3946	0	4296
MY Exports (1000 MT)	333	333	300	300	0	300
TY Exports (1000 MT)	333	333	300	300	0	300
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1200	1200	1400	1300	0	1550
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1250	1250	1300	1250	0	1250
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2450	2450	2700	2550	0	2800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	746	746	546	1096	0	1196
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3529	3529	3546	3946	0	4296
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 2024/2025 = July 2024 - June 2025						

**Attachments:**

No Attachments