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Report Highlights:

FAS Bangkok forecasts stability, with modest growth expected in rice and corn production, supported by favorable weather and strong domestic demand. Off-season rice planting continues to expand, while the Thai government's attention to environmental concerns may tighten off-season planting acreage and corn import policies. Wheat imports are set to decline as feed mills shift to alternative ingredients, though milling demand is expected to grow alongside the recovery in tourism and food services.

The Thailand Rice Price Report will shift from weekly to monthly reporting effective 2025. The dates for the 2025 Grain and Feed Monthly reports are: January 28, March 4, April 1, April 29, June 3, July 1, August 5, August 28, September 30, November 4, and November 28. Please direct questions to AgBangkok@usda.gov.

Executive summary

FAS Bangkok forecasts Thailand's rice production in MY 2025/26 to rise slightly to 20.7 million metric tons (MMT), supported by expanded off-season planting and stable yields across the main crop. Favorable irrigation water supplies continue to incentivize planting. Exports are projected at 7.6 MMT**,** unchanged from MY 2024/25, amid stable but competitive global market conditions. Thailand remains a key supplier of white and fragrant rice, although parboiled rice exports continue to decline, despite increased competition from India and Vietnam.

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 corn production at 5.4 MMT**,** a slight increase over the previous year due to expanded off-season acreage and steady yields. Domestic consumption is expected to reach 7.0 MMT**,** driven by growing feed demand from the livestock and poultry sectors. Corn imports are projected to decline to 1.6 MMT**,** partly due to the concern on proposed tightening of import regulations to address environmental concerns.

Post forecasts wheat imports in MY 2025/26 to decline to 3.3 MMT**,** down 13 percent from the previous year, reflecting high carry-over stocks and increased corn availability for feed use. Total wheat consumption is forecast at 3.2 MMT**,** a slight decrease from MY 2024/25, due to reduced feed wheat usage as feed mills shift toward more cost-effective ingredients and adjust to revised import regulations. Milling wheat demand is expected to grow modestly**,** supported by a recovery in tourism and rising demand for processed foods. However, ongoing geopolitical risks and elevated shipping costs continue to challenge wheat trade logistics and sourcing.

1. Rice

1.1 Production

FAS Bangkok forecasts MY 2025/26 rice production to increase slightly to 20.7 million metric tons (MMT)**,** up from 20.5 MMT in MY 2024/25**,** driven by a continued expansion in off-season rice acreages and stable yields across the main crop. This reflects both strong market prices and favorable irrigation water availability. In particular, off-season rice acreage is expected to reach 2.05 million hectares**,** its highest level in recent years, as farmers respond to farm-gate prices and assured water supplies from major reservoirs. Main crop rice acreage remains steady at 9 million hectares**,** supported by sustained government measures and normal rainfall expectations (Figure 1.1.1 and 1.1.2).

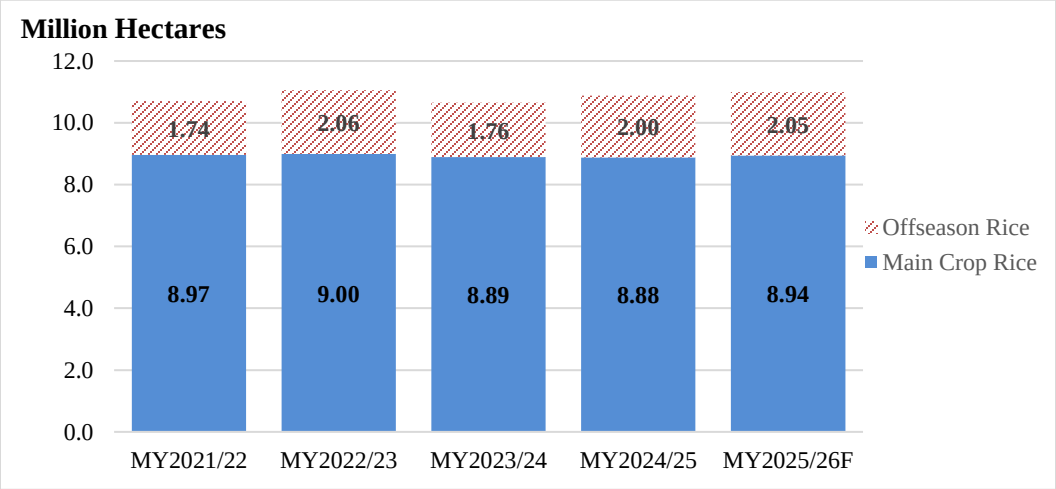
Farm-gate rice prices have remained favorable, particularly fragrant rice and glutinous rice. In January 2025, the average price for white paddy rice stood firm at 9,180 baht/MT ($269/MT), while fragrant rice (Hom Mali) continued to receive a strong premium at 15,003 baht/MT ($440/MT) (Figure 1.1.3). These

price signals, combined with lower flood risks and accessible irrigation, have incentivized increased planting of both main and off-season crops.

As of March 10, 2025, the four major reservoirs reported above-average water storage levels for this time of year (Figure 1.1.4). In addition, the Thai Meteorological Department's precipitation anomaly forecast suggests near-normal to slightly above-average rainfall during the 2025 wet season, further supporting main crop yields.

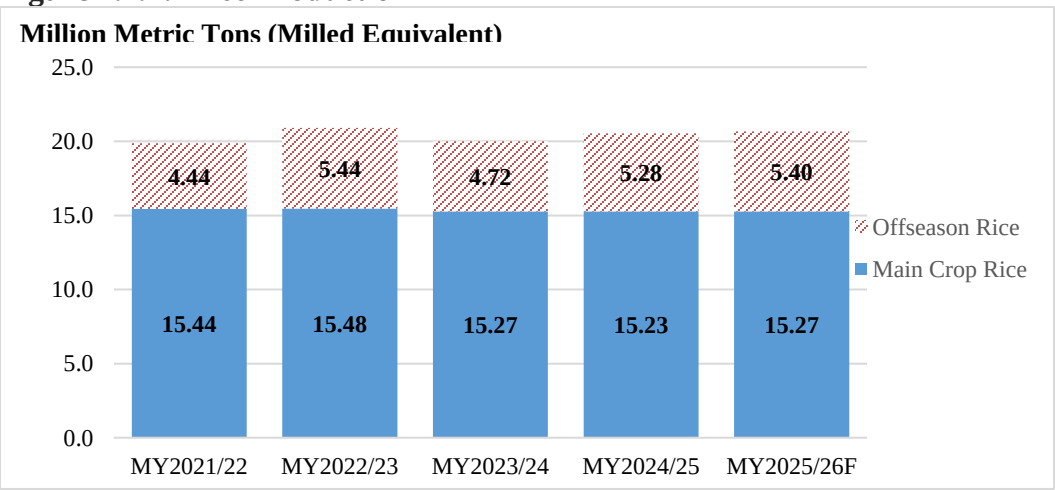
In MY 2024/25**,** milled rice production was estimated at 20.6 MMT**,** up from 19.9 MMT in MY 2023/24. The increase was largely due to a significant rise in off-season rice area and yields, particularly in irrigated regions, despite only marginal improvements in main crop performance. The off-season crop accounted for more than 25 percent of total production in MY 2024/25, with production rising to 5.3 MMT**,** compared to 4.7 MMT in the previous year.

Figure 1.1.1: Rice Acreage



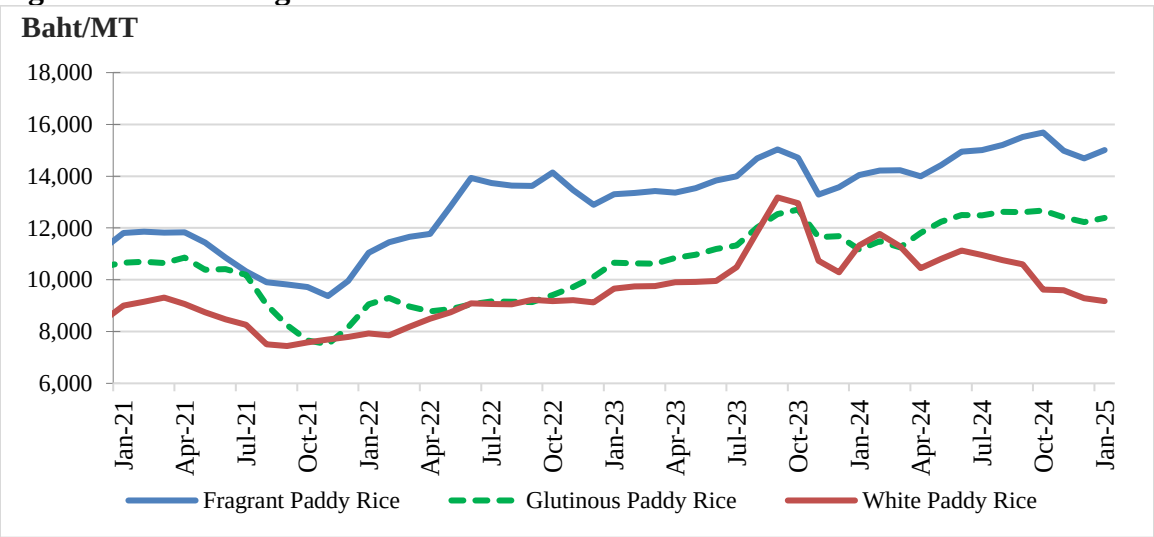
Sources: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and FAS Estimates

Figure 1.1.2: Rice Production



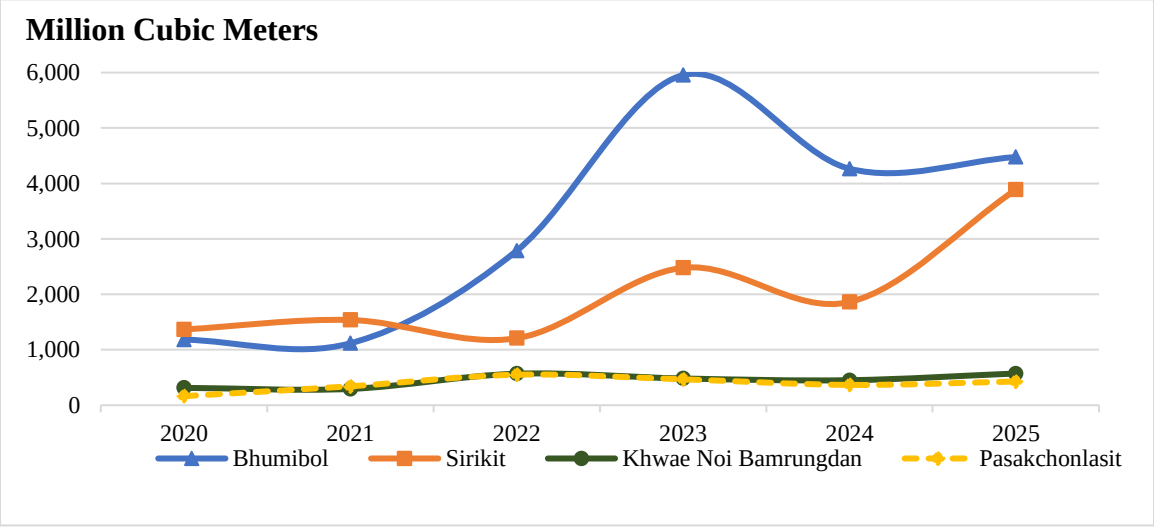
Sources: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives and FAS Estimates

Figure 1.1.3: Farm-gate Rice Prices



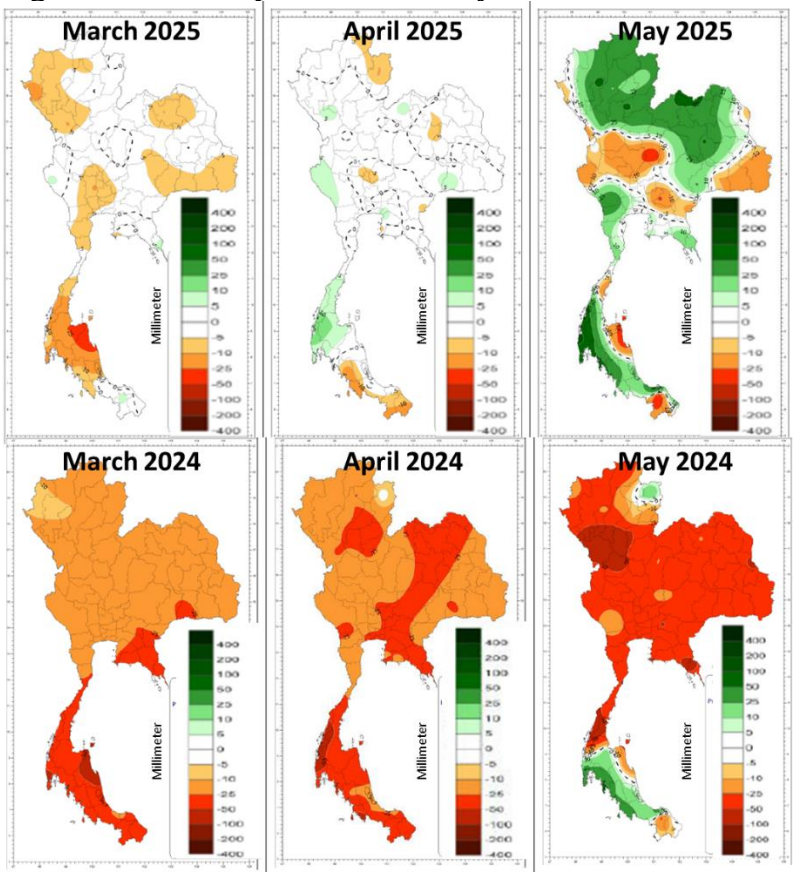
Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Note: The average exchange rate in January 2025 was $1=34.11 Thai baht (Bank of Thailand)

Figure 1.1.4: Water Supplies in the Four Large Reservoirs (as of March 10, 2025)



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

Figure 1.1.5: Precipitation Anomaly Forecast



Source: Thai Meteorological Department

1.2 Consumption

Changes in food consumption habits have gradually reduced Thailand's per capita rice consumption from 100 kilograms (kg) in 2018 to 75 kg in recent years. Consumption patterns vary by region, with the northeastern region leading at 142 kg per capita per year, followed by the north (109 kg), south (83 kg), and Bangkok/central plains (43 kg).

Post forecasts domestic rice consumption in MY 2025/26 to remain stable at 12.4 MMT, slightly up from MY 2024/25, due to steady demand from the food service sector and tourism industry. The Thai government projects that international tourist arrivals will increase from 35 million in 2024 to 40 million in 2025, further boosting demand in the hospitality sector.

Demand for broken rice in the food processing and feed industries is expected to remain at 3-4 MMT, though domestic broken rice prices may face downward pressure as India resumes its export of white and broken rice. In January 2025, broken rice prices stood at 1,513 baht/MT ($44/MT), a 9 percent decrease from the previous year but still 13 percent higher than the five-year average. The high price of broken rice continues to limit its competitiveness against other feed alternatives.

1.3 Trade

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 and MY 2024/25 rice exports to hold at 7.6 MMT, reflecting stable but competitive market conditions. Thailand continues to face strong competition from Vietnam and Cambodia, as well as price pressure from India's re-entry into the global rice market. Thai exporters anticipate that MY 2024/25 rice exports will face a challenging global market, with Vietnam and India aggressively competing on price, particularly for white rice. India’s resumption of rice exports in early 2024 has increased global supply, putting downward pressure on prices and limiting Thailand’s competitiveness.

While total exports in 2024 reached 9.9 MMT, generating a total revenue of 225.7 billion baht ($6.6 billion), weekly rice export data from early 2025 indicate a 35–40 percent year-over-year decline in volumes, excluding fragrant rice. This suggests a slowdown in the pace due to limited stocks and higher export prices. In 2024, export performance fluctuated throughout the year, with the highest export volume recorded in June at 1.03 MMT, while the lowest occurred in July at 604,580 MT. Similarly, export values peaked in June at 23.3 billion baht ($683 million) and dropped to a low of 14.56 billion baht ($427 million) in July.

Table: 1.3.1: Thai Rice Exports by Varieties

Unit: Metric Tons

Rice Variety	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% Change 23 vs 24
White Rice	2,015,246	2,498,142	3,785,902	5,569,859	6,793,093	22.0
Parboiled Rice	1,419,345	1,502,968	1,511,058	1,376,229	1,263,547	-8.2
Fragrant Rice	2,022,879	1,984,470	2,048,151	1,677,164	1,740,901	3.8
Glutinous Rice	276,568	311,101	350,226	139,975	147,782	5.6
Total	**5,734,038**	**6,296,681**	**7,695,325**	**8,763,227**	**9,945,323**	**13.5**

Source: Ministry of Commerce

Table 1.3.2: Average Export Prices (FOB) for Various Grades of Thai Rice ($/MT)

Grade	Feb 18	Feb 25	Mar 4	Mar 11	Mar 18
F WR 100 B	913	917	923	937	955
WR 100 B	431	430	421	419	419
PB 100%	423	421	413	413	416
PB 5%	419	417	409	409	412
WR 5%	412	413	403	401	400
WR 10%	416	415	407	403	403
WR 15%	407	405	397	393	393
WR 25%	407	405	396	393	392
Exchange rate $1=	33.59	33.49	33.79	33.75	33.44

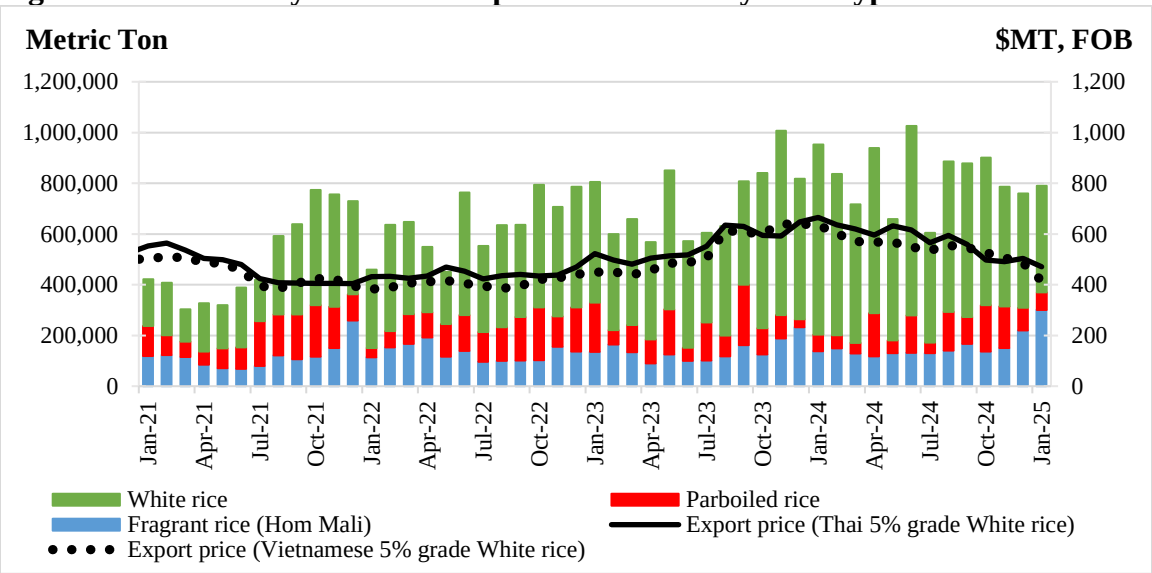
Source: Average actual prices as shared by exporters
Exchange rate: Bank of Thailand

Table 1.3.3: Weekly Rice Exports (Excluding Hom Mali Fragrant Rice)

Week Ending	Quantity	4-WK AVG	Year to Date	Same Period 1 Year Ago	% Change from Last Year
	(MT)	(MT)	(TMT)	(TMT)	(%)
Jan 5, 2025	53,212	113,657	51	61	-16.4
Jan 12, 2025	94,382	95,284	145	236	-38.6
Jan 19, 2025	146,304	96,017	292	398	-26.6
Jan 26, 2025	130,246	106,036	422	636	-33.6
Feb 2, 2025	94,800	116,433	517	815	-36.6
Feb 9, 2025	89,068	115,104	606	1,004	-39.6
Feb 16, 2025	92,661	101,694	698	1,156	-39.6
Feb 23, 2025	108,584	96,278	807	1,300	-37.9
Mar 2, 2025	118,558	102,218	926	1,451	-36.2
Mar 9, 2025	114,589	108,598	1,040	1,602	-35.1

Source: Board of Trade of Thailand
Note: Export figures since March 22, 2002, do not include fragrant rice. In addition, between May 1, 2013, and December 18, 2016, the Ministry of Commerce's Office of Commodity Standards took over reporting authority for rice exports and at that time the export data did not include 25% -100% grade white rice exports. Prior to May 1, 2013, and since December 18, 2016, the Thai Board of Trade has reported rice export data, which includes 25%-100% grade white rice. The reader should bear in mind these differences when comparing historical data with current data.
- TMT stands for thousand MT

Figure 1.3.1: Monthly Thai Rice Exports and Prices by Rice Type



Sources: Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Finance and Thai Chamber of Commerce
Note: The average exchange rate in January 2025 was $1=34.11 Thai baht (Bank of Thailand)

1.4 Stocks

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 rice ending stocks at 3.7-3.8 MMT, maintaining a typical inventory for 2-3 months of use. Nearly all rice stocks are privately held, as the government has shifted away from large-scale stockpiling programs in favor of market-driven price stabilization

1.5 Policy

The Thai government continues to support rice farmers through a mix of price stabilization measures and sustainability initiatives. The National Rice Policy and Management Committee approved a direct support program for MY 2024/25 off-season rice farmers, providing 1,000 baht per rai ($4.6 per hectare) (up to 10 rai) for those growing high-yield or market-demanded rice varieties, or switching to more suitable crops. This measure is intended to stabilize off-season rice prices and promote diversified, demand-driven production.

Additionally, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MOAC) has ramped up efforts to reduce stubble burning by promoting microbial decomposition of rice straw and encouraging off-season rice farmers to shift toward crops that require less water and improve soil health. These programs are backed by a 623.5 million baht ($18 million) national budget to address agricultural burning and promote sustainable land use. The budget consists of the remaining funds from the MY 2024/25 main-season rice measure allocations. The proposed domestic support measure is awaiting Cabinet approval.

2. Corn

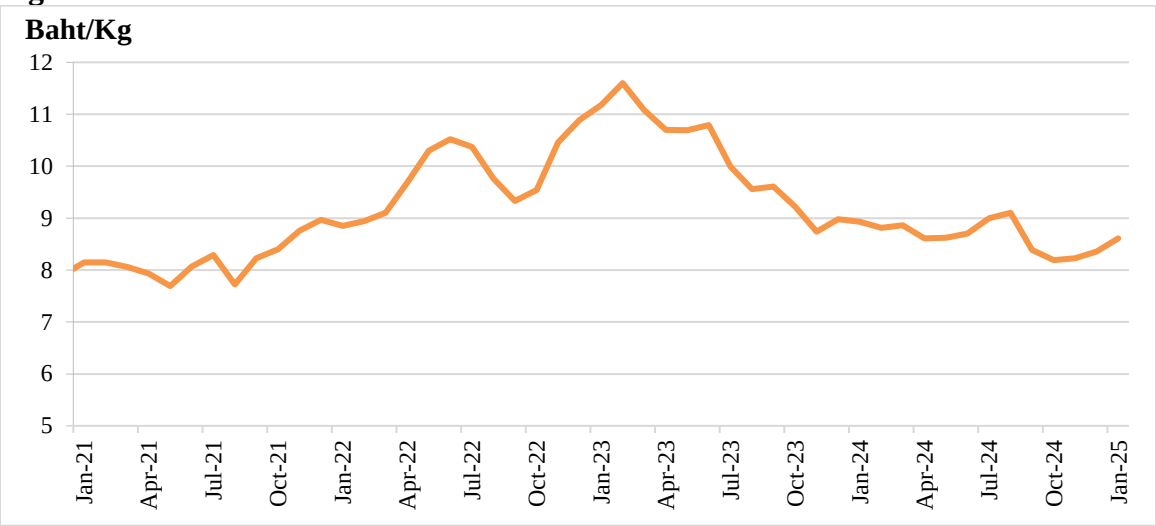
2.1 Production

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 corn production to increase slightly to 5.4 MMT**,** up from 5.3 MMT in MY 2024/25. This increase reflects a projected expansion in off-season corn acreage driven by favorable farm-gate prices and improved competitiveness compared to alternative crops. Farmers are expected to respond to stronger returns on corn, particularly in irrigated areas where double cropping is feasible. Yield levels are anticipated to remain stable, supported by adequate rainfall and continued improvements in farm management practices.

In January 2025, the average farm-gate price of corn was 8.9 baht per kilogram ($260/MT), a 1.4 percent decline from January 2024, reflecting ample domestic supply and heightened competition from regional imports. The downward pressure on farm-gate prices of corn (Figure 2.1) was attributed to an increase in local corn production and a surge in duty-free corn imports from neighboring countries, particularly from Burma, under the ASEAN free trade agreement (AFTA). Meanwhile, fertilizer prices remained elevated, averaging 21,000 baht per MT ($616/MT), which continues to apply cost pressure on growers despite the rebound in corn competitiveness.

Post estimates MY 2024/25 corn production at 5.3 MMT**,** unchanged from the previous year. However, the stable output masks underlying changes in cropping patterns. Total harvested area declined slightly to 1.21 million hectares**,** as some farmers shifted to more profitable alternatives such as sugarcane and cassava in response to changing market demand and relatively better price prospects. Despite the reduction in planted area, yield levels slightly improved due to favorable weather conditions, limiting the overall decline in production.

Figure 2.1.1: Farm-Gate Prices of Corn



Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
Note: The average exchange rate in January 2025 was $1=34.11 Thai baht (Bank of Thailand)

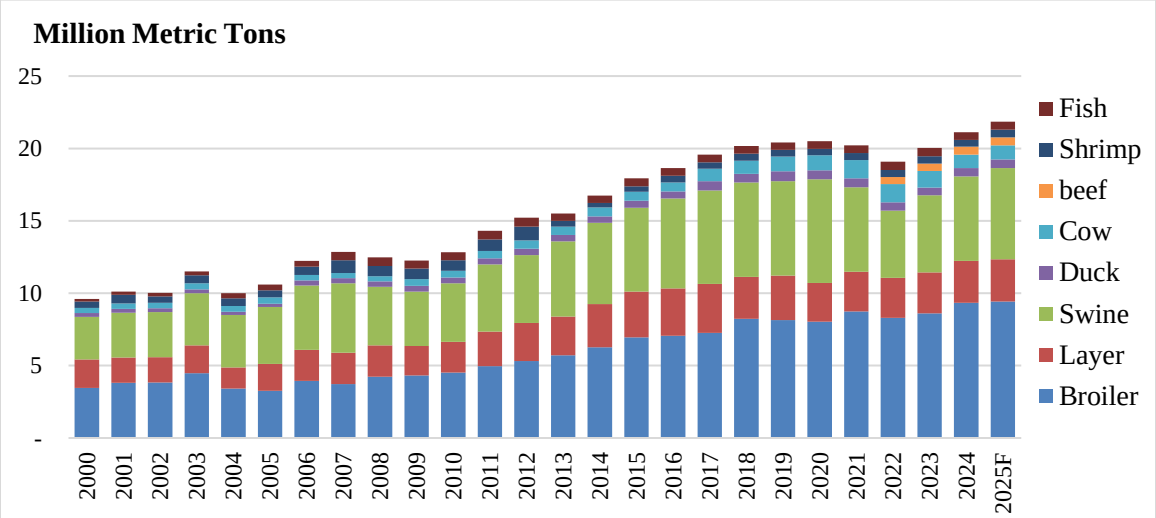
2.2 Consumption

Post forecasts MY 2025/26 corn consumption to increase modestly to 7.0 MMT**,** up from 6.9 MMT in MY 2024/25. The growth is driven by steady demand from the livestock and poultry sectors, particularly in broiler and layer production. Feed mills are expected to raise corn inclusion rates slightly, supported by improved domestic availability from off-season crops and ongoing government policies that encourage the use of domestic corn over imported alternatives.

Feed and residual use is projected to rise to 6.9 MMT in MY 2025/26, reflecting increased animal feed demand and limited substitution from feed wheat and broken rice. Food, seed, and industrial (FSI) use is expected to remain flat at 0.1 MMT**,** in line with recent consumption patterns.

For MY 2024/25**,** total corn consumption is estimated at 6.9 MMT, up slightly from 6.8 MMT in MY 2023/24. This minor increase reflects gradual recovery in feed demand, particularly from poultry and swine sectors, amid stable domestic corn prices. Feed and residual use is estimated at 6.8 MMT**,** while FSI use remains steady at 0.1 MMT**.** Despite competition from imported feed ingredients, the domestic absorption policy continues to support local corn usage in feed rations. The improvement in swine production is driven by rising pork prices, supported by measures to stabilize domestic supply and curb illegal imports. Feed demand has also been supported by expansions in feed milling capacity, increasing local feed production.

Figure 2.2.1 Feed Demand in Thailand



Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

2.3 Trade

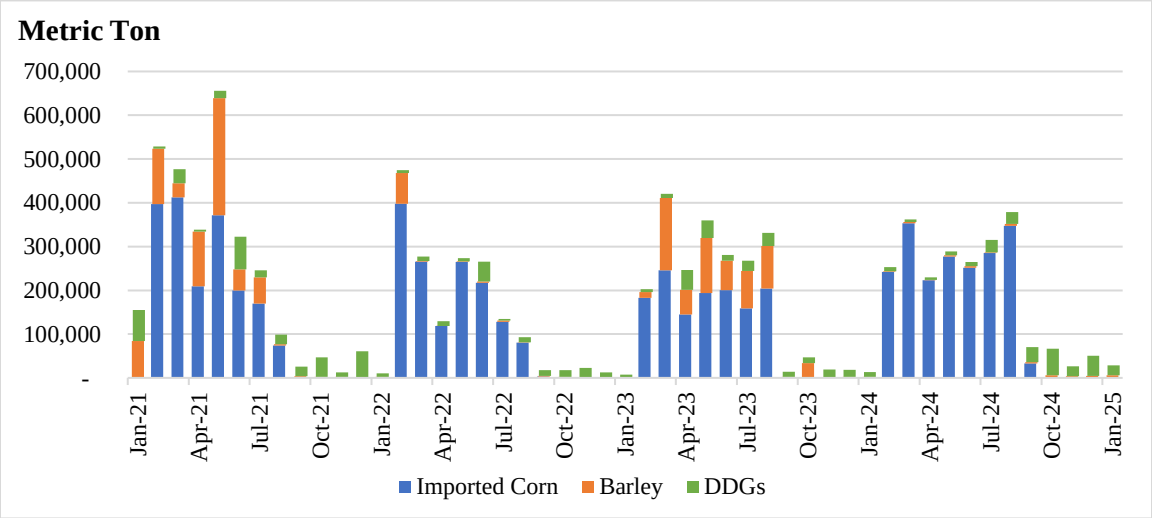
Post forecasts corn exports in MY 2025/26 to remain limited at 50,000 MT due to robust domestic demand and uncompetitive pricing relative to regional suppliers. Thailand's domestic corn prices remain elevated compared to neighboring exporters, reducing the appeal of Thai corn in international markets. During the first seven months of MY 2024/25, corn exports totaled 7,650 MT, a sharp 42 percent decline from the same period in the previous year. This drop was largely the result of limited exportable surplus and subdued price competitiveness.

Despite increasing domestic feed demand, corn imports in MY 2025/26 are forecast at 1.6 MMT**,** down from 1.8 MMT in MY 2024/25. This anticipated decline is partly due to the Ministry of Commerce's consideration of stricter import regulations, including a requirement for certification that imported corn is free from burning practices, aligning with environmental policies aimed at reducing haze pollution. Additionally, constrained regional supply, particularly from Burma, and continued uncertainty in the regional grain trade contribute to the projected decrease. Imports will primarily originate from Burma, Laos, and Cambodia under the AFTA**,** which grants duty-free access from February to August. However, Burma's ongoing political instability and financial controls pose risks to supply reliability.

In addition, the Office of National Economic and Social Development Council forecasted that the slow economic recovery would continue in continue in 2025, with growth around 2.8 percent, up from 2.5 percent in 2024. This is due to a slowdown in export growth caused by uncertainties in international trade policies, driven by U.S. reciprocal tariff measures amid a global trade war.

In response to domestic price volatility and supply constraints, Thai feed mills are expected to increase procurement of alternative feed ingredients**.** Notably, distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS) imports rose to 268,707 MT in 2024, a 15 percent increase from the previous year. This reflects strong demand from the livestock sector for cost-effective, high-protein substitutes. Barley imports are also projected to rise under similar cost-saving strategies. Evidently, the price per unit of DDGS in 2024 was $271/MT, a 10 percent below the average 5-year level of $300/MT.

Figure 2.3.1 Thailand's Imported Feed Ingredients



Source: Thai Customs Department, Ministry of Finance

2.4 Policy

The Thai government continues to implement measures to stabilize domestic corn prices and support local production. The MY 2024/25 corn price stabilization program allocated 65.2 billion baht ($1.9 billion) for market interventions, including low-interest loans for cooperatives to purchase domestic corn.

The MOAC has implemented a ban on open-field agricultural burning from January 17 to May 31, 2025, directly affecting corn stubble management after harvest. Farmers who violate the ban will be barred from accessing government agricultural support programs for a period of two years (June 1, 2025, to May 31, 2027), with the exception of disaster relief assistance.

Import restrictions remain in place under the AFTA framework, limiting non-ASEAN imports through tariff-rate quotas (TRQ). Corn imports from outside ASEAN are subject to a 20 percent tariff within quota (54,700 MT) and a 73 percent tariff outside quota, making non-ASEAN imports less competitive.

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 wheat consumption in MY 2025/26 to total 3.2 MMT**,** a decline of 1.6 percent from MY 2024/25. The decrease is primarily driven by a projected reduction in feed wheat consumption, which outweighs a modest increase in milling wheat demand.

Feed wheat consumption is forecast at 1.8 MMT in MY 2025/26, representing a 5 percent decline from the previous year. This downward trend is attributed to several factors. While swine and poultry production are expected to continue expanding in response to rising domestic and global demand for animal protein, feed wheat usage is projected to decline due to shifts in feed formulation practices. Feed manufacturers are increasingly substituting wheat with more cost-effective or readily available alternatives such as corn, cassava, or imported distillers dried grains with solubles (DDGS), particularly when global wheat prices remain high or volatile. Additionally, rising competition for wheat from the milling sector may constrain its availability and affordability for feed use.

According to the Thai Feed Mill Association, total feed consumption in 2025 is projected to reach 21.8 MMT, reflecting sustained growth in the livestock sector. However, wheat's share within total feed rations is expected to decline as producers optimize costs and diversify raw material inputs. This shift aligns with broader industry efforts to improve feed efficiency and reduce dependency on a single grain source.

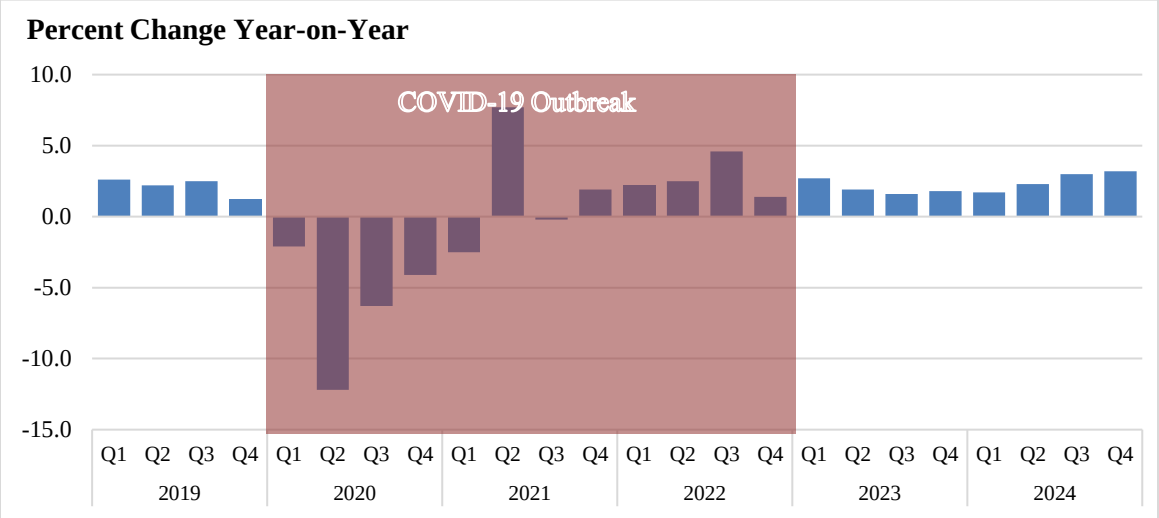
Milling wheat consumption, which accounts for approximately 43 percent of total wheat use, is forecast to increase to 1.38 MMT in MY 2025/26, up 3.8 percent from MY 2024/25. This growth is supported by the ongoing recovery of the tourism sector and the resulting increase in demand for bakery and processed food products. As tourism rebounds, hotels, restaurants, cafés, and food service businesses are experiencing higher customer volumes, leading to greater consumption of wheat-based products such as bread, pastries, noodles, and snacks.

The Office of Industrial Economics (OIE) reported that the total feed production and consumption in 2024 increased one percent from the same period in 2023. This upward trend is also present for milling wheat imports, driven by a growing demand for instant noodles and baked goods, which increased by 5 and 4 percent, respectively, from the same period in 2023.

The Tourism Authority of Thailand (TAT) aims to attract 40 million international tourists in 2025 and generate 3 trillion baht ($87,951 million) in tourism revenue. In 2024, Thailand welcomed more than 35 million international tourists**,** exceeding its target and generating more than 1.8 trillion baht ($52,770 million) in tourism revenue.

The Office of National Economic and Social Development Council reported economic growth of 2.5 percent in 2024 (Figure 3.2.1) and has revised its projection for 2025 upward to 2.8 percent**,** indicating increased consumer confidence and spending. This economic recovery is expected to further boost demand in the food service and processing sectors, contributing to rising milling wheat consumption. However, the Office of National Economic and Social Development Council highlighted a slowdown in export growth due to uncertainties in international trade policies among trading partners, driven by U.S. reciprocal tariff measures amid a global trade war. Additionally, the economic contribution from foreign tourists is expected to decelerate in 2026.

Figure 3.2.1: Thailand's Economic Growth



Source: Office of National Economic and Social Development Council

Post estimates MY 2024/25 wheat consumption at 3.2 MMT, up 11 percent from MY 2023/24, largely due to rising demand for feed wheat. Feed wheat consumption is projected at 1.9 MMT, up 19 percent from MY 2023/24, as swine and poultry production expand in response to both domestic and international demand. Milling wheat consumption is expected to remain steady at 1.3 MMT, with the bakery and food processing sectors benefitting from increased consumer spending.

3.3 Trade

Post forecasts wheat imports in MY 2025/26 to reach 3.3 MMT**,** a 13 percent decrease from MY 2024/25. This decline is attributed to high carry-over stocks and the anticipated recovery in domestic corn production, which is expected to reduce reliance on imported feed wheat. Expected feed demand in 2025 is supported by the ongoing recovery in livestock production, which accounts for more than 97 percent of total feed demand, along with continued growth in aquaculture, particularly in the highly consolidated shrimp farming sector.

However, traders remain concerned about supply uncertainties, rising shipping costs, and potential delays resulting from ongoing disruptions in the Red Sea and the prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict. These issues continue to pose risks to the reliability and cost-effectiveness of wheat imports, prompting the private sector to adjust procurement strategies and manage inventory levels more cautiously.

Wheat flour and wheat-based product imports in MY 2025/26 are projected to decline to 261,000 MT**,** down 17 percent from MY 2023/24. This decrease is primarily attributed to strong competition from locally produced flour, which has gained market share among food processors and bakeries. The improved competitiveness of domestic flour is driven by increased milling capacity, stable raw material supplies, and price advantages supported by lower production and transportation costs.

In MY 2024/25, wheat imports are expected to rise to 3.8 MMT**,** up 15 percent from MY 2023/24, driven by increased demand for both milling and feed wheat. Wheat imports during the first seven months of MY 2024/25 totaled 3.1 MMT**,** a 75 percent increase compared to the same period last year.

This sharp increase was largely due to rising feed wheat demand, as more supplies—particularly from Ukraine—became available in the second half of 2024.

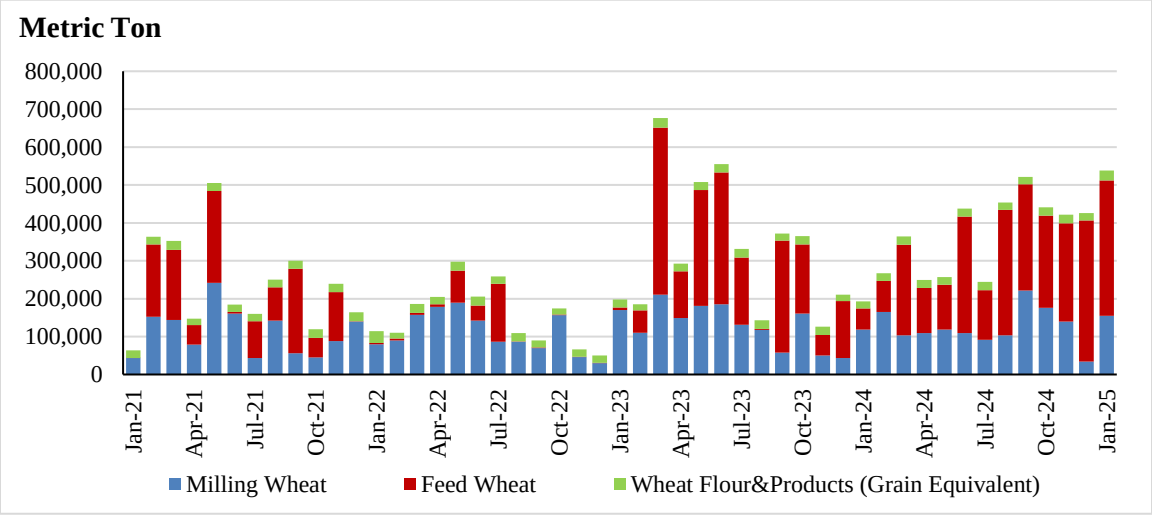
By comparison, Thailand imported only 918,684 MT of feed wheat during the first seven months of MY 2023/24, due to disruptions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and India's wheat export ban implemented in May 2022.

Milling wheat imports during the first seven months of MY 2024/25 totaled 876,412 MT**,** representing a 40 percent increase over the same period in MY 2023/24. This growth was partly driven by a drop in import prices to $408/MT in January 2025**,** down from a record high of $439/MT in 2022. Wheat flour and products imported in MY 2024/25 are expected to reach 296,000 MT**,** up 20 percent from MY 2023/24. Wheat flour and wheat-based product imports in MY 2024/25 are expected to reach 296,000 MT**,** up 20 percent from MY 2023/24.

This increase is primarily driven by a temporary spike in feed wheat imports, as feed mills accelerated purchases to fully utilize their remaining quotas ahead of the government's policy change. The Ministry of Commerce revised its feed wheat import quota policy—restricting future access and tightening conditions—which led to a front-loading of feed wheat imports before the new rules took effect on January 1, 2025. While this policy directly impacted feed wheat rather than flour, the overall import volume for wheat products increased as a result. Meanwhile, imports of wheat flour for human consumption remain under pressure from strong competition with locally produced flour.

Feed mill contacts expressed concerns about the impact of geopolitical unrest, especially regarding 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 will continue to enforce import restrictions on feed wheat in 2025. Importers are required to purchase three metric tons of domestically produced corn for every one metric ton of imported feed wheat**,** maintaining the 3:1 domestic corn absorption ratio. The Ministry of Commerce's Revised Regulation on Wheat Imports for 2025 (effective January 1 to December 31, 2025) reinforces this policy, aligning with current market conditions and in accordance with the resolution of the National Corn Policy and Management Committee. The regulation mandates that importers must be registered feed manufacturers and prohibits the resale or transfer of imported feed wheat.

Additionally, eligible importers must provide documentation confirming the purchase of domestic corn at or above the minimum set price of 8.5 baht per kilogram (approximately $258/MT). The regulation also specifies that import quotas must be used within the calendar year. Failure to comply may result in the forfeiture of unused quota allocations.

The import tariff on wheat grain has remained at zero since September 2007. However, the applied tariff on wheat flour is 5 percent or 0.5 baht/kg (about $16/MT), except under preferential trade agreements. Under the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement and the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement**,** wheat flour is duty-free, provided it meets the minimum 40 percent rule of origin requirement. Imports from Vietnam have been duty-free since late 2015 under the ASEAN Economic Community framework.

Appendix Tables

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

Rice, Milled	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jan 2024		Jan 2025		Jan 2026	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	10650	10650	10700	10880	0	10990
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	4349	4349	2263	2197	0	2892
Milled Production (1000 MT)	20000	19993	20100	20545	0	20665
Rough Production (1000 MT)	30303	30292	30455	31129	0	31311
Milling Rate (.9999) (1000 MT)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
TY Imports (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	24449	24442	22463	22842	0	23657
MY Exports (1000 MT)	9886	9945	7500	7600	0	7600
TY Exports (1000 MT)	9886	9945	7500	7600	0	7600
Consumption and Residual (1000 MT)	12300	12300	12300	12350	0	12400
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2263	2197	2663	2892	0	3657
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	24449	24442	22463	22842	0	23657
Yield (Rough) (MT/HA)	2.8454	2.8443	2.8463	2.8611	0	2.849
(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 2025/2026 = January 2026 - December 2026						
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Table 2: Thailand's Rice Production by Crop

	2023/2024			2024/2025			2025/2026		
	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total
Area (Million Hectares)									
Cultivation	9.400	1.765	11.165	9.337	2.050	11.387	9.337	2.100	11.437
Harvest	8.890	1.760	10.650	8.880	2.000	10.880	8.880	2.050	10.990
Production (Metric tons)									
Rough	23.142	7.150	30.292	23.130	7.999	31.129	23.130	8.180	31.310
Rice	15.274	4.719	19.993	15.266	5.279	20.545	15.266	5.399	20.665
Yield (Ton/Hectare)	2.6031	4.063	2.8443	2.6047	4.000	2.8611	2.6047	3.990	2.8490

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

Corn	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1220	1220	1230	1210	0	1220
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	391	391	474	574	0	724
Production (1000 MT)	5300	5300	5400	5300	0	5350
MY Imports (1000 MT)	1716	1716	1900	1800	0	1600
TY Imports (1000 MT)	2018	2018	1900	1800	0	1600
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	7407	7407	7774	7674	0	7674
MY Exports (1000 MT)	33	33	50	50	0	50
TY Exports (1000 MT)	31	31	50	50	0	50
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	6800	6700	7200	6800	0	6900
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	100	100	100	100	0	100
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	6900	6800	7300	6900	0	7000
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	474	574	424	724	0	624
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	7407	7407	7774	7674	0	7674
Yield (MT/HA)	4.3443	4.3443	4.3902	4.3802	0	4.3852

(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 2025/2026 = October 2025 - September 2026

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

Wheat	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
Market Year Begins	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
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)	596	596	678	678	0	913
Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports (1000 MT)	3316	3316	4300	3800	0	3300
TY Imports (1000 MT)	3316	3316	4300	3800	0	3300
TY Imp. from U.S. (1000 MT)	572	572	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	3912	3912	4978	4478	0	4213
MY Exports (1000 MT)	334	334	340	340	0	340
TY Exports (1000 MT)	334	334	340	340	0	340
Feed and Residual (1000 MT)	1600	1600	2400	1900	0	1800
FSI Consumption (1000 MT)	1300	1300	1500	1325	0	1375
Total Consumption (1000 MT)	2900	2900	3900	3225	0	3175
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	678	678	738	913	0	698
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	3912	3912	4978	4478	0	4213
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 2025/2026 = July 2025 - June 2026						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments