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# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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## Thailand

### Grain and Feed Annual

**2019**

**Approved By:**

Russ Nicely, Agricultural Counselor

**Prepared By:**

Ponnarong Prasertsri, Agricultural Specialist

**Report Highlights:**

MY2019/20 rice and corn production is forecast to increase to record levels due to expanded acreage driven by attractive prices. Rice and corn consumption is expected to increase by 1-3 percent, reflecting limited growth for feed demand. MY2019/20 wheat imports will likely increase to 3.2 million metric tons, up 2 percent from MY2018/19, of which 2 million metric tons will be feed wheat.

## **Executive Summary:**

MY2019/20 rice and corn production is forecast to increase by 2 percent from MY2018/19 due mainly to expanded acreage driven by attractive prices. The government is expected to maintain the above average domestic prices through financial supports for both rice and corn farmers, including a pledging program for paddy rice. MY2019/20 rice and corn consumption is forecast to increase 1-3 percent in line with feed demand growth. This is less than the 5 percent average annual growth rate for consumption over the past five years. Additionally, import demand for feed wheat is expected to increase to around 2 million metric tons, up 3 percent from MY2018/19 mainly due to insufficient supplies of domestic corn to meet growing broiler feed demand. Milling wheat imports are also expected to increase to around one million metric tons in MY2019/20, up 2 percent from MY2018/19 in anticipation of growing demand from bakeries and noodle producers. Thai rice exports are expected to decline to around 10 million metric tons in 2019 – 2020, down significantly from the record 11-12 million metric tons of rice exported in previous years when the government actively sold its accumulated rice stocks.

## **Commodities:**

Corn

Rice, Milled

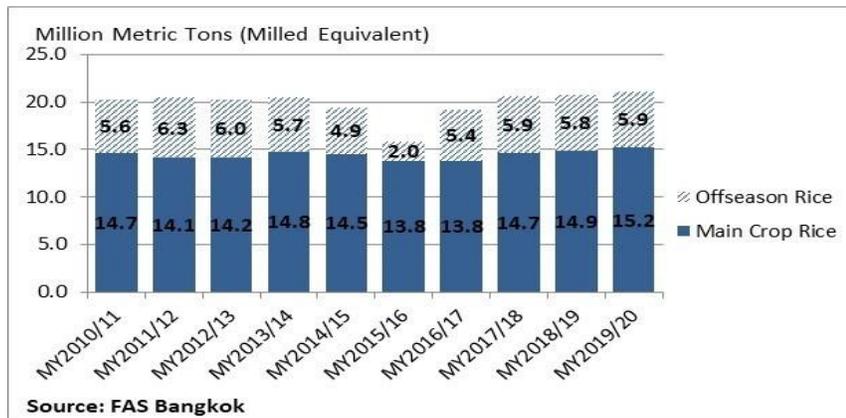
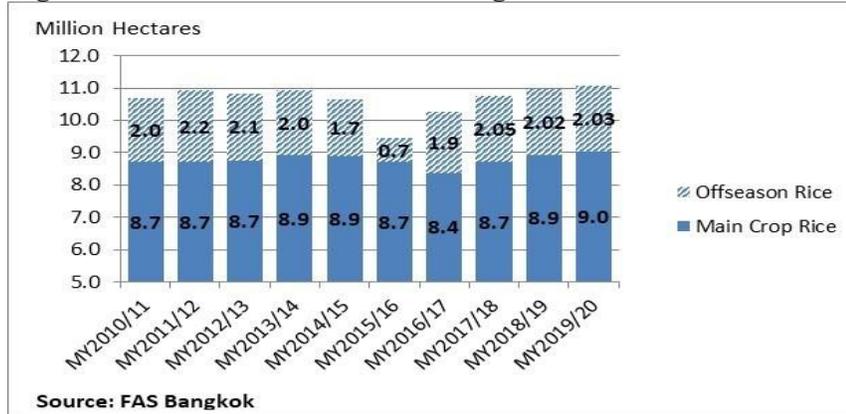
Wheat

## **1. Rice**

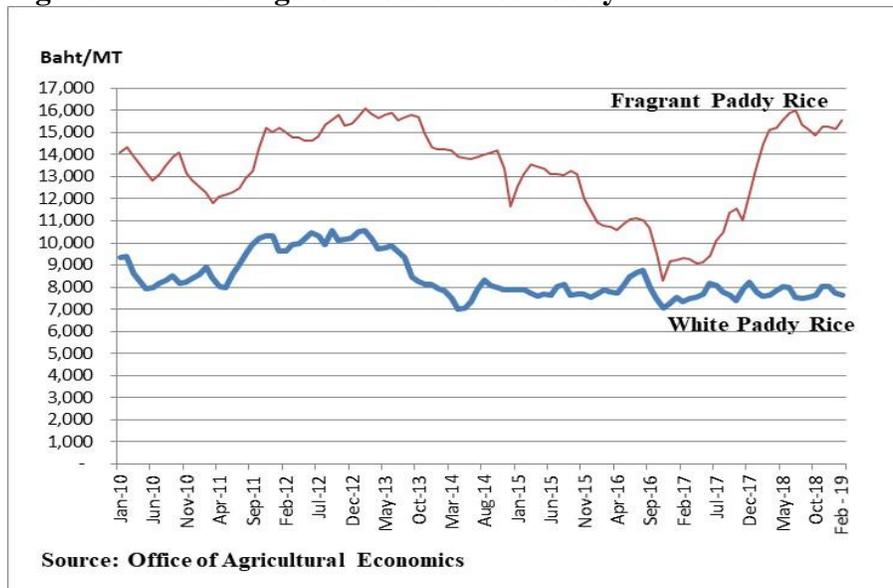
### **1.1 Production**

MY2019/20 rice production is forecast to increase to around 21 million metric tons (Table A1, A2 and Figure 1.1.1). This is a 2 percent increase from MY2018/19 due to increased acreage of main crop rice production driven by attractive farm-gate prices. Farm-gate prices of paddy rice are still higher than the previous year's price levels, particularly for fragrant rice. Fragrant paddy rice prices are presently 13 percent higher than they were for the same period last year (Figure 1.1.2). Also, the Thai Meteorological Department expects normal precipitation in May 2019 when the cultivation of MY2019/20 main crop rice normally begins. Additionally, the new Property Tax Act which will go into effect in 2019 will encourage land developers to temporarily rent out their arable land for agriculture to avoid higher property tax rates. According to the Land Development Department, unused rice land totaled around 1 million rai (0.2 million hectares), accounting for around 1-2 percent of total rice land in Thailand, of which around 40 percent is in the northeastern region, a major growing area for fragrant and glutinous paddy rice.

**Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Rice Acreage and Production**



**Figure 1.1.2: Farm-gate Prices of Rice Paddy**

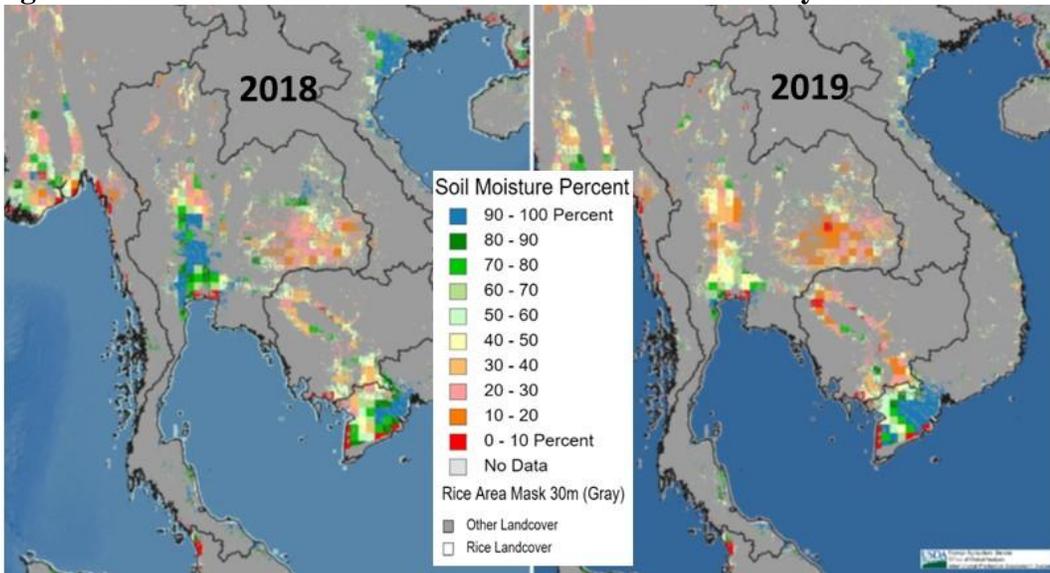


Post's forecast for MY2018/19 rice production remains unchanged at 20.7 million metric tons. This is a one percent increase from MY2017/18 as main crop rice production more than offset reduced off-season rice production. MY2018/19 off-season rice acreage is expected to decline to 12.6 million rai (2 million hectares). This is a one percent reduction from last year due to limited water supplies in non-irrigated areas in the northeastern and the lower northern regions. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives' crop report, as of March 6, 2019, MY2018/19 off-season rice acreage totaled 10.7 million rai (1.7 million hectares), of which 8.3 million rai (1.3 million hectares) were located in irrigated areas (Table 1.1.1). This is a 9 percent reduction from MY2017/18. Acreage was particularly reduced in non-irrigated areas as many rice farmers in these regions have shifted to corn cultivation driven by attractive corn prices and government financial support. However, farmers in irrigated areas still grew off-season rice as the land in these areas is not suitable for corn cultivation (Figure 1.1.3). Presently, around 10-20 percent of off-season rice have been harvested and many farmers have begun to grow a second off-season rice crop, particularly in the lower northern and central plains regions due to attractive prices. The government has maintained irrigation for off-season rice cultivation as water supplies are still at manageable levels, even though the current water supplies are 33 percent lower than last year's levels (Figure 1.1.4). Although the government is providing financial support for rice farmers who want to shift to corn cultivation, the Department of Agricultural Extension has reported that MY2018/19 off-season rice acreage surpassed the target area by 1.2 million rai (0.2 million hectares), of which 1.1 million rai (0.18 million hectares) is located on irrigated land and 0.1 million rai (0.02 million hectares) is on non-irrigated area land.

**Table 1.1.1: Off-season Rice Planting Area**

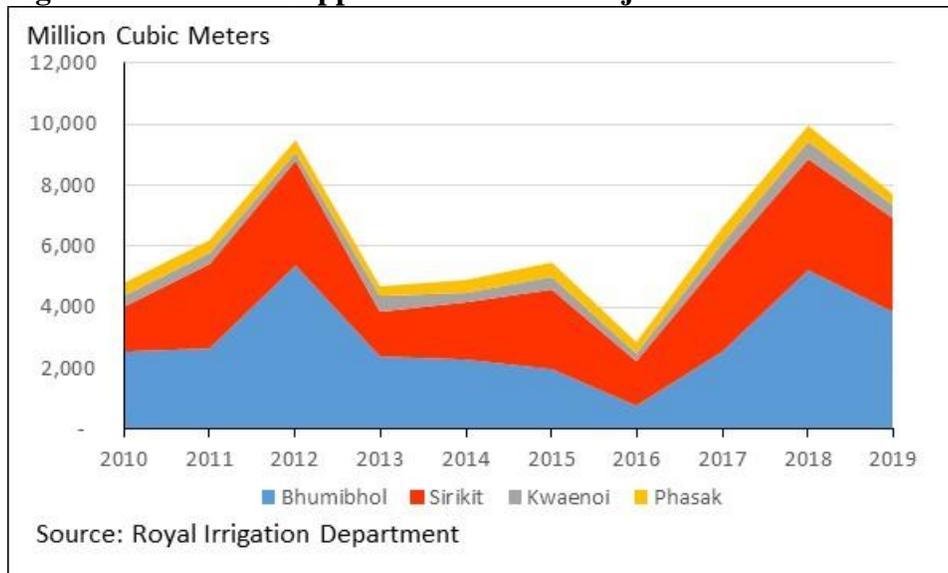
Unit: Million Hectares						
	MY2016/17	MY2017/18	MY2018/19			
			Forecast (March 2019)		Planting Progress <sup>1/</sup> (As of March 6, 2019)	
				% change		% change
Irrigated Area	1.210	1.562	1.600	2.5	1.322	-5.6
Non-Irrigated Area	0.690	0.492	0.450	-8.6	0.394	-19.6
<b>Total Planted Area</b>	<b>1.900</b>	<b>2.054</b>	<b>2.050</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>1.715</b>	<b>-9.2</b>
Note: <sup>1/</sup> Planting progress reported by the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives						
Source: FAS Forecast						

**Figure 1.1.3: Surface Soil Moisture in Rice Area in February 2018 and 2019**



Source: USDA, Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System

**Figure 1.1.4: Water Supplies Available in Major Reservoirs in the North (as of March 5<sup>th</sup>)**



Source: Royal Irrigation Department

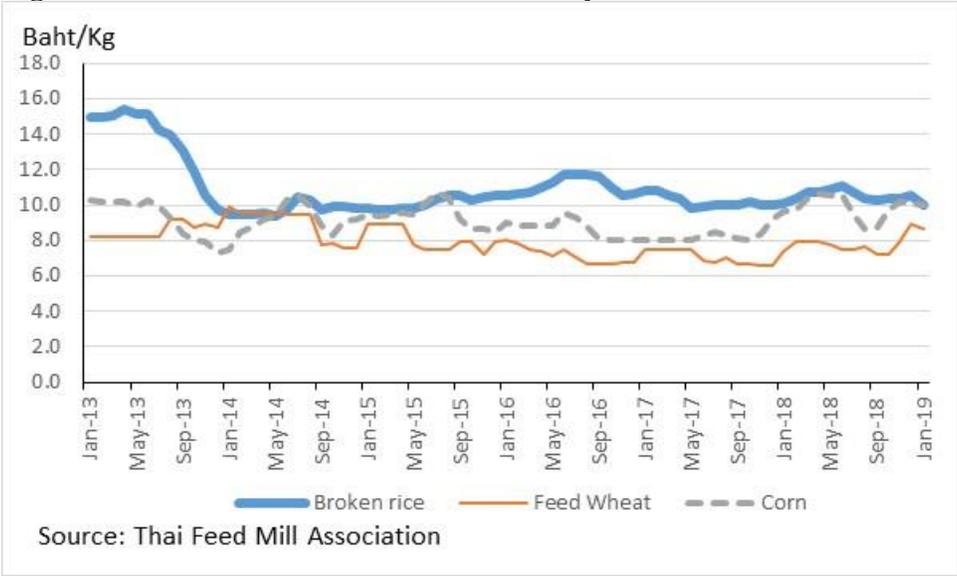
## 1.2 Consumption

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. Additionally, the latest survey by Mae-jo University found that approximately half of the Thai population (51%) still consumes the same amount of rice as in the past. Meanwhile, 28 percent of the population consume more rice and the remainder (21%) consume less rice. MY2019/20 rice consumption is forecast at 10.8 million metric tons. This is a one percent increase from MY2018/19 in

line with growing swine and layer feed demand. Growth is quite limited as farmers are carefully managing swine and layer production in order to prevent falling domestic prices for pork and eggs.

MY2018/19 rice consumption is forecast to decline to around 10.7 million metric tons, down 2-3 percent from MY2017/18 due to reduced broken rice demand in swine and layer feed. Farmers are expected to continue to scale down swine and layer production in 2019 in response to falling domestic prices for pork and eggs caused by shrinking exports to neighboring countries. According to the Thai Feed Mill Association, swine and layer feed demand is expected to respectively decline by 2 percent and 13 percent in 2019. Broken rice is a major feed ingredient in swine and duck layer productions, accounting respectively for 35 percent and 50 percent of their feed rations. Additionally, in the second half of 2019 feed mills are expected to reduce the utilization of broken rice in poultry feed rations due to limited supplies of government feed-quality rice stocks. Instead of broken rice, they are expected to rely on feed wheat, which is cheaper than corn and new supplies of broken rice. By mid-2019 feed mills are expected to use all of the government feed-quality rice stocks that were purchased in late 2018. In January 2019, feed wheat prices were 10-15 percent lower than both corn and broken rice prices (Figure 1.2.1). Also, rice utilization by power plants and fertilizer producers is expected to decline significantly due to limited supplies of deteriorated rice from the government stocks. The government sold all of their 0.6 million metric tons of deteriorated rice stocks in the second half of 2018.

**Figure 1.2.1: Feed Grain Prices (Ex-Factory)**

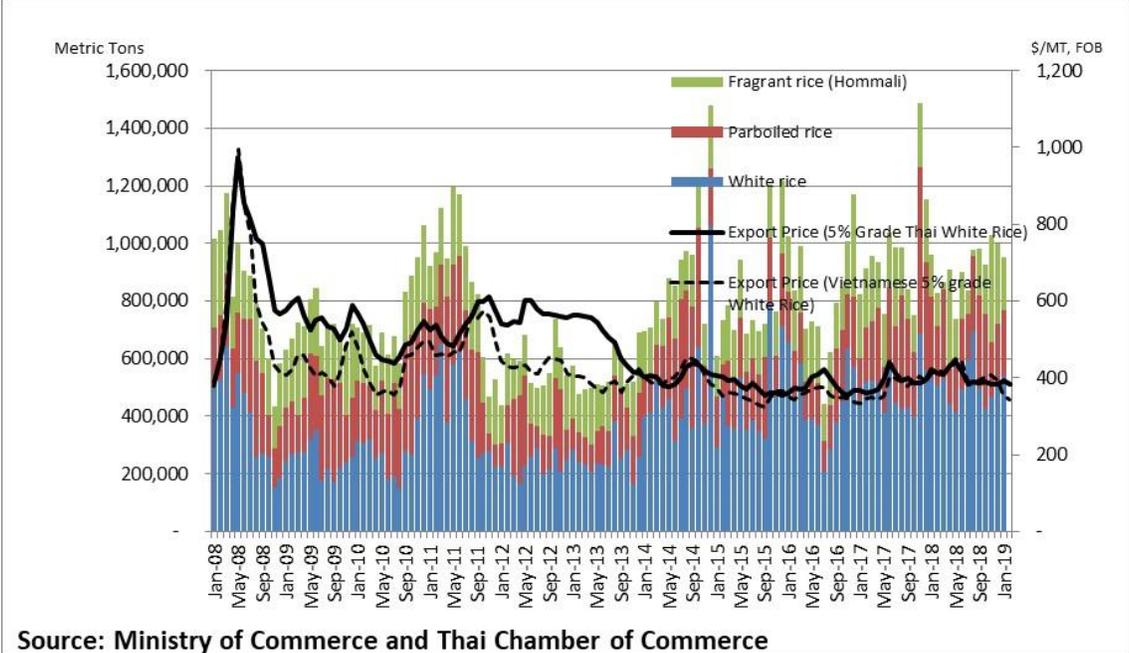


**1.3 Trade**

Thai rice exports are expected to decline to around 10 million metric tons in 2019 and 2020, compared to the 2017-2018 record exports of 11-12 million metric tons which were driven by government rice stock sales. This is a 10 percent reduction from 2018 as Thai rice is likely to be less competitive, particularly for white rice in African markets, which accounts for approximately 40-50 percent of total rice exports over the past five years. Over the past five years, Thai rice exports to these markets were driven by the sale of government rice stocks which were regularly cheaper than rice from other countries. The government sold off all of their remaining rice stocks in 2018. For example, in the first two months of 2019, export prices of Thai white rice were approximately U.S. \$40/MT higher than Vietnamese rice, while in 2018 Thai rice was on average cheaper by U.S. \$10/MT (Figure 1.3.1).

According to the Thai Customs Department, rice exports in January 2019 totaled 951,700 metric tons. This is a 2 percent reduction from the same period last year due mainly to reduced parboiled rice exports (Table 1.3.1). Meanwhile, white and fragrant rice exports increased 13-15 percent from the same period last year as exporters fulfilled pending shipment contracts settled late last year. However, white rice exports for the rest of the year are expected to decline significantly due to strong competition from Vietnam and China in African market.

**Figure 1.3.1: Monthly Thai Rice Exports by Variety**



**Table 1.3.1: Thai Rice Exports by Rice Variety**

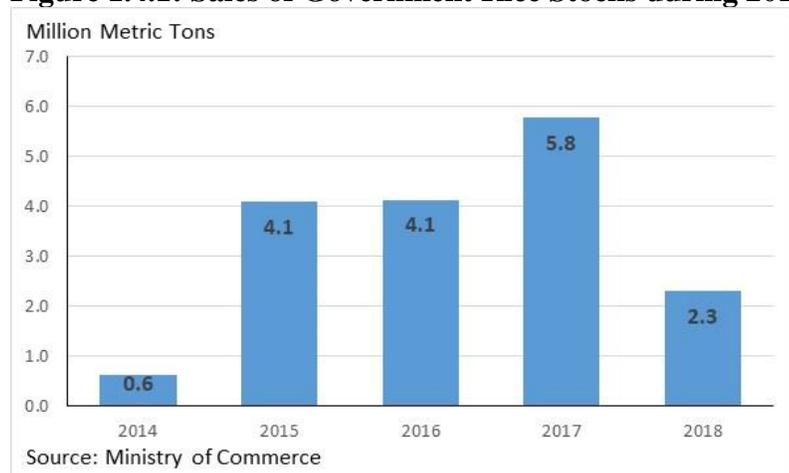
Unit: Metric Tons								
Rice Variety	2015	2016	2017	2018	% change	January		
						2018	2019	% Change
<b>White Rice</b>	<b>4,994,387</b>	<b>4,819,941</b>	<b>5,082,384</b>	<b>5,892,438</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>445,314</b>	<b>514,284</b>	<b>15.5</b>
Head Rice	4,787,696	4,576,990	4,680,396	5,493,422	17.4	427,505	501,636	17.3
Broken Rice	206,691	242,951	401,988	399,016	-0.7	17,809	12,648	-29.0
<b>Parboiled Rice</b>	<b>2,316,900</b>	<b>2,149,597</b>	<b>3,380,167</b>	<b>2,708,477</b>	<b>-19.9</b>	<b>308,999</b>	<b>226,164</b>	<b>-26.8</b>
<b>Fragrant Rice</b>	<b>2,111,658</b>	<b>2,497,912</b>	<b>2,694,356</b>	<b>2,102,078</b>	<b>-22.0</b>	<b>164,465</b>	<b>185,434</b>	<b>12.7</b>
<b>Hom Mali Rice</b>	<b>1,987,232</b>	<b>2,366,185</b>	<b>2,308,789</b>	<b>1,657,416</b>	<b>-28.2</b>	<b>146,798</b>	<b>137,195</b>	<b>-6.5</b>
- Head Rice	1,405,761	1,561,539	1,635,702	1,274,943	-22.1	126,331	105,696	-16.3
- Broken Rice	581,471	804,646	673,087	382,473	-43.2	20,467	31,499	53.9
<b>Thai Fragrant Rice</b>	<b>124,426</b>	<b>131,727</b>	<b>385,567</b>	<b>444,662</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>17,667</b>	<b>48,239</b>	<b>173.0</b>
- Head Rice	124,401	131,694	216,030	256,233	18.6	14,800	23,653	59.8
- Broken Rice	25	33	169,537	188,429	11.1	2,867	24,586	757.6
<b>Glutinous Rice</b>	<b>372,835</b>	<b>438,943</b>	<b>517,425</b>	<b>385,749</b>	<b>-25.4</b>	<b>48,032</b>	<b>25,818</b>	<b>-46.2</b>
Head Rice	124,191	164,839	213,718	180,159	-15.7	34,029	14,746	-56.7
Broken Rice	248,644	274,104	303,707	205,590	-32.3	14,003	11,072	-20.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,795,780</b>	<b>9,906,393</b>	<b>11,674,332</b>	<b>11,088,742</b>	<b>-5.0</b>	<b>966,810</b>	<b>951,700</b>	<b>-1.6</b>

Source: Thai Rice Exporter Association

#### 1.4 Stocks

MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 rice stocks are forecast at 3-4 million metric tons. Almost all of rice stocks are stocks from the private sector, which normally maintains stocks for around 2 months of use. Meanwhile, the government sold all of its remaining rice stocks in 2018. These stocks totaled approximately 2.3 million metric tons consisting of 1.7 million metric tons of feed-quality rice, 0.5 million metric tons of deteriorated rice, and 0.1 million metric tons of food-quality rice (Figure 1.4.1). Over the past five years (2014 – 2018), the current government sold all of the accumulated 17 million metric tons of rice stocks that the prior governments purchased through overly generous rice pledging programs. The sales of these government rice stocks during 2014 – 2018 totaled 11.4 million metric tons of food-quality rice, 4.5 million metric tons of feed-quality rice, and 1 million metric tons of deteriorated rice.

**Figure 1.4.1: Sales of Government Rice Stocks during 2014 – 2018**



## 1.5 Policy

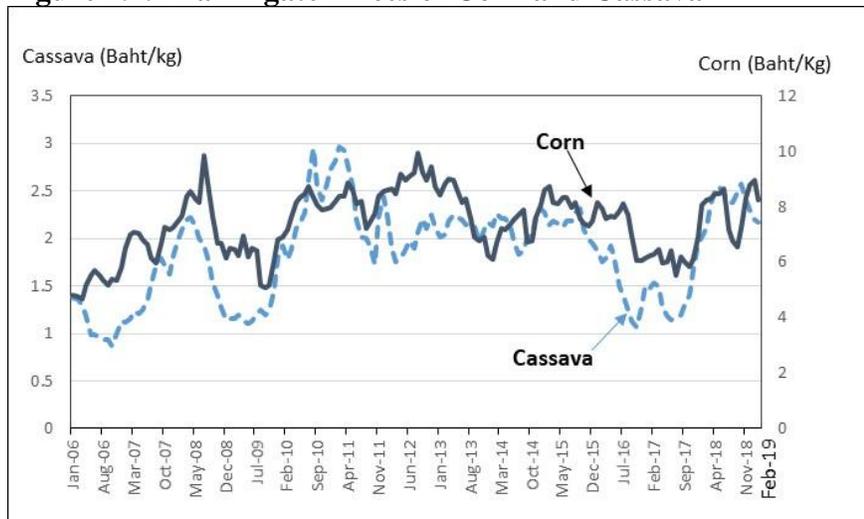
The Ministry of Commerce reported that the MY2018/19 main crop paddy rice pledging program received 768,326 metric tons of paddy rice. This is a 38 percent reduction from the 1.2 million metric tons of paddy rice in the MY2017/18 pledging program as loan rates were lower than the market prices. This was particularly true for fragrant paddy rice as the rate for fragrant paddy rice (including the storage cost subsidy) was 13 percent lower than market prices (please see [Grain and Feed Update – August 2018](#) for the detail of the MY2018/19 pledging program). As a result, farmers are expected to redeem almost all of the paddy rice pledged under the MY2018/19 pledging program due to attractive market prices. The government did not implement a pledging program for MY2017/18 off-season rice as the government agricultural policy instead encouraged farmers to shift from off-season rice cultivation to corn cultivation.

## 2. Corn

### 2.1 Production

MY2019/20 corn production is expected to increase to 5.4 million metric tons. This is a 2 percent increase from MY2018/19 in anticipation of increased acreage due to attractive prices. The acreage increase will mainly occur in the northern and northeastern region as farmers are expected to shift from cassava to corn. Through the first quarter of 2019, farm-gate prices for corn remain high at 8.3 baht per kilogram (U.S. \$262/MT), which is a 6 percent increase from the last quarter of 2018 (Figure 2.2.1). Meanwhile, farm-gate prices for cassava declined approximately 10 percent from the last quarter of 2018.

**Figure 2.1.1 Farm-gate Prices of Corn and Cassava**



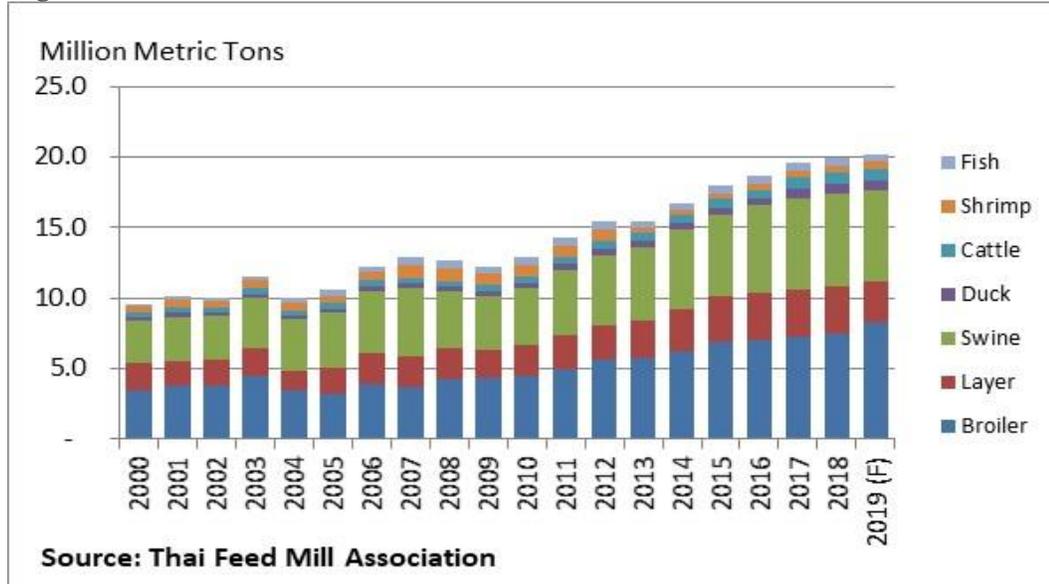
MY2018/19 corn production is expected to increase to 5.3 million metric tons. This is a 6 percent increase from MY2017/18 due to expanded acreage driven by attractive farm-gate prices and government financial support for farmers who decided to replace off-season rice cultivation with corn. The government reported that MY2018/19 off-season corn acreage totaled 814,916 rai (0.1 million hectares), which is 40 percent of the government's target of 2 million rai (0.3 million hectares). This is a 58 percent increase from last year. The reported acreage is consistent with Post's previous forecast ([GAIN Report: TH9020 – Grain and Feed Update, January 2019](#)).

## **2.2 Consumption**

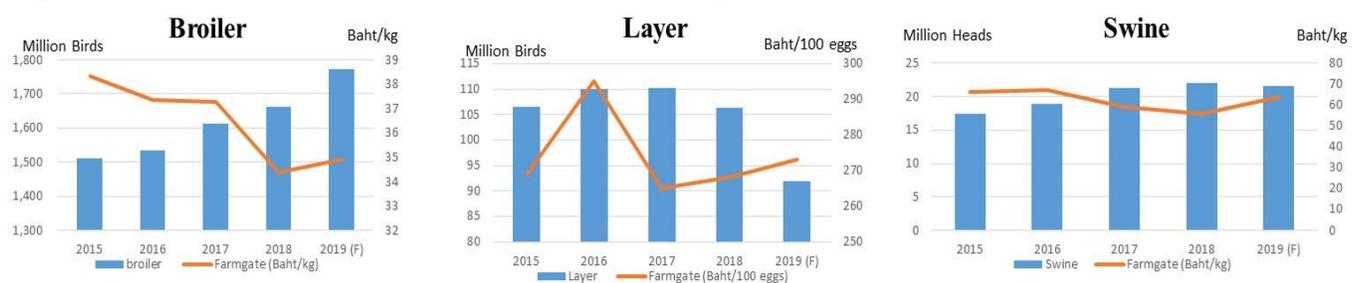
MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 feed demand is expected to grow at a slower growth pace of 1-2 percent, compared to 2-3 percent in MY2017/18, as growing broiler production will likely be partially offset by reduced layer and swine production. The Thai Feed Mill Association expects total feed demand to increase to 20 million metric tons in 2019, up approximately 1 percent from 2018 (Figure 2.2.1). This is the second consecutive year with slower growth, compared to the 5 percent annual growth rate over the several previous years. Broiler feed demand, which accounts for around 40 percent of total feed demand, is expected to grow by 10 percent from 2018 in line with increased chicken meat exports. In particular, exports of chicken meat to China emerged in the second half of 2018 driven by tight supplies of locally produced swine caused by outbreaks of African Swine Flu (ASF). Facilitating this trade, around half of Thai chicken export facilities were audited by the Chinese government in 2018. In 2018, Thai chicken meat exports totaled 834,743 metric tons, up 11 percent from 2017, of which 21,278 metric tons were exported to China compared to 3 metric tons in 2017. Exports of chicken meat are likely to remain strong in 2019 driven by chicken meat exports to China due to tight supplies of locally produced swine.

However, layer and swine feed demand in 2019 is expected to decline by 13 percent and 2 percent respectively from 2018 as integrated farms will likely continue to limit production of layers and swine due to downward pressure on prices (Figure 2.2.2). Additionally, farmers are concerned about higher production costs, which are caused in part by the high domestic prices of locally produced feed grains. The government's import restrictions on feed wheat and high import tariff on alternative ingredients, such as distilled dried grain with soluble (DDGS), function to maintain high domestic seed grain prices. Meanwhile, shrimp feed demand is expected to grow by 7 percent in 2019, recovering from a 3 percent decline in 2018 due to disease outbreaks. Of the total feed demand in 2019, the derived demand for corn is estimated at around 8.4 million metric tons, accounting for around 40 percent of total feed demand. This is a 2 percent increase from 2018. However, locally produced corn can only supply around 60 percent of total corn demand due to insufficient domestic production. The gap between feed demand and domestic corn production will drive import demand for alternative animal feeds, especially for feed wheat.

**Figure 2.2.1: Annual Feed Demand in Thailand**



**Figure 2.2.2: Main Livestock Production and Farm-gate Prices**



Note: Farm-gate prices in 2019 is average prices in January 2019  
Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

### 2.3 Trade

Corn exports are expected to increase to around 250,000 metric tons in MY2018/19 and 270,000 metric tons in MY2019/20 due to slower domestic feed demand. However, the government is expected to maintain import restrictions on feed wheat which require feed mills to purchase domestic corn at a guaranteed price floor prior to importing feed wheat. The import regulations on feed wheat will keep corn prices high and drive import demand for corn from neighboring countries, particularly from Laos and Cambodia.

### 2.4 Policy

In addition to the government financial support program for farmers who decide to replace off-season rice cultivation with corn ([GAIN Report: TH8140 – Grain and Feed Update, October 2018](#)), the cabinet also approved an additional 1.5 billion baht (U.S. \$47 million) credit line for farmer institutions to purchase MY2018/19 off-season corn. The program aims to create more demand for off-season corn in support of the government’s policy to encourage farmers to grow corn instead of off-season rice. Participating farmer institutions will receive a low-interest-rate loan (1%) from the Bank for Agriculture

and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC), which will in turn receive a 3% interest rate compensation from the government.

The government still maintains a zero-tariff and quota-free corn import window from February 1 – August 31, 2019 for Laos, Cambodia, and Myanmar. Meanwhile, corn imports from other countries are subject to a Tariff-Rate Quota (TRQ) of 54,700 metric tons with a 20 percent in-quota tariff, and an out-of-quota tariff of 73 percent. The out-of-quota tariff is accompanied by a surcharge of 180 baht per metric ton (U.S. \$6/MT).

**3. Wheat**

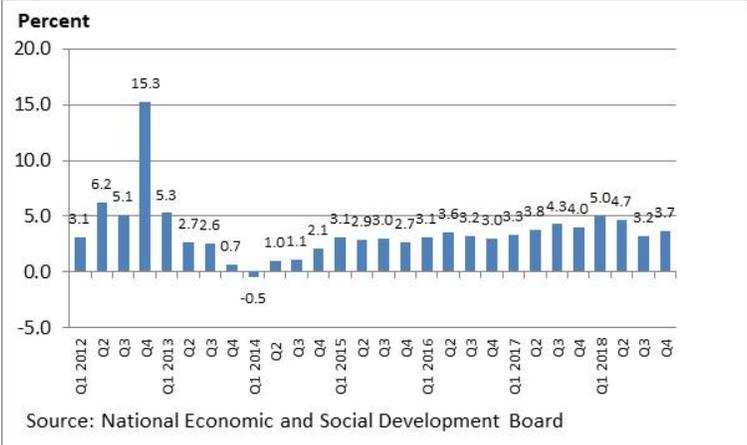
**3.1 Production**

Wheat production is marginal in Thailand due to unfavorable climatic conditions, limited seed development, and unattractive returns compare 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**

MY2019/20 wheat consumption is forecast to increase to around 3 million metric tons, up 3 percent from MY2018/19. Milling wheat consumption, which accounts for around 45 percent of total wheat consumption, is expected to grow by 3 percent from MY2018/19 driven by the growing demand from the baking and food processing industries in line with economic growth. The recent official economic report by the National Economic and Social Development Board forecasts that the Thai economy will grow 3.5 – 4.5 percent in 2019 compared to 4.1 percent in 2018 (Figure 3.2.1). Additionally, feed wheat consumption is forecast to grow by 3 percent from MY2018/19 due to greater livestock production, which is expected to grow 2-3 percent, particularly for broiler production.

**Figure 3.2.1: Thai Economic Growth**



MY2018/19 wheat consumption is expected to decline to 2.9 million metric tons, down 1-2 percent from MY2017/18 due to reduced feed wheat demand. Feed wheat demand is expected to decline to 1.6 million metric tons. This is a 6 percent reduction from MY2017/18 as shrimp production declined by 3 percent from MY2017/18 due to disease outbreaks. Additionally, feed mills reduced feed wheat

utilization in poultry feed rations due to high feed wheat prices as compared to alternative feed grains. Meanwhile, milling wheat consumption is expected to continue to grow, increasing by around 4 percent from MY2017/18 driven by growing demand from the baking and food processing industries in line with economic growth. Bakery and instant noodle production account for 60-70 percent of total milling wheat consumption. Additionally, two new wheat flour mills began operating in MY2018/19 with a combined total production capacity of around 0.3 million metric tons per year. About 20 percent of this new capacity will be used for aqua feed production. This is a 10 percent increase of total wheat flour production capacity increasing to around 2.5 million metric tons per year.

### **3.3 Trade**

MY2019/20 wheat imports are forecast to increase to 3.2 million metric tons. This is a 2-3 percent increase from MY2018/19 due to growing domestic demand for milling wheat and feed wheat. MY2019/12 milling wheat imports are likely to increase by 2 percent from around one million metric tons in MY2017/18 in anticipation of growing demand from bakeries and noodle producers. U.S. milling wheat will likely maintain its dominant market share, accounting for approximately 60 percent of total milling wheat imports due to growing demand for high-protein wheat from bakeries. High-protein U.S. wheat still dominates the bakery wheat flour market. Additionally, MY2019/20 feed wheat imports are expected to increase to around 2 million metric tons as feed wheat will likely remain cheaper than domestic corn. This is a 3 percent increase from MY2018/19 due to greater feed wheat demand for broiler and expected recovery in shrimp production. Meanwhile, wheat flour imports are expected to be remain at around 0.2 million metric tons due to strong competition from locally produced flour.

In the first seven months of MY2018/19, wheat imports totaled 1.7 million metric tons, up 3 percent from the same period last year, as increased milling wheat imports more than offset reduced feed wheat imports. Imports of milling wheat totaled around 0.6 million metric tons, up 38 percent from the same period last year, as two new flour mills have become operational. Combined these two new mills have a capacity of 0.3 million metric tons per year. Imports of U.S. wheat, mostly milling wheat, totaled 0.4 million metric tons, up 17 percent from the same period last year due to tight supplies of Australian wheat. Imports of Australian wheat declined 12 percent to around 0.2 million metric tons. Meanwhile imports of feed wheat in the first seven months of MY2018/19 totaled around 0.9 million metric tons, down 14 percent from the same period last year, due to reduced shrimp production and limited supplies of Ukraine feed wheat. Ukraine normally accounts for more than half of total feed wheat imports. However, imports of Russian feed wheat more than tripled in the first seven months of MY2018/19, accounting for approximately 30 percent of total feed wheat imports compared to approximately 6 percent in the previous year. Imports of wheat flour in the first seven months of MY2018/19 totaled around 180,000 metric tons, up 7 percent from the same period last year.

MY2018/19 wheat imports are forecast to decline to 3.1 million metric tons. This is a 2 percent reduction from MY2017/18 due to reduced feed wheat imports. Feed wheat imports are expected to decline to 1.9 million metric tons, down 6 percent from MY2017/18 due to high import prices caused by tight feed wheat supplies of major producers. Additionally, aqua feed demand declined due to reduced shrimp production caused by disease. Meanwhile, milling wheat imports are expected to increase to 1 million metric tons, up 18 percent from MY2017/18, due to greater total milling capacity from two newly operational flour mills. Imports of wheat flour are expected to decline significantly to 0.2 million metric tons due to greater competition from locally produced flour, particularly from the two new operational flour mills.

### **3.4 Policy**

The government is expected to maintain the import restrictions on feed wheat which have been in place since January 2017 in order to protect domestic corn farmers from cheaper feed 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. \$256/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 A1: Thailand's Rice Production, Supply and Demand**

Rice, Milled Market Begin Year	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Jan 2018		Jan 2019		Jan 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Thailand						
Area Harvested	10684	10756	10960	10960	0	11072
Beginning Stocks	4238	4238	3183	2940	0	3155
Milled Production	20370	20577	20700	20715	0	21100
Rough Production	30864	31177	31364	31386	0	31970
Milling Rate (.9999)	6600	6600	6600	6600	0	6600
MY Imports	250	200	250	200	0	200
TY Imports	250	200	250	200	0	200
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	24858	25015	24133	23855	0	24455
MY Exports	11075	11075	10000	10000	0	10000
TY Exports	11075	11075	10000	10000	0	10000
Consumption and Residual	10600	11000	10500	10700	0	10800
Ending Stocks	3183	2940	3633	3155	0	3655
Total Distribution	24858	25015	24133	23855	0	24455
Yield (Rough)	2.8888	2.8986	2.8617	2.8637	0	2.8875

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

**Table A2: Thailand's Rice Production by Crop**

	2017/18			2018/19			2019/20		
	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total	Main Crop	Second Crop	Total
<b>Area</b> (Million Hectares)									
Cultivation	9.000	2.054	11.054	9.230	2.050	11.280	9.280	2.056	11.336
Harvest	8.711	2.045	10.756	8.940	2.020	10.960	9.040	2.032	11.072
<b>Production</b> (Million Tons)									
Rough Rice	22.227	8.951	31.178	22.606	8.780	31.386	23.030	8.940	31.970
	14.670	5.908	20.577	14.920	5.795	20.715	15.200	5.900	21.100
<b>Yield</b> (Ton/Hectare)	2.552	4.377	2.898	2.529	4.347	2.864	2.548	4.400	2.887

*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 A3: Thailand's Corn Production, Supply and Demand**

Corn Market Begin Year	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Jul 2017		Jul 2018		Jul 2019	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Thailand						
Area Harvested	1124	1124	1200	1200	0	1220
Beginning Stocks	143	143	144	166	0	216
Production	5000	5000	5300	5300	0	5400
MY Imports	700	700	700	700	0	700
TY Imports	700	700	700	700	0	700
TY Imp. from U.S.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	5843	5843	6144	6166	0	6316
MY Exports	199	177	200	250	0	270
TY Exports	223	177	200	250	0	270
Feed and Residual	5400	5400	5600	5600	0	5750
FSI Consumption	100	100	150	100	0	100
Total Consumption	5500	5500	5750	5700	0	5850
Ending Stocks	144	166	194	216	0	196
Total Distribution	5843	5843	6144	6166	0	6316
Yield	4.4484	4.4484	4.4167	4.4167	0	4.4262

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

**Table A4: Thailand's Wheat Production, Supply and Demand**

Wheat Market Begin Year	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Jul 2017		Jul 2018		Jul 2019	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	813	813	654	724	0	614
Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imports	3098	3168	3000	3100	0	3180
TY Imports	3098	3168	3000	3100	0	3180
TY Imp. from U.S.	658	578	0	600	0	630
Total Supply	3911	3981	3654	3824	0	3794
MY Exports	257	257	250	260	0	265
TY Exports	227	257	250	260	0	265
Feed and Residual	1800	1700	1700	1600	0	1650
FSI Consumption	1200	1300	1200	1350	0	1390
Total Consumption	3000	3000	2900	2950	0	3040
Ending Stocks	654	724	504	614	0	489
Total Distribution	3911	3981	3654	3824	0	3794
Yield	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

End of report.