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AAC MARKET PULSE

July, 2026

Thailand Feed, Livestock & Agribusiness Intelligence

This Month at A Glance

- Thailand confirms stable pig supply with daily surplus of 6,300 head
- Farm-gate hog prices fall below costs as farmers lose THB 1,500–1,800 per pig
- Egg prices rise 20 satang on higher feed costs
- AFTA feed corn import window extended to August amid 49% import slump
- Dairy farmer numbers collapse 35% as cheap imports flood market

Thailand Confirms Stable Pig Supply for Domestic Market

Thailand's Department of Internal Trade (DIT) confirmed that domestic pig supplies remain sufficient to meet demand, with daily production of 62,300 head exceeding average daily consumption of approximately 56,000 head. Farm-gate pig prices have risen in line with production costs, and the DIT continues to monitor retail prices to prevent unjustified increases.

The department has held discussions with the Department of Livestock Development and pig farming organizations to track production volumes, costs, and overall market conditions. However, farm-gate prices of USD 1.87–2.06/kg remain slightly below the average production cost of USD 2.07/kg.

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Key Numbers

- Daily pig supply: 62,300 head
- Daily demand: ~56,000 head
- Daily surplus: ~6,300 head (11.3% above demand)
- Farm-gate prices: USD 1.87–2.06/kg
- Production cost: USD 2.07/kg
- Average retail fresh pork price: USD 3.88/kg

Source: The Nation, 27th May 2026

AAC View

Thailand's pig market remains well-supplied, with production comfortably exceeding domestic consumption. The small surplus margins provide a buffer against supply disruptions and help stabilize consumer prices. However, the fact that farm-gate prices remain below production costs suggests that farmers are absorbing losses despite stable demand, creating long-term sustainability concerns. The DIT's active monitoring and collaboration with industry stakeholders reflect a pragmatic approach to maintaining market stability while supporting producer viability.

Business Implications

- Producers will increasingly prioritize cost efficiency.
- Demand for feed additives improving FCR and reducing production cost may increase.
- Genetics suppliers with high-performance animals may gain advantage.
- Smaller farms may face increasing pressure to exit.

Thai Pig Farmers Squeezed As Prices Fall Below Cost Despite Demand Rebound

Thai pig farmers are facing mounting losses as farm-gate prices fall below production costs, despite recovering pork consumption. Rising corn prices (accounting for 40–50% of pig feed formulas) have increased production costs by THB 2–3/kg, while lower farm-gate prices have left farmers facing average losses of THB 1,500–1,800 per animal. Pork consumption slowed in April to ~61,600 pigs/day but recovered in May to ~65,000–66,000 pigs/day, close to Q1 levels of 66,000–67,000 head/day. The National Swine Raisers Association has warned of possible market distortion from aggressive pork-shop competition and suspected external supply entering the market. Farmers are pushing to restore farm-gate prices to production cost levels of THB 70–72/kg.

Key Numbers

- Production cost increase: THB 2–3/kg from rising corn prices
- Average losses per pig: THB 1,500–1,800
- Pork consumption (April): ~61,600 pigs/day
- Pork consumption (May): ~65,000–66,000 pigs/day
- Q1 average slaughter: 66,000–67,000 pigs/day
- Production cost target: THB 70–72/kg

Source: The Nation, 08th June 2026

AAC View

The disconnect between recovering consumption and falling producer prices indicates structural issues in Thailand's pig marketing chain. While demand has returned to near Q1 levels, farmers are not benefiting from the recovery, with value chain margins likely captured by retailers and processors. The association's concerns about market distortion and suspected external supply warrant investigation. The rising corn price impact highlights the vulnerability of Thai pig farmers to global grain market volatility, with corn comprising 40–50% of feed costs.

Business Implications

- Productivity solutions will become more valuable.
- Feed additive suppliers should emphasize measurable economic return.
- Premium genetics adoption may accelerate among commercial farms.
- Cost management will remain the key purchasing driver.

Egg Prices Rise 20 Satang As Feed Costs Squeeze Thai Farmers

Egg prices in Thailand increased by 20 satang per egg from 8 June, as layer farmers face higher maize and animal feed costs. The Central Region Small-Scale Egg-Layer Farmers Trade Association confirmed the price movement reflects rising production expenses rather than an increase in the recommended farm-gate ceiling.

Actual market prices moved from THB 3.30 to THB 3.50 per egg, while the recommended farm-gate price for mixed-size eggs remains unchanged at THB 3.60 per egg. The recommended price has been set at THB 3.60 since March 2026, but actual selling prices had remained below that level, so the adjustment brings market prices closer to the recommended ceiling. Layer farmers continue to face heavy cost burdens, particularly from maize prices which have climbed to THB 14/kg.

Key Numbers

- Price increase: 20 satang per egg
- Previous market price: THB 3.30/egg
- Current market price: THB 3.50/egg
- Recommended farm-gate ceiling: THB 3.60/egg (unchanged since March 2026)
- Maize price: THB 14/kg

Source: The Nation, 08th June 2026

AAC View

The modest 20-satang egg price increase represents a partial pass-through of rising feed costs to consumers, rather than a concerted industry price hike. The fact that actual market prices remain below the recommended ceiling indicates that retail competition is constraining farmer margins. With maize prices at THB 14/kg, layer farmers remain under significant cost pressure. The association's transparent communication about the price adjustment—clarifying that it is a market correction rather than a new price ceiling—demonstrates efforts to maintain consumer trust while supporting farmer viability.

Business Implications

- Demand for feed efficiency solutions may increase.
- Poultry nutrition technologies remain attractive.
- Raw material volatility will continue influencing producer decisions.

Thailand Extends AFTA Feed Corn Import Window to August Amid Raw Material Shortage

Thailand's Cabinet approved an extension of the AFTA feed corn import window for general importers from 30 June to 31 August 2026, in response to a feed raw material shortage and a later-than-usual domestic harvest season. Thailand produces ~5 million tonnes of feed corn annually but relies on average AFTA imports of ~1.57 million tonnes per year to meet domestic feed industry demand. However, imports between February and April 2026 reached only 0.42 million tonnes, down 49% from 0.83 million tonnes over the same period in 2025. The sharp decline was partly attributed to a new import requirement introduced on 1 January 2026 mandating that feed corn imports be produced without burning in the cultivation process, a measure aimed at addressing PM2.5 pollution.

The 2026 production season is tracking differently, with ~4.04 million tonnes (90.19% of national output) expected to reach the market between September and December, making the original June deadline misaligned with actual supply conditions.

Key Numbers

- Import window extension: 30 June → 31 August 2026
- Annual feed corn production: ~5 million tonnes
- Average annual AFTA imports: ~1.57 million tonnes
- Feb–Apr 2026 imports: 0.42 million tonnes (-49% YoY from 0.83 million tonnes)
- Expected market arrival (Sep–Dec 2026): ~4.04 million tonnes (90.19% of output)

Source: Thai Enquirer, 18th June 2026

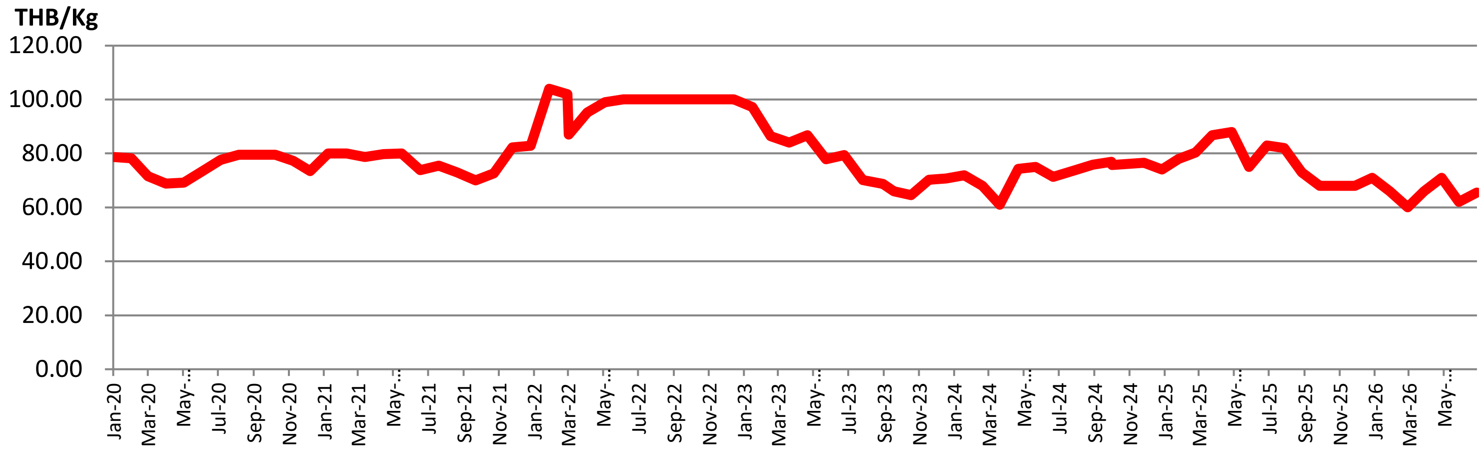
AAC View

The 49% collapse in feed corn imports in early 2026 reflects the unintended consequences of the new anti-burning import requirement. The government's pragmatic decision to extend the import window balances the need for raw material supply stability against protecting domestic corn farmer incomes. The seasonal shift in domestic harvest timing—with 90% of output arriving only in September–December—made the June deadline increasingly untenable. This policy flexibility demonstrates Thailand's commitment to managing the delicate balance between agricultural protection and livestock industry competitiveness.

Business Implications

- Feed cost pressure may gradually ease after additional imports arrive.
- Livestock producers may regain some margin improvement.
- Feed companies need flexible sourcing strategies.
- Alternative feed ingredients may gain attention.

Live Pig Price in June



Thailand's live hog prices continued their downward trajectory in June 2026, averaging THB 65.50/kg—a modest 5.6% recovery from May's near-six-year low of THB 62.00/kg, but still deeply depressed compared to historical levels. The June price of THB 65.50/kg represents a 27.6% year-on-year decline from THB 83.00/kg in June 2025. This marks the ninth consecutive month of prices below the key THB 70/kg threshold, with the sector mired in a prolonged downturn that has seen prices more than halved from the peak of THB 104.00/kg recorded in January 2022.

Key numbers

- June 2026 average live pig price: THB 65.50/kg
- Month-on-month change: +5.6%
- Year-on-year change: -21.1%

Source: National Swine Raisers Association of Thailand & swinethailand.com

AAC View

The modest June price rebound offers little relief for Thai pig farmers, with prices remaining stubbornly below production costs for the ninth consecutive month. The persistent 11% supply-demand surplus continues to cap any sustained rally, while rising corn costs and the 49% slump in feed corn imports have compounded input cost pressures. Although seasonal demand and some supply discipline supported the 5.6% MoM uptick from May's trough, a genuine cycle turnaround will require accelerated herd reduction and a more balanced import policy. Without meaningful sow culling or a demand surge, losses will likely persist through Q3 2026 before any sustainable recovery emerges.

Business implications

- For pig farmers: Immediate cash-flow pressures continue; herd reduction, cost optimization, and participation in government support schemes are essential for survival until prices recover.
- For processors and retailers: Low farm-gate prices provide favorable margins, but unsustainable producer losses threaten long-term supply security; off take agreements with key producers can ensure stable sourcing.

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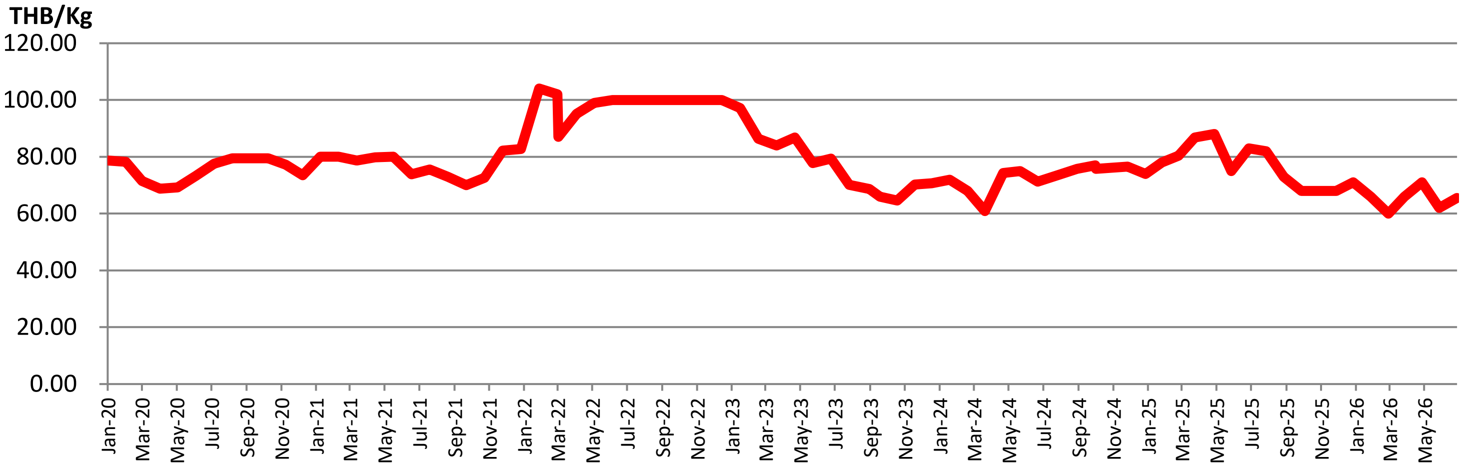
Live Broiler Price in June

Thailand's live broiler prices averaged THB 41.50/kg in June 2026, unchanged from May and down 5.7% from THB 44.00/kg in June 2025. The price has remained remarkably stable over the past 18 months, trading in a narrow THB 40.00–41.50/kg range since mid-2024, reflecting a well-balanced market where supply consistently meets demand without significant surplus or shortage pressures.



Key numbers

- June 2026 average live broiler price: PHP 41.5/kg
- Month-on-month change: 0.0%
- Year-on-year change: -5.7%

Source: National Swine Raisers Association of Thailand, swinethailand.com & pasusart.com

AAC View

Thai broiler prices have held steady at THB 40.00 - 41.50/kg for over a year, contrasting sharply with pig market volatility. This stability reflects efficient supply chains and balanced industry relations, avoiding pork's boom-bust cycles. Prices are down just 5.7% YoY (vs -21% for hogs), underscoring sector resilience, and remain above pre-pandemic levels (THB 30/kg) while near the 2022 peak (THB 48/kg)—suggesting a healthy equilibrium. However, rising maize costs (THB 14/kg) and feed corn import constraints will test this stability in H2 2026.

Business implications

- For broiler farmers: Stable prices provide predictable revenue streams, but margin pressure from elevated feed costs requires continued efficiency gains. Feed conversion ratio improvements and scale expansion remain key to profitability.
- For processors: The steady price environment supports stable processing margins and predictable export pricing.

Market Outlook

Pig sector: The Thai pig market is expected to remain well-supplied over the next 1–3 months, with daily production (62,300 head) continuing to exceed demand (~56,000 head). Farm-gate prices are likely to remain under pressure, with farmers continuing to absorb losses until production adjusts or demand strengthens. The key watchpoint is the extent to which sustained losses accelerate producer exits, potentially tightening supply towards late Q3. The National Swine Raisers Association's push to restore farm-gate prices to THB 70–72/kg face headwinds from continued supply surplus and aggressive retail competition. Hog prices may see modest seasonal support from the Buddhist Lent period demand but a meaningful recovery is unlikely before Q4.

Egg sector: Egg prices are expected to remain firm, supported by high maize costs and stable consumer demand. While the THB 3.60 recommended ceiling may cap any aggressive price increases, the market is likely to settle within a THB 3.40–3.60 range over the coming months. The sustainability of this price range depends on maize cost movements and weather impacts on domestic corn production.

Dairy sector: Structural challenges in the dairy sector will persist through Q3. Farmer exits are likely to continue, with the school milk program's declining consumption providing no relief. Processors will likely maintain their reliance on imported skimmed milk powder for export-oriented production, while the domestic fresh milk supply chain continues to contract. The government may need to introduce emergency support measures to prevent further erosion of upstream capacity. No immediate policy changes are anticipated, though industry pressure for intervention will intensify.

Bottom line: The next 1–3 months will see continued stability in Thailand's pig and egg markets, with manageable supply-demand balances and moderate price pressures. However, the underlying structural challenges—squeezed farmer profitability in pork and eggs, and the accelerating dairy crisis—pose significant long-term risks. The extended feed corn import window provides welcome relief, but broader policy attention is needed to ensure the sustainability of Thailand's livestock sector, particularly for smallholder producers. Market participants should monitor producer exit rates, retail price dynamics, and any government intervention announcements for the dairy sector.

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