



ฝ่ายเกษตร ประจำสถานกงสุลใหญ่ ณ นครลอสแอนเจลิส Thailand Office Of Agricultural Affairs, Los Angeles

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MOAC announced the agricultural GDP in the first quarter, indicating good water, favorable weather, plus the economy recovering, pushing GDP to grow by 5.5%.



ภาวะเศรษฐกิจการเกษตรในไตรมาส 1 ปี 2566 (มกราคม – มีนาคม 2566) ขยายตัวร้อยละ 5.5

เมื่อเทียบกับช่วงเดียวกันของปี 2565 จากสภาพอากาศที่เอื้ออำนวยเศรษฐกิจฟื้นตัว และการจับเคื่อนของภาครัฐโดย**สาขาพืช** ยังคงเป็นสาขาหลักที่ขยายตัวมากที่สุดถึง ร้อยละ 7.9

สาขาศุสัตว์ ขยายตัวร้อยละ 0.8 **สาขาบริการทางการเกษตร** ขยายตัวร้อยละ 4.0

และ **สาขาปศุสัตว์** ขยายตัวร้อยละ 0.7

อย่างไรก็ตาม**สาขาประมง** หดตัวร้อยละ 0.5 จากต้นทุนราคาน้ำมันเชื้อเพลิงของการทำประมงทะเลปรับตัวสูงขึ้น ส่งผลให้ผู้ประกอบการประมงออกเรือจับสัตว์น้ำลดลง ทั้งนี้ แนวโน้มเศรษฐกิจการเกษตรในปี 2566 สศก. คาดว่าจะขยายตัวอยู่ในช่วงร้อยละ 2.0 – 3.0

นายฉันทานนท์ วรรณเขจร
เลขาธิการสำนักงานเศรษฐกิจการเกษตร



Mr.Chantanon Wannakejohn, Secretary-General of the Office of Agricultural Economics revealed that the agricultural economy grew by 5.5 percent in the first quarter of 2023 (January-March 2023), compared to the same period in 2022, due to the amount of rainfall that accumulated over the previous year, resulting in sufficient water levels in reservoirs and natural water sources for cultivation and animal husbandry. Furthermore, many agricultural product prices remained favorable, encouraging farmers to increase planting acreage and production. Supporting the concept of the BCG economic model for development has been an essential additional element. This included promoting the use of technology and production suitable for the region and type of products, providing water management and timely assistance to farmers affected by disasters, conducting plant and animal disease surveillance, upgrading agricultural production and products thereof to meet the quality standards in accordance with consumer demand, and expanding a variety of marketing channels. These enabled farmers to continuously manage production and sell more products. Lastly, a recovery in manufacturing, trading, and tourism activities increased domestic and international demand for agricultural products, with the plant sector remaining the principal driver of the current quarter's agricultural economic expansion.



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Comparing the same period in 2022 to the present year, the **plant sector expanded by 7.9 percent**. The **most productive crops** were off-season rice, sugarcane, pineapple, rubber, oil palm, longan, durian, mangosteen, and rambutan. **Low-yielding crops** included in-season rice, as some farmers reduce maintenance due to the rising expense of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. Maize farmers have abandoned the cultivation of maize in favor of more profitable crops, such as sugar cane and cassava. Several regions of the Northeast and Upper North had extreme rainfall and flooding in August and September 2022, resulting in damaged cassava plantations and a decline in production for this quarter.

The **livestock sector increased 0.8 percent**. **Broiler meat** was a livestock product with a tendency to increase. As a result of the economic recovery while avian influenza has been a problem in numerous producing nations, production in Thailand was therefore increased to satisfy the rising demand on both home and foreign markets. The productivity of **pigs** increased as a result of enhanced biosecurity prevention and control within pig farms, which led to an increase in the number of sow breeders, as well as robust consumer demand resulting from the economic recovery. **Egg** production increased slightly as a result of controlling production to reflect domestic consumption. **Raw milk** production increased

modestly as a result of rising number of dairy cows because of improved care and control of lumpy skin disease.

The **fishery sector contracted by 0.5 percent** due to a decline in the number of aquatic animal delivered to the port as a response of a higher cost of fuel, the primary production expense. **Tilapia and catfish** production declined due to rising prices, particularly animal feed, which prompted farmers to slow down farming and stock less fingerlings. The production of **Vannamei shrimp** increased marginally as a result of a greater cultivation area and a likewise be made of fry than in the past.

The **agricultural service sector expanded by 4 percent** in 2022 due to ideal weather conditions and adequate precipitation for cultivation and crop production. In addition, the last year saw favorable prices for the majority of agricultural products, allowing farmers to increase their plantation and improve crop management. As a result, there were more employment opportunities for land preparation and harvesting, such as off-season rice, sugar cane, and corn.

The **forestry sector increased by 0.7 percent** due to increased demand for **eucalyptus** wood as a raw material for pulping, particularly in Japanese and Chinese markets. **Lac** increased as a result of favorable weather and



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increased promotion of domestic farming. The production of **bird's nests** expanded correspondingly to the demand for raw materials in the bird's nest processing industry and steady export to China. **Wood charcoal**

production increased alongside the recovery of the service industry, including the hotel and restaurant industries, as well as exports to China, Japan, and South Korea.

The outlook for the agricultural economy in 2023 is estimated to increase between 2.0 and 3.0 percent in comparison to 2022, with all sectors of production tending to expand due to a more favorable climate, sufficient water in reservoirs and natural sources for cultivation, animal husbandry, and aquaculture. Other factors include the implementation of government policies and cooperation between various sectors in promoting the use of production technology for raising the quality standards of agricultural products; promoting integration in production and processing to add value to products and meet consumer needs; expanding farmers' access to and utilization of big data; and managing products in accordance with market demands. Nevertheless, there are also risk considerations, such as changing weather patterns, plant and animal disease outbreaks that must be continuously monitored, and greater production costs due to the price of fuel, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and fodder, high inflation, fluctuating exchange rates, an extended dispute between Russia and Ukraine, a trade war, and a potentially weakening global economic outlook.

Resource: <https://www.oae.go.th>

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