

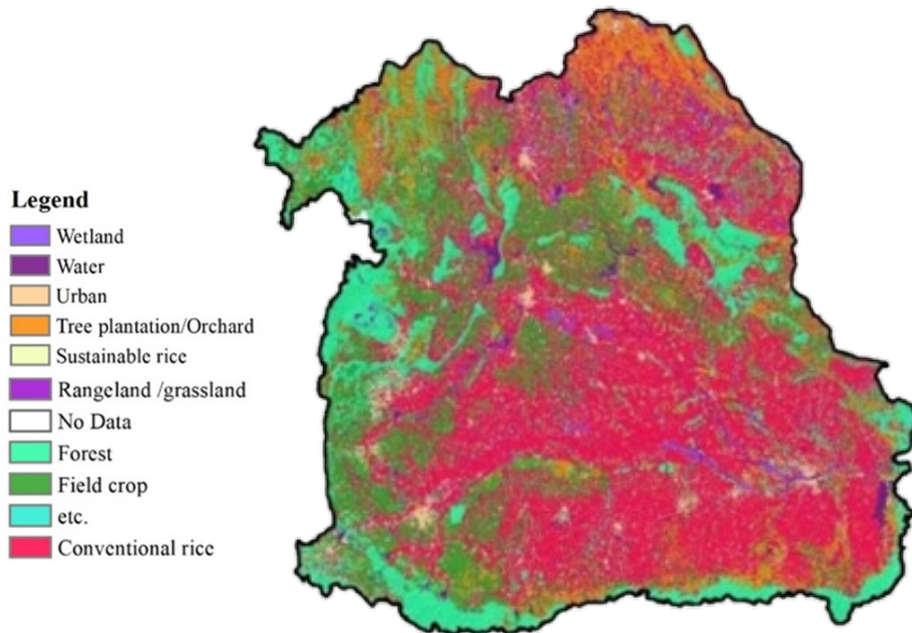
# A perspective of rice in Thailand based on the empirical evidences

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## The current situation of rice cultivation in the Northeast, Thailand.

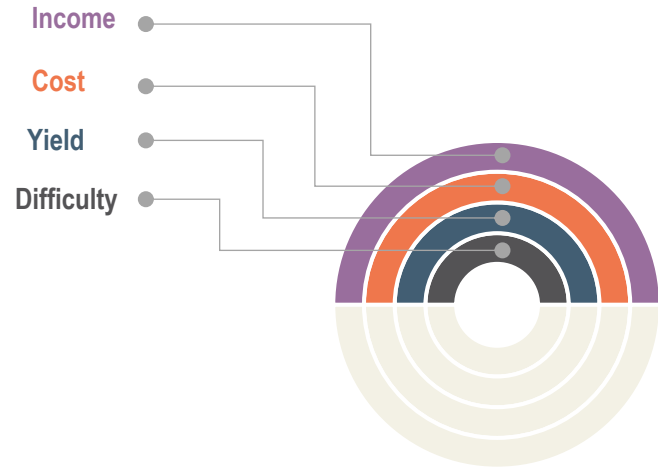
- Conventional rice practice (CRP) is currently the main practice employed by rice farmers.
- Sustainable rice practice (such as GAP++, organic, and SRP) has not yet widely adopted.



Northeast Thailand.

- The rice cultivation area extends over 50 percent of total agricultural area in Thailand, about 9.59 million hectares (Office of Agricultural Economic, 2020).
- The negative externality of conventional rice practice such as GHGs emission, air pollution, and loss of biodiversity affects social welfare.
- CRP generates less or no profit to farmers resulting in uncertain household economic situations.

# Sustainable agricultural practices (SAP): Rice context



**Conventional rice practice (CRP)**

Low price  
High cost  
Low Yield  
Normal practices



**Organic rice practice (OR)**

High price  
Moderate cost  
Low yield  
Intensive practices



**Sustainable rice practice (SRP).**

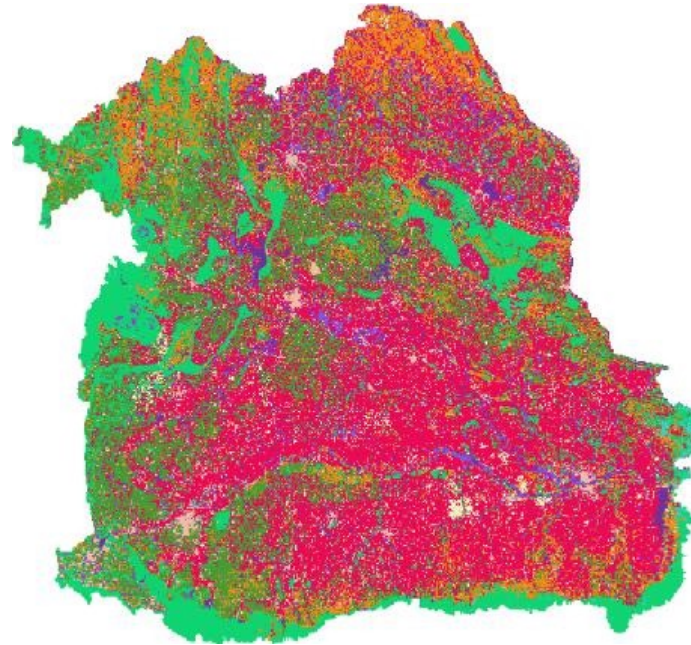
Medium price  
Low cost  
High yield  
Close to normal practices

# A predicted expansion of sustainable rice practice in the Northeast Thailand.

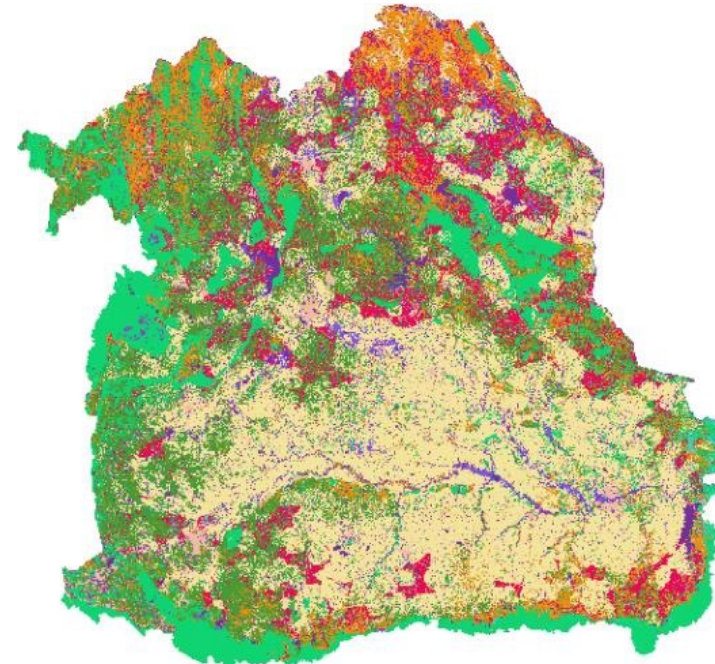
What would change within the next 30 year if the rice area was transformed to sustainable rice practice: SRP and organic practices?

**Legend**

- Wetland
- Water
- Urban
- Tree plantation/Orchard
- Sustainable rice
- Rangeland /grassland
- No Data
- Forest
- Field crop
- etc.
- Conventional rice



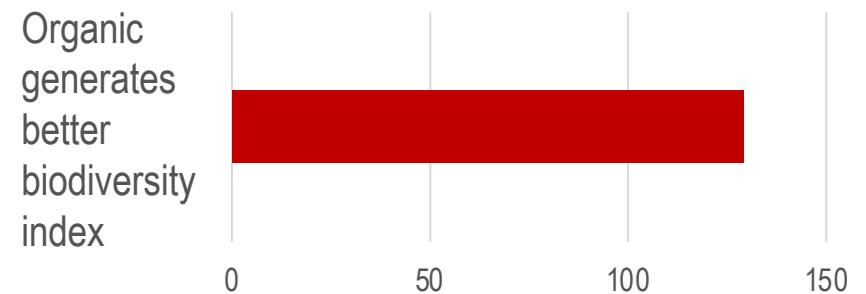
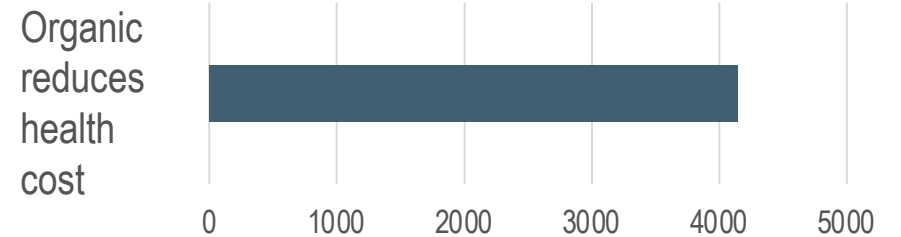
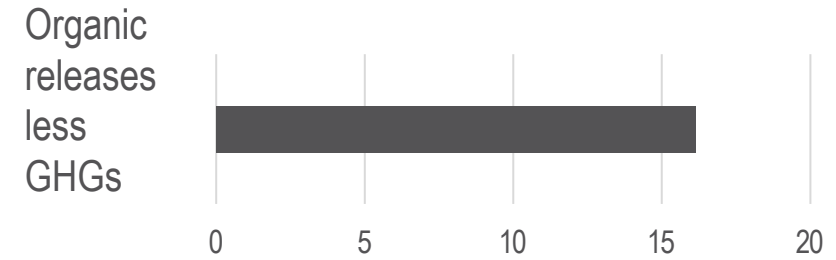
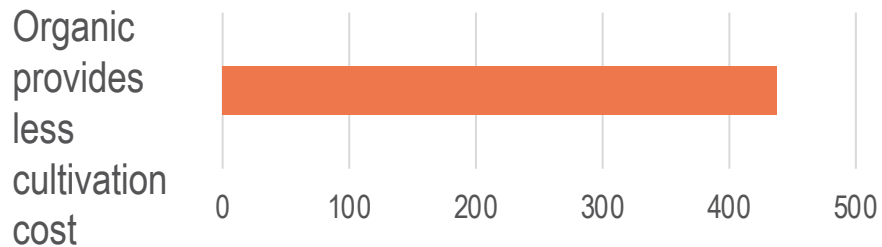
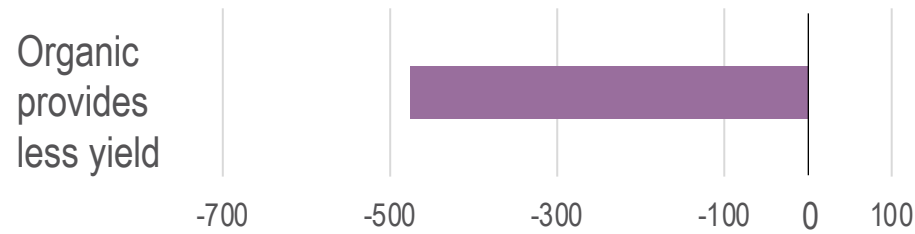
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Transformation to SRP  
Transformation to organic

# The positive externalities of organic rice area expansion in the Northeast region compared to conventional rice practice (2019-2035) (IKI project)

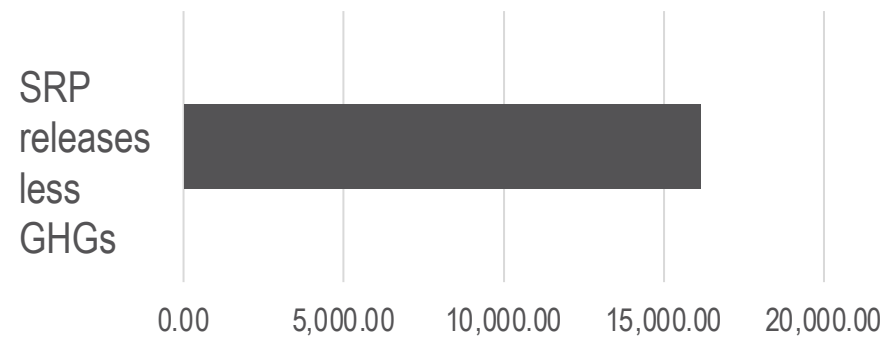
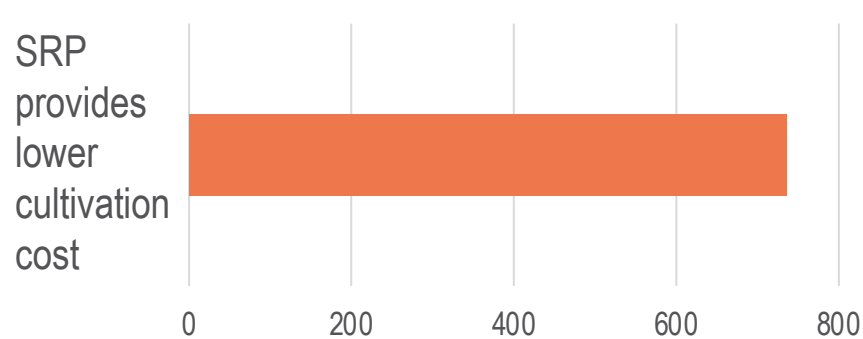
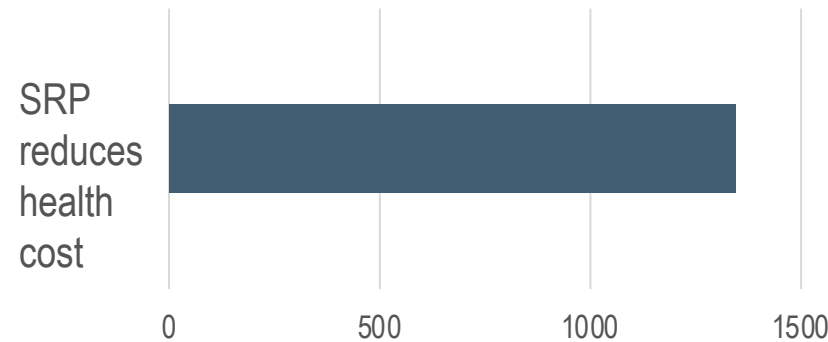
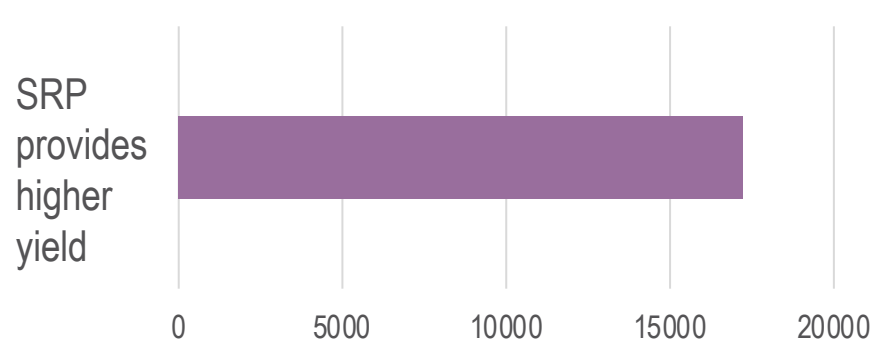
Unit: Million USD



■ ORG

# The positive externalities of sustainable rice practice areas expansion in the Northeast region compared to conventional rice practice (2022-2050) (EUPI project).

Unit: Million USD.



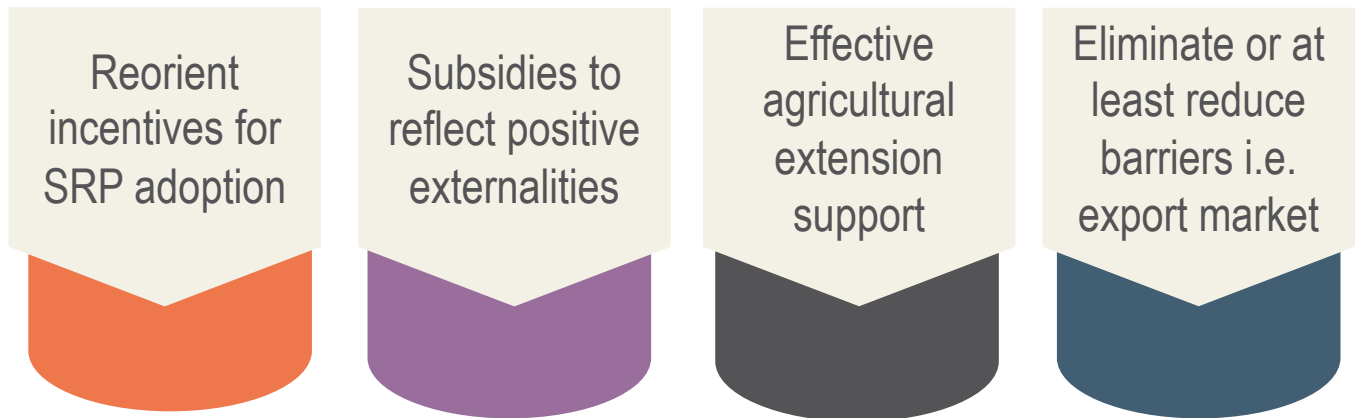
# Sustainable agricultural practice is the key for future



## The mixed signal from the government side.

- The government eagerly wants to transform agricultural sector to sustainable agriculture.
- Current subsidies mainly focus on solving financial hardship of farmers.
- Currently, government systems are not well prepared for mass SRP and organic productions.
- Market is not well prepared for mass production of SRP and organic.

## How government would facilitate the system of sustainable agricultural practices



What should be furthermore?



# How private sectors could help to drive SRP?



✓ To be sustain, SRP market needs to be well developed.

✓ Farmers who generate positive externalities should receive benefits from those who gain from farmers activities.

✓ Such benefits would be sustainable if they are explicitly driven by market mechanism.

What should be furthermore?

<https://teebweb.org/where-we-work/asia-pacific/thailand/>

# Q&A

THANK YOU

