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Report Highlights:
Despite the fact that the HPAI outbreak severely affected the Thai broiler industry in 2004 and a growing concern over a possible human-to-human transmission caused by this severe bird flu, Thailand's broiler production in 2005 is estimated to recover by 5-6 percent over the 2004 level to 950,000 tons. The growth is mainly attributed to availability of unused production capacity among poultry processors and a recovery in domestic consumption and exports. Thailand has banned imports of live poultry and poultry carcasses, cooked or uncooked, from the United States. FAS/Bangkok, in cooperation with USDA/APHIS, keeps knocking on the door for Thailand to lift this ban.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Summary

The incidences of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza or HPAI, which first hit Thailand in November 2003 and reoccurred in mid 2004, severely affected the Thai broiler industry in 2004. In addition, there is growing concern among the leading international health organizations that the HPAI disease virus might mutate to be transmissible from human to human.

Nevertheless, most Thai broiler entrepreneurs are quite optimistic that, if the disease does not develop a human-to-human transmission vector, Thailand's broiler production in 2005 is estimated to recover by 4-5 percent over the 2004 level to 940,000 metric tons. This growth is attributed to improved management efforts by the relevant disease control agencies and export-oriented producers to control the HPAI outbreak, availability of unused production capacity among poultry processors, and a recovery in domestic consumption and, importantly, exports.

In response to a wide pros-and-cons controversy on the idea to introduce vaccination, the government set up a national-level committee, the National Veterinary Council (NVC), to study possible strategies against avian influenza and later announced that vaccination would remain prohibited. However, it is widely rumored that several poultry growers, especially layer farmers and fighting cock breeders, have illegally used smuggled vaccines from China and Hong Kong.

After a sharp drop in domestic consumption in 2004, broiler meat consumption in 2005 is estimated to recover by 11 percent from the 2004 level to 710,000 tons. High stock levels (especially leg quarters) will continue to depress retail prices and stimulate demand. In addition, the implementation of improved disease controls should rebuild consumer confidence in the safety of chicken meat to some extent.

Thai broiler meat exports are estimated to recuperate by 29 percent in 2005 to about 270,000 tons, but this level still falls far short of record exports in 2003 (545,000 tons). A growth in 2005 is likely to occur with increased production of cooked meat. Trade sources foresee that these total exports (270,000 tons) should belong to cooked products only because a likelihood of continued import suspension on uncooked chicken meat by the governments of importing countries.

On February 12, 2004, Thailand imposed an import suspension on live poultry and poultry carcasses, cooked or uncooked, from the United States. FAS/Bangkok, in cooperation with USDA/APHIS, keeps knocking on the door for Thailand to lift this ban.

Section I: Situation and Outlook

Production

The incidences of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza or HPAI, which first hit Thailand in November 2003 and reoccurred in mid 2004, severely affected the Thai broiler industry in 2004. The public, both domestically and internationally, questioned the Royal Thai Government (RTG)'s transparency over the handling of the HPAI outbreak. At the same time, both exports and domestic consumption of chicken meat in 2004 dropped sharply. As a result, it is estimated that integrated chicken operations in Thailand may lose about 5.0-6.0 billion baht (US$ 137 million) in 2004.

There is growing concern among the leading international health organizations that the HPAI disease virus might mutate to be transmissible from human to human. As a result, the outlook for the Thai broiler industry in 2005 is still volatile. Nevertheless, most Thai broiler entrepreneurs are quite optimistic that, if the disease outbreak does not develop a human-to-human transmission vector, Thailand's broiler production in 2005 should recover by 4-5 percent over the 2004 level to 940,000 tons. This growth is attributed to improved management efforts by the relevant disease control agencies and export-oriented producers to control the HPAI outbreak, availability of unused production capacity among poultry processors, and a recovery in domestic consumption and, importantly, exports.

Although a reoccurrence of HPAI in mid 2004 hints that the disease may have already become endemic to Thailand, trade sources believe that the incidences in bird flocks may decline in 2005 following heavy depopulation measures conducted over several months, increased efficient biosafety control among integrated poultry processors, and application of illegal vaccines in the flocks of layer chicken and fighting cocks. Although heavy losses in 2004 made it difficult for several export-oriented processors to meet their cash flow requirements while paying their debt, debtors of these poultry integrators (especially bankers) have been flexible in their financing policies to assist these troubled entrepreneurs. For example, one of the largest broiler processing companies is reportedly successful in refinancing, which has helped very much to cover its cash flow need. Meanwhile, trade sources reported that most of the processing plants can access to financial sources to boost their cash flow and invest in production lines of cooked products for export. As a result, broiler meat supplies, especially cooked products, will be easily increased when the demand picks up.

As mentioned in TH4088 Poultry Annual Report, there was a rumor of the reoccurrence of HPAI in late June and the DLD announced on July 3 its finding of a suspicious case in a layer farm in Ayudhaya Province. The second outbreak was confirmed. The DLD recently reported that the cumulative figures of the HPAI outbreak in Thailand from July 23 to September 3, 2004 were 119 cases in 26 provinces. The affected population was mostly native chickens, ducks, and chicken and quail layers. However, the second outbreak was apparently less serious than the first one, which spread out to 89 districts in 42 provinces, with the amount of depopulation reaching about 20 million birds. The official RTG review of the second HPAI outbreak in Thailand is presented in Appendix A.

The reoccurrence of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), H5N1 type, in July 2004 caused poultry farmers to fear that the government's current stamping-out program may be insufficient to eradicate the disease. As a result, a group of layer farms and native chicken raisers (mostly small scale farmers who lack capital to improve farm biosecurity as recommended by the government) voiced their concerns and pressed the government to consider vaccination. However, a group of exported-oriented broiler processors strongly opposed this idea.

The government placated the integrated producers by setting up a national-level committee, the National Veterinary Council (NVC), in mid July to study possible strategies against avian influenza and gave it two months to decide on introducing bird-flu vaccination in critical areas. The committee was to review: the disease situation, epidemiological factors especially the transmission mechanism between flocks as well as humans, poultry production systems, current control measures and the possibility to apply more stringent control measures such as biosecurity in some sectors, the possibility to control and monitor outcomes of vaccination, and lastly, the possible impact of vaccination on Thailand.

On September 15, 2004, the NVC submitted a report to the Thai Deputy Prime Minister, agreeing that: (1) AI vaccination for all kinds of poultry would be prohibited; (2) The government will accelerate improving farm biosecurity system in the country regarding disease prevention into and out of farms, farm registration, improving farms to meet required standards, movement control of birds, control of poultry slaughterhouses, and proactive surveillance measures; (3) The government would study and research the AI virus and vaccines to monitor possible viral mutation and to determine the proper measures in the case that any serious outbreak occurs. However, this research would be conducted in laboratory and by the government only; and (4) The government would closely consult with relevant international organization and trading-partner countries before it introduces vaccination for ornamental birds and fighting cocks.

Although AI vaccination is prohibited, it is widely rumored that several poultry raisers, especially layer farmers and fighting cock breeders, have illegally used smuggled vaccines from China and Hong Kong.

In response to questions by the public, mainly from buying countries of Thai chicken meat, the Ministry of Public Health (MOPH), an agency that directly monitors the use of animal vaccines, officially banned the use of bird flu vaccine and started a crackdown on any violation. A regulation was adopted to ban the import, production, sale and use of all avian influenza vaccine in the country. Public Health Minister Sudarat Keyuraphan said in mid-August that the government took the action for the sake of public health, and anyone violating it would face up to 5 years' imprisonment. Meanwhile, the ministry also opened a hot line and offered a cash reward for those reporting the violators. The Ministry later raided some suspected poultry farms in Thailand. However, trade sources indicated that the MOPH found it difficult to arrest violators, mainly because the MOPH lack information on the poultry farms and proper methods of tracing back illegal use of vaccination in animals. More details on vaccination in Thailand are reported in FAS/Bangkok's report (TH4177).

Average live broiler production costs in 2005 are forecast to decline to some extent due mainly to the likelihood of less expensive feed ingredients (especially soybean meal and corn) and anticipated improvements in overall disease control and surveillance.

Consumption

After a sharp drop in domestic consumption in 2004, broiler meat consumption in 2005 is estimated to recover by 11 percent from the 2004 level to 710,000 tons. High stock levels (especially leg quarters) will continue to depress retail prices and stimulate demand. In addition, the implementation of improved disease controls should rebuild consumer confidence in the safety of chicken meat to some extent.

Domestic prices for live broilers are currently at 29-30 baht/kg (33-35 cents/pound), as opposed to 26-27 baht/kg (30-32 cents/pound) in January 2004. Retail prices for chicken boneless breast meat in Bangkok are 53-54 baht/kg (62-63 cents/pound), down from 63-64 baht/kg (73-75 cents/pound) in January 2004. Trade sources reported that prices for leg quaters reduced sharply from about 45 baht/kg (52 cents/pound) from mid 2004 to currently 25-30 baht/kg (29-35 cents/pound), reflecting the high stocks of these chicken parts.

Trade

Many trade sources believe that Thai broiler meat exports should recover from 210,000 tons in 2004 to about 270,000 tons in 2005, mainly because of the superiority of Thai cooked products (in terms of quality and prices) over such other competitors as China and Brazil and be cause of the ability of Thai producers to increase cooked product supplies quickly. However, this export level still falls far short of record exports in 2003 (545,000 tons). Trade sources foresee that these total exports (270,000 tons) should belong to cooked products only because a likelihood of continued import suspension on uncooked chicken meat by the governments of importing countries. Cooked products should be mostly exported to the EU, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, and Hong Kong.

The trade disruption with the primary importing countries heavily troubled all integrated broiler producers in 2004. First, a few large integrated operations have just recently completed full plant and farming capacity integration and took on debt to pay for the improvements. Second, most small and medium scale operations had not focused on cooked products before the crisis. A ban on uncooked products forced these operations to struggle to diversify their production into cooked products. Third, all producers are forced to compete fiercely in selling cooked products while overseas demand for cooked products, especially high valued items, grows slowly. However, all integrated processors are likely to adjust themselves to this new trade environment much better in 2005.

As Thailand is not exporting uncooked chicken products, there are no export price quotations on basic uncooked items such as boneless leg (BL) and Skinless Boneless Breast (SBB) from Thailand. Trade sources reported that C&F price quotations for cooked products are in a wide range of US$ 2,200-4,000/ton. Prices for fried box-shape-cut boneless leg, one of the basic cooked products, have dropped from about US$ 3,000/ton in mid 2004 to currently US$ 2,200-2,400/ton, due to fierce competition among Thai packers. Meanwhile, prices for high value-added items, such as grilled seasoned boneless breast/leg in stick, are still profitable at US$ 3,500-4,000/ton. Cooked chicken products are normally made-to-order meat products that are processed or prepared by heat (such as grilling, steaming, boiling, etc.). Some of these cooked meat products are puffed or seasoned (with salt, Japanese sauce, etc.).

Stocks

Trade sources reported that current stocks held by all poultry meat exporters are about 130-140,000 tons, down from 160-180,000 tons in mid 2004, due mainly to a production scale-down and heavy sales of leg parts into the domestic market.

Policy

In general, Thailand's policy for the poultry industry has not changed from the previous report in 2004. Thailand does not conduct price support and export subsidy programs. Because of the HPAI outbreak, the Royal Thai Government (RTG) launched several measures to cope with the disease and to support the poultry industry, from farmers to integrated poultry processors. These measures include the HPAI Stamping-Out Campaign on poultry farms/areas, a compensation scheme for disease-affected farmers, fee exemptions for chicken slaughterhouses, and outreach to help unemployed workers/operators. More details in these programs are available in the TH4088 Report.

In addition to producer support, the RTG, lobbied by a group of integrated broiler processors, proposed in late 2004 a barter-trade to the Russian government of Thai chicken meat for Russian fighter aircraft. The idea is to dispose of the huge stocks held by exporters. However, Russia finally did not agree to these negotiations mainly because Russia normally buys a limited amount of imported frozen chicken meat, and has implemented strict health requirements on imported meat products.

On January 25, 2005, the Cabinet approved an additional budget of 4.7 billion baht (approx. US$ 120 million) for a three-year bird flu eradication plan and contingency measures to cope with the possible outbreak of human-to-human infection. It was reported that about 741 million baht (about US$ 19 million) would be set aside for contingency measures such as establishment of new human vaccine labs, education program, and procurement of equipment and anti-viral medicine.

Thailand is a protected poultry market through the government's use of non-transparent controls of the import permit requirement (potential importers are unable to get them issued), high WTO bound rates of import tariff (currently 30 percent for chilled or frozen uncooked meat and 40 percent for cooked chicken meat), and a discriminatory import permit fee on uncooked products (approx. US$ 250/ton).

As a result of import control practices, the U.S. can only supply commodities that do not compete with domestic production, including broiler genetics and turkey meat, to Thailand. However, Thailand has taken other steps that disrupt the trade flow by reacting stringently to the findings of Avian Influenza cases in the United States. On February 12, 2004, the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) imposed an import suspension on live poultry and poultry carcasses, cooked or uncooked, from the United States.

FAS/Bangkok, in cooperation with APHIS, has repeatedly requested the Thai government to lift the ban or accept a regionalization concept to allow U.S. live poultry and poultry products for entry into Thailand. The Thai authorities disagreed with the proposed regionalization idea by claming that they also receive the same reactions from their buying countries with regard to the emergence of the HPAI outbreak in Thailand. Although the Thai authorities recently agreed in principle to accept U.S. cooked products for entry, USDA/Washington and FAS/Bangkok are negotiating with Thai authorities to waive some additional unnecessary health requirements imposed by Department of Livestock Development (DLD) on U.S. poultry imports. In addition, FAS/Bangkok also put forth USDA/APHIS's request to the Thai DLD to remove the ban on all live poultry and poultry products (uncooked and cooked products) as the United States eradicated the HPAI disease in the country. The DLD has not yet responded to this request.

Marketing and U.S. Opportunities

Thailand is a potential market for U.S. chicken parts (especially leg-quarters), mechanically deboned meat (MDM), and value-added chicken meat. Thai local consumers, like those in other Asian countries, prefer dark meat to white meat. Recent official data indicated that prices for bone-in legs in the Thai market are only 9-10 percent cheaper than breast meat, compared to approximately a 30 percent differential in the U.S. market. In preliminary price analysis, FAS/Bangkok found that the hypothetical costs of U.S. leg-quarters imported to Thailand should be 10-20 percent cheaper than domestic wholesale prices for leg-quarters sold in Bangkok. This is also the case for MDM. Potential buyers for chicken parts and MDM should be food processors (sausage processors in the case of MDM) and supermarkets. Value-added chicken meat can be introduced to modern retail markets and HRI industry. Thailand may import bone-in-leg meat for processing in Thailand and re-export it to such markets as Japan and non-EU countries. The current existence of HPAI outbreak in Thailand should offer opportunity for Thai processors to source raw material from the U.S. and add flavorings, treatments, and cook for re-export.

Thailand has been a promising market for U.S. turkey meat. Although the official imports of turkey meat (reported by the Thai Customs Department) were only USD 24,000 in value in the first 11 months (Jan-Nov) 2004 compared to about USD 100,000 in 2003 (Jan-Dec), trade sources indicated that the actual figures highly exceeded this number due to the prevalent smuggling activities in Thailand. Because of a ban on U.S. poultry, the U.S. market share in 2004 dropped from the normal 90-100 percent of total imports to 44 percent. Fine hotels/restaurants and modern trade supermarkets in large cities use nearly all of import turkey meat.

Section II: Statistical Tables

Table 1: Thailand's PS&D Table for Poultry, Meat, Chicken – 16 wks.

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Poultry, Meat, Broiler** (1000 MT)(MIL HEAD)

	2003	Revised	2004	Estimate	2005	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	DA Official [	Estimate [	New]
Market Year Begin		01/2003		01/2004		01/2005	MM/YYYY
Inventory (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MIL HEAD
Slaughter (Reference)	0	0	0	0	0	0	(MIL HEAD
Beginning Stocks	0	70	0	90	120	140	(1000 MT)
Production	1340	1340	920	900	950	940	(1000 MT)
Whole, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Parts, Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Other Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1340	1410	920	990	1070	1080	(1000 MT)
Whole, Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Parts, Exports	527	545	255	210	300	270	(1000 MT)
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Exports	527	545	255	210	300	270	(1000 MT)
Human Consumption	788	750	525	620	650	690	(1000 MT)
Other Use, Losses	25	25	20	20	20	20	(1000 MT)
Total Dom. Consumption	813	775	545	640	670	710	(1000 MT)
TOTAL Use	1340	1320	800	850	970	980	(1000 MT)
Ending Stocks	0	90	120	140	100	100	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1340	1410	920	990	1070	1080	(1000 MT)
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)

Table 2: Wholesale Prices for Live Broilers in Bangkok

Prices Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Poultry, Meat, Broiler

Prices in Baht per uom Kilogram

Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	23	26	13%
Feb	20	14	-30%
Mar	20	26	30%
Apr	27	30	11%
May	30	28	-7%
Jun	33	26	-21%
Jul	35	25	-29%
Aug	32	24	-25%
Sep	22	27	23%
Oct	24	22	-8%
Nov	28	21	-25%
Dec	25	26	4%

Exchange Rate	39.5	Local Currency/US $
Date of Quote	1/21/2005	MM/DD/YYYY

Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Table 3: Retail Prices for Skinless Boneless Broiler Meat in Bangkok

Prices Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Poultry, Meat, Broiler

Prices in Baht per uom Kilogram

Year	2003	2004	% Change
Jan	59	63	7%
Feb	58	54	-7%
Mar	53	62	17%
Apr	54	63	17%
May	62	63	2%
Jun	69	63	-9%
Jul	70	61	-13%
Aug	71	61	-14%
Sep	65	58	-11%
Oct	66	56	-15%
Nov	69	54	-22%
Dec	67	53	-21%

Exchange Rate	39.5	Local Currency/US $
Date of Quote	1/21/2005	MM/DD/YYYY

Source: Department of Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce

Table 4: Thailand's Chicken Meat Exports in 2003 (Jan-Dec)

Destination	Uncooked Meat	Further Processed	Total Exports
ASIA	**281,995**	**93,958**	**375,953**
Japan	188,115	83,780	271,895
Singapore	10,670	4,698	15,368
China	21,487	99	21,586
Hong Kong	5,695	3,484	9,179
South Korea	41,720	1,832	43,552
Malaysia	14,082	34	14,116
Others	226	31	257
EUROPE	**103,747**	**61,650**	**165,397**
The European Union	98,231	61,628	159,859
Belgium	805	876	1,681
Germany	59,308	5,862	65,170
Netherlands	21,784	17,676	39,460
United Kingdom	15,890	32,132	48,022
France	63	2,076	2,139
Others	381	3,006	3,387
Other Europe	5,516	22	5,538
MIDDLE EAST	**2,829**	**147**	**2,976**
Kuwait	687	0	687
Saudi Arabia	0	40	40
Dubai	0	0	0
Others	2,142	107	2,249
AFRICA	**75**	**23**	**98**
South Africa	75	23	98
Egypt	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
OTHERS	**281**	**1,010**	**1,291**
TOTAL	**388,927**	**156,788**	**545,715**

Sorce: Thai Broiler Processing Exporters Association

Table 5: The Comparison of Chicken Meat Exports in 2003 and 2004 (Jan-Oct)

Destination	Uncooked Meat		Further Processed		Total Exports	
	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004
ASIA	**227,681**	**14,653**	**75,820**	**88,356**	**303,501**	**103,009**
Japan	153,658	9,706	67,409	76,543	221,067	86,249
Singapore	8,088	576	3,964	4,254	12,052	4,830
China	17,693	603	64	0	17,757	603
Hong Kong	4,757	234	2,723	2,810	7,480	3,044
South Korea	32,872	2,897	1,612	4,503	34,484	7,400
Malaysia	10,387	637	34	0	10,421	637
Others	226	0	14	246	240	246
EUROPE	**89,146**	**11,027**	**50,731**	**60,005**	**139,877**	**71,032**
The European Union	85,686	10,095	50,716	59,991	136,402	70,086
Belgium	652	115	649	507	1,301	622
Germany	54,266	5,496	4,735	7,193	59,001	12,689
Netherlands	17,756	2,978	14,875	15,597	32,631	18,575
United Kingdom	12,568	1,494	26,092	32,985	38,660	34,479
France	63	0	2,024	379	2,087	379
Others	381	12	2,341	3,330	2,722	3,342
Other Europe	3,460	932	15	14	3,475	946
MIDDLE EAST	**2,046**	**382**	**123**	**97**	**2,169**	**479**
Kuwait	545	189	0	96	545	285
Saudi Arabia	0	0	28	0	28	0
Dubai	0	48	0	0	0	48
Others	1,501	145	95	1	1,596	146
AFRICA	**0**	**75**	**23**	**7**	**23**	**82**
South Africa	0	75	23	7	23	82
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHERS	**241**	**0**	**927**	**616**	**1,168**	**616**
TOTAL	**319,114**	**26,137**	**127,624**	**149,081**	**446,738**	**175,218**

Sorce: Thai Broiler Processing Exporters Association

Appendix (A)

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
H5N1 Subtype Re-occurrence in Thailand

Two Full Months Wrap-up Situation : (3rd July - 3rd September 2004)

The initial highly pathogenic avain influenza was firstly confirmed by the National Institute of Animal Health, Department of Livestock Development on 23rd January 2004 with the last 2 cases on 21st April 2004. There was one single unexpectable outbreak in Muang District of Chiangmai Provinces on 24th May 2004, which made up the 190th case from the index case in Suphanburi Province. In total, there were 89 districts in 42 provinces affected and about 30 million birds were destroyed with full compensation and rehabilitation programmes for the affected farmers to resume their poultry raising or related business. There were 8 human deaths among these there were 7 children from 12 cases.

The re-occurrence HPAI of H5 subtype was suspected on 3 July 2004 in a layer farm in Ayudthaya Province. The government has emphasized more on human health that there must be no more death and no AI vaccination policy has been strictly maintained. All 43 human cases suspected during the re-occurrence were all ruled out from HPAI.

Conclusively by the end of July 2004, there were 126 cases found and alls stamped-out up to 31st July. In details, only 70 positively confirmed in 23 provinces with 23 negative results and 33 pending results by laboratory diagnoses. There were 228,743 in-contact and affected poultry involved in such findings and 35,000 quail eggs were destroyed during the period.

By the end of August 2004, the re-occurrence of the HPAI, attributed for 190 suspicions whereby all 370,938 poultry and 35,000 quail eggs were destroyed. To 31st August 2004, there were 116 confirmed positive in 26 provinces from the definitely first case on 3rd July 2004.

It is now 2 full months passed with 119 positively confirmed cases among 191 suspicions with 69 negatively confirmed and 2 laboratory pending results of the H5N1 subtype genetically similar to the first index case found at Suphanburi Province in January 2004. There were 373,698 poultry and 35,000 quail eggs were completely destroyed

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (H5N1) Re-occurrence Affected Provinces During the 2 Months (Confirmation on 3rd July - 3rd September 2004)

- Ayudthaya
- Patumthani
- Sukhothai
- Uttaradit
- Nakornsawan
- Angthong
- Supanburi

- Kampangphet
- Chiangrai
- Lopburi
- Saraburi
- Uthaithani
- Cholburi
- Bangkok
- Nonthaburi
- Nongkai
- Konkean
- Pitsanuloke
- Chachoengsao
- Nakornnayok
- Prachinburi
- Narathiwas
- Songkhla
- Samurtprakarn
- Loei
- Nakornsridhamaraj

Total : 119 Cases in 26 Provinces (As of 3rd September : 08.45 hr)

Distribution of Poultry Farms / Premises / Holdings Sizes and Destroyed birds (From 3rd July to 3rd September 2004 : 08.45)

No of Birds Destroyed	Cases Finding	Positive Result	Negative Result	Pending Result	Remarks
1-50	93	34	57	2	
51-100	12	9	3	-	
101-500	22	17	5	-	
501-1000	15	14	1	-	
1001-2000	7	7	-	-	
2001-5000	21	18	2	1	
5001-10000	13	12	1	-	
>10001	8	8	-	-	
Total	191	119	69	3	

End of Report