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Thailand

Sugar Annual

2019

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Report Highlights:
MY2019/20 sugar production is expected to decline to 13.9 million metric tons, down for the second consecutive year from record production in MY2017/18 due to reduced sugarcane acreage and average yields. The new sugar tax has significantly reduced demand for sugar in non-alcoholic beverage production. MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 sugar exports growth are expected to slow down from record sugar exports in MY2017/18.

Executive Summary:

Due to reduced sugarcane acreage and average yields, MY2019/20 sugar production is forecast to decline to 13.9 million metric tons. This is a 2 percent further reduction from MY2018/19 sugar production which is expected to decline 3 percent from record sugar production of 14.7 million metric tons in MY2017/18. Farmers gradually shifted to alternative field crops as sugarcane prices have declined 35 percent from 2017, compared to 30-40 percent increases in corn, cassava, and fragrant rice prices. Additionally, average yields will likely be affected by drought during the intensive vegetative and stalk elongation growth stage.

MY2018/19 sugar consumption is expected to further decline to around 2.5 million metric tons as reduced demand for sugar from non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers will likely offset the increase in direct households’ sugar consumption. Sugar demand from non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers declined 15 percent in 2018 and is expected to further decline in 2019-2020 as beverage manufacturers reformulate their products to use more artificial sweeteners to avoid the sugar tax which will double in 2019. However, in MY2019/20 total sugar consumption is expected to increase slightly as households’ direct sugar consumption, which accounts for 55 percent of total sugar consumption, will likely offset anticipated further reduced sugar demand form beverage manufacturers.

MY2018/2019 and MY2019/20 sugar exports are expected to increase to 11-12 million metric tons. This is a slow export growth path from record exports of 10.9 million metric tons in MY2017/18 in line with the global economic slowdown in 2019 and 2020. Additionally, traders expect a slowdown in raw sugar exports due to reduced raw sugar demand from the sugar refinery business caused by unattractive margins between raw and refined sugar prices.

Commodities:

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal
Sugar, Centrifugal

1. Production

1.1 Sugarcane

MY2019/20 sugarcane production is forecast to decline to around 127 million metric tons (Figure 1.1.1). This is a 2 percent reduction from MY2018/19 due to reduced acreage and average yields. Sugarcane planting area is expected to decline approximately 1 percent as farmers who plan to replant sugarcane in MY2019/20 will likely replace sugarcane with alternative crops, particularly corn. In the first quarter of 2019, farm-gate prices for sugarcane further declined around 20 percent from the same period last year, while corn prices increased for the last two years by an annual average of around 20 percent (Figure 1.1.2). Additionally, average yields are expected to be lower than MY2018/19 as precipitation is 40-70 percent below average during the intensive vegetative growth stage in major growing areas in the northeastern region and the central plains which account for around 70 percent of total planting areas (Figure 1.1.3 and 1.1.4). Thus far, around 60-70 percent of MY2019/20 sugarcane crop have been planted with poor vegetation conditions during the cane tillering growth stage as compared to the same crop progress in MY2018/19 (Figure 1.1.5). Moreover, the lower sugar prices will likely cause farmers to delay replacing older sugarcane with newer seeds which will limit average yield improvements.

Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Sugarcane Planting Area and Production

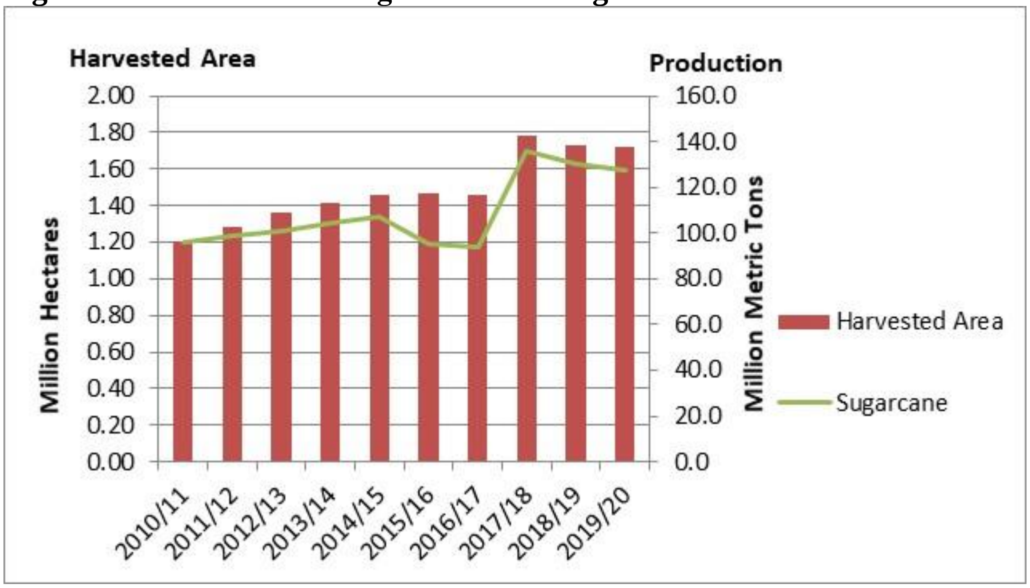


Figure 1.1.2: Farm-gate Prices of Sugarcane and Corn

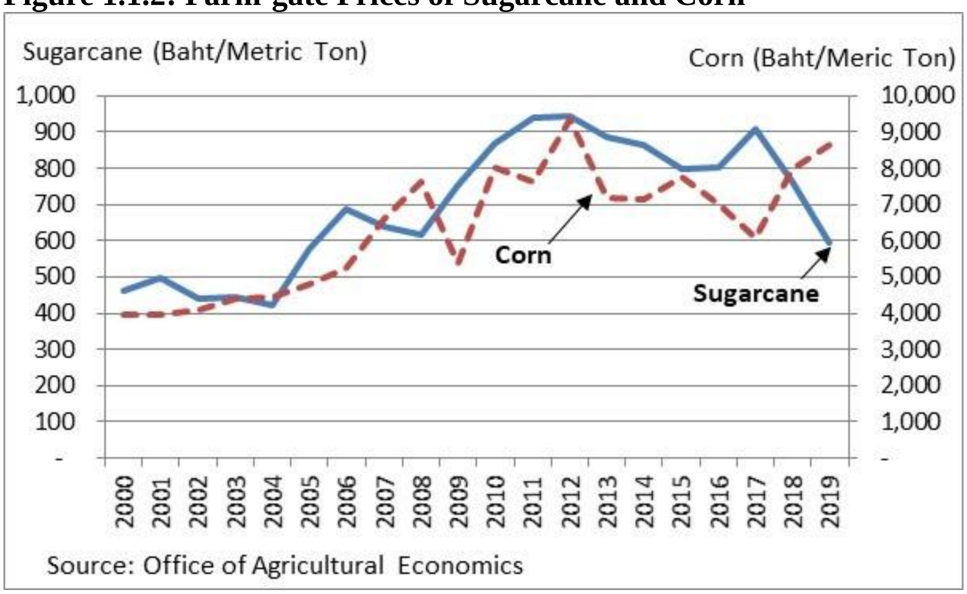
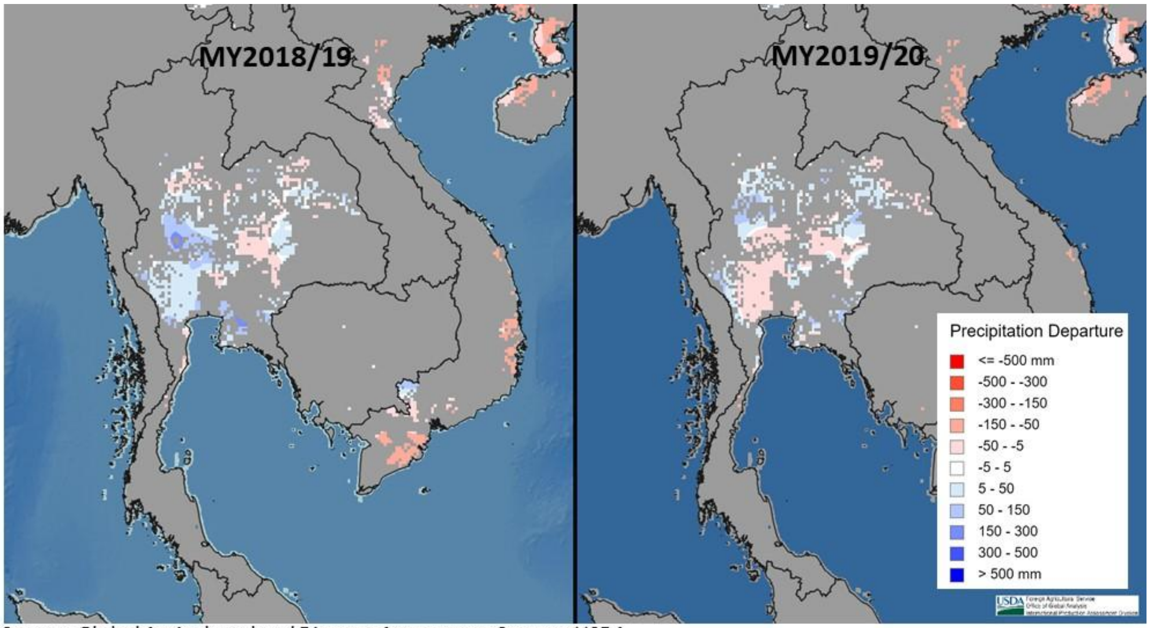


Figure 1.1.3: Precipitation in Sugarcane Planting Area during January – March: Deviation from Average



Source: Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System, USDA

Figure 1.1.4: Cumulative Rainfalls during January – March

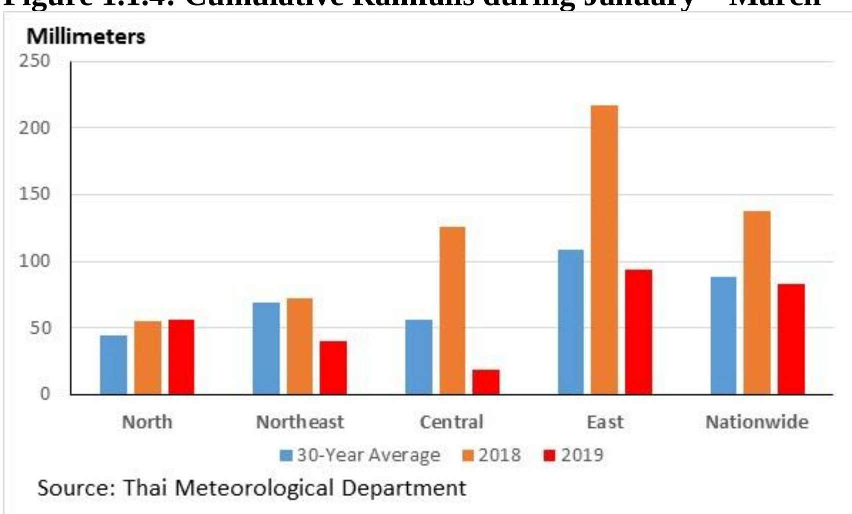


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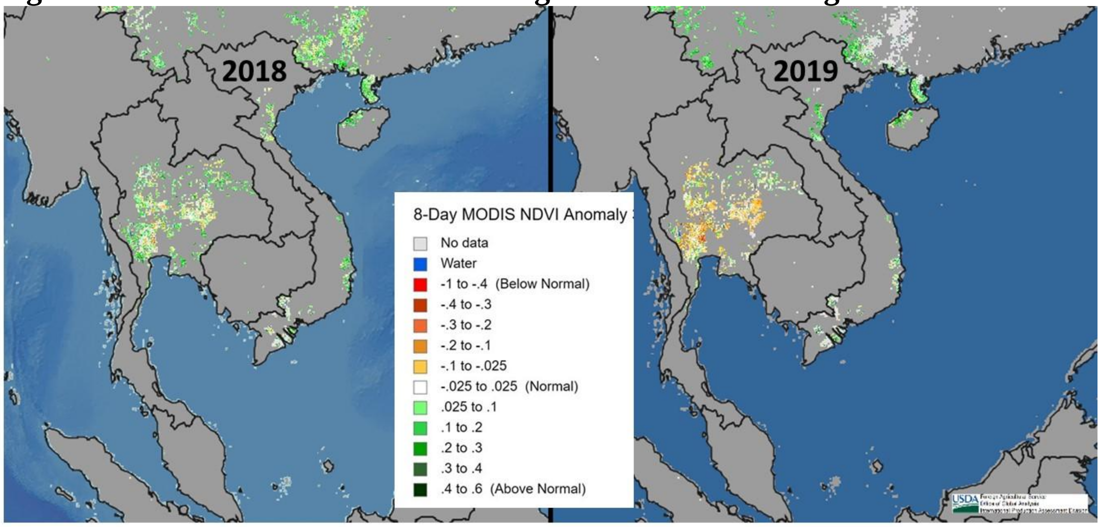
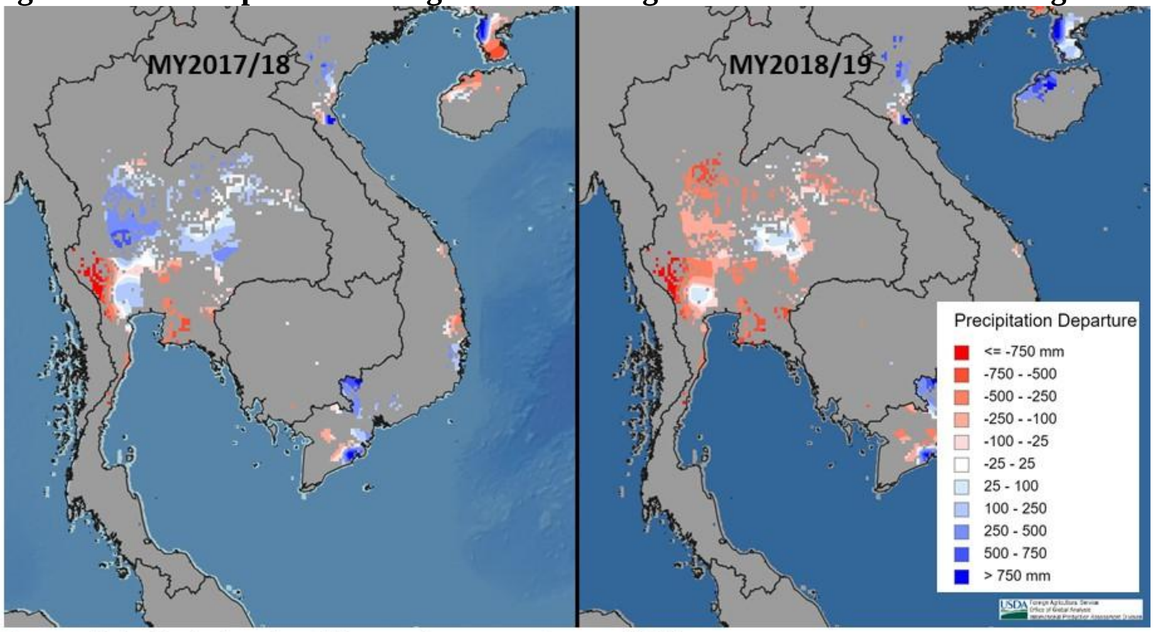
Figure 1.1.5: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index for Sugarcane in March



Source: Global Agricultural & Disaster Assessment System, USDA

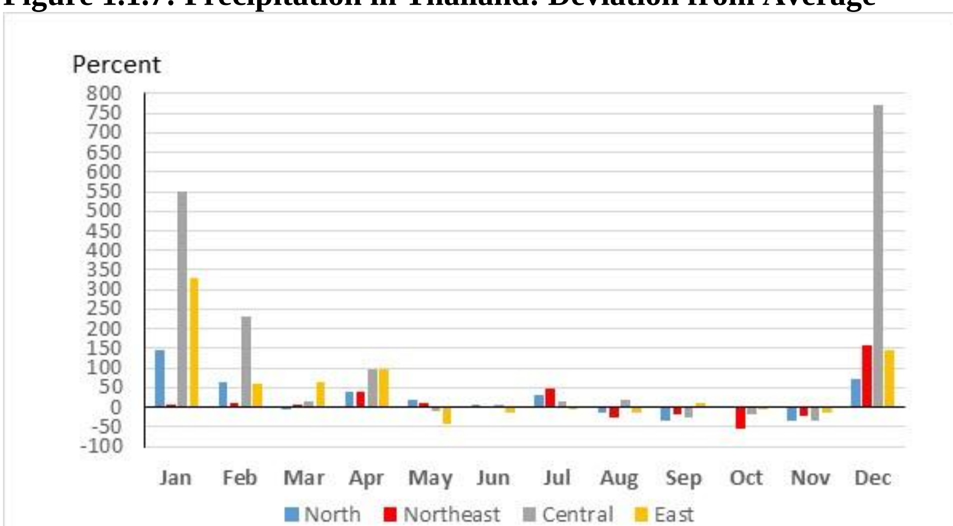
MY2018/19 sugarcane production is expected to decline to 130 million metric tons. This is a 4 percent reduction from record production of 136 million metric tons in MY2017/18 due to reduced acreage and average yields. Sugarcane planting area is expected to decline 2-3 percent from MY2017/18 as cane growers shift cultivation to cassava and fragrant rice, particularly farmers who would have had to replant sugar cane in MY2018/19. This is because sugarcane prices have trended downward over the past few years while fragrant rice and cassava prices increased 40-70 percent in 2018. Additionally, average yields are expected to decline 1-2 percent from MY2017/18 as precipitation is below the normal average during the stalk elongation growth stage to cane maturity in main growing area (Figure 1.1.6). The Thai Meteorological Department reported that precipitation was 7-12 percent below normal during May – October 2018 in major sugarcane planting areas, particularly in the northeastern region which account for 40 percent of total sugarcane production (Figure 1.1.7).

Figure 1.1.6: Precipitation in Sugarcane Planting Area: Deviation from Average



Source: Global Agricultural and Disaster Assessment System, USDA

Figure 1.1.7: Precipitation in Thailand: Deviation from Average



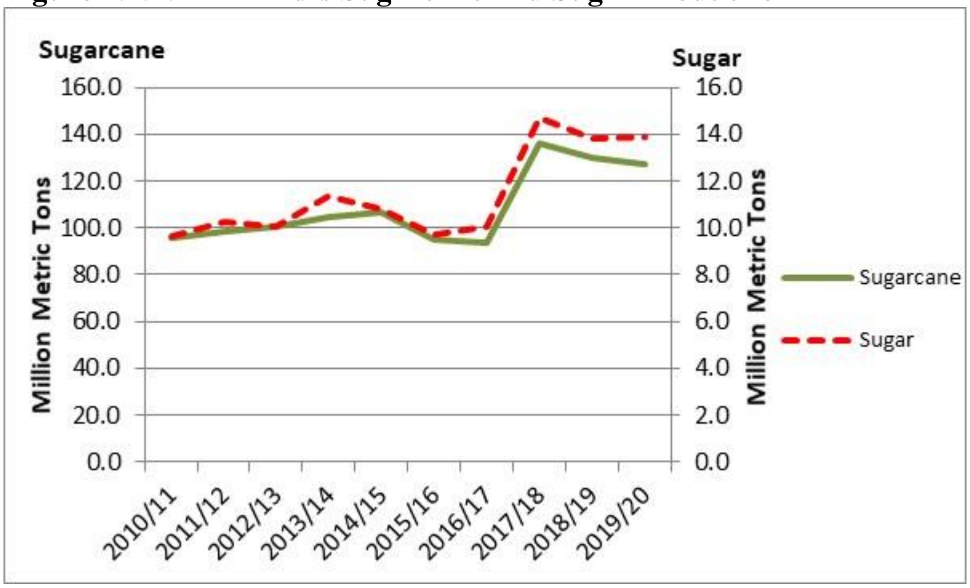
Source: Thai Meteorological Department

Most sugarcane is used to produce sugar. In MY2018/19, the use of sugarcane for ethanol production is expected to be around 1 million metric tons, coming primarily from a single sugar-based ethanol plant. In 2018, the Ministry of Energy reported that 964,345 metric tons of sugarcane were used to produce 72 million liters of ethanol, approximately 5 percent of total ethanol production. This is a 6 percent increase from 2017. Around 65 percent of ethanol production comes from molasses and the remainder comes from cassava. In MY2018/19, molasses production is expected to increase to 5.6 million metric tons, up 2 percent from 5.5 million metric tons in MY2017/18. This should provide a sufficient molasses supply to support ethanol production in 2019. Total ethanol production is expected to increase to 1,520 million liters in 2019, up approximately 3-4 percent from 1,467 million liters in 2018.

1.2 Sugar

MY2019/20 sugar production is expected to decline to 13.9 million metric tons, down approximately 2 percent from MY2018/19 due mainly to reduced sugarcane production. Even though sugarcane vegetative conditions are well below normal, the sugar extraction rate is expected to remain high at around 110 kilograms of sugar per ton of cane in anticipation of normal weather conditions during cane maturity.

Figure 1.2.1: Thailand's Sugarcane and Sugar Production



MY2018/19 sugar production is expected to decline to 14.2 million metric tons. This is a 3 percent reduction from record production of 14.7 million metric tons in MY2017/18 due to reduced sugarcane production. This reduced sugarcane production will likely more than offset the increase in sugar extraction rate which is currently at around 110 kilograms per ton of cane. This is a one percent increase from an average sugar extraction rate of 109 kilograms per ton of cane in MY2017/18. Also, there are only 55 sugar mill facilities out of the total of 57 facilities operating in MY2018/19 as two of the additional three new sugar mills delayed operating their facilities due to low sugar prices.

2. Consumption

MY2019/20 sugar consumption is expected to increase to around 2.6 million metric tons, up 1 percent from MY2018/19. Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers are likely to further reduce production of high-sugar content as the sugar tax will triple in 2021. However, the reduced demand for sugar from beverage manufacturers is expected to be modest as the proportion of high-sugar beverage production has been reduced dramatically to around one third of total beverage production during 2017-2019 when the new sugar tax was implemented. Meanwhile, the demand for sugar from households' direct sugar consumption and food-processing manufacturers will likely continue to increase by 3-4 percent in line with the growing economy, which is expected to more than offset the reduced sugar demand from beverage production.

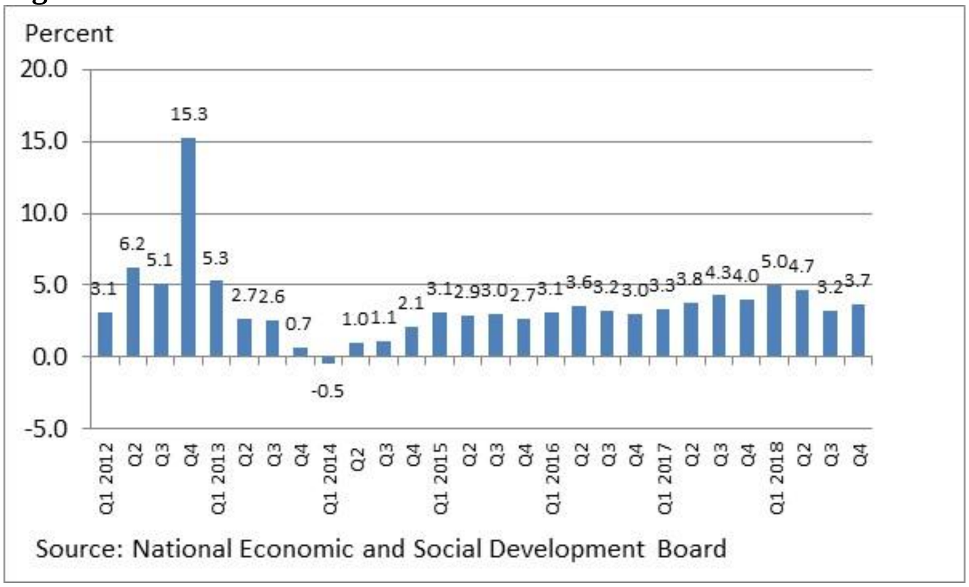
MY2018/19 sugar consumption is expected to further decline to around 2.5 million metric tons. This is a 1 percent reduction from MY2017/18 due mainly to reduced demand for sugar from non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers. They continue to reformulate their products to avoid new sugar tax which will double during in 2019 if sugar content is greater than 10 grams per 100 milliliters (Table 2.1.1). The majority of beverage products had high sugar contents of 10-18 grams per 100 milliliters before the new sugar tax was implemented in 2017. Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers will likely increase the proportion of low-sugar beverage production up to more than half of total beverage production by substituting sugar with artificial sweeteners. These low-sugar beverages have a low sugar content of 6-8 grams per 100 milliliters subject to the lowest sugar tax rate of 0.1 baht/liter (0.3 cents/liter). Demand for sugar from non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers accounts for approximately 20 percent of total sugar consumption. Meanwhile, households' direct sugar consumption, which accounts for 55 percent of total sugar consumption, is expected to increase 2-3 percent from MY2017/18. This direct sugar consumption growth is on a slower growth path in line with expected slower economic growth in 2019 and 2020. According to the recent official economic forecast by the Bank of Thailand, Thai economic growth in 2019 is revised down to 3.8 percent from the previous forecast of 4.0 percent. This is lower than the 4.1 percent economic growth of 2018 due mainly to reduced export growth caused by the slower global economy (Figure 2.1.1). The forecast for Thai export growth in 2019 is revised down from 3.8 percent to 3.0 percent, significantly lower than the 7.2 percent export growth of 2018. Additionally, the Thai economy is expected to grow by 3.9 percent in 2020 which is still slower than the economic growth in 2018.

Table 2.1.1: New Sugar Tax on Beverages

Sugar Content	**Excise Tax on Sugar Content (Baht/liter)**			
(Grams/100 Milliliters)	Sep. 2017 - Sep. 2019	Oct. 1, 2019 - Sep. 30, 2021	Oct. 1, 2021 - Sep. 30, 2023	After Oct. 1, 2023
Less than 6	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
6-8	0.10	0.10	0.30	1.00
8-10	0.30	0.30	1.00	3.00
10-14	0.50	1.00	3.00	5.00
14-18	1.00	3.00	5.00	5.00
More than 18	1.00	5.00	5.00	5.00

Source: The Excise Department

Figure 2.1.1: Thai Economic Growth



MY2017/18 sugar consumption declined to 2.6 million metric tons. This is a 4 percent reduction from MY2016/17 due to reduced demand for sugar from non-alcohol beverage manufacturers in response to the new sugar excise tax on beverages which went into effect on September 15, 2017. The government provided beverage manufacturers with a two year grace period to reformulate their products before the new sugar taxes will be implemented on October 1, 2019 under a progressive excise tax rate (Please see GAIN Report: Thai Excise Department Implements New Sugar Tax on Beverage, October 20, 2017). Demand for sugar from non-alcohol beverage manufacturers declined approximately 15 percent in 2018 as beverage manufacturers reformulated their products to use more artificial sweeteners to avoid the new sugar tax. Meanwhile, households' direct sugar consumption increased by 4 percent in line with the growing domestic economy.

3. Trade

MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 sugar exports are expected to increase to around 11-12 million metric tons, up 3-5 percent from record exports in MY2017/18. This slow growth path is in line with expected slower global economic growth in 2019 and 2020. Additionally, traders expected a slowdown in raw sugar export growth in anticipation of reduced raw sugar demand from sugar refineries, particularly in the Middle Eastern countries, as the margin between raw and refined sugar is currently low at U.S. $50-60 per metric tons (MT) as compared to a typical U.S. $100/MT margin for the sugar refinery business.

In the first two months of MY2018/19 sugar exports totaled 1.6 million metric tons, up 63 percent from the same period last year. Raw sugar exports, which account for around 60 percent of total sugar exports, increased to 1 million metric tons, up significantly from the same period last year. However, raw sugar exports are expected to slow down in the remaining months of MY2018/19 in anticipation of reduced demand for raw sugar from the sugar refinery business due to an unattractive refined sugar margin. Meanwhile, exports of white and refined sugar totaled 0.6 million metric tons, up 26 percent from the same period last year.

In MY2018/19, Thailand is expected to fill its allocated quota of 14,743 metric tons of raw sugar (raw value) under the FY2019 (October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019) U.S. tariff-rate quota (TRQ) as export prices under the TRQ are well above world market prices.

MY2017/18 sugar exports increased to a record 10.9 million metric tons, a 55 percent increase from MY2016/17. Raw sugar exports doubled in MY2017/18 totaling 6.3 million metric tons with significant increased exports to Indonesia, South Korea, Malaysia and Taiwan. Exports of white and refined sugar increased to 4.6 million metric tons, up around 20 percent from MY2016/17. Thai sugar exports are competitive in Asia due to the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Free Trade Agreement, which went into effect on December 31, 2015. Under the AEC, sugar imports are duty free in most ASEAN countries (including Thailand), except for the Philippines (5%), Indonesia (5%), and Myanmar (5%). Due to competitiveness from a 5 percent import duty under the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) Free Trade Agreement, Indonesia ranked as the number one importer of raw sugar, accounting for approximately 60 percent of Thailand's raw sugar exports. Additionally, Thai raw sugar exports to South Korea increased significantly as Thai sugar prices became more competitive than raw sugar from Guatemala. Much of the increased sugar exports to Taiwan and Myanmar were reportedly transshipped to China due to stringent border trade procedures between China and Myanmar. This should more than offset the reduction in direct raw and refined sugar exports to China.

Sugar imports in MY2018/19 and MY2019/20 are expected to remain marginal due to excess domestic sugar supplies. Thailand's sugar TRQ is set at 13,760 metric tons with an in-quota tariff of 65 percent and an out-off-quota tariff of 94 percent. However, sugar imports from ASEAN countries enter Thailand duty free under the AEC and do not count towards the import TRQ.

Imports of artificial sweeteners increased 40 percent in 2018, particularly from China and India, as beverage manufacturers reformulated their products to avoid the new sugar tax. The combined imports of artificial sweeteners from these two countries account for approximately 75 percent of total artificial sweetener imports.

4. Stocks

MY2019/20 sugar stocks are expected to decline to 6.4 million metric tons, down 8 percent from MY2018/19 due to reduced sugar production. Meanwhile, MY2018/19 sugar stocks are likely to increase slightly due to reduced domestic sugar consumption and a slowdown in sugar exports. Sugar mills are required to hold combined safety stocks of 250,000 metric tons per month which is equal to a month of average monthly domestic sugar consumption.

5. Policy

The government has not finalized amendments to the Cane and Sugar Act as requested by Brazil through their World Trade Organization (WTO) petition. Additionally, the industry anticipates that the legislation may not be finalized by the new government from the general election until after October 2019, when the MY2019/20 sugarcane will be harvested. The current temporary deregulation of domestic sugar price controls and the sugar sales administration (known as Quota A for domestic sales, and Quota B and Quota C for export sales) for MY2017/18 – MY2018/19 is under the previous government's executive order issued on January 15, 2018. This executive order superseded the portion of the Cane and Sugar Act B.E. 2527 (1984) that sets the wholesale sugar price floor and eliminate the special 5 baht/kg (7 cent/pound (lb) tax on domestic sugar sales. However, the government still maintains a sugarcane price support program under the Cane and Sugar Act B.E. 2527 (1984). For MY2018/19, the minimum price for sugarcane was set at 700 baht per metric ton (U.S. $22/MT). This minimum price is 20 percent lower than the minimum price set in MY2017/18 and far below an estimated sugarcane production cost of 1,131 baht per metric ton (U.S. $36/MT), in line with world sugar prices. As a result, the government decided to provide a production cost subsidy of 50 baht per metric ton (U.S. $1.6/MT) (a maximum of 5,000 metric tons per farmer), as well as direct payments of 53 baht per metric ton (U.S. $1.7/MT) from the state-run Cane and Sugar Fund.

The temporary deregulation of wholesale sugar prices has reduced domestic sugar prices. In March 2019, the average ex-factory white and refined sugar prices declined to 15-17 baht per kilogram (22-25 cents/lb), down by 1 baht per kilogram (3 cents/lb) from the previous year and 3-4 baht per kilogram (4-6 cents/pound) from the previous controlled price. However, as world sugar prices have also declined, the domestic sugar wholesale price is still approximately 5 baht per kilogram (7 cents/lb) higher than the world sugar price.

Despite the deregulation of the ex-factory wholesale price of sugar, sugar is still listed on the Ministry of Commerce's List of Controlled Goods and Services. As a result, the retail ceiling price for sugar remains unchanged at 23.5 baht per kilogram (34 cents/lb). The retail ceiling exists to protect consumers from upwards price fluctuations. Additionally, a domestic sugar premium has been introduced for wholesale sugar that is currently set at 5 baht per kilogram (7 cents/lb). This domestic sugar premium will be collected from sugar mills to fund the state-run Cane and Sugar Fund (CSF) which subsidizes cane growers when market prices of sugarcane are lower than the intervention prices. In other words, the domestic sugar premium will functionally replace the special 5 baht/kilogram (7 cents/lb) tax which previously funded the CSF and was eliminated by January 15 executive order.

Appendix Tables

Table 1: Thailand’s Sugarcane Production

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Dec 2018		Dec 2018		Dec 2019	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	1800	1800	1750	1750	0	1740
Area Harvested	1780	1780	1730	1730	0	1720
Production	136000	136000	130000	130000	0	127500
Total Supply	136000	136000	130000	130000	0	127500
Utilization for Sugar	135000	135000	129000	129000	0	126500
Utilization for Alcohol	1000	1000	1000	1000	0	1000
Total Utilization	136000	136000	130000	130000	0	127500
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Table 2: Thailand's Sugar Production, Supply and Demand

Sugar, Centrifugal	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
Market Begin Year	Dec 2017		Dec 2018		Dec 2019	
Thailand	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	5618	5618	7198	6841	0	6981
Beet Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production	14710	14710	13800	14190	0	13900
Total Sugar Production	14710	14710	13800	14190	0	13900
Raw Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	20328	20328	20998	21031	0	20881
Raw Exports	6000	6267	6500	6500	0	6700
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	4500	4640	5000	5000	0	5200
Total Exports	10500	10907	11500	11500	0	11900
Human Dom. Consumption	2630	2580	2580	2550	0	2580
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	2630	2580	2580	2550	0	2580
Ending Stocks	7198	6841	6918	6981	0	6401
Total Distribution	20328	20328	20998	21031	0	20881
(1000 MT)						

Table 3: Thailand's Yield and Prices for Sugar and Molasses

	MY 2017/18	MY 2018/19 (FAS Estimate)	MY 2019/20 (FAS Forecast)
Yield per metric ton of cane			
Sugar (kg.)	109.03	110.00	110.00
Molasses (kg.)	40.68	44.00	40.00
Farm price (ex-factory): Baht/ton	880	700	700
Wholesale prices			
Sugar (Baht/100 kg.)	1,680	1,600	1,700
Molasses (Bath/ton)	3,150	3,120	3,100
Source: Office of Cane and Sugar Board			

Table 4: Thailand's Total Exports of Sugar

Unit: Metric Tons (Raw Value)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change
U.S.	22,563	-	16,207	15,622	18,408	21,320	15,522	-27.2
Indonesia	1,921,618	1,849,396	1,794,257	1,912,624	2,569,892	2,615,596	4,309,832	64.8
Japan	870,657	748,869	771,784	651,358	575,073	315,104	406,629	29.0
China	996,659	264,906	731,720	926,342	354,591	457,014	425,527	-6.9
Malaysia	470,561	338,835	703,123	520,443	170,529	182,767	666,279	264.6
South Korea	505,139	540,589	439,024	561,794	189,910	131,024	985,042	651.8
Cambodia	632,148	632,148	577,157	518,848	768,539	864,454	796,001	-7.9
Taiwan	279,581	220,599	341,578	297,307	227,143	913,153	760,170	-16.8
Russia	49,614	33,858	37,795	776	268	-	-	-
Singapore	130,935	109,118	136,640	152,858	110,245	107,738	141,081	30.9
India	7,592	7,218	10,657	48,406	2,226	3,853	535	-86.1
Other	1,909,241	2,041,764	2,010,554	2,665,464	1,736,678	1,584,783	2,916,183	84.0
Total	**7,796,308**	**6,787,300**	**7,570,496**	**8,271,842**	**6,723,502**	**7,196,806**	**11,422,801**	58.7

Source: Office of Cane and Sugar Board, Ministry of Industry

Table 5: Thailand's Exports of Raw Sugar

Unit: Metric Tons (Raw Value)

Destination	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% Change
China	839,576	50,838	495,016	170,227	14,313	128,461	100,841	-21.5
Indonesia	1,786,363	1,768,320	1,713,410	1,839,027	2,381,243	2,506,322	4,204,257	67.7
Japan	868,700	748,868	771,205	647,831	572,786	300,987	395,507	31.4
North Korea	3,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	482,409	499,226	375,251	462,343	102,942	34,943	862,986	2,369.7
Malaysia	372,543	181,750	477,524	254,130	42,550	81,277	485,350	497.2
Philippines	-	-	-	-	87,467	-	69,688	-
Russia	49,453	33,858	37,298	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	149	66	129	203	360	863	462	-46.5
Sri Lanka	513	20,366	15,800	7,454	1,719	20,674	45,144	118.4
Tanzania	1,898	17,852	31,801	18,357	9,798	23,161	70,428	204.1
Taiwan	182,791	114,866	243,136	187,067	97,942	30,196	215,778	614.6
United States	20,993	-	15,940	14,525	17,617	20,785	14,880	-28.4
UAE	282	564	53,917	462	975	363	606	66.9
Vietnam	99,220	131,328	62,579	201,620	107,838	64,646	141,836	119.4
Others	212,883	137,002	137,450	130,500	65,098	127,753	69,092	-45.9
Total	**4,921,036**	**3,704,904**	**4,430,456**	**3,933,746**	**3,502,648**	**3,340,431**	**6,676,855**	**99.9**

Source: Office of the Cane and Sugar Board, Ministry of Industry

Table 6: Thailand's Exports of White and Refined Sugar

Unit: Metric Tons (Raw Value)

Destination	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	% change
Bangladesh	-	266	767	348	1,610	2,167	2,836	30.9
Brunei	6,561	2,247	4,494	6,206	5,991	3,980	8,019	101.5
Burma	49,210	116,818	138,118	706,838	655,551	639,831	965,135	50.8
Cambodia	632,147	683,528	564,631	518,834	761,152	863,428	792,923	-8.2
China	157,083	214,068	263,704	756,115	340,279	328,553	324,685	-1.2
India	7,592	7,218	10,657	10,229	2,226	3,853	535	-86.1
Indonesia	135,254	81,076	80,847	73,597	188,649	109,274	105,576	-3.4
Iran	-	-	98	15	-	5,861	1,629	-72.2
Jordan	51,266	66,076	96,070	38,788	268	-	268	-
North Korea	-	-	2,140	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	22,730	41,363	63,772	99,452	86,968	96,080	122,056	27.0
Kenya	42,496	95,632	36,575	13,936	3,003	3,808	8,137	113.7
Laos	85,028	32,743	39,710	107,848	132,146	180,519	147,197	-18.5
Malaysia	98,018	157,085	225,600	266,312	127,979	101,490	180,929	78.3
Maldives	990	936	1,284	2,318	722	-	749	-
Pakistan	936	348	6,133	408	187	1,022	455	-55.5
Philippines	81,961	74,316	50,059	65,256	246,111	59,324	180,929	205.0
Russia	161	-	497	776	268	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	9,067	32,927	34,928	21,353	11,878	107	1,712	1,500.0
Singapore	130,786	109,053	136,511	156,655	109,885	106,875	140,519	31.5
Somalia	-	5,992	15,539	535	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	51,789	50,572	95,894	78,586	53,115	50,778	40,557	-20.1
Syria	7,838	27,606	35,310	35,821	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	24,813	58,744	39,854	25,094	2,622	2,848	12,257	330.4
UAE	13,669	27,266	62,199	11,718	14,655	18,216	7,486	-58.9
Vietnam	249,518	146,661	53,552	192,682	143,117	135,455	116,347	-14.1
Yemen	5,466	2,649	7,655	4,826	1,541	-	-	-
Others	1,010,893	1,047,206	1,073,442	1,143,551	330,931	1,142,906	1,585,010	38.7
Total	**2,875,272**	**3,082,396**	**3,140,040**	**4,338,097**	**3,220,854**	**3,856,375**	**4,745,946**	**23.1**

Source: Office of the Cane and Sugar Board, Ministry of Industry

Table 7: Thailand's Monthly Export Prices (FOB) of Raw Sugar

Unit Baht/Metric Tons

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	15,398	17,547	14,329	12,858	12,377	10,325	13,774	11,619
February	14,700	17,535	13,566	12,842	11,510	11,561	16,102	10,424
March	16,589	17,420	14,260	12,583	11,650	10,714	15,577	11,731
April	16,078	17,016	14,077	12,933	11,594	10,990	15,481	10,657
May	15,832	15,663	13,479	12,883	11,398	11,105	15,120	9,476
June	15,731	16,513	13,623	13,068	11,040	11,676	15,403	9,470
July	15,127	16,364	12,839	13,277	10,902	12,129	15,001	10,083
August	17,344	16,801	12,235	13,312	10,744	12,331	14,720	9,537
September	17,892	16,611	12,656	13,460	10,421	13,044	13,451	9,484
October	18,855	16,257	12,498	13,132	10,928	12,529	13,595	9,258
November	18,694	16,636	12,665	13,189	10,806	13,394	12,629	9,205
December	17,685	14,750	12,948	12,559	10,084	13,941	13,330	8,981
Average	**16,661**	**16,593**	**13,265**	**13,008**	**11,121**	**11,978**	**14,515**	**10,494**
Avg. Exchange rates (Baht/U.S.$)	30.49	31.08	30.73	32.48	34.25	35.30	33.94	32.31

Source: Office of the Cane and Sugar Board, Ministry of Industry

Table 8: Thailand's Monthly Export Prices (FOB) for Plantation White Sugar

Unit: Baht/Metric Tons

Month	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
January	17,449	19,177	15,116	13,708	13,146	14,519	16,598	12,200
February	19,827	19,111	14,723	14,020	12,404	14,640	18,923	11,303
March	16,006	17,839	15,051	14,584	12,868	14,352	19,178	11,290
April	18,932	18,134	15,266	14,193	11,955	14,569	18,019	11,141
May	17,995	18,241	14,727	14,259	11,825	15,061	16,727	10,372
June	18,257	18,142	14,766	14,346	12,125	15,523	15,757	10,443
July	N.A.	18,574	14,771	14,497	12,014	16,678	15,047	10,826
August	20,551	18,166	15,599	14,514	12,069	16,353	16,168	11,178
September	20,211	17,624	15,152	13,111	12,161	17,182	15,272	10,371
October	19,965	17,232	14,739	13,610	12,186	18,949	13,602	10,727
November	20,542	17,505	15,255	13,236	12,526	17,612	13,098	11,127
December	19,527	16,558	14,465	13,650	13,192	18,558	12,843	9,198
Average	**19,024**	**18,025**	**14,969**	**13,977**	**12,373**	**16,166**	**15,936**	**11,082**
Avg. Exchange rates (Baht/U.S.$)	30.49	31.08	30.73	32.48	34.25	35.30	33.94	32.31

Source: Office of the Cane and Sugar Board, Ministry of Industry

Table 9: Thailand's Sugar Utilization by Industry

Unit Metric Tons

Type of Industry	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
BEVERAGES (Exluding Alcoholic Drink)							
Refined Sugar	296,375	374,676	402,940	426,978	426,535	443,880	337,198
White Sugar	225,093	122,517	109,009	104,294	112,990	138,344	156,047
Sub - Total	521,468	497,193	511,949	531,272	539,525	582,224	493,245
CAKE & BREAD and Alcoholic Drink							
Refined Sugar	10,075	9,391	11,728	10,806	9,432	12,976	7,954
White Sugar	18,635	20,776	22,505	22,370	26,646	27,501	23,462
Sub - Total	28,710	30,167	34,233	33,176	36,078	40,477	31,416
FRUIT & FOOD PRODUCTS							
Refined Sugar	99,527	104,304	119,288	128,206	139,521	156,051	128,330
White Sugar	173,052	145,651	159,926	185,662	194,883	196,420	164,757
Sub - Total	272,579	249,955	279,213	313,868	334,404	352,471	293,087
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
Refined Sugar	67,153	75,202	88,019	86,390	80,504	67,083	696,032
White Sugar	121,796	138,834	139,404	163,914	183,339	188,923	179,123
Sub - Total	188,949	214,036	227,424	250,304	263,843	256,006	875,155
CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS							
Refined Sugar	6,451	6,418	6,310	5,686	3,046	5,194	5,888
White Sugar	18,295	18,495	18,369	17,229	15,701	16,407	17,677
Sub - Total	24,746	24,913	24,680	22,915	18,747	21,601	23,565
PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS & MISCELLANEOUS							
Refined Sugar	18,627	22,142	26,291	28,125	27,974	29,746	27,935
White Sugar	2,312	2,540	1,251	1,805	2,134	2,246	5,873
Sub - Total	20,939	24,682	27,543	29,930	30,108	31,992	33,808

Source: Production and Distribution Administration Center, Office of Cane and Sugar Board

End of report.