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**Report Highlights:**

MY2021/22 sugar production is expected to recover to 10.6 MMT following two consecutive years of dramatically reduced production due to drought. Sugar consumption is anticipated to increase incrementally in line with the gradual economic recover after the prolonged COVID-19 outbreak. MY2020/21 and MY2021/22 sugar exports are expected to grow with projected global economic growth and more demand in the global sugar market due to less exportable sugar supply from Brazil.

## **Executive Summary**

MY2021/22 sugar production is estimated to increase to 10.6 MMT, up 40 percent from MY2020/21 compared to the sharp decreases seen in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. MY2020/21 sugar production is forecast to decline to 7.5 MMT due to a large sugarcane area that went unharvested due drought, a 9.5 percent reduction from MY2019/20 sugar production. Despite decreased planting acreage, average yields were higher in MY2019/20 thanks to timely rainfall during the tillering and maturity stage.

MY2021/22 sugar consumption is expected to increase marginally from MY2020/21 at 2.5 MMT. Increased exports of processed food and beverages and the resumption of normal domestic economic activity, particularly from tourism after the COVID-19 outbreak, will push sugar consumption upward. The Excise Department decided to delay the third phase of progressive sugar tax rate on beverages due to the economic downturn. As a result, sugar demand from non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers and consumers is expected to increase.

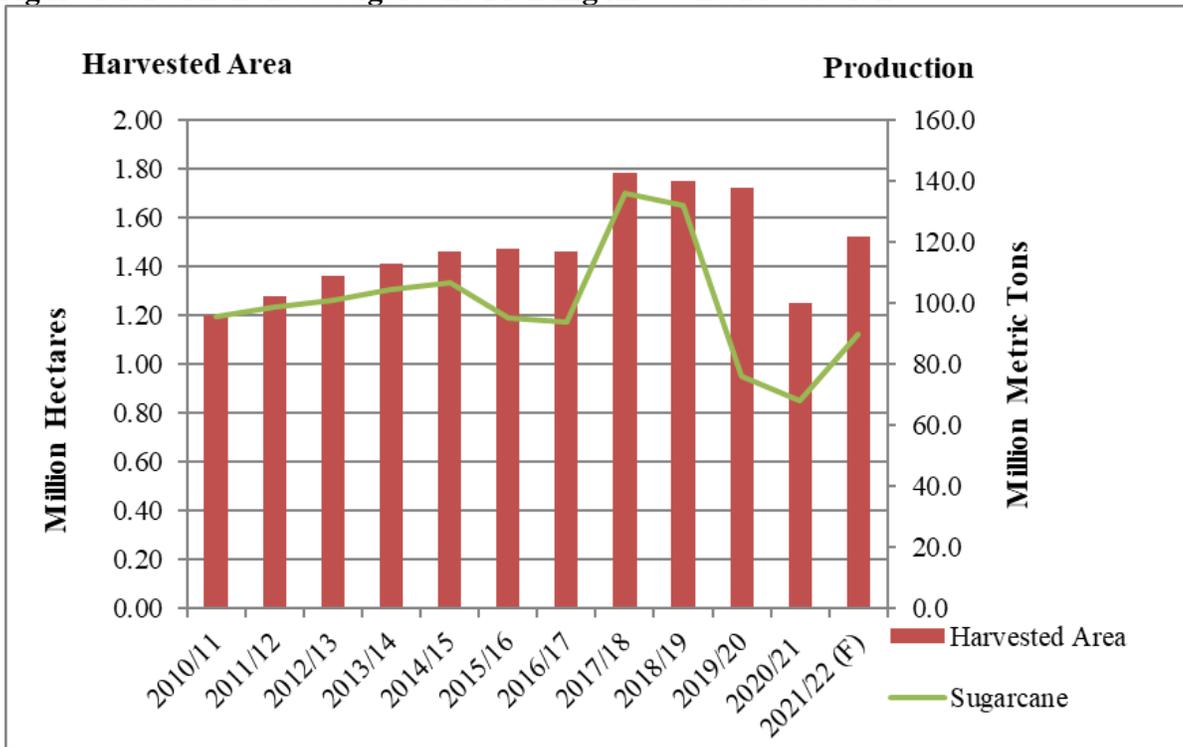
MY2021/22 sugar exports are expected to increase to around 10.45 MMT, up 43 percent from MY2019/20. This growth is in line with the expected global economic growth in 2022. The upward trend of world oil price encourages Brazil to process sugarcane into ethanol instead of sugar. As a result, Brazil's smaller exportable sugar supply is likely to increase the demand for Thai sugar in the world market.

### **1. Production**

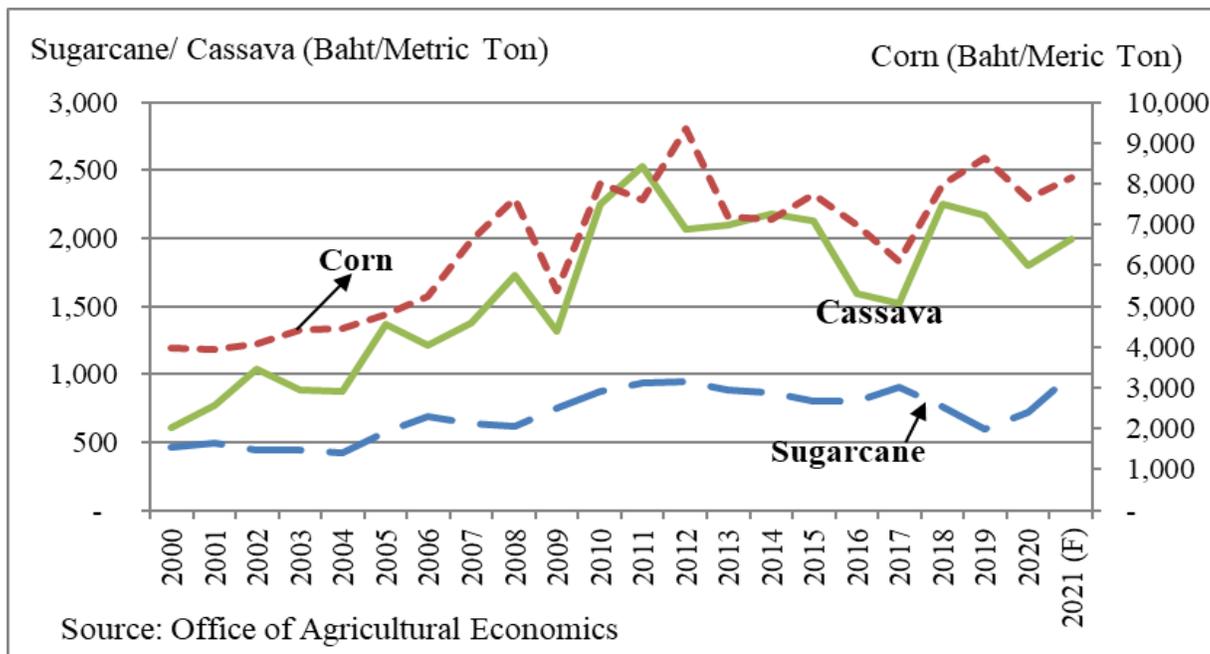
#### **1.1 Sugarcane**

MY2021/22 sugarcane production is forecast to increase to around 90 MMT. The increased production is a result of higher average yields (Figure 1.1.1) from good weather conditions despite a reduction in planting area. There was normal rain during the vegetation growth stage (between December 2020 and February 2021) in major sugarcane planting areas particularly in the northeastern region (Figure 1.1.3 and 1.1.4). Sugarcane plantings area for MY2021/22 is expected to decline approximately 9 percent (Figure 1.1.1) from MY2020/21. The decline in planting area can be attributed to several factors including unattractive returns when compared to cassava production with the price insurance program, drought conditions over the past two years, and stricter government measures limiting burning practices during harvest even though farm-gate prices for sugarcane was 26 percent higher in the first quarter of MY2021/22 than same period last year. The Thai government aims to reduce agricultural burning by limiting the burning of sugarcane fields to be 0 to 5 percent of the total sugarcane harvest to decrease air pollution. As a result, sugarcane growers are shifting to cassava cultivation instead. Cassava prices have increased around 52 percent annually over the last three years (Figure 1.1.2).

**Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Sugarcane Planting Area and Production**

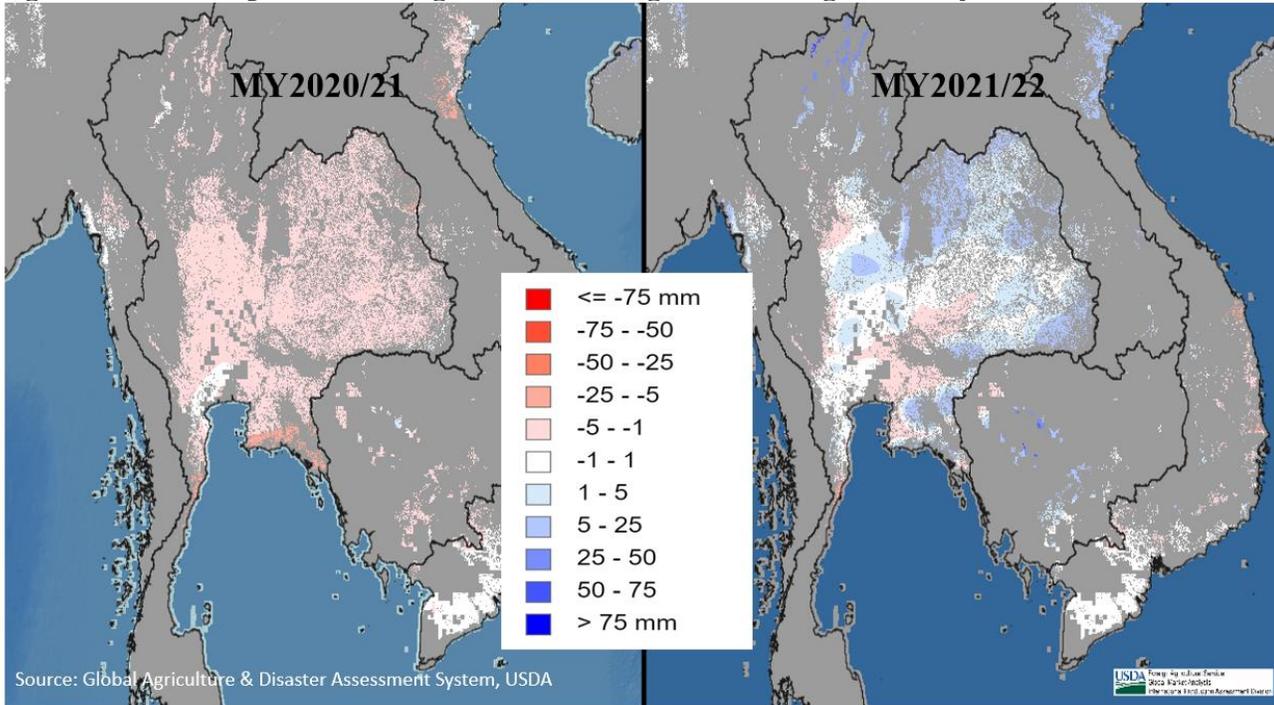


**Figure 1.1.2: Farm-gate Prices of Sugarcane and Corn**

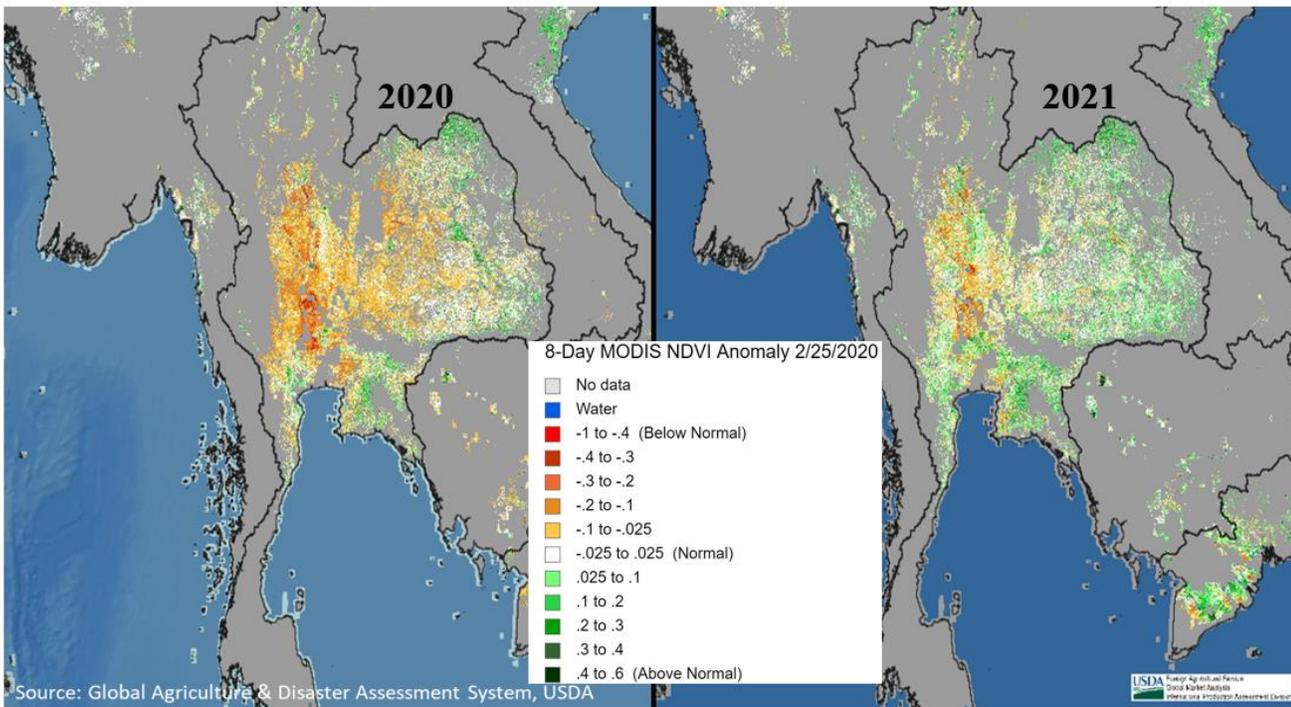


Source: Office of Agricultural Economics

**Figure 1.1.3: Precipitation in Sugarcane Planting Area during February: Deviation from Average**

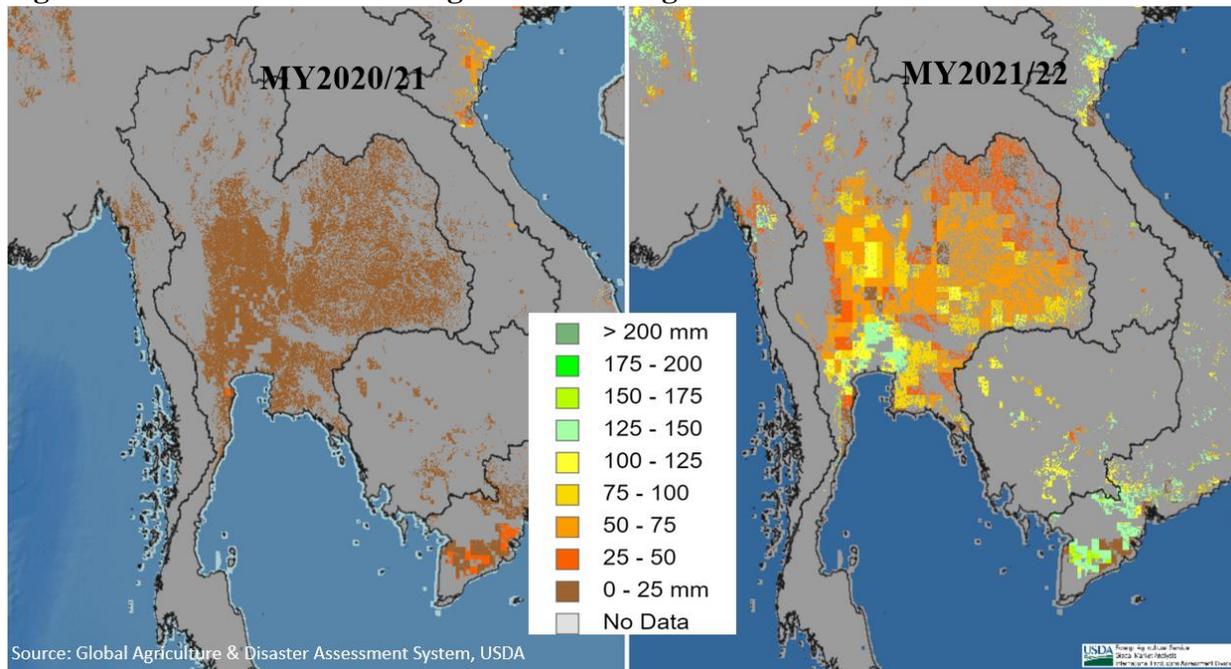


**Figure 1.1.4: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index for Sugarcane in February**



MY2020/21 sugarcane production is expected to decline to 68 MMT, down even further from a record low of 76 MMT in MY2019/20. Unfavorable weather conditions since 2019 have caused very low soil moisture during sugarcane germination and tillering stages leaving large areas unharvested. However, better precipitation after May 2020 boosted average yields in MY2020/21 in major sugarcane growing areas, especially in the northeastern region and the central plains. The Thai Meteorological Department reported that precipitation was 7-19 percent below average between May and October 2019 in the northeastern region, while precipitation was 2-5 percent above average between May and October 2020.

**Figure 1.1.5: Soil Moisture in Sugarcane Planting Area**

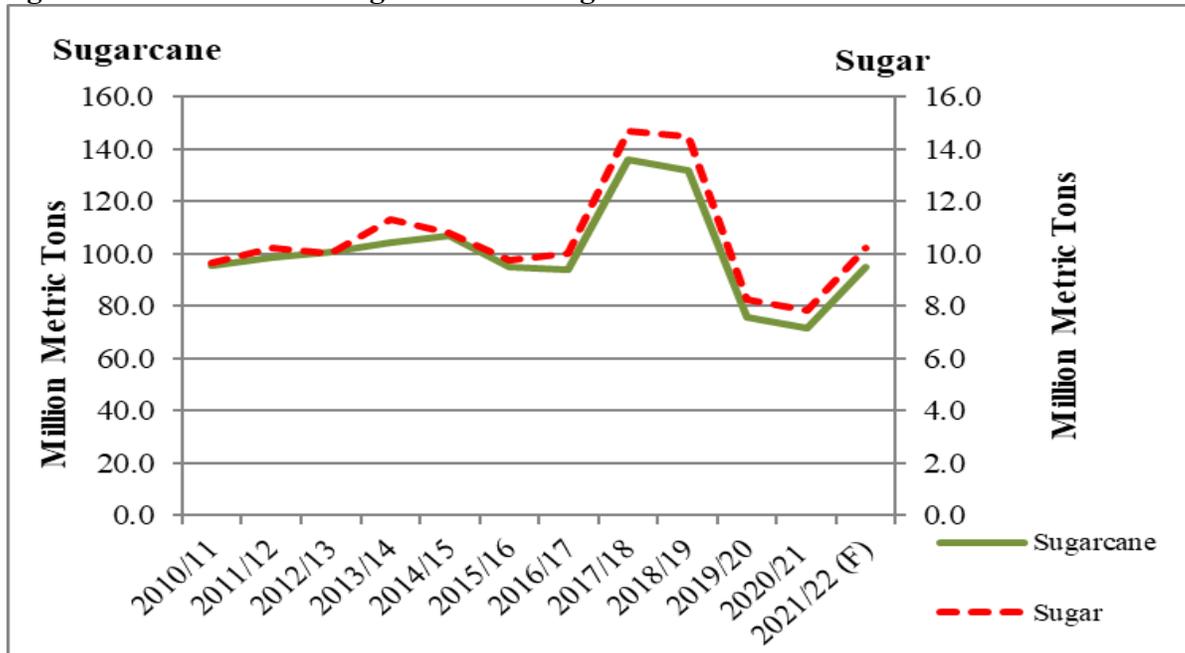


Most sugarcane goes into the production of sugar. The use of sugarcane for ethanol production in MY2020/21 stayed at 1 MMT instead of increasing to the estimated 2.46 MMT. The new sugar-based ethanol facility that was anticipated to increase the use of sugarcane in ethanol production faced hurdles in transporting machinery due to the COVID-19 outbreak. The facility postponed the start of its operation until MY2021/22. The new sugar-based ethanol plant will produce fuel ethanol in MY2021/22 and will shift to industrial grade ethanol in MY2022/23 when the biochemical production facility is operational. In 2020, the Ministry of Energy reported that the sole sugar-based fuel ethanol plant produced 64 million liters of ethanol, approximately 4 percent of total ethanol production, from 850,174 metric tons of sugarcane, a 20 percent decrease from 2019. Around 58 percent of ethanol production comes from molasses and the remainder comes from cassava. However, molasses production is expected to reduce to 2.8 MMT in MY2020/21, down 18 percent from 3.4 MMT in MY2019/20. At this rate, the molasses supply will be insufficient to maintain current molasses-based ethanol production. Total ethanol production is expected to increase to 1,500 million liters in 2021, up approximately 1 percent from 1,480 million liters in 2020.

## 1.2 Sugar

MY2021/22 sugar production is expected to increase to 10.6 MMT, up approximately 40 percent from MY2020/21. Up to 95 percent of total sugarcane production in MY2021/22 will be harvested without burning. The sugar extraction rate is expected to increase to around 115 kilograms of sugar per ton of sugarcane. Additionally, normal weather conditions are anticipated during the cane maturity period from July to September 2021.

**Figure 1.2.1: Thailand's Sugarcane and Sugar Production**



MY2020/21 sugar production is expected to decline to 7.5 MMT. Sugar production has declined for two consecutive years from the record production of 14 MMT in MY2018/19 due to poor sugarcane production. There are altogether 57 sugar plants nationwide with a total production capacity of approximately 119 MMT.

## 2. Consumption

MY2021/22 sugar consumption is expected to increase to around 2.5 MMT. The economic situation in Thailand is anticipated to improve with more business activities, the return of foreign tourists, and an increase in exportation particularly in the processed food industry. Demand for sugar from non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers accounts for approximately 20 percent of total sugar consumption. Thailand initiated a progressive excise tax for non-alcoholic beverages based on their sugar content in 2017 (Table 2.1.1). The third phase of the progressive excise tax was set to start on October 1, 2021; however, the Excise Department postponed the implementation of the third phase to lessen the burden for business operators and consumers during the pandemic. The new start date of the third phase has not been determined. The demand for sugar from household, which accounts for 55 percent of total sugar consumption, will likely increase slightly by 2 percent in line with the slow economic recovery expected in 2021.

MY2020/21 sugar consumption is expected to increase to around 2.48 MMT, up 5 percent from MY2019/20. Demand for sugar should rise with the revival of Thailand’s economy and the revival of key trading partners’ economies (e.g., China, Japan, the United States, etc.). The return of economic activities is anticipated to promote sugar consumption in both the industrial and household sectors. Additionally, the government launched a domestic stimulus package that subsidized half of consumer spending up to 150 Baht (approximately U.S. \$5) each day until March 31, 2021 on necessities and food. The growth of household consumption slowly growing in line with the expected slow economic growth in 2021. According to the most recent official economic forecast by the Bank of Thailand, economic growth in 2021 is revised down from 3.2 percent to 3 percent due mainly to a prolonged outbreak of COVID-19 abroad and a second wave in Thailand. The number of tourists in 2021 is also revised down to 3 million tourists, which is an even further reduction from the reduced number of tourists in 2020. The number of foreign tourists went from 39.9 million in 2019 to 6.7 million in 2020 (Figure 2.1.1).

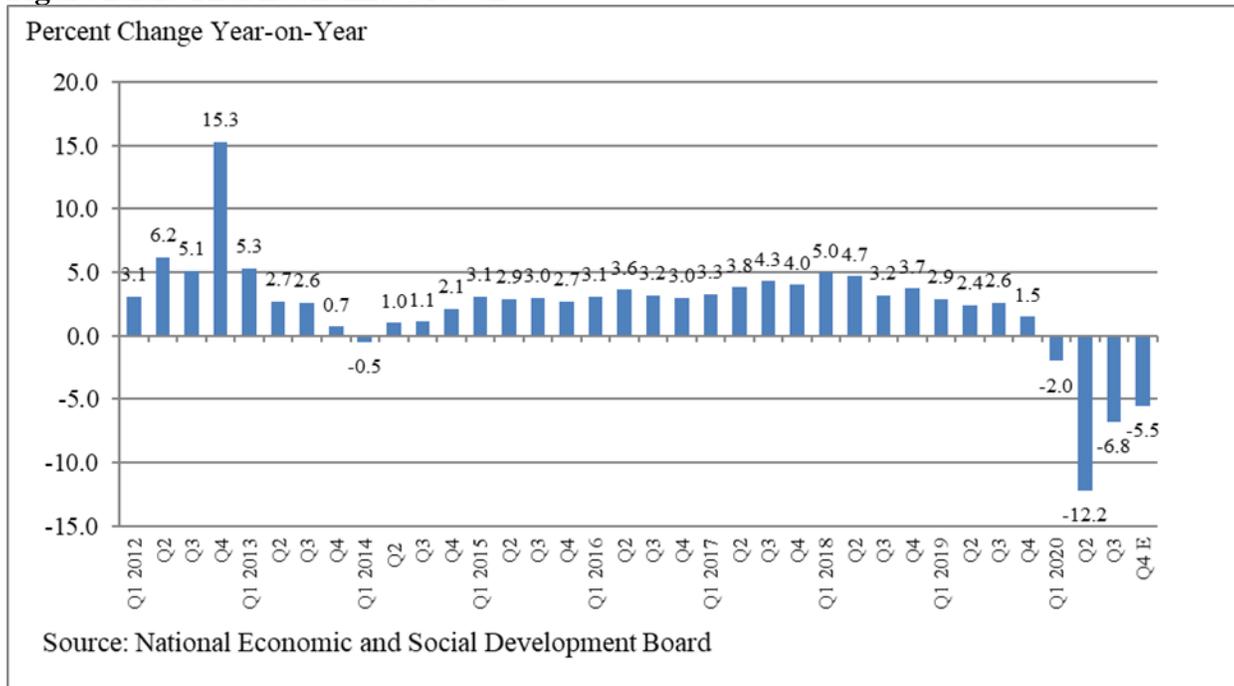
In MY2019/20, industrial sugar demand declined 11 percent to 0.95 MMT due mainly from lockdown measure during COVID-19 outbreaks. Household sugar consumption in 2020 decreased by 4 percent in line with the downturn of the domestic economy. Additionally, non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers continue to reformulate their products to avoid the sugar tax (Table 2.1.1). The majority of beverage products had 10-18 grams of sugar per 100 milliliters before the sugar tax was implemented in 2017. (Please see [GAIN Report: Thai Excise Department Implements New Sugar Tax on Beverage, October 20, 2017](#)) Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers have increased the production of low-sugar beverages 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).

**Table 2.1.1: Sugar Tax on Beverages**

Sugar Content (Grams/ Milliliters)	Excise Tax on Sugar Content (baht/liter)			
	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**



### 3. Trade

MY2021/22 sugar exports are expected to increase to around 10.45 MMT, up 43 percent from MY2020/21 in anticipation of a global economic recovery in 2022. Traders expect Brazil to have a smaller exportable supply of sugar than normal due to increased ethanol production from sugarcane, which will drive up demand for Thai sugar in the global market. Brazil is likely to continue producing more ethanol than sugar in MY2021/22 following the upward trend of oil price.

Sugar exports totaled 0.23 MMT in the first month of MY2020/21, down 70 percent from the same period last year. Raw sugar exports, which account for around 60 percent of total sugar exports, decreased to 0.08 MMT, down 78 percent from the same period last year. Exports of white and refined sugar in the first month of MY2020/21 totaled 0.15 MMT, down 66 percent from the same period last year. However, raw sugar exports are expected to grow in the remaining months of MY2020/21 in anticipation of increased demand for raw sugar from foreign sugar refineries due to less raw sugar exports from Brazil.

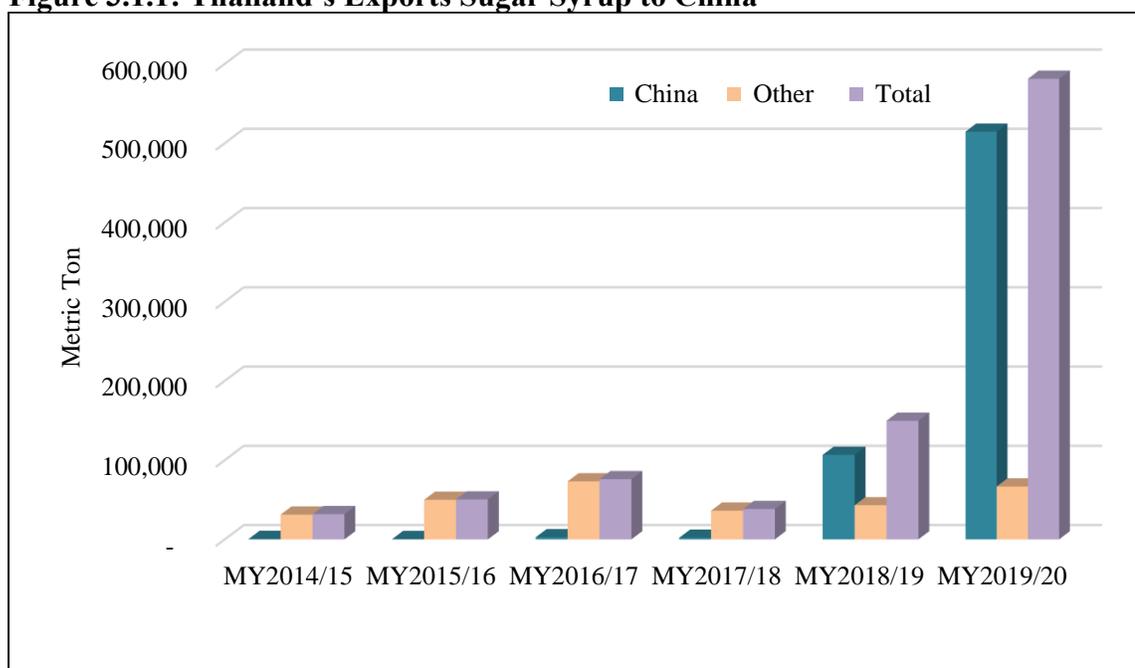
In MY2020/21, Thailand is expected to fill its allocated quota of 14,743 metric tons of raw sugar under the FY2020 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021 U.S. tariff-rate quota (TRQ) as export prices under the TRQ are well above world market prices.

MY2020/21 sugar exports are expected to increase to 7.3 MMT, up slightly from MY2019/20. Exports of raw sugar in MY2020/21 is forecast at 4.45 MMT, up 14 percent from MY2019/20. World raw sugar price have increased significantly to 18-19 cents/lb., driven by smaller exportable sugar supply from Brazil. MY2019/20 sugar exports declined to 6.67 MMT, down 37 percent from MY2018/19 due to a sharp reduction in sugar production. Exports of raw sugar declined to 3.68 MMT, down 42 percent from MY2018/19 due mainly from the global economic downturn in 2020.

Exports of sugar syrup to China jumped 488 percent from 84 TMT in MY2018/19 to 496 TMT in MY2019/20. Raw sugar exports to China declined by 92 percent from 452 TMT to 34 TMT and refined sugar by 64 percent from 318 TMT to 114 TMT between MY2018/19 and MY2019/20. Thailand averaged just 69 TMT of sugar syrup exports between 2015 to 2018. Thai sugar syrup enjoys a zero percent tariff duty going to China, while raw and processed sugar face increasing duties. China implemented measures to protect against increased imports of sugar by imposing increased duties for 3 years from May 22, 2017 to May 21, 2020 at 35 to 45 percent with a phasedown of 5 percent each year. This is an additional charge to the 50 percent out-quota tariff China imposes on sugar imports (15 percent in-quota).

Thai sugar exports are competitive in Asia thanks 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%). Despite a 5 percent import duty, Indonesia is ranked as the number one importer of raw sugar from Thailand, accounting for approximately 60 percent of Thailand’s raw sugar exports. However, Thailand has faced with anti-dumping investigation by Vietnam since September 2020 resulting from Vietnam’s removal of import duties on sugar imported from AEC.

**Figure 3.1.1: Thailand’s Exports Sugar Syrup to China**



Raw sugar exports from Thailand to Vietnam surged by 121 percent from 229 TMT to 508 TMT and refined sugar exports by 1,012 percent from 66 TMT to 740 TMT from MY2018/19 to MY2019/20. In order to protect Vietnam’s domestic industry, Vietnamese Industry and Trade Ministry levied a 44.23% anti-dumping (AD) duty on refined sugar, a 29.23% AD duty on raw sugar, and a 4.65% countervailing duty on both types of sugar starting on February 17, 2021. The duties are scheduled to last for 120 days until a final settlement can be negotiated.

Sugar imports in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 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-of-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 remain constant in 2020. Approximately 85 percent of the imports of artificial sweeteners come from China, roughly 25,000 MT out of the total 28,000 MT that Thailand imports. Beverage manufacturers continue to reformulate their products to avoid the sugar tax.

#### **4. Stocks**

MY2021/22 sugar stocks are expected to decline to 3 MMT, down 43.5 percent due to reduced sugarcane and sugar production in MY2020/21. Likewise, MY2020/21 sugar stocks are expected to decline to approximately 5.4 MMT due to reduced sugarcane production. 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 Thai government has not finalized the draft amendments of the Cane and Sugar Act. Thailand must amend the act due to the successful World Trade Organization (WTO) complaint of Brazil in 2016 citing that the Thai government has given support to cane growers and sugar mills. Representatives of sugar mills have not been included in the commission to review the draft amendments. Sources indicate that this is to help favor cane growers who want to keep the domestic subsidy on sugar cane production.

The government temporarily deregulated domestic sugar price controls and terminated sugar sales administration (known as Quota A for domestic sales, and Quota B and Quota C for export sales), since January 15, 2018. Thus far domestic sugar price is derived from the combined average production cost of sugarcane and sugar including overhead costs and margin. Currently, the domestic average wholesale ex-factory price for white sugar is 17.25 baht/kg (25 cents/lb.). The government still maintains a sugarcane price support program under the Cane and Sugar Act B.E. 2527 (1984). For MY2020/21, the minimum price for sugarcane was set at 920 baht per metric ton (U.S. \$29/MT). Under this program, the minimum price is 26 percent higher than the minimum price set in MY2019/20 in line with world sugar prices but below an estimated sugarcane production cost of 1,131 baht per metric ton (U.S. \$36/MT).

The government aims to curb sugarcane burning to alleviate air pollution and has set targets of having burnt sugarcane for crushing at no more than 0 to 5 percent of overall sugarcane production in MY 2021/22. The Thai government set burnt sugarcane for crushing at no more than 20 percent in MY2020/21. Sugarcane growers are anticipating the government will provide a direct payment of 120 baht per metric ton (U.S. \$3.8/MT) for non-burnt sugarcane. However, the government has only recently started collecting 30 baht per metric ton (U.S. \$1/MT) from the minimum price on sugarcane that was harvested with burning in order to pay all sugarcane farmers that harvest without burning an equal amount of what was collected.

Sugar is still listed on the Ministry of Commerce's List of Controlled Goods and Services despite the deregulation of the ex-factory wholesale price of sugar. As a result, the retail ceiling price for sugar remains unchanged at approximately 23.5 baht per kilogram (34 cents/lb). The retail ceiling exists to protect consumers from upward price fluctuations. Even though the government has changed the method of computation, the market price of domestic wholesale sugar at 17.25 baht/kg (25 cents/lb.) remains higher than world market price, which is around 12-13 baht/kg. (17-18 cents/lb.) This price difference 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.

## Appendix Tables

**Table 1: Thailand's Sugarcane Production**

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal Market Year Begins Thailand	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Dec 2019		Dec 2020		Dec 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	1740	1740	1760	1760	0	1600
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1720	1720	1344	1250	0	1520
Production (1000 MT)	75893	75893	73900	68000	0	90000
Total Supply (1000 MT)	75893	75893	73900	68000	0	90000
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	74893	74893	71440	67000	0	87200
Utilization for Alcohol (1000 MT)	1000	1000	2460	1000	0	2800
Total Utilization (1000 MT)	75893	75893	73900	68000	0	90000
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

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

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Year Begins Thailand	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Dec 2019		Dec 2020		Dec 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	8330	8330	7264	7592	0	5382
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	8294	8294	7850	7570	0	10603
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	8294	8294	7850	7570	0	10603
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply (1000 MT)	16624	16624	15114	15162	0	15985
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	4300	3930	4450	4450	0	4600
Refined Exp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	2700	2742	2850	2850	0	5845
Total Exports (1000 MT)	7000	6672	7300	7300	0	10445
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2360	2360	2480	2480	0	2500
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (1000 MT)	2360	2360	2480	2480	0	2500
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	7264	7592	5334	5382	0	3040
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	16624	16624	15114	15162	0	15985
(1000 MT)						

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

	MY2019/20	MY2020/2021 (Preliminary)	MY2021/2022 (FAS Forecast)
<b>Yield per metric ton of cane</b>			
Sugar (kg.)	110.75	113.00	115.00
Molasses (kg.)	45.25	42.00	42.00
<b>Farm price (ex-factory): Baht/ton</b>	750	920	920
<b>Wholesale prices</b>			
Sugar (Baht/100 kg.)	1,700	1,700	1,700
Molasses (Baht/ton)	4,532	5,000	4,000

Source: Office of Cane and Sugar Board

**Table 4: Thailand's Total Exports of Sugar**

Unit: Metric Tons Raw Value

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
U.S.	16,207	15,622	18,408	21,320	15,522	16,715	22,512	34.7
Indonesia	1,794,257	1,912,624	2,569,892	2,615,596	4,309,832	3,380,023	2,328,787	-31.1
Japan	771,784	651,358	575,073	315,104	409,629	218,315	120,078	-45.0
China	731,720	926,342	354,591	457,014	425,527	917,158	288,318	-68.6
Malaysia	703,123	520,443	170,529	182,767	666,279	23,557	163,899	595.8
South Korea	439,024	561,794	189,910	131,024	985,042	805,896	321,666	-60.1
Cambodia	577,157	518,848	768,539	864,454	796,001	788,091	453,511	-42.5
Taiwan	341,578	297,307	227,143	913,153	760,170	547,877	269,794	-50.8
Russia	37,795	776	268	-	-	-	-	0.0
Singapore	136,640	152,858	110,245	107,738	141,081	168,313	121,130	-28.0
India	10,657	48,406	2,226	3,853	535	-	-	-
Other	2,010,554	2,665,464	1,736,678	1,584,783	2,913,183	3,499,917	2,125,232	-39.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,570,496</b>	<b>8,271,842</b>	<b>6,723,502</b>	<b>7,196,806</b>	<b>11,422,801</b>	<b>10,365,862</b>	<b>6,214,927</b>	<b>-40.0</b>

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

**Table 5: Thailand's Exports of Raw Sugar**

Unit: Metric Ton Raw Value

Destination	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
China	495,016	170,227	14,313	128,461	100,841	534,878	19,190	-96.4
Indonesia	1,713,410	1,839,027	2,381,243	2,506,322	4,204,257	3,247,174	2,264,395	-30.3
Japan	771,205	647,831	572,786	300,987	395,507	209,485	109,825	-47.6
North Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
South Korea	375,251	462,343	102,942	34,943	862,986	588,907	214,122	-63.6
Malaysia	477,524	254,130	42,550	81,277	485,350	13,521	71,254	427.0
Philippines	-	-	87,467	-	69,688	-	4,168	0.0
Russia	37,298	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Singapore	129	203	360	863	462	443	1,259	184.2
Sri Lanka	15,800	7,454	1,719	20,674	45,144	-	-	0.0
Tanzania	31,801	18,357	9,798	23,161	70,428	68,117	16,543	-75.7
Taiwan	243,136	187,067	97,942	30,196	215,778	167,342	86,394	-48.4
United States	15,940	14,525	17,617	20,785	14,880	16,501	21,801	32.1
UAE	53,917	462	975	363	606	328	177	-46.0
Vietnam	62,579	201,620	107,838	64,646	141,836	242,833	542,466	123.4
Others	137,450	130,500	65,098	127,753	69,092	665,952	19,109	-97.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,430,456</b>	<b>3,933,746</b>	<b>3,502,648</b>	<b>3,340,431</b>	<b>6,676,855</b>	<b>5,755,481</b>	<b>3,370,703</b>	<b>-41.4</b>

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
Bangladesh	767	348	1,610	2,167	2,836	27,052	910	-96.6
Brunei	4,494	6,206	5,991	3,980	8,019	6,368	5,899	-7.4
Burma	138,118	706,838	655,551	639,831	965,135	241,548	123,447	-48.9
Cambodia	564,631	518,834	761,152	863,428	792,923	787,578	453,096	-42.5
China	263,704	756,115	340,279	328,553	324,685	382,279	269,127	-29.6
India	10,657	10,229	2,226	3,853	535	-	-	-
Indonesia	80,847	73,597	188,649	109,274	105,576	132,849	64,392	-51.5
Iran	98	15	-	5,861	1,629	-	-	-
Jordan	96,070	38,788	268	-	268	-	-	-
North Korea	2,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Korea	63,772	99,452	86,968	96,080	122,056	219,989	107,544	-51.1
Kenya	36,575	13,936	3,003	3,808	8,137	67,743	691	-99.0
Laos	39,710	107,848	132,146	180,519	147,197	278,583	114,554	-58.9
Malaysia	225,600	266,312	127,979	101,490	180,929	23,557	92,646	293.3
Maldives	1,284	2,318	722	-	749	-	-	-
Pakistan	6,133	408	187	1,022	455	-	-	-
Philippines	50,059	65,256	246,111	59,324	180,929	6,793	153,946	2,166.2
Russia	497	776	268	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	34,928	21,353	11,878	107	1,712	168,313	-	-
Singapore	136,511	156,655	109,885	106,875	140,519	-	119,871	-
Somalia	15,539	535	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	95,894	78,586	53,115	50,778	40,557	7,223	-	-100.0
Syria	35,310	35,821	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	39,854	25,094	2,622	2,848	12,257	100,182	7,386	-92.6
UAE	62,199	11,718	14,655	18,216	7,486	22,598	19,738	-12.7
Vietnam	53,552	192,682	143,117	135,455	116,347	103,138	809,392	684.8
Yemen	7,655	4,826	1,541	-	-	-	-	-
Others	1,073,442	1,143,551	330,931	1,142,906	1,585,010	2,034,587	501,584	-75.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,140,040</b>	<b>4,338,097</b>	<b>3,220,854</b>	<b>3,856,375</b>	<b>4,745,946</b>	<b>4,610,380</b>	<b>2,844,223</b>	<b>-38.3</b>

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 Ton

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	14,329	12,858	12,377	10,325	13,774	11,619	9,078	8,806
February	13,566	12,842	11,510	11,561	16,102	10,424	9,434	9,055
March	14,260	12,583	11,650	10,714	15,577	11,731	9,185	9,486
April	14,077	12,933	11,594	10,990	15,481	10,657	9,236	-
May	13,479	12,883	11,398	11,105	15,120	9,476	9,239	8,984
June	13,623	13,068	11,040	11,676	15,403	9,470	9,237	10,957
July	12,839	13,277	10,902	12,129	15,001	10,083	9,255	7,945
August	12,235	13,312	10,744	12,331	14,720	9,537	9,229	-
September	12,656	13,460	10,421	13,044	13,451	9,484	9,215	6,716
October	12,498	13,132	10,928	12,529	13,595	9,258	9,205	-
November	12,665	13,189	10,806	13,394	12,629	9,205	9,006	9,405
December	12,948	12,559	10,084	13,941	13,330	8,981	8,652	9,243
<b>Average</b>	<b>13,265</b>	<b>13,008</b>	<b>11,121</b>	<b>11,978</b>	<b>14,515</b>	<b>10,494</b>	<b>9,238</b>	<b>8,059</b>
<b>Avg. Exchange rates (Baht/U.S.\$)</b>	<b>30.73</b>	<b>32.48</b>	<b>34.25</b>	<b>35.30</b>	<b>33.94</b>	<b>32.31</b>	<b>31.05</b>	<b>31.29</b>

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

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

Unit: Baht/Metric Ton

Month	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
January	15,116	3,708	13,146	14,519	16,598	12,200	10,672	9,676
February	14,723	14,020	12,404	14,640	18,923	11,303	10,463	9,910
March	15,051	14,584	12,868	14,352	19,178	11,290	10,490	10,036
April	15,266	14,193	11,955	14,569	18,019	11,141	9,664	-
May	14,727	14,259	11,825	15,061	16,727	10,372	10,274	11,215
June	14,766	14,346	12,125	15,523	15,757	10,443	10,178	11,302
July	14,771	14,497	12,014	16,678	15,047	10,826	10,127	10,807
August	15,599	14,514	12,069	16,353	16,168	11,178	9,738	-
September	15,152	13,111	12,161	17,182	15,272	10,371	10,008	10,959
October	14,739	13,610	12,186	18,949	13,602	10,727	9,976	-
November	15,255	13,236	12,526	17,612	13,098	11,127	9,905	12,273
December	14,465	13,650	13,192	18,558	12,843	9,198	9,735	12,564
<b>Average</b>	<b>14,969</b>	<b>13,977</b>	<b>12,373</b>	<b>16,166</b>	<b>15,936</b>	<b>11,082</b>	<b>10,267</b>	<b>9,874</b>
Avg. Exchange rates (Baht/U.S.\$)	30.73	32.48	34.25	35.30	33.94	32.31	31.05	31.29

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

**Table 9: Thailand's Sugar Utilization by Industry**

Type of Industry	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	% Change
<b>BEVERAGES (Excluding Alcoholic Drink)</b>							
Refined Sugar	426,978	426,535	443,880	337,198	336,604	235,031	-30.18
White Sugar	104,294	112,990	138,344	156,048	178,027	174,025	-2.25
Sub - Total	531,272	539,525	582,224	493,245	514,631	409,056	-20.51
<b>CAKE &amp; BREAD and ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>							
Refined Sugar	10,806	9,432	12,976	7,954	9,842	9,548	-2.99
White Sugar	22,370	26,646	27,501	23,462	23,730	38,552	62.46
Sub - Total	33,176	36,078	40,477	31,416	33,572	48,100	43.27
<b>FRUIT &amp; FOOD PRODUCTS</b>							
Refined Sugar	128,206	139,521	156,051	128,330	84,499	80,965	-4.18
White Sugar	185,662	194,883	196,420	164,757	155,375	162,039	4.29
Sub - Total	313,868	334,404	352,471	293,087	239,874	243,004	1.30
<b>DAIRY PRODUCTS</b>							
Refined Sugar	86,390	80,504	67,083	69,032	49,438	37,567	-24.01
White Sugar	163,914	183,339	188,923	179,123	158,396	157,883	-0.32
Sub - Total	250,304	263,843	256,006	248,155	207,834	195,450	-5.96
<b>CONFECTIONARY PRODUCTS</b>							
Refined Sugar	5,686	3,046	5,194	5,888	2,782	1,873	-32.67
White Sugar	17,229	15,701	16,407	17,677	16,041	12,667	-21.03
Sub - Total	22,915	18,747	21,601	23,565	18,823	14,540	-22.75
<b>PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS &amp; MISCELLANEOUS</b>							
Refined Sugar	28,125	27,974	29,746	27,935	31,624	20,093	-36.46
White Sugar	1,805	2,134	2,246	5,873	23,425	20,574	-12.17
Sub - Total	29,930	30,108	31,992	33,808	55,049	40,667	-26.13

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

**End of report.**

**Attachments:**

No Attachments