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Report Highlights:

Sugar production recovered to normal levels between 10 and 11 million metric tons in MY2021/22 and will remain at those same levels in MY2022/23 due to high fertilizer costs and limited acreage expansion. The recovery in exportable sugar supplies will help boost raw and refined sugar exports in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23.

Executive Summary

FAS Bangkok (Post) forecasts MY2022/23 sugar production to grow at a slower pace than MY2021/22, which saw a recovery in sugarcane production after two consecutive years of drought. Small-scale farmers continue to grow cassava despite attractive sugarcane prices due to higher fertilizer costs in sugarcane production. Post expects that sugar consumption will gradually recover in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 in line with the anticipated economic recovery. The Thai government forecasts that approximately 20 million foreign tourists will visit Thailand in 2023, roughly half of the number of tourists that came to Thailand before COVID-19. In addition, larger exportable supplies of sugar will help boost raw and refined sugar exports in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 from a 45 percent reduction of sugar exports in MY2020/21 when sugarcane production was adversely affected by drought.

1. Production

1.1 Sugarcane

Post forecasts MY2022/23 sugarcane production at 98.3 million metric tons, up 3 percent from MY2021/22 (Figure 1.1.1). Farmers are hesitant to shift from cassava production to sugarcane production due to concerns about surging fertilizer prices caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Although farm-gate prices of both sugarcane and cassava were attractive in the first quarter of 2022, up 17 and 11 percent, respectively, from the same period last year, cassava uses 40 percent less fertilizer than sugarcane. Farmers will continue to grow cassava in MY2022/23, especially small-scale farmers, for the expected higher return from cassava than sugarcane.

Figure 1.1.1: Thailand's Sugarcane Planting Area and Production



Favorable rainfall between November 2021 and March 2022 produced above normal sugarcane vegetative growth in large areas in the northeastern region and the central plains, which account for around 46 percent and 25 percent of total sugarcane production, respectively (Figure 1.1.2). The Thai Meteorological Department (TMD) reported that precipitation between January and March 2022 was more than double the average precipitation for that time. The TMD also forecasts that the La Nina phenomenon will make precipitation between April and June 2022 around 10 percent above normal when sugarcane will be at the stalk elongation growth stage. However, farmers anticipate that average yield will be virtually the same as the previous year as farmers will likely reduce their fertilizer usage by half due to a surge in fertilizer prices after Russia’s invasion of Ukraine in February 2022. Fertilizer prices were already at record highs before Russia invaded Ukraine from the rally in energy prices in the second half of 2021. Fertilizer prices reached a 12-year record high in October 2021, up 68 percent from January 2021, and increased an additional 88 percent in December 2021 (Figure 1.1.3). Fertilizer costs account for approximately 10-15 percent of total production costs.

Figure 1.1.2: Normalized Difference Vegetation Index of Sugarcane in April

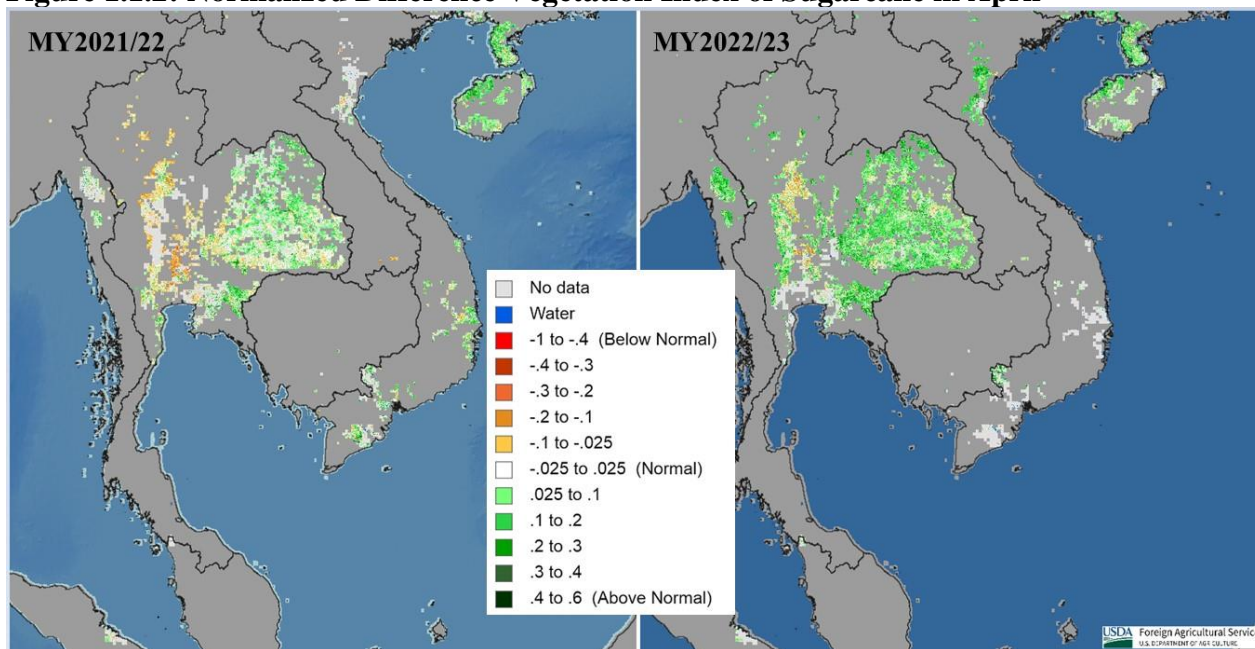
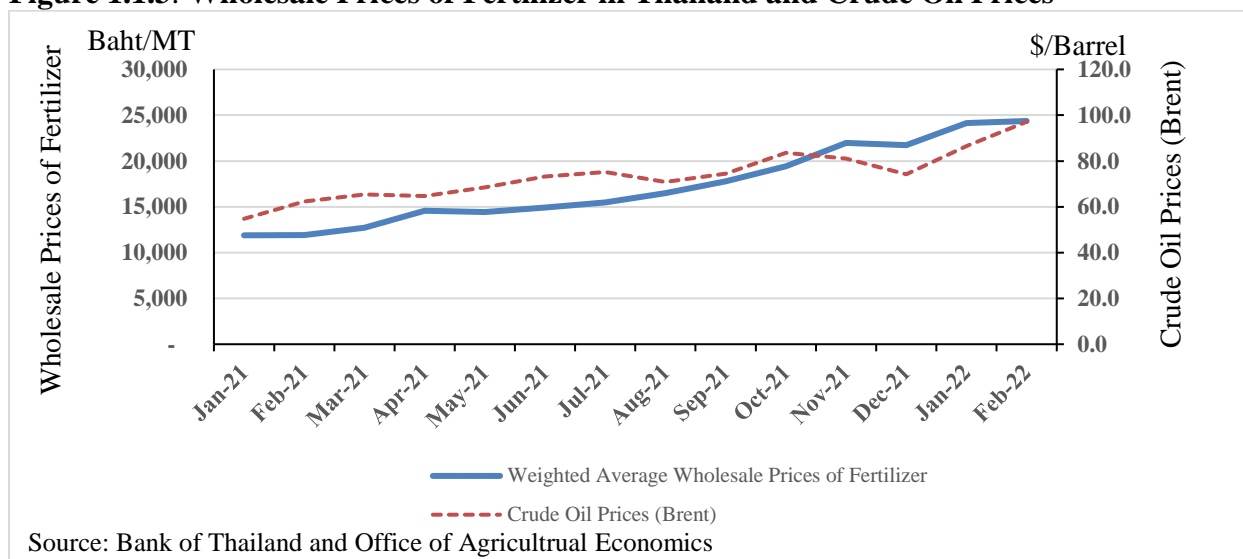


Figure 1.1.3: Wholesale Prices of Fertilizer in Thailand and Crude Oil Prices

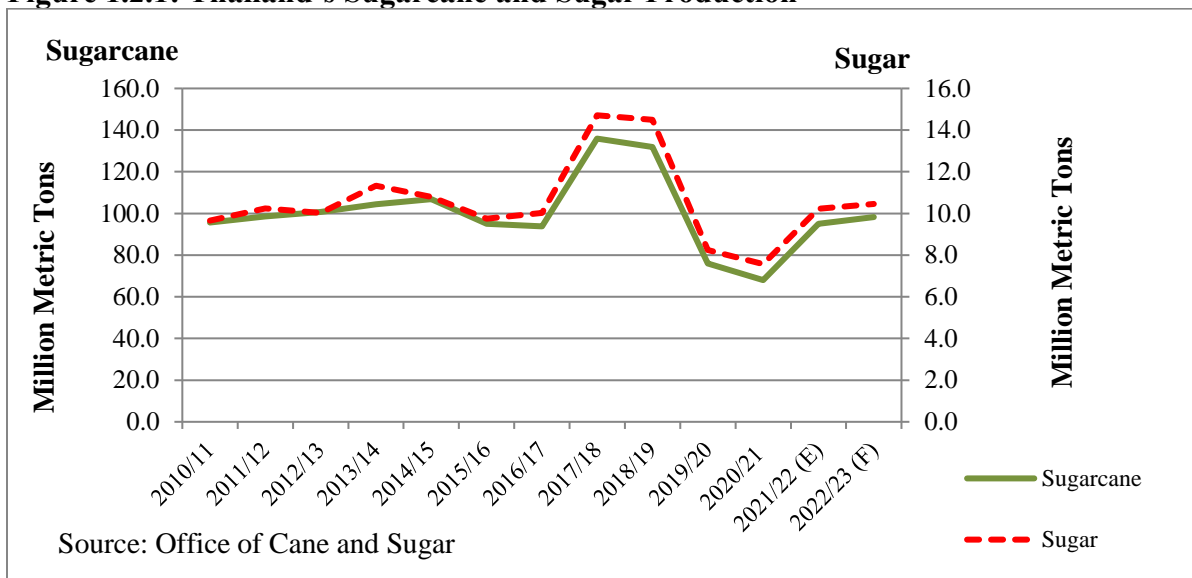


Posts forecasts that MY2021/22 sugarcane production will be 95.1 million metric tons, up 38 percent from MY2020/21 due to favorable weather condition. The TMD reported that average precipitation in 2021 was 15 percent higher than the previous year’s levels and 11 percent above normal. Average yield of sugarcane is likely to recover from the reduced yields of 7-8 metric tons per rai (44-50 metric tons per hectare) in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21 when drought adversely affected sugarcane production.

1.2 Sugar

Post forecasts MY2022/23 sugar production at 10.5 million metric tons, up 3 percent from MY2021/22 with a larger sugarcane production. Post expects the sugar extraction rate to remain at MY2021/22’s level of around 110 kilogram of sugar per ton of cane. The utilization of sugarcane for sugar production will likely decline to 97 percent of total sugarcane production, down slightly from 98 percent in MY2021/22 as the new sugar-juice based ethanol facility began operation in December 2021. This is the second sugar-juice based ethanol facility in Thailand. This new facility will produce fuel ethanol in MY2021/22 and will likely shift to industrial grade ethanol in MY2022/23 when the biochemical production facility is operational.

Figure 1.2.1: Thailand's Sugarcane and Sugar Production



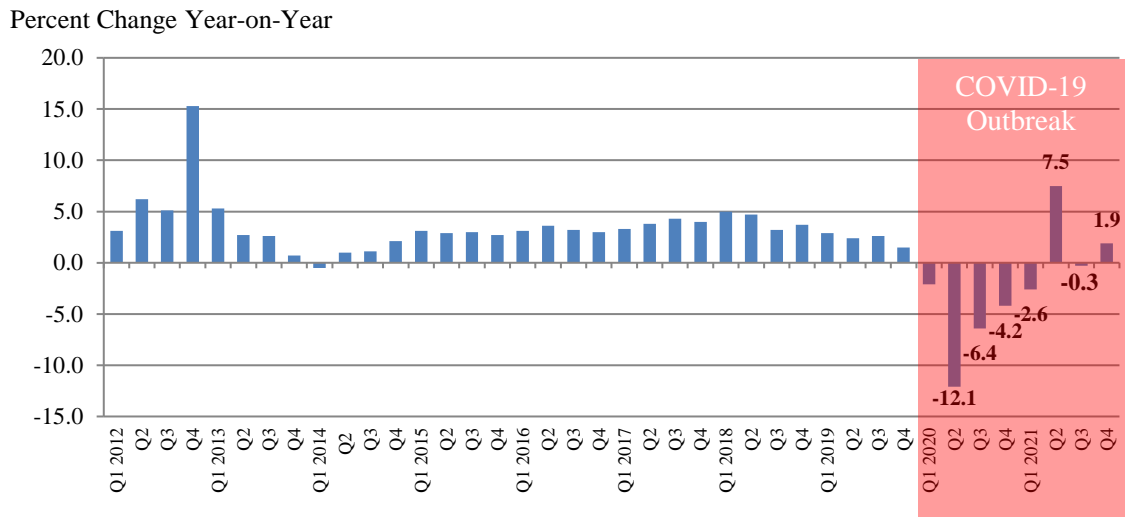
The Ministry of Energy reported that the sole sugar-juice based fuel ethanol plant produced 65.6 million liters of ethanol from 875,000 metric tons of sugarcane in 2021, up around 3 percent from 2020. Sugar-juice based ethanol production accounts for around 5 percent of total ethanol production. Around 57 percent of ethanol production comes from molasses with the remainder coming from cassava.

Post forecasts MY2021/22 sugar production at 10.2 million metric tons, up 35 percent from MY2020/21 due to a recovery in sugarcane production following two consecutive years of drought in MY2019/20 and MY2020/21. The sugar extraction rate declined to around 110 kilogram of sugar per ton of cane, down 3 percent from MY2020/21, due to excessive rain fall during the sugarcane maturity and ripening growth stage. Post forecast MY2021/22 molasses production, which is a by-product of sugar production, at around 3.6 million metric tons, up 29 percent from MY2020/21. The molasses stock will be sufficient to meet domestic demand for ethanol in gasohol production in 2022. Molasses-based ethanol will remain the primary stock for fuel ethanol production, accounting for more than 60 percent of total ethanol production, up from 57 percent in 2021 due to the recovery in sugarcane production.

2. Consumption

Post forecasts MY2022/23 sugar consumption at 2.5 million metric tons, a 4 percent increase from MY2021/22 in line with the anticipated economic recovery in 2023. The Bank of Thailand forecasts that Thailand's economic growth will be 4.4 percent in 2023 due to an expected strong recovery in the hotel and food service sector. The Bank of Thailand anticipates that 20 million foreign tourists will visit Thailand in 2023, which is around half the number of foreign tourists that visited Thailand prior to the COVID-19 outbreak. The return of foreign tourist will help boost the hotel and food service sector as it slowly recovers from the recession during the pandemic in 2020 and 2021 (Figure 2.1.1).

Figure 2.1.1: Thailand's Quarterly Economic Growth



Source: Office of the National Economic and Social Development Council

Post forecasts MY2021/22 sugar consumption at 2.4 million metric tons, up approximately 3 percent from MY2020/21 in line with the expected gradual economic recovery. The Bank of Thailand's latest forecast in March 2022 had Thailand's economic growth at 3.2 percent in 2022, mainly driven by the export sector. However, the government also expects a slow recovery in the hotel and food service sector as the number of foreign tourists increases to 5-6 million in 2022, which is still far below 40 million tourists prior to the COVID-19 outbreak. The slow recovery in the hotel and food service sector will hinder the demand for sugar in both household and industrial use, especially for food and beverage manufacturers that account for around one third of total sugar consumption.

MY2020/21 sugar consumption was 0.4 percent small than in MY2019/20 due to reduced demand for sugar in households, which offset the demand for sugar in manufacturing. The Office of Cane and Sugar Board reported that direct sugar consumption in 2021, which accounted for 58 percent of total sugar consumption, declined around 3 percent from 2020 due to government lockdown measures to control the third wave of COVID-19 outbreak in mid-2021. The government continued to restrict international travel into the country until the third quarter of 2021. The number of foreign tourists in 2021 declined to 427,869 tourists, down from 6.7 million tourists in 2020. The Thai economy only grew 1.6 percent in 2021 following the negative economic growth of 6.1 percent in 2020. Meanwhile, sugar demand for manufacturing increased 2 percent in 2021. Strong exports of canned fruits and processed food products drove sugar consumption in processed fruit and food manufacturing 12 percent higher in 2021. Sugar consumption in processed fruit and food manufacturing accounts for 28 percent of industrial sugar demand. Sugar consumption in the production of non-alcoholic beverages, however, decreased 2 percent. Government lockdowns and the sugar tax negatively affected the demand for non-alcoholic beverages. The non-alcoholic beverage industry uses 41 percent of total industrial sugar consumption or approximately 20 percent of total sugar consumption.

The government delayed the implementation of the third phase of the progressive sugar tax on non-alcoholic beverages, which was set to start on October 1, 2021, to lessen the burden for business operators and consumers during the pandemic. The new effective date of the third phase will be October 1, 2022, and the last phase will go into effect on October 1, 2024. Prices of many non-alcoholic

beverages that currently have 10-14% sugar content will increase by 10 percent when the new tax rates go into effect as the tax rate will increase to 3 baht/liters (9 cents/liter) from 1 baht/liters (3 cents/liter). Thus far, non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers have reformulated their products by reducing the sugar content to avoid the progressive sugar tax (Table 2.1.1). Most beverage products had 10-18 grams of sugar per 100 milliliters before the sugar tax was implemented in 2017. Non-alcoholic beverage manufacturers have increased the production line of low-sugar beverages by substituting sugar with artificial sweeteners. Low-sugar beverages that have a sugar content of 6-8 grams per 100 milliliters will be subject to the lowest sugar tax rate of 0.1 baht/liter (0.3 cents/liter). (Please see [GAIN Report: Thai Excise Department Implements New Sugar Tax on Beverage, October 20, 2017](#)).

Table 2.1.1: Sugar Tax on Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Sugar Content (Grams/ Milliliters)	Excise Tax on Sugar Content (baht/liter)			
	Sep 2017 -Sep 2019	Oct 1, 2019 – Sep 30, 2021	Oct 1, 2022 – Sep 30, 2024	After Oct 1, 2024
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

3. Trade

Post forecasts sugar exports to more than double in MY2021/22 and to further increase by 10 percent in MY2022/23 due to larger exportable supplies of sugar. Traders expect strong demand for Thai sugar in Southeast Asia as Brazil will likely produce more ethanol than sugar in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 due to an upward trend in oil prices. Traders expect that raw sugar exports will increase significantly as the price difference between raw and refined sugar also increased drastically to around \$100/MT from \$60-70/MT over the past few years, encouraging sugar refinery businesses in importing countries to import more raw sugar. Sugar exports in the first four months of MY2021/22 totaled 2.6 million metric tons, up 137 percent from the same period last year. Exports of raw sugar increased significantly to 1.7 million metric tons from 0.4 million metric tons in the same period last year, while white and refined sugar exports totaled 0.9 million metric tons, up 39 percent from the same period last year.

MY2020/21 sugar exports declined to 3.7 million metric tons, down 45 percent from MY2019/20 due to reduced sugarcane production and delays in contracted shipments caused by container shortages. Exports of raw sugar declined to 1.6 million metric tons in MY2020/21, down an even greater degree than total sugar exports at 56 percent as sugar mills managed to sell more premium sugar for higher returns, especially for refined sugar while exportable sugar supplies were tight. In addition, Thai raw sugar export market, especially to Indonesia that accounts for around 60 percent of raw sugar exports, faced strong competition from cheaper Indian sugar. Exports of white and refined sugar declined to 2.2 million metric tons in MY2020/21, down 22 percent from MY2019/20. Refined sugar exports to Vietnam, which accounts for around 30 percent of total white and refined sugar exports, accounted for most of the decline. Exports of refined sugar to Vietnam fell 71 percent as the Vietnamese government imposed an anti-dumping tax of 47.64 percent on Thai sugar imports for five years, beginning in June 2021. This anti-dumping tax is on top of the 5 percent tariff rate under the ASEAN free trade agreement.

However, white and refined sugar exports to Cambodia and Laos, with a combined market share of 32 percent, increased 21 and 23 percent, respectively, as they were reportedly transshipped to Vietnam.

Thailand filled its allocated U.S. quota of 16,033 metric tons of raw sugar (raw value), of which 14,743 metric tons were from the original allocation under the U.S. tariff-rate quota (TRQ), and 1,290 metric tons were from an additional allocation during the Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 U.S. TRQ. Export prices under the TRQ were well above world market prices. However, Thailand did not fill an additional U.S. TRQ allocation of 1,518 metric tons (raw value) despite an extension for the delivery until December 31, 2021.

Posts forecasts sugar imports to remain marginal in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 due to sufficient locally produced 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 free trade agreement and do not count towards the import TRQ.

4. Stocks

Post forecasts sugar stocks to gradually decline in MY2021/22 and MY2022/23 in anticipation of strong export demand for both raw and refined sugar. Sugar mills expect to deplete their large inventories since MY2019/20 even with the recovery in sugarcane production during MY2021/22 and MY2022/23.

5. Policy

The government has not finalized draft amendments to the Cane and Sugar Act. Thailand must amend the act as Brazil won its World Trade Organization case against Thailand's domestic sugar support in 2016. Even though the amendment process is taking a long time as cane growers and sugar millers must agree, the Brazilian government is satisfied with the Thai government's measures that temporarily deregulated domestic sugar price controls and terminated the sugar sale administration (known as Quota A for domestic sales, and Quota B, and Quota C for export sales) since January 2018 (please see [TH2021-0027: Sugar Annual 2021, April 9, 2021](#)). The combined average production costs of sugarcane and sugar, including overhead costs and profit margin, have been the main determinants of domestic sugar prices. Although the government has changed the method of computation, the market prices of domestic wholesale ex-factory price remain at around 17.25 baht per kilogram (24 cents/lb), which is the same as the controlled price set prior to the deregulation. In addition, this price is still higher than current world sugar prices which are around 20 cents/lb. Sugar mills will collect the price difference between domestic wholesale ex-factory price and world sugar prices to fund the state-run Cane and Sugar Fund, which subsidizes cane growers when market prices of sugarcane are lower than the minimum prices.

The Ministry of Commerce includes sugar in its List of Controlled Goods and Services that aims to protect consumers from upward prices fluctuations despite the deregulation of the ex-factory wholesale price of sugar. Therefore, the retail ceiling price for sugar remains unchanged at around 23.5 baht per kilogram (32 cents/lb).

Appendix Tables

Table 1: Thailand's Sugarcane Production

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal Market Year Begins Thailand	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Dec 2020		Dec 2021		Dec 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	1760	1760	1600	1600	0	1650
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	1250	1250	1520	1520	0	1570
Production (1000 MT)	67559	67534	90000	95100	0	98300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	67559	67534	90000	95100	0	98300
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	66659	66659	87200	93000	0	95500
Utilization for Alcohol (1000 MT)	900	875	2800	2100	0	2800
Total Utilization (1000 MT)	67559	67534	90000	95100	0	98300

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

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

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Year Begins Thailand	2020/2021		2021/2022		2022/2023	
	Dec 2021		Dec 2021		Dec 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	7569	7569	8776	9067	0	6877
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	7587	7587	10000	10230	0	10500
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	7587	7587	10000	10230	0	10500
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)	15156	15156	18776	19297	0	17377
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	1700	1594	5300	5500	0	6100
Refined Exp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	2300	2145	4700	4500	0	4900
Total Exports (1000 MT)	4000	3739	10000	10000	0	11000
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2380	2350	2470	2420	0	2520
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (1000 MT)	2380	2350	2470	2420	0	2520
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	8776	9067	6306	6877	0	3857
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	15156	15156	18776	19297	0	17377

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

	MY2020/2021	MY2021/2022 (Preliminary)	MY2022/2023 (FAS Forecast)
Yield per metric ton of cane			
Sugar (kg.)	113.00	110.00	110.00
Molasses (kg.)	42.00	38.40	38.40
Farm price (ex-factory): Baht/Ton	920	1,050	1,000
Wholesale prices			
Sugar (Baht/100 kg.)	1,700	1,700	1,700
Molasses (Baht/Ton)	4,810	5,300	5,000

Table 4: Thailand's Total Sugar Exports

Unit: Metric Tons Raw Value

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
United States	18,408	21,320	15,522	16,715	22,512	15,782	-29.9
Indonesia	2,569,892	2,615,596	4,309,832	3,380,023	2,328,787	1,155,493	-50.4
Japan	575,073	315,104	409,629	218,315	120,078	201,801	68.1
China	354,591	457,014	425,527	917,158	288,318	146,582	-49.2
Malaysia	170,529	182,767	666,279	23,557	163,899	154,930	-5.5
South Korea	189,910	131,024	985,042	805,896	321,666	278,836	-13.3
Cambodia	768,539	864,454	796,001	788,091	453,511	555,825	22.6
Taiwan	227,143	913,153	760,170	547,877	269,794	251,037	-7.0
Russia	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	110,245	107,738	141,081	168,313	121,130	104,180	-14.0
India	2,226	3,853	535	-	-	-	-
Other	1,736,678	1,584,783	2,913,183	3,499,917	2,125,232	987,156	
Total	6,723,502	7,196,806	11,422,801	10,365,862	6,214,927	3,851,622	-38.0

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

Table 5: Thailand's Exports of Raw Sugar

Unit: Metric Tons Raw Value

Destination	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
China	14,313	128,461	100,841	534,878	19,190	6,000	-68.7
Indonesia	2,381,243	2,506,322	4,204,257	3,247,174	2,264,395	1,030,382	-54.5
Japan	572,786	300,987	395,507	209,485	109,825	131,962	20.2
South Korea	102,942	34,943	862,986	588,907	214,122	180,034	-15.9
Malaysia	42,550	81,277	485,350	13,521	71,254	48,603	-31.8
Philippines	87,467	-	69,688	-	4,168	-	-
Singapore	360	863	462	443	1,259	844	-33.0
Sri Lanka	1,719	20,674	45,144	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,798	23,161	70,428	68,117	16,543	-	-100.0
Taiwan	97,942	30,196	215,778	167,342	86,394	100,731	16.6
United States	17,617	20,785	14,880	16,501	21,801	15,679	-28.1
UAE	975	363	606	328	177	91	-48.6
Vietnam	107,838	64,646	141,836	242,833	542,466	161,324	-70.3
Others	65,098	127,753	69,092	665,952	19,109	22,351	17.0
Total	3,502,648	3,340,431	6,676,855	5,755,481	3,370,703	1,698,001	-49.6

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

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

Destination	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
Bangladesh	1,610	2,167	2,836	27,052	910	910	0.0
Brunei	5,991	3,980	8,019	6,368	5,899	6,006	1.8
Burma	655,551	639,831	965,135	241,548	123,447	109,772	-11.1
Cambodia	761,152	863,428	792,923	787,578	453,096	549,136	21.2
China	340,279	328,553	324,685	382,279	269,127	140,582	-47.8
India	2,226	3,853	535	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	188,649	109,274	105,576	132,849	64,392	123,111	91.2
Iran	-	5,861	1,629	-	-	-	-
Jordan	268	-	268	-	-	-	-
South Korea	86,968	96,080	122,056	219,989	107,544	98,802	-8.1
Kenya	3,003	3,808	8,137	67,743	691	-	-100.0
Laos	132,146	180,519	147,197	278,583	114,554	140,918	23.0
Malaysia	127,979	101,490	180,929	23,557	92,646	106,327	14.8
Maldives	722	-	749	-	-	1,202	-
Pakistan	187	1,022	455	-	-	54	-
Philippines	246,111	59,324	180,929	6,793	153,946	171,815	11.6
Russia	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	11,878	107	1,712	168,313	-	-	-
Singapore	109,885	106,875	140,519	-	119,871	103,336	-13.8
Sri Lanka	53,115	50,778	40,557	7,223	-	27,037	-
Tanzania	2,622	2,848	12,257	100,182	7,386	26,750	262.2
UAE	14,655	18,216	7,486	22,598	19,738	5,161	-73.9
Vietnam	143,117	135,455	116,347	103,138	809,392	238,108	-70.6
Others	332,472	1,142,906	1,585,010	2,034,587	501,584	304,594	-39.3
Total	3,220,854	3,856,375	4,745,946	4,610,380	2,844,223	2,153,621	-24.3

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	10,325	13,774	11,619	9,078	8,806	9,503
February	11,561	16,102	10,424	9,434	9,055	10,804
March	10,714	15,577	11,731	9,185	9,486	11,707
April	10,990	15,481	10,657	9,236	9,628	10,389
May	11,105	15,120	9,476	9,239	8,984	10,767
June	11,676	15,403	9,470	9,237	10,957	11,755
July	12,129	15,001	10,083	9,255	7,945	11,767
August	12,331	14,720	9,537	9,229	8,860	13,166
September	13,044	13,451	9,484	9,215	6,716	13,292
October	12,529	13,595	9,258	9,205	9,347	12,341
November	13,394	12,629	9,205	9,006	9,405	13,779
December	13,941	13,330	8,981	8,652	9,243	14,075
Average	11,978	14,515	9,994	9,164	9,036	11,945
Avg. Exchange rates (Baht/U.S.\$)	35.30	33.94	32.31	31.05	31.29	31.98

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

Table 8: Thailand's Export Prices (FOB) of White Sugar

Unit: Baht/Metric Ton

Month	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
January	14,519	16,598	12,200	10,672	9,676	12,613
February	14,640	18,923	11,303	10,463	9,910	12,762
March	14,352	19,178	11,290	10,490	10,036	13,158
April	14,569	18,019	11,141	9,664	13,528	10,388
May	15,061	16,727	10,372	10,274	11,215	14,991
June	15,523	15,757	10,443	10,178	11,302	14,938
July	16,678	15,047	10,826	10,127	10,807	14,608
August	16,353	16,168	11,178	9,738	11,253	21,007
September	17,182	15,272	10,371	10,008	10,959	15,362
October	18,949	13,602	10,727	9,976	11,350	17,396
November	17,612	13,098	11,127	9,905	12,273	16,124
December	18,558	12,843	9,198	9,735	12,564	15,811
Average	16,166	15,936	10,848	10,103	11,239	14,930
Avg. Exchange rates (Baht/U.S.\$)	35.30	33.94	32.31	31.05	31.29	31.98

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

Table 9: Thailand's Sugar Utilization by Industry

Type of Industry	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	% Change
Beverages (Excluding Alcoholic Drink)						
Refined Sugar	443,880	337,198	336,604	235,031	223,168	-5.0
White Sugar	138,344	156,048	178,027	174,025	179,357	3.1
Sub - Total	582,224	493,245	514,631	409,056	402,525	-1.6
Cake & Bread and Alcoholic Drink						
Refined Sugar	12,976	7,954	9,842	9,548	11,578	21.3
White Sugar	27,501	23,462	23,730	38,552	46,140	19.7
Sub - Total	40,477	31,416	33,572	48,100	57,718	20.0
Fruit & Food Products						
Refined Sugar	156,051	128,330	84,499	80,965	80,444	-0.6
White Sugar	196,420	164,757	155,375	162,039	192,725	18.9
Sub - Total	352,471	293,087	239,874	243,004	273,169	12.4
Dairy Products						
Refined Sugar	67,083	69,032	49,438	37,567	18,451	-50.9
White Sugar	188,923	179,123	158,396	157,883	163,997	3.9
Sub - Total	256,006	248,155	207,834	195,450	182,448	-6.7
Confectionary Products						
Refined Sugar	5,194	5,888	2,782	1,873	1,364	-27.2
White Sugar	16,407	17,677	16,041	12,667	12,791	1.0
Sub - Total	21,601	23,565	18,823	14,540	14,155	-2.6
Pharmaceutical Products & Miscellaneous						
Refined Sugar	29,746	27,935	31,624	20,093	12,110	-39.7
White Sugar	2,246	5,873	23,425	20,574	28,155	36.8
Sub - Total	31,992	33,808	55,049	40,667	40,265	-1.0

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

End of report.

Attachments:

No Attachments