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Report Highlights:
Soybean production is forecast to grow slightly but still falls short of an anticipated strong domestic demand, leading to a heavy reliance on imports of beans and meal. Imports from U.S. should be more attractive, on account of the concerns over the new export tax of Agentina.

Includes PSD changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
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Bangkok [TH1], TH

Executive Summary

In 2002, soybean production is forecast to grow slightly, but still below the five-year average level. As a result, the gap between domestic production and anticipated strong utilization of soybean-based products, in particular soybean meal, is expected to continue widening, pointing to a heavy reliance on soybean imports for which the zero import duty remained unchanged without limitation on import volume. This should stabilize the import demand for soybean meal, notwithstanding the upward trend of demand for feed, which is fuelled by further increases in export of poultry, and limited supply of fish meals. Imports of soybean and soybean meal from United States should be more attractive, in response to the concerns over the new export tax of Argentina.

The production of soybean oil is expected to continue its upward trend, largely on account of the growing demand for soybean meal. In contrast, palm oil production is forecast to decline significantly, mainly due to the unfavorable climatic conditions and decreased investment incentives. However, palm oil still has the dominant share (60 percent) in the growing domestic vegetable oil market, followed by soybean oil (30 percent share). Nevertheless, the upward trend in exports is forecast to continue for soybean oil but not for palm oil, due to the supply contraint. Regarding government policy, there has been no significant change in production policy for palm oil, as well as import policy for both soybean and palm oil.

SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1.1. Oilseeds

Soybean

The outlook for the 2002 crop is forecast to increase marginally to 299,500 tons but still below the five-year average level. The planted area is estimated at 212 thousand hectares, virtually unchanged from the previous year as farmers would continue to favor cultivating alternative field crops over soybeans.

Harvesting of the 2001 crop has been completed recently and the official estimate of output has been revised downward to about 292,098 tons, reflecting a decline in planted area, particularly the dry season crop which covered more than half of the total planted area, due to relatively less attractive returns vis-a vis other field corps like feed corn, cotton, and sugar cane. Moreover, yields of soybean also slightly declined, mainly as a result of the insufficient supply of high-yielding varities and insect damage in the wet season crop.

However, the consumption of soybeans continued to grow in 2001 and over the next year mainly in line with the strong demand for feed in which soybean meals, the by-product of the soybean oil extraction process, is an important feed ingredient. In addition, the use of soybeans as full-fat feed, accounting for an estimated 40 percent of total soybean imports, continued its upward trend, reaching almost half a million ton as a result of the liberalization policy on soybean imports (zero import duty on soybeans since 1996).

Regarding the anticipated growing use of soybean as food, the greater utilization of domestically produced soybeans for food is expected to trend upward, reaching about half of total domestic production, as a result of the increasing concerns over imported GMO soybeans. This in turn could stabilize the wholesale price of soybeans (Grade A) in 2002 after dropping sharply in 2001 (Table 2). So far, the decline in price has slowed down to 13.65 baht/kg (US$ 313 /ton) between January and May this year.

The gap between domestic production and growing utilization of soybean-based products is expected to continue widening, thus possibly leading to a strong import growth of soybean in 2001 and 2002. Imports from the U.S., the largest supplier, is projected to account for the bulk of the import growth, due to the the relatively lower price of the U.S.' high quality products compared to that of Agentina' s low quality ones, the second largest suppliers, in which the export taxes have been imposed as a source of the government revenue during the crisis.

As for the government policy on soybean imports in 2002, zero import duty remained unchanged. In addition, there was no limitation on imports of soybean, compared to the restricted imports of 1.5 million tons in the preceding year. The importers are required to buy domestic crush-for-oil soybean from farmers no less than 11 baht/kg, unchanged from the previous year, and no less than 12.5 baht/kg for Grade A soybean., slightly above 11.0 baht/kg. in 2001.

1.2. Oil Meal

Soybean Meal

In 2002, notwithstanding the limited domestic soybean production, the output of soybean meal is expected to continue its upward trend in 2002, boosted by the imported soybeans. This could lead to stabilize the import demand for soybean meal, despite the anticipated strong increase in domestic demand, largely on account of further growth of poultry exports, in particular frozen fowl. However, trade sources pointed that imports from Argentina, the largest supplier, is likely to slow down, due mainly to concerns over the new export taxes imposed by the Argentine authorities.

The wholesale price of soybean meal continued to experience downward pressure in line with world market prices. Between January and May this year, the price of local soybean meal declined by 5.3 percent from the corresponding period in 2001 (Table 6)

The government policy on imports of soybean meal remained unchanged (5 percent import duty without quota).

Fish Meal

Fish meal production is forecast to remain unchanged at 380,000 tons in 2002, as ongoing decreased catches of trash fishes would be offset by an increase in raw materials that are left over from manufacturing of Surimi and canned tuna.

An anticipated slowdown in shrimp farming is likely to reduce the total consumption of fish meal in 2002. However, prices for fish meal remain strong in 2002 following the global prices led by the largest suppliers like Peru and Chile (Table 10). However, trade sources indicated that prices for local fish meal may decline in the second half of 2002.

Following an estimated decline in consumption, imports of fish meal should also decrease to around 80,000 tons, as opposed to 92,000 tons in 2001. About 90 percent of total imports in 2002 should be supplied by Peru. Thai exports of fish meal are likely to decline following stagnant production and prevailing high domestic prices.

1.3. Oil

Soybean Oil

The production of soybean oil is expected to trend upward in 2001 and 2002 in line with the growing supply of imported soybean.

The consumption of soybean oil is forecast to grow further in 2002, reflecting anticipated strong domestic demand, a result of the sustained economic recovery. Most soybean oil is used directely as cooking oil, accounting for about 70 percent of total soybean oil consumption. The rest is for industrial uses, including both non-food and food industries.

Soybean oil exports are expected to continue its upward trend in 2002, due to the price competitiveness and growing demand from major trading partners. In 2001, exports increased significantly, in particular, crude oil, to Vietnam and refined oil to Hong Kong, amounting to 24,984 and

17,552 tons respectively, amounting to almost the entire export of soybean oil. However, trade sources pointed that the surge of exports to Hong Kong should be a temporary phenomenon. Meanwhile, imports of soybean oil, most of which were for industrial use, were insignificant.

The government import policy on soybean oil in 2002 followed the WTO agreement, limited to a 20 % tariff rate under the quota of 2,257 tons.

Palm Oil

Despite a continued expansion in matured growing area, Thailand's palm oil production is forecast to decline significantly in 2002, due mainly to unfavorable climatic conditions and a lack of incentive in plantation investments. Extremely dry conditions in the South of Thailand, where the oil palm plantation industry is centered, in late 2001 and early 2002, have reduced the average yields for fresh fruit production. Meanwhile, trade sources reported that the extraction rates for crude palm oil (CPO) have been seriously affected by the dry conditions. Average crushing yields were only 16-17 percent of total fresh fruit bunch (FFB) weight in the first half of 2002, as opposed to 18-20 percent in 2001. In addition, depressed prices for FFB in 2001 caused several farmers to reduce fertilizer utilization, aggravating the FFB yields from their plantations.

Given normal weather conditions, palm oil production should be on a rise in the next few years, as harvested area for oil palm are likely to increase following continued substitution of oil palm for rubber tree plantation in the South. Because of an improvement in farming management and efficient crushing industries, trade sources believe that Thailand will survive and has potential to expand its production, although Thailand apparently will begin to reduce import duties on palm oil to only 5 percent in 2003 under the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA) implementation.

Despite growing demand for palm oil, especially in the food sector, a lack of supply has limited the increase in palm oil consumption in 2002 to marginal levels. Trade sources estimate that the bulk of Thailand's palm and palm kernel oil is used in the food processing industry (cooking oil, 55%; NDCC, 10%; margarine and shortening, 9%; instant noodles, snack food and condensed milk, 15%). About 4 percent is currently used for making soap and the balance goes to animal feed. After a sharp reduction in 2001, prices for palm oil have recovered in 2002 (Table 17), in response to decreased production. Prices for FFB paid to farmers increased from 1.30-2.30 baht/kg (US$ 33-55/ton) in the last quarter of 2001 (Oct-Dec) to 2.10-2.50 baht/kg (US$ 50-60/ton) in the first half of 2002 (Jan-Jun).

Thailand has increased its exports of palm oil to other Asian countries in recent years. Regular buyers are the ASEAN countries, India, Pakistan, and China. Exports of palm oil (including crude and refined oil) are forecast to drop sharply in 2002, following a decline in local production. Palm oil exports reached a record of almost 300,000 tons in 2001, due to a supply surplus and competitive local prices (Table 18). As the palm oil trade is among the commodities which are rigidly controlled by the government, legal imports of palm oil have been limited to 15,000-20,000 tons annually. After the liberalization of palm oil trade under the AFTA, palm oil imports may increase significantly in the next 4-5 years, especially when local supplies are not able to meet the growing demand.

There has been no significant change in the government's production policy since the last Annual Report. Under its palm and palm oil development plan (2000-2006), the government has targeted to increase average yields for fresh production (from the current 14-15 tons FFB/hectare to 19 tons FFB/hectare), and for extraction rates (from the current 15-18 percent to 19 percent). These targets will be achieved by relocating the palm plantation to the optimal area and from improvements in planting practices and increased efficiencies in the crushing and refining process.

There have been no price interventions for fresh palm and palm oil in 2002 due to rising domestic prices.

Palm oil (both crude and refined) has been one of the most restricted agricultural imports by the Thai government. The imports are generally subject to the WTO's tariff rate quota system. However, imports from ASEAN countries (like Malaysia and Indonesia) are under the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) for the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). Under the AFTA, Thailand is scheduled to reduce its current 20% tariff rate to 5% in 2003.

Thailand's annual palm oil crushing capacity is currently estimated at 1.0 MMT, with 21 moderate-sized (30-60 tons of FFB/hr) crushing plants. An additional of a total 150 FFB/hr capacity is utilized by 24 small crushers. Actual crushing capacity is around 60-70 percent of the total in 2002. Most of the large palm oil refinery plants have their own fractionation facilities. From crushing mills, crude palm oil (CPO) is transported in tankers to Bangkok refineries. The CPO is then refined, bleached, deodorized and fractionated to obtain palm olein and palm stearin in the ratio 70:30. The olein goes to cooking oil and the food industry, while stearin is manufactured into margarine, shortening, feed and soap.

SECTION II: STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1: Thailand's Production, Supply & Demand Table for Soybean

PSD Table						
Country	Thailand					
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised2000		Preliminary2001		Forecast2002	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	09/2000		09/2001		09/2002	
Area Planted	250	223	250	212	0	212
Area Harvested	230	220	230	210	0	210
Beginning Stocks	95	300	0	348	0	290
Production	330	312	330	292	0	300
MY Imports	1500	1286	1600	1360	0	1450
MY Imp. from U.S.	775	716	950	760	0	780
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	1925	1898	1930	2000	0	2040
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush Dom. Consumption	1740	900	1745	960	0	990
Food Use Dom. Consump.	110	150	110	200	0	250
Feed,Seed,Waste Dm.Cn.	75	500	75	550	0	550
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1925	1550	1930	1710	0	1790
Ending Stocks	0	348	0	290	0	250
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1925	1898	1930	2000	0	2040
Calendar Year Imports	0	1320	0	1363	0	1400
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	777	0	571	0	700
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 2: Wholesale Prices for Soybean, Grade A

Prices Table			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Prices in	USD	per	M.T.
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	420	348	-17.14%
Feb	423	340	-19.62%
Mar	397	325	-18.14%
Apr	386	313	-18.91%
May	386	308	-20.21%
Jun	368	298	-19.02%
Jul	361	296	-18.01%
Aug	361	301	-16.62%
Sep	361	333	-7.76%
Oct	361	319	-11.63%
Nov	361	321	-11.08%
Dec	361	313	-13.30%
Exchange Rate	41.9	Local currency/US $	
Date of Quote	06/28/02		

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics

Table 3: Thailand's Soybean Imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	777300	U.S.	571498
Others		Others	
Argentina	372789	Argentina	725172
Brazil	155162	Brazil	57621
Canada	4730	Canada	7072
China	360	China	1182
Australia	2148	Australia	648
Taiwan	46	Taiwan	31
Belize	7867		
Total for Others	543102		791726
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	1320402		1363224

Source: Customs Department

Table 4: Thailand's Soybean Exports

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oilseed, Soybean		
Time period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	43	U.S.	2
Others		Others	
Singapore	141	Singapore	139
Hong Kong	2	Hong Kong	113
Cambodia	216	Laos	40
Japan	13	Japan	23
Philippines	108	Myanmar	7
Maldives	78	Switzerland	5
Taiwan	12	Germany	1
Canada	3		
Swaziland	1		
Total for Others	574		328
Others not Listed	1		5
Grand Total	618		335

Source: Customs Department

Table 5: Thailand Demand & Supply Table for Soybean Meal

PSD Table						
Country	Thailand					
Commodity	Meal, Soybean			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	Revised2000		Preliminary2001		Forecast2002	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	09/2000		09/2001		09/2002	
Crush	1740	900	1745	960	0	990
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.781609	0.777778	0.781662	0.78125	ERR	0.777778
Beginning Stocks	0	348	135	456	149	450
Production	1360	700	1364	750	0	770
MY Imports	1430	1408	1450	1410	0	1410
MY Imp. from U.S.	300	286	350	200	0	200
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	2790	2456	2949	2616	149	2630
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	2655	2000	2800	2166	0	2180
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2655	2000	2800	2166	0	2180
Ending Stocks	135	456	149	450	0	450
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2790	2456	2949	2616	0	2630
Calendar Year Imports	0	1312	0	1560	0	1560
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	161	0	250	0	250
Calendar Year Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 6: Wholesales Price for Soybean Meal

Prices Table			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Prices in	USD	per	M.T.
Year	2000	2001	% Change
Jan	237	248	4.64%
Feb	237	250	5.49%
Mar	237	243	2.53%
Apr	237	235	-0.84%
May	242	232	-4.13%
Jun	232	240	3.45%
Jul	243	241	-0.82%
Aug	243	242	-0.41%
Sep	244	241	-1.23%
Oct	252	240	-4.76%
Nov	264	232	-12.12%
Dec	273	216	-20.88%
Exchange Rate	41.9	Local currency/US $	
Date of Quote	06/28/02		

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics

Table 7: Thailand's Soybean Meal Imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	161370	U.S.	249617
Others		Others	
Argentina	482266	Argentina	803742
Brazil	301666	Brazil	267569
India	345232	India	238991
Belize	19700	Malaysia	338
Taiwan	2000		
Total for Others	1150864		1310640
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	1312234		1560257

Source: Customs Department

Table 8: Thailand's Soybean Meal Exports

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Soybean		
Time period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Cambodia	11	Laos	3
Total for Others	11		3
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	11		3

Table 9: Thailand Demand & supply Table for Fish Meal

PSD Table						
Country	Thailand					
Commodity	Meal, Fish			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	Revised2000		Preliminary2001		Forecast2002	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	01/2000		01/2001		01/2002	
Catch For Reduction	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR	ERR
Beginning Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	380	370	380	380	0	380
MY Imports	90	100	101	92	0	80
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	1	0	1
MY Imp. from the EC	0	2	0	5	0	2
TOTAL SUPPLY	470	470	481	472	0	460
MY Exports	2	9	9	6	0	5
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Consump.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	468	461	472	466	0	455
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	468	461	472	466	0	455
Ending Stocks	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	470	470	481	472	0	460
Calendar Year Imports	0	100	0	92	0	80
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Calendar Year Exports	0	2	0	5	0	2
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10: Prices for Domestic Fish Meal

Prices Table			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Prices in	US$	per	M.T.
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	447	488	9.17%
Feb	467	535	14.56%
Mar	467	536	14.78%
Apr	471	515	9.34%
May	486	479	-1.44%
Jun	540		-100.00%
Jul	572		-100.00%
Aug	504		-100.00%
Sep	482		-100.00%
Oct	443		-100.00%
Nov	419		-100.00%
Dec	427		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	42.0	Local currency/US $	
Date of Quote	06/30/02		

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Table 11: Thailand's Fish Meal Exports

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	38	U.S.	51
Others		Others	
India	3782	India	207
Taiwan	3271	Taiwan	2973
Malaysia	915	Malaysia	562
China	460	Indonesia	594
Philippines	260	Philippines	860
Bangladesh	121	Bangladesh	191
New Zealand	39	New Zealand	45
Singapore	38	Singapore	2
		Laos	232
Total for Others	8886		5666
Others not Listed	46		448
Grand Total	8970		6165

Source: Customs Department

Table 12: Thailand's Fish Meal Imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Peru	90884	Peru	80426
Chile	4511	Chile	3288
Denmark	2383	Denmark	5180
Indonesia	572	France	225
Japan	515	Japan	1320
Myanmar	494	Myanmar	755
Malaysia	429	Malaysia	360
Taiwan	235	Taiwan	70
Panama	208	S. Korea	576
Total for Others	100231		92200
Others not Listed	420		72
Grand Total	100651		92273

Source: Customs Department

Table 13: Thailand's Demand & Supply for Soybean Oil

PSD Table						
Country	Thailand					
Commodity	Oil, Soybean			(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	Revised2000		Preliminary2001		Forecast2002	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	09/2000		09/2001		09/2002	
Crush	1740	900	1745	962	0	990
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.17931	0.17	0.17937	0.171518	ERR	0.171717
Beginning Stocks	10	16	25	10	25	9
Production	312	153	313	165	0	170
MY Imports	15	3	5	4	0	5
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	1	0	1
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	337	172	343	179	25	184
MY Exports	14	37	13	40	0	42
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	10	50	11	52	0	53
Food Use Dom. Consump.	288	75	294	78	0	80
Feed Waste Dom. Consum	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	298	125	305	130	0	133
Ending Stocks	25	10	25	9	0	9
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	337	172	343	179	0	184
Calendar Year Imports	0	4	0	3	0	4
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	1	0	1	0	1
Calendar Year Exports	0	30	0	51	0	55
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 14: Thailand's Soybean Oil Exports

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	269	U.S.	250
Others		Others	
Vietnam	8517	Vietnam	24984
Hong Kong	3352	Hong Kong	17552
Malaysia	3800	Korea	3100
India	5031	India	3000
Myanmar	2261	Myanmar	670
Philippines	3996	Singapore	425
Laos	148	Laos	311
		Cambodia	310
China	2752	China	161
Total for Others	29857		50513
Others not Listed	136		49
Grand Total	30262		50812

Source: Customs Department

Table 15: Thailand's Soybean Oil Imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oil, Soybean		
Time period	Jan.-Dec.	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	1362	U.S.	652
Others		Others	
Taiwan	1326	Taiwan	1283
Korea, Rep.	496	Korea, Rep.	864
Japan	14	Korea	240
Germany	502	Germany	161
United Kingdom	108	United Kingdom	112
		Kenya	48
S. Africa	48	S. Africa	32
Singapore	148	Singapore	24
Total for Others	2642		2764
Others not Listed	6		8
Grand Total	4010		3424

Source: Customs Department

Table 16: Thailand's Demand & Supply Table for Palm Oil

PSD Table						
Country	Thailand					
Commodity	Oil, Palm			(1000 HA)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	Revised2000		Preliminary2001		Forecast2002	
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin	01/2000		01/2001		01/2002	
Area Planted	0	225	0	250	0	260
Area Harvested	0	200	0	230	0	240
Trees	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	90	177	93	87	76	36
Production	720	580	720	780	0	650
MY Imports	15	16	15	16	0	15
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	825	773	828	883	76	701
MY Exports	99	116	75	297	0	120
MY Exp. to the EC	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Consum	260	230	280	225	0	220
Food Use Dom. Consump.	315	290	335	270	0	280
Feed Waste Consumption	58	50	62	55	0	60
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	633	570	677	550	0	560
Ending Stocks	93	87	76	36	0	21
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	825	773	828	883	0	701
Calendar Year Imports	0	16	0	16	0	15
Calendar Yr Imp. U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Calendar Year Exports	0	87	0	297	0	120
Calndr Yr Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table17: Prices for Crude Palm Oil

Prices Table			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Prices in	US$	per	M.T.
Year	2001	2002	% Change
Jan	274	366	33.58%
Feb	190	357	87.89%
Mar	220	370	68.18%
Apr	224	381	70.09%
May	228	370	62.28%
Jun	253	395	56.13%
Jul	303		-100.00%
Aug	337		-100.00%
Sep	346		-100.00%
Oct	231		-100.00%
Nov	332		-100.00%
Dec	274		-100.00%
Exchange Rate	42.00	Local currency/US $	
Date of Quote	06/30/02		

Source: The Industry

Table18: Thailand's Palm Oil Exports

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	0	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Myanmar	48028	Myanmar	26955
India	19340	India	23759
Malaysia	32414	Malaysia	179597
U.K.	2200	Vietnam	3519
Laos	1571	Laos	2001
Cambodia	1249	Cambodia	3226
Indonesia	8160	Indonesia	15464
Iraq	894	Iraq	9400
China	2199	China	16569
Total for Others	116055		280490
Others not Listed	263		16941
Grand Total	116318		297432

Source: Customs Department

Table 19: Thailand's Palm Oil Imports

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Oil, Palm		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2000		2001
U.S.	1	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Malaysia	12849	Malaysia	20048
Singapore	3429	Singapore	2977
Indonesia	113	Indonesia	717
Cambodia	20	Cambodia	40
Australia	8	Australia	11
Japan	4	Japan	41
Total for Others	16423		23834
Others not Listed	0		112
Grand Total	16424		23946

Source: Customs Department