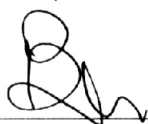


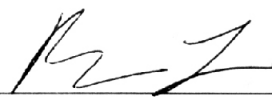
Tanabadee Witayakiattilert 2006: Impacts of Sugar Policies on Thai Important Cash Crop Supplies. Master of Science (Agricultural Economics), Major Field: Agricultural Economics, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics. Thesis Advisor: Associate Professor Ruangrai Tokriana, Ph.D. 124 pages. ISBN 974-16-2740-8

Thailand's commitments on WTO agreement on decreasing 13.3 percent of subsidy from base years (1986-1988) would lead to changes in planting areas and supplies of sugar cane, cassava, maize, soy bean, mung bean and sorghum.

Results from the study on econometric model of cash crop supplies exhibited that a decreasing 13.3 percent of subsidy in 2003 would lead to a 17.31 percent decrease in sugar cane price from B475.97 to B393.57 per ton, a 0.12 percent decrease in sugar cane planting area from 6,821,097 to 6,813,136 rai, a 4.46 percent increase in cassava planting area from 6,286,827 to 6,567,711 rai, a 3.94 percent increase in maize planting area from 7,001,914 to 7,278,063 rai, a 12.12 percent increase in soy bean planting area from 927,936 to 1,040,425 rai, a 4.30 percent increase in mung bean planting area from 1,438,952 to 1,500,895 rai, a 8.43 percent increase in sorghum planting area from 290,027 to 314,496 rai. Total selected crops planting areas increased 3.28 percent from 22,766,750 to 23,514,730 rai.



Student's signature



Thesis Advisor's signature

15 / Oct / 2006