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Foreign
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Service

Sugar: World Production Supply and Distribution

November 2008

Overview

World sugar production for the 2008/09 marketing year is forecast at 158.8 million tons, raw value, down 7.9 million from the revised 2007/08 estimate. Consumption is forecast at 162.1 million tons, up 5 million from a year earlier. Exports are forecast at 48.2 million tons, down 2.8 million; and ending stocks are forecast at 38.6 million tons, down 4.1 million.

Forecast changes in 2008/09 world production and trade are highlighted by a slightly higher production in Brazil, at 32.4 million tons, up 350,000 tons. Brazil accounts for 20 percent of world production, but Asia accounts for nearly 40 percent. Forecast production in Asia is down by 6.6 million tons to total 62.5 million. Production in India for 2008/09 is forecast at 22.9 million tons, down 5.7 million, China at 15.8 million, down 113,000, and Thailand at 7.9 million tons, up 80,000. Production in the EU is forecast to decline by 814,000 tons. In 2008/09 the EU is forecast to be a net sugar importer of 2.3 million tons. Exports from Brazil for 2008/09 are forecast at 20.3 million tons, up 500,000 from 2007/08. Brazilian exports during the last year were off from expected levels due to relatively low prices, in relation to production costs (a consequence of dollar devaluation), high freight rates, competition from India in near east markets, high oil prices and high domestic ethanol demand. Thailand is forecast to export 5.1 million tons, up 200,000 from the previous year, and India may export 300,000 tons, a decline of 4.6 million from last year. Exports from Australia are forecast at 3.9 million tons up of 200,000 tons.

World sugar raw prices dramatically increased during the first six months of 2007/08 reaching over 15 cents/lb in March before declining to present levels ranging between 11 and 12 cents/lb. Consumption looks to continue to outstrip production as we move into the 2009/10 marketing year. However pricing is difficult to predict as the market seems to be driven by macro-economic factors as much as fundamentals.

Prices rose steeply, in early 2008, despite evidence of unusual surplus production. By March it was clear that managed investments, depreciating US currency, and high energy prices, controlled the market rather than existing fundamentals. The steep devaluation of the US dollar over the first six months appreciated the cost of sugar in major producer countries as well as the price to importers. For a while the costs of production were higher than the world price. At that point sugar became attractive to index funds and spectators.

The situation began to ease in early April. Sugar followed the trend as other commodity markets began to fall. The pattern was reinforced by lower energy prices, appreciation of the US currency, and a deteriorating outlook for equities and bonds. World sugar price began to fall to its current level, trading between 11.5 and 12 cent/lb.

Highlights of the Major Producers

Brazil, India, Thailand, and China account for 50 percent of world production and 56 percent of world exports.

Brazil

Brazilian 2008/09 sugarcane production is 555 million metric tons (mmt), up 5 million from previous estimate, due to improved stock development in the North-Northeast. The harvest season is progressing well in the center-south states and the end of crushing is expected in December. No changes were made to the Center-South (CS) projected crush, e.g., we estimate that 490 mmt will be crushed by the end of the season. It should be noted that final crush will be heavily influenced by the timing of the rainy season's arrival. Rains may begin any time after about November 15, and each day of additional crush adds about 3 million metric tons (mmt) to the year's total sugarcane processing.

Not all 32 sugar-ethanol mills scheduled to start crushing this season are in operation and some started operations later than expected, thus 20-30 mmt of sugarcane is expected to be left in the field.

Estimated sugarcane area for 2008/09 remains unchanged at 8.05 million hectares (ha). Sugarcane harvested area is forecast at 7.4 million ha. Agricultural yield for 2008/09 at 75 metric tons (mt)/hectare (ha), slightly down from 2007/08 (75.5 mt/ha). The industrial yield is estimated at 141 kg of TRS (total reducing sugars)/mt of sugarcane, down 2 percent from last year (143.64 kg TRS/mt).

Total sucrose (total reducing sugar, TRS) content destined for sugar and ethanol production is estimated at 40.5 and 59.5 percent, respectively, a significant change from previous season (45.5 and 54.5 percent, respectively). Industry has steadily diverted an increasing share of sugarcane toward ethanol production due to strong domestic demand for the product and less attractive sugar prices. Although Brazil is the largest sugar exporter, high production costs and the appreciation of the Real in the past couple of years have made the Brazilian product less competitive on the international markets.

Sugar production for 2008/09 is estimated at 32.45 (mmt), raw value, similar to the previous year (32.1 mmt, raw value). The Center South states should account for 27.5 mmt, raw value, and the North East should contribute 4.95 mmt of sugar, raw value.

Total ethanol production for 2008/09 is estimated 26.85 billion liters (8.35 billion liters of anhydrous ethanol and 18.5 billion liters of hydrated ethanol), up 4.46 billion liters from previous marketing year (refer to BR8013 for more information on ethanol production). Strong domestic demand for fuel ethanol is pushing production. The steady sales of flex-fuel vehicles (FFV) as well as the relative low prices of ethanol at the pump (compared to gasoline) have encouraged consumers to use ethanol. Indeed, domestic demand for ethanol for 2007/08 is projected at 22.45 billion liters, up 3.48 billion compared to 2007/08. Currently, FFV's represent over 85 percent of new vehicle sales.

India
Sugarcane and sugar production in India typically follows a 6 to 8 year cycle, wherein 3 to 4 years of higher production are followed by 2 to 3 years of lower production. Two consecutive years of record sugar production (2005/06 and 2006/07) resulted in abnormally large stocks and low prices, setting in motion the downtrend in sugar cycle in 2007/08, which is expected to continue downward in the upcoming 2008/09. Delayed cane price payment to farmers, coupled with relatively higher prices of food grains (wheat, rice, maize, and pulses) vis-à-vis sugarcane, resulted in farmers shifting acreage from sugarcane to food grain crop rotations (e.g.: rice-wheat). Consequently, sugarcane area in 2008/09 has declined sharply by 16 percent over last year's record cane planted area to 4.4 million hectares. Late cane price payments also resulted in lower input (fertilizer/pesticide/irrigation) use by the farmers, which will adversely affect the yields. Heavy rains and floods during July-August in the northern states have also adversely affected cane yield prospects. Consequently, 2008/09 centrifugal sugar production is forecast to decline to 22.9 million tons, nearly 25 percent lower than last year.

After a gap of three years, India is set to emerge as a net sugar importer in 2008/09 due to the expected shortfall in domestic sugarcane and sugar production. Forecast imports for 2008/09 are raised to 1.0 million tons and exports lowered to 300,000 tons due to tight domestic supplies and expected relaxation in government's policy for imports of raw sugar.

Although the existing high import duty does not offer any significant import opportunities at the current parity between domestic and global sugar prices, industry sources expect the government to relax conditions for imports of raw sugar under the advance licensing scheme. With domestic sugar prices well above international prices, Indian sugar mills will find it advantageous to import raw sugar, refine, and sell the refined sugar in the domestic market during the upcoming season against future (2-3 years) refined sugar exports commitments. The government may assess the cane supply situation to the local sugar mills during the beginning of the crushing season before taking a decision.

India's ethanol program is based on producing ethanol from sugar molasses, a by-product of the sugar industry and not directly from sugarcane or corn as in most countries. In September 2006, the GOI launched the second stage of the ethanol blend program (EBP) targeting five percent blending of petrol with ethanol, if commercially viable, across 20 states and four Union territories with effect from November 2006. However, there have been difficulties in implementing the program due to higher prices demand by ethanol suppliers (local sugar mills) and issues of high taxes and levies in several states. While the petroleum product marketing companies floated tenders and agreed to purchase ethanol from domestic supplies at Rs. 21.50 in late 2006, the slowdown in sugar production since 2007/08 and consequent decline in molasses production has raised the molasses prices to levels at which the sugar industry cannot supply ethanol at the pre-negotiated prices. Consequently, the ethanol blending program is running only at about 30 to 35 percent of the overall target.

Thailand

Sugarcane production for 2007/08 and 2008/09 is revised upward, due to excellent weather and resultant yield improvements. Despite a continued acreage reduction, 2008/09 production is expected to increase slightly from the previous year due mainly to average yield improvement. Also, current flood damage is expected to be marginal as most growing areas are in the high land. However, planted areas reportedly continued to decline, particularly in the northeast, where farmers shifted to tapioca due to the near triple returns when compared to sugar. In addition, the Cabinet approval of an increase in domestic support prices for 2007/08 came after farmers finished 2008/09 cultivation.

Better-than-expected sugarcane crops will result in a continued increase in 2008/09 sugar production to 7.9 million tons, up slightly from the previous year. Also, molasses production is expected to increase slightly to 3.3 million tons.

Sugarcane will primarily be utilized in sugar production as sugarcane-based ethanol production remains marginal, as compared to molasses/tapioca-based ethanol production. Daily gasohol consumption has increased to 9.1 million liters with daily ethanol production increasing to 0.9 – 1.0 million liters. Total ethanol production accounts for approximately 60-70 percent of total current production capacity from nine ethanol plants, most of which are molasses-based ethanol. Moreover, a sugar mill in the northeast that utilized 57,345 ton of sugarcane for ethanol production last year will likely discontinue sugarcane-based ethanol production due to unattractive return as 70 percent of net revenue from ethanol sales are required to be shared with cane growers through the revenue sharing system in Cane and Sugar Act. In addition, new ethanol plants established in the near future will be tapioca-based ethanol plants in anticipation of sufficient supplies of raw material, following tapioca acreage expansion and yield improvements which are expected to exceed double of current average yield. However, presently there is one sugarcane-based ethanol plans being established with production capacity of 200,000 liters/day (60 million liters/year) with daily milling capacity of 5,000 tons of sugarcane from contract farming of 60,000 rai (9,600 hectares). Production will likely start next year.

China

Sugar cane harvested area for 20008/09 is forecast at 1.62 million hectares (ha), one percent higher than 2007/08. Sugar cane area accounted for 84 percent of the total crop area sown in 20007/08. Guangxi remains the dominant sugar cane producing province, followed by Yunnan, Guangdong, and Hainan provinces. Guangxi’s output is estimated to account for 65 percent of China’s sugar cane production in 2007/08. According to Guangxi’s agricultural department, sugar cane acreage in the province will be 12 percent higher, 880,000 ha, in 2007/08. The cane yield in Guangxi is estimated at a record 73 mt/ha in 2007/08, four percent higher than the previous year.

Sugar beet area for 2008/09 is forecast at 315,000 ha, five percent higher than 2007/08. To encourage beet planting, some sugar mills have raised the beet purchase price by 25 percent (to $47/mt) for the 2008/09 planting season. Some big mills in Heilongjiang province are also developing more contracts purchasing from local farmers in order to secure a long term beet supply, heavily investing in machinery for planting and harvesting, and offering better field management services to beet farmers. However, the rising price for competitor crops, such as tomatoes and oilseeds, is making sugar beets less attractive to farmers. Increased prices for agricultural inputs are expected to reduce the profit margin for both beet farmers and mills in 2007/08. Industry sources estimate that the price for agricultural chemicals and fuels rose by 30 percent in 2007/08, while the average sugar price in 2007/08 is 10 percent lower than the previous year. During previous marketing years, beet production was far behind the millers' processing capacity. To keep sugar beets competitive with other crops, the millers in northern China have repeatedly raised the beet purchase price. In 2008/09, the cost of agricultural inputs, including fertilizer, fuels, and labor, are estimated to be about 40 percent higher than the previous year.

Overall sugar output for 2008/09 is forecast at 15.78 mt (raw value), one percent lower than 2007/08. Cane sugar output for 2008/09 is forecast at 14.5 mmt, one percent lower than 2007/08. Beet sugar output is forecast at 1.28 mmt in 2008/09, compared to 1.26 mmt in 2007/08. The top five producing provinces are: Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Hainan, and Xinjiang. Their output is estimated to account for 95 percent of national total sugar output in 2007/08. Production in 2007/08 is estimated at a record 15.9 mmt (raw value), ten percent higher than the previous estimate due to a record yield and area expansion.

In 2007/08, due to the record crop and sugar output, the central government started to purchase sugar to hold in state reserve during the processing season. In January 2008, the Ministries of Commerce and Finance and the National Development & Reform Commission jointly announced intention to purchase 500,000 mt of refined sugar from the market after January 15. The purchase price is fixed at $515/ton (RMB 3,500/ton), in reference to wholesale sugar price in Guangxi. The government designated about 20 sugar reserve warehouses in consuming regions to store the sugar. The final settlement prices at different warehouses vary in accordance with their transportation distance from Guangxi province. As the sugar price continued to fall after the government purchase, the government decided in June to purchase an additional amount of 600,000 mt at $500/ton (RMB 3,400/ton).

In 2008/09, with an anticipated oversupply of sugar, the industry is lobbying the central government to continue to purchase sugar to hold in state reserve during the processing season.

Imports in 2008/09 are forecast at 650,000 mt, 250,000 mt lower than the estimate for 2007/08 as a result of two consecutive years of increased domestic sugar output and accumulating sugar stocks. Imports usually start to arrive in China after the crushing season ends and the domestic price starts to increase. The tariff rate quota (TRQ) for 2008 is 1.95 mmt, with an in-quota-tariff of 15 percent. The CY 2008 out-of-quota tariff rate is 50 percent. The amount of the quota and the tariff rate has been unchanged since 2005 and will remain the same in the coming years in line with China's World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations.

As stipulated in China's WTO accession agreement, 30 percent of the TRQ (585,000 mt) is reserved for non-state trading enterprises and the remaining 70 percent is assigned to state trading enterprises. Each year, China imports about 450,000 mt of raw sugar (state trade) from Cuba under a longstanding bilateral agreement signed in the 1950s.

Though raw sugar imports are estimated to drop by 57 percent to 500,000 mt in 2007/08, refined sugar imports are estimated to increase by 45 percent, reaching 400,000 mt in 2007/08, most of the increase is attributed to Chinese imports from India. According to trade sources, exports of Indian sugar were aided by an export subsidy in 2007/08.

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Notes

Unless otherwise designated, split years (e.g., 1999/2000) refer to Marketing Years. All measures not otherwise noted are in metric tons and expressed in raw value. One kilogram (kg) = 2.2046 lbs., one metric ton (mt) = 2,204.62 lbs. or 1.10231 short tons, and one hectare = 2.471 acres. One ton of refined cane sugar = 1.07 tons of sugar, raw value. One ton of refined beet sugar = 1.087 tons of sugar, raw value (except for the United States, which is 1.07).

The public now has unlimited access to the most up-to-date data on U.S. exports and imports of agricultural, fishery, and forest products. The U.S. Trade Internet System allows users the flexibility to customize their data searches and save their criteria for repeated use. Users can obtain value or volume data for harmonized codes or commodity groupings to track trends going back to 1989.

To view the trade site, go to: http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/
To view the PS&D site go to: http://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdHome.aspx
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http://www.fas.usda.gov/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.as

Search through the country and market reports prepared by FAS attaches covering over 20 horticultural and tropical product commodities and nearly 130 countries. Search by keyword, including country and commodity.

The USDA World Sugar Production Supply and Distribution (PS&D) presents an aggregation based upon each country's individual marketing year. As a matter of necessity and historical precedent we define the PS&D as Oct/ Sept marketing year.

The USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service database for the PS&D balances data on a country-by-country basis. However it does not balance on total world exports and imports. The difference between import and exports is defined as unrecorded imports. This difference accounts for anywhere between 7 to 15 percent of recorded imports. The most important reason for this difference is that the USDA database does not provide a uniform time reference for trade.

Since sugar is produced all over the world through out the year there are numerous overlapping marketing years and therefore overlapping shipment periods. Other reasons for this difference may be accounted for by re-exports, smuggling, and different coefficients to adjust shipments back to a raw sugar equilivant basis. Exports are a better indicator of trade volume because they are accounted for by a relatively small number of countries and therefore are more accurately monitored.

Re-exports are another reason that the world trade data do not balance. Almost all countries import sugar but a much smaller number are net importers. Essentially, these countries refine the raw sugar for re-export. The top 10 net importing countries account for 50 percent of total net imports. The top five account for about 30 percent. Russia alone accounts for about 12 percent of world net imports.

Marketing Years for Centrifugal Sugar

Jan/Dec 1/	Apr/Mar	May/Apr	Jun/May	Jul/Jun	Aug/Jul	Sep/Aug	Oct/Sep	Nov/Oct	Dec/Nov
Egypt	Chile	Swaziland	Argentina	Australia	*Romania	*Albania	China	*Cuba	
								Thailand	
*Guyana	Indonesia	Brazil	Ecuador	*Bangladesh		*Algeria	Costa Rica	Dominican Rep.	
*Haiti	*Malawi		*Fiji	Greece		*Baltic States	India	Guatemala	
Jamaica	South Africa		*Mauritius	*Ireland		*Barbados	Japan	Mexico	
Kenya	*Zimbabwe			*Paraguay		Belize	Pakistan	Nigeria	
Malaysia				*Reunion		*Bolivia	*Panama	*Taiwan	
Morocco				*Spain		*Bulgaria	Poland		
Peru				*Tanzania		*Canada	*Sweden		
*Trinidad & Tobago						Colombia	United States		
*Zaire						*Cote d' Ivoire	European Union		
						*Czech Republic		Russia	
						El Salvador	Ukraine		
						*Finland			
						Honduras			
						*Hungary			
						*Iran			
						*Iraq			
						*Italy			
						South Korea			
						*Libya			
						*New Zealand			
						Nicaragua			
						*Norway			
						Philippines			
						*Portugal			
						*Saudi Arabia			
						*Slovakia			
						*Sri Lanka			
						*Sudan			
						*Suriname			
						*Switzerland			
						*Tunisia			
						Turkey			
						*United Kingdom			
						*Uruguay			
						Venezuela			
						*former Yugoslavia			

1/ Calendar year in Egypt, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Peru, and Trinidad & Tobago is during the second half of split year.
* Countries and regions not covered by USDA Agricultural Counselor or Attaché Reports.

World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year)

1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value

Country Mktg Year	Beginning Stocks	Total Sugar Production	Total Imports	Total Supply	Total Exports	Total Use	Ending Stocks
SUG - North America							
Canada							
2006/07	44	130	1,350	1,524	32	1,450	42
2007/08	42	126	1,407	1,575	36	1,490	49
2008/09	49	85	1,440	1,574	40	1,510	24
Mexico							
2006/07	1,294	5,633	473	7,400	160	5,522	1,718
2007/08	1,718	5,852	210	7,780	500	5,720	1,560
2008/09	1,560	5,850	225	7,635	500	5,730	1,405
United States							
2006/07	1,540	7,663	1,887	11,090	383	9,075	1,632
2007/08	1,632	7,394	2,228	11,254	184	9,537	1,533
2008/09	1,533	6,968	2,264	10,765	227	9,715	823
Total SUG - North America							
2006/07	2,878	13,426	3,710	20,014	575	16,047	3,392
2007/08	3,392	13,372	3,845	20,609	720	16,747	3,142
2008/09	3,142	12,903	3,929	19,974	767	16,955	2,252
SUG - Caribbean							
Cuba							
2006/07	165	1,150	250	1,565	620	705	240
2007/08	240	1,450	255	1,945	950	710	285
2008/09	285	1,350	240	1,875	900	710	265
Dominican Republic							
2006/07	41	482	84	607	225	335	47
2007/08	47	505	35	587	198	338	51
2008/09	51	515	40	606	222	340	44
Other SUG - Caribbean							
2006/07	102	315	450	867	284	478	105
2007/08	105	277	452	834	242	485	107
2008/09	107	282	446	835	242	486	107
Total SUG - Caribbean							
2006/07	308	1,947	784	3,039	1,129	1,518	392
2007/08	392	2,232	742	3,366	1,390	1,533	443
2008/09	443	2,147	726	3,316	1,364	1,536	416
SUG - Central America							
Guatemala							
2006/07	262	2,365	0	2,627	1,500	715	412
2007/08	412	2,200	0	2,612	1,402	744	466
2008/09	466	2,340	0	2,806	1,590	745	471
Other SUG - Central America							
2006/07	212	2,123	2	2,337	838	1,119	380
2007/08	380	2,106	4	2,490	849	1,139	502
2008/09	502	2,140	2	2,644	1,027	1,154	463
Total SUG - Central America							
2006/07	474	4,488	2	4,964	2,338	1,834	792
2007/08	792	4,306	4	5,102	2,251	1,883	968
2008/09	968	4,480	2	5,450	2,617	1,899	934
SUG - South America							
Brazil							
2006/07	-285	31,450	0	31,165	20,850	10,800	-485
2007/08	-485	32,100	0	31,615	19,750	11,400	465
2008/09	465	32,450	0	32,915	20,250	11,900	765

World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year)
1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value

Country Mktg Year	Beginning Stocks	Total Sugar Production	Total Imports	Total Supply	Total Exports	Total Use	Ending Stocks
Colombia							
2006/07	96	2,354	195	2,645	942	1,605	98
2007/08	98	2,360	190	2,648	940	1,615	93
2008/09	93	2,360	190	2,643	940	1,615	88
Argentina							
2006/07	51	2,440	0	2,491	633	1,770	88
2007/08	88	2,160	13	2,261	338	1,820	103
2008/09	103	2,250	0	2,353	340	1,900	113
Other SUG - South America							
2006/07	1,384	3,112	961	5,457	528	3,698	1,231
2007/08	1,231	3,204	1,279	5,714	463	3,779	1,472
2008/09	1,472	3,179	1,225	5,876	458	3,926	1,492
Total SUG - South America							
2006/07	1,246	39,356	1,156	41,758	22,953	17,873	932
2007/08	932	39,824	1,482	42,238	21,491	18,614	2,133
2008/09	2,133	40,239	1,415	43,787	21,988	19,341	2,458
SUG - Western Europe							
EU-27							
2006/07	5,088	17,757	4,338	27,183	2,162	21,016	4,005
2007/08	4,005	17,740	3,650	25,395	1,386	19,240	4,769
2008/09	4,769	16,900	3,994	25,663	1,695	20,300	3,668
Other SUG - Western Europe							
2006/07	433	195	367	995	85	608	302
2007/08	302	275	453	1,030	80	643	307
2008/09	307	225	368	900	65	673	162
Total SUG - Western Europe							
2006/07	5,521	17,952	4,705	28,178	2,247	21,624	4,307
2007/08	4,307	18,015	4,103	26,425	1,466	19,883	5,076
2008/09	5,076	17,125	4,362	26,563	1,760	20,973	3,830
SUG - Eastern Europe							
Russian Federation							
2006/07	470	3,150	2,950	6,570	180	5,950	440
2007/08	440	3,000	2,850	6,290	150	5,740	400
2008/09	400	2,950	3,100	6,450	200	5,850	400
Ukraine							
2006/07	125	2,850	20	2,995	10	2,200	785
2007/08	785	2,010	50	2,845	10	2,300	535
2008/09	535	1,300	310	2,145	10	2,100	35
Other SUG - Eastern Europe							
2006/07	662	1,484	1,181	3,327	773	1,860	694
2007/08	694	1,447	1,438	3,579	998	1,870	711
2008/09	711	1,484	1,351	3,546	932	1,870	744
Total SUG - Eastern Europe							
2006/07	1,257	7,484	4,151	12,892	963	10,010	1,919
2007/08	1,919	6,457	4,338	12,714	1,158	9,910	1,646
2008/09	1,646	5,734	4,761	12,141	1,142	9,820	1,179
SUG - Africa							
South Africa, Republic of							
2006/07	850	2,313	125	3,288	1,267	1,575	446
2007/08	446	2,360	165	2,971	1,154	1,590	227
2008/09	227	2,315	200	2,742	1,000	1,605	137
Other SUG - Africa							
2006/07	2,547	5,836	6,768	15,151	2,428	9,969	2,754

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1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value

Country Mktg Year	Beginning Stocks	Total Sugar Production	Total Imports	Total Supply	Total Exports	Total Use	Ending Stocks
2007/08	2,754	5,939	6,773	15,466	2,470	10,286	2,710
2008/09	2,710	6,061	7,123	15,894	2,448	10,612	2,834
Total SUG - Africa							
2006/07	3,397	8,149	6,893	18,439	3,695	11,544	3,200
2007/08	3,200	8,299	6,938	18,437	3,624	11,876	2,937
2008/09	2,937	8,376	7,323	18,636	3,448	12,217	2,971
SUG - MiddleEast							
Turkey							
2006/07	760	1,980	0	2,740	30	2,000	710
2007/08	710	1,800	0	2,510	40	2,000	470
2008/09	470	2,100	0	2,570	40	2,000	530
Egypt							
2006/07	356	1,652	936	2,944	100	2,598	246
2007/08	246	1,603	1,115	2,964	100	2,612	252
2008/09	252	1,575	1,130	2,957	90	2,617	250
Other SUG - MiddleEast							
2006/07	2,363	1,544	9,038	12,945	3,031	6,854	3,060
2007/08	3,060	1,565	8,655	13,280	3,461	6,975	2,844
2008/09	2,844	1,569	8,950	13,363	3,738	7,150	2,475
Total SUG - MiddleEast							
2006/07	3,479	5,176	9,974	18,629	3,161	11,452	4,016
2007/08	4,016	4,968	9,770	18,754	3,601	11,587	3,566
2008/09	3,566	5,244	10,080	18,890	3,868	11,767	3,255
SUG - Asia - Oceania							
Japan							
2006/07	372	880	1,350	2,602	10	2,220	372
2007/08	372	950	1,337	2,659	2	2,287	370
2008/09	370	940	1,342	2,652	2	2,290	360
India							
2006/07	5,625	30,780	0	36,405	2,680	22,425	11,300
2007/08	11,300	28,580	0	39,880	4,900	24,500	10,480
2008/09	10,480	22,870	1,000	34,350	300	25,000	9,050
China, Peoples Republic of							
2006/07	703	12,855	1,465	15,023	122	13,500	1,401
2007/08	1,401	15,898	900	18,199	52	14,850	3,297
2008/09	3,297	15,785	650	19,732	51	16,335	3,346
Thailand							
2006/07	1,760	6,720	0	8,480	4,705	2,030	1,745
2007/08	1,745	7,820	0	9,565	4,900	2,200	2,465
2008/09	2,465	7,900	0	10,365	5,100	2,300	2,965
Australia							
2006/07	291	5,212	9	5,512	3,860	1,250	402
2007/08	402	4,939	9	5,350	3,700	1,250	400
2008/09	400	4,900	9	5,309	3,900	1,100	309
Pakistan							
2006/07	1,260	3,615	200	5,075	65	3,950	1,060
2007/08	1,060	4,163	110	5,333	70	4,100	1,163
2008/09	1,163	3,562	700	5,425	75	4,300	1,050
Indonesia							
2006/07	1,170	1,900	2,420	5,490	0	4,300	1,190
2007/08	1,190	1,950	2,450	5,590	0	4,300	1,290
2008/09	1,290	2,060	2,200	5,550	0	4,500	1,050
Philippines							
2006/07	253	2,232	0	2,485	273	1,950	262

World Centrifugal Sugar Production, Supply and Distribution - (Oct/Sept Marketing Year)
1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value

Country Mktg Year	Beginning Stocks	Total Sugar Production	Total Imports	Total Supply	Total Exports	Total Use	Ending Stocks
2007/08	262	2,455	0	2,717	240	1,930	547
2008/09	547	2,200	0	2,747	320	1,900	527
Other SUG - Asia - Oceania							
2006/07	2,407	2,354	8,815	13,576	1,469	9,437	2,670
2007/08	2,670	2,346	8,819	13,835	1,424	9,674	2,737
2008/09	2,737	2,316	8,919	13,972	1,467	9,849	2,656
Total SUG - Asia - Oceania							
2006/07	13,841	66,548	14,259	94,648	13,184	61,062	20,402
2007/08	20,402	69,101	13,625	103,128	15,288	65,091	22,749
2008/09	22,749	62,533	14,820	100,102	11,215	67,574	21,313
World							
World							
2006/07	32,401	164,526	45,634	242,561	50,245	152,964	39,352
2007/08	39,352	166,574	44,847	250,773	50,989	157,124	42,660
2008/09	42,660	158,781	47,418	248,859	48,169	162,082	38,608
Unrecorded							
2006/07				4,611			
2007/08				6,142			
2008/09				751			

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Footnotes

1/ The U.S. PS&D estimates conform to those released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) 'miscellaneous' category allocated to domestic consumption. The U.S. PS&D includes Puerto Rico.

2/ The European Union (EU) includes French Overseas Departments of Reunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. EU trade data does not include intra-EU trade. Beginning 2004/05 the PS&D reflects the EU enlargement by accession of the following ten countries. Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Malta, and Cyprus. As a result of this enlargement, from 15 countries to 25 countries, the ending stock figure for 2003/04 will not carry over to the beginning stock figure for 2004/05. Data prior to 2004/05 reflects the countries comprising the EU at that time. The PSD for the EU-25 ends with marketing year 2005/06. The series picks up with the EU-27 beginning marketing year 2006/07. The EU-27 contains two new countries Bulgaria and Romania.

3/ Includes traditional Eastern European countries, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Balkans, Baltic's, Armenia, and Georgia. Beginning 2004/05 the following countries are removed from this list upon their accession to the EU: Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Note that data for Poland is zeroed out for 2004/05 because it is included in the European Union.

4/ Includes all of continental Africa except Egypt.

5/ Includes Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

6/ Indian data includes production of khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar. Estimated output of Khandsari sugar in thousand of metric tons (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 2000/01- 683; 2001/02 - 714; 2002/03 - 590; 2003/04 - 620; 2004/05 - 683; 2005/06 - 683; 2006/07 - 500; 2007/08 - 425; 2008/09 - 435.

7/ Includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

8/ The 'Unrecorded' category is a balancing mechanism to equalize world exports and imports. It is assumed there is a certain quantity of trade that will not be recorded, with the result that imports and exports will differ by a certain amount.

To view country crop years click on the following URL:
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