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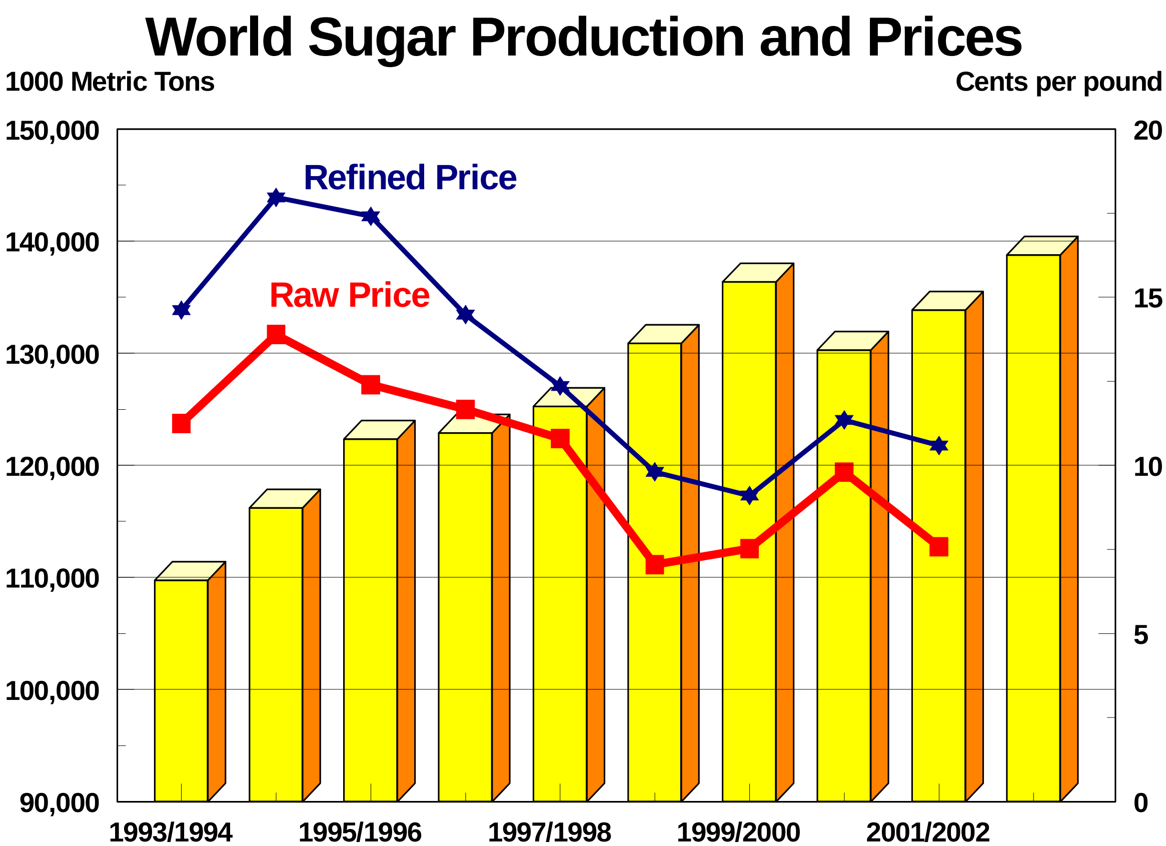
Sugar: World Markets and Trade



Prices: Refined; Contract No. 5, London Daily Price, fob Europe spot
Raw; Contract No. 11, fob stowed Caribbean port, bulk spot

Forecast production increases in the European Union (EU), Brazil, Australia, South Africa, Thailand, and China look to lead the way toward a record world production output for the upcoming 2002/03 season. Although consumption is expected to remain firm, import demand is expected to slacken as the principal importing countries of Russia, and Ukraine reduce imports in the face of increasing domestic production. This may increase downward pressure on prices. Lower prices are expected to stimulate demand in the important consuming regions of Asia, Africa, and the Middle East, leading to greater imports and higher consumption.

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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).

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For further information on items in this circular, contact Robert Knapp, Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, at (202) 720-4620.

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 Sugar Situation

World centrifugal sugar production for 2001/02 is estimated at 133.9 million tons. This is an increase of 3.6 million tons from the previous year and is due to increases in production in Brazil, up 5.3 million tons; Thailand, up 1.29 million tons; and China, up 1.02 million tons. World exports for 2001/02 are estimated at 40.4 million tons, up 2.8 million tons from 2000/01. Forecast world production for 2002/03 is set at 138.8 million tons, up 4.9 million tons, or up 3.7 percent from the revised 2001/02 level. Brazilian production is forecast to increase for the second year in a row, this year by 2.35 million tons, and the EU is expected to rebound by 1.5 million tons from last year's low of 16.2 million tons. World exports for 2002/03 are forecast at 43.8 million tons, up 3.4 million tons or by 8 percent from the revised 2001/02 estimate. Brazil is forecast to be the largest exporter, shipping 13.1 million tons, followed by the EU shipping 5.8 million tons, and Thailand exporting 4.6 million tons.

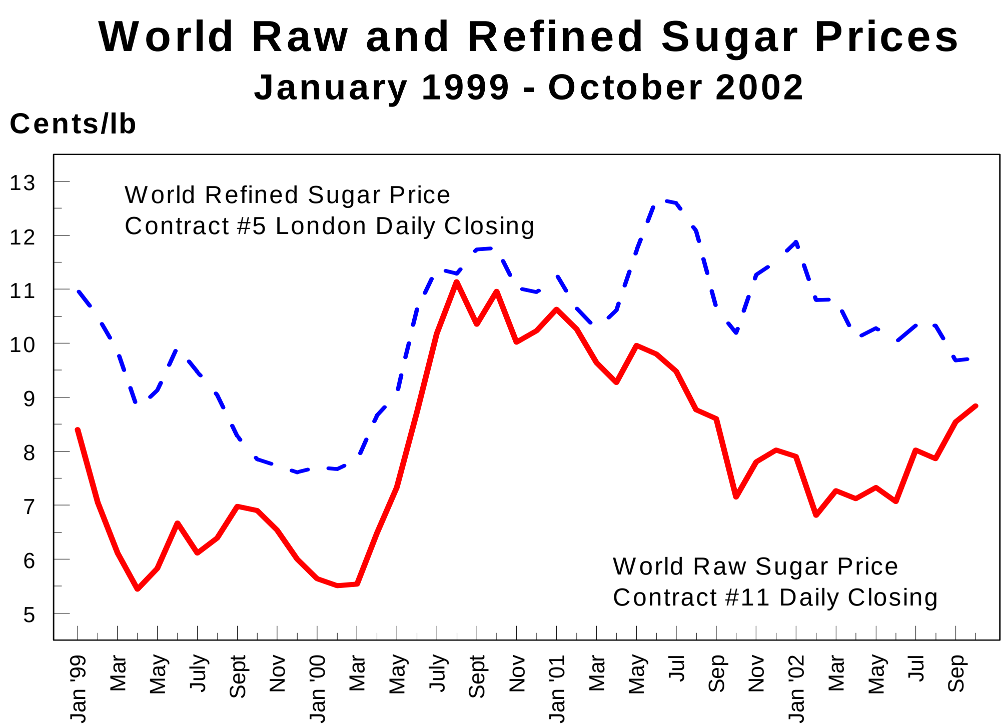
Summary

Forecast production and exports for the upcoming 2002/03 season indicate a possible record. Although consumption looks to remain firm, import demand is expected to slacken as principal importing countries of Russia, and Ukraine look to reduce imports in the face of increasing domestic production. Forecast production increases in the EU, Brazil, Australia, South Africa, Thailand, and China may put downward pressure on prices.

World refined sugar prices, as expressed by the London Daily Contract No. 5, remained firm throughout the 2001/02 marketing year, in part due to the reduced EU production. However, during the last several months, refined prices weakened while the world price for raw sugar strengthened. This weakening of the refined price may have been in response to expected higher output of refined sugar by the EU and Brazil. Brazil forward-contracted a sizable portion of its raw sugar and at the same time increased production and export of refined sugar. Hence, the 4-cent spot market premium between refined and raws prevalent during the 2001/02 marketing year narrowed to about one cent, as the supply of Brazilian raws tightened while the supply of EU refined expanded. Other factors may also be at play, such as the slight reduction of forecasted Brazilian production, speculation over the Brazilian election, and uncertainty surrounding the Brazilian currency depreciation.

Aggregate production for 2002/03, in the five principal exporters, the EU, Brazil, Australia, Thailand, and South Africa, is forecast to increase by 4.8 million tons (11 percent) from the 2001/02 season. Estimated increased production for 2002/03 in China and Russia is sure to disappoint exporters. These two countries together accounted for about 17 percent of total 2001/02 world imports, and shippers were hoping these markets would assume an increasing share of world imports. However, production in these countries is forecast to increase (by a total of 668,000 tons, or by 14 percent over 2001/02 production). Consequently, a portion of the new supplies coming onto the market must find a home in other markets. Hopefully, any downward pressure on prices may offer increased incentives for imports in African, Asian, and Middle Eastern nations and increase shipments to those countries. These regions are important because imported sugar accounts for a significant portion of their consumption. Sugar remains a principal source of inexpensive energy and is attractive when compared to alternative commodities. Import demand for sugar in African countries, which as a group accounts for over 13 percent of world imports, may well increase should the price remain low and if drought conditions continue, causing an increased demand for low cost high energy commodities.

Over the last 10 years, world consumption grew at a fairly steady pace of about 1.9 percent per year. Domestic demand for sugar in 2001/02 remained steady, increasing 1.7 percent from the previous year. Forecasted 2002/03 world domestic consumption is set at 133.2 million tons, up 1.2 million tons from the current estimate for 2001/02. Consumption is growing fastest in Asia, with India leading this group and Korea and Malaysia also showing significant increases. Nevertheless, it appears that worldwide economic slowdown may be affecting the demand for imports, as the overall rate of growth for domestic consumption is showing signs of slowing down.



World and U.S. Raw and Refined Sugar Prices

World Raw Sugar Prices 1/

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
(Cents Per Pound)												
1997	11.13	11.06	11.17	11.50	11.54	12.02	12.13	12.54	12.65	12.86	13.19	12.90
1998	11.71	11.06	10.66	10.27	10.17	9.33	9.70	9.50	8.21	8.24	8.73	8.59
1999	8.40	7.05	6.11	5.44	5.83	6.67	6.11	6.39	6.98	6.90	6.54	6.00
2000	5.64	5.51	5.54	6.48	7.33	8.72	10.18	11.14	10.35	10.96	10.02	10.23
2001	10.63	10.26	9.64	9.27	9.96	9.80	9.48	8.77	8.60	7.15	7.80	8.02
2002	7.96	6.81	7.27	7.12	7.33	7.07	8.02	7.86	8.54	8.84		

1/ Contract No. 11 F.O.B stowed Caribbean port (including Brazil) bulk spot price

Source: New York, Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa Exchange

World Refined Sugar Prices 2/

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
(Cents Per Pound)												
1997	13.87	13.98	14.05	14.19	14.61	14.93	15.07	15.66	14.51	13.58	13.81	13.64
1998	13.52	12.78	12.23	11.63	12.00	11.80	11.65	11.62	10.05	10.00	10.78	10.97
1999	10.99	10.50	9.85	8.79	9.13	9.93	9.47	9.04	8.28	7.85	7.73	7.61
2000	7.70	7.67	7.83	8.66	9.06	10.63	11.38	11.29	11.74	11.76	11.02	10.95
2001	11.27	10.65	10.26	10.61	11.71	12.68	12.60	12.08	10.66	10.19	11.27	11.52
2002	11.88	10.80	10.81	10.09	10.28	10.02	10.23	10.33	9.68	9.72		

2/ Contract No. 5, London Daily Price for refined sugar, F.O.B. Europe, spot.

Source: LIFFE, London

U.S. Raw Sugar Prices 3/

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
(Cents Per Pound)												
1997	21.88	22.07	21.81	21.79	21.70	21.62	22.04	22.21	22.30	22.27	21.90	21.93
1998	21.85	21.79	21.74	22.14	22.31	22.42	22.66	22.19	21.92	21.67	21.83	22.19
1999	22.41	22.38	22.55	22.57	22.65	22.61	22.61	21.24	20.10	19.50	17.45	17.87
2000	17.70	17.24	18.46	19.43	19.12	19.31	17.64	18.12	18.97	21.15	21.39	20.56
2001	20.81	21.18	21.40	21.51	21.19	21.04	20.64	21.10	20.87	20.90	21.19	21.43
2002	21.03	20.69	19.92	19.73	19.52	19.93	20.86	20.91	21.65	21.94		

3/ Contract No. 14 Duty-Free paid, New York.

Source: New York, Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa Exchange

U.S. Wholesale Refined Sugar Beet Prices 4/

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
(Cents Per Pound)												
1997	29.00	29.00	28.13	28.00	28.00	27.50	27.00	26.65	26.38	24.90	25.00	25.50
1998	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.50	26.90	27.00	27.00
1999	27.20	27.13	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.00	26.00	25.20
2000	23.38	22.25	21.50	21.00	19.75	19.00	19.00	19.00	20.70	21.25	21.00	21.80
2001	23.13	22.75	22.00	20.50	21.38	21.90	22.50	22.50	24.63	25.75	26.20	26.50
2002	26.75	26.00	25.95	24.63	24.50	24.00	24.00	25.40	26.25	26.75		

4/ MIDWEST MARKET

Source: Milling and Baking News

U.S. Raw Sugar Tariff Rate Quota
2002/03 Initial Allocation
Metric Tons Raw Value

Country	Initial Quota Allocation
Argentina	45,281
Australia	87,402
Barbados	7,371
Belize	11,583
Bolivia	8,424
Brazil	152,691
Colombia	25,273
Congo	7,258
Cote d'Ivoire	7,258
Costa Rica	15,796
Dominican Republic	185,335
Ecuador	11,583
El Salvador	27,379
Fiji	9,477
Gabon	7,258
Guatemala	50,546
Guyana	12,636
Haiti	7,258
Honduras	10,530
India	8,424
Jamaica	11,583
Madagascar	7,258
Malawi	10,530
Mauritius	12,636
Mexico	7,258
Mozambique	13,690
Nicaragua	22,114
Panama	30,538
Papua New Guinea	7,258
Paraguay	7,258
Peru	43,175
Philippines	142,160
South Africa	24,220
Saint Kitts & Nevis	7,258
Swaziland	16,849
Taiwan	12,636
Thailand	14,743
Trinidad & Tobago	7,371
Uruguay	7,258
Zimbabwe	12,636
Total 1/	1,117,195

TRQ total may not add due to rounding

In addition to the tariff rate quota (TRQ), the U.S. Trade Representative (USTR), also announced that 20,344 metric tons of the refined TRQ not reserved for specialty sugar (13,656 metric tons) or Mexico=s NAFTA allocation (137,788 metric tons) is being allocated in the following manner: 10,000 metric tons (11,354 short tons) is allocated to Canada, and 2,954 metric tons (3,256 short tons) is allocated to Mexico. The remaining 7,090 metric tons (7,815 short tons) of the in-quota quantity may be supplied by any country, subject to any other provisions of the law, on a first-come, first-served basis. The 13,656 metric tons (15,053 short tons) reserved for specialty sugars may also be supplied by any country, subject to any other provisions of the law, on a first-come, first-served basis.

With respect to the TRQ for certain sugar-containing products maintained under Additional U.S. Note * to chapter 17 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, 58,250 metric tons (65,312 short tons) is being allocated to Canada. The remainder of the sugar-containing products TRQ is available for other countries on a first-come, first-served basis.

Total imports of raw and refined sugar from Mexico entering under NAFTA allocation may not exceed 137,788 metric tons (151,885 short tons).

Situation and Outlook in Selected Countries

Brazil

Brazilian sugarcane production for 2002/03 is estimated at 320 million tons, down 4 percent from our previous projection, due to weather related problems. The Center-South (CS) harvest is expected to be over in November, whereas the North-Northeast (NE) crushing season has just started. Total sugar production for 2002/03 has been revised downward to 22.75 million tons, raw value to reflect updated sugarcane availability. Brazil's 2002/03 sugar exports are projected at 13.1 million tons, raw value, up 13 percent from 2001/02, reflecting higher availability of the product and the steady depreciation of the local currency. As of July 1, 2002, the Brazilian Government set total alcohol content in gasoline at 25 percent. On September 27, the Brazilian government requested consultations on European sugar subsidies at WTO.

Brazil's sugarcane production for marketing year 2002/03 (May-April) is projected at 320 million tons, down 4 percent compared to the previous estimate, especially due to a downward revision in the (CS) region projection. The CS is expected to contribute 270 million tons of sugarcane, down 12 million tons relative to the previous projection.

The estimate for area planted to sugarcane remains unchanged at 5.07 million hectares. Total area for harvest is projected at 4.81 million hectares. In spite of the good market prices for both sugar and alcohol, sugar-alcohol mills have been adjusting their finances rather than investing in new sugarcane areas.

The average Brazilian yield for sugarcane production is estimated at 66.5 tons per hectare, a 4 percent decrease compared to the previous figure as a result of the dry weather that prevailed during the April/May to August period. The dry weather has, in turn, supported good industrial yields and the updated projection for the 2002/03 industrial yield is 141.23 kg of total reducing sugars (TRS) per metric ton of sugarcane, up 2 percent from previous projection.

The 2002/03 TRS breakdown for sugar and alcohol production is estimated at 49.8 and 50.2 percent, respectively, similar to the 49.2-50.8 percent adjusted breakdown for 2001/02. Total TRS for the 2002/03 crop is projected at 45.19 million tons, up 4.19 million tons relative to 2001/02. The expected decrease in the sugarcane output has been partially offset by higher industrial yields.

Total Brazilian sugar production for 2002/03 is estimated at 22.75 million tons, raw value, slightly down from previous projection, but up 2.35 million tons from the revised production estimate for MY 2001/02 (20.4 million tons , raw value). The CS should account for 19.4 million tons of sugar, whereas the NNEE should account for the remaining 3.35 million tons. Total alcohol production for 2002/03 has been revised downward to 12.5 billion liters (7.05 billion liters of anhydrous alcohol and 5.45 billion liters of hydrated alcohol), down 0.5 billion liters from the previous forecast. The 2002/03 updated projection is, however, 1.03 billion higher than the final official figure for 2001/02 alcohol production, as reported by MAPA (6.48 billion liters of anhydrous alcohol and 4.99 billion liters of hydrated alcohol).

The 2002/03 projections indicate that most of the expected reduction in sugarcane production is likely to affect total alcohol output, vis-a-vis sugar production. Note that alcohol projections take into account the alcohol content in the gasoline-alcohol mixture, set at 24 percent from May 1 to June 30 and at 25 percent as of July 01, 2002, as determined by the Brazilian Government. Projections also take into account the projected increase in alcohol demand as a consequence of projected growth in the automobile fleet and alcohol exports. In addition, the significant difference between alcohol and gasoline retail prices in the domestic market has led many car owners to use a 50 percent hydrated alcohol and 50 percent gasoline blend ("rabo de galo"), thus increasing total alcohol demand. Alcohol stocks are likely to be notably low by the end of the marketing year despite the initial projection of rebuilding alcohol stocks.

In spite of the expected higher sugar supply, sugar prices in the domestic market have remained stable even during the peak of the crushing season. Sugar and alcohol prices are not balanced and sugar prices for the domestic market have an advantage over sugar for export prices and alcohol prices for the domestic market. Alcohol prices are somewhat depressed and the market should correct the price distortion in the short term. According to a study conducted by Datagro, a consulting company working in the sugar-alcohol business, prices by the end of August were R 22,46 per 50 kg of sugar for the domestic market, R 565,00 per liter of anhydrous alcohol, and R 465,00 per liter of hydrated alcohol. Using sugar export prices (US$ 5.98 cents per pound at the end of August) as a basis for comparison results in the following price equivalence: US$ 6.46 for sugar for domestic market; US$ 5.17 for anhydrous alcohol and US$ 4.59 for hydrated alcohol. The price equivalences indicate that sugar for the domestic market is clearly preferable (+ 8 percent compared to sugar export prices), followed by anhydrous alcohol (- 13.5 percent) and hydrated alcohol (-23.2 percent).

Total Brazilian sugar exports for 2001/02 have been adjusted upward to 11.6 million tons, raw value, up 0.25 million tons to reflect updated information from the Brazilian Department of

Foreign Trade (SECEX). Brazilian sugar for 2002/03 exports are revised downward to 13.1 million tons, raw value, a 3 percent decrease from previous figure, but up 13 percent relative to 2001/02 to reflect the new sugar production estimate as well as to balance sugar and alcohol demands in the domestic market. Contrary to market expectations, sugar prices in the international market did not drop sharply as a result of higher Brazilian export volumes. The steady depreciation of the local currency, the Real, has contributed to increased exports.

Mexico

Sugar production for 2001/02 is revised downward to 5.16 million metric tons, raw value, slightly less compared to 2000/01 production. The overall mill yield increased from 11.07 percent in 2000/01 to 11.36 percent in 2001/02. However, dry weather in Veracruz affected overall cane yields, which decreased from 73.5 tons per hectare in 2000/01 to 70.4 tons per hectare in 2001/02. Some of the measures the government implemented through the National Sugar Policy have enabled the sugar industry to have access to more credit lines in order to pay cane producers on time. Also, better government management of the expropriated mills led to a more orderly marketing of the sugar, which resulted in better producer and market prices. In fact, sugar prices at the wholesale market had fewer fluctuations during 2002 than in 2001.

According to industry information, HFCS production is expected to be 150,000 tons, compared with 250,000 to 350,000 tons in 2001. The main reason for this decrease in production was the imposition and subsequent recall of the 20 percent duty imposed on HFCS-containing soft drinks and beverages. This tax first took effect on January 1, 2002, but was repealed by President Fox two months later. On July 12, 2002, the Supreme Court of Justice unanimously voted for the immediate re-imposition of the 20 percent duty on soft drinks and beverages that contain HFCS. This decision nullified a previous Presidential decision in March 2002, which had suspended the tax until September 30, 2002. After Fox=s decision to temporarily revoke the tax, Mexican legislators brought the case to the Supreme Court, contending that the executive branch=s ability to repeal a tax passed by Congress was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court decision of July 12, 2002, ruled in favor of Congress on these grounds of unconstitutionality. However, this decision did not rule on the fairness of Congress= initial imposition of this tax. As a result of the imposition of this duty, all bottling companies in Mexico that were using HFCS in their products, switched to cane sugar in their product formulas. In fact, the bottling companies had already switched to sugar since the tax was first announced on January 1, 2002, and almost no HFCS has been sold to soft drink bottlers in Mexico. At this point, it is uncertain what the production estimate will be for calendar year 2003, since this will depend on the outcome of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) sugar negotiations.

Much of the corn used for HFCS production is imported from the United States under the NAFTA (TRQ). In 2001, the wet-milling industry imported a total of 1,947,743 tons of U.S. corn under the TRQ, of which approximately 770,000 tons were destined to HFCS production for the soft drink, bakery, food processing, fruit canning, and yogurt industries. Since no HFCS is being used by the soft drink industry, corn imports under the TRQ destined for HFCS production for 2002 are expected to diminish by half. Mexican production of HFCS is not published by official sources and companies treat it as confidential information.

China

The forecasted 2003 planted area for both sugar cane and sugar beets is revised upward to 1.31 million hectares and 525,000 hectares, respectively. The total sugar production forecast for the same period has been reduced to 8.41 million tons from the earlier forecast. The sugar production estimate for 2002 has been reduced to 7.87 million tons (raw basis). The planted area estimates for beets and cane for 2002 have been increased to 406,000 hectares and 1.24 million hectares, respectively.

Planted area in the Guangxi Autonomous Region is forecast to increase 5.8 percent to 610,000 hectares in 2003, compare to the 2002 estimate of 575,000 hectares. The Guangxi provincial government continues to consider sugarcane a key industry worthy of support. The policy objectives and support measures include: 1) increased use of the Land Conversion Program, including policies designed to reduce the cane planted area by approximately one million hectares, mostly land on steep hillsides; 2) increased size of cane growing operations through consolidation of small plots; and 3) to increased planting of high-yield varieties of sugarcane with the goal of increasing yields to 100 tons per hectare from the current 60 tons per hectare.

In Yunnan, sugarcane area in 2003 is forecast at 278,000 hectares and 169,000 hectares in Guangdong Province. Unlike Guangxi Province, the government of Guangdong Province does not pay its cane growers support payments. Guangdong's coastal location and strong economy provide numerous profitable alternatives to sugarcane production.

Regarding sugar beet production, the area planted forecast for 2003 is revised upward 33 percent. The greatest increases are expected to occur in the interior provinces such as Xinjiang, where planted area is forecast to increase 7 percent to 92,000 hectares in 2003 compared to 2002. In order to reduce the production cost and increase incomes of sugar cane producers, Xinjiang Autonomous Region introduced several new varieties of sugar beets from Germany. These varieties reportedly can increase yields 15 percent. Sugar beet planting area for 2003 is forecast at 207,300 hectares in Heilongjiang and 65,000 hectares in Inner Mongolia, up 12.2 percent and 11.2 percent, compared with 182,000 hectares and 58,000 hectares in 2002, respectively.

The estimate for 2002 sugar production is revised downward to 7.87 million tons; and the sugar production forecast for 2003 is revised upward to 8.41 million tons from the previous forecast of 7.8 million tons. The wholesale price for sugar decreased 22 percent to US$300/ton by September 2002 compared to US$383 in October 2001. Most sugar processing plants in China are losing money because the average production cost is US$333/ton for sugarcane and US$366/ton for sugar beets. Representative regional cane production costs (US$/ton) in the southern cane-growing provinces are as follows: 1) Guangxi (US$323); 2) Guangdong (US$342); and, 3) Yunnan (US$333). Many small refineries that closed over the past several years reopened in response to the high sugar prices of the preceding year. A large number of these were privatized, thus the local governments cannot control their production. Furthermore, they recognize that the refineries are important sources of both tax revenue and employment, so they leave them alone. Their long-term viability, however, will depend on sugar prices.

Turkey

The Turkish sugar industry continues to undergo major changes as a result of the Sugar Law, which was adopted in April 2001.

In March 2002, for the first time in Turkey, the Sugar Board announced sugar and corn-based sweetener production quotas. According to the Board's decision, Turkey should produce 2,360,000 tons of sugar in 2003 (September 2002-August 2003). Of this total, 2,149,000 tons (2,336,000 tons raw value) will be centrifugal sugar. The quota for corn-based sweetener production is 234,100 tons. The Council of Ministers recently raised the corn-based sweetener quota by 50 percent to 351,150 tons at the request of producers. Sweetener producers noted that the industry is only able to utilize a small proportion of its total capacity. All beet-sugar production is allocated to the Turkish Sugar Corporation (TSC) and PANKOBIRLIK. TSC will produce 1,675,000 tons (1,821,000 tons raw value) and PANKOBIRLIK will produce 474,000 tons (515,000 tons raw value) of centrifugal sugar.

The quota allocations pleased neither beet nor starch-based sweetener producers. Beet sugar producers will only receive the announced procurement price for their assigned production quotas. Any excess production cannot be sold domestically. Payment for exported sugar will be based on world market prices, that are considerably less than domestic prices. The TSC will not procure any beets, which exceed a farmer's quota by 25 percent. On the other hand, if a farmer produces a significantly lower quantity than he is assigned, his quota will be reduced for the following year.

Corn starch-based sweetener producers are also unhappy because the announced quota would force them to operate at 39 percent of capacity. Total capacity in this industry is currently 900,000 tons.

Weather conditions were very good for sugar beet production this past spring. Area planted and harvested, as well as sugar beet production for 2003, were all revised slightly downward according to industry sources. The beet sugar production estimate, however, remained unchanged.

Beginning marketing year 2003, the Government of Turkey (GOT) will not announce a procurement price for sugar beets. Instead, TSC and PANKOBIRLIK will announce procurement prices independently. PANKOBIRLIK and TSC can set different prices for the first time.

Similar to beet procurement prices, TSC and PANKOBIRLIK will set ex-factory prices for sugar separately in accordance with their production costs, starting from 2003. The following table summarizes the changes in ex-factory prices, which were announced by the TSC and also used by PANKOBIRLIK plants, [Turkish Lira (TL) per kilogram, value-added tax (VAT) included].

Type of Sugar	Dec. 28, 2001	May 31, 2002	June 28, 2002	Aug. 7, 2002
Crystal Sugar:				
- In 50 kilogram bags	1,011,636	1,052,136	1,094,256	1,181,844
Cube Sugar:				
- In 50 kilogram bags	1,098,792	1,142,748	1,199,286	1,283,580
- In 1 kilogram box (25 boxes)	1,161,540	1,208,034	1,256,364	1,356,912

(As of 9/30/02, US$ 1.00 is approximately TL 1,660,000 compared to TL 1,300,000 on 4/15/02)

Market forces determine retail prices. The Confederation of Grocers and Supermarkets (retailers association), which used to suggest sugar-selling prices to members, no longer does so as a somewhat freer market now exists.

Consumption estimates for centrifugal sugar for 2001, 2002, and 2003 were revised downward due to increased corn-based sweetener consumption and the economic crisis that somewhat reduced dessert and patisserie consumption in Turkey.

Russian Federation

According to the Russian State Statistics Committee, Russia's growers planted two percent more area in sugar beets in 2003 than 2002 and four percent more in 2002 than in 2001. In 2003, however, production will be less due to weather problems. Sugar yields were affected by wet weather in some regions and dry weather in others. In 2002, good growing and harvesting conditions promoted a slightly above average yield.

Sugar consumption in Russia continues to increase slowly, about one percent in 2002 and 2003. Consumption growth is linked to the general increase in food demand, especially processed foods, as incomes improve.

Currently, a TRQ and import tariffs regulate the volume of Russian sugar imports. Further increases in the TRQ are expected in the coming years as consumption growth well outpaces domestic production. Significant imports of sugar over the quota are not expected due to rising exchange rates, higher supplier premiums, and problems related to raw sugar imports from Brazil. However, if producing countries' exchange rates fall significantly in relation to the Russian ruble, Russian imports outside of the quota could rise above estimates.

In preparation for a Russia-Cuba bilateral protocol, there has been discussion of an oil-for-sugar swap. However, no concrete agreement has been reached. Though pricing terms and quota implications are unclear, any such agreement would likely displace rather than supplement current imports.

Many traders expect a price rise in the near term as firms adjust prices in the wake of the recent TRQ quota sale. Reports indicate that a general market price rise will take place as firms incorporate the significantly higher price paid for the new quota imports. While the prices paid for parts of the sugar quota were still below the over-quota tariff, the difference narrowed. Naturally, prices are highest in the non-sugar producing regions and lowest in the regions that are now harvesting local sugar beets, with the difference often greater than ten percent.

Regional sugar prices continue to be relatively unstable. For example, at the end of August 2002, sugar prices jumped from $370 to $460 per ton in the Krasnodar region. However, the rapid price growth was quickly replaced by a downturn to $440 in early September and then a $1-3 per ton daily price slide. While prices in Russia have generally stabilized, regional prices still experience considerable fluctuation due to poor price transmission from the importing ports to the inland regions.

Stocks of sugar are falling due to the TRQ regulated market structure. While the TRQ volume remains considerable, traders know the prices paid for quota shares and have ceased creating large stock overhangs as a result of uncertainty about import policies. While stocks have decreased significantly in the past two years, further stock decreases after 2003 are expected to be moderate.

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
North America:							
United States							
1998/1999	1,523	7,597	1,655	10,775	209	9,079	1,487
1999/2000	1,487	8,203	1,484	11,174	112	9,049	2,013
2000/2001	2,013	7,956	1,443	11,412	128	9,287	1,997
2001/2002	1,997	7,172	1,396	10,565	98	9,292	1,175
2002/2003	1,175	7,534	1,420	10,129	113	8,873	1,143
Mexico							
1998/1999	991	4,982	41	6,014	524	4,549	941
1999/2000	941	4,979	37	5,957	318	4,576	1,063
2000/2001	1,063	5,220	43	6,326	155	4,623	1,548
2001/2002	1,548	5,166	54	6,768	403	5,065	1,300
2002/2003	1,300	4,999	49	6,348	180	5,322	846
Canada							
1998/1999	201	95	1,188	1,484	9	1,240	235
1999/2000	235	125	1,120	1,480	7	1,265	208
2000/2001	208	123	1,150	1,481	5	1,275	201
2001/2002	201	80	1,200	1,481	6	1,285	190
2002/2003	190	80	1,190	1,460	5	1,315	140
Total North America							
1998/1999	2,715	12,674	2,884	18,273	742	14,868	2,663
1999/2000	2,663	13,307	2,641	18,611	437	14,890	3,284
2000/2001	3,284	13,299	2,636	19,219	288	15,185	3,746
2001/2002	3,746	12,418	2,650	18,814	507	15,642	2,665
2002/2003	2,665	12,613	2,659	17,937	298	15,510	2,129
Caribbean:							
Cuba							
1998/1999	568	3,760	0	4,328	3,120	720	488
1999/2000	488	4,060	0	4,548	3,400	710	438
2000/2001	438	3,500	0	3,938	2,980	720	238
2001/2002	238	3,610	0	3,848	3,000	740	108
2002/2003	108	3,200	0	3,308	2,450	750	108
Dominican Republic							
1998/1999	93	371	95	559	191	310	58
1999/2000	58	426	25	509	185	298	26
2000/2001	26	470	26	522	185	310	27
2001/2002	27	460	44	531	185	317	29
2002/2003	29	480	26	535	185	322	28

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Other							
1998/1999	118	472	276	866	372	373	121
1999/2000	121	492	294	907	395	390	122
2000/2001	122	461	280	863	342	394	127
2001/2002	127	468	263	858	374	392	92
2002/2003	92	479	257	828	342	398	88
Total Caribbean							
1998/1999	779	4,603	371	5,753	3,683	1,403	667
1999/2000	667	4,978	319	5,964	3,980	1,398	586
2000/2001	586	4,431	306	5,323	3,507	1,424	392
2001/2002	392	4,538	307	5,237	3,559	1,449	229
2002/2003	229	4,159	283	4,671	2,977	1,470	224
Central America:							
Guatemala							
1998/1999	46	1,561	0	1,607	1,086	451	70
1999/2000	70	1,617	0	1,687	1,140	451	96
2000/2001	96	1,632	0	1,728	1,190	468	70
2001/2002	70	1,910	0	1,980	1,310	500	170
2002/2003	170	1,789	5	1,964	1,310	500	154
Other							
1998/1999	245	1,619	35	1,899	670	963	266
1999/2000	266	1,876	32	2,174	823	983	368
2000/2001	368	1,868	0	2,236	915	995	326
2001/2002	326	1,820	0	2,146	945	1,025	176
2002/2003	176	1,881	0	2,057	837	1,038	182
Total Central America							
1998/1999	291	3,180	35	3,506	1,756	1,414	336
1999/2000	336	3,493	32	3,861	1,963	1,434	464
2000/2001	464	3,500	0	3,964	2,105	1,463	396
2001/2002	396	3,730	0	4,126	2,255	1,525	346
2002/2003	346	3,670	5	4,021	2,147	1,538	336
South America:							
Brazil							
1998/1999	560	18,300	0	18,860	8,750	9,100	1,010
1999/2000	1,010	20,100	0	21,110	11,300	9,100	710
2000/2001	710	17,100	0	17,810	7,700	9,250	860
2001/2002	860	20,400	0	21,260	11,600	9,450	210
2002/2003	210	22,750	0	22,960	13,100	9,650	210
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1998/1999	64	2,199	7	2,270	960	1,238	72
1999/2000	72	2,330	10	2,412	959	1,393	60
2000/2001	60	2,225	25	2,310	965	1,305	40
2001/2002	40	2,300	7	2,347	990	1,315	42
2002/2003	42	2,305	1	2,348	1,000	1,310	38

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Argentina							
1998/1999	200	1,830	1	2,031	189	1,520	322
1999/2000	322	1,670	1	1,993	200	1,530	263
2000/2001	263	1,540	2	1,805	189	1,470	146
2001/2002	146	1,600	1	1,747	135	1,450	162
2002/2003	162	1,550	1	1,713	130	1,450	133
Other							
1998/1999	708	2,706	1,081	4,495	492	3,232	771
1999/2000	771	2,949	824	4,544	466	3,405	673
2000/2001	673	2,975	758	4,406	436	3,409	561
2001/2002	561	3,146	863	4,570	475	3,465	630
2002/2003	630	3,130	701	4,461	443	3,481	537
Total South America							
1998/1999	1,532	25,035	1,089	27,656	10,391	15,090	2,175
1999/2000	2,175	27,049	835	30,059	12,925	15,428	1,706
2000/2001	1,706	23,840	785	26,331	9,290	15,434	1,607
2001/2002	1,607	27,446	871	29,924	13,200	15,680	1,044
2002/2003	1,044	29,735	703	31,482	14,673	15,891	918
Western Europe:							
European Union							
1998/1999	3,001	17,818	1,867	22,686	5,329	14,250	3,107
1999/2000	3,107	19,498	1,786	24,391	6,138	14,523	3,730
2000/2001	3,730	18,519	1,839	24,088	6,607	14,061	3,420
2001/2002	3,420	16,230	2,018	21,668	4,200	14,190	3,278
2002/2003	3,278	17,826	2,022	23,126	5,791	14,270	3,065
Other Western Europe							
1998/1999	182	210	341	733	0	547	186
1999/2000	186	209	392	787	0	551	236
2000/2001	236	238	392	866	0	561	305
2001/2002	305	215	383	903	0	570	333
2002/2003	333	215	359	907	0	579	328
Total Western Europe							
1998/1999	3,183	18,028	2,208	23,419	5,329	14,797	3,293
1999/2000	3,293	19,707	2,178	25,178	6,138	15,074	3,966
2000/2001	3,966	18,757	2,231	24,954	6,607	14,622	3,725
2001/2002	3,725	16,445	2,401	22,571	4,200	14,760	3,611
2002/2003	3,611	18,041	2,381	24,033	5,791	14,849	3,393
Eastern Europe: 3/							
Poland							
1998/1999	303	2,239	13	2,555	489	1,740	326
1999/2000	326	1,962	55	2,343	418	1,736	189
2000/2001	189	2,188	49	2,426	437	1,739	250
2001/2002	250	1,685	70	2,005	75	1,741	189
2002/2003	189	2,000	65	2,254	300	1,746	208

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Russian Federation							
1998/1999	1,105	1,300	5,400	7,805	160	4,995	2,650
1999/2000	2,650	1,500	5,170	9,320	190	6,130	3,000
2000/2001	3,000	1,550	5,650	10,200	260	6,840	3,100
2001/2002	3,100	1,630	4,800	9,530	460	6,940	2,130
2002/2003	2,130	1,700	4,500	8,330	310	7,005	1,015
Ukraine							
1998/1999	214	2,000	265	2,479	145	2,039	295
1999/2000	295	1,720	329	2,344	130	1,937	277
2000/2001	277	1,687	400	2,364	8	2,100	256
2001/2002	256	1,790	250	2,296	90	2,020	186
2002/2003	186	1,950	150	2,286	60	2,020	206
Other							
1998/1999	1,219	2,494	2,170	5,883	537	4,155	1,191
1999/2000	1,191	2,264	2,619	6,074	551	4,162	1,361
2000/2001	1,361	1,941	2,684	5,986	534	4,297	1,155
2001/2002	1,155	2,369	2,496	6,020	582	4,236	1,202
2002/2003	1,202	2,378	2,523	6,103	630	4,299	1,174
Total Eastern Europe							
1998/1999	2,841	8,033	7,848	18,722	1,331	12,929	4,462
1999/2000	4,462	7,446	8,173	20,081	1,289	13,965	4,827
2000/2001	4,827	7,366	8,783	20,976	1,239	14,976	4,761
2001/2002	4,761	7,474	7,616	19,851	1,207	14,937	3,707
2002/2003	3,707	8,028	7,238	18,973	1,300	15,070	2,603
Africa:							
South Africa; Republic of							
1998/1999	420	2,646	62	3,128	1,355	1,213	560
1999/2000	560	2,685	155	3,400	1,410	1,460	530
2000/2001	530	2,895	260	3,685	1,580	1,650	455
2001/2002	455	2,542	263	3,260	1,235	1,575	450
2002/2003	450	2,785	265	3,500	1,350	1,590	560
Other							
1998/1999	1,271	5,015	4,461	10,747	1,811	7,548	1,388
1999/2000	1,388	5,017	4,582	10,987	1,556	7,834	1,597
2000/2001	1,597	5,264	4,407	11,268	2,044	7,729	1,495
2001/2002	1,495	5,223	4,577	11,295	1,949	7,968	1,378
2002/2003	1,378	5,453	4,732	11,563	1,936	8,055	1,572
Total Africa							
1998/1999	1,691	7,661	4,523	13,875	3,166	8,761	1,948
1999/2000	1,948	7,702	4,737	14,387	2,966	9,294	2,127
2000/2001	2,127	8,159	4,667	14,953	3,624	9,379	1,950
2001/2002	1,950	7,765	4,840	14,555	3,184	9,543	1,828
2002/2003	1,828	8,238	4,997	15,063	3,286	9,645	2,132

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Middle East: 5/							
Egypt							
1998/1999	640	1,180	653	2,473	150	1,950	373
1999/2000	373	1,390	292	2,055	65	1,940	50
2000/2001	50	1,400	946	2,396	84	2,030	282
2001/2002	282	1,450	650	2,382	100	2,035	247
2002/2003	247	1,470	700	2,417	100	2,040	277
Turkey							
1998/1999	659	2,947	5	3,611	433	2,080	1,098
1999/2000	1,098	2,348	1	3,447	614	2,050	783
2000/2001	783	2,756	2	3,541	826	1,850	865
2001/2002	865	1,796	1	2,662	550	1,850	262
2002/2003	262	2,336	0	2,598	350	1,900	348
Other							
1998/1999	708	977	4,904	6,589	685	5,164	740
1999/2000	740	871	5,189	6,800	955	5,233	612
2000/2001	612	879	5,209	6,700	812	5,328	560
2001/2002	560	1,207	5,371	7,138	902	5,593	643
2002/2003	643	1,207	5,583	7,433	1,040	5,762	631
Total Middle East							
1998/1999	2,007	5,104	5,562	12,673	1,268	9,194	2,211
1999/2000	2,211	4,609	5,482	12,302	1,634	9,223	1,445
2000/2001	1,445	5,035	6,157	12,637	1,722	9,208	1,707
2001/2002	1,707	4,453	6,022	12,182	1,552	9,478	1,152
2002/2003	1,152	5,013	6,283	12,448	1,490	9,702	1,256
Asia, Oceania: 6/ 7/							
India							
1998/1999	5,850	17,436	1,075	24,361	10	16,977	7,374
1999/2000	7,374	20,219	438	28,031	25	17,296	10,710
2000/2001	10,710	20,480	0	31,190	1,360	17,845	11,985
2001/2002	11,985	20,340	30	32,355	900	18,455	13,000
2002/2003	13,000	18,850	50	31,900	1,000	19,000	11,900
Peoples Republic of China							
1998/1999	2,515	8,969	543	12,027	572	8,907	2,548
1999/2000	2,548	7,525	687	10,760	433	8,476	1,851
2000/2001	1,851	6,849	1,083	9,783	129	8,650	1,004
2001/2002	1,004	7,872	1,392	10,268	647	8,698	923
2002/2003	923	8,410	1,520	10,853	660	8,785	1,408
Thailand							
1998/1999	450	5,386	0	5,836	3,352	1,800	684
1999/2000	684	5,721	0	6,405	4,147	1,650	608
2000/2001	608	5,107	0	5,715	3,394	1,750	571
2001/2002	571	6,397	0	6,968	4,290	1,850	828
2002/2003	828	6,585	0	7,413	4,570	1,970	873

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Australia							
1998/1999	253	4,997	4	5,254	4,076	995	183
1999/2000	183	5,448	5	5,636	4,123	995	518
2000/2001	518	4,162	5	4,685	3,056	995	634
2001/2002	634	4,610	5	5,249	3,447	1,020	782
2002/2003	782	5,027	5	5,814	3,864	1,150	800
Asia, Oceania: (continued) 6/ 7/							
Pakistan							
1998/1999	503	3,791	8	4,302	540	3,210	552
1999/2000	552	2,595	280	3,427	0	3,300	127
2000/2001	127	2,648	1,100	3,875	0	3,450	425
2001/2002	425	3,453	32	3,910	0	3,450	460
2002/2003	460	3,778	0	4,238	215	3,500	523
Indonesia							
1998/1999	520	1,492	1,702	3,714	6	2,800	908
1999/2000	908	1,690	1,949	4,547	17	3,200	1,330
2000/2001	1,330	1,800	1,591	4,721	6	3,300	1,415
2001/2002	1,415	1,700	1,500	4,615	0	3,400	1,215
2002/2003	1,215	1,800	1,600	4,615	0	3,500	1,115
Philippines							
1998/1999	183	1,682	625	2,490	146	1,890	454
1999/2000	454	1,620	280	2,354	94	1,930	330
2000/2001	330	1,805	215	2,350	88	1,940	322
2001/2002	322	1,900	109	2,331	142	1,950	239
2002/2003	239	2,000	80	2,319	142	1,950	227
Japan							
1998/1999	87	852	1,542	2,481	4	2,313	164
1999/2000	164	795	1,650	2,609	7	2,142	460
2000/2001	460	722	1,486	2,668	10	2,293	365
2001/2002	365	816	1,429	2,610	10	2,317	283
2002/2003	283	800	1,453	2,536	10	2,243	283
Other							
1998/1999	1,501	1,957	6,013	9,471	985	6,845	1,641
1999/2000	1,641	2,472	6,119	10,232	1,338	7,369	1,525
2000/2001	1,525	2,330	6,757	10,612	1,273	7,782	1,557
2001/2002	1,557	2,500	6,958	11,015	1,333	7,932	1,750
2002/2003	1,750	2,023	7,222	10,995	1,366	7,731	1,898

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	Unrecorded	Total Distribution
		---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---							
Total Asia, Oceania									
1998/1999	11,862	46,562	11,512	69,936	9,691	45,737	14,508		
1999/2000	14,508	48,085	11,408	74,001	10,184	46,358	17,459		
2000/2001	17,459	45,903	12,237	75,599	9,316	48,005	18,278		
2001/2002	18,278	49,588	11,455	79,321	10,769	49,072	19,480		
2002/2003	19,480	49,273	11,930	80,683	11,827	49,829	19,027		
Unrecorded 8/									
1998/1999			1,325						
1999/2000			5,711						
2000/2001			-104						
2001/2002			4,271						
2002/2003			7,310						
World Total 9/									
1998/1999	26,901	130,880	36,032	193,813	37,357	124,193	32,263	1,325	195,138
1999/2000	32,263	136,376	35,805	204,444	41,516	127,064	35,864	5,711	210,155
2000/2001	35,864	130,290	37,802	203,956	37,698	129,696	36,562	-104	203,852
2001/2002	36,562	133,857	36,162	206,581	40,433	132,086	34,062	4,271	210,852
2002/2003	34,062	138,770	36,479	209,311	43,789	133,504	32,018	7,310	216,621

Footnotes

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

All data are presented on a fiscal year (October- September) basis. The U.S. PS&D includes Puerto Rico.

2/ Includes French overseas departments of Reunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.

Imports and exports include sugar containing products.

3/ Includes Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

4/ Includes all of North Africa except Egypt

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

6/ Indian data include production of khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.

Estimated output of khandsari sugar in thousands of tons(raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1998/99 - 779; 1999/2000 - 745; 2000/01 - 683; 2001/02 - 714 2002/03 - 683,000

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.

9/ The format of the TOTAL WORLD aggregate has been altered to include "Unrecorded" and "Total Distribution" columns. TOTAL WORLD "Domestic Consumption" is the summation of each individual country's consumption. The volume of unrecorded sugar is a statistical discrepancy between total world imports and exports which is added to both the TOTAL WORLD "Imports" and to World Demand as "Unrecorded" to maintain a balanced Total Supply and Total Distribution.

Sugar Imports By Country of Origin 1/
Fiscal Years (FY) 1998 - 2002
Metric Tons, Raw Value 2/

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Argentina	102,263	61,852	44,320	24,691	65,725
Australia	124,713	88,075	85,717	95,525	85,931
Belgium-Luxembourg	39	0	0	0	38
Belize	42,089	11,830	14,169	37,413	50,317
Bolivia	5,145	14,596	6,304	8,329	8,404
Bosnia-Hercegovina	0	0	0	0	4
Brazil	221,729	180,203	152,256	199,594	147,228
Canada	0	1	0	0	0
Peoples Republic of China	205	127	166	66	0
Colombia	105,813	99,950	61,461	43,274	40
Congo (Brazzaville)	17,042	7,190	0	7,258	57,692
Costa Rica	102,256	76,731	32,884	60,969	7,258
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	7,206	7,245	15,809
Dominican Republic	321,002	190,590	183,086	174,719	0
Ecuador	16,736	11,916	11,530	11,513	181,869
El Salvador	97,818	63,074	62,785	46,776	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	17
France	0	7	0	0	0
Guatemala	115,275	274,328	211,819	95,567	1
Guyana	28,279	12,966	12,560	25,080	95,770
Honduras	46,690	10,763	5,788	22,961	12,517
India	154	20,907	256	158	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	10,529
Jamaica	16,805	11,742	0	0	1
Republic of Korea	3	0	3	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands	7,255	0	0	0	1
Madagascar	7,258	7,360	7,249	6,469	0
Malawi	23,665	0	10,833	10,531	0
Mauritius	34,717	5,511	5,813	12,482	0
Mexico	49,702	67,167	58,845	108,560	0
Mozambique	34,685	13,971	13,275	13,690	5,885
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	10,531
Nicaragua	90,450	26,082	64,194	22,079	3,810
Other Pacific Islands	10,586	9,750	9,410	9,361	122,496
Panama	67,713	43,735	60,559	49,311	13,099
Papua New Guinea	0	7,256	7,204	7,195	0
Paraguay	9,725	9,135	8,594	7,104	22,114
Peru	49,436	70,848	22,619	43,103	9,382
Philippines	218,030	153,912	94,445	92,442	31,678

Sugar Imports By Country of Origin 1/
Fiscal Years (FY) 1998 - 2002
Metric Tons, Raw Value 2/

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	7,069
Republic of South Africa	47,768	53,269	23,976	23,909	7,538
Swaziland	23,910	17,353	16,705	16,971	41,715
Taiwan	17,946	13,003	12,383	12,500	75,401
Thailand	21,267	15,418	14,601	14,577	0
Trinidad and Tobago	11,038	7,310	7,372	8,963	91
Turkey	0	0	8	3	35,566
United Kingdom	0	0	0	17	15,783
Uruguay	7,258	7,258	7,043	7,256	12,211
Zimbabwe	34,221	12,999	12,766	13,651	0
Grand Total 3/	**2,130,689**	**1,678,187**	**1,350,201**	**1,341,311**	**1,153,520**

1/ Imports for consumption. Imports in bonded warehouses (general imports) are tallied by Customs as sugar whose content of sucrose, by weight in the dry state, corresponds to a polarimeter reading less than 99.5 degrees.
2/ Data are actual weight x 1.035.
3/ Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

United States Trade: Refined Sugar
Sugar Exports By Country of Destination
Fiscal Years (FY) 1998 - 2002
Metric Tons, Raw Value 1/

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Angola	0	0	17	0	0
Argentina	284	533	1,312	593	0
Australia	302	96	72	877	3
Bahamas	4,735	4,786	4,648	4,463	2,074
Bangladesh	1	0	0	0	0
Barbados	72	44	1,136	718	685
Belgium-Luxembourg	710	24	0	89	0
Belize	33	19	7	0	0
Bermuda	40	41	2	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	3	0
Botswana	83	22	42	22	46
Brazil	3,828	1,370	2,462	2,889	186
Brunei	0	2	0	0	0
Canada	4,646	11,257	13,711	15,094	7,863
Cayman Islands	531	516	1,458	321	134
Chile	4,717	103	521	123	3
Peoples Republic of China	32	455	6	199	35
Colombia	4	360	9,010	262	0
Costa Rica	74	89	217	143	0
Denmark	5	0	1	0	59
Dominican Republic	2,968	0	6,432	286	270
Ecuador	0	24	355	168	0
Egypt	693	3,380	4,605	204	103
El Salvador	167	48	231	0	0
Finland	2,135	0	0	0	0
France	289	307	462	258	188
French West Indies	0	83	483	188	0
Germany	600	338	1,119	1,160	514
Ghana	1,449	27	2	5	15
Greece	0	207	0	57	0
Guatemala	79	446	2,287	868	474
Guyana	749	1,113	0	21	0
Haiti	11,870	6,629	12,209	4	251
Honduras	47	60	211	20	0
Hong Kong	73	557	21	171	694
Hungary	14	0	10	0	0
Iceland	0	29	0	0	2
India	0	0	0	0	17
Indonesia	203	33	0	12	87
Ireland	0	12	1	221	0

United States Trade: Refined Sugar
Sugar Exports By Country of Destination
Fiscal Years (FY) 1998 - 2002
Metric Tons, Raw Value 1/

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Israel	360	36	0	64	66
Italy	1,974	526	135	45	0
Jamaica	36,621	19,124	21,900	30,943	8,136
Japan	79	126	165	258	86
Jordan	0	754	0	447	141
Rebublic of Korea	1,055	841	203	33	1,130
Kuwait	1	0	0	6	111
Lebanon	2	0	119	7	0
Leeward-Windward Islands	982	463	353	913	645
Liberia	0	0	1,395	0	0
Macau	0	0	0	0	14
Malaysia	0	0	0	14	0
Marshal Islands	5	17	71	0	0
Mexico	70	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	28,456	28,968	22,481	10,134	4,302
Netherlands Antilles	1,497	1,648	1,980	2,186	1,491
New Zealand	2,623	2,847	3,637	2,220	1,056
Nicaragua	41	171	227	178	296
Norway	0	0	44	12	0
Pakistan	18	2	0	0	1
Panama	0	0	0	11	0
Peru	72	181	6,210	6,800	9
Philippines	11,856	19,467	17,275	26	0
Qatar	1,290	704	12	98	265
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	3
Saudi Arabia	0	179	102	232	209
Singapore	3,133	1,611	42	52	2
Republic of South Africa	0	20	0	21	33
Spain	0	0	4	0	2
Suriname	12	44	149	0	0
Sweden	135	26	54	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	197	6
Thailand	0	0	0	0	4
Trinidad and Tobago	34	111	98	86	1
Tunisia	322	357	152	0	25
Turkey	2,247	6,274	8,778	5,064	908
Turks and Caicos Islands	854	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	19	0	0	0	5
United Arab Emirates	250	224	100	158	40
United Kingdom	0	0	164	0	0

United States Trade: Refined Sugar
Sugar Exports By Country of Destination
Fiscal Years (FY) 1998 - 2002
Metric Tons, Raw Value 1/

	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
Uruguay	0	16	24	3	15
Venezuela	291	537	159	515	601
Western Africa; Not elsewhere classified	0	61	537	159	16
Yemen	1,117	583	2,697	4,401	0
Grand Total 2/	**136,848**	**118,929**	**152,317**	**94,727**	**33,325**

1/ Data are actual weight X 1.07.
2/ Numbers may not add due to rounding

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce