

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Ukraine

Sugar Annual

Production sliding down, stabilization ahead

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Report Highlights:

Sugar beet and sugar production in Ukraine is expected to decrease in marketing year 2015/16 in response to the current economic situation in the country. Stabilization of the market is expected in 2016/17. Over the past several seasons, the country observed sugar production above domestic demand, which resulted in large carry-over stocks. That translated into a growth in exports for 2014/15, which was triggered by abrupt devaluation of the local currency. Domestic sugar consumption is expected to decrease slightly. Sugar export volumes will largely be driven by the EU tariff rate quota.

Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Production:

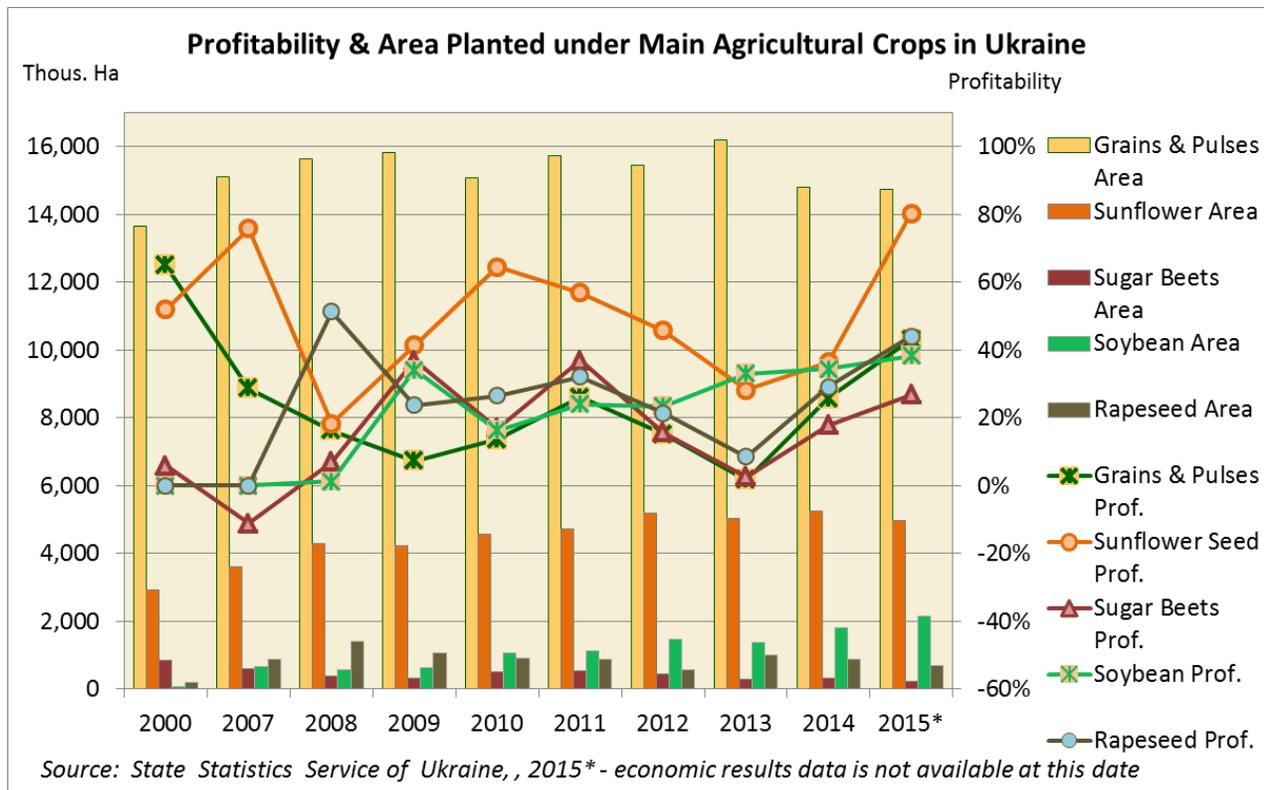
Sugar beet production volume continues to slide down due to shrinking production areas allocated to this crop by farmers. This trend has been somewhat offset by the ever-increasing yields since the early 2000s, but not enough to maintain production volumes at stable levels. The majority of sugar beet production area (around 70-80 percent according to some estimates) is located on lands of large vertically-integrated agricultural businesses – called agro-holdings – that are involved in sugar production, as well as other crops. The main reason for the decrease in production areas and increased yields is that large producers are implementing cost-saving mechanisms in order to overcome the difficult economic situation in the country (refer to Macroeconomic Section for more details). Any additional growth of sugar beet production is constrained by lower domestic refined sugar prices, stemming from the long-term overproduction of this commodity -- both on the domestic and international markets.

Production area planted with sugar beets in Ukraine for Marketing Year (MY) 2015/16 reached its lowest mark at the level of 237 thousand hectares (ha)(refer to graph below) since Ukraine's independence in 1991. This number is almost 10 percent lower than the official USDA estimate (refer to Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics Table below for more details). The combination of decreased area with lower-than-expected yields (refer to Production Section for more details) resulted in the decrease in Post's sugar beet production estimates for MY2015/16 compared to the USDA's official estimates.

Post forecasts stabilization of production area at the level of 270 thousand ha for MY2016/17, this amount would allow maintaining sugar beet production at a level sufficient to cover domestic demand and avoid further accumulation of stocks.

Ukraine produced almost 10.3 million metric tons (MMT) in MY2015/16, over 65 percent below the previous MY. The production volume for MY2016/17 is forecast to reach a level of 11.9 MMT– an increase of 1.2 percent above the level of MY2015/16.

Sugar beet yields in MY2016/17 are expected to remain high – 44 Metric Tons (MT) per hectare, which is slightly above the yield estimate for MY2015/16. The main factor limiting further growth of yields is the deterioration of the economic situation in the country, whereby producers are forced to cut their costs by lowering application volumes of fertilizer and plant protection chemicals (refer to section Macroeconomic Impact).



For the purpose of this report, the term “profitability” means the ratio between variable costs and sales of producers for different crops reported by the State Statistic Service of Ukraine (SSSU).

Profitability of sugar beet production reported by the SSSU has been decreasing in the recent years due to the oversupply of sugar on the domestic market and relatively low sugar wholesale prices. In general, agricultural crop production profitability dropped significantly in 2013 for plant production in general (Table 1 and graph below). It should be noted that the jump in profitability for all major crops both in 2014 and 2015 is largely attributed to significant devaluation of the national currency, which is the currency used for both inputs as well as sale of outputs (refer to Macroeconomic Impact section for more details). These crops and/or their sub-products are exported with revenue tied to the ever-stronger foreign currency exchange rate at the moment of actual sale. This led to inflated values of sales in the national currency, vis-à-vis the lower variable costs incurred at the beginning of the season when exchange rates were lower.

Table 1. Profitability and Area Planted under Main Agricultural Crops in Ukraine
(thousand hectares, %, Calendar Years)

	1995	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Grains & Pulses Area	14,152	13,646	15,115	15,636	15,837	15,090	15,724	15,449	16,210	14,800	14,728
Grains & Pulses Prof.	86%	65%	29%	16%	7%	14%	26%	15%	2%	26%	43%
Soybean Area	25	65	671	559	644	1,076	1,134	1,476	1,370	1,806	2,147
Soybean Prof.	-	-	-	1%	34%	16%	24%	23%	33%	35%	38%
Sunflower Area	2,020	2,943	3,604	4,306	4,232	4,572	4,739	5,194	5,051	5,257	4,965
Sunflower Seed Prof.	171%	52%	76%	18%	41%	65%	57%	46%	28%	37%	80%
Rapeseed Area	49	214	891	1,412	1,060	907	870	566	1,017	882	684
Rapeseed Prof.	-	-	-	51%	24%	27%	32%	21%	9%	29%	44%
Sugar Beets Area	1,475	856	610	380	322	501	532	458	280	331	239
Sugar Beets Prof.	31%	6%	-11%	7%	37%	17%	37%	16%	3%	18%	27%

Source: State Statistics Service of Ukraine, (-) indicates data not available, 2015* - preliminary data

The low level of profitability for sugar beet production will likely result in that the vertically-integrated agro-holdings continuing to play a dominant role in this business as their own sugar refineries and related businesses (e.g. confectionary) allow them to redistribute the burden of unfavorable market conditions for the sugar industry across their various divisions and fully utilize the effects of their economies of scale. These companies have sufficient financial resources to modernize their processing facilities as well as invest in higher-yielding seeds, allowing them to cut their costs further.

At the same time, smaller and mid-size farms that do not own in-house sugar production facilities will likely continue to discontinue sugar beet production in favor of other economically beneficial crops like soybeans, sunflowerseed and corn. This is confirmed by the State Statistics Service of Ukraine data stating that the share of area under sugar beets grown by small farmers and individuals has been fluctuating around 10 percent between 2010 and 2015. This share might decrease even further since the recent amendments to the tax regime for agricultural producers came into force at the beginning of 2016 (refer to Policy Section for more details).

Consumption:

Sugar beets are not used for alcohol production in Ukraine. This information is reflected in the PSD table below. Sugar beets produced in the country were fully utilized for sugar production. No exports of sugar beets have been reported in Ukraine in recent years.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Sugar Beets Ukraine	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015		Market Year Begin: Oct 2016	
	Revised		Estimated		Forecast	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	331	331	280	239		270
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	330	330	275	237		270
Production (1000 MT)	15,734	15,734	11,275	10,275		11,880
Total Supply (1000 MT)	15,734	15,734	11,275	10,275		11,880
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	15,734	15,734	11,275	10,275		11,880
Utilizatr for Alcohol (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	15,734	15,734	11,275	10,275		11,880

Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

Production of beet sugar in Ukraine in MY2016/17 is forecast to increase to almost 1.7 million metric tons (MMT) – an 8 percent increase compared to the 1.5 MMT estimated for MY2015/16. This increase in production results from an expected increase in production area as well as higher yields for sugar beets by local producers.

Competitive international markets, state-regulated minimum purchasing prices for sugar beets (refer to Policy Section for more details), as well as an unstable economic situation in the country have forced sugar processors to introduce cost-cutting mechanisms. These involved shutdowns of processing capacities that became redundant due to decreasing volumes of sugar beet production. The statistics reported by the industry association – UkrSugar – confirms this trend: 77 plants produced sugar in 2011, while in 2012 their number dropped to 63, and in 2015 the number further decreased to 35 processing facilities.

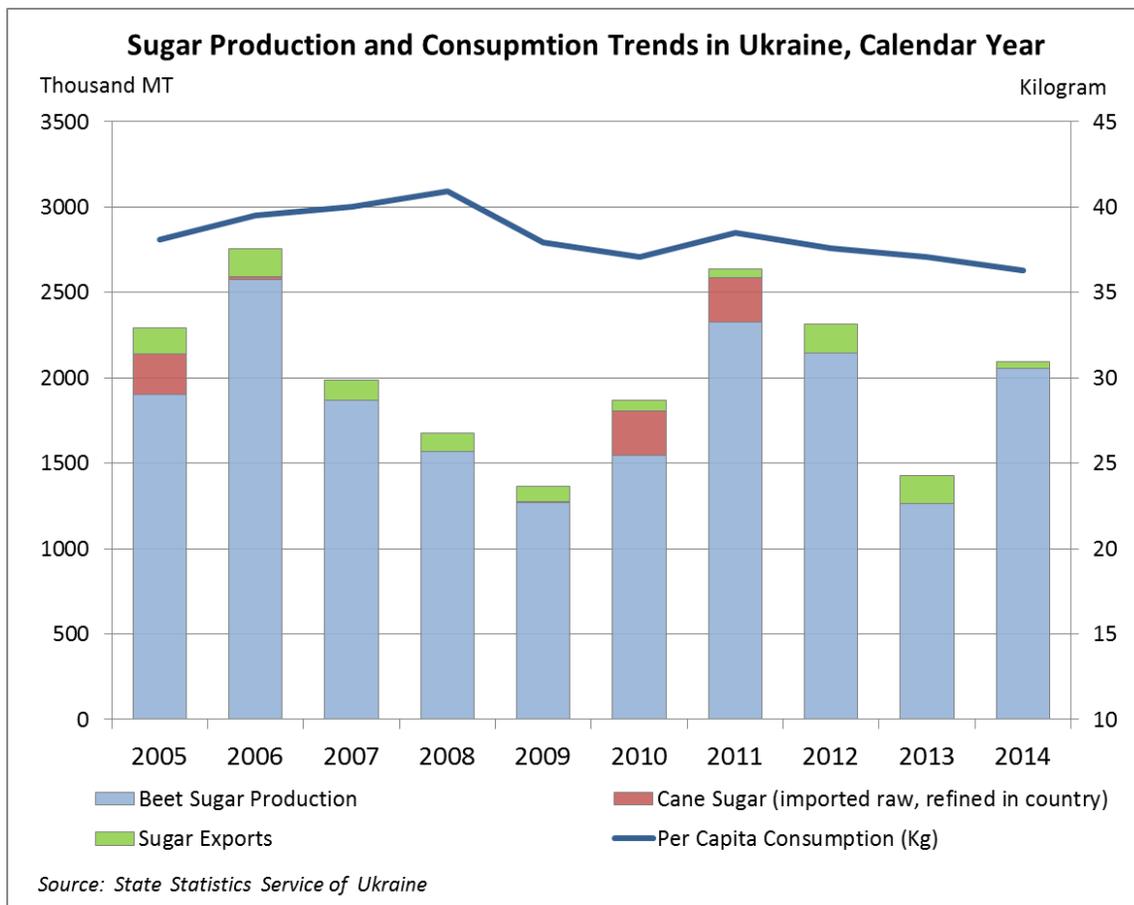
Sugar production costs should slightly decrease in the current season as prices for the natural gas that producers are highly dependent upon have decreased in-line with global crude oil prices. Significant expansion of sugar production is highly unlikely given the low prices for this commodity as well as the slightly declining demand for it on the domestic market (refer to Consumption Section for more details). Moreover, new investments in the industry, which would result in further decrease of production costs, are more difficult given the unstable domestic political and economic situation.

Consumption:

Refined sugar consumption in Ukraine has been slowly decreasing due to a declining population, the slow economy, and generally unstable demand from food product producers that use sugar as an input.

Annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, as well as the lingering armed conflict in the Donetsk and Lugansk regions can also be considered factors further limiting domestic sugar consumption. For the entirety of 2015, the Russian market – which as one of the largest consumers of Ukrainian chocolates and other confectionary products – remained closed. There is no expectation that the market will open in 2016. As such, domestic sugar consumption in MY2015/16 is anticipated to decrease compared to MY2014/15, and remain at the same level in MY2016/17 as well -- unless there are significant changes in domestic economic policy that result in increased disposable incomes and/or opening new markets for the Ukrainian confectionary industry.

The chart below shows domestic sugar consumption trends while production of beet sugar has fluctuated greatly. The industry typically observes several years of growing production that reaches levels above domestic demand. Weak exports and large stocks trigger a fall in sugar industry profitability. This results in declining production until imports of sugar threaten to kill the industry. Then another phase of production improvements starts and the cycle repeats again.



In 2014, domestic refined sugar wholesale prices, as well as retail prices in the national currency (Hryvna), were gradually increasing in response to increased costs of production for the sugar industry. However, due to the Hryvna’s devaluation (refer to section Macroeconomic Impact) the domestic price in U.S. Dollars was actually going down. Due to low domestic sugar prices and an abundance of the product on the market, the use of imported alternative sweeteners (such as aspartame, sucralose,

saccharin, monk fruit, stevia, acesulfame, neotame and cyclamates) remains at the level of 1 thousand MT and has no significant impact on the domestic market.

Trade:

The sharp decrease in domestic sugar prices in MY2014/15, which could be predominantly attributed to domestic currency devaluation (refer to Macroeconomic Impact Section for more details), made this commodity attractive for foreign consumers. As such, exports volumes surged up to nearly 117 thousand MT. This allowed producers to convert their sugar stocks into the much needed foreign currency.

Another factor that gave impetus to active sugar exports for MY2014/15 was a 20 thousand MT [Tariff Rate Quota](#) offered to Ukraine under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) by the European Union. This allowed Ukraine to boost its exports to the EU up to 19 thousand MT for this period and the major share of this volume – almost 17 thousand MT – was shipped to neighboring Romania. The Eurasian Economic Union, which is composed mainly of ex-USSR countries, continues to be an important destination. Ukrainian producers shipped 67 thousand MT of sugar to this market in MY2014/15. The list of individual countries importing sugar from Ukraine is varying from year to year supporting the concept that the industry is targeted only to domestic market and excess of the product is sold to occasional external buyers showing interest to Ukrainian product.

In MY2015/16, sugar exports are estimated at the level of 30 thousand MT due to lower production volumes expected for this period. Exports for MY2016/17 are forecasted to reach 90 thousand MT due to an expected slight growth of sugar beet production (refer to Production Section for more details).

It should be noted that in the PSD Table below, export and import volumes for refined beet sugar have been multiplied by 1.087 in order to convert these to raw value basis.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

USDA Official and FAS-Kyiv Forecast Production Supply and Demand Statistics

Sugar, Centrifugal Ukraine	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2014		Market Year Begin: Oct 2015		Market Year Begin: Oct 2016	
	Revised		Estimated		Forecast	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	233	233	649	206		148
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	2,135	1,728	1,445	1,550		1,680
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	2,135	1,728	1,445	1,550		1,680
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	0	2	0	2		2
Total Imports (1000 MT)	0	2	0	2		2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2,368	1,963	2,094	1,758		1,830
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0		0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	35	127	30	30		90
Total Exports (1000 MT)	35	127	30	30		90
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1,587	1,560	1,580	1,500		1,500
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	97	70	80	80		80
Total Use (1000 MT)	1,684	1,630	1,660	1,580		1,580
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	649	206	404	148		160
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2,368	1,963	2,094	1,758		1,830

Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Sugar, Centrifugal

Policy:

Sugar production in Ukraine, just like in many other countries, relies on government support. Both wholesale and retail prices for sugar in the country are monitored by the Government with a minimal price boundary mandated in legislation that is reviewed each year.

Ukrainian legislation ([in Ukrainian](#)) uses a quota regime for domestic sugar production (A-quota), which is fixed annually by the Government of Ukraine. The quota volume for MY2015/16 is fixed at the level of 1.72 million MT and for MY2016/17 – 1.67million MT. Over-quota production of sugar must be exported, stored, or processed into non-food uses. There are no farm-level quotas for sugar beet production.

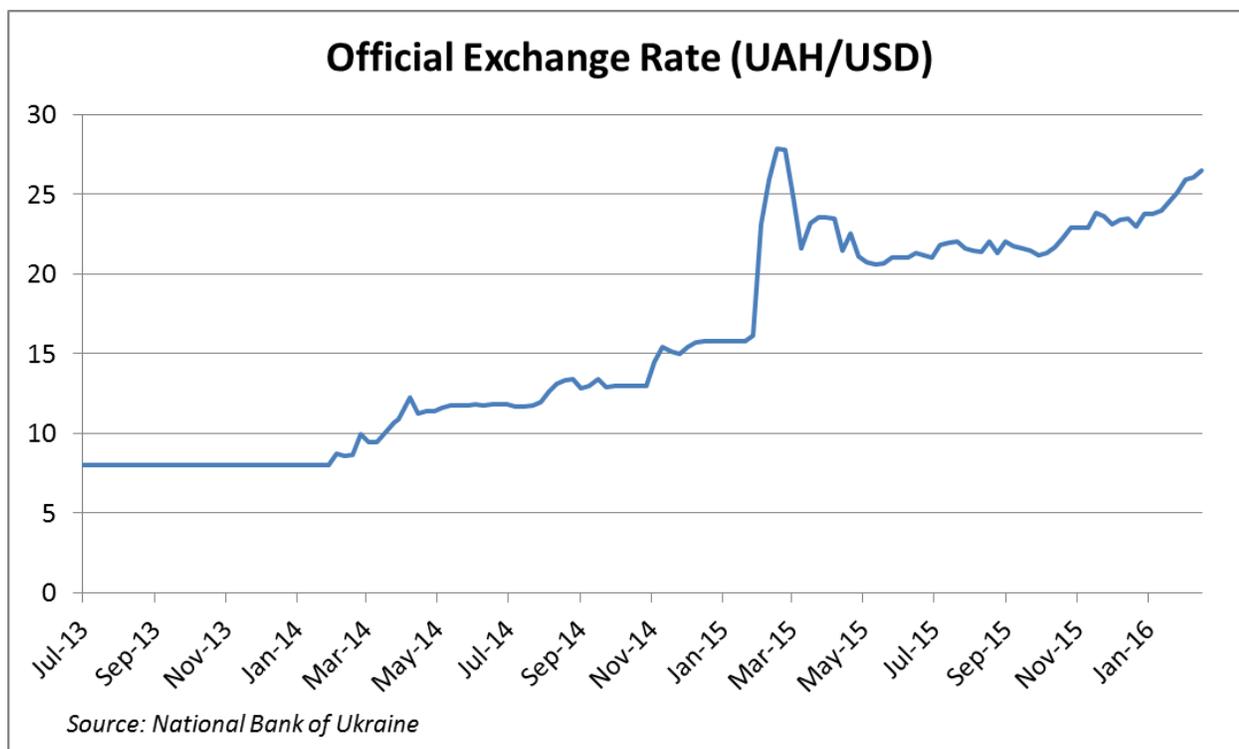
The quota regime is coupled with price support in the form of minimum prices both for refined sugar and sugar beets. The minimum prices established by the Cabinet of Ministers for MY2015/16 were: minimum wholesale price of sugar at \$245.9 per MT (\$1:26.25 UAH exchange rates used) while minimum sugar beet price was set at \$17 per MT. For the upcoming season (MY2016/17) starting in September 2016 these prices are already set at 40.7 and 38.4 percent higher, respectively.

According to industry representatives, these support measures demonstrate low efficiency. As such, legislation that was drafted by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine ([in Ukrainian](#)), suggests to remove the administered prices for sugar and the A-quota for sugar. It was pending consideration by the Parliament at the time this report was drafted.

Since the beginning of 2016, the New Tax Code ([in Ukrainian](#)) came into force. According to the amended rules for valued added tax (VAT) administration, agricultural producers involved in production of sugar beets could accumulate only 50 percent of the positive balance between VAT payable and receivable on their accounts, while the other 50 percent of this sum should be paid back to the State Budget of Ukraine. It should be noted that in previous years agricultural producers were allowed to keep 100 percent of the abovementioned sum at their disposal. They are entitled to use these funds to cover their production costs, including purchase of inputs. This change would impact farmers' incomes and force them to apply additional cost-cutting measures intended to maintain their profitability and switch to more profitable crops.

Macroeconomic Impact:

Ukraine's present political and economic crisis has led to a significant devaluation in the local currency (Hryvna – UAH) and a number of trade-related problems associated with the devaluation's inflationary tail-end effect. The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) for years sought monetary policies aimed at maintaining stable exchange rates. The target currency for this approach was the U.S. dollar, despite the fact that trade with U.S. was not significant compared to trade with the Russian Federation before 2013, or the current trade with the EU. The policy of a fixed exchange rate limits trade activity. Trade imbalances have depleted the country's foreign currency reserves, which may lead to periodic currency crises that outweigh the positive impact of a stable exchange rate. Significant political and economic shocks undermined UAH stability in 2014, resulting in an abrupt devaluation that is still continuing into the beginning of 2016.



Total currency devaluation in 2014 reached almost 100 percent-- undermining imports and boosting exports. Another surge came in February 2015, resulting in further devaluation of the national currency by another 45 percent by the end of 2015. This trend is expected to continue into 2016 under the assumption that there will be no radical changes in macroeconomic policy by the Government of Ukraine.

Although local farmers, as well as chemical and seed importers, have adjusted their business models to the constantly fluctuating exchange rates. Measures by the National Bank of Ukraine intended to restrict access to foreign currency required to import products could be still considered an impediment for optimum flow of imported inputs.

According to the available numbers (refer to Table Select Agricultural Input Imports below) the market has adjusted and input use for MY2016/17 is expected to stay roughly on the same level as the previous MY, but at a much lower level compared to MY2013/14. Import levels for sunflower and soybean seeds suggest that these crops are expected to remain the most profitable and reliable of all cash crops for farmers.

Select Agricultural Input Imports (January – December 2015)

HS Code	Description	Unit	Quantity			% Change
			2013	2014	2015	2015/2014
3808	Insecticides, Rodenticides, Fungicides, Herbicides, Antisprouting Products Etc., Packaged For Retail Sale Or As Preparations Or Articles	MT	85393.00	74307.00	70072.00	-5.70
		Mln. USD	769.46	608.35	648.85	6.66
1206	Sunflower Seeds, Whether Or Not Broken	MT	19770.00	15360.00	14030.00	-8.66
		Mln. USD	211.80	165.01	112.21	-32.00
1205	Rape Or Colza Seeds, Whether Or Not Broken	MT	2623.00	2120.00	2061.00	-2.78
		Mln. USD	34.06	26.39	19.61	-25.68
1201	Soybeans, Whether Or Not Broken	MT	2070.00	2809.00	3991.00	42.08
		Mln. USD	3.90	4.46	5.24	17.38

Source: World Trade Atlas

Author Defined:

Refined Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 170199)

Origin	MY 2012/13 (Oct. 12-Sept. 13)		MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		% Change MY 2014/15 to 2013/14
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	130,882.0	100.00	7,353.0	100.00	116,595.0	100.00	1485.67
Eurasian Economic Union	56,773.0	43.38	54.0	0.74	67,189.0	57.63	∞
EU-28	3,729.0	2.85	426.0	5.79	19,457.0	16.69	4470.10
Middle East	35,107.0	26.82	4,125.0	56.10	14,294.0	12.26	246.52
Africa	840.0	0.64	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	∞
East & Southeast Asia	69.0	0.05	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	∞
Kyrgyzstan	25,152.0	19.22	0.0	0.00	44,304.0	38.00	0.00
Romania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	16,997.0	14.58	0.00
Kazakhstan	25,523.0	19.50	0.0	0.00	15,590.0	13.37	∞
Moldova	12,351.0	9.44	2,781.0	37.82	7,192.0	6.17	158.62
Russia	5,978.0	4.57	1.0	0.02	6,649.0	5.70	∞
Georgia	26,449.0	20.21	4,074.0	55.40	5,644.0	4.84	38.56
Iran	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	5,564.0	4.77	0.00
Turkmenistan	10,392.0	7.94	0.0	0.00	4,516.0	3.87	∞
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2,759.0	2.37	0.00
Tajikistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2,000.0	1.72	0.00
Poland	867.0	0.66	399.0	5.43	1,382.0	1.19	246.42
Uzbekistan	9,363.0	7.15	0.0	0.00	1,287.0	1.10	0.00
Belarus	34.0	0.03	3.0	0.04	646.0	0.55	∞
Latvia	21.0	0.02	1.0	0.01	546.0	0.47	∞
United Kingdom	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	322.0	0.28	∞
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	273.0	0.23	∞
Montenegro	1,008.0	0.77	0.0	0.00	270.0	0.23	0.00
Greece	1,404.0	1.07	0.0	0.00	127.0	0.11	∞
Seychelles	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	∞
Marshall Islands	1.0	0.00	2.0	0.02	102.0	0.09	6513.23
Bulgaria	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	79.0	0.07	0.00
Hong Kong	35.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	∞
Panama	8.0	0.01	8.0	0.11	67.0	0.06	726.13
Turkey	691.0	0.53	1.0	0.02	54.0	0.05	3861.95
United States	9.0	0.01	6.0	0.09	22.0	0.02	240.50
Hungary	20.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.00	0.00
Germany	21.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 30.53
Italy	62.0	0.05	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 35.29
Syria	5,233.0	4.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Lebanon	1,948.0	1.49	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Albania	1,316.0	1.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Armenia	86.0	0.07	50.0	0.68	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Benin	840.0	0.64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Czech Republic	40.0	0.03	2.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Croatia	1,224.0	0.94	20.0	0.27	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Korea South	34.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Israel	700.0	0.53	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Other	71.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	-25.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Refined Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 170199)

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	MY 2014/15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2015
World	5,402	7,738	11,213	18,777	22,296	13,706	10,347	10,944	9,345	6,826	116,594	2,105	1,218	277	3,600
Middle East	341	411	532	448	1,183	1,708	1,296	3,628	3,325	1,422	14,294	232	8	2	242
Eurasian Economic Union	2,924	5,761	9,547	12,865	14,275	3,900	3,360	4,761	5,361	4,433	67,187	880	0	1	881
EU-28	522	819	860	1,580	4,297	6,042	3,814	960	246	316	19,456	40	1,201	0	1,241
East & Southeast Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	17	77	0	0	0	0
Africa	0	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
Moldova	1,610	679	6	1,250	203	4	1,102	1,456	270	612	7,192	952	5	272	1,229
Georgia	340	411	532	335	863	677	1	700	1,308	476	5,643	1	8	2	11
Russia	0	0	0	0	63	898	2,180	2,102	700	706	6,649	1	0	1	2
United States	1	0	0	3	2	7	0	3	0	5	21	0	3	1	4
Panama	2	1	1	1	1	60	1	0	1	1	69	1	1	1	3
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	20	101	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	0	0
Belarus	42	0	0	0	0	22	126	130	326	0	646	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	543	0	1,022	2,220	1,421	240	2,286	4,267	3,591	15,590	811	0	0	811
Kyrgyzstan	2,882	5,218	9,547	11,843	11,993	1,560	814	244	68	136	44,305	68	0	0	68
Latvia	21	126	168	0	42	42	21	0	42	84	546	0	0	0	0
Montenegro	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	0	0
Poland	331	231	546	42	0	0	0	0	0	232	1,382	40	0	0	40
Romania	168	462	20	1,458	4,255	5,960	3,673	798	203	0	16,997	0	1,200	0	1,200
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	171	292	578	773	945	2,759	231	0	0	231
Greece	0	0	126	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	17	77	0	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	60	320	860	940	2,140	1,244	0	5,564	0	0	0	0
Tajikistan	0	0	0	1,357	643	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	199	935	1,623	948	674	135	2	0	4,516	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	210	0	0	273	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	40	120	161	0	0	321	0	0	0	0
Uzbekistan	0	68	68	68	68	1,016	0	0	0	0	1,288	0	0	0	0
Other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Refined Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 170199)

Origin	MY 2012/13 (Oct. 12-Sept. 13)		MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		% Change MY 2014/15 to 2013/14
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	1,171.0	100.00	461.0	100.00	1,204.0	100.00	161.46
EU-28	412.0	35.21	331.0	71.91	961.0	79.82	190.22
Eurasian Economic Union	702.0	59.92	70.0	15.10	40.0	3.32	- 42.51
Middle East	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Africa	22.0	1.88	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
East & Southeast Asia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Denmark	220.0	18.79	231.0	50.15	480.0	39.85	107.79
Poland	0.0	0.00	11.0	2.45	220.0	18.26	1846.70
United States	9.0	0.74	10.0	2.10	163.0	13.54	1589.74
Germany	79.0	6.77	51.0	11.01	94.0	7.82	85.59
Switzerland	28.0	2.42	1.0	0.27	53.0	4.43	4158.73
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	40.0	3.32	0.00
Netherlands	8.0	0.69	16.0	3.52	36.0	2.98	121.56
France	2.0	0.16	4.0	0.87	31.0	2.55	668.99
India	14.0	1.20	25.0	5.33	16.0	1.33	- 34.83
Sweden	1.0	0.12	1.0	0.24	12.0	0.96	954.55
Colombia	11.0	0.92	24.0	5.31	12.0	0.95	- 52.95
Hungary	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.09	11.0	0.94	2733.00
Belgium	9.0	0.77	4.0	0.87	10.0	0.79	138.64
Finland	2.0	0.13	11.0	2.34	9.0	0.78	- 12.50
Ireland	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	7.0	0.56	0.00
Romania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	6.0	0.52	0.00
Austria	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.14	2.0	0.17	222.22
United Kingdom	2.0	0.16	1.0	0.20	1.0	0.08	4.89
Belize	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.07	0.00
Czech Republic	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.06	0.00
Italy	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.00
Slovakia	62.0	5.30	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.00
Lithuania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Unidentified Country	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Mauritius	22.0	1.88	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Russia	30.0	2.56	15.0	3.26	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Korea South	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Belarus	672.0	57.36	55.0	11.85	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 100.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Refined Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Month and Origin, MT (HS 170199)

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	MY 2014/15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2015
World	271	97	103	129	86	104	211	68	70	66	1,205	105	97	204	406
EU-28	269	57	95	115	54	70	170	57	47	28	962	55	51	164	270
Eurasian Economic Union	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Germany	32	1	4	3	1	27	4	14	6	2	94	15	2	71	88
Denmark	100	20	80	60	20	40	60	40	40	20	480	40	40	40	120
United States	0	0	0	11	20	34	38	0	21	38	162	40	41	39	120
Netherlands	5	1	4	3	22	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	26	26
Switzerland	0	19	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	24	24
France	1	8	0	10	4	2	1	2	0	2	30	0	9	2	11
Romania	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	1
Sweden	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	3	0	11	0	5	1	6
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	116	6	0	0	7	0	91	1	0	0	221	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Belgium	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
Belize	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Colombia	0	0	0	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	0	10
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Raw Cane Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 170111)

Origin	MY 2012/13 (Oct. 12-Sept. 13)		MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		% Change MY 2014/15 to 2013/14
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	188.0	100.00	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Africa	119.0	63.54	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
East & Southeast Asia	1.0	0.48	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
EU-28	4.0	2.17	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Argentina	0.0	0.01	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Belgium	0.0	0.18	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
France	1.0	0.33	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Germany	0.0	0.05	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Mauritania	1.0	0.61	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Mauritius	118.0	62.92	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Paraguay	0.0	0.19	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
Philippines	1.0	0.48	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00
United Kingdom	3.0	1.60	0.0	n/a	0.0	n/a	0.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Sugar and Chemically Pure Sucrose Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MT (HS Code 1701)

Origin	MY 2012/13 (Oct. 12-Sept. 13)		MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		% Change MY 2014/15 to 2013/14
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	130,897.0	100.00	7,372.0	100.00	116,621.0	100.00	1481.95
Eurasian Economic Union	56,781.0	43.38	64.0	0.87	67,206.0	57.63	∞
EU-28	3,729.0	2.85	426.0	5.78	19,457.0	16.68	4464.92
Middle East	35,107.0	26.82	4,125.0	55.96	14,294.0	12.26	246.52
Africa	840.0	0.64	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	∞
East & Southeast Asia	69.0	0.05	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	∞
Kyrgyzstan	25,152.0	19.22	0.0	0.00	44,304.0	37.99	0.00
Romania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	16,997.0	14.57	0.00
Kazakhstan	25,525.0	19.50	4.0	0.05	15,591.0	13.37	∞
Moldova	12,356.0	9.44	2,785.0	37.78	7,196.0	6.17	158.36
Russia	5,980.0	4.57	2.0	0.03	6,662.0	5.71	∞
Georgia	26,449.0	20.21	4,074.0	55.26	5,645.0	4.84	38.57
Iran	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	5,564.0	4.77	0.00
Turkmenistan	10,392.0	7.94	0.0	0.00	4,516.0	3.87	∞
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2,759.0	2.37	0.00
Tajikistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2,000.0	1.71	0.00
Poland	867.0	0.66	399.0	5.41	1,382.0	1.19	246.42
Uzbekistan	9,363.0	7.15	0.0	0.00	1,287.0	1.10	0.00
Belarus	38.0	0.03	8.0	0.11	649.0	0.56	7927.00
Latvia	21.0	0.02	1.0	0.01	546.0	0.47	∞
United Kingdom	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.01	322.0	0.28	∞
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	273.0	0.23	∞
Montenegro	1,008.0	0.77	0.0	0.00	270.0	0.23	0.00
Greece	1,404.0	1.07	0.0	0.00	127.0	0.11	∞
Seychelles	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	∞
Marshall Islands	1.0	0.00	2.0	0.02	102.0	0.09	6510.72
Hong Kong	35.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	∞
Panama	8.0	0.01	8.0	0.12	67.0	0.06	694.13
Turkey	691.0	0.53	1.0	0.02	54.0	0.05	3861.52
United States	10.0	0.01	6.0	0.09	22.0	0.02	240.50
Canada	1.0	0.00	3.0	0.04	4.0	0.00	11.96
Lithuania	21.0	0.02	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.00	5.00
Cyprus	2.0	0.00	2.0	0.03	1.0	0.00	- 47.84
Hungary	20.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.00	0.00
Germany	21.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 30.53
Italy	62.0	0.05	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 35.29
Syria	5,233.0	4.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Denmark	21.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 70.07
Lebanon	1,948.0	1.49	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	4.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 58.33
Spain	22.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Czech Republic	40.0	0.03	2.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Croatia	1,224.0	0.94	20.0	0.27	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Albania	1,316.0	1.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Armenia	86.0	0.07	50.0	0.68	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Benin	840.0	0.64	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Korea South	34.0	0.03	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Israel	700.0	0.53	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	-100.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Sugar and Chemically Pure Sucrose Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS Code 1701)

Origin	MY 2012/13 (Oct. 12-Sept. 13)		MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		% Change MY 2014/15 to 2013/14
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	1,567.0	100.00	674.0	100.00	1,621.0	100.00	140.70
EU-28	452.0	28.85	351.0	52.18	1,054.0	65.01	199.86
Africa	186.0	11.86	109.0	16.21	222.0	13.67	103.09
Eurasian Economic Union	770.0	49.15	115.0	17.04	40.0	2.47	- 65.14
Middle East	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.06	34.0	2.09	7683.66
East & Southeast Asia	1.0	0.05	0.0	0.07	2.0	0.14	393.33
Denmark	220.0	14.04	231.0	34.30	480.0	29.61	107.76
Poland	0.0	0.00	11.0	1.68	222.0	13.71	1866.99
Mauritius	184.0	11.71	109.0	16.21	222.0	13.67	103.07
United States	9.0	0.55	10.0	1.43	166.0	10.25	1621.86
Germany	89.0	5.66	51.0	7.57	118.0	7.27	131.24
Switzerland	39.0	2.51	5.0	0.79	62.0	3.81	1053.28
Romania	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.25	53.0	3.27	3056.64
Colombia	123.0	7.83	61.0	9.06	44.0	2.71	- 27.98
Netherlands	16.0	1.03	18.0	2.60	40.0	2.48	129.26
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	40.0	2.47	0.00
Israel	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.06	34.0	2.09	8811.73
France	6.0	0.40	8.0	1.15	33.0	2.02	322.96
Brazil	10.0	0.66	0.0	0.00	30.0	1.85	0.00
India	14.0	0.89	25.0	3.67	17.0	1.03	- 32.45
Hungary	2.0	0.15	4.0	0.58	13.0	0.79	229.01
Sweden	1.0	0.09	1.0	0.16	12.0	0.72	954.55
Belgium	9.0	0.60	4.0	0.65	10.0	0.59	120.11
Finland	2.0	0.10	11.0	1.60	9.0	0.58	- 12.50
Ireland	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	7.0	0.41	0.00
Austria	2.0	0.10	3.0	0.41	4.0	0.24	42.88
Thailand	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.12	0.00
United Kingdom	3.0	0.19	3.0	0.44	2.0	0.12	- 32.41
Belize	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.05	0.00
Czech Republic	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.04	0.00
Estonia	2.0	0.10	1.0	0.16	1.0	0.04	- 42.73
Philippines	1.0	0.05	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.01	- 51.11
Costa Rica	1.0	0.03	1.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 89.00
Russia	69.0	4.38	55.0	8.19	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Mauritania	2.0	0.15	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Belarus	702.0	44.77	60.0	8.84	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	∞

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

Sugar and Chemically Pure Sucrose Imports to Ukraine by Month and Origin, MT (HS Code 1701)

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2014	Jan-15	Feb-15	Mar-15	Apr-15	May-15	Jun-15	Jul-15	Aug-15	Sep-15	MY 2014/15	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2015
World	383	104	131	235	132	133	226	87	87	103	1,621	119	134	224	477
EU-28	298	64	101	124	59	81	177	65	52	34	1,055	62	66	180	308
East & Southeast Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	3
Africa	78	0	22	89	31	0	0	1	0	0	221	8	1	0	9
Eurasian Economic Union	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Middle East	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	31	33	0	21	0	21
Germany	36	1	4	4	2	35	8	19	9	2	120	15	5	78	98
United States	0	0	0	11	20	36	39	0	21	38	165	40	41	40	121
Denmark	100	20	80	60	20	40	60	40	40	20	480	40	40	40	120
Switzerland	7	20	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0	28	28
Netherlands	5	1	4	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	26	26
Romania	16	5	5	13	0	3	2	2	1	6	53	6	11	5	22
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	3	3
France	2	8	0	10	4	2	1	2	1	2	32	0	9	2	11
Sweden	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	3	0	11	0	5	1	6
Hungary	1	0	0	0	0	1	11	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Finland	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Belgium	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
Belize	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	30	0	0	0	0
Colombia	4	0	0	7	10	16	7	0	0	0	44	10	0	0	10
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	78	0	22	89	31	0	0	1	0	0	221	8	1	0	9
India	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	31	33	0	21	0	21
Kazakhstan	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Poland	116	6	1	0	7	0	92	1	0	0	223	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine