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Report Highlights:

MY2023/24 sugar production is forecast at 1.5 MMT, a 13 percent increase compared to the previous MY estimate, as Ukraine returns to pre-war (CY2021) production areas of sugar beets. A hike in global prices could stimulate Ukraine's exports for MY2023/24 to recoup losses caused by Russia's full-scale invasion and a drop in domestic consumption caused by refugee outflow. The EU is becoming the single largest market destination for Ukrainian sugar.

Abbreviations:

Ag Ministry – the Ministry of Agricultural Policy and Food of Ukraine

CY – Calendar Year

ha - Hectare

MY – Marketing Year

MT – Metric Ton

MMT – Million Metric Ton

NDVI – Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

TMT – Thousand Metric Ton

SSSU - State Statistics Service of Ukraine

***Disclaimer:** Due to the military situation, there is no publicly available official SSSU information on the status of Ukrainian agriculture and no information about the production of major food products (including sugar). Due to the rapidly-changing situation, this report provides a snapshot of the situation accompanied by assumptions and estimates that made sense at the time of the report writing.*

Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Production:

According to 2021 data from the State Statistic Service of Ukraine (SSSU), agricultural enterprises own or operate around 93 percent of the sugar beet production area. According to industry sources, most of these enterprises are large, vertically integrated agricultural businesses called agro-holdings, which also control sugar processing. This business model allows these agro-holdings to achieve economies of scale by controlling the entire production chain, from planting crops to producing and selling processed sugar to domestic and international markets. The remaining sugar beet production area is grown under contract with small and medium farmers, who supply raw material (sugar beets) to large processors that usually are part of big agricultural holdings.

At the same time, smaller and mid-size farms that do not have in-house sugar production facilities or do not have a contract with a sugar processor typically opt out of sugar beet production in favor of other crops that are more profitable, such as soybeans, sunflower seed, and corn.

Russia's full-scale invasion in early 2022 caused disruptions in maritime logistics that profoundly impacted agricultural exports. See our Grain and Feed Annual ([GAIN Report UP2023-0012](#)) for more details about logistics issues for grains. Thus, the drop in farm gate prices for the most popular bulk crops (both grains and oilseeds) brings back interest in sugar beet production, at least for some farmers. This crop is exclusively processed in-country, and the lion's share of sugar is consumed domestically. The ability to directly sell to a domestic consumer ensures a stable cash flow to sugar producers, subsequently translated downstream to a farmer. It must be noted that this trend will be very much localized. The rigid clustering of sugar beet production areas around a handful of processing facilities is

a barrier for a non-local farmer willing to get into sugar beet production. Sugar beet farmers depend on the pricing policies of the sugar processing facilities in their region because the logistical costs for transporting sugar beets prevent shipments to competitive processors located in neighboring regions.

Large agro-holdings can use their sugar processing plants and related businesses (e.g., confectionary) to redistribute and utilize economies of scale realized in their other divisions (production of grains, oilseeds, animal farms, etc.) to offset the burden of unfavorable market conditions for sugar production. Moreover, the large agro-holdings have sufficient financial resources to modernize their processing facilities and invest in higher-yield seeds, further cutting production costs. Agro-holdings can also increase revenues by selling by-products from processing, including branching out into bioenergy (biogas) and constructing cogeneration facilities to generate biomass electricity.



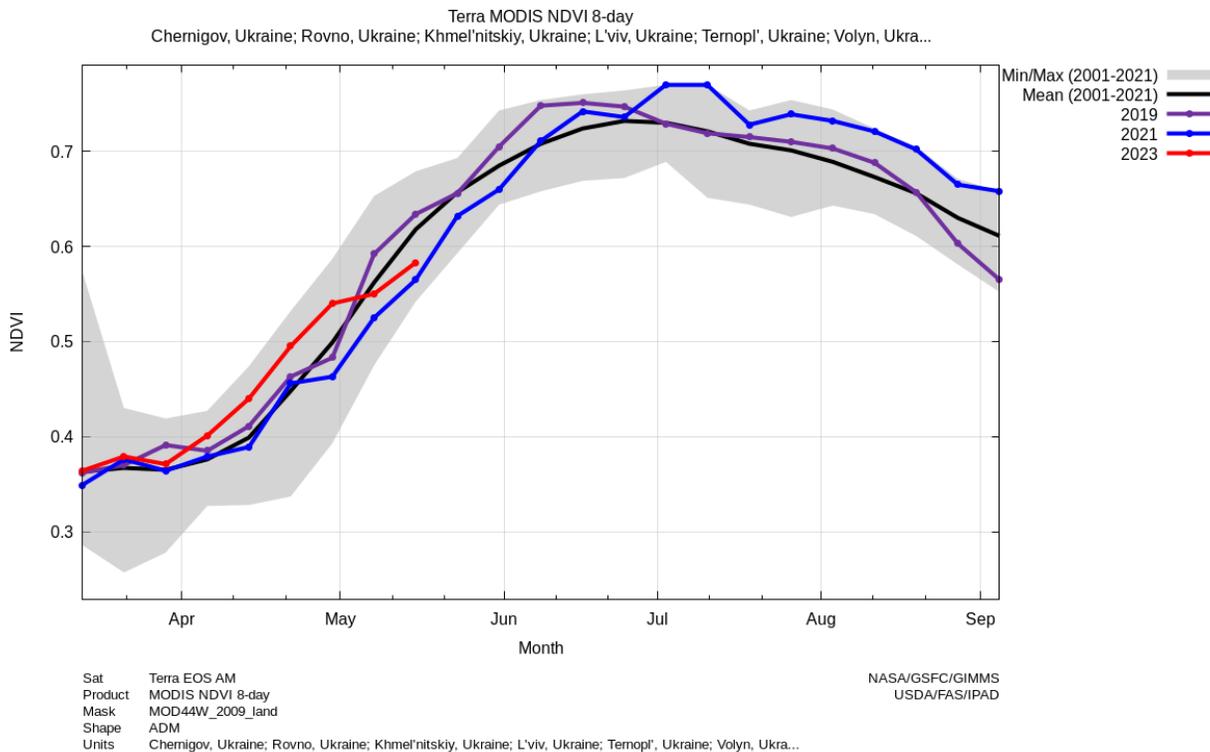
Low profitability and a limited number of available processing plants put a cap on the total areas allocated for sugar beet production (see Sugar Production Volumes vs. Number of Plants graph under “Production” section). Under these circumstances, sugar beet producers are betting on efficiency, which implies farming smaller areas and maximizing their yields (see graph above). The downside of such an approach materializes when the yield goes down due to unfavorable weather conditions (like in MY2020/21) and the national volume of sugar beet production (and sugar) plummets.

According to the Ag Ministry’s data, MY2022/23 sugar beet harvested area was 181,000 ha, a 20-percent decrease compared to the previous MY. However, it should be noted that since February 23,

2022, Ukraine has been under military invasion from Russia. Therefore, the drop in areas directly resulted from the uncertainty for farmers and processors.

MY2022/23 sugar beet production volume was 9.1 MMT, a 16-percent decrease from the previous MY, which could be attributed to favorable weather conditions in the primary production regions. Northern and North-Western Ukraine (Vinnytsya, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Poltava, Rivne, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy and Chernihiv, regions) produce over 98 percent of the Ukrainian sugar beet production volume.

Below is the NDVI graph for the abovementioned regions, a standardized measure of healthy vegetation. High NDVI values indicate healthier vegetation. Low NDVI values indicate low or no vegetation.



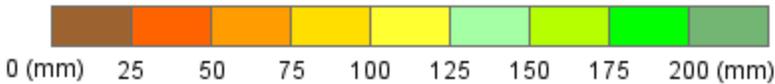
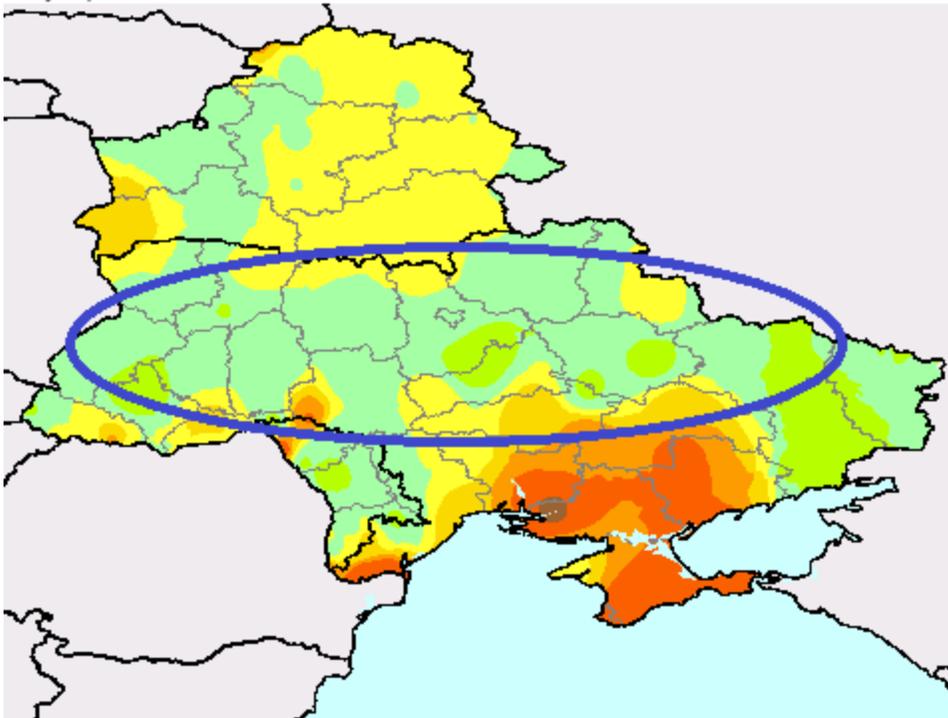
The NVDI graph for spring 2023 suggests average growing conditions in regions before and during the period when sugar beets are planted. So far, it follows a trajectory between CY 2019 and CY 2021. Forecast CY2023 yields would depend on soil moisture availability that could tip the scales during the remainder of the growing period. Below is Ukraine's Subsurface Soil Moisture map as of May 14, 2023. Significant sugar beet production regions are outlined with a blue circle.

On the one hand, it is visible that most of the territories have sufficient levels of subsoil moisture, suggesting support for the initial boost for crops' growth. On the other hand, conversely, a visible lack

of moisture manifesting on the fringes of the “beet belt” could impede further crop development and growth. Based on the abovementioned situation, Post estimate sugar beet yields close to the level of MY2021/22.

Subsurface Soil Moisture (WMO)

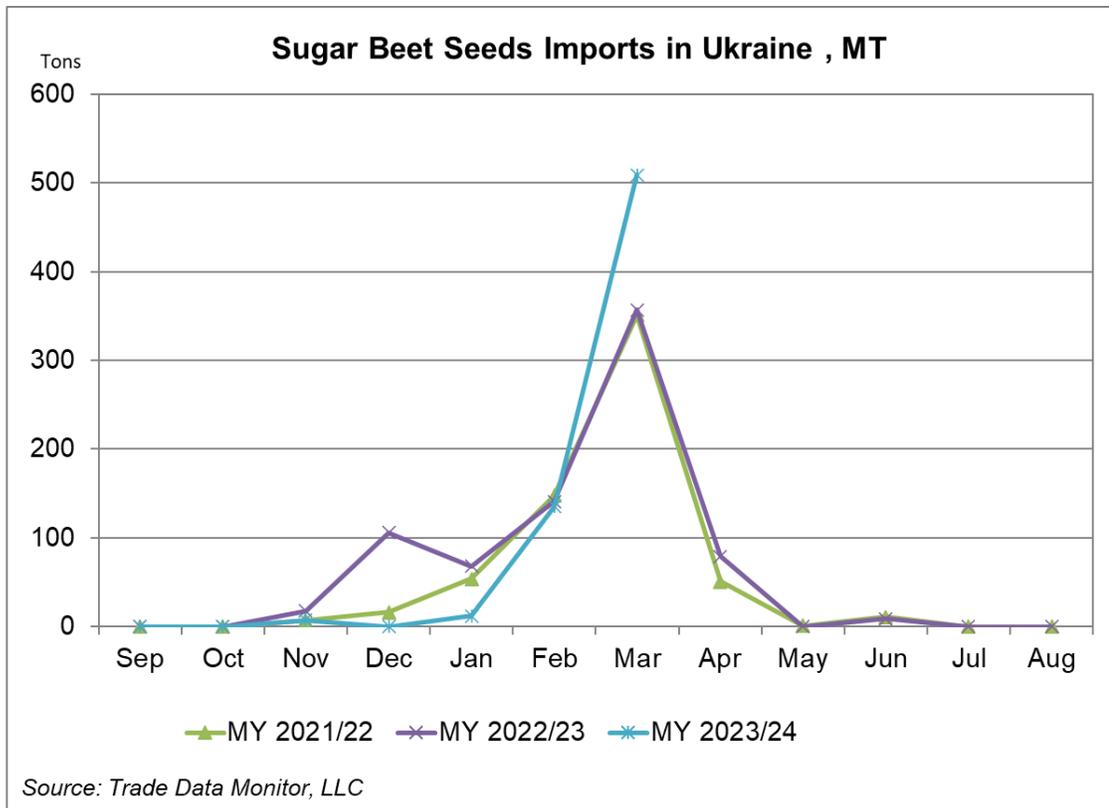
May. 14, 2023



USDA Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Source: World Meteorological Organization
<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/iscs/nwsgtfs.html>

FAS Kyiv forecasts MY2023/24 production area at 220,000 ha, a 21-percent increase compared to the previous MY. This assumption is predominantly based on the dynamics of sugar beet seed imports to Ukraine (see graph below). Ukraine imported a similar volume of seeds for the first half of MY2023/24 (by March 2023) compared to the volume imported for the same period MY2022/23 (by March 2022). Post believes there should be ending stocks of seeds remaining from MY2022/23. MY2022/23 seed imports followed the same trajectory as MY2021/22, while MY2022/23 area was smaller than MY2021/22.



Another factor is the rise of sugar prices that would allow Ukrainian processors to sell off their current stocks, so they will be ready to start amassing new ones waiting for the bullish sugar market to return next time.

Based on the abovementioned area and yield assumptions, FAS Kyiv forecasts the MY2023/24 sugar beet production volume at 10.3 MMT, a 13-percent increase compared to MY2022/23 production estimate (9.1 MMT).

Consumption:

Sugar beets are not used in Ukraine for alcohol production. Instead, they are fully utilized for sugar production. This information is reflected in the Production, Supply, and Distribution Data (PSD) table below.

Trade:

Ukraine has not imported or exported any sugar beets or sugar cane during the last three years.

Production, Supply, and Distribution Data:

Sugar Beets Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Sep 2021		Sep 2022		Sep 2023	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	227	227	183	181	0	220
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	227	227	181	180	0	220
Production (1000 MT)	10854	10854	8379	9100	0	10300
Total Supply (1000 MT)	10854	10854	8379	9100	0	10300
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	10854	10854	8379	9100	0	10300
Utilization for Alcohol (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	10854	10854	8379	9100	0	10300
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

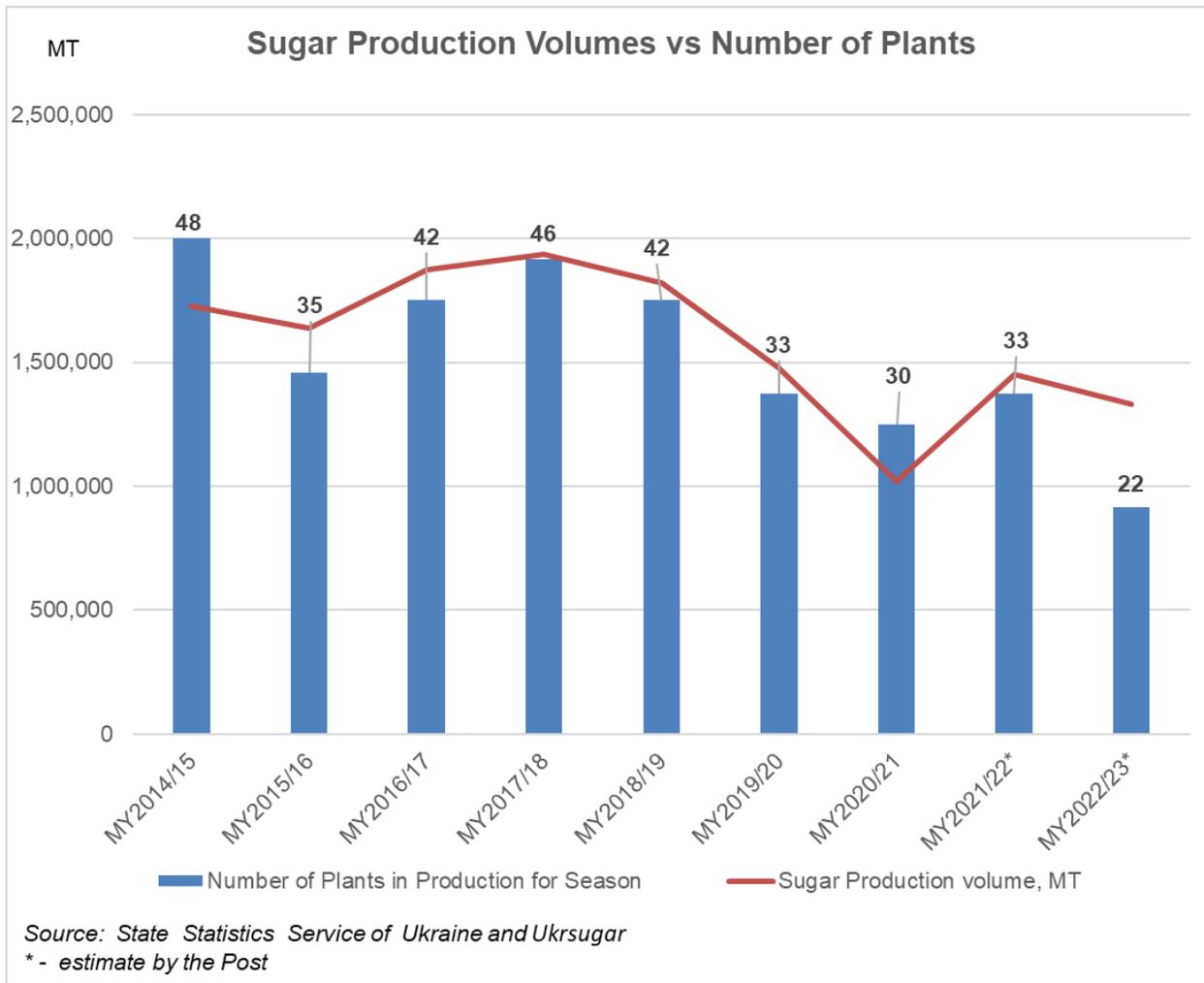
Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

The Ukrainian National Association of Sugar Producers, “UkrSugar,” reported MY2022/23 sugar production at around 1.33 MMT, an eight-percent decrease compared to the previous MY. Without the SSSU’s official data, Post accepts this number as production volume for the relevant MY.

MY2023/24 sugar production is forecast at 1.5 MMT, a 13-percent increase compared to the MY2022/23 estimate, based on the sugar beet production forecast discussed in the relevant section above.



The varying availability of sugar beets requires sugar processors to vary which processing facilities are operational at any given time. See the Sugar Production Volumes vs. Number of Plants graph above demonstrating the correlation between sugar production volume and the number of operating facilities.

The military invasion by Russia caused a drop in operational facilities due to a combination of lower sugar beet production volumes, blackouts caused by missile attacks on the Ukrainian energy grid, and some facilities being unable to operate in the vicinity of active combat zones.

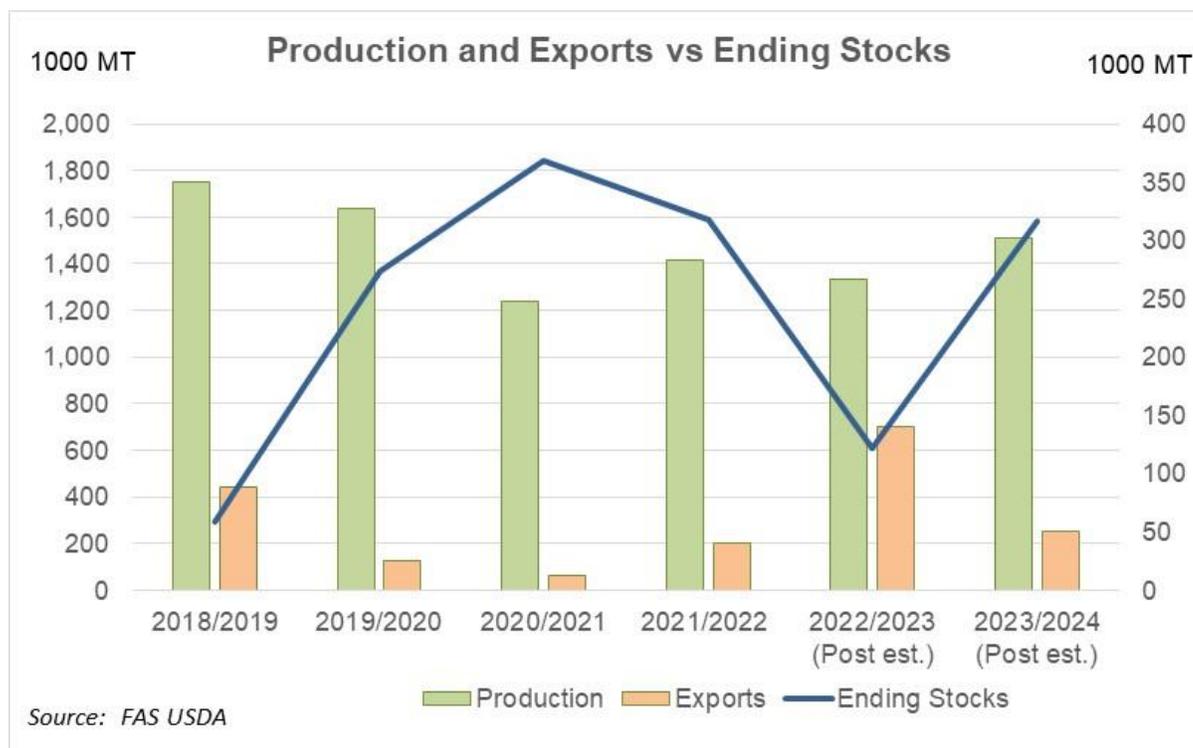
Facility owners use various methods to remain competitive, keeping production costs down and revenues up. For example, they replace natural gas with biogas derived from sugar production waste in their factories. They also sell pelleted beet pulp in both domestic and international markets. In addition, most producers have attempted to increase revenues by switching production to top-quality sugar for a better price.

According to UkrSugar, large sugar producers switched to producing high-quality sugar (local I-category). Part of the efforts to ensure product quality was tied to Ukraine’s harmonization of the national sugar quality standards with those of the EU (see the Policy section of this report).

Stocks:

According to Post's estimates, MY2022/23 ending stocks are 76 percent lower compared to the previous marketing year (see Production and Exports vs. Ending Stocks graph below) due to the increase in sugar exports (see the relevant section below). This assumption is based on export volumes (see Trade Section below).

MY2023/24 ending stocks are estimated to be 2.6-fold higher compared to MY2022/23 as the industry would return to stock accumulation. Therefore, it is valid under the assumption that there will be no substantial hike in international sugar prices for MY2023/24, then will be siphoning sugar off the domestic market.

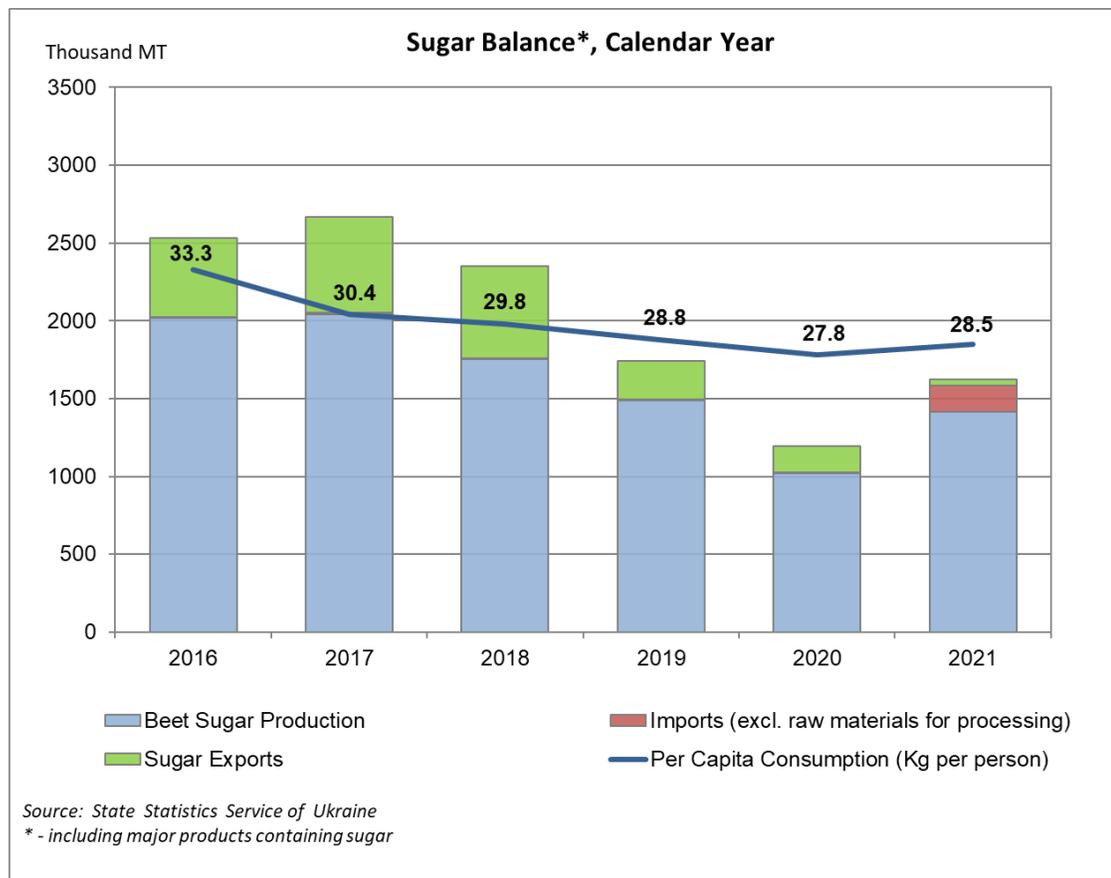


Sugar producers and wholesalers predominantly hold sugar stocks.

Consumption:

Refined sugar consumption in Ukraine has been slowly decreasing due to a declining population and food processors' ability to substitute sugar with high-intensity sweeteners (see Trade section). As a result, Ukrainian consumers' consumption of condensed milk with sugar is also declining. Likewise, fewer consumers are making homemade jams out of fresh fruits. These two products – condensed milk with sugar and homemade jams - were two of Ukraine's traditional pillars of sugar intake.

This trend of decreasing domestic sugar consumption has been confirmed by SSSU data, which indicates that per capita sugar consumption in Ukraine is gradually decreasing (see the Sugar Balance graph below).



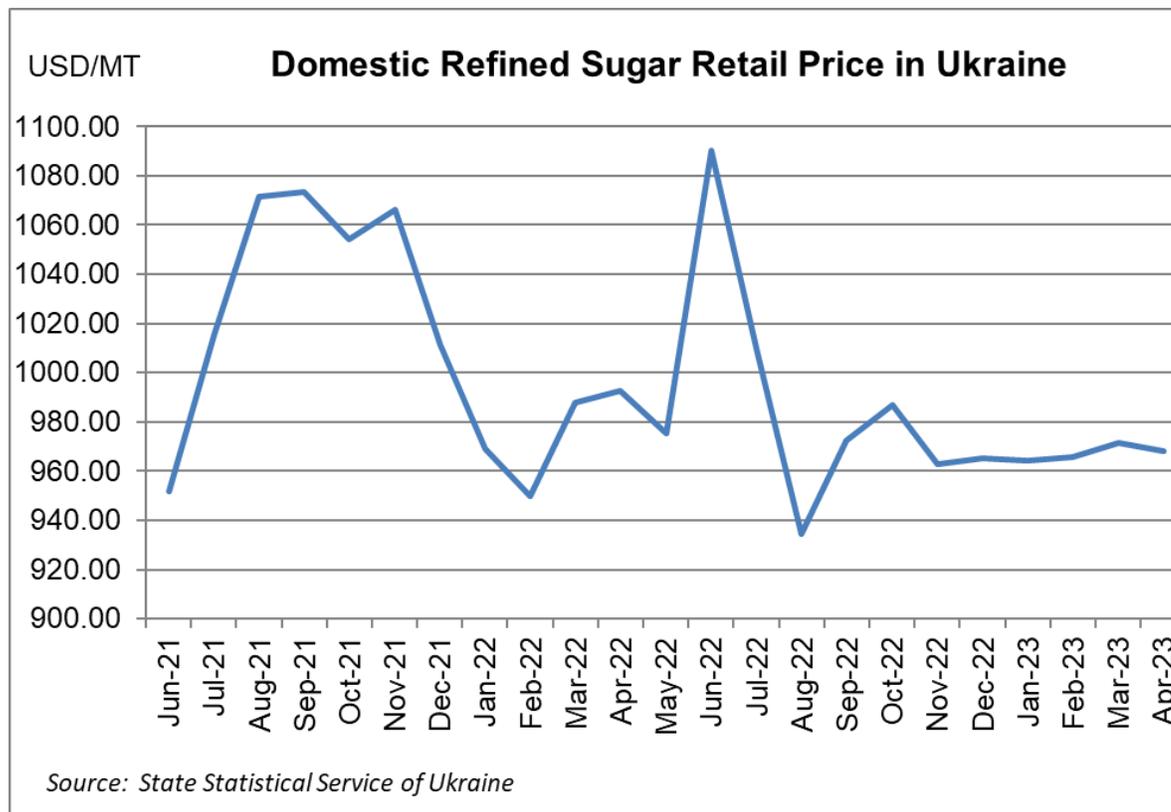
Since SSSU’s data on domestic production of primary products that utilize sugar (e.g., sweetened condensed milk, jams, bakery, and confectionary products) is not available for CY2022, Post relies on pre-war consumption levels (MY2020/21) with the available information on population changes in-country.

According to [UNHCR’s data](#), over 8.2 million Ukrainians (around 20 percent of the pre-war population) fled the country at the time of the report writing. At this stage, estimated casualties among military and civilians are not yet significantly impacting sugar consumption.

Ukrainian imports of high-intensity sweeteners (in sugar equivalent) for MY2021/22 demonstrated around a 14-percent drop in Post-estimated sugar equivalent compared to the previous MY (see Trade Section), which confirms our baseline assumption about an actual drop in population.

Based on the abovementioned information, Post estimates MY2022/23 domestic consumption is around 20 percent lower than the pre-war level (MY2020/21). The forecast for MY2023/24 is 15 percent lower than MY2020/21, assuming that some refugees will return to Ukraine and that military conflict will not expand outside its current zone.

Domestic retail sugar prices have a clear seasonal fluctuation during the summer month. It happens due to a spike in demand when some people start harvesting fruits and vegetables that they grow on their land plots and purchase on open-air markets to make homemade jams, juices, and preserves.



Trade:

Since the sugar industry in Ukraine rotates around satisfying domestic demand, sugar exports could be viewed merely as the mechanism for selling off accumulated stocks (see Stocks Section) when the price is right on international markets.

The first half of MY2022/23 (October 2022 – March 2023) could be considered the textbook example of such an approach. With global prices on the rise (see graph below), exports of refined sugar grew ten-fold compared to the same period of MY2021/22.

Ukraine even has already exported a sizable volume (3.6 TMT) of raw sugar to Romania for the first half of MY2022/23 (October 2022 – March 2023), which might be the indication that a processor(s) has not been able to refine its product for a variety of reasons (damaged facility, lack of electricity, economy, etc.). Still, it used the opportunity to ride the crest of the rising export price by selling raw sugar.

London Sugar Futures, United States, ICE:LSUc1, D



Source: investing.com

Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine has profoundly impacted traditional trade routes for Ukrainian sugar. See the relevant section of our previous Sugar Annual Report ([UP2022-0033](#)) for more information.

The share of exports to the EU grew to 74 percent for MY2021/22 (compared to 17 percent for MY2020/21) and reached almost 100 percent between October 2022 and March 2023. Exports to the EU (which in some cases might not be the final destination) were supported by the elimination of tariff quotas (see Policy Section). Post estimates that the EU would continue to remain the single largest destination for Ukrainian sugar for MY2023/24, based on the inability to ship it directly from Ukrainian seaports.

Due to Ukraine's developed processing industry, as well as consumer preferences towards healthy foods, the total volume of imports of high-intensity sweeteners (such as aspartame, sucralose, saccharin, monk fruit, stevia, acesulfame, neotame, and cyclamates) was around 20,000 MT for MY2021/22 (see High-Intensity Sweeteners Table below), a 64-percent decrease compared to the previous MY. According to FAS Kyiv estimates, based on FDA's Multiplier of Sweetness Intensity, the number of sweeteners imported is equivalent to between 460,000 and 490,000 MT of beet sugar for MY2021/22. In addition, the availability of alternative products puts an additional cap on the ability of national sugar producers to sell sugar in the domestic market, thus forcing them to export more.

Imports of High-Intensity Sweeteners to Ukraine						
HS Code	Description	Unit	Quantity			% Change MY 2021/22 to MY 2020/21
			MY 2019/20 (Oct 19-Sept 20)	MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)	MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)	
130219	Vegetable Saps And Extracts, Nesoi	MT	96	104	95	91
		Mln. USD	4.63	5.56	3.91	70.28
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Incl Chem Pure Lactose Etc; Caramel	MT	15,688	28,976	18,339	63
		Mln. USD	13.38	17.87	15.54	86.98
292429	Cyclic Amides, Derivatives And Salts Of, Nesoi	MT	953	1,635	1,295	79
		Mln. USD	11.37	15.78	17.59	111.47
292511	Saccharin And Its Salts	MT	59	27	53	196
		Mln. USD	0.44	0.24	0.44	179.10
292990	Compounds Nesoi With Nitrogen Function Nesoi	MT	75	53	93	175
		Mln. USD	0.27	0.49	0.69	142.28
293219	Cmpds Cont An Unfused Furan Ring Etc Nesoi	MT	24	0	22	-
		Mln. USD	0.91	0.00	0.90	-
293499	Nucleic Acids & Salts; Other Heterocyclic Cmp, Nes	MT	265	294	220	75
		Mln. USD	26.31	33.47	27.64	82.59
294200	Organic Compounds Nesoi	MT	8	8	7	88
		Mln. USD	0.68	0.13	0.04	34.39
Total Estimated Sugar Equivalent for Imported Sweeteners*		MT	421,088	547,376	472,839	86.38

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; *- Post's estimate based on the FDA's data (reference only)

Production, Supply, and Distribution Data Statistics:

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Year Begins	2021/2022		2022/2023		2023/2024	
	Oct 2021		Oct 2022		Oct 2023	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	369	369	318	504	0	119
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	1415	1450	1092	1330	0	1510
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	1415	1450	1092	1330	0	1510
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	1	5	50	1	0	5
Total Imports (1000 MT)	1	5	50	1	0	5
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1785	1824	1460	1835	0	1634
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	10	0	0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	200	70	100	700	0	250
Total Exports (1000 MT)	200	70	100	710	0	250
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	1117	1150	1166	956	0	1021
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	150	100	85	50	0	50
Total Use (1000 MT)	1267	1250	1251	1006	0	1071
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	318	504	109	119	0	313
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1785	1824	1460	1835	0	1634
(1000 MT)						

Policy:

In 2018, Ukraine abolished the minimal price boundary mandated in legislation and the quota regime for domestic sugar production. For more information, see our [GAIN Report UP1827](#) for more details.

Ukraine maintains a 50 percent import duty for all imported sugar, both raw and processed (HS Code 1701 and all its subcodes). As a result of WTO accession negotiations, Ukraine introduced a 260,000 MT annual tariff quota on imports of raw sugar cane (HS Code 170111) from the WTO Member States. The quota is allocated among applicants based on a "first come – first serve." The import quotas are based on import licenses distributed by the Ministry of Economy of Ukraine (MOE). According to the MOE's notification ([in Ukrainian](#)) CY2023 quota for raw cane sugar was set at 267,800 MT.

Ukraine plans to harmonize its quality requirements for sugar intended for human consumption ([in Ukrainian](#)) with the EU standards stated in the Council Directive [2001/111/EC](#). The relevant amendments to Ukrainian legislation are scheduled to come into force three months after martial law is lifted.

Law #1115, "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine Concerning the Value Added Tax Rate on Transactions for the Supply of Certain Types of Agricultural Products," from now on, Law #1115 ([in Ukrainian](#)), was signed on February 22, 2021. Law #1115 decreases the VAT rate to 14 percent from the previous rate of 20 percent for several commodities intended for processing, including sugar beets. Sugar processors have been beneficiaries of Law #1115 because farm-gate prices for sugar beets will be 6 percent lower for processors.

On June 4, 2022, the [EU suspended all tariff quotas for agricultural products](#), and this suspension will [likely be extended for the next year](#) (MY2023/24).

**Author Defined:
Trade Data**

Refined Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Oct 19-Sept 20)		MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		% Change MY 2021/22 to MY 2020/21
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	114,881.0	100.0	55,171.0	100.0	64,777.0	100.0	17.4
EU 27 Brexit	20,353.0	17.7	9,676.0	17.5	47,821.0	73.8	394.2
Romania	10,591.0	9.2	2,990.0	5.4	20,368.0	31.4	581.2
Poland	7,159.0	6.2	0	0	14,946.0	23.1	∞
Israel	3,204.0	2.8	3,480.0	6.3	4,421.0	6.8	27.0
Armenia	3,219.0	2.8	6,928.0	12.6	4,056.0	6.3	-41.5
Azerbaijan	224.0	0.2	6,903.0	12.5	3,130.0	4.8	-54.7
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	2,631.0	4.1	∞
Spain	0	0	5,658.0	10.3	2,284.0	3.5	-59.6
Italy	0	0	1.0	0	2,251.0	3.5	∞
Croatia	0	0	0	0	2,026.0	3.1	∞
Uganda	0	0	0	0	1,456.0	2.3	∞
Hungary	396.0	0.4	0	0	1,403.0	2.2	∞
Moldova	7,037.0	6.1	3,033.0	5.5	1,368.0	2.1	-54.9
Tajikistan	3,646.0	3.2	8,176.0	14.8	1,017.0	1.6	-87.6
Lithuania	132.0	0.1	0	0	578.0	0.9	∞
Czech Republic	88.0	0.1	0	0	528.0	0.8	∞
Gaza Strip and West Bank	8,684.0	7.6	1,300.0	2.4	520.0	0.8	-60.0
Kenya	0	0	0	0	416.0	0.6	∞
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	349.0	0.5	∞
Greece	0	0	0	0	260.0	0.4	∞
Tanzania	0	0	0	0	225.0	0.4	∞
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	194.0	0.3	∞
Turkmenistan	281.0	0.2	0	0	136.0	0.2	∞
Kuwait	52.0	0.1	0	0	78.0	0.1	∞
South Korea	169.0	0.2	92.0	0.2	48.0	0.1	-47.9
Turkey	24,987.0	21.8	780.0	1.4	44.0	0.1	-94.3
Georgia	5,216.0	4.5	46.0	0.1	22.0	0.0	-52.6
Belarus	178.0	0.2	53.0	0.1	11.0	0.0	-80.1
United States	13.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	-57.7
Uzbekistan	4,916.0	4.3	13,042.0	23.6	2.0	0	-100.0
Marshall Islands	1.0	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	-5.7
Liberia	1.0	0	1.0	0	1.0	0	8.4
Other	40,629.0	35.4	3,593.0	6.5	2.0	0.0	-99.9

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Refined Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	Subtotal Oct 2021-March 2022	MY 2021/22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Subtotal Oct 2022-March 2023	% Change Oct 2022-March 2023 to Oct 2021-March 2022
World	25,233	64,776	30,448	54,940	52,742	33,078	41,163	47,442	259,813	929.66
EU 27 Brexit	9,120	47,819	30,229	54,925	51,573	33,011	41,156	47,429	258,323	2732.49
Romania	3,162	20,370	13,606	15,356	13,089	8,375	8,551	8,716	67,693	2040.83
Poland	0	14,946	5,813	7,546	7,396	5,696	4,242	8,242	38,935	∞
Italy	1,427	2,251	2,096	5,595	7,402	5,017	6,619	5,507	32,236	2159.00
Hungary	0	1,403	1,186	5,734	3,587	3,540	5,530	5,060	24,637	∞
Bulgaria	1,986	2,631	440	4,297	2,882	2,726	3,460	5,035	18,840	848.64
Czech Republic	0	528	1,290	2,742	2,032	992	2,289	2,700	12,045	∞
Croatia	0	2,026	1,935	1,566	2,440	376	1,871	2,406	10,594	∞
Spain	2,284	2,284	1,279	525	2,877	2,786	2,124	2,130	11,721	413.18
Slovenia	0	194	318	4,017	2,323	0	330	1,914	8,902	∞
Lithuania	0	578	730	495	499	174	1,033	1,429	4,360	∞
Greece	260	260	1,322	5,292	5,458	2,701	3,552	1,264	19,589	7434.23
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	809	1,080	1,889	∞
Germany	0	0	149	196	22	0	0	1,073	1,440	∞
Latvia	0	0	22	353	171	473	368	667	2,054	∞
Austria	0	0	0	858	932	0	88	0	1,878	∞
Moldova	612	1,367	210	0	1,168	66	1	3	1,448	136.60
Slovakia	0	349	42	353	462	154	291	181	1,483	∞
Other	14,482	14,567	9	14	0	0	5	34	62	-99.57

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Refined Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Oct 19-Sept 20)		MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		% Change MY 2021/22 to MY 2020/21
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	1,466	100	40,732	100	5,082	100	-88
EU 27 Brexit	1,151	79	40,452	99	4,953	97	-88
France	263	18	2,238	6	3,601	71	61
Lithuania	0	0	2,913	7	1,018	20	-65
Romania	75	5	71	0	97	2	37
Germany	113	8	3,203	8	83	2	-97
Poland	142	10	27,177	67	82	2	-100
Switzerland	44	3	103	0	65	1	-37
Reunion	0	0	50	0	50	1	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	26	1	0
Other	830	57	4,974	12	60	1	-99

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Refined Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Month and Origin, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	Subtotal Oct 2021-March 2022	MY 2021/22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Subtotal Oct 2022-March 2023	% Change Oct 2022-March 2023 to Oct 2021-March 2022
World	4,904	5,080	36	38	37	30	76	381	598	-87.81
EU 27 Brexit	4,780	4,953	36	38	37	25	75	378	589	-87.68
Poland	33	81	8	7	8	9	0	360	392	1087.88
France	3,552	3,601	15	15	0	15	27	14	86	-97.58
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	∞
Romania	43	98	8	8	2	0	2	1	21	-51.16
Germany	76	81	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	-88.16
Austria	1	4	0	0	1	0	2	1	4	300.00
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	∞
Finland	20	21	3	5	0	0	0	1	9	-55.00
Eswatini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	∞
Sweden	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Switzerland	65	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	∞
Czech Republic	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	-66.67
Estonia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Belize	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	∞
Hungary	26	26	0	0	21	0	0	0	21	-19.23
El Salvador	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Spain	5	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	-80.00
Reunion	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	42	∞
Lithuania	1,017	1,018	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-99.90
Malawi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Mauritius	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Raw Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114)

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Oct 19-Sept 20)		MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		% Change MY 2021/22 to MY 2020/21
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	25	100	1	100	5	100	736
EU 27 Brexit	22	88	0	10	0	1	-15
Moldova	3	12	0	34	5	96	2,257
Panama	0	0	0	5	0	0	-83
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Turkey	0	0	0	21	0	0	-100
United Kingdom	0	0	0	26	0	1	-66
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	0	0	5	0	0	-100
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	4	0	0	-100
Italy	0	0	0	2	0	0	-100
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latvia	22	87	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	4	0	0	-100

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Raw Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114)

Origin	Subtotal Oct 2021-March 2022	MY 2021/22	Oct-22	Nov-22	Dec-22	Jan-23	Feb-23	Mar-23	Subtotal Oct 2022- March 2023	% Change Oct 2022- March 2023 to Oct 2021- March 2022
World	4	5	110	264	966	220	1,257	845	3,662	91450.00
EU 27 Brexit	0	0	110	264	966	220	1,257	845	3,662	∞
Romania	0	0	110	264	966	220	1,257	801	3,618	∞
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	∞
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	∞
Moldova	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Raw Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114)

Origin	MY 2019/20 (Oct 19-Sept 20)		MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		% Change MY 2021/22 to MY 2020/21
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	320.0	100.0	123,197.0	100.0	349.0	100.0	-99.7
EU 27 Brexit	121.0	37.9	279.0	0.2	184.0	52.8	-34.0
France	65.0	20.3	190.0	0.2	95.0	27.2	-50.0
Costa Rica	0	0.1	41.0	0.0	87.0	25.0	114.8
Germany	43.0	13.6	82.0	0.1	79.0	22.7	-3.1
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	40.0	11.5	0
Switzerland	1.0	0.3	22.0	0.0	20.0	5.7	-9.1
Mauritius	142.0	44.4	115.0	0.1	8.0	2.3	-93.0
Colombia	18.0	5.7	2.0	0	6.0	1.8	315.3
Spain	1.0	0.3	2.0	0	3.0	0.8	46.6
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	3.0	0.8	0
Czech Republic	0	0.0	0	0	2.0	0.6	135,954.4
India	1.0	0.3	1.0	0	1.0	0.3	18.6
Austria	8.0	2.4	5.0	0	1.0	0.3	-83.6
Belgium	0	0.0	0	0	1.0	0.2	2,094.0
Mauritania	0	0.1	2.0	0	1.0	0.3	-39.5
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Paraguay	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	-23.5
Philippines	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Poland	0	0.2	0	0	0	0.1	0
Slovakia	4.0	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	-19.5
Thailand	1.0	0.2	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
United Kingdom	11.0	3.4	30.0	0.0	0	0	-100.0
Belize	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0
Brazil	0	0.0	122,705.0	99.6	0	0.0	-100.0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	1.0	0.3	1.0	0	0	0.1	-59.1
Canada	0	0	1.0	0	0	0	-100.0
China	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	-66.7
Guatemala	22.0	6.9	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments