

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Ukraine

Sugar Annual

Low production and high beginning stocks for MY2018/19

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Report Highlights:

In Marketing Year (MY) 2017/18 Ukrainian sugar exports were lower than expected, resulting in an accumulation of significant ending stocks. MY2018/19 sugar production volume is forecasted 15 percent lower than in the previous MY because of lower sugar beet production volumes in 2018, as well as reduced sugar content in the sugar beets. Post also forecasts that the high volume of domestic stocks will result in a further decrease in sugar beet production area in MY2019/20, translating into even lower sugar production volumes.

Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Production:

Sugar beet production offers the lowest level of profitability compared to other crops (please refer to the table “Profitability and Area Planted under Major Agricultural Crops in Ukraine” below). 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). Sugar beet farmers are dependent on the pricing policies of sugar processing facilities in their region.

Profitability and Area Planted under Major Agricultural Crops in Ukraine
(thousand hectares, %, Calendar Years)

	1995	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018*
Grains & Pulses Area	14,152	13,646	15,449	16,210	14,800	14,728	14,349	14,602	14,782
Grains & Pulses Prof.	86%	65%	15%	2%	26%	43%	38%	25%	-
Soybean Area	25	65	1,476	1,370	1,806	2,147	1,846	1,997	1,729
Soybean Prof.	-	-	23%	33%	35%	39%	52%	29%	-
Sunflower Area	2,020	2,943	5,194	5,051	5,257	4,965	5,904	6,020	6,165
Sunflower Seed Prof.	171%	52%	46%	28%	37%	81%	63%	41%	-
Rapeseed Area	49	214	566	1,017	882	684	456	788	1,036
Rapeseed Prof.	-	-	21%	9%	29%	44%	45%	44%	-
Sugar Beets Area	1,475	856	458	280	331	239	292	316	274
Sugar Beets Prof.	31%	6%	16%	3%	18%	28%	24%	12%	-

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

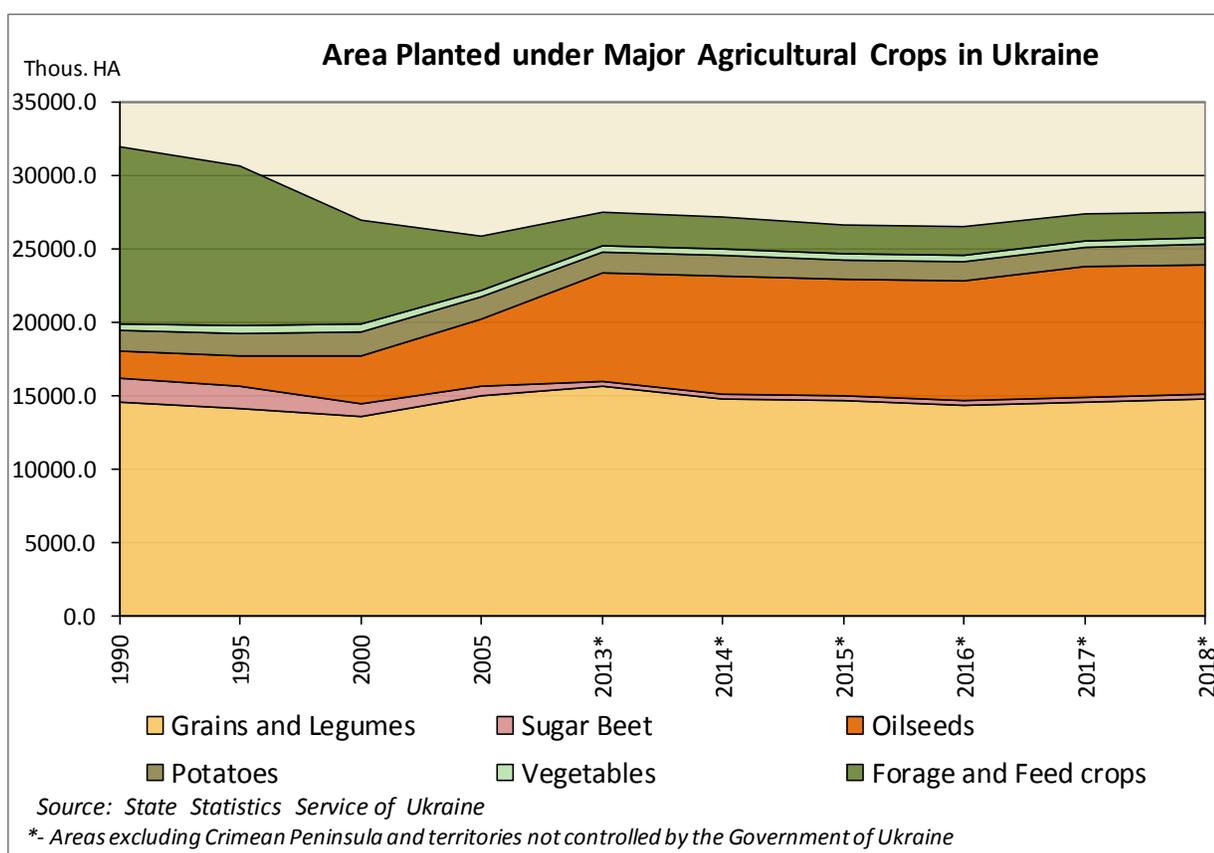
According to industry sources, around 50 percent of sugar beet production area is on land held by large vertically-integrated agricultural businesses called agro-holdings that are also involved in sugar processing. That business model allows them to achieve economies of scale by controlling the full production chain starting from planting crops through producing and selling processed sugar, both to domestic and international markets. The remaining 50 percent of sugar beet area is grown under contract with small and medium farmers, who supply raw material (sugar beets) to those large processors.

At the same time, smaller and mid-size farms that do not have in-house sugar production facilities and/or do not have a contract with a sugar producer typically opt out of sugar beet production in favor of other, higher-profitability crops like soybeans, sunflower seed and corn. SSSU data confirms that the share of small farmer managed area planted with sugar beets shrank from 25 percent in 2013 to around six percent in 2018.

Lower sugar beet profitability will likely result in agro-holdings continuing to play a dominant role in

this business. They are able to use their own sugar production plants and related businesses (e.g. confectionary) to redistribute the burden of unfavorable market conditions for sugar across various divisions (production of grains, oilseeds, animal farms etc.) and fully utilize the effects of economies of scale. These companies have sufficient financial resources to modernize their processing facilities as well as invest in higher-yield seeds, further cutting their costs. They also beef up their revenues by selling by-products from processing, including branching out into bioenergy (biogas) and construction cogeneration facilities for production of electricity from biomass.

The sugar beet production economies discussed above have resulted in stabilization of sugar beet planted area at around 300 thousand hectares (ha). In short, sugar beets comprise only a small share of Ukraine’s total production area (please refer to the graph “Area Planted under Major Agricultural Crops in Ukraine” below for more information).



According to the SSSU, Ukraine’s estimated sugar beet harvested area in MY2018/19 was 276 thousand ha, approximately an 11 percent decrease compared to the previous Marketing Year. As the result of the decreased area, MY2018/19 sugar beet production volume dropped to around 13.6 million metric tons (MMT), about a six percent decrease from the previous Marketing Year. The only factor that prevented a more significant drop in sugar beet production in 2018, were the weather conditions. They were favorable for spring crops, primarily due to good precipitation rates, which translated into optimum levels of soil moisture.

According to the opinion of a local industry association, “Ukrainian Sugar (UkrSugar),” in 2018, despite

good sugar beet production output, sugar content was extremely low mostly because of an insufficient number of sunny days during the growing season. This inevitably translated into lower production volumes of sugar for MY2018/19 (please refer to the Sugar Production Section of this report for more details).

FAS Kyiv forecasts MY2019/20 sugar beet planted area at 260 thousand ha, nearly seven percent lower compared to the area planted in MY2018/19. This assumption is based on the following factors:

- sugar production is predominantly oriented to supplying the domestic market. Any surplus that would be available for export is usually kept in stock until international prices allow for profitable exports;
- sugar-processing capacity is concentrated in the hands of a limited number of market players that have previously experienced a price collapse due to overproduction;
- low profitability does not encourage new investment - for either sugar beet production or processing;
- smaller sugar producers might decide not to get involved in sugar processing in 2019. They foresee an increase in production costs in 2019, while being uncertain about the recovery of sugar prices. Under these circumstances they may abstain from contracting out sugar beet production to farmers; and
- large carry-over stocks depress domestic sugar prices, translating into lower purchase prices for sugar beets. Under these circumstances, farmers will switch to other, more profitable, crops (i.e. grains and oilseeds).

Based on Post's production area forecast, FAS Kyiv forecasts MY2019/20 sugar beet production at around 12.1 MMT. This forecast was calculated using a 5-year average yield as the baseline. Both MY2019/20 production and area and yield forecasts are subject to revision in mid-2019 once farmer's actual planting decisions and growing conditions are known.

Consumption:

Sugar beets are not used in Ukraine for alcohol production. Rather, 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 substantial volumes of sugar beets or sugar cane during the last three years.

Production, Supply and Distribution Data:

Post's MY2018/19 estimated sugar beet harvested area and production volume are around eight percent and five percent lower, respectively, than official USDA's data, based on available SSSU data.

Sugar Beets Market Begin Year	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Sep 2016		Sep 2019		Sep 2020	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	315	315	305	279	0	260
Area Harvested	311	311	300	276	0	257
Production	14491	14491	14400	13649	0	12156
Total Supply	14491	14491	14400	13649	0	12156
Utilization for Sugar	14491	14491	14400	13649	0	12156
Utilizatr for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	14491	14491	14400	13649	0	12156

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

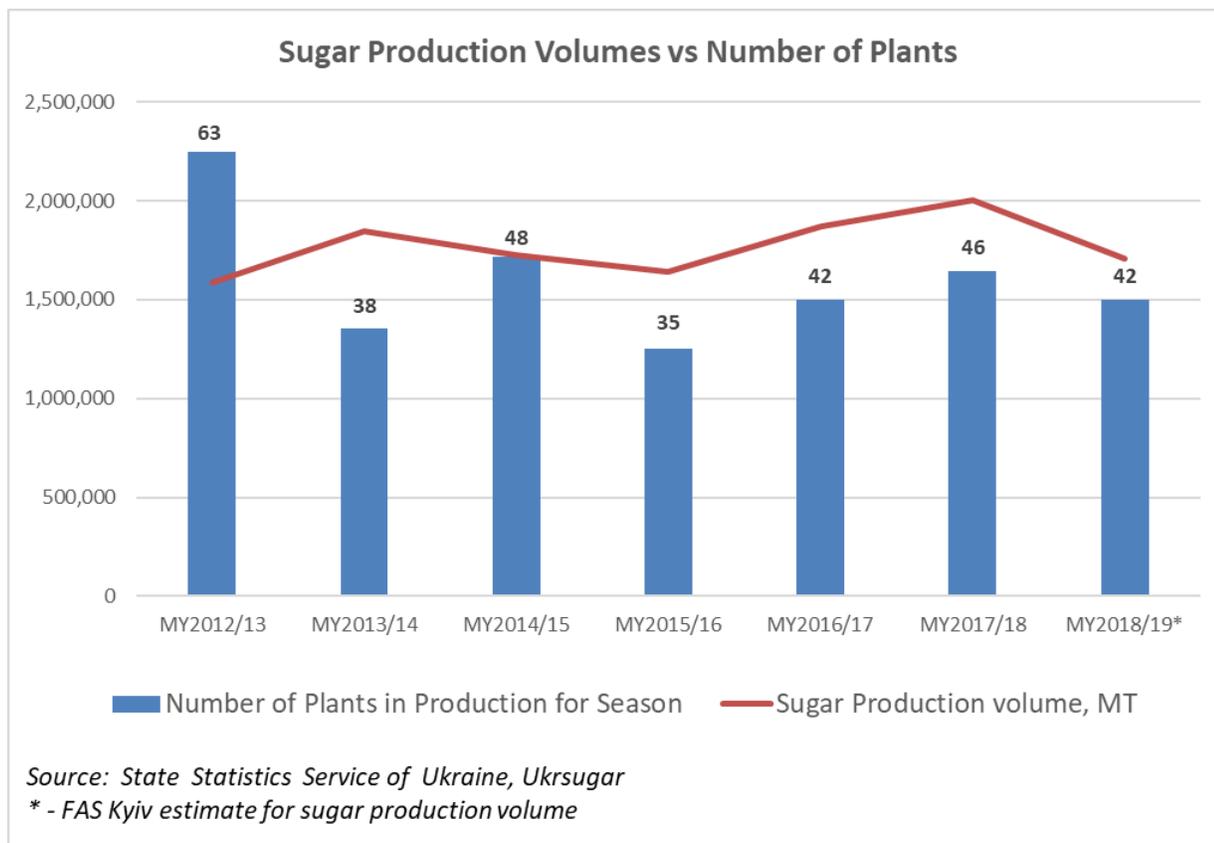
Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

UkrSugar reported MY2018/19 sugar production at 1.82MMT, a 15-percent decrease compared to the previous Marketing Year. FAS Kyiv assumes this number as the initial estimate for MY2018/19 production volume and sets its sugar production forecast at around 1.8MMT (the raw value basis, please refer to the PSD Table below for more details).

Competitive international markets, as well as the availability of sugar beets, results in sugar processors varying which processing facilities they make operational at any given time. See graph “Sugar Production Volumes vs Number of Plants” below for more details.



Facility owners are using a variety of methods to stay competitive, keeping their production costs down and revenues up. They utilize biogas derived from the waste of sugar production in their factories to replace natural gas in the production process. They also sell pelleted beet pulp in both domestic and international markets. Some producers have attempted to increase revenues by switching production to top-quality sugar in order to get a better price. According to UkrSugar, high-quality sugar (local I-category) comprised almost 50 percent of all sugar produced in 2018, while in 2015 its share was around 23 percent. Part of the efforts to ensure product quality was the harmonization of the national sugar quality standards with those of the EU (please refer to the Policy section of this report for more details).

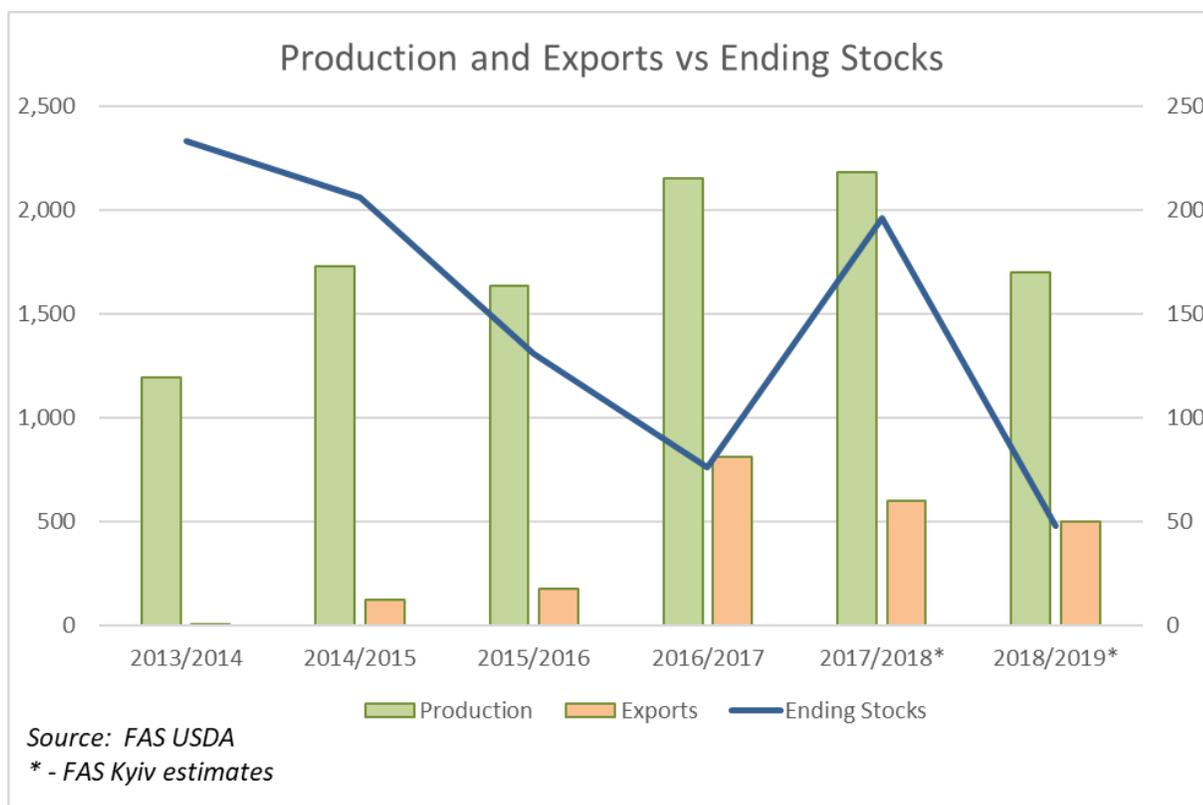
Based on MY2019/20 sugar beet production, (please refer to Sugar Beet Production section for more

details), FAS Kyiv forecasts sugar production at 1.6 MMT, 11 percent lower than the MY2018/19 estimate.

Stocks:

In general, the processing industry in Ukraine has become more consolidated with three leading companies generating around 50 percent of total sugar output for MY2017/18. This has subsequently led to a depreciation of ending stocks until the end of MY2016/17 (please refer to graph “Production and Exports vs Ending Stocks” below for more details). At the end of MY2017/18 there was a substantial accumulation of ending stocks due to the combination of high production volumes and lower-than-expected exports (please refer to Trade section of this report for more details). FAS Kyiv expects these stocks to be depleted in MY2018/19 based on the assumptions that production will decline and there will be no substantial drop in exports.

This is not a unique situation. Previously, the industry experienced several years of growing production that reached levels above domestic demand. Weak exports and large stocks then triggered a fall in sugar industry profitability. This resulted in production declining to the point that available stocks were largely consumed domestically or exported.

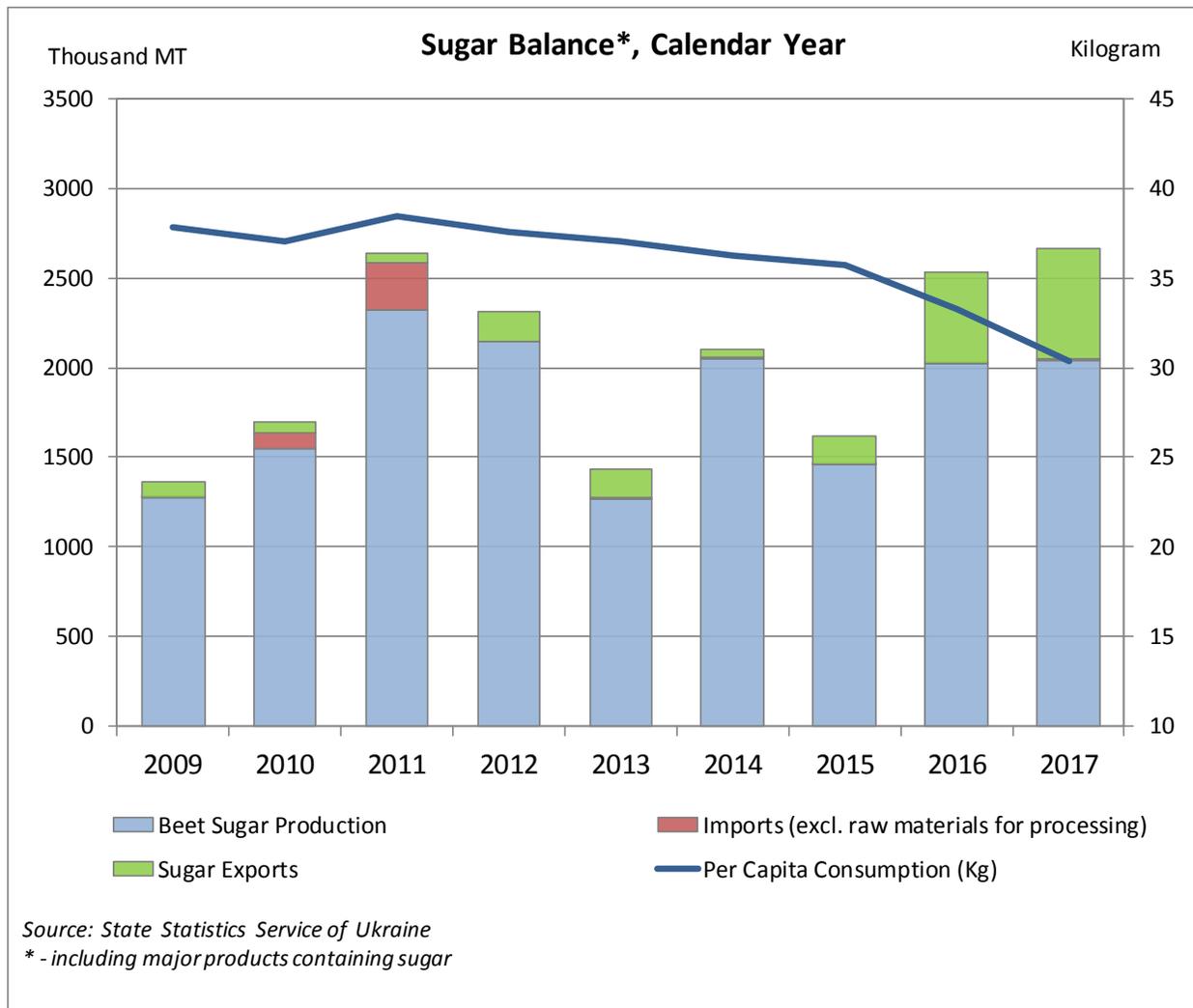


Consumption:

Refined sugar consumption in Ukraine has been slowly decreasing due to a declining population, a slow

economy, and a generally unstable demand from food product producers that use sugar as an input. Russia’s annexation of the Crimean Peninsula, as well as the armed conflict in parts of Donetsk and Lugansk regions could also be named among the factors further limiting domestic sugar consumption. The Russian market, which was one of the largest consumers for Ukrainian chocolate and other confectionary products, has remained closed to Ukrainian exports since 2015 and no changes to this situation are expected in the near future.

This trend in decreasing domestic consumption has been confirmed by SSSU, which indicates that per capita sugar consumption in the country is sliding (please refer to Sugar Balance Graph below).

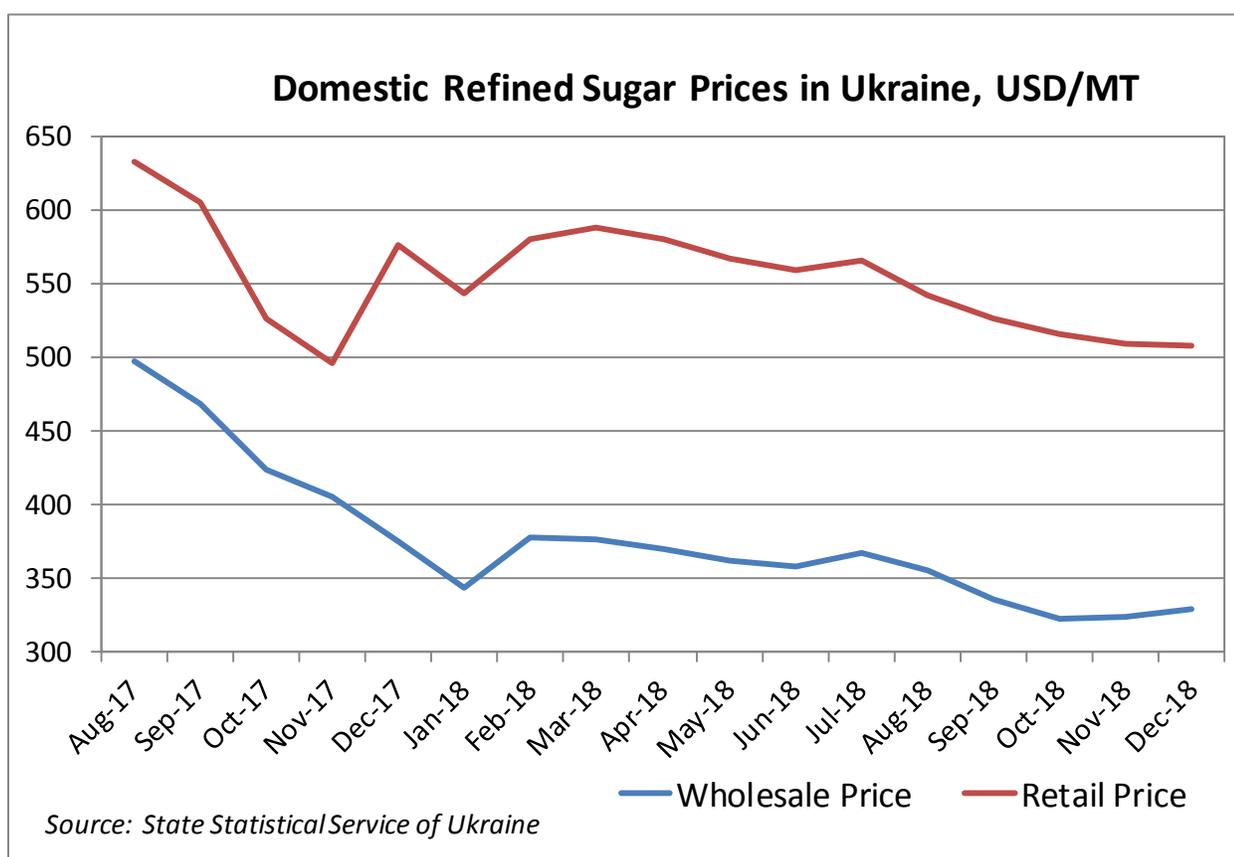


The factor that supported domestic sugar consumption was the decrease of imports for high-intensity sweeteners for MY2017/18 (please refer to Trade Section for more details). This was the rationale for a four percent increase in Post’s sugar consumption estimate for MY2017/18 compared to the previous Marketing Year.

The major commodities that utilize sugar in their production process include bakery, condensed milk and confectionary products. According to SSSU’s data, production volumes for all mentioned

commodities decreased in 2018. FAS Kyiv believes that estimated domestic sugar consumption in MY2018/19 is expected to decrease further by one percent compared to the previous Marketing Year. The same one percent decrease is forecasted for MY2019/20 compared to MY2018/19, unless there will be significant changes in domestic economic policy that result in an increase in disposable incomes and/or the opening of new export markets for the Ukrainian confectionary industry. The major factor that could trigger immediate changes in domestic sugar consumption is the fluctuation in import volumes for high-intensity sweeteners.

For MY2017/18 and early MY2018/19, domestic refined sugar wholesale and retail prices (please refer to graph “Domestic Refined Sugar Prices in Ukraine” below for more details) were decreasing in-line with international market prices (please refer to Trade section below for more details) as well as accumulation of stocks in the domestic market.



Trade:

Ukraine is a net exporter of refined beet sugar. Exports predominantly serve as the vehicle for removing excess sugar production from the domestic market, thereby preventing an accumulation of stocks (please refer to Production Section for more details). Exports are highly dependent on international prices, which demonstrated a downward trend during MY2017/18 (please refer to [NASDAQ chart](#) for more details). This may have been the main reason for the slash in Ukraine’s exports for the mentioned Marketing Year.

In MY2017/18, refined sugar exports were around 553 thousand MT, a 26-percent decrease compared to the previous Marketing Year. This decrease was the result of falling sugar prices in international markets as discussed earlier. Over 38 percent of this volume (214 thousand MT), was shipped to Uzbekistan. The second largest market was a number of African countries that collectively bought over 68 thousand MT; and around 58 thousand MT was shipped to the EU. It should be noted that exports to the EU well exceeded the 20 thousand MT [Tariff Rate Quota](#) (TRQ) offered to Ukraine under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) by the European Union. The major part of sugar exports (30 thousand MT) intended for the EU went through the United Kingdom.

Refined sugar exports reached almost 185 thousand MT at the beginning of MY2018/19 (October-December 2018), almost a 19 percent increase over the same period in 2017. The major buyers were Uzbekistan, the EU and Azerbaijan. This could possibly be an indication that sugar producers have adapted to new prices and are actively seeking ways to depreciate their MY2017/18 ending stocks (please refer to Stocks section for more information).

Ukraine's imports of refined sugar were rather low, 1.4 thousand MT in MY2017/18. These were predominantly premium-class products mostly brought from the United States (491 MT), Denmark (360 MT) and Germany (206 MT). The import volumes have remained stable over the last three years.

Ukraine does not export substantial volumes of raw sugar (1.2 thousand MT for MY2017/18). Imports of this product are low (233 MT for MY2017/18) as well, despite the availability of an import tariff quota for raw cane sugar (please refer to Policy Section for more details). According to the sugar industry, imports of raw sugar to Ukraine became infeasible due to technological advances in both sugar beet production and processing that resulted in cost cutting (please refer to Production Section for more details).

Due to a developed processing industry in the country, the total volume of imports of high-intensity sweeteners (such as aspartame, sucralose, saccharin, monk fruit, stevia, acesulfame, neotame and cyclamates) remains at 27 thousand MT for MY2017/18 (please refer to High-Intensity Sweeteners Table below for more details). According to FAS Kyiv estimates, based on [FDA's Multiplier of Sweetness Intensity](#), the amount of sweeteners imported on the domestic market is equivalent to 400-500 thousand MT of beet sugar. This puts an additional cap on the ability of national sugar producers to sell sugar on the domestic market.

Imports of High-Intensity Sweeteners to Ukraine						
HS Code	Description	Unit	Quantity			% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
			MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)	MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)	MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)	
130219	Vegetable Saps And Extracts, Nesoi	MT	100	115	108	93.91
		Mln. USD	2.93	3.60	4.42	122.80
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Incl Chem Pure Lactose Etc; Caramel	MT	11,473	11,833	25,930	219.13
		Mln. USD	9.86	10.10	15.67	155.07
292429	Cyclic Amides, Derivatives And Salts Of, Nesoi	MT	914	1,579	728	46.11
		Mln. USD	8.50	11.40	12.18	106.85
292511	Saccharin And Its Salts	MT	43	74	22	29.73
		Mln. USD	0.43	0.54	0.21	38.46
292990	Compounds Nesoi With Nitrogen Function Nesoi	MT	83	91	67	73.63
		Mln. USD	0.39	0.52	0.72	139.65
293219	Cmpds Cont An Unfused Furan Ring Etc Nesoi	MT	30	36	47	130.56
		Mln. USD	1.36	1.58	1.91	121.00
293499	Nucleic Acids & Salts; Other Heterocyclic Cmp, Nes	MT	336	357	256	71.71
		Mln. USD	23.93	23.89	29.05	121.57
294200	Organic Compounds Nesoi	MT	1	2	16	800.00
		Mln. USD	0.42	0.04	0.12	295.38
	Total Estimated Sugar Equivalent for Imported Sweeteners*	MT	353,273	522,933	465,530	89.02

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine; *- based on the FDA's estimates

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:

It should be noted that in the PSD table below all refined beet sugar numbers have been converted to raw value basis by multiplying by 1.087.

Post's MY2017/18 production estimate is approximately six percent lower than the official USDA estimate based on SSSU's data.

Post's MY2018/19 production forecast is about 20 percent lower than the official USDA estimate based on available SSSU production data.

Post's MY2017/18 export estimate is 33 percent lower than USDA's official estimate based on available trade data.

Post's MY2018/19 export forecast is about 43 percent lower than USDA's official estimate based on a lower production forecast and a relatively unchanged domestic consumption level.

Post's MY2018/19 human domestic consumption estimate is one percent higher than the official USDA

estimate, based on factors discussed in the Consumption section of this report.

Post’s ending stocks’ estimate is over 4.4-fold higher than USDA’s official estimate for MY2017/18 and 2-fold higher than USDA’s for MY2018/19 forecast based on factors discussed in the Stocks section of this report

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Begin Year	2017/2018		2018/2019		2019/2020	
	Oct 2017		Oct 2018		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Beginning Stocks	76	76	44	196	0	95
Beet Sugar Production	2326	2180	2315	1848	0	1646
Cane Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar Production	2326	2180	2315	1848	0	1646
Raw Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Total Imports	2	2	2	2	0	2
Total Supply	2404	2258	2361	2046	0	1743
Raw Exports	0	1	0	1	0	1
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	900	601	880	500	0	250
Total Exports	900	602	880	501	0	251
Human Dom. Consumption	1380	1380	1355	1370	0	1360
Other Disappearance	80	80	80	80	0	80
Total Use	1460	1460	1435	1450	0	1440
Ending Stocks	44	196	46	95	0	52
Total Distribution	2404	2258	2361	2046	0	1743
(1000 MT)						

Policy:

In 2018, Ukraine abolished both the minimal price boundary that had been mandated in legislation and the quota regime for domestic sugar production. For more information, please refer to our [GAIN Report UP1827](#).

As a result of WTO accession negotiations, Ukraine introduced a 260 thousand MT annual tariff quota on imports of raw sugar cane (HS Code 170111) originating from WTO Member States. The quota is allocated on a “first come – first served” principle between applicants. The quota imports are performed based on import licenses distributed by the [Ministry of Economic Development and Trade of Ukraine](#).

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 into Ukrainian legislation will come into force on September 1, 2022.

Author Defined:

Statistical Tables

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

Origin	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)		MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)		% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	165,305.0	100.00	747,676.0	100.00	553,228.0	100.00	- 26.01
Africa	4,176.0	2.53	293,156.0	39.21	68,201.0	12.33	- 76.74
EU-28	28,141.0	17.02	66,349.0	8.87	57,657.0	10.42	- 13.10
Eurasian Economic Union	29,313.0	17.73	2,577.0	0.34	15,087.0	2.73	485.44
Middle East	49,909.0	30.19	169,802.0	22.71	125,999.0	22.78	- 25.80
South Asia	22,040.0	13.33	100,712.0	13.47	38,925.0	7.04	- 61.35
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	214,017.0	38.69	0.00
Turkey	938.0	0.57	49,598.0	6.63	46,755.0	8.45	- 5.73
Libya	0.0	0.00	42,500.0	5.68	39,351.0	7.11	- 7.41
Sri Lanka	20,480.0	12.39	100,712.0	13.47	38,925.0	7.04	- 61.35
Azerbaijan	16,756.0	10.14	30,619.0	4.10	37,918.0	6.85	23.84
United Kingdom	1.0	0.00	6,645.0	0.89	30,343.0	5.48	356.63
Switzerland	0.0	0.00	18,629.0	2.49	23,911.0	4.32	28.35
Georgia	24,725.0	14.96	43,993.0	5.88	17,358.0	3.14	- 60.54
Moldova	6,706.0	4.06	10,537.0	1.41	15,892.0	2.87	50.82
Armenia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	15,082.0	2.73	∞
Tajikistan	6,444.0	3.90	11,039.0	1.48	14,874.0	2.69	34.74
Turkmenistan	988.0	0.60	8,194.0	1.10	14,269.0	2.58	74.14
Sudan	0.0	0.00	40,368.0	5.40	13,883.0	2.51	- 65.61
Somalia	0.0	0.00	24,190.0	3.24	9,194.0	1.66	- 61.99
Lebanon	1,456.0	0.88	8,381.0	1.12	3,900.0	0.70	- 53.47
Benin	1,300.0	0.79	0.0	0.00	3,640.0	0.66	0.00
Israel	6,010.0	3.64	22,252.0	2.98	3,137.0	0.57	- 85.90
Montenegro	1,404.0	0.85	11,984.0	1.60	2,265.0	0.41	- 81.10
South Africa	1,560.0	0.94	6,058.0	0.81	2,132.0	0.39	- 64.81
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	6,965.0	0.93	1,352.0	0.24	- 80.59
Romania	21,393.0	12.94	13,813.0	1.85	1,072.0	0.19	- 92.24
Cyprus	106.0	0.06	1,716.0	0.23	728.0	0.13	- 57.57
Bosnia & Herzegovina	96.0	0.06	3,845.0	0.51	484.0	0.09	- 87.41
Poland	3,698.0	2.24	4,959.0	0.66	440.0	0.08	- 91.12
Albania	3,926.0	2.38	21,924.0	2.93	260.0	0.05	- 98.81
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.00	6,240.0	0.83	260.0	0.05	- 95.83
Spain	0.0	0.00	9,000.0	1.20	92.0	0.02	- 98.98
Singapore	624.0	0.38	4,107.0	0.55	1.0	0.00	- 99.99
Greece	1,040.0	0.63	11,244.0	1.50	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Egypt	0.0	0.00	30,650.0	4.10	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Kazakhstan	22,485.0	13.60	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 50.00
Kyrgyzstan	6,825.0	4.13	2,572.0	0.34	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Macedonia	1,300.0	0.79	2,072.0	0.28	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Mauritania	52.0	0.03	16,500.0	2.21	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Myanmar	10,211.0	6.18	33,652.0	4.50	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Guinea	0.0	0.00	25,000.0	3.34	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Gambia	0.0	0.00	8,000.0	1.07	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Ethiopia	0.0	0.00	3,900.0	0.52	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Cote d'Ivoire	52.0	0.03	34,520.0	4.62	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Togo	56.0	0.03	25,000.0	3.34	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Tunisia	0.0	0.00	33,740.0	4.51	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	4,671.0	0.0	12,554.0	0.0	1,690.0	0.0	-86.54

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2017	MY 2017/18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2018	% Change Oct-Dec 2018 to Oct-Dec 2017
World	155,494	553,229	58,293	69,670	57,021	184,984	18.97
Africa	17,939	68,201	1,500	5,200	1,040	7,740	-56.85
East & Southeast Asia	312	362	0	25	0	25	-91.99
EU-28	21,833	57,657	729	8,834	25,156	34,719	59.02
Eurasian Economic Union	6,153	15,086	2,958	4,294	4,336	11,588	88.33
Middle East	53,174	125,998	14,522	13,919	7,739	36,180	-31.96
South Asia	26,104	38,925	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Uzbekistan	9,748	214,019	35,341	33,070	11,240	79,651	717.10
Romania	0	1,072	727	3,959	8,052	12,738	∞
Tajikistan	6,608	14,875	2,915	4,872	5,013	12,800	93.70
Azerbaijan	20,963	37,918	12,649	10,174	4,762	27,585	31.59
Spain	0	92	0	0	4,228	4,228	∞
Switzerland	13,676	23,911	0	856	3,296	4,152	-69.64
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	1,085	1,628	3,121	5,834	∞
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	3,016	3,016	∞
Lithuania	0	0	0	199	2,258	2,457	∞
Moldova	3,321	15,892	1,581	1,384	1,702	4,667	40.53
United Kingdom	7,151	30,343	1	2,444	1,664	4,109	-42.54
Poland	0	440	0	548	1,397	1,945	∞
Saudi Arabia	0	260	0	0	1,300	1,300	∞
Italy	0	0	0	828	1,196	2,024	∞
Russia	0	1	0	507	1,149	1,656	∞
Turkmenistan	13,726	14,269	407	136	678	1,221	-91.10
Georgia	9,181	17,358	1	469	611	1,081	-88.23
Turkey	13,412	46,754	0	598	546	1,144	-91.47
Israel	1,884	3,137	0	520	520	1,040	-44.80
Montenegro	2,265	2,265	211	92	114	417	-81.59
Cyprus	572	728	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Netherlands	432	432	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Lebanon	1,560	3,900	0	0	0	0	-100.00
United Arab Emirates	0	1,352	0	0	0	0	∞
Armenia	6,152	15,082	1,872	2,158	0	4,030	-34.49
Benin	0	3,640	0	0	0	0	∞
Bosnia & Herzegovina	198	484	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Libya	2,236	39,351	1,500	5,200	0	6,700	199.64
Sri Lanka	26,104	38,925	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Sudan	13,883	13,883	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Somalia	1,820	9,194	0	0	0	0	-100.00
South Africa	0	2,132	0	0	0	0	∞
Other	598	1,510	3	28	1,157	1,188	98.66

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)		MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)		% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	1,747	100.00	1,617	100.00	1,452	100.00	- 10.20
Africa	20	1.13	12	0.74	22	1.48	80.03
East & Southeast Asia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.02	1500.00
EU-28	947	54.21	835	51.62	882	60.73	5.65
Eurasian Economic Union	0	0.00	4	0.25	3	0.17	- 38.00
Middle East	105	5.99	29	1.80	1	0.09	- 95.37
South Asia	10	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	- 100.00
United States	603	34.52	642	39.72	491	33.78	- 23.63
Denmark	420	24.04	340	21.03	360	24.79	5.88
Germany	130	7.44	193	11.95	206	14.20	6.70
France	72	4.11	71	4.38	105	7.24	48.39
Netherlands	100	5.75	56	3.49	64	4.38	12.69
Switzerland	26	1.51	52	3.23	63	4.34	20.82
Romania	53	3.06	45	2.80	48	3.31	6.23
Sweden	31	1.75	75	4.63	43	2.94	- 42.88
Mauritius	20	1.13	12	0.74	20	1.39	69.50
Poland	15	0.83	66	4.11	18	1.26	- 72.37
Brazil	20	1.14	20	1.24	10	0.69	- 50.00
Austria	3	0.14	5	0.29	6	0.40	22.06
Finland	1	0.08	1	0.04	5	0.37	700.00
United Kingdom	0	0.00	1	0.05	3	0.23	300.00
Belarus	0	0.00	4	0.25	3	0.17	- 38.00
Czech Republic	0	0.00	0	0.02	2	0.11	468.60
Turkey	2	0.12	0	0.00	1	0.09	0.00
Canada	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	0.00
Mozambique	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.09	0.00
Italy	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.06	0.00
Belgium	0	0.00	2	0.11	0	0.02	- 80.87
China	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.02	1500.00
Croatia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.02	0.00
Estonia	0	0.02	0	0.02	0	0.00	- 85.02
Madagascar	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	60.61
Slovakia	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	- 100.00
Latvia	21	1.21	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Hungary	0	0.02	2	0.11	0	0.00	- 100.00
Spain	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	- 100.00
India	10	0.57	0	0.00	0	0.00	- 100.00
Israel	103	5.87	29	1.80	0	0.00	- 100.00
Lithuania	105	6.01	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
Colombia	12	0.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)		MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)		% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	5.0	100.00	6.0	100.00	1,250.0	100.00	∞
Israel	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	520.0	41.59	0.00
Georgia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	520.0	41.59	0.00
Cyprus	0.0	1.44	0.0	1.07	208.0	16.64	∞
Moldova	0.0	2.32	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.15	0.00
Panama	0.0	9.05	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.00
Liberia	0.0	3.09	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.01	200.00
Singapore	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.00
Hong Kong	0.0	2.57	0.0	0.16	0.0	0.00	500.00
Belize	0.0	4.11	0.0	0.82	0.0	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	0.0	0.25	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.00	76.00
Philippines	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Germany	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Malta	0.0	4.11	0.0	1.64	0.0	0.00	- 90.00
Cambodia	0.0	0.46	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Cook Islands	0.0	0.62	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Palau	0.0	0.62	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.00	6.0	93.51	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
St. Kitts & Nevis	0.0	1.03	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Comoros	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Greece	0.0	9.26	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Russia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Italy	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.16	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.21	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Bahamas	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.41	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Antigua & Barbuda	0.0	0.62	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leone	0.0	0.82	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Turkey	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.33	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.20	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Gibraltar	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Canada	3.0	59.23	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)		MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)		% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	45,171.0	100.00	251.0	100.00	233.0	100.00	- 7.08
Mauritius	67.0	0.15	160.0	63.81	184.0	79.05	15.11
Thailand	8.0	0.02	16.0	6.38	21.0	9.08	32.34
United Kingdom	0.0	0.00	9.0	3.59	17.0	7.29	88.89
Germany	18.0	0.04	11.0	4.29	2.0	1.04	- 77.55
Belgium	3.0	0.01	3.0	1.18	2.0	0.82	- 35.61
Austria	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.76	0.00
Reunion	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.59	0.00
Paraguay	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.09	1.0	0.39	304.44
Slovakia	1.0	0.00	3.0	1.10	1.0	0.39	- 67.33
India	1.0	0.00	1.0	0.29	1.0	0.35	13.47
Philippines	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.13	0.0	0.09	- 34.38
Colombia	42.0	0.09	42.0	16.73	0.0	0.06	- 99.68
Poland	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.05	0.00
Costa Rica	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.03	0.0	0.04	9.45
Italy	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.00
France	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	2511.11
United States	2.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Argentina	0.0	0.00	3.0	1.24	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Mexico	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Swaziland	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Brazil	25,000.0	55.35	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Switzerland	4.0	0.01	3.0	1.16	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Israel	25.0	0.06	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Netherlands	20,000.0	44.28	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)		MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)		% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	165,310.0	100.00	747,682.0	100.00	554,479.0	100.00	- 25.84
Middle East	49,909.0	30.19	169,803.0	22.71	127,039.0	22.91	- 25.18
Africa	4,177.0	2.53	293,156.0	39.21	68,201.0	12.30	- 76.74
EU-28	28,142.0	17.02	66,349.0	8.87	57,865.0	10.44	- 12.79
South Asia	22,040.0	13.33	100,712.0	13.47	38,925.0	7.02	- 61.35
Eurasian Economic Union	29,313.0	17.73	2,577.0	0.34	15,087.0	2.72	485.44
East & Southeast Asia	625.0	0.38	9,569.0	1.28	363.0	0.07	- 96.21
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	214,017.0	38.60	0.00
Turkey	938.0	0.57	49,598.0	6.63	46,755.0	8.43	- 5.73
Libya	0.0	0.00	42,500.0	5.68	39,351.0	7.10	- 7.41
Sri Lanka	20,480.0	12.39	100,712.0	13.47	38,925.0	7.02	- 61.35
Azerbaijan	16,756.0	10.14	30,619.0	4.10	37,918.0	6.84	23.84
United Kingdom	1.0	0.00	6,645.0	0.89	30,343.0	5.47	356.63
Switzerland	0.0	0.00	18,629.0	2.49	23,911.0	4.31	28.35
Georgia	24,725.0	14.96	43,993.0	5.88	17,878.0	3.22	- 59.36
Moldova	6,706.0	4.06	10,537.0	1.41	15,894.0	2.87	50.84
Armenia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	15,082.0	2.72	∞
Tajikistan	6,444.0	3.90	11,039.0	1.48	14,874.0	2.68	34.74
Turkmenistan	988.0	0.60	8,200.0	1.10	14,269.0	2.57	74.02
Sudan	0.0	0.00	40,368.0	5.40	13,883.0	2.50	- 65.61
Somalia	0.0	0.00	24,190.0	3.24	9,194.0	1.66	- 61.99
Lebanon	1,456.0	0.88	8,381.0	1.12	3,900.0	0.70	- 53.47
Israel	6,010.0	3.64	22,252.0	2.98	3,657.0	0.66	- 83.57
Benin	1,300.0	0.79	0.0	0.00	3,640.0	0.66	0.00
Montenegro	1,404.0	0.85	11,984.0	1.60	2,265.0	0.41	- 81.10
South Africa	1,560.0	0.94	6,058.0	0.81	2,132.0	0.38	- 64.81
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	6,965.0	0.93	1,352.0	0.24	- 80.59
Romania	21,393.0	12.94	13,813.0	1.85	1,072.0	0.19	- 92.24
Cyprus	106.0	0.06	1,716.0	0.23	936.0	0.17	- 45.45
Bosnia & Herzegovina	96.0	0.06	3,845.0	0.51	484.0	0.09	- 87.41
Poland	3,698.0	2.24	4,959.0	0.66	440.0	0.08	- 91.12
Netherlands	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	432.0	0.08	∞
Latvia	589.0	0.36	0.0	0.00	415.0	0.07	0.00
China	0.0	0.00	2,077.0	0.28	312.0	0.06	- 84.97
Albania	3,926.0	2.37	21,924.0	2.93	260.0	0.05	- 98.81
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.00	6,240.0	0.83	260.0	0.05	- 95.83
Malta	21.0	0.01	1.0	0.00	217.0	0.04	∞
Iraq	0.0	0.00	584.0	0.08	215.0	0.04	- 63.22
Spain	0.0	0.00	9,000.0	1.20	92.0	0.02	- 98.98
Canada	4.0	0.00	553.0	0.07	3.0	0.00	- 99.41
Ghana	104.0	0.06	520.0	0.07	1.0	0.00	- 99.81
Singapore	624.0	0.38	4,107.0	0.55	1.0	0.00	- 99.98
Greece	1,041.0	0.63	11,244.0	1.50	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Egypt	0.0	0.00	30,650.0	4.10	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Tanzania	0.0	0.00	130.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	- 99.89
Hong Kong	0.0	0.00	3,287.0	0.44	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Lithuania	1,270.0	0.77	105.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 99.98
Kazakhstan	22,485.0	13.60	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 50.00
Kuwait	0.0	0.00	130.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Kyrgyzstan	6,825.0	4.13	2,572.0	0.34	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Macedonia	1,300.0	0.79	2,072.0	0.28	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Jordan	0.0	0.00	1,040.0	0.14	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Guinea	0.0	0.00	25,000.0	3.34	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Palestine	0.0	0.00	750.0	0.10	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Mauritania	52.0	0.03	16,500.0	2.21	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Myanmar	10,211.0	6.18	33,652.0	4.50	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Djibouti	1,000.0	0.60	1,300.0	0.17	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Gambia	0.0	0.00	8,000.0	1.07	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Ethiopia	0.0	0.00	3,900.0	0.52	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Afghanistan	1,040.0	0.63	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	52.0	0.03	34,520.0	4.62	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Uganda	0.0	0.00	780.0	0.10	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Togo	56.0	0.03	25,000.0	3.34	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Tunisia	0.0	0.00	33,740.0	4.51	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Suriname	0.0	0.00	936.0	0.13	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	647.0	0.4	363.0	0.0	95.0	0.0	- 73.83

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		MY 2016/17 (Oct. 16-Sept. 17)		MY 2017/18 (Oct. 17-Sept. 18)		% Change MY 2017/18 to 2016/17
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	46,918.0	100.00	1,868.0	100.00	1,685.0	100.00	- 9.78
EU-28	20,973.0	44.70	863.0	46.21	906.0	53.76	4.97
Africa	87.0	0.19	172.0	9.21	207.0	12.29	20.41
East & Southeast Asia	8.0	0.02	16.0	0.87	22.0	1.29	32.83
Eurasian Economic Union	0.0	0.00	4.0	0.22	3.0	0.15	- 38.00
Middle East	130.0	0.28	29.0	1.56	1.0	0.08	- 95.37
South Asia	11.0	0.02	1.0	0.04	1.0	0.05	11.92
United States	605.0	1.29	642.0	34.39	491.0	29.11	- 23.63
Denmark	420.0	0.90	340.0	18.20	360.0	21.36	5.88
Germany	148.0	0.32	204.0	10.92	209.0	12.38	2.26
Mauritius	87.0	0.19	172.0	9.21	205.0	12.14	18.88
France	72.0	0.15	71.0	3.79	105.0	6.24	48.42
Netherlands	20,100.0	42.84	56.0	3.02	64.0	3.77	12.69
Switzerland	31.0	0.07	55.0	2.95	63.0	3.74	14.46
Romania	53.0	0.11	45.0	2.42	48.0	2.85	6.23
Sweden	31.0	0.07	75.0	4.00	43.0	2.54	- 42.88
Thailand	8.0	0.02	16.0	0.86	21.0	1.26	32.34
United Kingdom	0.0	0.00	10.0	0.53	20.0	1.20	106.62
Poland	15.0	0.03	66.0	3.56	18.0	1.10	- 72.20
Brazil	25,020.0	53.33	20.0	1.07	10.0	0.59	- 50.00
Israel	128.0	0.27	29.0	1.56	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	201.0	0.4	66.0	3.5	28.0	1.7	-57.58

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine