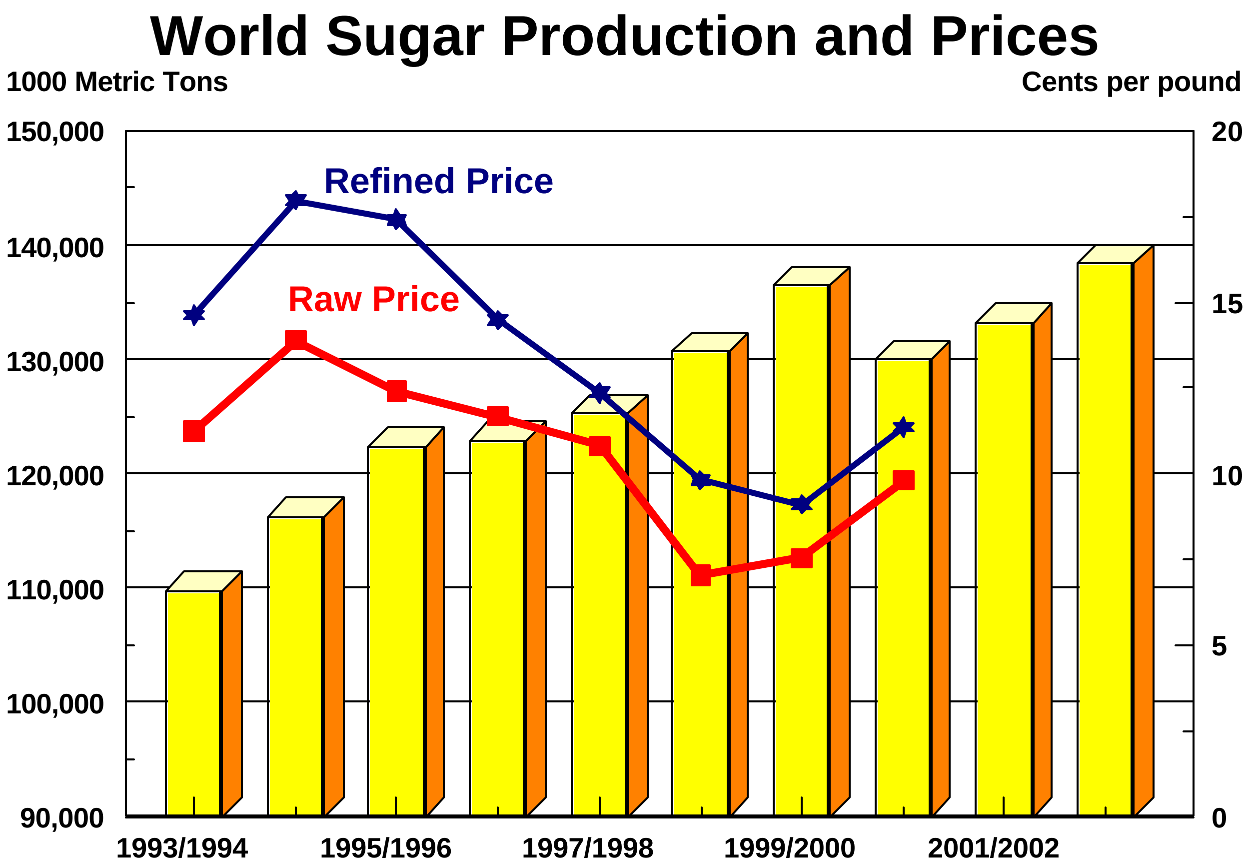
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
FS 1-02
May 2002

Sugar: World Markets and Trade



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

Production estimates for 2001/02 have been revised upward and forecast production for 2002/03 is a record high. Even though consumption remains firm, import demand may slacken as principal importing countries of Russia, Ukraine, and China look to reduce imports in the face of increasing domestic production. Viewed broadly, over the long term, refined prices over the last 6 months generally were comparable if not better than those of the preceding 3 years. This strengthening may have been in response to the lower output of refined sugar by the European Union, and to a steady demand for refined imports in Eastern Europe, Africa, and the Middle East. However, during the last three months, refined prices have softened from those of last summer and early winter, joining the downward movement of raw prices, as expressed in the spot Caribbean No. 11 contract. Lower prices are a reaction to higher than expected production for the 2001/02 season and to expectations for further increases in 2002/03.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

PROFILES:

LIST OF TABLES:

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

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

To view the site go to HTTP:/www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/
For more information on the U.S. Trade System, e-mail usthelp@fas.usda.gov

To access FAS Attaché Reports online, please reference the following Internet address:
http://www.FAS.USDA.GOV/scriptsw/AttacheRep/default.htm

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

Additionally, time series import and export data are now available for 67 individual horticultural and tropical products, including sugar, on the FAS website at: http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/alltrade.html **This data contains 5 complete calendar and marketing years, in addition to year-to-date data.**

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

Marketing Years for Centrifugal Sugar

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

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

World Sugar Situation

World centrifugal sugar production for 2001/02 is estimated at 133.2 million tons. This is an increase of 8.1 million tons from the November estimate and is due to increases in production in Brazil, up 1.85 million tons; Thailand, up 1.13 million tons; China, up 1.12 million tons; and India, up 1.03 million tons. In addition, estimated production in Cuba, Mexico, and Guatemala are up 400,000, 300,000, and 280,000 tons, respectively. World exports for 2001/02 are estimated at 39.9 million tons, up 6.1 million tons from the November figure, primarily due to increased shipments from the same countries. Forecast world production for 2002/03 is set at 138.3 million tons, up 5.1 million tons or by 4 percent from the revised 2001/02 level. World exports for 2002/03 are forecast at 42.3 million tons, up 2.4 million tons or by 6 percent from the revised 2001/02 estimate.

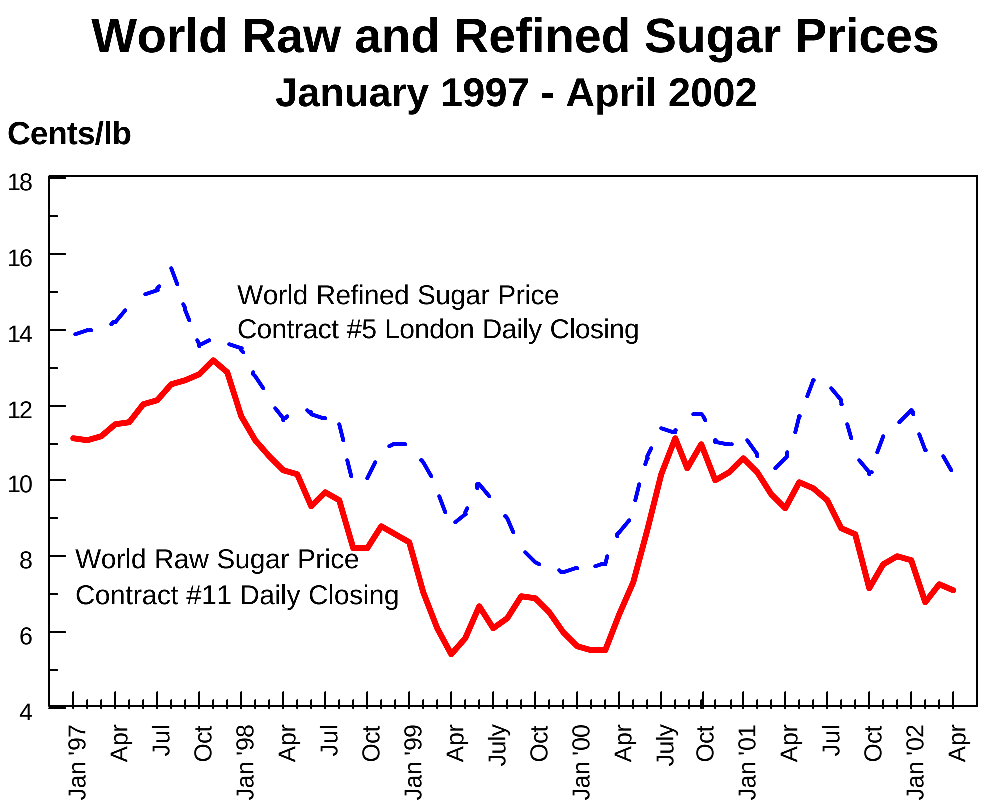
Summary

The outlook for the world sugar market indicates continued downward pressure on prices in late 2001/02 and early 2002/03. Revised production estimates for the remainder of the 2001/02 season indicate an increased output; and forecasted production for the upcoming 2002/03 season indicates a possible record. Even though consumption remains firm, import demand may slacken as principal importing countries of Russia, Ukraine, and China look to reduce imports in the face of increasing domestic production. The forecast EU production increase, by itself, will take up most of the consistent but moderated increase in world consumption. Added to that, increased production in the other exporting countries - Brazil, Australia, and South Africa - may put downward pressure on prices.

Throughout the fall and spring of 2001/02, world refined sugar prices, as expressed by the London Daily Contract No. 5, remained firm and, in fact, on a monthly average, strengthened. Viewed broadly, over the long term, refined prices over the last 6 months generally were comparable if not better than those of the preceding 3 years. This strengthening may have been in response to the lower output of refined sugar by the EU, and to a steady demand for refined imports in Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East. However, during the last 3 months, refined prices have softened from those of last summer and early winter joining the downward movement of raw prices, as expressed in the spot Caribbean No. 11 contract. Lower prices are a reaction to higher-than-expected production for the 2001/02 season and to expectations for further increases forecasted for the 2002/03 season.

Aggregate production for 2002/03 in the four principal exporters - the EU, Brazil, Australia, and South Africa, - is forecast to increase by 4.8 million tons or by 11 percent from the 2001/02 season. Revised production for 2001/02 and forecasted increased production for 2002/03 in China and Russia is sure to disappoint exporters. These two countries together accounted for about 17 percent of total 2001/02 world imports, and shippers were hoping these markets would assume an increasing share of world imports. However, production in these countries is forecast to increase (by a total of 350,000 tons or by 3 percent over 2001/02 production). Consequently, a portion of the new supplies coming onto the market must find a home in other markets. Hopefully, any downward pressure on prices may offer increased incentives for imports in African, Asian, and Middle Eastern nations and increase shipments to those countries. These regions are important because imported sugar accounts for a significant portion of their consumption. Sugar remains a principal source of inexpensive energy and is attractive when compared to alternative commodities. Import demand for sugar in African countries, which as a group accounts for about 14 percent of world imports, may well increase should the price remain low and if drought conditions continue, causing an increased demand for low cost high energy commodities.

Over the last 10 years, world consumption grew at a fairly steady pace of about 1.9 percent per year. Domestic demand for sugar in 2001/02 remained steady, increasing 1.3 percent from the previous year. Forecasted 2002/03 world domestic consumption is set at 133.4 million tons, up 1.4 million tons from the current estimate for 2001/02. Consumption is growing fastest in Asia, with India leading this group and Korea and Malaysia also showing significant increases. Nevertheless, it appears that worldwide economic slowdown may be affecting the demand for imports as the overall rate of growth for domestic consumption is showing signs of slowing



down.

World and U.S. Raw and Refined Sugar Prices
(Monthly Averages)

World and U.S. Raw and Refined Sugar Prices
(Monthly Averages)

World Raw Sugar Prices 1/

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

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

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

World Refined Sugar Prices 2/

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

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

Source: LIFFE, London

U.S. Raw Sugar Prices 3/

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

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

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

U.S. Wholesale Refined Sugar Beet Prices 4/

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

4/ MIDWEST MARKET

Source: Milling and Baking News

U.S. Raw Sugar Tariff Rate Quota
2001/02 Initial Allocation
Metric Tons Raw Value

Country	Initial Quota Allocation
Argentina	45,281
Australia	87,402
Barbados	7,371
Belize	11,583
Bolivia	8,424
Brazil	152,691
Colombia	25,273
Congo	7,258
Cote d'Ivoire	7,258
Costa Rica	15,796
Dominican Republic	185,335
Ecuador	11,583
El Salvador	27,379
Fiji	9,477
Gabon	7,258
Guatemala	50,546
Guyana	12,636
Haiti	7,258
Honduras	10,530
India	2,424
Jamaica	11,583
Madagascar	7,258
Malawi	10,530
Mauritius	12,636
Mexico	7,258
Mozambique	13,690
Nicaragua	22,114
Panama	30,538
Papua New Guinea	7,258
Paraguay	7,258
Peru	43,175
Philippines	142,160
South Africa	24,220
Saint Kitts & Nevis	7,258
Swaziland	16,849
Taiwan	12,636
Thailand	14,743
Trinidad & Tobago	7,371
Uruguay	7,258
Zimbabwe	12,636
Total 1/	1,117,195

TRQ total may not add due to rounding
1/ Mexico may ship an additional quantity of 105,788 metric tons raw value under NAFTA

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

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

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

Situation and Outlook in Selected Countries

European Union

Last year's sugar production (2001/02) declined by 2.3 million tons, equal to 12.3 percent from the previous year's level of 18.5 million tons. The reduction is attributed to poor planting, growing, and harvesting conditions throughout the year. Production for the 2002/03 year is forecast at 17.3 million tons, rebounding from last year's reduced crop.

Due to expectations of low world prices and large Brazilian production, growers may not plant with the intention of producing any more C sugar than usual, specifically directed for exports. However, with plantings designed to ensure that A and B quotas are met even under poor growing conditions (such as last year), normal yield levels will result in higher C sugar production. In addition, with overall production expected to return to normal levels, there is a possibility that the Commission may need to apply a reduction coefficient to A and B quotas as was done in 2000/2001 to make sure World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments are met. The need for such an action will be better known as the growing season progresses, and in any case, a reduction is not expected to be announced before October 2002.

The new sugar regime that went into effect starting in the 2001/02 marketing year, is expected to remain in place until 2005/06. The nature of any future reform is unknown at this time and will have to take into account the increased liberalization of trade vis-à-vis developing countries, WTO negotiations, and accession of to up to 10 new EU member states.

The EU balances supply and demand by managing the C-sugar supplies. Depending on the internal price, the EU either sells C-sugar on the world market without subsidy or carries it over to the following marketing year. As a result of the sharp decrease in production, C-sugar supplies (any amount of sugar exceeding the A and B sugar production quotas) are also expected to be much smaller. Less C-sugar will be carried over this year because producers took advantage of relatively higher world refined sugar prices in December and January to export C-sugar. Also, under the new sugar regime put in place in July 2001, storage re-imbursement is no longer available for quota sugar, so C sugar (which becomes A sugar when carried over) is more costly to store.

Total C-sugar production is estimated at 1.915 million tons raw sugar equivalent, down 63 percent from 5.180 million tons in 2000/2001. Of this, 421,756 tons will be carried over to 2002/03 (counting against next year=s quota production), and 1,493,538 tons is to be exported.

Brazil

Total Brazilian sugarcane for marketing year 2001/02 (May-April) is revised upward to 293 million tons. Regular rainfall in the Center-South region during August-October 2001 increased the yield of "annual" cane varieties, and resulted in a higher volume of sugarcane ready for harvest. Brazilian sugarcane production for marketing year 2002/03 is projected at a record 334 million tons, up 14 percent from the previous crop. The 2002/03 Center-South crush is projected to start early and may well extend into January to accommodate the expected increase in sugarcane availability. Total marketing year 2001/02 Brazilian sugar production is revised upward to 20.35 million tons (raw value), up 3.25 million tons from the previous crop due to higher than initially expected sugarcane production and the ongoing shift towards sugar production, rather than alcohol. Total Brazilian sugar production for marketing year 2002/03 is projected at 22.95 million tons, up 2.6 million tons relative to marketing year 2001/02. This assumes the Government of Brazil maintains the alcohol content in domestic Agasoline@ at 24 percent (set January 10, 2002). Sugar consumption is forecast for the 2002/03 marketing year at 9.65 million tons, up 200,000 tons from the previous season. Brazilian sugar exports for marketing year 2002/03 are forecast at13.5 million tons, up 2.15 million tons from the previous year. In spite of declining international prices, approximately half of the export contracts for the coming 2002/03 season have already been set, guaranteeing profits. Brazil is expected to export approximately 700 million liters of alcohol in marketing year 2002/03, up 250 million liters from the estimate for 2001/02. Major destinations include South Korea, Japan, and Jamaica.

Mexico

Although the Mexican sugar industry has not yet set a sugar production estimate for marketing year 2002/03 (November - October), USDA is forecasting sugar production at 5.3 million tons, raw value. This forecast is based on the relatively good weather experienced during the growing season. However, it also assumes that the 27 expropriated sugar mills will continue normal operations under government management. It is expected that the new National Sugar Policy will enable the sugar industry to have access to more credit lines in order to alleviate cash flow problems, finance sugar stocks, and mechanize sugar production. The overall objective of the National Sugar Policy is to help Mexico=s ailing sugar industry by regulating the sugar sector and making it more profitable. The National Sugar Policy announcement did not contain any information about the future of the government-owned sugar mills nor the timing of their privatization. Despite these inducements to continue producing high price sugar, the area planted to sugarcane is forecast to be similar to last year's level. Industry financial problems and low international sugar prices do not allow for an increase in area planted.

Sugar consumption for marketing year 2002/03 is forecast to remain flat at 4.61 million tons, unless imports of High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) are restricted. The sugar industry maintains that domestic sugar consumption has remained almost flat because of increased usage of both domestic and imported alternative sweeteners. In the event that Mexico complies with the world Trade Organization (WTO) ruling and lifts the HFCS compensatory duties, marketing year 2002/03 sugar consumption might decrease compared to marketing year 2001/02. Sugar consumption for marketing year 2001/02 is revised upward to 4.61 million tons. Sources indicate that refined sugar consumption by the soft drink industry for 2001 was approximately 1.2 to 1.4 million tons. Sugar consumption for 2002 could increase about 250,000 to 300,000 tons should the industry stop using HFCS. The soft drink industry indicates that a very small growth in soda consumption is expected for 2002; therefore, it will have to keep its prices competitive to maintain market share. Sugar consumption for marketing year 2000/01 remains unchanged at 4.54 million tons.

China

Area planted to both sugar cane and sugar beets increased in marketing year 2001/02. These increases, combined with good weather conditions in cane growing areas, led to an overall increase in sugar production. Growth in planted area was largely the result of strong sugar prices, which reached a record high of $548/tons in April 2001. However, prices began to decline in October as the larger crop entered the market. By the end of the calendar year prices fell to $331/tons. Over the long term, prices are expected to fall even further.

Increased production of both cane and beets is the main reason for an estimated 28-percent increase in sugar production, totaling 8.8 million tons for marketing year 2002. Sugar production for 2002/03 is forecast to climb to nearly 9 million tons. Sugar refineries have been the primary beneficiaries of high prices, with Guangxi reporting that 60 percent of previously money-losing refineries are now making a profit. Total profits for the sugar refining industry reached $204.8 million, with tax receipts of $360.1 million. Earlier in the year the government attempted to bring prices down, by auctioning an estimated 1.45 million tons of stocks. However, as domestic production continues to rise and prices fall, the government announced a National Reserve Procurement Plan with the initial intention to purchase 300,000 tons of sugar.

Sugar imports for marketing year 2000/01 amounted to 1.08 million tons, including 875 tons of raw sugar and 208 tons of refined sugar. This figure is an increase of 57 percent over imports during marketing year 1999/2000. For marketing year 2001/02, imports are estimate to increase modestly to 1.1 million tons, but this may be more than offset by an increase in exports of refined sugar. As a condition of its entry into the WTO, China agreed to an initial TRQ of 1.76 million tons for sugar. However, imports are unlikely to hit this level as issuance of the quotas continues to be delayed. There is also a great deal of uncertainty as to how the TRQs will be administered, including rumors that a significant portion of the TRQ will be reserved exclusively for tolling operations. Furthermore only 30 percent of the quota is allocated to private traders who reportedly are reluctant to import given the current domestic situation.

Over the long term, however, government policy favors increasing the concentration of cane production within the current main production areas. Concentration of production and increased integration within the refining industry are key elements of the government's effort to streamline the industry in preparation for greater competition under the WTO.

India

Total centrifugal sugar production in marketing year 2002/03 is forecast at 18.6 million tons, down 4 percent down from the 2001/02 estimated production of 19.4 million tons. The marketing year 2002/03 figures include 683,000 tons of khandsari, a low recovery centrifugal sugar. Gur (crude non-centrifugal sugar) production is forecast to climb to 6.6 million tons from 6.5 tons in 2001/02. Despite large sugar stocks and delayed cane payments to farmers during the 2001/02 season, 2002/03 cane planting intentions remained favorable due to comparatively firm cane prices vis-a-vis competing crops. However, as winter plantings in Maharashtra, Gujarat, and Karnataka were adversely affected by dry/warm conditions, 2002/03 sugarcane area and production are expected to be marginally lower at 4 million hectares and 272 tons, respectively.

Due to a lower-than-anticipated diversion of cane for production of alternative sweeteners (gur and khandsari), estimated 2001/02 centrifugal sugar production has been raised to 19.4 tons. The diversion of cane to alternative sweeteners was largely limited by depressed gur prices. High cane prices and a stagnant market for molasses further squeezed the profit margins of other sweeteners. Recent communal violence in the state of Gujarat, a major market for gur, further depressed the demand for gur, adversely affecting the prospects for late-season (March onwards) diversion of cane toward these sweeteners.

Marketing year 2001/02 sugar exports are estimated at 450,000 tons of sugar through March 2002 with prices ranging from $215-$240/ton, FOB. Most exports have been by southern mills due to their internal transportation advantage of rupees 600-800/ton ($12-$16) over the north India mills. In the new Export-Import policy announced on April 1, 2001, the government declared that it will provide internal transport subsidies (mill to port) for exports of agricultural products, including sugar. This subsidy is paid out of the Sugar Development Fund created from the market excess of rupees 140/ton levied on domestic sugar. Despite the subsidy, trade sources do not expect significant shipments during the remainder of the current marketing year, due to the impending arrival of cheap Brazilian sugar, expected to lower world prices to $180-$210/ton. Consequently, the marketing year 2001/02-export estimate has been lowered to 850,000 tons. Based on revised estimates from Indian Sugar Mills Association, marketing year 2000/01 exports are put at 1.4 million tons.

Russian Federation

During 2001/02, Russia produced 1.6 million tons of sugar from domestic beets, its highest level since the 1996/97 marketing year, and 3 percent more than the previous year. Better harvests due to good weather and increased area planted are major reasons for increased sugar output. Domestic production is expected to continue due to Russia=s protective sugar import policy, which fosters domestic investment into sugar production. Russia is forecast to produce almost 1.7 million tons of white sugar from domestic beets and 4.4 million tons from imported raw sugar during the 2002/03 marketing year.

Although Russia=s sugar regime cannot completely restrict imports to the level of the TRQ (3.65 million tons), it has effectively reduced the rapidly increasing imports that occurred over the last few years. During 2001/02, total sugar imports are expected to fall approximately 15 percent from the previous year's level to 4.8 million tons. Imports for 2002/03 are forecast to fall again to 4.5 million tons. During 2002, Russia is projected to import almost 1.0 million tons in excess of the raw sugar TRQ **B** a pattern that is expected to continue, given the volatile nature of world sugar prices. When world prices fall to extremely low levels, imported sugar becomes competitive despite the restrictive TRQ system. Consequently, the Russian sugar industry is pressuring the government to consider new measures to further protect the market, as well as adopt mechanisms to keep imported cane sugar from being competitive at any price during the local harvesting and processing season. For example, because the government cannot offer significant financial support to the industry, the domestic industry would like to see a more prohibitive import duty on all sugar imported outside the 3.65 million ton quota.

Russia is expected to continue the TRQ and seasonal duty system first introduced in July 2000. Under the current regime, in-quota raw sugar is subject to a 5-percent, but no less than 0.015-Euro/Kg duty; while out-of-quota imports are subject to a 40-percent, but not less than 0.12-Euro/Kg duty.

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
North America							
United States 1/							
1998/1999	1,523	7,597	1,655	10,775	209	9,079	1,487
1999/2000	1,487	8,203	1,484	11,174	112	9,049	2,013
2000/2001	2,013	7,869	1,428	11,310	128	9,192	1,990
2001/2002	1,990	7,261	1,387	10,638	113	9,058	1,467
2002/2003	1,467	7,938	NA	NA	113	9,149	NA
Canada							
1998/1999	124	93	1,160	1,377	9	1,240	128
1999/2000	128	122	1,117	1,367	7	1,240	120
2000/2001	120	125	1,244	1,489	5	1,243	241
2001/2002	241	90	1,117	1,448	6	1,255	187
2002/2003	187	110	1,250	1,547	5	1,250	292
Mexico							
1998/1999	670	4,985	0	5,655	590	4,400	665
1999/2000	665	4,977	0	5,642	530	4,482	630
2000/2001	630	5,223	0	5,853	305	4,543	1,005
2001/2002	1,005	5,393	0	6,398	850	4,615	933
2002/2003	933	5,305	0	6,238	850	4,615	773
Total North America							
1998/1999	2,317	12,675	2,815	17,807	808	14,719	2,280
1999/2000	2,280	13,302	2,601	18,183	649	14,771	2,763
2000/2001	2,763	13,217	2,672	18,652	438	14,978	3,236
2001/2002	3,236	12,744	2,504	18,484	969	14,928	2,587
2002/2003	2,587	13,353	NA	NA	968	15,014	NA
Caribbean:							
Cuba							
1998/1999	568	3,760	0	4,328	3,200	660	468
1999/2000	468	4,060	0	4,528	3,300	710	518
2000/2001	518	3,500	0	4,018	2,980	720	318
2001/2002	318	3,600	0	3,918	3,100	720	98
2002/2003	98	3,600	0	3,698	2,850	720	128

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Dominican Republic							
1998/1999	93	371	95	559	191	310	58
1999/2000	58	426	25	509	185	298	26
2000/2001	26	470	26	522	185	310	27
2001/2002	27	478	20	525	185	312	28
2002/2003	28	480	15	523	185	312	26
Other Caribbean							
1998/1999	116	446	276	838	372	368	98
1999/2000	98	497	294	889	395	381	113
2000/2001	113	491	280	884	363	390	131
2001/2002	131	493	251	875	374	392	109
2002/2003	109	499	252	860	371	394	95
Total Caribbean							
1998/1999	777	4,577	371	5,725	3,763	1,338	624
1999/2000	624	4,983	319	5,926	3,880	1,389	657
2000/2001	657	4,461	306	5,424	3,528	1,420	476
2001/2002	476	4,571	271	5,318	3,659	1,424	235
2002/2003	235	4,579	267	5,081	3,406	1,426	249
Central America:							
Guatemala							
1998/1999	46	1,561	0	1,607	1,086	451	70
1999/2000	70	1,617	0	1,687	1,140	451	96
2000/2001	96	1,632	0	1,728	1,190	468	70
2001/2002	70	1,910	0	1,980	1,310	500	170
2002/2003	170	1,789	5	1,964	1,310	500	154
Other Central America							
1998/1999	245	1,619	35	1,899	670	963	266
1999/2000	266	1,876	32	2,174	823	983	368
2000/2001	368	1,868	0	2,236	915	995	326
2001/2002	326	1,820	0	2,146	945	1,025	176
2002/2003	176	1,881	0	2,057	837	1,038	182

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Total Central America							
1998/1999	291	3,180	35	3,506	1,756	1,414	336
1999/2000	336	3,493	32	3,861	1,963	1,434	464
2000/2001	464	3,500	0	3,964	2,105	1,463	396
2001/2002	396	3,730	0	4,126	2,255	1,525	346
2002/2003	346	3,670	5	4,021	2,147	1,538	336
South America:							
Brazil							
1998/1999	560	18,300	0	18,860	8,750	9,100	1,010
1999/2000	1,010	20,100	0	21,110	11,300	9,100	710
2000/2001	710	17,100	0	17,810	7,700	9,250	860
2001/2002	860	20,350	0	21,210	11,350	9,450	410
2002/2003	410	22,950	0	23,360	13,500	9,650	210
Colombia							
1998/1999	64	2,199	7	2,270	960	1,238	72
1999/2000	72	2,330	10	2,412	959	1,393	60
2000/2001	60	2,225	25	2,310	965	1,305	40
2001/2002	40	2,300	7	2,347	990	1,315	42
2002/2003	42	2,305	1	2,348	1,000	1,310	38
Argentina							
1998/1999	200	1,830	1	2,031	189	1,520	322
1999/2000	322	1,670	1	1,993	200	1,530	263
2000/2001	263	1,540	2	1,805	189	1,470	146
2001/2002	146	1,600	1	1,747	135	1,450	162
2002/2003	162	1,550	1	1,713	130	1,450	133
Other South America							
1998/1999	644	2,716	1,066	4,426	369	3,237	820
1999/2000	820	3,016	871	4,707	448	3,420	839
2000/2001	839	2,998	737	4,574	411	3,429	734
2001/2002	734	3,064	785	4,583	420	3,495	668
2002/2003	668	3,120	672	4,460	383	3,513	564

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Total South America							
1998/1999	1,468	25,045	1,074	27,587	10,268	15,095	2,224
1999/2000	2,224	27,116	882	30,222	12,907	15,443	1,872
2000/2001	1,872	23,863	764	26,499	9,265	15,454	1,780
2001/2002	1,780	27,314	793	29,887	12,895	15,710	1,282
2002/2003	1,282	29,925	674	31,881	15,013	15,923	945
Western Europe 2/							
European Union							
1998/1999	3,001	17,818	1,867	22,686	5,329	14,250	3,107
1999/2000	3,107	19,498	1,786	24,391	6,138	14,523	3,730
2000/2001	3,730	18,520	1,839	24,089	6,607	14,420	3,062
2001/2002	3,062	16,238	1,850	21,150	4,010	14,451	2,689
2002/2003	2,689	17,589	1,850	22,128	4,820	14,500	2,808
Other Western Europe							
1998/1999	182	210	341	733	0	547	186
1999/2000	186	209	392	787	0	551	236
2000/2001	236	238	392	866	0	561	305
2001/2002	305	205	383	893	0	573	320
2002/2003	320	205	359	884	0	579	305
Total Western Europe							
1998/1999	3,183	18,028	2,208	23,419	5,329	14,797	3,293
1999/2000	3,293	19,707	2,178	25,178	6,138	15,074	3,966
2000/2001	3,966	18,758	2,231	24,955	6,607	14,981	3,367
2001/2002	3,367	16,443	2,233	22,043	4,010	15,024	3,009
2002/2003	3,009	17,794	2,209	23,012	4,820	15,079	3,113
Eastern Europe: 3/							
Poland							
1998/1999	303	2,239	13	2,555	489	1,740	326
1999/2000	326	1,962	55	2,343	418	1,736	189
2000/2001	189	2,188	50	2,427	445	1,739	243
2001/2002	243	1,685	70	1,998	75	1,741	182
2002/2003	182	1,750	70	2,002	100	1,746	156

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Russian Federation							
1998/1999	1,105	1,300	5,400	7,805	160	4,995	2,650
1999/2000	2,650	1,500	5,170	9,320	190	6,130	3,000
2000/2001	3,000	1,550	5,650	10,200	260	6,840	3,100
2001/2002	3,100	1,630	4,800	9,530	460	6,940	2,130
2002/2003	2,130	1,700	4,500	8,330	310	7,005	1,015
Ukraine							
1998/1999	214	2,000	265	2,479	145	2,039	295
1999/2000	295	1,720	329	2,344	130	1,937	277
2000/2001	277	1,687	400	2,364	8	2,100	256
2001/2002	256	1,790	250	2,296	50	2,050	196
2002/2003	196	1,900	130	2,226	20	2,000	206
Other Eastern Europe							
1998/1999	1,200	2,484	2,034	5,718	397	4,257	1,064
1999/2000	1,064	2,264	2,277	5,605	293	4,179	1,133
2000/2001	1,133	1,845	2,589	5,567	460	4,227	880
2001/2002	880	2,297	2,447	5,624	457	4,271	896
2002/2003	896	2,230	2,463	5,589	475	4,294	820
Total Eastern Europe							
1998/1999	2,822	8,023	7,712	18,557	1,191	13,031	4,335
1999/2000	4,335	7,446	7,831	19,612	1,031	13,982	4,599
2000/2001	4,599	7,270	8,689	20,558	1,173	14,906	4,479
2001/2002	4,479	7,402	7,567	19,448	1,042	15,002	3,404
2002/2003	3,404	7,580	7,163	18,147	905	15,045	2,197
Africa 4/							
South Africa; Republic of							
1998/1999	420	2,646	62	3,128	1,355	1,213	560
1999/2000	560	2,685	155	3,400	1,410	1,460	530
2000/2001	530	2,895	260	3,685	1,520	1,650	515
2001/2002	515	2,542	263	3,320	1,280	1,635	405
2002/2003	405	2,725	265	3,395	1,300	1,660	435

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Other Africa							
1998/1999	1,024	5,020	4,756	10,800	1,801	7,832	1,167
1999/2000	1,167	4,951	4,847	10,965	1,582	8,042	1,341
2000/2001	1,341	5,119	4,609	11,069	1,887	7,944	1,238
2001/2002	1,238	5,239	4,745	11,222	1,881	8,111	1,230
2002/2003	1,230	4,959	4,943	11,132	1,693	8,205	1,234
Total Africa							
1998/1999	1,444	7,666	4,818	13,928	3,156	9,045	1,727
1999/2000	1,727	7,636	5,002	14,365	2,992	9,502	1,871
2000/2001	1,871	8,014	4,869	14,754	3,407	9,594	1,753
2001/2002	1,753	7,781	5,008	14,542	3,161	9,746	1,635
2002/2003	1,635	7,684	5,208	14,527	2,993	9,865	1,669
Middle East: 5/							
Egypt							
1998/1999	640	1,180	653	2,473	150	1,950	373
1999/2000	373	1,390	292	2,055	65	1,940	50
2000/2001	50	1,400	946	2,396	84	2,030	282
2001/2002	282	1,450	650	2,382	100	2,035	247
2002/2003	247	1,470	700	2,417	100	2,040	277
Turkey							
1998/1999	659	2,947	5	3,611	433	2,080	1,098
1999/2000	1,098	2,348	1	3,447	614	2,050	783
2000/2001	783	2,756	2	3,541	826	1,950	765
2001/2002	765	1,796	0	2,561	350	1,950	261
2002/2003	261	2,336	0	2,597	100	2,150	347
Other Middle East							
1998/1999	761	977	4,829	6,567	610	5,169	788
1999/2000	788	871	5,014	6,673	805	5,241	627
2000/2001	627	879	5,078	6,584	637	5,313	634
2001/2002	634	947	5,250	6,831	775	5,383	673
2002/2003	673	947	5,335	6,955	845	5,443	667

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---				
Total Middle East							
1998/1999	2,060	5,104	5,487	12,651	1,193	9,199	2,259
1999/2000	2,259	4,609	5,307	12,175	1,484	9,231	1,460
2000/2001	1,460	5,035	6,026	12,521	1,547	9,293	1,681
2001/2002	1,681	4,193	5,900	11,774	1,225	9,368	1,181
2002/2003	1,181	4,753	6,035	11,969	1,045	9,633	1,291
Asia, Oceania 6/ 7/							
India							
1998/1999	5,850	17,436	1,075	24,361	10	16,977	7,374
1999/2000	7,374	20,219	438	28,031	25	17,296	10,710
2000/2001	10,710	20,480	0	31,190	1,360	17,845	11,985
2001/2002	11,985	19,380	0	31,365	850	18,400	12,115
2002/2003	12,115	18,550	0	30,665	1,000	19,000	10,665
China; Peoples Republic of							
1998/1999	2,515	8,969	543	12,027	572	8,907	2,548
1999/2000	2,548	7,525	687	10,760	433	8,476	1,851
2000/2001	1,851	6,849	1,083	9,783	129	8,650	1,004
2001/2002	1,004	8,760	1,105	10,869	500	8,880	1,489
2002/2003	1,489	8,970	1,120	11,579	510	9,000	2,069
Thailand							
1998/1999	450	5,386	0	5,836	3,352	1,800	684
1999/2000	684	5,721	0	6,405	4,147	1,650	608
2000/2001	608	5,107	0	5,715	3,394	1,750	571
2001/2002	571	6,355	0	6,926	4,300	1,850	776
2002/2003	776	6,000	0	6,776	3,800	1,850	1,126
Australia							
1998/1999	253	4,997	4	5,254	4,076	995	183
1999/2000	183	5,448	5	5,636	4,123	995	518
2000/2001	518	4,162	5	4,685	3,056	995	634
2001/2002	634	4,610	5	5,249	3,607	1,020	622
2002/2003	622	5,301	5	5,928	4,235	1,050	643

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks
	---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---						
Asia, Oceania 6/ 7/							
Pakistan							
1998/1999	503	3,791	8	4,302	540	3,210	552
1999/2000	552	2,595	280	3,427	0	3,300	127
2000/2001	127	2,648	1,100	3,875	0	3,450	425
2001/2002	425	3,006	200	3,631	0	3,450	181
2002/2003	181	3,210	200	3,591	0	3,450	141
Indonesia							
1998/1999	520	1,492	1,702	3,714	6	2,800	908
1999/2000	908	1,690	1,949	4,547	17	3,200	1,330
2000/2001	1,330	1,800	1,591	4,721	6	3,300	1,415
2001/2002	1,415	1,700	1,500	4,615	0	3,400	1,215
2002/2003	1,215	1,800	1,600	4,615	0	3,500	1,115
Philippines							
1998/1999	183	1,682	625	2,490	146	1,890	454
1999/2000	454	1,620	280	2,354	94	1,930	330
2000/2001	330	1,805	215	2,350	88	1,940	322
2001/2002	322	1,920	110	2,352	122	1,950	280
2002/2003	280	1,900	160	2,340	140	1,950	250
Japan							
1998/1999	87	852	1,542	2,481	4	2,313	164
1999/2000	164	795	1,650	2,609	7	2,142	460
2000/2001	460	722	1,486	2,668	10	2,293	365
2001/2002	365	816	1,429	2,610	10	2,317	283
2002/2003	283	800	1,453	2,536	10	2,243	283
Other Asia and Oceania							
1998/1999	936	1,806	5,936	8,678	934	6,854	890
1999/2000	890	2,515	6,168	9,573	1,278	7,264	1,031
2000/2001	1,031	2,287	6,445	9,763	1,323	7,387	1,053
2001/2002	1,053	2,480	6,694	10,227	1,259	7,772	1,196
2002/2003	1,196	2,444	6,781	10,421	1,324	7,883	1,214

WORLD PRODUCTION, SUPPLY, AND DISTRIBUTION
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR

Country	Beginning Stocks	Production	Imports	Total Supply	Exports	Domestic Consumption	Ending Stocks	Unrecorded
			---1,000 Metric Tons, Raw Value---					
Total Asia, Oceania								
1998/1999	11,297	46,411	11,435	69,143	9,640	45,746	13,757	
1999/2000	13,757	48,128	11,457	73,342	10,124	46,253	16,965	
2000/2001	16,965	45,860	11,925	74,750	9,366	47,610	17,774	
2001/2002	17,774	49,027	11,043	77,844	10,648	49,039	18,157	
2002/2003	18,157	48,975	11,319	78,451	11,019	49,926	17,506	
Unrecorded 8/								
1998/1999			1,149					
1999/2000			5,559					
2000/2001			-46					
2001/2002			4,545					
2002/2003			NA					
World Total 9/								
1998/1999	25,659	130,709	35,955	192,323	37,104	124,384	30,835	1,149
1999/2000	30,835	136,420	35,609	202,864	41,168	127,079	34,617	5,559
2000/2001	34,617	129,978	37,482	202,077	37,436	129,699	34,942	-46
2001/2002	34,942	133,205	35,319	203,466	39,864	131,766	31,836	4,545
2002/2003	31,836	138,313	NA	NA	42,316	133,449	NA	NA

Footnotes

1/ The U.S. PS&D estimates conform to those released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) with the WASDE "miscellaneous" category allocated to domestic consumption.
All data are presented on a fiscal year (October - September) basis. The U.S. PS&D includes Puerto Rico.

2/ Includes French overseas departments of Reunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique.
Imports and exports include sugar containing products.

3/ Includes Traditional Eastern European countries, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Balkans, Baltics, Armenia, and Georgia.

4/ Includes all of Continental Africa except Egypt.

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

6/ Indian data include production of khandsari sugar, a native type, semi-white centrifugal sugar.
Estimated output of khandsari sugar in thousands (raw value equivalent) is as follows: 1998/99 - 779; 1999/2000 - 745; 2000/01 - 683; 2001/02 - 714 2002/03 - 683.

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

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

9/ Total Distribution includes unrecorded imports.

Sugar Imports By Country of Origin 1/
Fiscal Years (FY) 1997 - 2001
Metric Tons, Raw Value 2/

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002 3/
Argentina	165,698	102,263	61,881	44,298	24,691	41,446
Australia	161,170	124,713	88,075	85,717	95,525	31,050
Belgium-Luxembourg	37	39	0	0	0	19
Belize	22,028	42,089	11,857	14,169	36,980	15,128
Bolivia	23,773	5,145	14,596	6,354	8,329	8,404
Bosnia-Hercegovina	0	0	0	0	0	4
Brazil	403,272	221,729	180,203	152,555	199,594	56,497
Canada	0	0	1	0	0	0
China; Peoples Republic of	83	205	127	166	66	35
Colombia	139,683	105,813	99,240	61,484	43,274	56,839
Congo (Brazzaville)	7,257	17,042	7,190	0	7,258	7,258
Costa Rica	74,242	102,256	76,752	32,884	60,969	15,796
Cote d''Ivoire	7,298	0	0	7,245	7,245	0
Dominican Republic	444,741	321,002	190,596	177,124	173,974	25,162
Ecuador	24,806	16,736	11,916	11,584	11,513	0
El Salvador	105,136	97,818	63,074	59,680	46,776	93,716
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	17
France	17	0	7	0	0	0
Guatemala	306,733	115,275	274,361	211,819	95,534	44,535
Guyana	30,371	28,279	12,966	12,561	25,080	12,517
Honduras	29,374	46,690	10,763	5,788	22,961	10,529
Hong Kong	23	0	0	0	0	0
India	16,347	154	20,907	256	158	90
Iran		0	0	0	0	1
Jamaica	36,398	16,805	11,742	0	0	0
Korea; Republic of	2	3	0	3	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands	7,240	7,255	0	0	0	0
Madagascar	16,014	7,258	7,277	7,249	6,469	5,885
Malawi	0	23,665	0	10,833	10,531	10,531
Mauritius	24,394	34,717	5,511	5,813	12,482	1,549
Mexico	1,344	49,702	73,439	59,614	109,185	11,512
Mozambique	59,698	34,685	13,971	13,246	13,690	13,099
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	0
Nicaragua	111,017	90,450	26,082	64,194	22,113	22,114
Other Pacific Islands; NEC	18,206	10,586	9,750	9,410	9,361	9,382
Panama	64,300	67,713	43,747	60,863	54,307	26,207
Papua New Guinea	7,257	0	7,256	7,204	7,195	7,069

Sugar Imports By Country of Origin 1/
Fiscal Years (FY) 1997 - 2001
Metric Tons, Raw Value 2/

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002 3/
Paraguay	5,949	9,725	9,399	8,594	7,104	1,748
Peru	100,636	49,436	70,848	22,701	43,103	21,528
Philippines	355,456	218,030	153,912	94,445	92,442	25,875
South Africa; Republic of	45,469	47,768	53,269	23,976	23,909	0
Swaziland	30,653	23,101	16,766	16,140	16,397	15,783
Taiwan	23,496	17,339	12,563	11,964	12,077	2
Thailand	27,453	20,548	14,897	14,244	14,084	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,528	10,665	7,063	7,123	8,660	0
Turkey	0	0	0	8	3	18
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	16	0
Uruguay	7,013	7,013	7,013	6,807	7,011	6,950
Zimbabwe	45,457	33,064	12,559	12,210	12,637	12,210
	0	0	0	0	0	
Grand Total 4/	2,968,235	2,130,688	1,684,061	1,342,718	1,345,184	591,042

1/ Imports for consumption. Imports in bonded warehouses (general imports) are tallied by Customs as sugar whose content of sucrose, by weight in the dry state, corresponds to a polarimeter reading less than 99.5 degrees.
2/ Data are actual weight x 1.035.
3/ FY 2002 October - March
4/ Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce

United States Trade: Refined Sugar
Sugar Exports By Country of Destination
Fiscal Years (FY) 1997 - 2001
Metric Tons, Raw Value 1/

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002 2/
Angola	0	0	17	0	0	0
Argentina	284	533	1,312	593	0	0
Australia	302	96	72	877	3	3
Bahamas; The	4,735	4,786	4,648	4,463	2,074	2,074
Bangladesh	1	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	72	44	1,136	718	685	685
Belgium-Luxembourg	710	24	0	89	0	0
Belize	33	19	7	0	0	0
Bermuda	40	41	2	0	0	0
Bolivia	0	0	0	3	0	0
Botswana	83	22	42	22	46	46
Brazil	3,828	1,370	2,462	2,889	186	186
Brunei	0	2	0	0	0	0
Canada	4,646	11,257	13,711	15,094	7,863	7,863
Cayman Islands	531	516	1,458	321	134	134
Chile	4,717	103	521	123	3	3
China; Peoples Republic of	32	455	6	199	35	35
Colombia	4	360	9,010	262	0	0
Costa Rica	74	89	217	143	0	0
Denmark	5	0	1	0	59	59
Dominican Republic	2,968	0	6,432	286	270	270
Ecuador	0	24	355	168	0	0
Egypt	693	3,380	4,605	204	103	103
El Salvador	167	48	231	0	0	0
Finland	2,135	0	0	0	0	0
France	289	307	462	258	188	188
French West Indies	0	83	483	188	0	0
Germany	600	338	1,119	1,160	514	514
Ghana	1,449	27	2	5	15	15
Greece	0	207	0	57	0	0
Guatemala	79	446	2,287	868	474	474
Guyana	749	1,113	0	21	0	0
Haiti	11,870	6,629	12,209	4	251	251
Honduras	47	60	211	20	0	0
Hong Kong	73	557	21	171	694	694
Hungary	14	0	10	0	0	0
Iceland	0	29	0	0	2	2

United States Trade: Refined Sugar
Sugar Exports By Country of Destination
Fiscal Years (FY) 1997 - 2001
Metric Tons, Raw Value 1/

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002 2/
India	0	0	0	0	17	17
Indonesia	203	33	0	12	87	87
Ireland	0	12	1	221	0	0
Israel	360	36	0	64	66	66
Italy	1,974	526	135	45	0	0
Jamaica	36,621	19,124	21,900	30,943	8,136	8,136
Japan	79	126	165	258	86	86
Jordan	0	754	0	447	141	141
Korea; Republic of	1,055	841	203	33	1,130	1,130
Kuwait	1	0	0	6	111	111
Lebanon	2	0	119	7	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands	982	463	353	913	645	645
Liberia	0	0	1,395	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	14	14
Macau	0	0	0	14	0	0
Malaysia	5	17	71	0	0	0
Marshal Islands	70	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	28,456	28,968	22,481	10,134	4,302	4,302
Netherlands	1,497	1,648	1,980	2,186	1,491	1,491
Netherlands Antilles	2,623	2,847	3,637	2,220	1,056	1,056
New Zealand	41	171	227	178	296	296
Nicaragua	0	0	44	12	0	0
Norway	18	2	0	0	1	1
Pakistan	0	0	0	11	0	0
Panama	72	181	6,210	6,800	9	9
Peru	11,856	19,467	17,275	26	0	0
Philippines	1,290	704	12	98	265	265
Qatar	0	0	0	0	3	3
Russian Federation	0	179	102	232	209	209
Saudi Arabia	3,133	1,611	42	52	2	2
Singapore	0	20	0	21	33	33
South Africa; Republic of	0	0	4	0	2	2
Spain	12	44	149	0	0	0
Suriname	135	26	54	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	197	6	6
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	4	4
Taiwan	34	111	98	86	1	1

United States Trade: Refined Sugar
Sugar Exports By Country of Destination
Fiscal Years (FY) 1997 - 2001
Metric Tons, Raw Value 1/

	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002 2/
Thailand	322	357	152	0	25	25
Trinidad and Tobago	2,247	6,274	8,778	5,064	908	908
Tunisia	854	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	19	0	0	0	5	5
Turks and Caicos Islands	250	224	100	158	40	40
Ukraine	0	0	164	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	16	24	3	15	15
United Kingdom	291	537	159	515	601	601
Uruguay	0	61	537	159	16	16
Venezuela	1,117	583	2,697	4,401	0	0
Western Africa	0	0	945	0	0	0
Yemen	0	0	0	0	3	3
Grand Total 3/	136,842	118,927	153,264	94,728	33,325	33,325

1/ Data are actual weight X 1.07.
2/ FY 2002 October - March
3/ Numbers may not add due to rounding

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce