

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

# GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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## Ukraine

### Sugar Annual

### Production Recovery and Possible Growth Ahead

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**Report Highlights:**

Sugar beet and sugar production in Ukraine peaked in marketing year 2016/17. It is expected to continue growth in marketing year 2017/18, stimulated by increasing exports of sugar to international markets. Domestic sugar consumption is expected to decrease slightly.

**Commodities:**

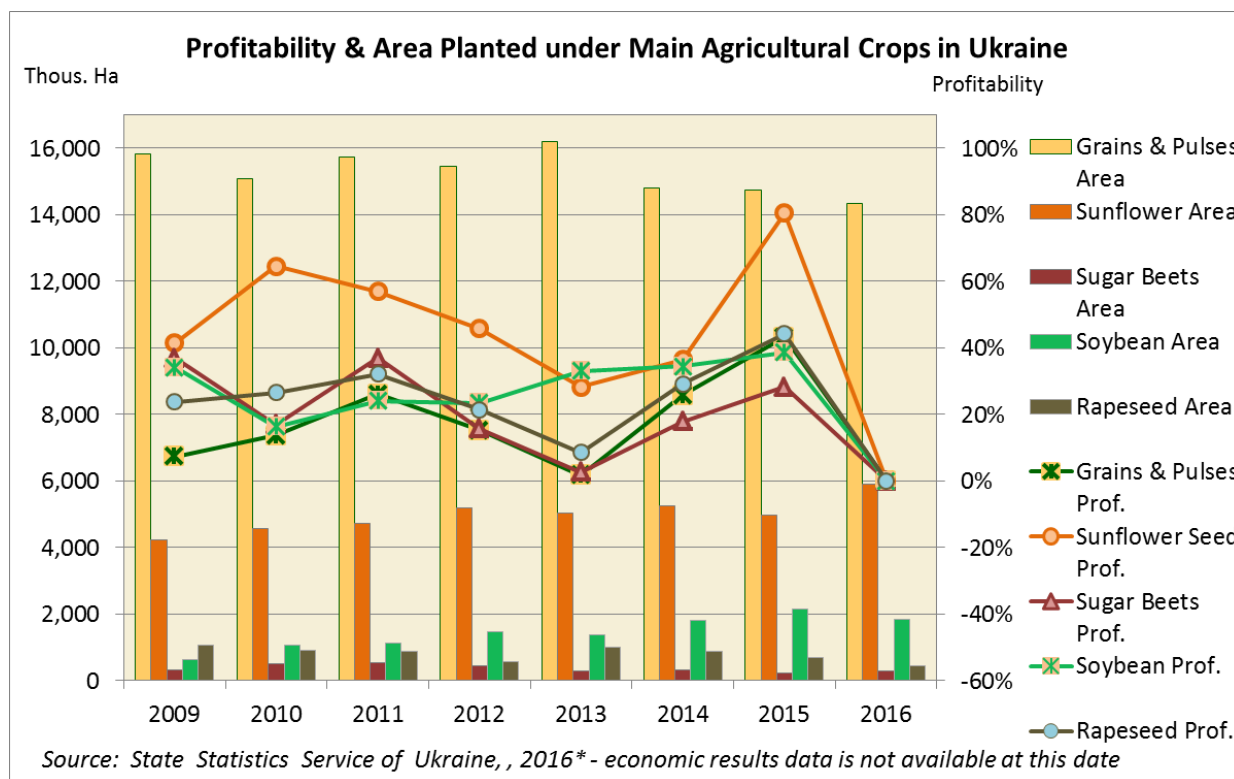
Sugar Beets

**Production:**

For MY2016/17, sugar beet production began to recover from shocks of the previous years, which were induced by a deteriorated economic situation in the country (refer to Macroeconomic Section for more details) as well as the closing of traditional markets in a number of ex-USSR countries.

Production of sugar beets offers the lowest level of profitability compared to most other crops (please refer to graph below) and makes sugar beet farmers dependent on the pricing policies of sugar processing facilities in their region. 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).

The major part of sugar beet production area, comprising between 70-80 percent during last three year according to the SSSU’s data, is located on lands of large vertically-integrated agricultural businesses called agro-holdings that are involved in sugar production as well as other output. That business model allows them to achieve economies of scale from controlling the full production process, from planting crops to producing and selling processed sugar, both on domestic and international markets.



At the same time, smaller and mid-size farms that do not own in-house sugar production facilities

typically opt out of sugar beet production in favor of other economically beneficial crops like soybeans, sunflowerseed and corn – especially in times of unstable economic situations (please refer to the Macroeconomic Impact section for more details). This is confirmed by the SSSU's data showing that the share of area under sugar beets grown both by small farmers and individuals shrank from 25 percent in 2013 to 16 percent in 2015. This share might decrease even further after the recent amendments to the tax regime for agricultural producers which came into force at the beginning of 2017 (refer to the Policy Section for more details).

Low levels of profitability for sugar beet production will likely result in agro-holdings continuing to play a dominant role in this business, as their own sugar production plants and related businesses (e.g. confectionary) allow them to redistribute the burden of unfavorable market conditions for sugar across their various divisions 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-yielding seeds, allowing them to cut their costs further.

Production areas under sugar beets in Ukraine for Marketing Year (MY) 2016/17 have grown to 288 thousand hectares (ha), a 21-percent increase compared to MY2015/16 when they were the lowest since the Ukraine's independence. In 2016, favorable climatic conditions, usage of irrigation systems in southern regions of Ukraine, increased use of high quality agrochemicals and imported seeds (please see the Macroeconomic Impact section for more details) resulted in higher sugar beet yields, up by 47 percent compared to the previous year. This translated into production volume reaching 13.9 million metric tons (MMT) for MY2016/17, 35 percent above the previous MY (please refer to Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics below for more details).

Post forecasts planting area at the level of 310 thousand ha for MY2017/18, as companies are engaged in active exports in MY2016/17 (please refer to the Trade section for more details) and might be willing to invest in areas under this crop to get more foreign currency revenue. Based on an assumption of higher-than-average sugar beet yields in 2017, as stabilization of the economic situation of the country would permit usage of higher-yielding seeds and more effective agrochemicals (please refer to the Macroeconomic section for more details), Post forecasts sugar beet production at 14.3 MMT for MY2017/18, a 3-percent increase over MY2016/17.

### **Consumption:**

Sugar beets in Ukraine are not used for alcohol production. This information is reflected in the PSD table below. Sugar beets produced in the country were fully utilized for sugar production.

### **Trade:**

During the last three years Ukraine has not imported or exported any substantial volumes of sugar beets or sugar cane.

**Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:**

Post's MY2016/17 harvested area estimate is 7 percent higher than official USDA data.

Post's MY2016/17 production estimate is 17 percent higher than official USDA data.

Sugar Beets Market Begin Year	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
	Sep 2015		Sep 2016		Sep 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Area Planted	239	239	270	292	0	310
Area Harvested	237	237	270	288	0	304
Production	10275	10331	11880	13879	0	14279
Total Supply	10275	10331	11880	13879	0	14279
Utilization for Sugar	10275	10331	11880	13879	0	14279
Utilizatn for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	10275	10331	11880	13879	0	14279

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

**Commodities:**

Sugar, Centrifugal

**Production:**

According to the SSSU's reports, Ukraine produced almost 2MMT of sugar between September-December 2016. Post assumes this number as the initial estimate for MY2016/17 production volume, 22 percent higher compared to MY2015/16 (please refer to the Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics below for more details).

Based on sugar beet production forecasts (please refer to Production Section for Sugar Beets for more details) production of beet sugar in Ukraine in MY2017/18 is forecast at 2.4 MMT, a 19-percent increase over the MY2016/17 estimate.

Competitive international markets, state-regulated minimum purchase prices for sugar beets (please refer to Policy Section for more details), as well as the economic situation inside the country have forced sugar processors to shut down processing capacities due to decreasing volumes of sugar beet stocks. Those processors have put those facilities back on-line when there are enough sugar beets/raw sugar on the market. Information from the industry association – UkrSugar confirms this trend: 77 plants produced sugar in 2011, while in 2012 their number went down to 63; and in 2015, numbers further decreased to 35 processing facilities while in 2016 they grew to 42.

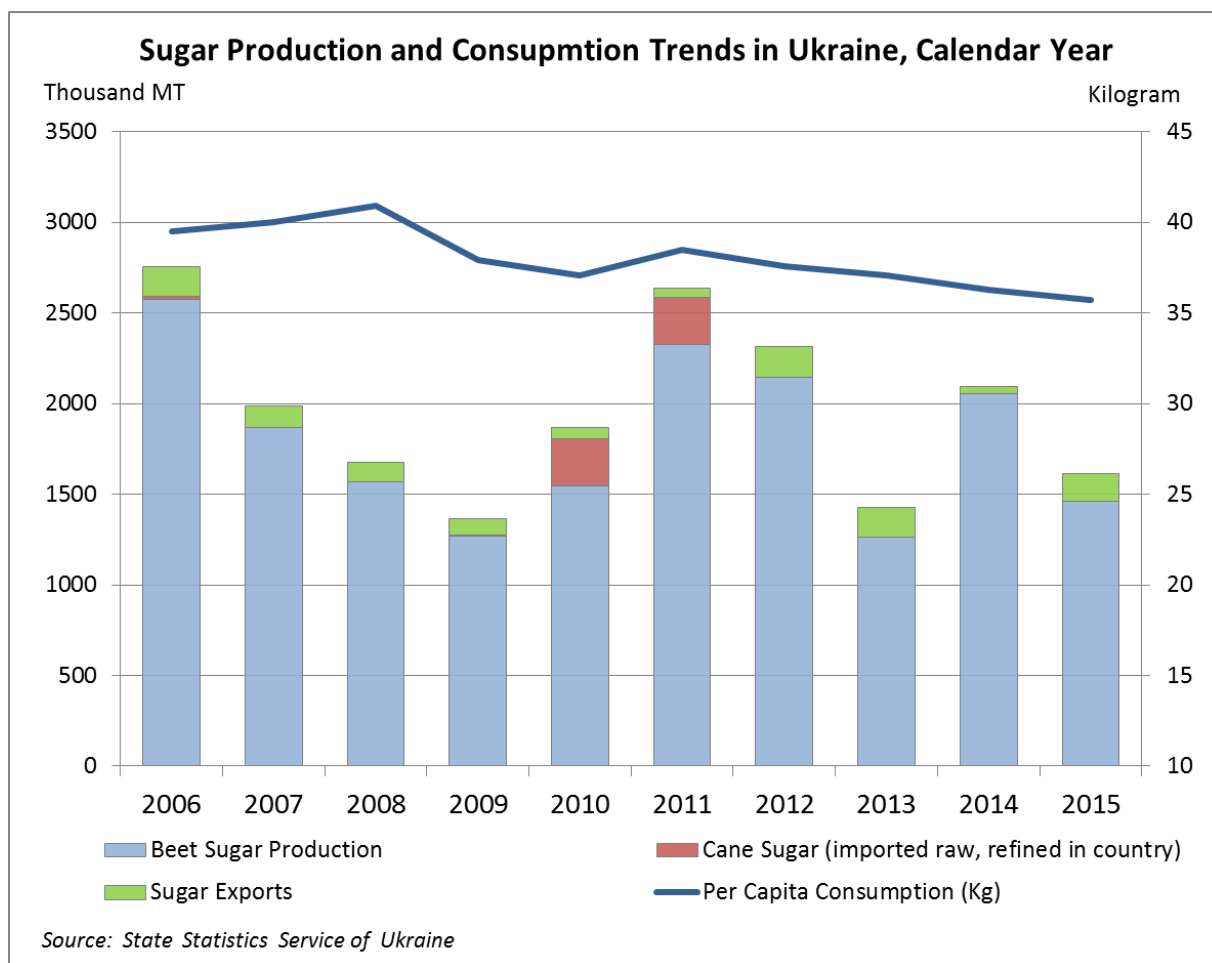
Sugar production costs will likely go down slightly in the current season because prices for natural gas (which producers are highly dependent upon) have decreased in-line with global crude oil prices. In addition, some facilities have been upgraded to utilize biogas derived from waste of sugar production, allowing more cost-cutting for their owners.

Despite the relatively stable sugar consumption trend, production of beet sugar has varied greatly (please refer to the Sugar Production and Consumption Trends Graph in Consumption section below). The industry usually observes several years of growing production that reaches levels above domestic demand. Weak exports and large stocks then trigger a fall in sugar industry profitability. This results in declining production until available stocks are consumed domestically or exported. Then another phase of production improvements starts and the cycle repeats again.

**Consumption:**

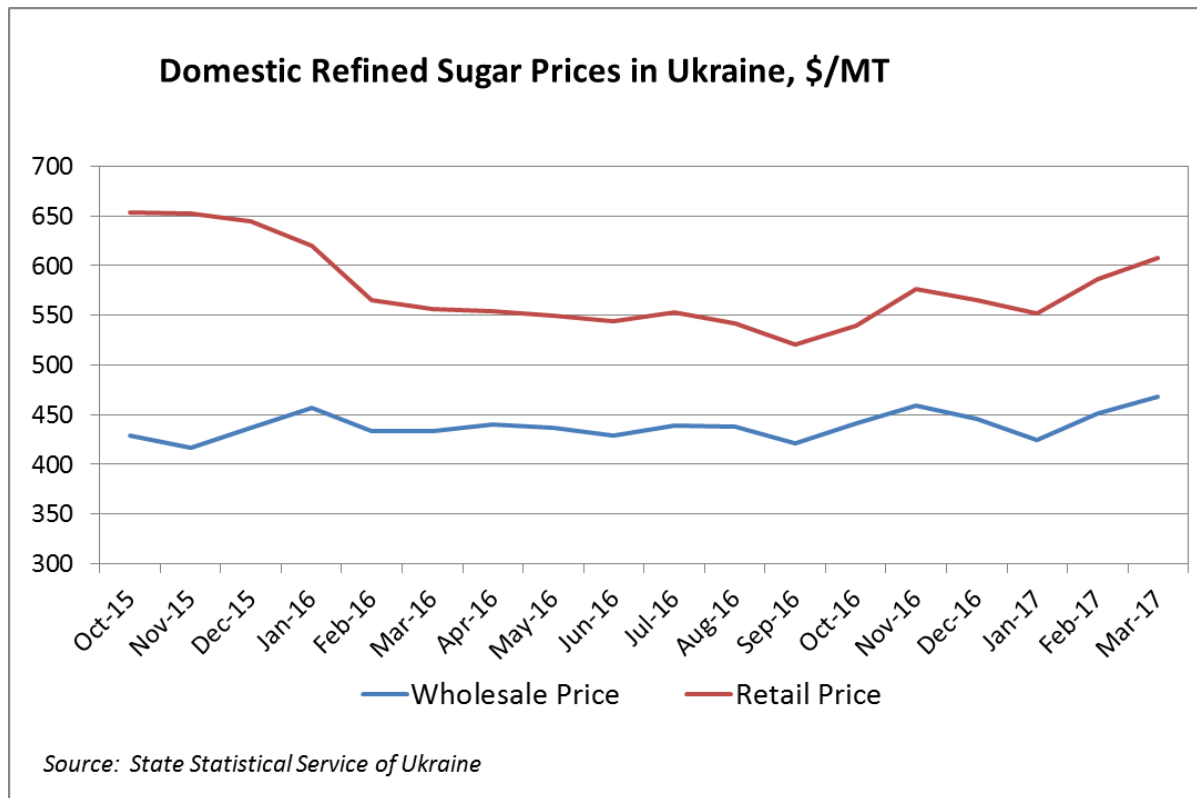
Refined sugar consumption in Ukraine has been slowly decreasing due to declining population, a slow economy, and generally unstable demand from food product producers that use sugar as an input. Russia’s annexation of the Crimean Peninsula as well as armed conflict in parts of Donetsk and Lugansk regions could also be named among the factors further limiting domestic sugar consumption. The Russian market, which as one of the largest consumers for Ukrainian chocolate and other confectionary products, remains closed since 2015 and no changes for this status quo are expected to extend into 2017.

The trend for decreasing domestic consumption is confirmed by SSSU, which indicates that per capita sugar consumption in the country is sliding (please refer to Sugar Production and Consumption Trends Graph below). Thus, domestic sugar consumption in MY2016/17 is expected to decrease compared to MY2015/16 and remain at the same level in MY2017/18 unless there are significant changes in domestic economic policy that result in increase of disposable income of the population and/or opening new markets for the Ukrainian confectionary industry.



In 2016, domestic refined sugar wholesale and retail prices (in US Dollars) remained relatively stable.

They began increasing at the beginning of 2017 in-line with active sugar exports to international markets (please refer to Trade section below for more details).



### Trade:

Sugar exports for MY2015/16 reached 165 thousand MT and were distributed among a number of countries in the Middle East, Eurasian Economic Union, the EU and Africa. Two major buyers in the Middle East were Georgia, showing a 3.4-fold increase over MY2014/15, and Azerbaijan – reaching a 5-fold increase. Growth of exports to these destinations could be, in part, the result of Ukraine’s efforts to establish alternative transport corridors bypassing territory of the Russian Federation, which is effectively blocking transits of Ukrainian commodities through its territory.

The majority of the 28 MMT of sugar exports to the EU in MY2015/16 were channeled through neighboring Romania. Trade to this destination is supported by a 20 thousand MT [Tariff Rate Quota](#) offered to Ukraine under the Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA) by the European Union.

MY2015/16 exports to the Eurasian Economic Union, which is comprised of many ex-USSR countries, amounted to 29 MMT, down by 17 percent compared to MY2014/15; and were channeled predominantly to Kazakhstan.

Africa became a new destination for Ukrainian sugar, importing 4.2 MMT in MY2015/16. Better

access to this market has been the goal of a number of trade missions sent by Ukraine’s Ministry of Agricultural Policy and Food to facilitate exports of Ukrainian products.

It should be noted that at the beginning of MY2016/17 (October-December 2016) Ukraine has already exported 304 thousand MT of sugar, 84 percent more compared to the total volume exported for MY2015/16. Almost 50 percent of this volume has been exported to a number of markets in Africa.

Due to low domestic sugar prices as well as an abundance of product on the market, imports of alternative sweeteners (such as aspartame, sucralose, saccharin, monk fruit, stevia, acesulfame, neotame and cyclamates) remains at the level of 13 thousand MT for MY2015/16 and has no significant impact on the domestic market (please refer to Sweeteners, Artificial and Fructose Imports to Ukraine Table below for more details).

Sweeteners, Artificial and Fructose Imports to Ukraine						
HS Code	Description	Unit	Quantity			% Change MY 2015/16 to 2014/15
			MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)	MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)	MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)	
130219	Vegetable Saps And Extracts, Nesoi	MT	57.00	52.00	100.00	192.31
		Mln. USD	3.51	3.09	2.93	94.74
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Incl Chem Pure Lactose Etc; Caramel	MT	11,349.00	10,558.00	11,473.00	108.67
		Mln. USD	13.94	11.65	9.86	84.60
292429	Cyclic Amides, Derivatives And Salts Of, Nesoi	MT	626.00	850.00	914.00	107.53
		Mln. USD	7.27	8.35	8.50	101.70
292511	Saccharin And Its Salts	MT	30.00	28.00	43.00	153.57
		Mln. USD	0.27	0.28	0.43	153.11
292990	Compounds Nesoi With Nitrogen Function Nesoi	MT	245.00	143.00	83.00	58.04
		Mln. USD	0.89	0.46	0.39	85.14
293219	Cmpds Cont An Unfused Furan Ring Etc Nesoi	MT	34.00	38.00	30.00	78.95
		Mln. USD	2.44	2.23	1.36	61.23
293499	Nucleic Acids & Salts; Other Heterocyclic Cmp, Nes	MT	210.00	225.00	336.00	149.33
		Mln. USD	13.00	17.25	23.93	138.76
294200	Organic Compounds Nesoi	MT	0.00	1.00	1.00	100.00
		Mln. USD	0.71	0.26	0.42	159.76

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

It should be noted that in MY2015/16 Ukraine imported 45 thousand MT of raw sugar from Brazil (sugar cane) and the Netherlands (sugar beets). Significant imports of raw sugar came for the first time in the last four years and, according to industry sources, it is likely an attempt to extend the production cycle for one of the processing facilities. These volumes arrived in January 2016, when the production cycle for sugar beet processing concluded.

Being a net sugar-exporter, Ukraine does not import any substantial volumes of refined sugar.



**Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics:**

Post's MY2015/16 production number is 6 percent higher than official USDA estimates based on official Ukrainian data.

Post's MY2015/16 total imports number is 23.5 times higher than official USDA data, based on raw sugar imports entering the market.

Post's MY2015/16 export estimate is 21 percent higher than official USDA data, based on official Ukrainian data.

Post's MY2015/16 human domestic consumption estimate is 11 percent higher than official USDA data, based on official statistics indicating a relatively stable although slightly declining trend.

Post's MY2016/17 production number is set at 19 percent higher than official USDA estimates, based on higher volumes of sugar beet production according to official Ukrainian data (please refer to Production Section of Sugar Beet for more details).

Post's MY2016/17 export number is 3 times higher than USDA's official estimate based on increased production volumes and stable domestic consumption levels. This assumption is also confirmed by official Ukrainian data indicating a surge of exports during the first three months of the season (October-December 2016).

Post's MY2016/17 domestic consumption number is 3 percent higher than USDA's official estimate based on official data indicating a relatively stable but declining trend.

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Begin Year	2015/2016		2016/2017		2017/2018	
	Oct 2015		Oct 2016		Oct 2017	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Ukraine						
Beginning Stocks	206	206	148	96	0	88
Beet Sugar Production	1550	1638	1680	2000	0	2385
Cane Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar Production	1550	1638	1680	2000	0	2385
Raw Imports	0	45	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	2	2	2	2	0	2
Total Imports	2	47	2	2	0	2
Total Supply	1758	1891	1830	2098	0	2475
Raw Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	136	165	140	430	0	780
Total Exports	136	165	140	430	0	780
Human Dom. Consumption	1394	1550	1450	1500	0	1500
Other Disappearance	80	80	80	80	0	80
Total Use	1474	1630	1530	1580	0	1580
Ending Stocks	148	96	160	88	0	115
Total Distribution	1758	1891	1830	2098	0	2475
(1000 MT)						

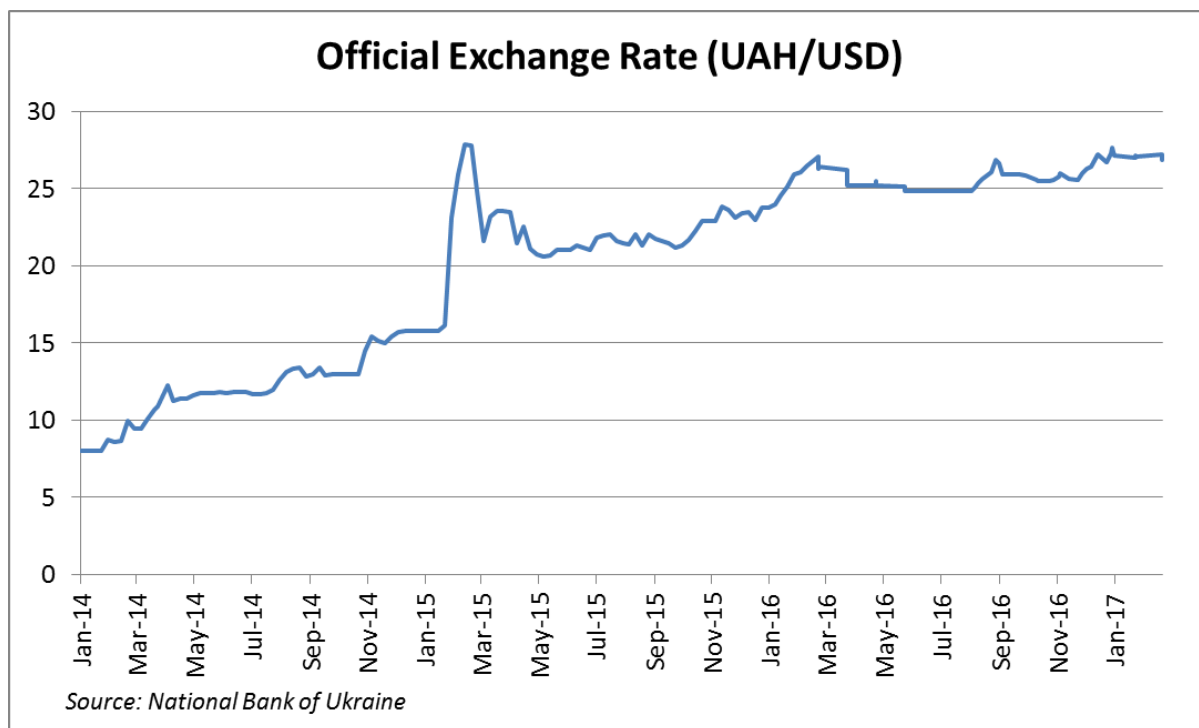
### Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Sugar, Centrifugal

### Macroeconomic Impact

Ukraine's present political and economic crisis has led to a significant devaluation in the local currency (Hryvna – UAH) and a number of trade-related problems associated with the devaluation's inflationary tail-end effect. The National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) for years sought monetary policies aimed at maintaining stable exchange rates. The target currency for this approach was the U.S. dollar, despite the fact that trade with U.S. was not significant compared to trade with the Russian Federation before 2013, or the current trade with the EU. The policy of a fixed exchange rate limits trade activity. Trade imbalances have depleted the country's foreign currency reserves, which may lead to periodic currency crises that outweigh the positive impact of a stable exchange rate. Significant political and economic shocks undermined UAH stability in 2014, resulting in an abrupt devaluation that is still continuing, although at moderate rate, into the beginning of 2017.



Total currency devaluation in 2016 was on the level of 14 percent, which was much lower than it was in 2015 (please refer to Official Exchange Rate graph above). That devaluation stimulated exports out of the country. Although the Government of Ukraine is taking measures to stabilize the national currency, devaluation is still expected to occur in 2017.

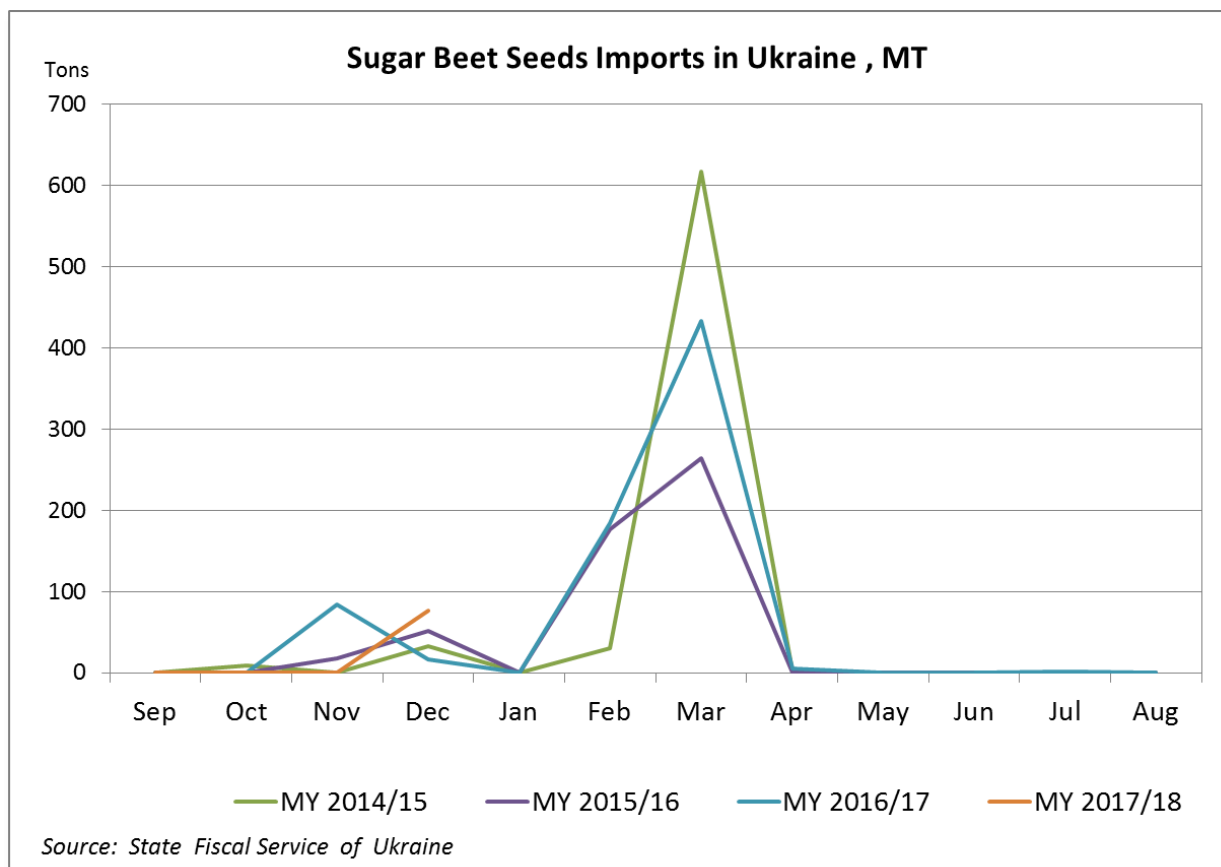
Moderate inflation of the national currency had a favorable influence on business models for local farmers, as well as chemical and seed importers. According to the available numbers (please refer to Table below: Selected Agricultural Input Imports) in 2016, the market has recovered from the shocks experienced during the last couple of years and farmers invested heavily into cash crops that could be sold on international markets for hard currency, including grains and oilseeds.

**Selected Agricultural Input Imports (January – December)**

HS Code	Description	Unit	Quantity			% Change
			2014	2015	2016	2016/2015
3808	Insecticides, Rodenticides, Fungicides, Herbicides, Antisprouting Products Etc., Packaged For Retail Sale Or As Preparations Or Articles	MT	74307.00	70072.00	95148.00	135.79
		Mn. USD	608.35	648.85	802.47	123.67
1206	Sunflower Seeds, Whether Or Not Broken	MT	15360.00	14030.00	24230.00	172.70
		Mn. USD	165.01	112.21	205.97	183.56
1205	Rape Or Colza Seeds, Whether Or Not Broken	MT	2120.00	2061.00	5590.00	271.23
		Mn. USD	26.39	19.61	22.78	116.18
1201	Soybeans, Whether Or Not Broken	MT	2809.00	3991.00	5223.00	130.87
		Mn. USD	4.46	5.24	4.90	93.46
100510	Corn (Maize) Seed, Certified, Excluding Sweet Corn	MT	54091.00	25181.00	31424.00	124.79
		Mn. USD	312.76	107.01	114.61	107.10

Source: World Trade Atlas

The stabilization of the seed market is visible while looking at data for imports of sugar beet seeds in the country. For MY2015/16 they were the lowest level in recent years, reflecting the unfavorable situation for the domestic economy and abrupt devaluation of the national currency. For MY2016/17 significant growth was visible which translated into increased areas and yields.



**Policy:**

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

Ukrainian legislation ([in Ukrainian](#)) uses a quota regime for domestic sugar production (A-quota), which is fixed annually by the Government of Ukraine. The quota volume for MY2017/18 is fixed at the level of 1640 thousand MT, and for MY2016/17 – 1670 thousand MT. Over-quota production of sugar must be exported, stored or processed into non-food uses. There are no farm-level quotas for sugar beet production.

The quota regime is coupled with price supports in the form of minimum prices both for refined sugar and sugar beets. The minimum prices are established by the Cabinet of Ministers. For MY2017/18, the minimum wholesale price of sugar was set at \$340 per MT (\$1:27 UAH exchange rate used) while the minimum sugar beet price was set at \$23 per MT. These prices are almost identical to those set for the current season (MY2016/17).

Since the beginning of 2017, the New Tax Code came into force, removing farmers' ability to accumulate the difference between VAT payable and VAT receivable on their accounts, which is estimated between 15-25 billion UAH (approx. 0.6-1 billion USD) per year. These funds will be substituted by an automatic monthly subsidy, disbursed proportionally based on VAT payable to the budget amounting to 4.8 billion UAH (approx. 180 million USD) to all agricultural producers for 2017.

**Author Defined:**

## Statistical Tables

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

Origin	MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		% Change MY 2015/16 to 2014/15
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	7,353.0	100.00	116,595.0	100.00	165,294.0	100.00	41.77
Middle East	4,125.0	56.10	14,294.0	12.26	49,904.0	30.19	249.13
Eurasian Economic Union	54.0	0.74	67,189.0	57.63	29,311.0	17.73	- 56.37
EU-28	426.0	5.79	19,457.0	16.69	28,141.0	17.02	44.63
Africa	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	4,176.0	2.53	3369.35
East & Southeast Asia	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	625.0	0.38	709.69
Georgia	4,074.0	55.40	5,644.0	4.84	24,722.0	14.96	337.98
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.00	15,590.0	13.37	22,485.0	13.60	44.23
Romania	0.0	0.00	16,997.0	14.58	21,393.0	12.94	25.86
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	20,480.0	12.39	0.00
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.00	2,759.0	2.37	16,754.0	10.14	507.29
Myanmar	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	10,211.0	6.18	0.00
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.00	44,304.0	38.00	6,825.0	4.13	- 84.60
Moldova	2,781.0	37.82	7,192.0	6.17	6,702.0	4.05	- 6.81
Tajikistan	0.0	0.00	2,000.0	1.72	6,444.0	3.90	222.22
Israel	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	6,010.0	3.64	0.00
Albania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	3,926.0	2.38	0.00
Poland	399.0	5.43	1,382.0	1.19	3,698.0	2.24	167.49
South Africa	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,560.0	0.94	0.00
Lebanon	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,456.0	0.88	∞
Montenegro	0.0	0.00	270.0	0.23	1,404.0	0.85	420.00
Macedonia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,300.0	0.79	0.00
Benin	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,300.0	0.79	0.00
Lithuania	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.00	1,270.0	0.77	∞
Greece	0.0	0.00	127.0	0.11	1,040.0	0.63	721.43
Afghanistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,040.0	0.63	0.00
Djibouti	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,000.0	0.60	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.00	4,516.0	3.87	988.0	0.60	- 78.12
Turkey	1.0	0.02	54.0	0.05	938.0	0.57	1652.46
Singapore	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	624.0	0.38	∞
Latvia	1.0	0.01	546.0	0.47	589.0	0.36	7.76
Pakistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	520.0	0.31	0.00
Cyprus	2.0	0.02	1.0	0.00	106.0	0.06	∞
Ghana	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	104.0	0.06	0.00
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	96.0	0.06	0.00
Togo	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	56.0	0.03	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	52.0	0.03	0.00
Mauritania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	52.0	0.03	0.00
Senegal	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	52.0	0.03	0.00
Russia	1.0	0.02	6,649.0	5.70	2.0	0.00	- 99.97
Marshall Islands	2.0	0.02	102.0	0.09	1.0	0.00	- 98.54
United Kingdom	0.0	0.01	322.0	0.28	1.0	0.00	- 99.73
Seychelles	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	0.0	0.00	- 99.83
Bulgaria	0.0	0.00	79.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 99.79
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	273.0	0.23	0.0	0.00	- 99.96
Belarus	3.0	0.04	646.0	0.55	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Iran	0.0	0.00	5,564.0	4.77	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.00	1,287.0	1.10	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	86.0	0.0	169.0	0.0	91.0	0.0	-46.15

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2015	MY 2015/16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2016	% Change Oct-Dec 2016 to Oct-Dec 2015
World	3,600	165,293	61,259	112,546	130,604	304,409	8355.81
Africa	0	4,176	9,360	44,040	63,157	116,557	∞
EU-28	1,241	28,138	0	2,120	24,869	26,989	2074.78
Middle East	242	49,902	17,976	30,413	14,998	63,387	26092.98
East & Southeast Asia	0	624	1,779	2,389	1,607	5,775	∞
Egypt	0	0	0	0	29,610	29,610	∞
Tunisia	0	0	0	18,000	14,700	32,700	∞
Sri Lanka	0	20,480	24,376	21,095	12,159	57,630	∞
Romania	1,200	21,392	0	0	9,556	9,556	696.33
Sudan	0	0	1,040	0	8,632	9,672	∞
Spain	0	0	0	0	7,500	7,500	∞
Libya	0	0	0	0	4,859	4,859	∞
Switzerland	0	0	0	715	4,420	5,135	∞
Albania	0	3,926	1,911	3,874	4,406	10,191	∞
Turkey	0	936	130	9,799	3,936	13,865	∞
Myanmar	0	10,211	780	2,978	3,918	7,676	∞
Israel	0	6,010	1,230	3,060	3,778	8,068	∞
South Africa	0	1,560	0	1,040	3,016	4,056	∞
Georgia	11	24,722	10,879	11,165	2,636	24,680	224263.64
Lebanon	0	1,456	1,233	1,556	1,733	4,522	∞
Azerbaijan	231	16,754	2,639	2,103	1,695	6,437	2686.58
Poland	40	3,698	0	0	1,653	1,653	4032.50
Turkmenistan	0	988	847	1,880	1,621	4,348	∞
Montenegro	0	1,404	1,222	768	1,102	3,092	∞
Hong Kong	0	0	0	2,043	1,087	3,130	∞
Somalia	0	0	4,420	0	1,040	5,460	∞
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0	96	276	519	1,023	1,818	∞
Moldova	1,229	6,703	1,120	740	894	2,754	124.08
Greece	0	1,040	0	520	780	1,300	∞
Djibouti	0	1,000	0	0	780	780	∞
United Kingdom	0	0	0	780	728	1,508	∞
Singapore	0	624	0	0	520	520	∞
Uganda	0	0	0	0	520	520	∞
United Arab Emirates	0	0	1,765	520	520	2,805	∞
Macedonia	0	1,300	390	115	509	1,014	∞
Iraq	0	0	100	0	440	540	∞
Tajikistan	0	6,444	1,221	814	339	2,374	∞
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	2,080	260	2,340	∞
Lithuania	0	1,270	0	0	105	105	∞
Cyprus	0	106	0	104	104	208	∞
Canada	0	1	0	551	0	551	∞
Pakistan	0	520	0	0	0	0	∞
Palestine	0	0	0	250	0	250	∞
Mauritania	0	52	0	0	0	0	∞
Senegal	0	52	0	0	0	0	∞
China	0	0	1,779	298	0	2,077	∞
Benin	0	1,300	0	0	0	0	∞
Afghanistan	0	1,040	0	0	0	0	∞
Ethiopia	0	0	3,900	0	0	3,900	∞
Guinea	0	0	0	25,000	0	25,000	∞
Ghana	0	104	0	0	0	0	∞
Kazakhstan	811	22,485	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Kuwait	0	0	0	130	0	130	∞
Kyrgyzstan	68	6,825	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Latvia	0	589	0	0	0	0	∞
Other	9	197	0	49	23	72	700.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		% Change MY 2015/16 to 2014/15
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	461.0	100.00	1,204.0	100.00	1,647.0	100.00	36.72
EU-28	331.0	71.91	961.0	79.82	889.0	53.98	- 7.54
Middle East	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	82.0	4.98	0.00
Eurasian Economic Union	70.0	15.10	40.0	3.32	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
United States	10.0	2.10	163.0	13.54	603.0	36.63	269.84
Denmark	231.0	50.15	480.0	39.85	420.0	25.51	- 12.50
Germany	51.0	11.01	94.0	7.82	130.0	7.90	38.16
Lithuania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	105.0	6.38	∞
Netherlands	16.0	3.52	36.0	2.98	100.0	6.10	179.55
Israel	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	82.0	4.98	0.00
France	4.0	0.87	31.0	2.55	67.0	4.05	117.14
Sweden	1.0	0.24	12.0	0.96	31.0	1.85	162.93
Switzerland	1.0	0.27	53.0	4.43	26.0	1.60	- 50.65
Latvia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	21.0	1.28	0.00
Brazil	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	20.0	1.21	0.00
Poland	11.0	2.45	220.0	18.26	15.0	0.88	- 93.39
Colombia	24.0	5.31	12.0	0.95	12.0	0.73	4.35
India	25.0	5.33	16.0	1.33	10.0	0.61	- 37.50
Romania	0.0	0.00	6.0	0.52	2.0	0.13	- 65.08
Finland	11.0	2.34	9.0	0.78	1.0	0.08	- 85.71
Austria	1.0	0.14	2.0	0.17	1.0	0.07	- 40.89
United Kingdom	1.0	0.20	1.0	0.08	0.0	0.00	- 97.37
Slovakia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 84.81
Belgium	4.0	0.87	10.0	0.79	0.0	0.00	- 99.91
Belize	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Belarus	55.0	11.85	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Czech Republic	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.06	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Ireland	0.0	0.00	7.0	0.56	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Hungary	0.0	0.09	11.0	0.94	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Italy	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.00	40.0	3.32	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Spain	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Russia	15.0	3.26	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine



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

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2015	MY 2015/16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2016	% Change Oct-Dec 2016 to Oct-Dec 2015
World	406	1,645	111	134	257	502	23.65
EU-28	270	887	54	73	177	304	12.59
East & Southeast Asia	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Middle East	0	83	0	0	0	0	∞
Germany	88	129	25	8	105	138	56.82
United States	120	602	57	59	58	174	45.00
Switzerland	24	26	0	21	27	48	100.00
Netherlands	26	101	0	0	24	24	-7.69
Sweden	6	29	0	2	22	24	300.00
Denmark	120	420	20	20	20	60	-50.00
Belgium	0	0	0	1	1	2	∞
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
France	11	67	9	21	0	30	172.73
Austria	0	1	0	0	0	0	∞
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	∞
Colombia	10	12	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Brazil	0	20	0	0	0	0	∞
Poland	0	14	0	0	0	0	∞
Romania	1	2	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Slovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	2	∞
India	0	10	0	0	0	0	∞
Israel	0	83	0	0	0	0	∞
Latvia	0	21	0	0	0	0	∞
Lithuania	0	105	0	0	0	0	∞
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		% Change MY 2015/16 to 2014/15
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	123.0	100.00	338.0	100.00	45,165.0	100.00	∞
Brazil	0.0	0.00	30.0	8.88	25,000.0	55.35	∞
Netherlands	1.0	1.07	4.0	1.27	20,000.0	44.28	∞
Mauritius	77.0	62.64	200.0	59.14	64.0	0.14	- 67.83
Colombia	37.0	29.72	32.0	9.61	42.0	0.09	27.99
Israel	0.0	0.00	31.0	9.31	23.0	0.05	- 26.86
Belgium	0.0	0.28	0.0	0.00	3.0	0.01	0.00
United States	0.0	0.00	3.0	0.92	2.0	0.00	- 47.21
Slovakia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1.0	0.00	0.00
India	0.0	0.11	1.0	0.20	1.0	0.00	11.50
Philippines	0.0	0.37	0.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 13.64
Argentina	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.00	335.71
France	0.0	0.30	0.0	0.02	0.0	0.00	37.05
Italy	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Poland	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.68	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Austria	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Paraguay	0.0	0.17	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom	2.0	1.62	1.0	0.30	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Costa Rica	0.0	0.28	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 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		% Change MY 2015/16 to 2014/15
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	7,372.0	100.00	116,621.0	100.00	165,310.0	100.00	41.75
Middle East	4,125.0	55.96	14,294.0	12.26	49,909.0	30.19	249.15
Eurasian Economic Union	64.0	0.87	67,206.0	57.63	29,313.0	17.73	- 56.38
EU-28	426.0	5.78	19,457.0	16.68	28,142.0	17.02	44.64
Africa	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	4,177.0	2.53	3368.79
East & Southeast Asia	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	625.0	0.38	710.16
Georgia	4,074.0	55.26	5,645.0	4.84	24,725.0	14.96	338.01
Kazakhstan	4.0	0.05	15,591.0	13.37	22,485.0	13.60	44.21
Romania	0.0	0.00	16,997.0	14.57	21,393.0	12.94	25.86
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	20,480.0	12.39	0.00
Azerbaijan	0.0	0.00	2,759.0	2.37	16,756.0	10.14	507.34
Myanmar	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	10,211.0	6.18	0.00
Kyrgyzstan	0.0	0.00	44,304.0	37.99	6,825.0	4.13	- 84.60
Moldova	2,785.0	37.78	7,196.0	6.17	6,706.0	4.06	- 6.81
Tajikistan	0.0	0.00	2,000.0	1.71	6,444.0	3.90	222.22
Israel	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	6,010.0	3.64	0.00
Albania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	3,926.0	2.37	0.00
Poland	399.0	5.41	1,382.0	1.19	3,698.0	2.24	167.49
South Africa	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,560.0	0.94	0.00
Lebanon	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,456.0	0.88	∞
Montenegro	0.0	0.00	270.0	0.23	1,404.0	0.85	420.00
Macedonia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,300.0	0.79	0.00
Benin	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,300.0	0.79	0.00
Lithuania	1.0	0.01	1.0	0.00	1,270.0	0.77	∞
Greece	0.0	0.00	127.0	0.11	1,041.0	0.63	721.79
Afghanistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,040.0	0.63	0.00
Djibouti	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	1,000.0	0.60	0.00
Turkmenistan	0.0	0.00	4,516.0	3.87	988.0	0.60	- 78.12
Turkey	1.0	0.02	54.0	0.05	938.0	0.57	1652.46
Singapore	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	624.0	0.38	∞
Latvia	1.0	0.01	546.0	0.47	589.0	0.36	7.76
Pakistan	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	520.0	0.31	0.00
Cyprus	2.0	0.03	1.0	0.00	106.0	0.06	∞
Ghana	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	104.0	0.06	0.00
Bosnia & Herzegovina	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	96.0	0.06	0.00
Togo	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	56.0	0.03	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	52.0	0.03	0.00
Mauritania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	52.0	0.03	0.00
Senegal	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	52.0	0.03	0.00
Qatar	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	24.0	0.01	0.00
Germany	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	22.0	0.01	∞
Malta	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	21.0	0.01	7588.61
United States	6.0	0.09	22.0	0.02	13.0	0.01	- 40.16
Russia	2.0	0.03	6,662.0	5.71	2.0	0.00	- 99.97
Belarus	8.0	0.11	649.0	0.56	2.0	0.00	- 99.75
Marshall Islands	2.0	0.02	102.0	0.09	1.0	0.00	- 98.53
United Kingdom	1.0	0.01	322.0	0.28	1.0	0.00	- 99.72
Seychelles	0.0	0.00	120.0	0.10	0.0	0.00	- 99.83
Bulgaria	0.0	0.00	79.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 99.79
Hong Kong	0.0	0.00	77.0	0.07	0.0	0.00	- 99.82
United Arab Emirates	0.0	0.00	273.0	0.23	0.0	0.00	- 99.96
Iran	0.0	0.00	5,564.0	4.77	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Uzbekistan	0.0	0.00	1,287.0	1.10	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Other	83.0	1.1	73.0	0.1	15.0	0.0	-79.45

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	MY 2013/14 (Oct. 13-Sept. 14)		MY 2014/15 (Oct. 14-Sept. 15)		MY 2015/16 (Oct. 15-Sept. 16)		% Change MY 2015/16 to 2014/15
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	674.0	100.00	1,621.0	100.00	46,918.0	100.00	2793.91
EU-28	351.0	52.18	1,054.0	65.01	20,973.0	44.70	1889.87
Middle East	0.0	0.06	34.0	2.09	130.0	0.28	284.11
Africa	109.0	16.21	222.0	13.67	87.0	0.19	- 60.76
East & Southeast Asia	0.0	0.07	2.0	0.14	8.0	0.02	268.92
Eurasian Economic Union	115.0	17.04	40.0	2.47	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Brazil	0.0	0.00	30.0	1.85	25,020.0	53.33	∞
Netherlands	18.0	2.60	40.0	2.48	20,100.0	42.84	∞
United States	10.0	1.43	166.0	10.25	605.0	1.29	263.92
Denmark	231.0	34.30	480.0	29.61	420.0	0.90	- 12.50
Germany	51.0	7.57	118.0	7.27	148.0	0.32	25.47
Israel	0.0	0.06	34.0	2.09	128.0	0.27	278.06
Lithuania	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	105.0	0.22	∞
Mauritius	109.0	16.21	222.0	13.67	87.0	0.19	- 60.78
France	8.0	1.15	33.0	2.02	72.0	0.15	119.19
Colombia	61.0	9.06	44.0	2.71	54.0	0.11	22.02
Romania	2.0	0.25	53.0	3.27	53.0	0.11	0.97
Switzerland	5.0	0.79	62.0	3.81	31.0	0.07	- 50.26
Sweden	1.0	0.16	12.0	0.72	31.0	0.07	162.93
Latvia	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	21.0	0.04	0.00
Poland	11.0	1.68	222.0	13.71	15.0	0.03	- 93.46
India	25.0	3.67	17.0	1.03	11.0	0.02	- 35.51
Thailand	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.12	8.0	0.02	300.00
Belgium	4.0	0.65	10.0	0.59	3.0	0.01	- 73.02
Austria	3.0	0.41	4.0	0.24	3.0	0.01	- 36.00
Turkey	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	2.0	0.00	0.00
Finland	11.0	1.60	9.0	0.58	1.0	0.00	- 85.71
Hungary	4.0	0.58	13.0	0.79	0.0	0.00	- 97.76
United Kingdom	3.0	0.44	2.0	0.12	0.0	0.00	- 98.69
Kazakhstan	0.0	0.00	40.0	2.47	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Russia	55.0	8.19	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Ireland	0.0	0.00	7.0	0.41	0.0	0.00	- 100.00
Belarus	60.0	8.84	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.00
Other	2.0	0.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	-66.67

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine

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

Origin	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2015	MY 2015/16	Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Subtotal Oct-Dec 2016	% Change Oct-Dec 2016 to Oct-Dec 2015
World	477	46,919	182	173	267	622	30.40
EU-28	308	20,974	59	88	184	331	7.47
Africa	9	87	65	23	3	91	911.11
East & Southeast Asia	3	8	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Middle East	21	131	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Germany	98	147	25	11	109	145	47.96
United States	121	604	57	59	58	174	43.80
Switzerland	28	30	0	24	27	51	82.14
Netherlands	26	20,101	0	0	24	24	-7.69
Sweden	6	29	0	2	22	24	300.00
Denmark	120	420	20	20	20	60	-50.00
Mauritius	9	87	65	23	3	91	911.11
Belgium	0	2	0	1	2	3	∞
Romania	22	54	4	10	1	15	-31.82
Austria	0	1	0	0	0	0	∞
France	11	72	9	21	0	30	172.73
Slovakia	0	1	0	0	0	0	∞
Poland	0	14	0	0	0	0	∞
Thailand	3	8	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Turkey	0	2	0	0	0	0	∞
Colombia	10	54	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Finland	0	1	0	0	0	0	∞
Brazil	0	25,020	0	0	0	0	∞
Hungary	0	0	0	2	0	2	∞
India	0	10	0	0	0	0	∞
Israel	21	129	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Latvia	0	21	0	0	0	0	∞
Lithuania	0	105	0	0	0	0	∞
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞

Source: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine