

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 4/24/2009

GAIN Report Number: UP9013

Ukraine

SUGAR ANNUAL

Sugar Beets and Sugar Situation during Economic Crisis

Approved By:

Ann E. Murphy, Agricultural Attaché

Prepared By:

Oleksandr Artiushyn, Agricultural Specialist

Report Highlights:

Sugar beet production is expected to continue decreasing in the 2009/2010 marketing year. In MY 2008/2009, sugar beet harvested area decreased by 34%, but sugar beet production dropped by only 21%, due to a significant increase in average yield. Sugar production decreased by 15% in the 2008/2009 marketing year, due to lower sugar beet supply, and we expect sugar production to decrease by 18% in MY 2009/2010.

Executive Summary:

According to State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, sugar beet production decreased by 21% to 13.4 million tons in MY 2008/2009, due to lower planted area. Based on State Statistics Committee data, area planted with sugar beet decreased from 610,000 ha in 2007 to 380,000 ha in 2008. However, sugar beet average yield increased to a record high of 35.6 tons per ha in the 2008/2009 marketing year, due to both favorable weather conditions and higher input application rate, particularly by large agricultural companies that have their own sugar processing capabilities.

Average profit margin from growing sugar beet increased to 7.4% in 2008, compared to average loss of 11.1% from growing sugar beet in 2007, because of higher average yield. However, Ukrainian farmers continue decreasing area planted with sugar beet, considering growing sugar beet less profitable than growing major grains and oilseeds. Lower credit availability is likely to result in lower input application and worse agricultural technologies for

the 2009/2010 crop, leading to possibly lower average yields of sugar beet. Therefore, we expect sugar beet production to continue decreasing in the 2009/2010 marketing year.

Sugar production decreased by 15% in the 2008/2009 marketing year. We expect beet sugar production to decrease by 18% in the 2009/2010 marketing year, due to lower availability of sugar beets. Sugar consumption is expected to decrease by 7% in the 2009/2010 marketing year, due to both lower domestic supply and lower demand from the food processing industry, particularly because of the financial turmoil, resulting in lower disposable income of the Ukrainian population.

Upon WTO accession in 2008, Ukraine opened a tariff rate quota (TRQ) for raw cane sugar (260,000 tons in 2009, increasing to 267,800 tons by 2010) with tariff rate set at 2% of customs value. Raw cane sugar imported outside the TRQ faces a 50% customs value import duty. We expect the TRQ for 2009 not to be utilized in full in the 2008/2009 marketing year. Higher than previously expected domestic production of sugar beets in 2008 and relatively large carry-over stocks resulted in lower than expected need for raw cane sugar imports in the 2008/2009 marketing year. Because of 35% devaluation of local currency, importing raw cane sugar at current prices for sugar on the domestic market is not very profitable.

Moreover, weak currency helped Ukrainian sugar producers resume beet sugar exports. Ukraine has already exported over 30,000 tons of refined sugar (in raw value) in September 2008 – March 2009. However, an expected decrease in sugar beet production is likely to lead to a significant increase in sugar imports (both raw and refined) in the 2009/2010 marketing year.

Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Production:

In the 2008/2009 marketing year, sugar beet sown area decreased by almost 38%. Sugar beet growing was not profitable in 2007. A higher than expected average yield of sugar beet resulted in profit margin of 7.4% in 2008. The profit margin for sugar beet growing is usually lower compared to the profit margins from growing major grains and oilseeds. It discourages farmers from growing sugar beets. High per ha cost of production is another reason for farmers to decrease sugar beet area this year.

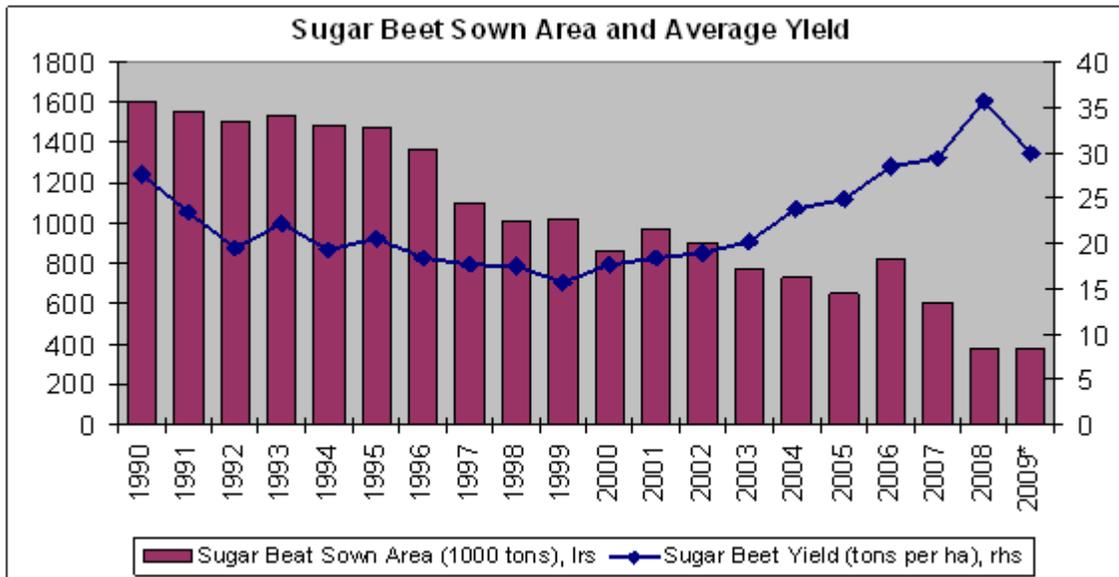
Profit Margin of Agricultural Crop Growing in Ukraine, %

	Grains and Legumes	Sunflower Seed	Sugar Beet
2000	64.8	52.2	6.1
2001	43.3	68.7	1.5
2002	19.3	77.9	-8.6
2003	45.8	64.3	6.2
2004	20.1	45.2	-0.8
2005	3.1	24.3	4.8
2006	7.4	20.7	11.1
2007	28.7	75.9	-11.1
2008	16.2	20.3	7.4

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

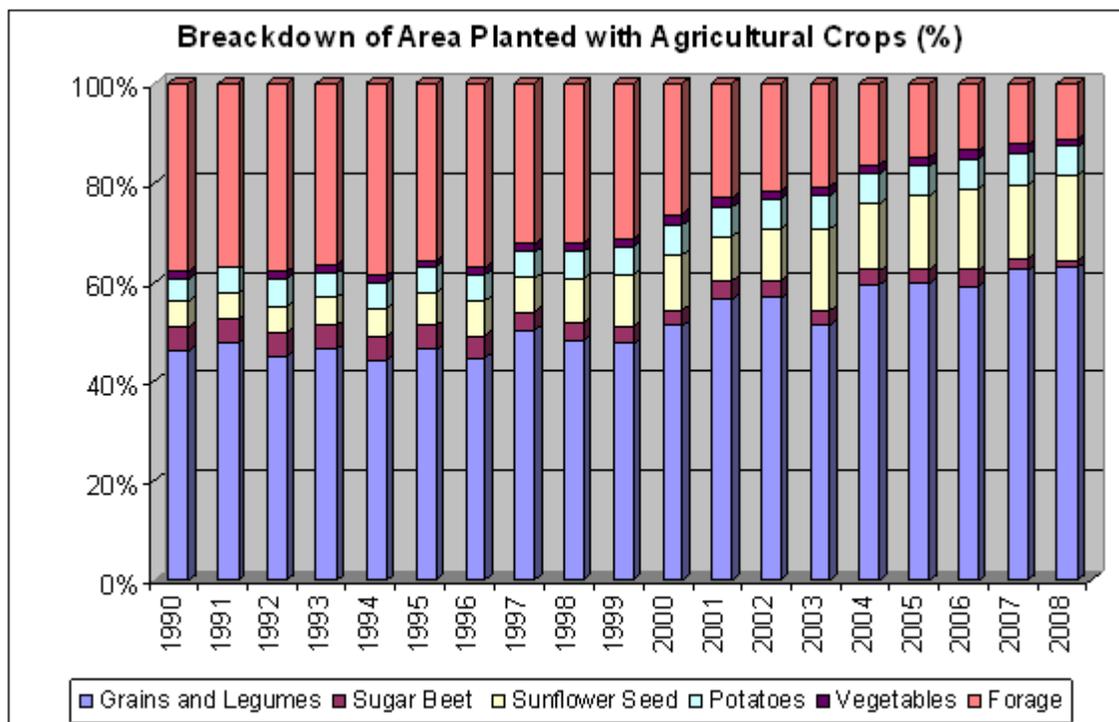
The Ministry of Agrarian Policy of Ukraine forecasts area sown with sugar beets for the 2009/2010 crop at about 400,000 ha, but National Association "UkrSugar" that unites major sugar producing companies

expects only 350,000 ha. FAS-Kyiv expects sugar beet sown area at 370,000 ha, including 360,000 of area to be harvested. It should also be noted that the area of winter crops planted for the 2008/2009 harvest is relatively large, and the total area planted with spring crops is not expected to be very large in 2009, especially considering the credit crunch and farmers' switching to the most profitable crops (e.g. rapeseed) amid current financial hardship.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, * - FAS-Kyiv forecast

The share of sugar beet in the total area planted with agricultural crops in Ukraine is also decreasing.



Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine

Sugar beets are sown by both agricultural enterprises (farms) and private households. Approximately 17% of sugar beets was harvested from household plots in 2008. For sugar beets grown by agricultural enterprises, the average yield was 22% higher than the average yield of sugar beets grown by private

households. A large portion of total sugar beet area planted by agricultural enterprises is the area sown by very large vertically integrated companies that have own sugar beet processing capability and the large land banks that may exceed 100,000 ha.

Development of these large integrated companies is one of the drivers for sugar beet average yield increase observed in recent years. We expect that some of these companies may face financial difficulties in the 2009/2010 marketing year, due to the financial turmoil and the credit crunch, leading to suspending of expansion plans or even downsizing.

These large integrated sugar companies, their contractors or other sugar beet producers may economize on input use and agricultural technologies applied if they face financial hardship. Thus, we forecast average yield of sugar beet at about 30.0 tons per ha, which is still above than 5-year average yield of 28.4 tons per ha. This forecast is conservative in order to incorporate all weather risks to the estimate.

Consumption: Sugar beets are not directly used for alcohol production in Ukraine. Sugar beet is utilized only for sugar production and changes are in line with sugar beet total supply. Thus, we slightly revised sugar beet use for sugar production in the 2007/2008 marketing year based on statistical data on sugar beet production.

Trade:

Ukraine did not import sugar beets in the 2006/2007 and 2007/2008 marketing years. We do not expect significant imports of sugar beet in both 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 marketing years. However, sugar beet imports are possible, considering a significant decrease in domestic sugar beet production.

Sugar Beet Imports (HS121291), MT

Country	Sep 05 - Aug 06	Sep 06 - Aug 07	Sep 06 - Aug 07	Sep 07 - Aug 08
Belarus	71,389	14,778	0	0
Poland	24,984	5,278	0	0
Lithuania	19,993	15,750	0	0
Total	116,366	35,806	0	0

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

	2008	Revised		2009	Estimate		2010	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2007	09/2007		09/2008	09/2008		09/2009	09/2009
Area Planted	635	635	610	390	390	380			370
Area Harvested	584	584	577	370	370	378			360
Production	17,065	17,065	16,978	9,000	9,000	13,438			10,800
Total Supply	17,065	17,065	16,978	9,000	9,000	13,438			10,800
Utilization for Sugar	17,065	17,065	16,978	9,000	9,000	13,438			10,800
Utilization for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Distribution	17,065	17,065	16,978	9,000	9,000	13,438			10,800

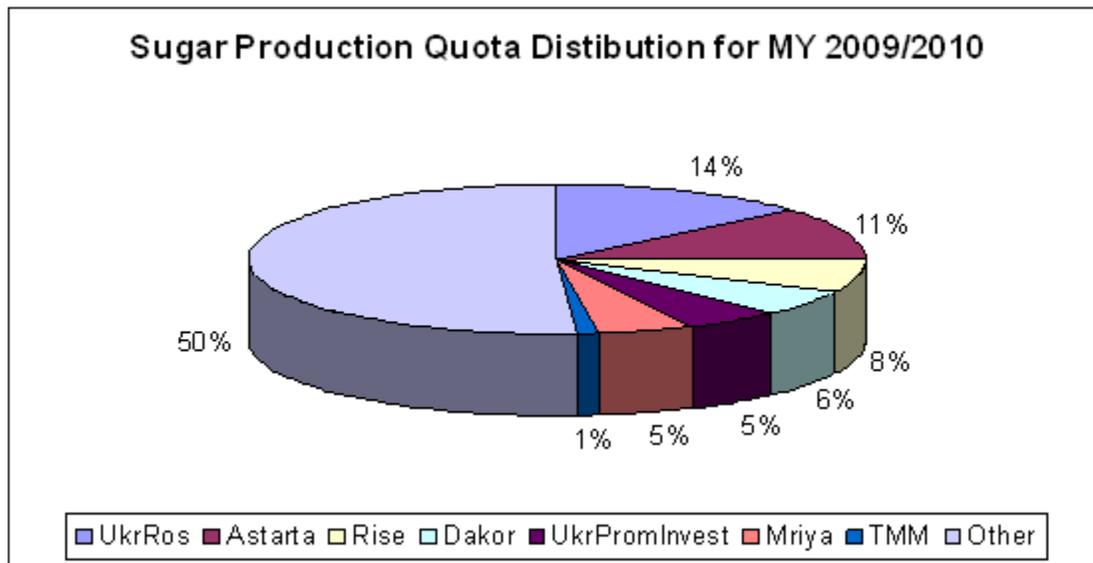
Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

Beet sugar production decreased by 15% in MY 2008/2009, due to lower supply of sugar beet. According to National Association "UkrSugar", sugar plants produced 1.57 million tons of beet sugar in the 2008/2009 marketing year, which is approximately 1.71 million tons in raw value. Thus, we revised beet sugar production in MY 2008/2009 upwards. We expect beet sugar production to decrease by 18% in the 2009/2010 marketing year in line with changes in sugar beet production.

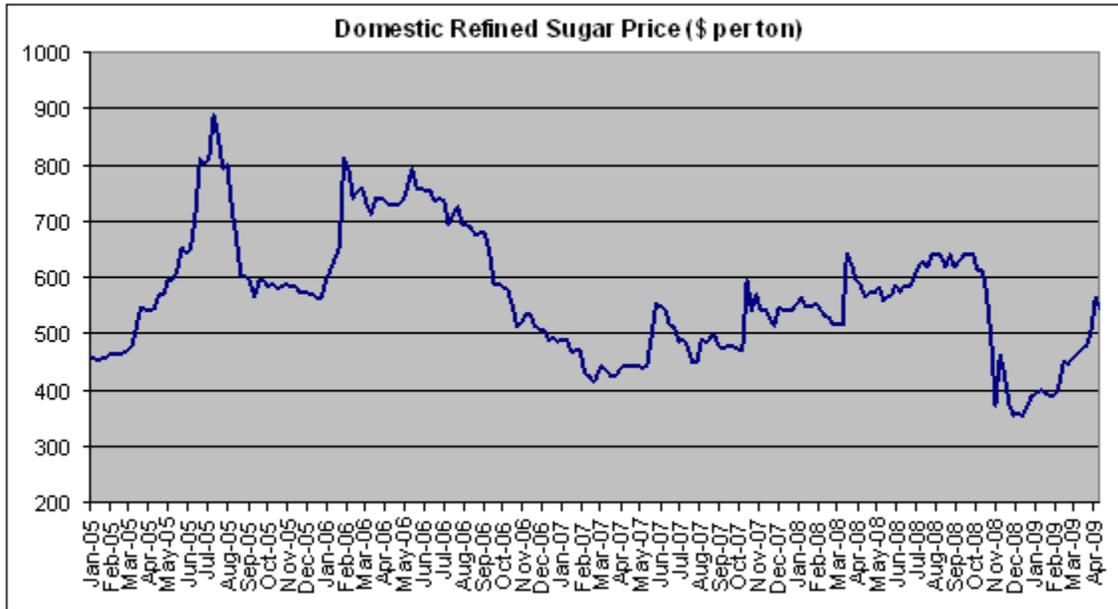
The Ministry of Agrarian Policy distributed a production quota for sugar for the 2009/2010 marketing year (1,864,000 tons) among 70 sugar plants. According to National Association "UkrSugar", 16 sugar plants that received share in this production quota would not operate in the 2009/2010 marketing year due to lack of working capital and some other reasons. 70 sugar plants operated in the 2008/2009 marketing year (from 104 sugar plants that had share in production quota), compared to 110 sugar plants that operated in the 2007/2008 marketing year (from 119 that had share in production quota).



Source: National Association "UkrSugar"

The volumes of refined sugar produced from imported raw sugar are taken into consideration for allocating production quota for sugar. The quotas for processing raw cane sugar are distributed by the Ministry of Agrarian Policy among sugar plants proportionally to their shares in the production of beet sugar.

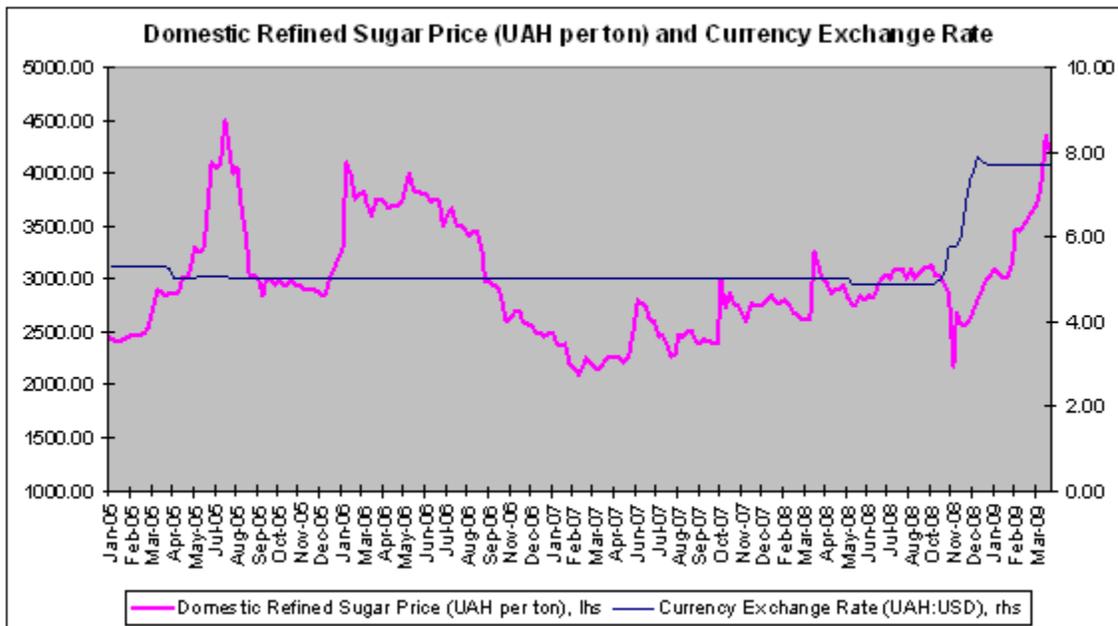
In April 2009, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Agrarian Policy and National Association "UkrSugar" signed a Memorandum, which is a public agreement that usually does not imply any legally enforced obligations. On one hand, based on the Memorandum, state authorities agreed that TRQ would be distributed only among sugar plants that have share in production quota for the 2009/2010 marketing year.



Source: National Association "UkrSugar", FAS-Kyiv calculations

This provision of the Memorandum is positive for sugar plants. Previously, according to Decree #15 of the Ministry of Economy adopted in January 2009, any legal entity could apply for importing raw sugar under TRQ, and some applications have already been received. It should also be noted that even not all sugar plants that operate in Ukraine and received a share in production quota are able to process raw sugar.

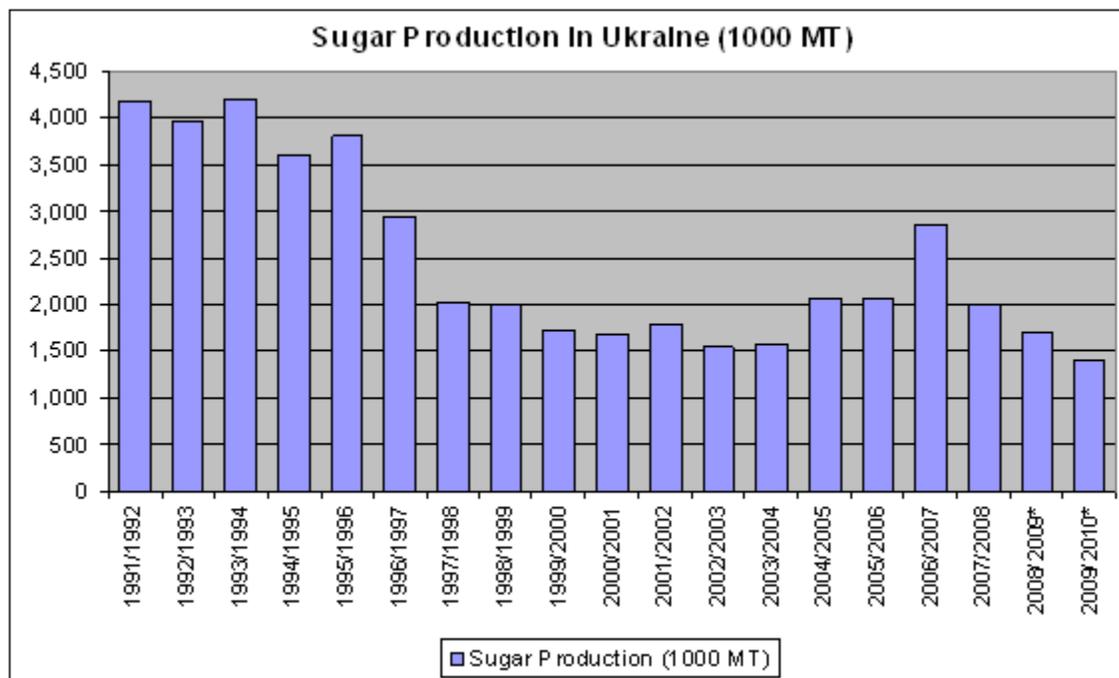
On the other hand, National Association "UkrSugar" said in this Memorandum that sugar plants would not increase sugar prices at a rate higher than the monthly consumer price index (CPI). However, it is very doubtful that sugar companies will follow this provision, as there are no legal bases to punish them if they violate this obligation, except that the renewal of TRQ distribution to all legal entities may be considered as a possible threat to them.



Source: National Association "UkrSugar" for Price and National Bank of Ukraine for Exchange Rate

Domestic prices of refined sugar dropped in the beginning of the 2008/2009 marketing year, partially due to a rapid devaluation of Ukrainian currency. Ukrainian currency devalued by 35%, because of the financial turmoil and the banking sector crisis. The devaluation of local currency temporarily stopped sugar imports to Ukraine and even made refined sugar produced in Ukraine competitive on the regional market (most importers of Ukrainian sugar in the 2008/2009 marketing year are FSU states).

However, considering domestic market balance (i.e. need to import raw or refined sugar to Ukraine in 2008/2009 and 2009/2010 marketing years), domestic prices for sugar started growing. If Ukrainian currency continues devaluing, the increase of domestic sugar prices will continue. Considering the upcoming Presidential elections in October 2009, the GOU is likely to intervene in the sugar market to curb sugar price growth since sugar is considered a staple product in Ukraine, and the GOU tries to stabilize price.



Source: USDA Official Estimates, * - FAS-Kyiv Estimate/Forecast

Consumption:

We expect sugar consumption to decrease by 7% in the 2009/2010 marketing year, as demand from the food processing sector is expected to decrease, due to the impact of the economic crisis (including lower disposable incomes, leading to lower consumption of some expensive food products). We left unchanged our previous estimate for sugar consumption in the 2008/2009 marketing year. Ukrainians continue to consume sugar, primarily refined sugar, and often use sugar for home canning. There was an increase in sugar demand for home canning, but it is unlikely for households to increase demand for home canning if sugar prices continue growing.

Trade:

The estimate of sugar exports in the 2007/2008 marketing year has been adjusted to coincide with State Customs Committee data. In MY 2008/2009, sugar exports increased significantly compared to sugar exports in MY 2007/2008, as rapidly devalued Ukrainian currency made it profitable to sell Ukrainian refined sugar abroad. Ukraine exported over 30,000 tons of refined sugar in October 2008 – March 2009 (raw value), including about 10,000 tons of refined sugar exported in March 2009. However, we do not expect that monthly exports of Ukrainian sugar will remain so high up to the end MY 2008/2009, as domestic prices gradually adjust to the world prices.

We expect total imports of sugar (both raw and refined) to increase by 32% to 100,000 tons in the 2008/2009 marketing year. In MY 2009/2010, we forecast sugar imports to increase to 390,000 tons, including 250,000 tons of raw sugar and 140,000 tons for refined sugar.

We expect TRQ for 2009 will not be used in full in the 2008/2009 marketing year due to the following reasons. The procedure for raw sugar distribution is rather complicated, as the quota should be distributed among both companies and countries, and the latter should be based on the mechanism described in Ukraine's WTO accession arrangements. Moreover, it is still not clear when the first import licenses under the TRQ will be granted in 2009. Based on WTO accession documents, the raw sugar quota for 2009 should have been distributed in October-November 2008, but there are still debates over the final procedure of the TRQ distribution for 2009.

The Government of Ukraine previously adopted the procedures of TRQ import distribution for 2009 and 2010. According to these procedures, 260 tons from the TRQ is allocated for Paraguay, and the rest is distributed in the following way. In 2009, 80% of the remaining TRQ is distributed among countries that exported raw sugar to Ukraine in the previous year proportionally to their share of the global Ukrainian raw sugar imports in 2001, 2003 and 2004, when tariff rate quotas were applied; and 20% is distributed evenly among the countries that plan to export raw sugar to Ukraine, but did not export it to Ukraine in the previous year.

In 2010, 80% of the remaining TRQ is distributed among countries that exported raw sugar to Ukraine in the previous year proportional to their share of Ukraine's total raw sugar imports in 2009 (i.e. their share of TRQ in 2009); and 20% is evenly allocated among the countries that plan to export raw sugar to Ukraine, although without exports to Ukraine in the previous year.

The Ministry of Economy announces, by September 5, the list of countries that have not utilized their allocated quotas, and the countries are expected to inform the Ministry of Economy by September 20 if they plan to utilize them. If the country declines utilizing its allocated share in the TRQ, the newly available raw sugar imports are allocated on a first-come first-served basis. The Ministry will make public (publish on its official internet site) the information of already utilized quotas on a monthly basis.

The quota will be administered on a first-come first-served basis within 3 years of accession. However, there are still debates on how to distribute the TRQ among importers, not countries in 2009 and 2010. As previously stated, sugar plants agreed with the GOU not to increase domestic sugar prices, as long as the TRQ is distributed only among them. Thus, we expect if there is an increase in demand for imported sugar, refined cane sugar from e.g. Belarus may be imported more promptly compared to raw cane sugar imports. However, we believe Ukraine will definitely import large consignments of raw sugar starting with the 2009/2010 marketing year or even at the end of 2008/2009 marketing year (August-September).

Imports of Raw Cane Sugar (HS 170111), 1,000 MT

Country	Oct 03 - Sep 04	Oct 04 - Sep 05	Oct 05 - Sep 06	Oct 06 - Sep 07	Oct 07 - Sep 08	Oct 08 - Feb 09
Brazil	269	159	26	7	4	14
El Salvador	20	0	12	0	0	0
Estonia	53	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	39	0	1	0	0	0
Belarus	21	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	45	0	0	0	0	0
Anquilla	10	0	0	0	0	0

The USA	22	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	14	0	0	0	0	0
Other Not Listed	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	495	159	39	7	4	14

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine

Imports of Refined Sugar Raw (HS 170199), 1,000 MT (in raw value)

Country	Oct 04 - Sep 05	Oct 05 - Sep 06	Oct 06 - Sep 07	Oct 07- Sep 08	Oct 08- Feb 09
Belarus	0	0	5	70	1
Denmark	0	1	1	1	0
Poland	12	1	0	0	0
The USA	9	0	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	14	33	4	0	0
Lithuania	26	0	0	0	0
Other Not Listed	1	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	61	35	10	72	2

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine, FAS Kyiv calculations

Stocks: Sugar ending stocks are expected to continue declining from their unusually high level in the 2006/2007 marketing year. We revised carry-over stocks of sugar in the 2008/2009 marketing year, considering higher than expected beet sugar production. We expect carry-over stocks to decrease to as low as 80,000 tons in the 2009/2010 marketing year, due to lower production of sugar beets and beet sugar.

Policy:

Ukrainian legislation determines the production quota (A quota) for refined sugar to be sold in the domestic market and not to be exported. The production quota was established to ensure that domestic sugar beet production remain cost efficient. Sugar processors are allowed to decide on the quantity of sugar beet they purchase, as long as their purchases are made at prices which are not below the established minimum.

Date of GOU decree	MY	Minimal sugar beet price	Minimal sugar price	Quota A* – domestic market	Quota B** – international market
12/25/2001	2002/2003	UAH 165/ \$33	UAH 2370/ \$470	1800	
12/25/2002	2003/2004	UAH 165/ \$33	UAH 2370/ \$470	1800	
02/04/2004	2004/2005	UAH 165/ \$33	UAH 2370/ \$470	1800	
12/21/2005	2005/2006	UAH 142/ \$28	UAH 2370/ \$470	1790	
02/20/2006	2006/2007	UAH 163/ \$32	UAH 2375/ \$471	1840	185
03/07/2007	2007/2008	UAH 170/ \$34	UAH 2500/ \$495	2040	
03/03/2008	2008/2009	UAH 141/ \$28	UAH 2083/ \$417	2040	
02/04/2009	2009/2010	UAH 183/\$24	UAH 2666/\$346	1984	

*Quota "A" – the quota of sugar production earmarked for the domestic market by Ukrainian plants

Quota "B" – the quota of sugar production earmarked for export to international markets

Source: The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

Processors can purchase raw cane sugar, and refine or sell sugar of cane origin, even while beet is available for purchase and the processors' production quota (A quota) has not been filled. Processors could not transfer production quotas between themselves at their own discretion. Ukraine abolished the B quota (supply of sugar outside Ukraine in accordance with international Agreements) and the C quota (sugar produced in excess of the quotas A and B and intended for sale exclusively outside of Ukraine)

from the date of WTO accession. The mandatory requirement to export sugar derived from imported raw materials had also been abolished as of the date of WTO accession.

Sugar price support is provided by the minimum sale prices for domestic refined sugar of beet origin within the limits of the A quota. A sugar owner could be fined for breaking the requirement to sell domestic refined sugar of beet origin produced under the A quota below the minimum sale price. Imported refined sugar and refined sugar produced from raw sugar imported into Ukraine are sold domestically at market prices, and imported refined sugar is not subject to mandatory minimum price requirements applicable to domestic sugar.

Based on the law "On State Support of Agriculture in Ukraine", the GOU also may conduct intervention purchases and sales of agricultural and food commodities to influence (increase or decrease) prices. The Ministry of Agrarian policy set the volume of beet sugar to be purchased by state-run Agrarian Fund at 314,000 tons for the 2009/2010 marketing year, compared to 278,000 tons estimated to be purchased in the current 2008/2009 marketing year.

Apart from market regulation with both market and administrative measures, the GOU provides support to sugar beet growers. In MY 2008/2009, farmers growing sugar beet might be able to claim a subsidy of UAH 750/ha (\$97/ha). Government officials mentioned that the subsidy for sugar beet growers might be increased to UAH 1,000/ha (\$130/ha) for the 2009/2010 marketing year. However, the crisis has severely constrained the GOU to finance crop subsidy programs. The GOU has not yet adopted the level of subsidies for sugar beet growers in the 2009/10 marketing year. We expect direct subsidies to have no impact on planting decisions for the 2009/2010 crop.

Ukrainian sugar beet growers also continue enjoying significant tax benefits that are the same for all agricultural producers. The Ministry of Agrarian Policy also proposed to decrease the cost of transportation of sugar beets and other raw materials needed for sugar production, as well as to subsidize the price of natural gas consumed by sugar plants, but these measures have not been adopted.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

	2008	Revised		2009	Estimate		2010	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		10/2007	10/2007		10/2008	10/2008		10/2009	10/2009
Beginning Stocks	785	785	785	535	535	580			250
Beet Sugar Production	2,010	2,010	2,020	1,300	1,300	1,710			1,400
Cane Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Sugar Production	2,010	2,010	2,020	1,300	1,300	1,710			1,400
Raw Imports	10	10	4	260	260	75			250
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	40	40	72	50	50	25			140
Total Imports	50	50	76	310	310	100			390
Total Supply	2,845	2,845	2,881	2,145	2,145	2,390			2,040
Raw Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	10	10	10	10	10	40			10
Total Exports	10	10	10	10	10	40			10
Human Dom. Consumption	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100			1,950
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0			0
Total Use	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,100	2,100	2,100			1,950

Ending Stocks	535	535	580	35	35	250				80
Total Distribution	2,845	2,845	2,881	2,145	2,145	2,390				2,040

Author Defined:

Statistical Tables

Area Planted and Profit Margins from Growing Grain, Sugar Beet and Sunflower Seed, 1000 ha

	1990	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Grains and Pulses	14,583	13,646	15,585	15,447	12,494	15,433	15,004	14,515	15,115	15,636
Profit Margin for Grains, %	275.1	64.8	43.3	19.3	45.8	20.1	3.1	7.4	28.7	16.2
Sunflower Seed	1,636	2,943	2,502	2,834	4,001	3,521	3,743	3,964	3,604	4,306
Profit Margin for Sunflower Seed, %	236.5	52.2	68.7	77.9	64.3	45.2	24.3	20.7	75.9	20.3
Sugar Beets	1,607	856	970	897	773	733	652	815	610	380
Profit Margin for Sugar Beets, %	29.5	6.1	1.5	-8.6	6.2	-0.8	4.8	11.1	-11.1	7.4

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, * - preliminary data

Imports of Sugar into Ukraine by HS Category (MT, in raw value)

MY 05/06	Refined Sugar (HS 170199)	Raw Cane Sugar (HS 170111)	MY 06/07	Refined Sugar (HS 170199)	Raw Cane Sugar (HS 170111)	MY 07/08	Refined Sugar (HS 170199)	Raw Cane Sugar (HS 170111)	MY 08/09	Refined Sugar (HS Code 170199)	Raw Cane Sugar (HS 170111)
Oct-05	1,575	17,000	Oct-06	415	0	Oct-07	686	0	Oct-08	1,477	10,335
Nov-05	717	7,805	Nov-06	77	0	Nov-07	1,616	0	Nov-08	69	3,360
Dec-05	5,061	13,742	Dec-06	2,055	737	Dec-07	3,347	4	Dec-08	14	0
Jan-06	6,977	3	Jan-07	17	1,921	Jan-08	5,893	633	Jan-09	39	0
Feb-06	842	0	Feb-07	113	1,628	Feb-08	6,530	475	Feb-09	109	0
Mar-06	413	0	Mar-07	83	538	Mar-08	6,709	0	Mar-09		
Apr-06	5,965	8	Apr-07	969	592	Apr-08	6,053	2	Apr-09		
May-06	1,776	0	May-07	850	1,362	May-08	2,021	0	May-09		
Jun-06	7,040	5	Jun-07	928	0	Jun-08	36	0	Jun-09		
Jul-06	852	8	Jul-07	1,897	0	Jul-08	6,093	6	Jul-09		
Aug-06	2,512	0	Aug-07	1,248	4	Aug-08	8,122	0	Aug-09		
Sep-06	970	0	Sep-07	1,337	2	Sep-08	24,709	2,806	Sep-09		
Total	34,701	38,570	Total	9,984	6,784	Total	71,815	3,926	Total	1,708	13,695

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine, FAS Kyiv calculations

Exports of Refined Sugar from Ukraine (HS 170199), MT (in raw value)

Country	Oct 04 - Sep 05	Oct 05 - Sep 06	Oct 06 - Sep 07	Oct 07 - Sep 08	Oct 08 - Feb 09
Uzbekistan	2,940	0	0	498	3,868
Kazakhstan	435	14,493	1,157	365	495
Moldova	35,726	1,131	69	164	3,262
Azerbaijan	0	9,651	57	132	0
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	5,279	126	9,663
Russia	48	0	0	27	0

United States	18	5	0	6	3
Cambodia	0	0	0	2	0
Malta	0	0	0	1	0
Singapore	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	1	0
Latvia	22	0	0	0	0
Georgia	1,415	5,051	219	0	657
Germany	2	1	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	50
Estonia	16	0	0	0	0
Israel	5	0	0	0	0
Italy	22	0	0	0	0
Belarus	0	0	0	0	24
Canada	0	0	0	0	1
Afghanistan	3,921	0	0	0	0
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	352
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	1,654
Poland	10,224	529	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	359
Other Not Listed	0	1	0	2	0
Total	54,795	30,862	6,782	1,324	20,388

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine, FAS Kyiv calculations

Monthly Exports of Refined Sugar from Ukraine (HS 170199), MT (in raw value)

MY 04/05	HS 170199	MY 05/06	HS 170199	MY 06/07	HS 170199	MY 07/08	HS 170199	MY 08/09	HS 170199
Oct-04	14	Oct-05	1,119	Oct-06	44	Oct-07	0	Oct-07	5,609
Nov-04	11,443	Nov-05	3,331	Nov-06	1,111	Nov-07	5	Nov-07	2,590
Dec-04	5,596	Dec-05	3,161	Dec-06	0	Dec-07	0	Dec-07	2,913
Jan-05	2,263	Jan-06	2,718	Jan-07	0	Jan-08	145	Jan-08	3,683
Feb-05	4,051	Feb-06	7,595	Feb-07	3,113	Feb-08	354	Feb-08	5,593
Mar-05	6,248	Mar-06	6,525	Mar-07	1,761	Mar-08	143	Mar-08	
Apr-05	2,396	Apr-06	1,371	Apr-07	435	Apr-08	8	Apr-08	
May-05	4,245	May-06	674	May-07	95	May-08	81	May-08	
Jun-05	2,889	Jun-06	0	Jun-07	7	Jun-08	0	Jun-08	
Jul-05	1,944	Jul-06	2,688	Jul-07	70	Jul-08	66	Jul-08	
Aug-05	7,613	Aug-06	0	Aug-07	145	Aug-08	21	Aug-08	
Sep-05	6,096	Sep-06	1,679	Sep-07	0	Sep-08	501	Sep-08	
Total	54,795	Total	30,862	Total	6,782	Total	1,324	Total	20,388

Source: State Customs Committee of Ukraine, FAS Kyiv calculations

Sugar Beet Harvested Area, Production and Average Yield by Region

Region of Ukraine	Harvested Area, 1000 ha		Production, 1000 MT		Average Yield, MT per ha	
	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007
Crimea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vinnitsya	62.10	97.70	2236.50	2894.40	36.04	29.61
Volyn	14.70	19.50	424.80	544.10	28.84	27.87
Dnipropetrovsk	1.70	9.10	43.10	155.80	24.76	17.2
Donetsk	1.30	1.70	25.40	18.00	19.9	10.68
Zhytomyr	11.20	21.60	343.40	668.40	30.77	30.87
Zakarpattya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaporizhzhya	0.40	1.00	7.70	7.50	18.97	7.30

Ivano-Frankivsk	2.00	4.30	52.30	97.00	25.98	22.66
Kyiv	29.80	51.70	997.40	1610.20	33.45	31.16
Kirovohrad	14.10	18.90	505.80	398.20	35.77	21.06
Luhansk	0.40	1.10	5.00	12.20	13.47	11.57
Lviv	16.00	16.20	573.20	498.60	35.95	30.82
Mykolayiv	0.70	4.30	14.30	53.10	19.81	12.43
Odesa	1.30	3.90	25.00	63.20	18.47	16.15
Poltava	64.20	72.80	2700.90	2195.80	42.1	30.18
Rivne	22.50	33.50	846.80	1117.30	37.72	33.31
Sumy	9.50	21.40	327.90	501.70	34.52	23.4
Ternopil	42.40	58.80	1399.00	2058.40	32.96	35.00
Kharkiv	27.90	44.90	823.90	1078.80	29.55	24.03
Kherson	0.10	0.00	1.70	0.50	20.75	23.38
Khmelnytsk	25.30	35.60	1040.10	1342.70	41.06	37.71
Cherkasy	26.10	41.40	854.00	1114.30	32.68	26.93
Chernivtsi	3.20	4.20	108.90	134.20	33.76	31.95
Chernigiv	10.00	13.40	367.60	413.30	36.71	30.84
TOTAL	386.90	577.00	13,724.70	16,977.70	35.47	29.42

Source: State Statistics Committee of Ukraine (preliminary estimates)