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Global Agricultural Information Network

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China - Peoples Republic of

Sugar Annual

Sugar Annual

Approved By:

Michael Woolsey

Prepared By:

Mark Petry and Jiang Junyang

Report Highlights:

Total Chinese centrifugal sugar output is forecast to rise 21 percent to 14 MMT (raw value) in marketing year (MY) 2010/11 over the previous year. The total sugar production estimate for MY 09/10 is revised down 12 percent from the original estimate due to prolonged dry conditions in major cane production regions. In response to high prices for sugar cane and beet, MY10/11 acreage is forecast to rebound eight percent and 50 percent, respectively. Assuming an average yield for cane and beet in MY10/11, cane sugar and beet sugar production is forecast to rise 18 percent and 80 percent, respectively, from the revised MY09/10 estimate.

Executive Summary:

Total Chinese centrifugal sugar output is forecast to rise 21 percent to 14 MMT (raw value) in marketing year (MY) 2010/11. The total sugar production estimate for MY 09/10 is revised down 12 percent from the original estimate due to prolonged dry conditions in major cane production regions. In response to high prices for sugar cane and beet, MY10/11 acreage is forecast to rise eight percent and 50 percent, respectively. Assuming a close to average yield for cane and beet in MY10/11, cane sugar and beet sugar production is forecast to rise 18 percent and 80 percent, respectively, from the revised estimate for the previous year.

While both beet and cane acreage declined in MY09/10 due to competition from other crops, the 13 percent drop in MY 09/10 sugar production was mainly caused by a substantial weather-induced reduction in yield for both cane and beet. In MY 09/10, adverse weather patterns that reduced yields included a prolonged drought in southern China and low summer temperatures in northern China. For MY 10/11, while an extended dry season has delayed the planting progress for sugar cane, concern is lessening as southern provinces receive additional spring rains.

Commodities:

Author Defined:

Sugar Cane

Sugar cane area for MY 10/11 is forecast at 1.85 million hectares (Ha), up eight percent from MY 09/10. Sugar cane area is estimated to account for 86 percent of the total sugar crop area in MY 10/11. Guangxi remains the dominant sugar cane producing province, followed by Yunnan, Guangdong, and Hainan provinces. Guangxi's output is estimated to account for 65 percent of China's sugar production in MY 09/10.

The MY 09/10 average sugar price rose 40 percent from the previous year due to a 13 percent drop in domestic sugar production. In MY 08/09 and MY 09/10, the purchase price was unchanged because sugar prices declined due to record production in MY 07/08. Consequently, the total cane acreage in MY 09/10 is estimated two percent lower than the previous year. During crushing season beginning in November 2009, mills were concerned by the short supply of cane due to drought damage. To encourage the expansion of the sugar cane area or competing for sourcing more cane sugar, the sugar mills in Guangxi raised the cane price by 18 percent during the late stages of MY09/10 in comparison to the previous year. (See price chart in Sugar Production Section).

Sugar crop production (including cane and beet) is all located in interior, less economic prosperous provinces. Using Guangxi as an example, cane sugar production is a pillar industry in the province, a major contributor for provincial revenue and remains a stable source of income for farmers. As farmers in Guangxi do not own the sugar mills or have long term contracts, farmers have the freedom to plant the crop they deem most profitable. Thus, sugar mills must remain cognizant of competing crops and relative crop returns in order to maintain planted area. Sugar cane is a more drought resistant crop compared with grains or tubers, therefore many local farmers favor it for this reason. As local governments benefit from taxation on sugar mills but not from most other crops, there is an incentive for local governments to lend more support for

local cane production. To ensure a reasonable income for cane farmers, the provincial government sets a guidance price for cane purchase. Due to a government guidance price for cane sugar purchase, the sugar cane price is less volatile than other crops. Additionally, most cane is produced in remote and poverty-stricken regions in the province where other crops are not an option due to transportation issues.

In MY09/10, the price for inputs, such as agricultural chemicals and fuel, is estimated to be 10 percent higher than the previous year. However, labor costs are expected to see the steepest rise as farmers report an average rise of 35 percent in labor cost for harvesting and even a 100 percent increase for labor costs during the prime harvest time. The labor cost for harvest ranges from RMB 60/day to RMB 90/day in MY09/10, while it averaged about RMB 45/day in Guangxi province in MY08/09. The cane is planted and harvested manually in China. Due to the small size of the land plots, mechanized planting or harvest is not practical for sugar cane production except on a few large state farms. The normal workload of one laborer for manually harvesting is one ton/day. Before harvest, to boost the yield, labor is also needed to manually peel off the cane leaves to reduce the damage of leaf borne diseases and increase exposure to sunshine.

China Sugar Cane/Beet/Starch Sweetener Production Regions



As previous GAIN report have stated, given the limited arable land in China, the sector now focuses more on yield improvement rather than relying on unrealistic acreage expansion. According to local agricultural departments, this is also becoming imperative for the sector because the dominant cane varieties have degraded over the past decade due to bad or no

rotation. For example, in Guangxi the “Tai (Taiwan) 22” variety has been the dominant variety for a decade and now the variety covers more than 90 percent of total cane acreage in the province. According to industry sources, the variety recently became more prone to disease and pest damage.

At the beginning of each marketing year, provincial governments in the southern sugar cane production regions announce a pre-set (floor) purchase price for cane. The pre-set purchase price is guidance for millers when they purchase cane from the farmers. The table below shows the historical pre-set purchase price in Guangxi. If the sugar price increases during the marketing year, sugar mills might raise the cane price voluntarily or pay their contracted cane farmers a bonus. In MY 09/10, the average cane price in four major producing provinces was \$46.8/MT (RMB 319/MT). In Guangxi province, the final cane purchase price received by cane farmer is estimated at \$47.8/MT (RMB 325/MT) in MY09/10, 18 percent higher than the previous year.



Upper left photo: Teenager labors harvesting cane in Hengxian county, GX

Lower left photo: Moving the cane down a hill in Baise, GX

Upper right photo: Sugar cane planted on a hill in Baise, GX

Lower right photo: Harvesting the cane on the hill in Baise, GX

In addition, the mills, if anticipating a smaller crop and higher sugar price, they will voluntarily offer more assistance to cane farmers, such as offering discounted fertilizer, a subsidy on machinery used for plowing before planting or more investment for water irrigation facilities.

The yield in MY 09/10 for cane is estimated at 65 tons/ ha, down 8 percent from the previous year, due to drought damage to yield. In MY 09/10, adverse weather patterns such as prolonged drought in southern China reduced yield for cane. For MY 10/11, the extended dry season delayed the planting progress for sugar cane. However, the concern is diminishing as the cane producing areas in the southern provinces received repeated rains since April. State media reports that by April 10, the drought was largely alleviated in most producing areas of Guangxi and Yunnan province.

Purchase Price of Sugar Cane in Major Producing Provinces				
RMB/MT (USD1.00 = RMB6.8)				
	Guangxi	Yunnan	Guangdong	Hainan
MY05/06	220	170	200	175
MY06/07	270	202	303	206
MY07/08	270	202	287	265
MY08/09	275	231	245	268
MY09/10	325-350	280	400-410	270
MY10/11	NA			

Industry Sources

Sugar Beet

Sugar beet area for MY 10/11 is forecast at 280,000 HA, up 51 percent from MY09/10. The key determining factor in sugar beet production is market price. Unlike competing grain and oilseed crops which are supported by government floor prices or purchase programs, there is no government set purchase price for sugar beet. When the sugar price fell in the beginning of MY08/09, mills lowered their purchase price for beet accordingly. This made sugar beets less attractive to farmers in MY 09/10. An estimate 25 percent drop in acreage in MY09/10, combined with a reduced yields by adverse weather pattern, has resulted in a 35 percent drop in sugar beet production in MY 09/10. Due to lack of beets to utilize, several beet sugar mills in Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia stopped operations in MY09/10. In MY10/11, prompted by the rising sugar price, sugar mills announced a higher beet price before the planting season to contracting more land for beet production. The contracting price for MY 10/11 averages \$55.2/ton, (or RMB 376/ton), 20 percent higher than the previous year. For this reason, the planted area in MY10/11 is forecast to rebound to 34 percent above the abnormal MY09/10 planted area and 13 percent above the MY08/09 area.

Purchase Price of Sugar Beet in Major Producing Provinces			
RMB/MT (USD1.00 = RMB6.8)			
	Xinjiang	Heilongjiang	Inner Mongolia
MY05/06	240	280-320	260-300
MY06/07	260	310-340	300-350
MY07/08	230-260	320-360	310-330
MY08/09	300-330	320-360	320-370
MY09/10	280	320-370	320-370

MY10/11	330	400	400
Industry Sources			

In Xinjiang province, the largest beet sugar producer in China, the beet price in MY 10/11 is set at \$48.50/ton (or RMB 330/ton), 18 percent higher than the previous year. The beet price in MY 09/10 averaged about \$41.20/MT (RMB 280/MT), seven percent lower than the previous year.

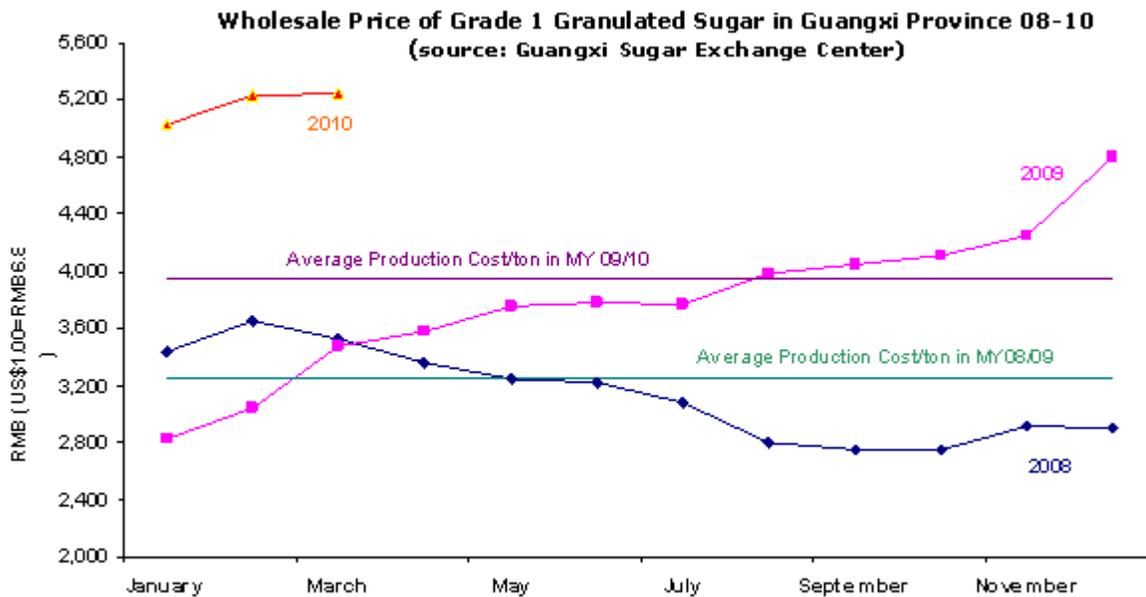
Industry sources report that the beet planting in northern China has not started as of April 2010. Due to relative low temperatures, the planting might start in late April, meaning a delay of two weeks compared to a normal year.

Centrifugal Sugar

Production

Overall sugar output for MY 10/11 is forecast to reach 14 MMT (raw value), 21 percent higher than MY 09/10. Cane sugar output for MY 10/11 is forecast at 12.9 MMT, 18 percent higher than MY 09/10 due to an estimated eight percent rise in cane acreage and close to average yield. Assuming a normal beet yield, beet sugar output is forecast at 1.07 MMT in MY10/11, 79 percent higher than MY 09/10 due to a forecast 50 percent rise in acreage. The top five producing provinces are: Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Hainan and Xinjiang. Their output is estimated to account for 95 percent of national total sugar output in MY 09/10. MY 09/10 production is estimated at 11.6 MMT (raw value), 13 percent lower than the previous year due to a drop in both cane and beet yield. Normal crushing season in Xinjiang and Heilongjiang Provinces started in October and cane sugar mills will start operation in November. Due to the shortfall in beet and cane production, the crushing season in MY 09/10 was about one month shorter than a normal year. According to industry sources, the normal length of the crushing season spans 120 days. Most of the sugar mills ended their operation by the end of March in 2010, while their operation ended in late April in MY 08/09 and in May in MY07/08, respectively.

The average production cost for cane sugar in Guangxi was estimated at \$566/ton (RMB3,850/ton) in MY 09/10, while it was \$478/ton (RMB3,250/ton) in MY 08/09. Higher prices for cane, fuel and labor are the major factors that boosted the production cost in MY09/10.



To stabilize the market prices and ensure adequate supply, either at the central or provincial level, the government manages a reserve program to adjust the market price movement. The National Development and Reform Commission is the leading agency in making the decision on the scale of the program and the timing of the purchase and auction of sugar reserves. For example, in MY09/10, at the beginning of the crushing season, the National Development & Reform Commission and People’s Bank of China jointly announced the plan to extend short term loans for the industry to purchase 2.3 MMT of refined sugar from the market to store as a temporary industrial reserve in December 2009. Among the total industrial reserve, 1 MMT was allocated to Guangxi province, while the rest was allocated to other eight producing provinces including Yunnan, Guangdong, Hainan, Xinjiang, Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Fujian and Hunan. In MY 08/09 the industrial reserve totaled 2.8 MMT. The loan normally lasts six months and in a sluggish marketing situation it can help alleviate the sector’s need to pay cash to cane farmers and maintain smooth production operations.

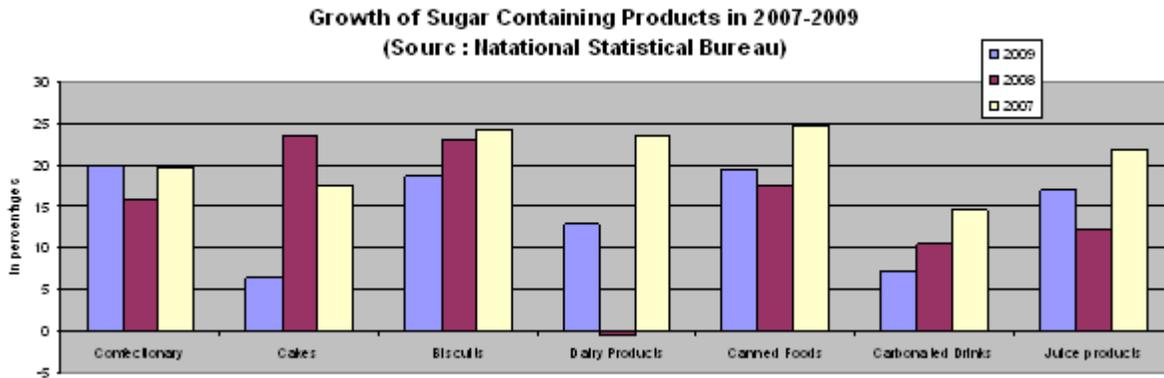
In MY09/10, due to a shortfall in production and rising domestic sugar price, few mills applied for the short term loan to join the temporary industrial reserve program. Instead, to curb the rising sugar price, the central government released a total of 1.12 MMT white sugars from state reserves during four auctions starting in December 2009.

Auctions of State Sugar Reserves (in tons) in MY 09/10		
Date	Quantity	Average Price(in RMB)
12/10/2009	200,000	4,945
12/21/2010	300,000	4,672
01/21/2010	360,000	4,797
03/05/2010	260,000	5,437

All these auctioned state sugar reserves came from MY 07/08 and MY 08/09 stocks when government stored the supply surplus created either by domestic production or imports of Cuban sugar. (See Post’s previous GAIN reports).

Consumption

MY 10/11 sugar consumption is forecast at 15.5 MMT (raw value), four percent higher than MY 09/10. Total per capita natural sugar consumption in MY 09/10 is estimated at about 11 Kg (raw value). According to an estimate by China Sugar Association, food processing, beverage, and pharmaceutical industries are the largest consumers of sugar, accounting for 65 percent of total sugar consumption in MY 09/10. The remaining 35% of consumption is at a household level or in food service. Growth in sugar consumption is mostly attributed to the rapidly growing processed food and beverage sectors and catering services. The growth rate of these sectors is estimated to exceed 10 percent every year.



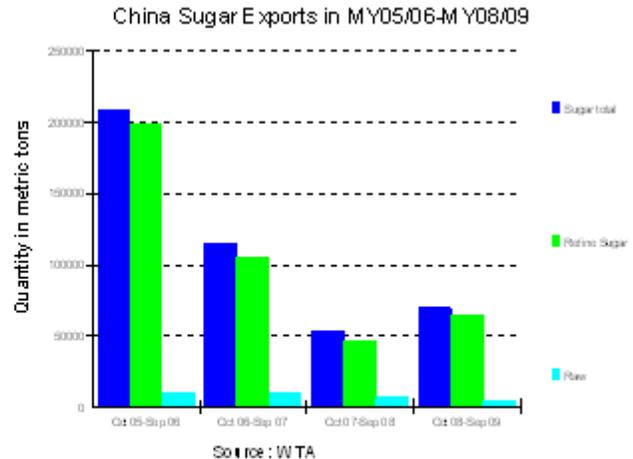
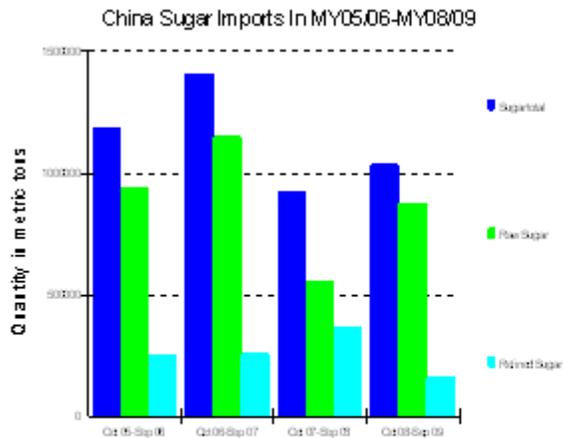
Source: China National Statistical Bureau

Starch sweeteners are often used in beverage, confectionary, and bakery production as a substitute for sugar. In MY 09/10, due to the 40 percent rise in sugar price, starch sweeteners became competitive versus cane and beet sugar. According to industry sources, starch sugar output in CY2009 is estimated to have risen 15 percent over the previous year. (See Starch Sugar Section) During the marketing year, sugar use in the food processing and beverage sector is periodically substituted by starch sweeteners when a favorable price appears for corn.

Trade

MY 10/11 imports are forecast at 1.5 MMT, 400,000 MT higher than estimated MY 09/10 imports. Imports usually start to arrive in China after the crushing season ends and the domestic price starts to increase. If there appears a favorable price for international raw sugar, private traders will use their TRQ allocations for imports. In timing of their imports, the private traders also need to consider the government timing of state sugar reserve auctions. As these auctions sometime function to set a price ceiling on domestic sugar prices while making sugar imports less price competitive. China's sugar imports have averaged about 1.0 MMT in recent years. The TRQ for CY 2009 is 1.95 MMT, with an in-quota-tariff of 15 percent. The CY 2009 out-of-quota tariff rate is 50 percent. The amounts of the quota and the tariff rate have been unchanged since 2005 and will remain the same in the coming years in line with China's World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations.

As stipulated in China's WTO accession agreement, 30 percent of the TRQ (585,000 MT) is reserved for non-state trading enterprises and the remaining 70 percent is assigned to state trading enterprises. Each year, China imports about 450,000 MT of raw sugar (state trade) from Cuba under a longstanding bilateral agreement signed in the 1950's.



Regarding the 30 percent of the TRQ (585,000) for non-state trading enterprises, trade sources report that the allocation of amounts they receive in most cases is not commercially viable for a Panamax vessel shipment. Trade sources complain that this practice has functioned to discourage the use of the TRQ. Only when a substantial price difference appears between Chinese and international markets do the private traders start to consider imports. For state trading, NDRC decides on the use of State TRQ and the decision will be based on NDRC's evaluation of the domestic market situation in terms of supply and prices movement.

Stocks

Ending stocks for MY10/11 are forecast at 1.43 MMT (raw value), basically unchanged from the ending stocks for MY 09/10. Stocks include state reserves and those held by the industrial, commercial, and distribution sectors. Due to the reduction in domestic sugar production in MY 09/10, the stocks level is estimated to be 2.3 MMT lower than the previous year.

Except for a marketing year with a short domestic crop, imported Cuban sugar normally enters state reserves first. Near the end of each marketing year, in an effort to dampen wide market price swings, the government decides on the timing and the volume of stocks to be auctioned. Under normal storage conditions, raw sugar could be stored for up to five years while refined sugar can be stored for up to 15 months and still meet Chinese sanitary requirements. The arrival of Cuban sugar is on a monthly basis; under normal conditions the first shipment of Cuban raw sugar would arrive in the northern port of Tianjin in March, 2010, and the second shipment arrived the southern port of Zhanjiang in April.

Other Sweeteners

Saccharine

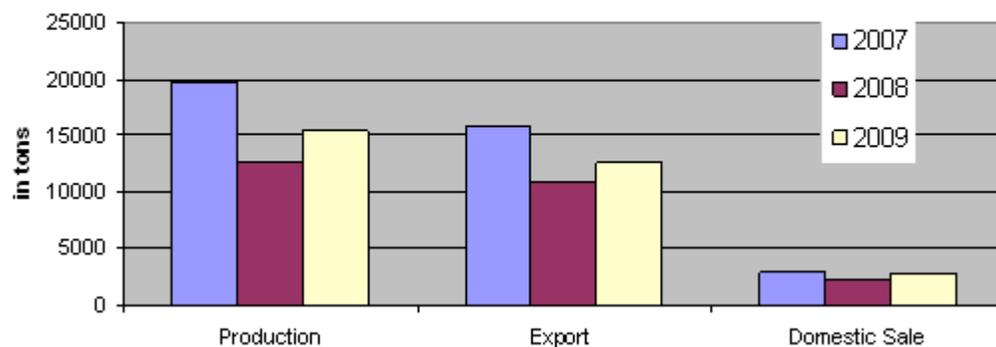
Saccharine, which is five hundred times sweeter than sugar, is viewed as the major competitor to sugar. Since 2002, the Chinese government has tightened control on the sale of saccharine in China. However, it still produces and exports far

more than it consumes domestically. In 2009, China produced 15,403 MT of saccharine, of which 12,601 MT were exported and 2,794 MT sold in China. The domestic sale of saccharine in 2009 was 25 percent higher than the previous year, indicating a rising trend of its use as a sugar replacer when sugar prices are high. In 2008, China produced 12,515 MT of saccharine, of which 10,904 MT were exported and 2,231 MT sold in China. In 2007, domestic sales were 2,922 MT. China Sugar Association (CSA) oversees the saccharine sector and sets limits on production and domestic sales of saccharine. Industry sources estimate that the government will continue to tighten its control on domestic saccharine sales in order to boost natural sugar consumption.

Currently, only four saccharine plants are licensed for operation. In 2008, the government closed one plant located in Suzhou City as part of the campaign to reduce the pollutant level in the Taihu Lake region. The four plants are required to report to CSA on their operational activities, including production progress, domestic and export sales, and stock levels.

China Saccharine Production, Export and Domestic Sale 2007-2009

(Source: China Sugar Association)



There is no official statistical data on other artificial sweeteners. A survey by China Sugar Association in 2009 showed that there are four other major artificial sweeteners allowed for use in China, including Sodium Cyclamate, (which is 50 times sweeter than cane sugar), Acesulfame-K, (which is 200 times sweeter than sugar), Aspartame, (which is 160 or 200 time sweeter than cane sugar), Acesulfame-K, (which is 200 times sweeter than sugar) and Sucralose, (which is 600 times sweeter than sugar).

Artificial Sweeteners in China in 2008 in MT			
Name	Production	Production Capacity	Exports
Sodium Cyclamate	50,000	75,000	20,000
Acesulfame-K	6,000	12,000	
Aspartame	13,000		
Sucralose	500		

Source: China Sugar Association

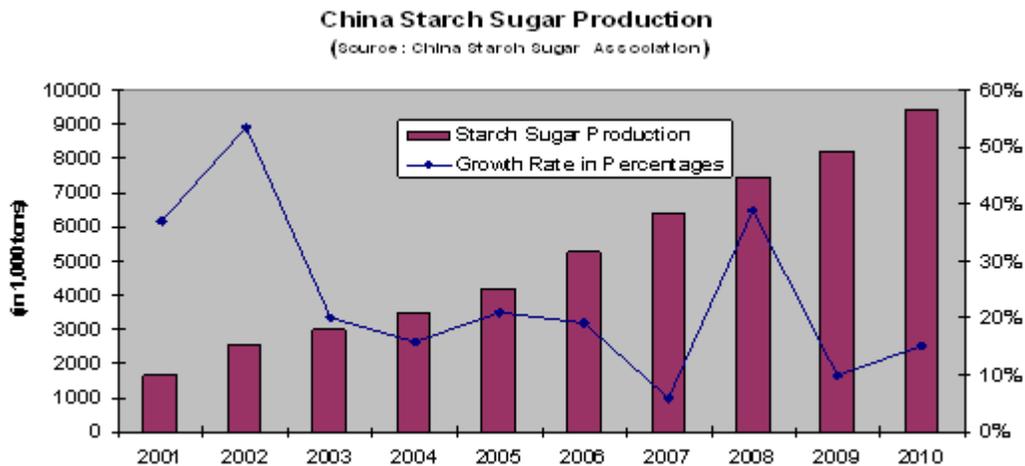
Despite its legal use in the market, overuse of these artificial sweeteners appears to be common when natural sugar prices are relatively higher. An inspection carried out by Guangdong Quality Inspection Bureau in 2009 showed that overuse (levels exceeding suggested rates of incorporation) of artificial sweeteners is widely found in sugar containing products including candy, fruit jelly, extruded/puffed snacks, dairy products, beverages, biscuits and frozen drinks. For instance, 67.5

percent of the sampled fruit jelly met quality standards pertaining to sugar additives, while 23 percent of these products are found with excessive content of Sodium Cyclamate or Acesulfame-K that exceeds Chinese quality standards. Such practices were mostly attributed to a high sugar price in 2009.

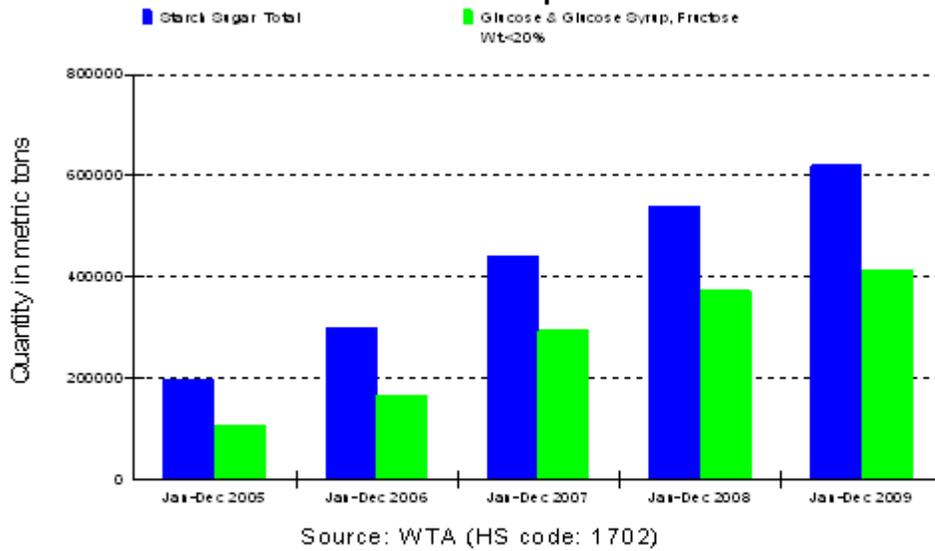
Starched-based Sweeteners

Industry sources report that starch sugar production in CY 2010 will rise 15 percent to exceed 9 MMT from the previous year. The average annual growth rate for the sector has been above 15 percent during the previous five years. The growth in starch sugar production has been a result of expanded and diverse use in the food processing and pharmacy sector. The competitiveness of starch sugar is closely linked to the price relationship between corn and cane (beet) sugar. The starch sugar price was price competitive versus cane or beet sugar due to increased corn production in recent years.

Shandong, Hebei and Jilin province are top three starch sweetener producing provinces; their starch sweetener output is estimated to account for over 85 percent of national total in MY09/10. Their price competitiveness also aided its expansion in overseas markets, where China’s starch sugar exports have been growing steadily in recent years.

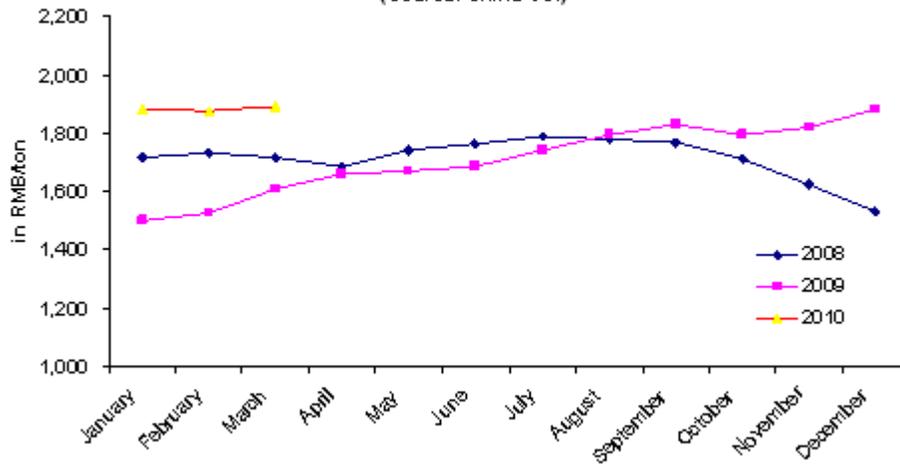


China Starch Sweetener Exports CY 2005-2009



China Average Corn Wholesale Prices in 2008-2010

(Source: China JCI)



Tables

Production, Supply, and Demand (PSD) Tables

Table 1. Centrifugal Sugar

Sugar,	2009	2010	2011
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Centrifugal China	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Oct 2008			Market Year Begin: Oct 2009			Market Year Begin: Oct 2010		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post	
			Data			Data			Data
Beginning Stocks	3,965	3,965	3,965	3,464	3,464	3,784			1,485
Beet Sugar Production	980	980	980	674	674	598			1,070
Cane Sugar Production	12,337	12,337	12,337	12,487	12,487	10,968			12,950
Total Sugar Production	13,317	13,317	13,317	13,161	13,161	11,566			14,020
Raw Imports	905	905	905	700	700	900			1,300
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	172	172	172	200	200	200			200
Total Imports	1,077	1,077	1,077	900	900	1,100			1,500
Total Supply	18,359	18,359	18,359	17,525	17,525	16,450			17,005
Raw Exports	5	5	5	5	5	5			8
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	70	70	70	60	60	60			70
Total Exports	75	75	75	65	65	65			78
Human Dom. Consumption	14,820	14,820	14,500	15,413	15,413	14,900			15,500
Other Disappearance	0	0		0	0				0
Total Use	14,820	14,820	14,500	15,413	15,413	14,900			15,500
Ending Stocks	3,464	3,464	3,784	2,047	2,047	1,485			1,427
Total Distribution	18,359	18,359	18,359	17,525	17,525	16,450			17,005

Table 2. Sugar Cane

Centrifugal Sugar Cane for China	2009			2010			2011		
	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
	Market Year Begin: Jan 2009			Market Year Begin: Jan 2010			Market Year Begin: Jan 2011		
	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data		New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post	
		Data			Data			Data	
Area Planted	1,620	1,744	1,744		1,709	1,709		1,846	
Area Harvested	1,620	1,744	1,744		1,709	1,709		1,846	
Production	116,000	124,152	124,152		123,000	112,000		130,000	
Total Supply	116,000	124,152	124,152		123,000	112,000		130,000	
Utilization for Sugar	116,000	124,152	124,152		123,000	112,000		130,000	
Utilizatn for Alcohol	0	0	0		0				
Total Utilization	116,000	124,152	124,152		123,000	112,000		130,000	

Table 3. Sugar Beet

Sugar	2009	2010	2011
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Beets	China	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011				
		Market Year Begin: Oct 2008		Market Year Begin: Oct 2009		Market Year Begin: Oct 2010				
		USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post	USDA Official Data	New Post			
			Data		Data		Data			
Area Planted		315	246	246		185	185			280
Area Harvested		315	246	246		185	185			280
Production		11,100	10,043	10,043		7,000	6,500			11,000
Total Supply		11,100	10,043	10,043		7,000	6,500			11,000
Utilization for Sugar		11,100	10,043	10,043		7,000	6,500			11,000
Utilizatn for Alcohol		0	0	0		0				0
Total Distribution		11,100	10,043	10,043		7,000	6,500			11,000

Price Table

Table 4. Wholesale Price of Grade 1 Granulated Sugar in Guangxi Province

RMB/MT (US\$1.00=RMB6.8)					
Month	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	4,449	3,656	3,442	2,828	5,025
February	5,071	3,599	3,657	3,045	5,236
March	4,903	3,760	3,528	3,478	5,244
April	4,679	3,723	3,360	3,579	
May	4,711	3,639	3,250	3,753	
June	4,583	3,576	3,216	3,786	
July	4,361	3,476	3,081	3,770	
August	3,949	3,867	2,802	3,986	
September	4,229	3,736	2,751	4,052	
October	4,221	3,925	2,746	4,110	
November	4,217	3,595	2,911	4,246	
December	3,861	3,498	2,905	4,793	
Yearly Average	4,436	3,671	3,137	3,786	

Source: Guangxi Sugar Exchange Center
Website: www.chinasugarmarket.com

Trade Tables

Table 5. China's Sugar Imports by Origin - MY 2008/2009 (In MT)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	MY Total
World	81,055	313,888	416,371	222,220	1,033,533
Cuba	25,481	66,000	216,025	133,403	440,909
Korea, South	42,229	19,824	32,580	33,161	127,795
South Africa	0	0	0	30,000	30,000
Thailand	10,051	1,840	109,101	18,344	139,336
Myanmar	0	1,224	8,645	3,379	13,248

Guatemala	0	0	47,270	2,730	50,000
Australia	2,645	680	2,132	781	6,238
Japan	128	61	39	118	347
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	100	100
Malaysia	328	22	398	96	843
Germany	66	2	22	44	134
China	19	0	0	19	38
Mauritius	50	0	28	17	95
Taiwan	2	0	7	12	22
Others	56	224,234	125	13	224,428

Source: China Customs

Table 6. China's Sugar Imports by Origin - MY 2009/2010 (In MT)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	MY Total
World	111,978				111,978
Brazil	45,595				45,595
Korea, South	38,456				38,456
Cuba	23,000				23,000
Thailand	4,276				4,276
Australia	247				247
Malaysia	183				183
Japan	137				137
Argentina	48				48
Germany	24				24
United States	8				8
Taiwan	3				3
Canada	1				1
France	1				1
Belgium	1				1
Others	1				1

Source: China Customs

Table 7. China's Sugar Exports by Destination - MY 2008/2009 (In MT)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	MY Total
World	20,833	9,718	20,876	18,246	69,674
Hong Kong	7,670	4,499	7,558	8,970	28,698
Sri Lanka	0	0	5,130	2,466	7,596
Singapore	756	253	350	1,581	2,941
Malaysia	304	317	456	1,364	2,440
Pakistan	0	0	2,247	1,088	3,335
United States	733	200	659	852	2,443
Yemen	105	306	233	364	1,008
Macau	259	163	212	256	891
Mongolia	0	1,977	0	179	2,156
Canada	223	137	99	149	607
Japan	435	857	2,849	128	4,269

Australia	93	55	125	117	391
Somalia	105	0	21	105	231
Others	10,150	955	939	627	12,670

Table 8. China's Sugar Exports by Destination - MY 2009/2010 (In MT)

Country	Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun	Jul-Sept	MY Total
World	15,045				15,045
Hong Kong	7,460				7,460
Singapore	2,104				2,104
United States	1,109				1,109
Malaysia	1,033				1,033
Indonesia	817				817
Other Asia, N.E.S.	589				589
Canada	325				325
Mongolia	300				300
Syria	168				168
Yemen	147				147
Macau	115				115
Egypt	114				114
Somalia	105				105
Others	658				658