

SUGAR YEAR BOOK

2007



ISO

**INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION
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The International Sugar Organization (ISO) presents the 60th issue of the Sugar Year Book with complete figures for the 2006 calendar year. In the first red book published in 1947 there were 70 pages, covering the sugar statistics of 29 countries. In reflecting changes in the world political map and the world sugar economy the Year Book has grown to about 400 pages of statistics for more than 160 countries and territories presented in the current issue.

Since last year an *Ethanol Supplement* with a comprehensive statistical database for fuel ethanol, a commodity with growing links to the world sugar market, has been included into the Year Book.

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THE INTERNATIONAL SUGAR ORGANIZATION

At the time of going to print the following countries were Members of the Organisation:

Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Brazil, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo Rep. of, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, EU-27 (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom), Fiji, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, India, Iran Islamic Rep. of, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea Rep. of, Malawi, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Russian Federation, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The 81 member-countries of the ISO represent (based on data for 2006) 83% of world production, 65% of consumption, 39% of imports and 94% of exports.

The World Sugar Economy in 2006

Main Features

1. After a year when the global statistical deficit reached an all-time record at nearly 6 mln tonnes, the world sugar economy struck a balance again in 2006. World sugar production virtually equalled global consumption.
2. After a significant decrease in world sugar output in the previous year, world production grew by 10.8 mln tonnes to a record 152.2 mln tonnes. A sharp rise in India's sugar harvest (+7.1 mln tonnes from 2005) was one of the main supply feature in 2006. Large production gains were also monitored in Brazil (+3.5 mln tonnes), Thailand (+1.1 mln tonnes, China (+0.9 mln tonnes) and Russia (+0.7 mln tonnes). Of importance, a record high world production was achieved notwithstanding a massive 3.6 mln tonne reduction in sugar output in the EU following a radical reform of sugar regime there.
3. In 2006 world sugar consumption grew by a healthy 3.0%, to 151.7 mln tonnes. World per capita consumption also grew to 23.1 kg as against 23.0 kg in the previous year.
4. The robust growth of world trade, which started at the beginning of the current decade, continued in 2006. The volume of sugar traded internationally grew to 49.6 mln tonnes from 47.9 mln tonnes in 2005. On the supply side, the growth is explained by a return of India to the exporters' camp (+1.2 mln tonnes) and a further increase in exports by Brazil (+1.1 mln tonnes). These gains were partly offset, however, by a large decrease in exports by Thailand (-1.0 mln tonnes). Major year-to-year changes in imports were sharp increases by Iran (+0.9 mln tonnes), Pakistan (+0.8 mln tonnes), as well as the US (+0.7 mln tonnes) and significant decreases of sugar purchases by India (-1.5 mln tonnes), Algeria (-0.8 mln tonnes) and the Russian Federation (-0.6 mln tonnes).
5. In 2006, sugar reaffirmed its reputation as the most volatile soft commodity in terms of world prices. In February 2006 the ISA daily price reached 19.25 cents/lb, the highest for 25 years. In the second half of the year, however, the world price dynamic showed a distinctive bearish flavour. By end-December the spot raw sugar price was lower than 13 cents/lb. The annual average was 14.77 cents/lb compared to 9.89 cents/lb in 2005.

2006

<i>10 LARGEST PRODUCERS</i>			<i>10 LARGEST CONSUMERS</i>		
<i>(in mln metric tonnes, raw value)</i>					
1	Brazil	31.62	1	India	20.11
2	India	22.35	2	EU-25	17.53
3	EU-25	18.10	3	China	11.98
4	China	10.68	4	Brazil	11.26
5	USA	7.03	5	USA	9.23
6	Thailand	5.65	6	Russian Federation	6.50
7	Mexico	5.41	7	Mexico	4.98
8	Australia	4.73	8	Indonesia	4.20
9	Russian Federation	3.46	9	Pakistan	3.95
10	Pakistan	3.26	10	Egypt	2.70
<i>10 LARGEST CANE SUGAR PRODUCERS</i>			<i>10 LARGEST BEET SUGAR PRODUCERS</i>		
<i>(in mln metric tonnes, raw value)</i>					
1	Brazil	31.62	1	EU-25	17.78
2	India	22.35	2	USA	4.17
3	China	9.41	3	Russian Federation	3.46
4	Thailand	5.65	4	Ukraine	2.80
5	Mexico	5.41	5	Turkey	2.09
6	Australia	4.73	6	China	1.28
7	Pakistan	3.25	7	Iran	0.91
8	USA	2.86	8	Japan	0.77
9	Indonesia	2.51	9	Egypt	0.55
10	Argentina	2.47	10	Serbia	0.51
<i>10 LARGEST NET-EXPORTERS (in mln metric tonnes, raw value)</i>					
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>RAW SUGAR</i>		<i>WHITE SUGAR</i>	
1	Brazil	19.53	1	Brazil	14.73
2	Australia	4.15	2	Australia	3.97
3	EU-25	4.04	3	Thailand	1.22
4	Thailand	2.29	4	Guatemala	1.06
5	Guatemala	1.24	5	South Africa	0.83
6	India	1.20	6	Cuba	0.75
7	South Africa	0.84	7	Mauritius	0.54
8	Colombia	0.80	8	Argentina	0.37
9	Argentina	0.72	9	Mexico	0.33
10	Swaziland	0.53	10	El Salvador	0.32
1	EU-25	5.94	1	EU-25	5.94
2	Brazil	4.81	2	Brazil	4.81
3	UAE	1.46	3	UAE	1.46
4	India	1.20	4	India	1.20
5	Thailand	1.08	5	Thailand	1.08
6	Colombia	0.50	6	Colombia	0.50
7	Argentina	0.35	7	Argentina	0.35
8	Korea, Rep. of	0.30	8	Korea, Rep. of	0.30
9	Belarus	0.26	9	Belarus	0.26
10	Malaysia	0.26	10	Malaysia	0.26
<i>10 LARGEST NET-IMPORTERS (in mln metric tonnes, raw value)</i>					
<i>TOTAL</i>		<i>RAW SUGAR</i>		<i>WHITE SUGAR</i>	
1	Russian Fed.	2.76	1	Russian Fed.	2.63
2	USA	2.51	2	USA	1.94
3	Pakistan	1.66	3	EU-25	1.90
4	Indonesia	1.57	4	Korea, Rep. of	1.48
5	Japan	1.34	5	UAE	1.46
6	Iran	1.33	6	Malaysia	1.46
7	Canada	1.30	7	Canada	1.34
8	China	1.26	8	Japan	1.33
9	Nigeria	1.20	9	Iran	1.27
10	Malaysia	1.20	10	China	1.12
1	Pakistan	1.55	1	Pakistan	1.55
2	Indonesia	0.76	2	Indonesia	0.76
3	Iraq	0.68	3	Iraq	0.68
4	Sri Lanka	0.62	4	Sri Lanka	0.62
5	Bangladesh	0.62	5	Bangladesh	0.62
6	Syria	0.59	6	Syria	0.59
7	USA	0.57	7	USA	0.57
8	Yemen	0.52	8	Yemen	0.52
9	Israel	0.46	9	Israel	0.46
10	Algeria	0.44	10	Algeria	0.44

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The statistics shown in the Year Book relate to centrifugal sugar only.

Sources:

Most member countries of the International Sugar Agreement submit their statistics under the Rules of the International Sugar Agreement. Data for other countries are either supplied by the governments concerned, extracted from statistical publications or estimated.

Time Basis:

Tables are on a calendar year basis.

Quantity Basis:

All figures are expressed in metric tonnes.

Quality Basis:

Figures in the tables are expressed, as far as possible, in terms of raw sugar testing 96 sugar degrees by the polariscope. The rate used to convert one unit of refined or unrefined sugar to basis 96° polarization is $(2P - 100)/92$, where P = degree of polarization as tested by polariscope.

Adjustment for Unknown Net-Trade:

An adjustment to the global totals for consumption and imports is made to account for differences between reported exports to unknown destinations and imports from unknown origins, as well as under-reported imports and estimated trade.

Geographical Definitions:

French Territories include St Pierre & Miquelon, New Caledonia and French Polynesia.

Persian Gulf includes Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

Other Central America includes Leeward and Winward Islands.

Other Africa includes Equatorial Guinea, Lesotho, St Helena, Sao Tome and Seychelles.

Other Oceania includes all Pacific Islands.

E.U.: Starting from 2004 comprises 25 countries - Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom. Data prior to 2004 for Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia are shown individually. On 1 January 2007 Bulgaria and Romania joined the EU. As the current edition of the Year Book covers the period prior to 2007, data for Bulgaria and Romania are shown individually.

Symbols:

- e Estimated
- ** Partly estimated
- & As reported by countries of origin
- \$ As reported by countries of destination
- && Partly as reported by countries of origin, partly estimated
- \$\$ Partly as reported by countries of destination, partly estimated
- Under Net Trade signifies Net Imports

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N.B.: The figures for individual countries, and particularly those for the most recent years, are constantly being revised in the light of the information received after the publication of the Year Book. For the up-to-date figures please consult the monthly Statistical Bulletin of the International Sugar Organization.

There is no 2006 edition of the Year Book, because from now on it shows the year of publication rather than the year of the most recent available data.

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