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Prepared By: Zeljko Biki

Approved By: Gerald Smith

Report Highlights:

Australia's sugar production is forecast to decline to 3.8 million metric tons (MMT) in marketing year (MY) 2025/26, down from an estimated 3.85 MMT in MY 2024/25, marking the lowest level of production in over a decade. Sugar cane production for MY 2025/26 is projected at 28.5 MMT, a one percent decrease from the previous year. The production decline is due to several factors, including wet harvest conditions during MY 2024/25 that delayed harvest completion, reducing the growth period for the MY 2025/26 crop. Wet conditions also limited replanting, and excessive rainfall and overcast conditions in northern growing areas hindered crop development. Raw sugar exports are forecast to rise to 3.1 MMT in MY 2025/26, up from an estimated 2.7 MMT in the prior year. Refined sugar exports are expected to remain stable at around 15,000 metric tons (MT). Domestic sugar consumption, currently at 20 percent of production, is forecast to increase due to strong population growth in Australia.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Australia's sugar production is forecast to decline to 3.8 million metric tons (MMT) in marketing year (MY) 2025/26, down from an estimated 3.85 MMT in MY 2024/25. This would mark the lowest level of production in over a decade. Sugar cane production for MY 2025/26 is projected at 28.5 MMT, representing a one percent decrease from the previous year and approximately 11 percent below the 10-year average.

Several factors contribute to the expected decline in sugar cane production. Wet harvesting conditions during MY 2024/25 not only slowed operations but also delayed the completion of the harvest, leaving less time for the MY 2025/26 crop to grow. Additionally, a significant volume of cane remained unharvested, reducing productivity in the affected areas for the upcoming season. In some key production regions, wet conditions also limited replanting, reducing the harvest area for MY 2025/26. Moreover, excessive rainfall in northern growing regions during the wet season (January to March 2025)—a critical period for crop development—restricted sunlight and impeded growth.

The rainfall forecast for the coming months is around average, which would support continued crop development and yields. More importantly, if these forecasts hold, fewer rain-induced disruptions are expected compared to recent years, potentially reducing adverse impacts on sugar cane production in the harvest year and the subsequent production season.

Domestic consumption of sugar is forecast to rise for MY 2025/26 due to strong population growth. Australia typically consumes around 20 percent of its sugar and relies heavily on the global export market.

Over 99 percent of Australia's total sugar exports are raw sugar, with the remainder is refined sugar. Raw sugar exports are forecast to rise to 3.1 MMT in MY 2025/26, up from an estimated 2.7 MMT in the prior year. This notable increase, despite minimal differences in sugar cane and sugar production, is attributed to low trade volumes during the first eight months of MY 2024/25. The delayed and uncertain harvest made exporters cautious, limiting forward sales. Refined sugar exports are expected to remain stable at around 15,000 metric tons (MT).

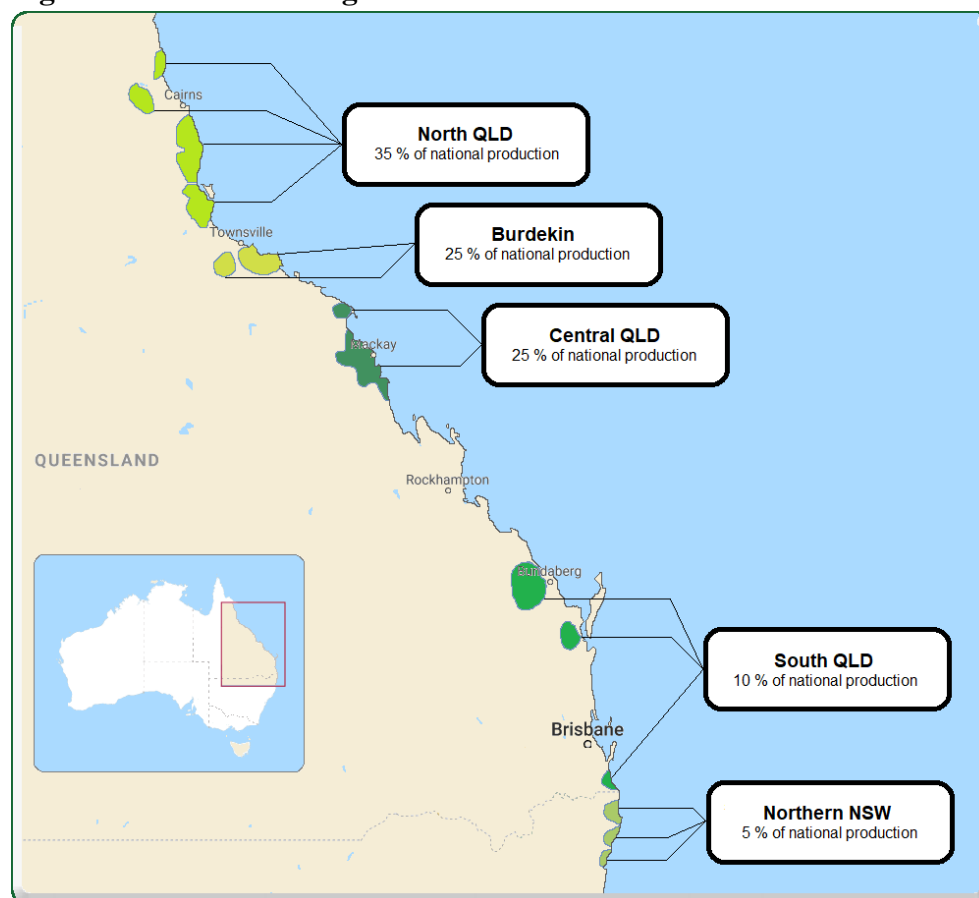
SUGAR CANE

Overview

Australian sugar cane is grown on coastal plains and valleys along a 2,100 km stretch of Australia's eastern coastline between Mossman in north Queensland (QLD) and Grafton in northern New South Wales (NSW). North QLD has a tropical climate with average rainfall as high as 3,500mm (138 inches) per annum, transitioning to the sub-tropical climate in northern NSW with average rainfall of approximately 1,500mm (59 inches). Figure 1 shows the main growing regions, and their general characteristics are:

North Queensland	35 percent of the national production. Tropical climate with rainfall of up to 3,500mm (138 inches) annually. Production is more likely to be impacted by excessive rain rather than drought.
Burdekin	25 percent of the national production. Tropical climate with rainfall of less than 1,000mm (39 inches) annually. Highly reliant on irrigation. Highest yielding region.
Central Queensland	25 percent of the national production. Tropical climate with rainfall of approximately 1,500mm (59 inches) annually. Some areas achieve good yields without irrigation, while others use partial irrigation after harvest in the lead-up to wet season rainfalls.
South Queensland	10 percent of the national production. Sub-tropical climate with an average rainfall of approximately 1,100mm (43 inches) annually. Dependent on irrigation water availability.
Northern NSW	Five percent of the national production. Sub-tropical climate with an average rainfall of approximately 1,500mm (59 inches) annually. Lower average temperatures and humidity create slower-growing conditions. Crop-growing cycles range from 12 to 24 months depending on prevailing conditions.

Figure 1 - Australian Sugarcane Production Areas



Source: FAS/Canberra

The major sugar cane-producing areas are in tropical regions. They depend on high rainfalls and humid sunny conditions during the wet season, typically from January to March. A positive wet season not only assists the production of the current crop in the lead-up to harvest but also sets up a high soil moisture profile for the successful planting of fallow and replant areas, which in the tropical northern areas typically occurs between April and July. It also assists the regrowth of the early harvested sugar cane crop. Well-timed smaller follow-up rainfall after the wet season is also important for final sugar cane production outcomes.

Australia has approximately 3,044 sugar cane growers (ABARES – Farm Survey Analysis 2021) in a deregulated market. With typically 75 to 80 percent of production exported, the domestic sugar price is directly influenced by the world market price - the benchmark is the ‘Sugar #11 Futures’. Growers have three-year sugar cane supply agreements with the sugar mill in their area. Although the government deregulated the in 2006, the sugar mills continued a single-desk marketing arrangement through Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL). In 2013, however, the millers stopped this single-desk marketing arrangement and provided the required three years’ notice to end it. Since 2017, growers can choose whether the rights to sell their sugar go to their local sugar supply mill or QSL. The current structure

also enables other third-party marketers to offer their services. Sugar cane growers can also forward lock sugar prices on a portion of their annual production, typically for up to three years. This assists in mitigating fluctuations in sugar prices from year to year. The industry grower representative body, “Canegrowers”, has rolled out a ‘Pricing Essentials’ education program for their members to support growers in actively managing their price risk.

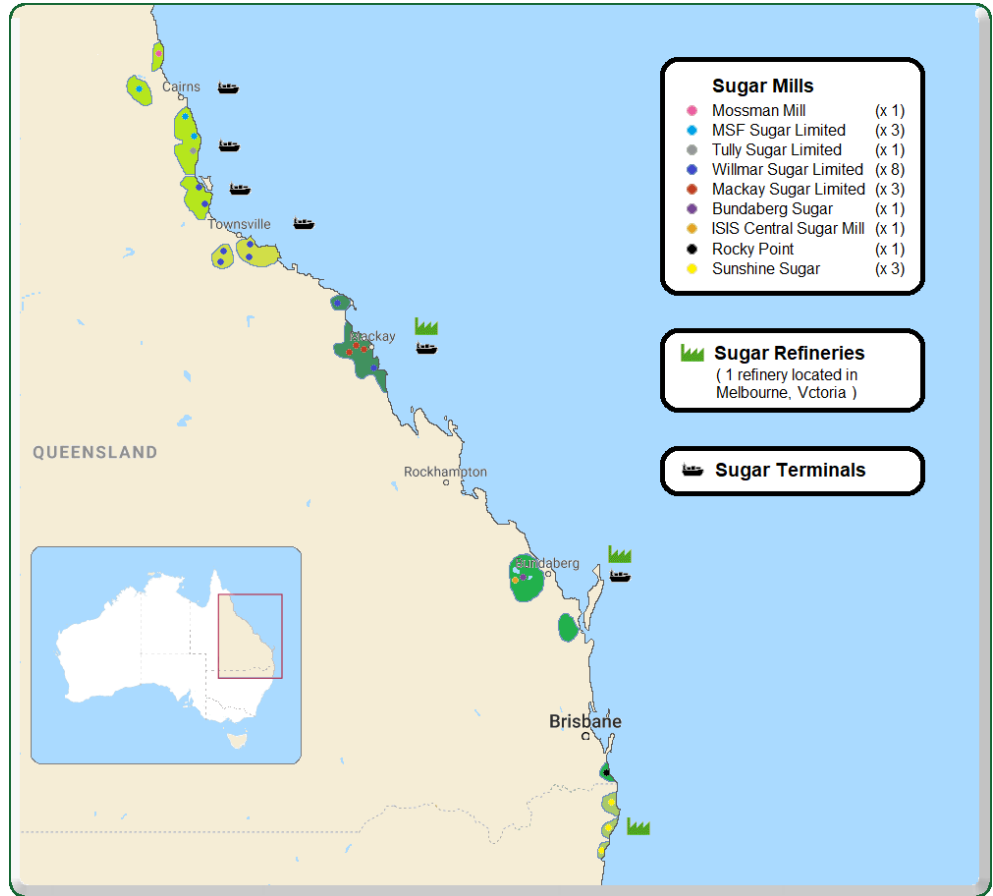
Sugar cane is a perennial tropical C4 plant originating from New Guinea. The crop germinates from billets (approximately a 30cm portion of a sugar cane stalk) planted in rows into a soil bed. The soil beds are raised to minimize waterlogging, particularly during the high rainfall wet season periods. After germination, plants will typically tiller and form 4-12 stems. The typical growing period between harvest is 12 months. However, in northern New South Wales, the growing period is from 12 to 24 months and varies according to prevailing climatic conditions. At harvest, the entire plant is cut just above ground level, and the stalks are cut to approximately 30cm in length by machinery. The stalks are transported from the paddock by haulout wagons or trucks before being transported to the processing mill via small gauge rail or road transport. After farmers harvest the first planted sugar cane, the subsequent regrowth from the stubble is known as ratoons. After the first harvest, annual production typically declines each successive year, and farmers typically allow three to four ratoons. Farms normally have approximately 15 percent of their total sugar cane farming area as fallow each season, planted from April to June in tropical regions. A further portion of the crop, typically 5-10 percent, is replanted (i.e., no fallow period) shortly after the final ratoon is harvested. This approach achieves a relatively even age profile of sugarcane plants across each farm and assists in optimizing production and achieving a relatively stable production from year to year. The typical fallow and replant program and timing differs in the sub-tropical region of northern New South Wales from that of tropical regions.

There are 22 sugar mills (see Figure 2) processing sugar cane, typically from June to late November. Nine entities, from publicly listed companies to publicly unlisted companies; one private company and one cooperative are the mills’ owners. The mills process sugar cane within 24 hours of harvest, producing raw sugar and by-products such as molasses, bagasse, ash, and mill mud. Molasses is generally used in the animal feed industry, and one of the Wilmar mills in central Queensland also produces ethanol from molasses. Meanwhile, multiple mills have cogeneration plants using bagasse to produce electricity for their needs, with any surplus power supplied to the local electricity grid. Ash and mill mud are used as fertilizer by sugar cane producers.

Approximately 75 to 80 percent of raw sugar production is delivered and stored at one of six ports on the Queensland coast for subsequent export. A small amount of raw sugar is domestically refined for consumption in Australia, and a relatively small volume of refined sugar is exported. There are a total of four sugar refineries owned by three entities. Three refineries are in the growing regions (see Figure 2), and one is in Melbourne, Victoria. There are six ports where sugar is stored and loaded onto ships for export. These port facilities are all owned by Sugar Terminal Limited (STL), and the major shareholder

is QSL. QSL currently manages the terminals, but STL recently announced that they will take over management moving forward and the transition is expected to be completed by June 30, 2026.

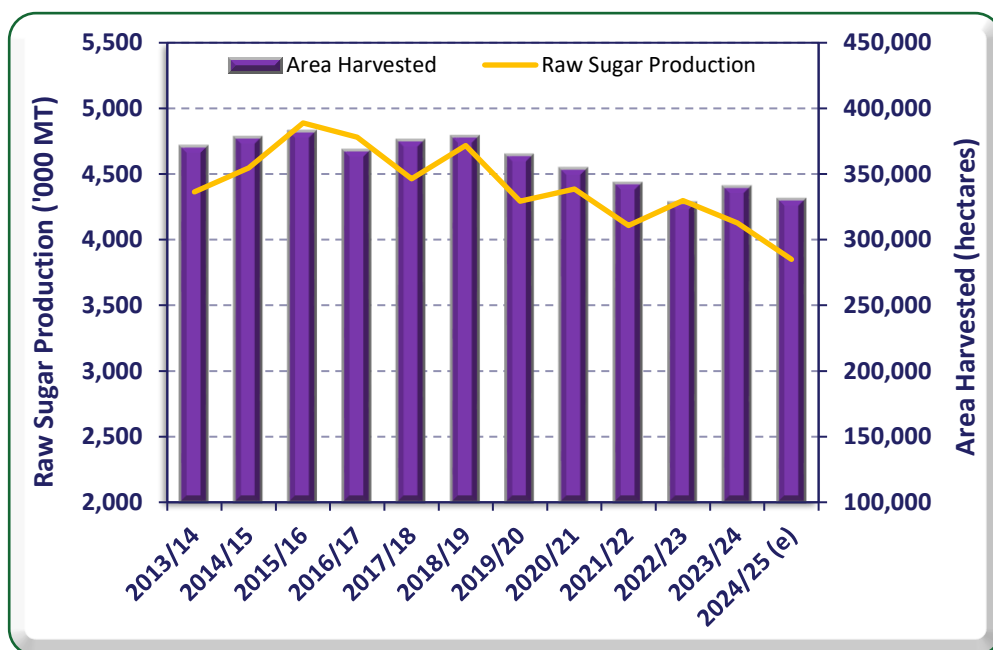
Figure 2 – Australian Sugar Mill and Refinery and Port Terminal Locations



Source: FAS/Canberra using data from Australian Sugar Milling Council

Despite the significant variations in rainfall from year to year, the risk of cyclone damage experienced in Australia, and extensive world sugar price fluctuations, sugar cane and raw sugar production does not typically vary greatly from year to year. Over the last 10-year period, raw sugar production has varied from 4.11 MMT to 4.89 MMT (see Figure 3), a variation of around ± 8 percent. However, the estimate for the last season shows a substantial fall from past results (see Figure 3). This is associated with the previous two seasons being impacted by wet conditions at harvest, which resulted in substantial sugar cane remaining unharvested and carried over to the next season. This has impacted productivity and the overall sugar content.

Figure 3 – Australian Sugar Cane Area and Raw Sugar Production History



Source: Australian Sugar Manufacturers (ASM)

Note: (e) ASM Provisional results

There are a series of key factors that influence overall production:

- 1) Dry conditions around the time of planting can lead to a failed crop establishment, negatively impacting the harvested area.
- 2) The impacts of cyclones, which occur from time to time, mainly in tropical regions, can significantly affect yields. Crops may take 2-3 seasons to fully recover.
- 3) Wet weather during harvest can lead to some areas of sugar cane remaining unharvested and carried over to the following year. It's crucial to manage this situation as these carry-over crops can have high yields but usually have low sugar content and are far from optimal.
- 4) Significant mill breakdowns during the crush can extend the harvest period by weeks and may increase overall yield in that season. Still, they will have a negative impact on the following season as the late-harvested crop has a shorter growing period.
- 5) Grower sentiment associated with large variations in sugar prices influences not only planted area but also the level of crop inputs, such as fertilizer, which influence yields.

However, the nature of the sugar cane plant with a 12-month growing cycle along with the crop's typical three to four ratoons has a strong stabilizing influence over the crop and subsequent raw sugar production from year to year.

Production

FAS/Canberra forecasts sugar cane production for marketing year (MY) 2025/26 at 28.5 million metric tons (MMT)—a modest 1 percent decline from the revised MY 2024/25 estimate of 28.8 MMT. This marks the first time in over a decade that production has fallen below 30 MMT, 10.8 percent below the 10-year average of 32.0 MMT.

The below-average forecast is attributed to several key factors:

- A large area of unharvested sugar cane carried over from the previous season.
- Reduced replanting in northern growing regions due to excessive rainfall and flooding.
- Overcast weather conditions in the north hindered crop growth.

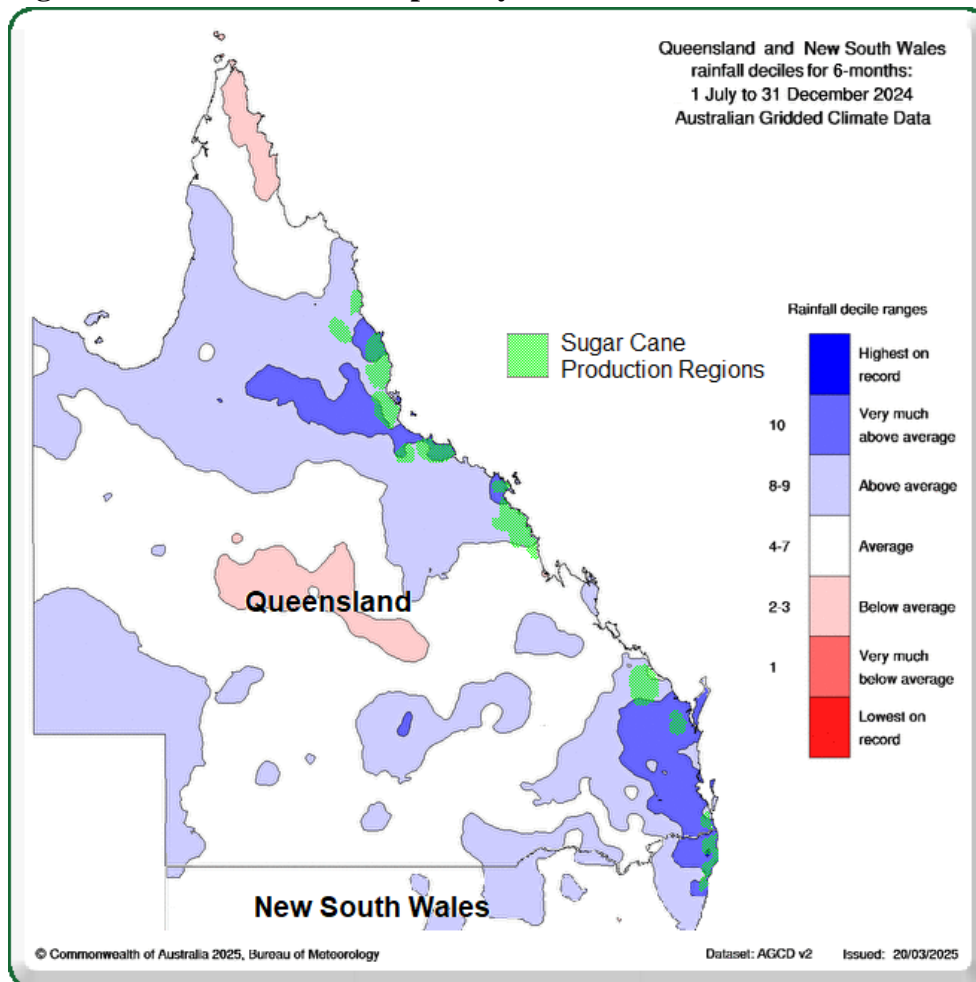
Impact of Unharvested Sugar Cane

According to weekly harvest reports from Australian Sugar Manufacturers, approximately 800,000 MT of sugar cane—2.7 percent of the estimated MY 2024/25 crop—was left unharvested. Industry sources indicate that this "stand-over" cane is generally in good condition and may have minimal direct negative impact on forecast production.

However, several indirect effects are likely to reduce output for MY 2025/26:

- 1) Some of the stand-over area had reached the end of its productive cycle and was due for replanting.
- 2) The MY 2024/25 harvest extended into mid-January, two months later than the optimal timeline. This shortened the growing window for the MY 2025/26 crop, limiting its development potential.
 - The delays were mainly due to above-average rainfall during the harvest period (see Figure 4).
 - Frequent weather-related stoppages and increased mill breakdowns—especially in Central Queensland—exacerbated the issue.

Figure 4 – Rainfall Decile Map - July to Dec 2024



Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology / FAS/Canberra

Reduced Planting

Sugar cane replanting typically occurs between April and July, depending on weather and soil conditions. Industry sources report that the Burdekin region, which usually plants toward the end of this window, was severely affected by excessive rainfall in June 2024. This resulted in a significantly reduced replanting area.

Early indicators suggest that Burdekin's sugar cane production for MY 2025/26 could fall over 10 percent below average, due to the diminished harvest area.

Excessive Rain and Flooding

The Burdekin and North Queensland regions experienced heavy rainfall during the wet season, which is expected to negatively affect MY 2025/26 production.

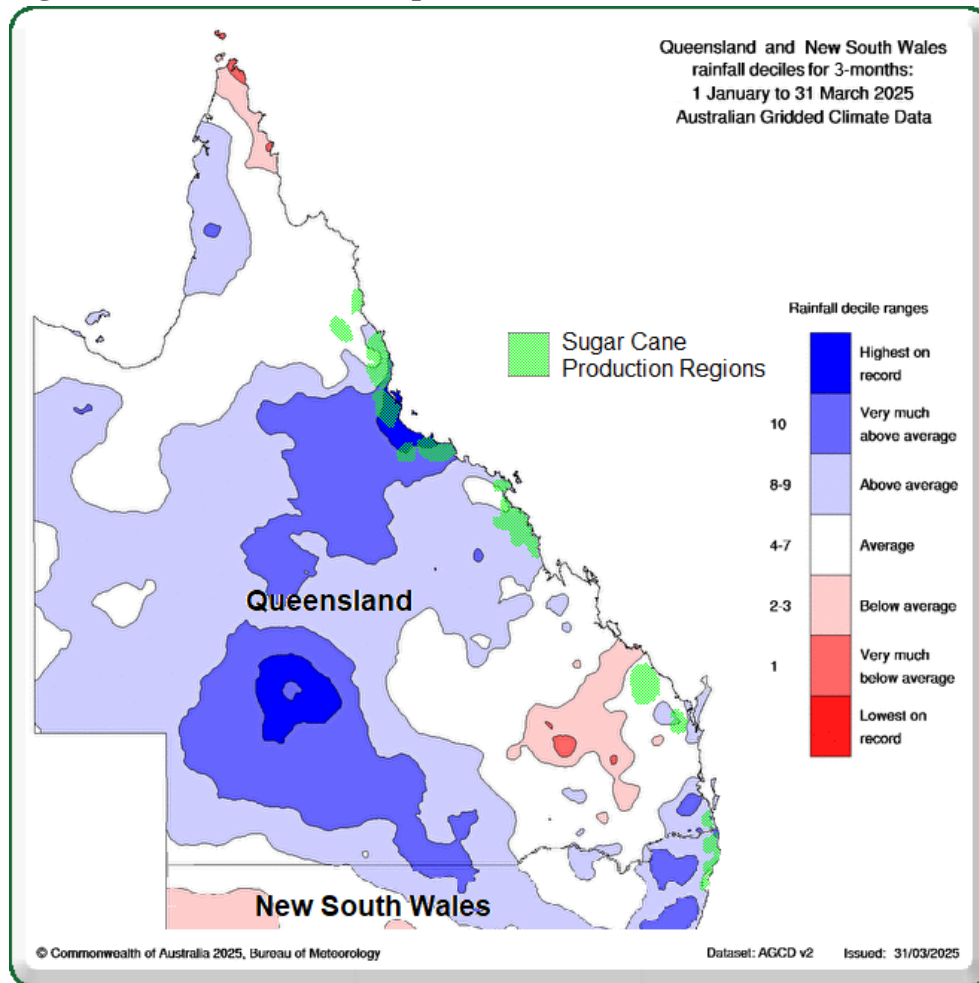
From July to December 2024, rainfall across key production areas was above to well above average (see Figure 4), coinciding with the MY 2024/25 harvest period. While rain during this time can benefit growth in harvested areas, it also disrupts harvesting operations, delaying completion and impacting the following season.

During the wet season (January to March 2025), excessive rainfall posed even greater challenges:

- Soil waterlogging hindered crop development.
- Limited fertilizer applications.
- Compromised weed and pest control efforts.

Additionally, persistent overcast conditions limited sunlight, impeding crop growth in key northern regions (see Figure 5).

Figure 5 – Rainfall Decile Map - Jan to Mar 2025



Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology / FAS/Canberra

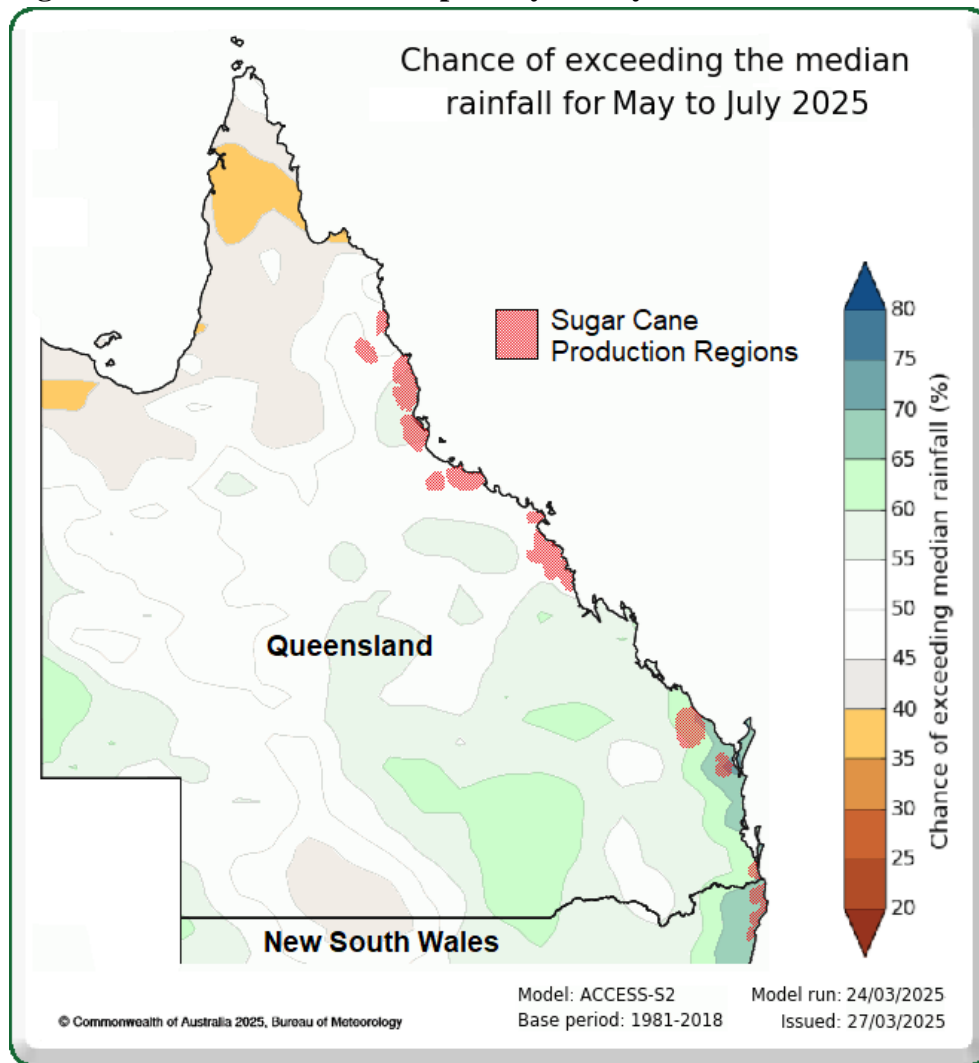
North Queensland, which typically receives high rainfall, achieves its best yields in years with below-average rainfall years. The 2025 wet season's heavy rains are expected to substantially reduce yields in this region.

Short-Term Weather Outlook

As of early April 2025, crops are nearing the start of the harvest, which begins in late May. Moderate rainfall following the wet season and early harvest can support higher yields.

The Australian Bureau of Meteorology forecasts average chances of exceeding median rainfall in the coming months across major sugar-producing regions (see Figure 6). If realized, this would support a slight improvement in yields and, crucially, may result in fewer rain-induced disruptions in early harvest operations—unlike recent years.

Figure 6 - Rainfall Forecast Map - May to July 2025

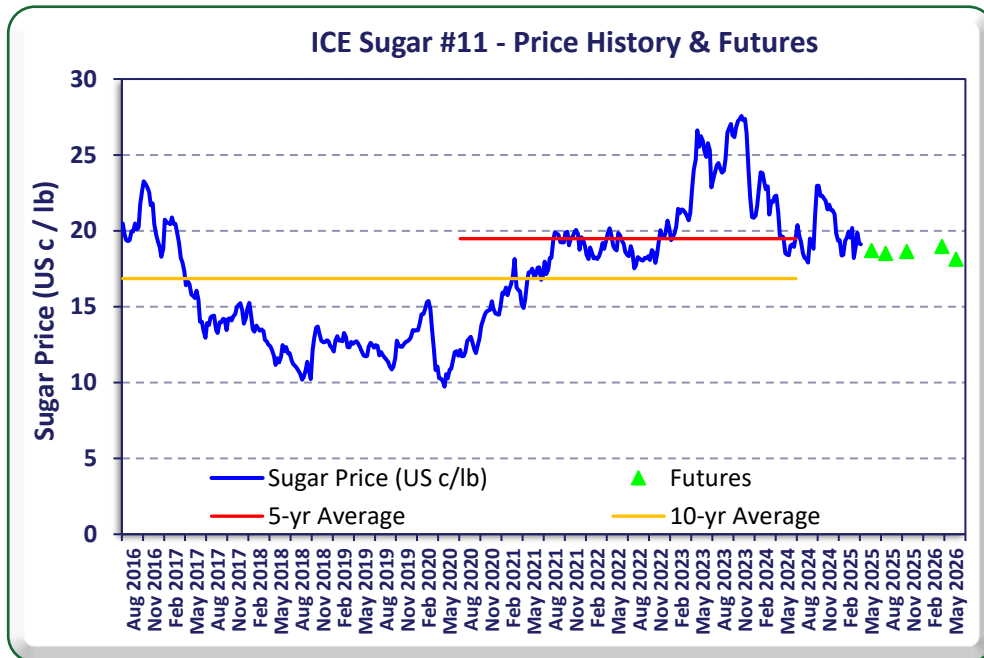


Source: Australian Bureau of Meteorology / FAS/Canberra

Market Conditions and Currency Impact

A positive sign for the sugar industry is that global sugar prices remain firm, with MY 2025/26 futures trading around 18 to 19 US cents per pound—approximately 10 percent above the 10-year average (see Figure 7). These levels would encourage growers to optimize their sugar cane production.

Figure 7 – ICE Sugar #11 – Historical and Futures Price Trends



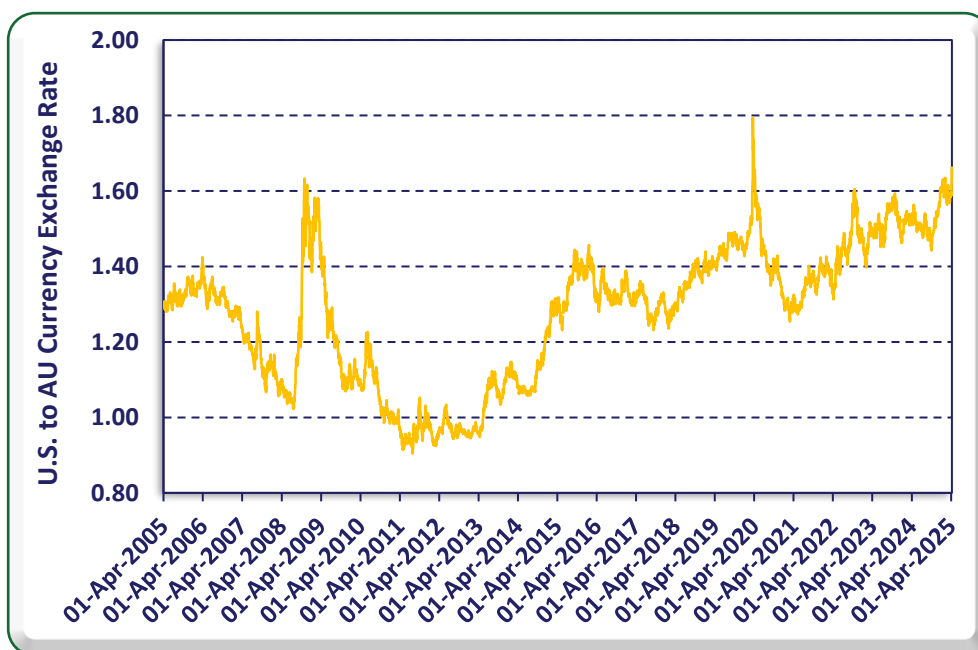
Source: *Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) #11*
www.investing.com - historic and futures prices as at April 08, 2025

Notes: *Chart data points are weekly averages*

In addition, the Australian dollar weakened further in early April 2025 to AU\$1.66 per US\$1, its lowest level in over 20 years—except for a brief period in March 2020 (see Figure 8). A weaker currency boosts the global competitiveness of Australian sugar exports and improves returns for growers.

While economic forecasts suggest a gradual strengthening of the Australian dollar throughout 2025, even a partial recovery is expected to preserve a degree of price competitiveness for exporters.

Figure 8 – US:AU Currency Exchange Rate – 2005 to Mar 2025



Source: Reserve Bank of Australia

MY 2024/25 Production Estimate

FAS/Canberra has revised the MY 2024/25 sugar cane production estimate downward to 28.8 MMT, compared to the forecast from six months earlier of 29.5 MMT. This revision is based on Australian Sugar Manufacturers’ (ASM) final harvest data.

While the ASM progressively adjusted final production estimate was 29.6 MMT, the amount harvested was lower due to the 800,000 MT left unharvested—an amount now carried forward into the MY 2025/26 forecast.

SUGAR

Production

FAS/Canberra forecasts Australia’s sugar production for MY 2025/26 at 3.8 MMT, representing a 1.3 percent decline from the MY 2024/25 estimate of 3.85 MMT. This decrease is mainly due to the expected reduction in sugar cane production. The forecast and the estimate for the current year mark the lowest sugar production levels since MY 2011/12.

The sugar content of the crop—measured by commercial cane sugar (CCS)—for MY 2025/26 is expected to remain in line with the prior year and the 10-year average. This outlook is based on the expectation of typical weather conditions during harvest, allowing for a timely completion—a contrast

to the delayed harvest in MY 2024/25. Earlier harvesting enables more of the crop to be processed before the sugar content begins to deteriorate.

Although this positive situation exists, the MY 2025/26 crop will have a shorter growing period, which could limit crop maturity at harvest and potentially reduce sugar content. Overall, these factors are expected to balance out, resulting in average sugar content levels consistent with historical trends.

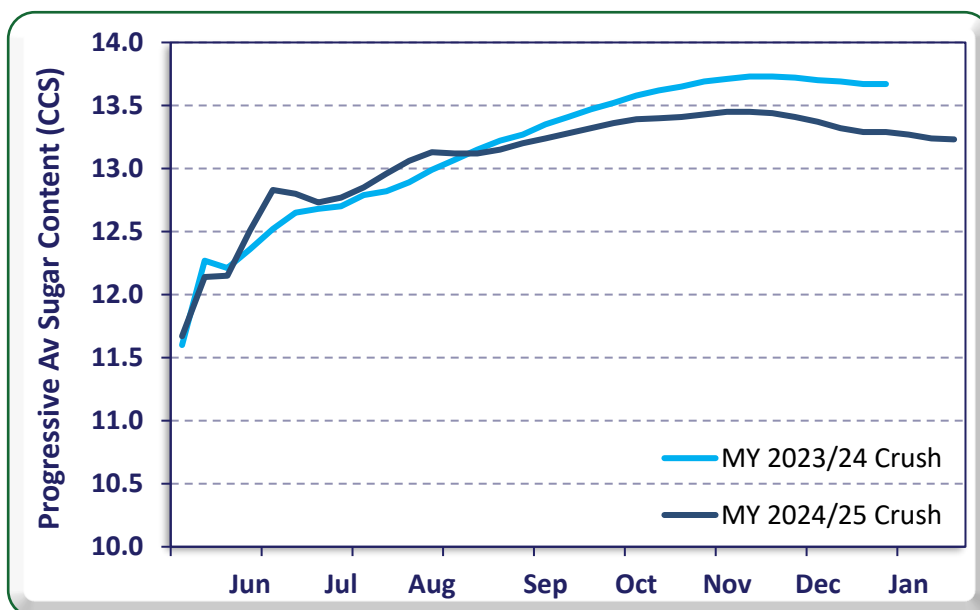
As in recent years, abnormal weather during harvest and major mill breakdowns remain key risks. These disruptions can negatively impact the harvest timeline and reduce the final sugar content of the crop.

MY 2024/25 Production Estimate

The FAS/Canberra sugar production estimate of 3.85 MMT for MY 2024/25 is 150,000 MT (3.8 percent) lower than the estimate from six months prior. The revision is mainly due to a smaller-than-expected harvest, with approximately 800,000 MT of sugar cane left unharvested. This shortfall was due to unusually high rainfall during the harvest and frequent mill breakdowns.

In addition, the very late finish to the MY 2024/25 harvest had a detrimental effect on sugar content. Early in the harvest, the cumulative CCS was tracking well—comparable to the previous above-average year. However, starting in mid-August, multiple weather-related delays and mill stoppages slowed harvesting progress. As the harvest extended well beyond the preferred mid-November finish, the sugar content of the remaining crop was substantially reduced, ultimately dragging down the overall average CCS for the season (see Figure 9).

Figure 9 – Sugar Cane Harvest, Progressive CCS – MY 2023/24 to MY 2024/25



Source: Australian Sugar Manufacturers

Note: CCS is a measure of sugar content in sugar cane

Consumption

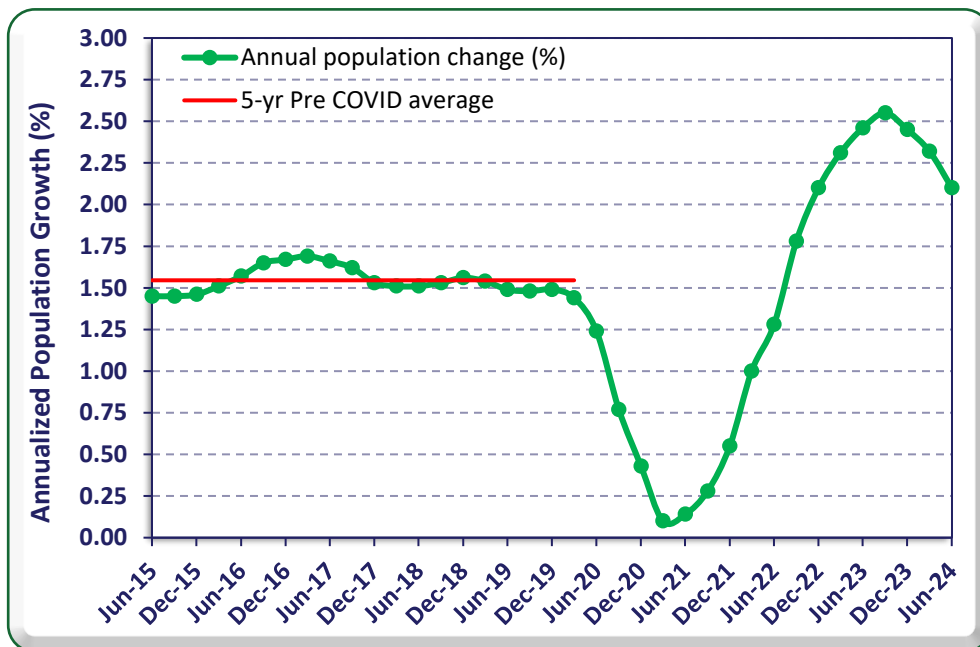
Domestic sugar consumption is forecast to rise to 940,000 MT in MY 2025/26, up from the MY 2024/25 estimate of 920,000 MT. This increase is primarily driven by strong population growth.

Australia's population growth rate has significantly exceeded its pre-COVID-19 average of just over 1.5 percent per annum. Since late 2022, the rate has consistently remained above this long-term trend, peaking at 2.6 percent, before easing to an annualized rate of 1.8 percent in the third quarter of 2024 (see Figure 10). The bulk of this growth has been fueled by high levels of immigration, although the federal government has since introduced measures to moderate the inflow.

Despite these policy changes, strong population growth is expected to continue well into 2025, underpinning the projected increase in domestic sugar consumption for MY 2025/26.

The MY 2024/25 sugar consumption estimate of 920,000 MT represents a 20,000 MT increase from MY 2023/24, reflecting the impact of population growth on sugar demand during that period.

Figure 10 – Australian Population Growth Trend



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics

Trade

Exports

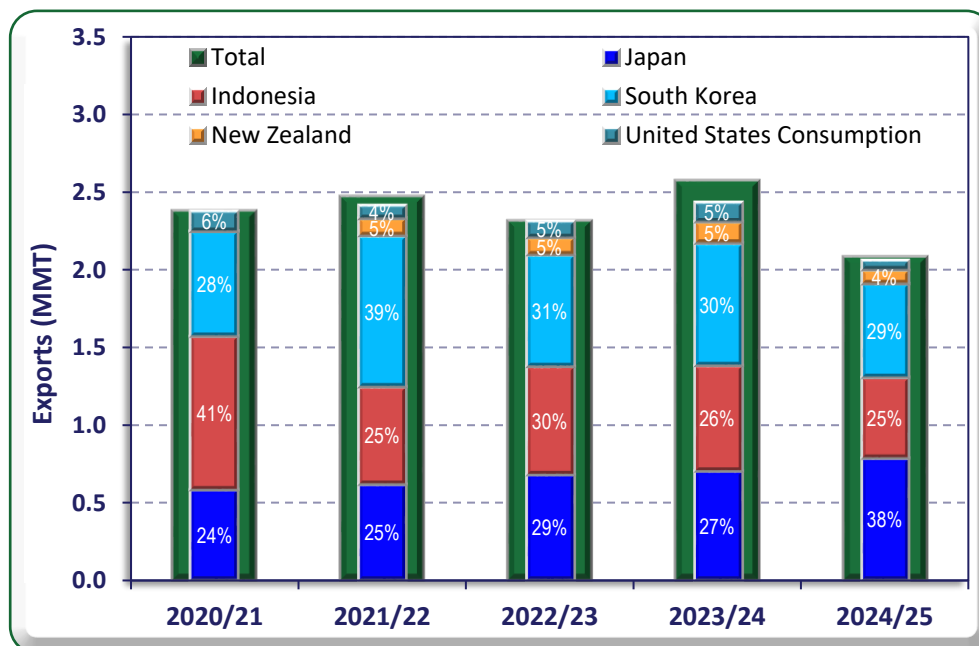
MY 2025/26 Raw Sugar Export Forecast

Raw sugar exports for MY 2025/26 are forecast to increase to 3.1 MMT, up from an estimated 2.7 MMT in MY 2024/25. This significant increase reflects a larger-than-expected drop in exports during the estimate year rather than a notable change in sugar production.

Approximately 80 percent of Australia’s sugar production is exported, with raw sugar accounting for over 99 percent of these exports. The remaining fraction is refined sugar. Due to relatively high production costs, Australia has reduced its refined sugar exports over the past decade—from around 200,000 MT to just 20,000 MT. There are no expectations of a significant rebound in refined sugar exports in the near future.

In recent years, the primary importers of Australian raw sugar have consistently been Japan, Indonesia, and South Korea, which together account for 85 to 95 percent of total exports (see Figure 11). New Zealand and the United States make up most of the remaining share. In the past, Australia has exported well over 4 MMT of raw sugar, and with firm demand and favorable prices, markets are readily available for the forecast of 3.1 MMT.

Figure 11 – Major Importers of Australian Raw Sugar (July to February)



Source: Trade Data Monitor (data as reported by importing countries)

MY 2024/25 Raw Sugar Export Estimate

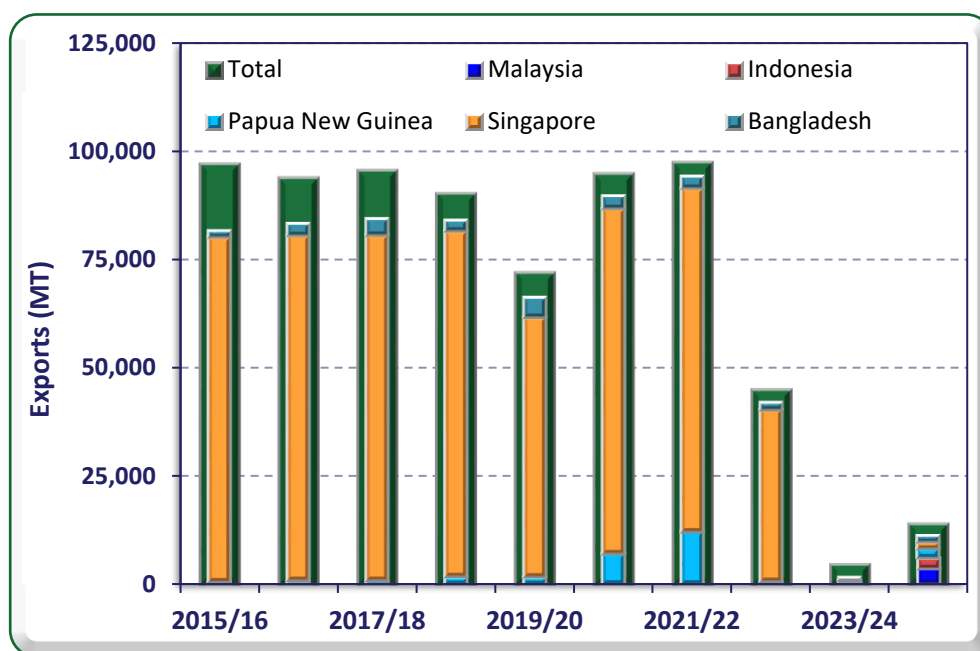
FAS Canberra has revised down its MY 2024/25 raw sugar export estimate to 2.7 MMT, compared to the previous forecast (six months earlier) of 3.25 MMT. Other nations' imports of Australian raw sugar in the marketing year-to-date (July 2024 to February 2025) reached almost 2.1 MMT. Based on seasonal trade patterns, the revised estimate of 2.7 MMT is considered achievable. While the complete reason for the shortfall is unclear, a slow and delayed harvest, along with concerns over unharvested volumes, likely caused exporters to act cautiously and avoid overcommitting to forward contracts.

MY 2025/26 Refined Sugar Export Forecast

FAS/Canberra forecasts refined sugar exports at 15,000 MT for MY 2025/26, similar to the 17,000 MT estimated for MY 2024/25. Export volumes in the first eight months of MY 2024/25 reached 14,000 MT. For the decade prior to MY 2023/24, Australia consistently exported between 100,000 MT and 200,000 MT of refined sugar annually, predominantly to a single market—Singapore.

Until 2023, Singapore was Australia's primary destination for refined sugar. Since then, it has diversified its supply sources, reducing imports from Australia. Malaysia, Indonesia, and Papua New Guinea have increased their demand for Australian refined sugar over the past year (see Figure 12), but overall volumes remain modest. Given Australia's high production costs relative to key competitors, a significant resurgence in refined sugar exports appears unlikely in the short to medium term.

Figure 12 – Major Export Destinations of Australian Refined Sugar (July to February)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Implications of U.S. Tariff Changes on Trade

Following recent changes to U.S. import tariffs announced on April 2, 2025, minimal disruption to Australia's raw sugar exports is expected.

The U.S. implemented a baseline import tariff of 10 percent and imposed higher reciprocal tariffs on 57 countries. The baseline tariff took effect on April 5, while the reciprocal tariffs were set to begin on April 9. However, on that same day, the implementation of the reciprocal tariffs was paused for 90 days, and their rates were reduced to the baseline rate of 10 percent during this period.

The U.S. operates a tariff rate quota (TRQ) system, allocating quotas to over 40 countries for sugar imports. The Dominican Republic, Brazil, and the Philippines hold the largest shares, while Australia also has a meaningful quota. Imports within TRQ volumes face low or zero tariffs, while volumes exceeding quotas are subject to high tariffs, generally making them economically unviable.

Sugar from Australia, Brazil, and the Dominican Republic is now subject to the 10 percent baseline tariff on TRQ volumes, with an additional 10 percent tariff on any volumes above quota. Although the Philippines faces a higher rate of 18 percent, their sugar exports to the U.S. have been minimal in recent years. The key TRQ-exporting countries are all treated similarly under the new tariff structure.

Additionally, Brazil's sugar export to the U.S. is small relative to their overall exports, meaning the additional tariff is unlikely to significantly influence their balance of sugar and ethanol production.

FAS/Canberra, therefore, anticipates minimal impact on the global sugar trade resulting from these U.S. tariff adjustments. This outlook is further supported by steady sugar futures prices over the next 12 months (see Figure 7).

Imports

Australia's refined sugar imports remain minimal, accounting for just over one percent of total domestic consumption. FAS/Canberra forecasts refined sugar imports to remain steady at 10,000 MT in MY 2025/26, unchanged from the estimate for MY 2024/25.

Stocks

End-of-year sugar stocks in Australia are typically very low, reflecting the close alignment between the harvest season and the marketing year. However, stocks for MY 2024/25 are expected to be elevated due to the slow and extended harvest, which created uncertainty for exporters and delayed shipments. In contrast, for MY 2025/26, stocks are projected to return to typical low levels.

This pattern is largely driven by timing: the sugar cane harvest begins in late May, just before the marketing year begins in July. Sugar exports ramp up in July, roughly one month after the harvest

begins, and remain high through December, which follows the typical end of harvest in November. From January to June, exports decline as this period is primarily used to draw down remaining stocks in preparation for the start of the next harvest cycle.

Table 1 - Production, Supply, and Distribution of Sugar Cane

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal Market Year Begins Australia	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	330	330	335	335	0	0
Production (1000 MT)	29800	29800	29500	28800	0	28500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	29800	29800	29500	28800	0	28500
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	29800	29800	29500	28800	0	28500
Utilizatn for Alcohol (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Utilization (1000 MT)	29800	29800	29500	28800	0	28500
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Table 2 - Production, Supply, and Distribution of Centrifugal Sugar

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Year Begins Australia	2023/2024		2024/2025		2025/2026	
	Jul 2023		Jul 2024		Jul 2025	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	784	784	848	853	0	1079
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	4100	4100	4000	3850	0	3800
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	4100	4100	4000	3850	0	3800
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	3	3	2	3	0	3
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	13	13	10	10	0	10
Total Imports (1000 MT)	16	16	12	13	0	13
Total Supply (1000 MT)	4900	4900	4860	4716	0	4892
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	3140	3140	3250	2700	0	3100
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	12	7	10	17	0	15
Total Exports (1000 MT)	3152	3147	3260	2717	0	3115
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	900	900	920	920	0	940
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (1000 MT)	900	900	920	920	0	940
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	848	853	680	1079	0	837
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	4900	4900	4860	4716	0	4892
(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Attachments:

No Attachments