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Country: Ukraine

Post: Kyiv

Report Category: Sugar

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Report Highlights:

MY2024/25 sugar production is forecast at 1.8 MMT, similar to FAS/Kyiv's previous MY estimate. Sugar beet production area will remain steady across MY2023/24 and MY2024/25, which could be an indicator that the sugar industry is adjusting to a “new normal.” Sugar exports are growing, fueled by a combination of decreased domestic consumption, increasing prices on foreign markets, and large domestic stocks. The European Union (EU) became the major market for Ukrainian sugar in MY2022/23 and is expected to remain in this role in MY2023/24. The EU extended its suspension of import duties and quotas on Ukrainian exports until June 2025, while introducing an emergency brake mechanism for several sensitive products, including sugar.

Abbreviations:

CY – Calendar Year

GOU – Government of Ukraine

ha – Hectare

MAPFU – Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine

MMT – Million Metric Ton

MOE – Ministry of Economy of Ukraine

MT – Metric Ton

MY – Marketing Year

NDVI – Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

SSSU – State Statistics Service of Ukraine

TDM – Trade Data Monitor

***Disclaimer:** Due to Russia's war against Ukraine, there is not publicly available official information on the status of Ukrainian agriculture and no information about the production of major food products (including sugar). Due to the rapidly changing situation, this report provides a snapshot of the situation accompanied by assumptions and estimates valid at the time of drafting.*

Commodities:

Sugar Beets

Production:

According to 2023 data from the State Statistics Service of Ukraine (SSSU), agricultural enterprises own or operate approximately 89 percent of the sugar beet production area; the remainder of the area is operated by individual farmers. Industry confirms most of these enterprises are large, vertically integrated agricultural businesses that also control sugar processing. This business model allows the companies to achieve economies of scale by controlling the entire production chain, from planting to producing and selling of processed sugar to domestic and international markets. Some of the production area is grown under contract with small and medium farmers who supply raw material (sugar beets) to large processors that usually are part of sizeable agricultural holdings.

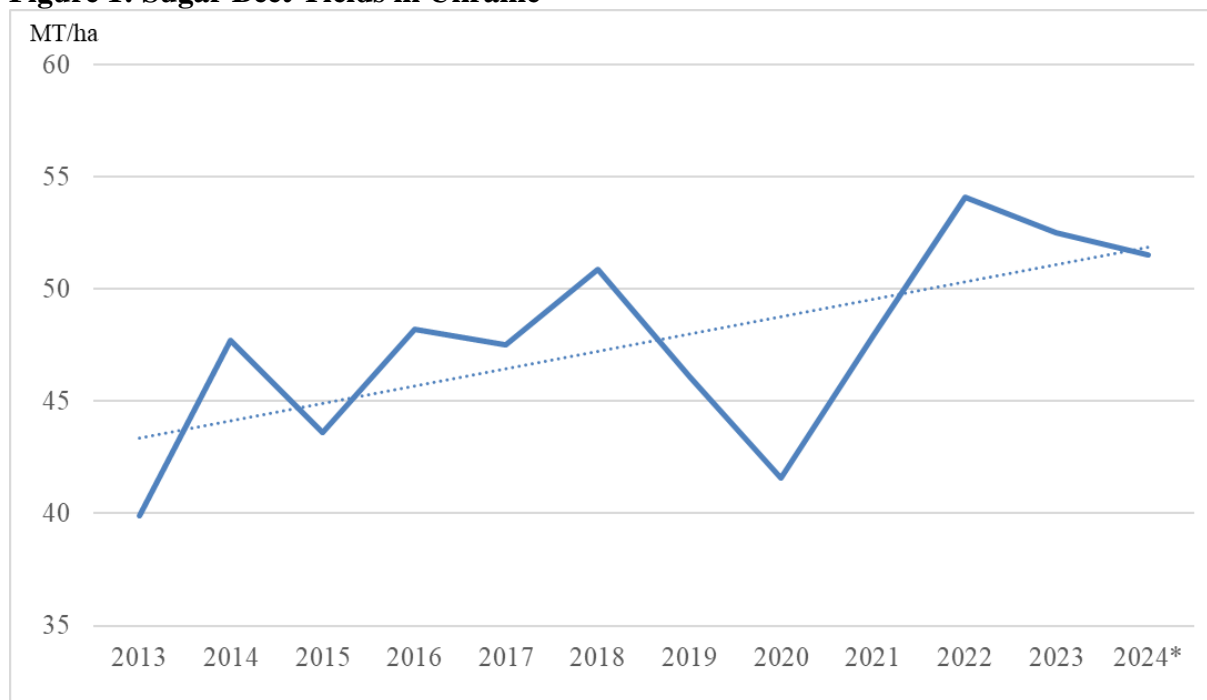
Small and mid-size farms that do not have in-house sugar production facilities or a contract with a sugar processor typically opt out of sugar beet production in favor of other crops that can be sold on the market, such as soybeans, sunflower seeds, and corn.

Sugar beets are exclusively processed in-country, and the vast majority of the resulting sugar is consumed domestically. The largely uncontested ability to directly sell to domestic consumers ensures a stable cash flow for sugar producers, which is subsequently translated downstream to farmers. The industry is very localized, and the rigid clustering of sugar beet production areas around a handful of processing facilities acts as an entry barrier for non-local farmers. Sugar beet farmers depend on the pricing policies of their local sugar processing facilities as the logistical costs of transporting sugar beets prevent shipments to other regions.

Large agro-holdings can use their sugar processing plants and related businesses (e.g., confectionary) to redistribute and utilize economies of scale realized in other divisions (production of grains, oilseeds, animal farms, etc.) to offset periods of unfavorable market conditions for sugar production. In addition, the companies have sufficient financial resources to maintain and modernize their processing facilities.

A combination of a limited number of available processing plants, expensive transportation of sugar beets, and competition with grains and oilseeds puts a cap on the total sugar beet production area. Under these circumstances, sugar beet producers are betting on efficiency, which implies investing in higher-yield seeds to ensure the largest output volume of raw materials per ha to keep processing facilities operational during the season (Figure 1).

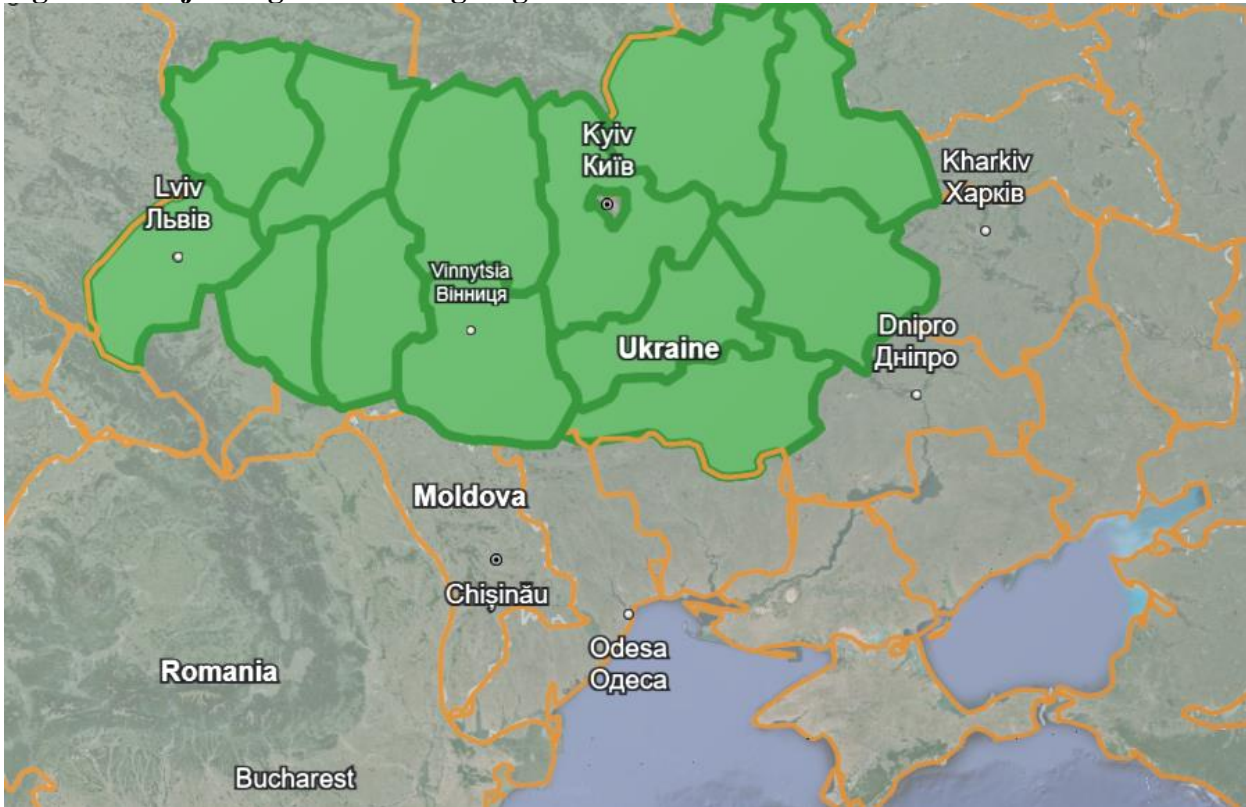
Figure 1: Sugar Beet Yields in Ukraine



Source: SSSU
* Post estimate

According to SSSU data, MY2023/24 sugar beet harvested area was 250 thousand ha, a 39 percent increase compared to the previous MY. Sugar beet production volume was 13.1 MMT, a 44 percent increase from the previous MY, due to favorable weather conditions in the primary production regions. Northern and North-Western Ukraine (Vinnytsya, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Kirovohrad, Lviv, Poltava, Rivne, Ternopil, Kharkiv, Khmelnytskyi, Cherkasy, and Chernihiv, regions) is responsible for over 98 percent of the sugar beet production volume (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Major Sugar-Producing Regions in Ukraine

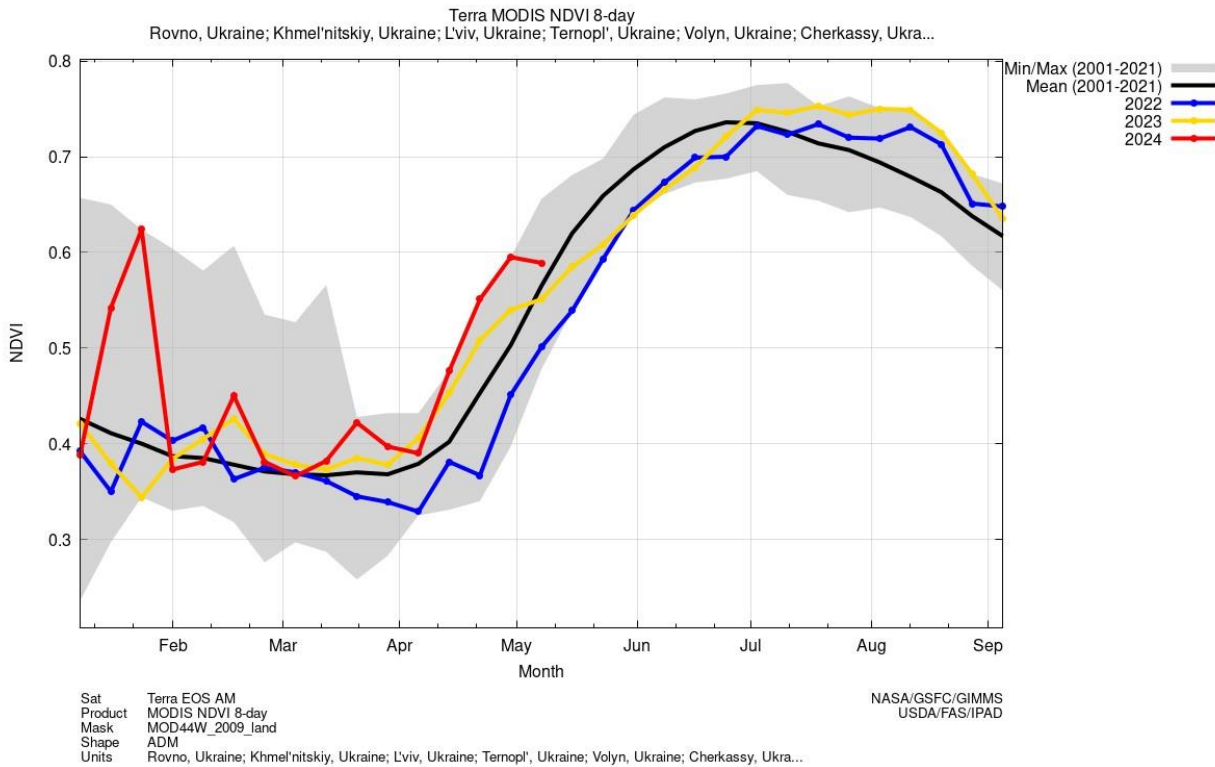


Source:

CY2023 SSSU data overlaid on Google Earth

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a standardized measure of healthy vegetation. High values indicate healthier vegetation, while low values indicate low or no vegetation. The NDVI graph for spring 2024 suggests favorable climatic conditions in growing regions before and during the sugar beet planting period (Figure 3). To-date, monthly NDVI is above the long-term average depicted by the black line.

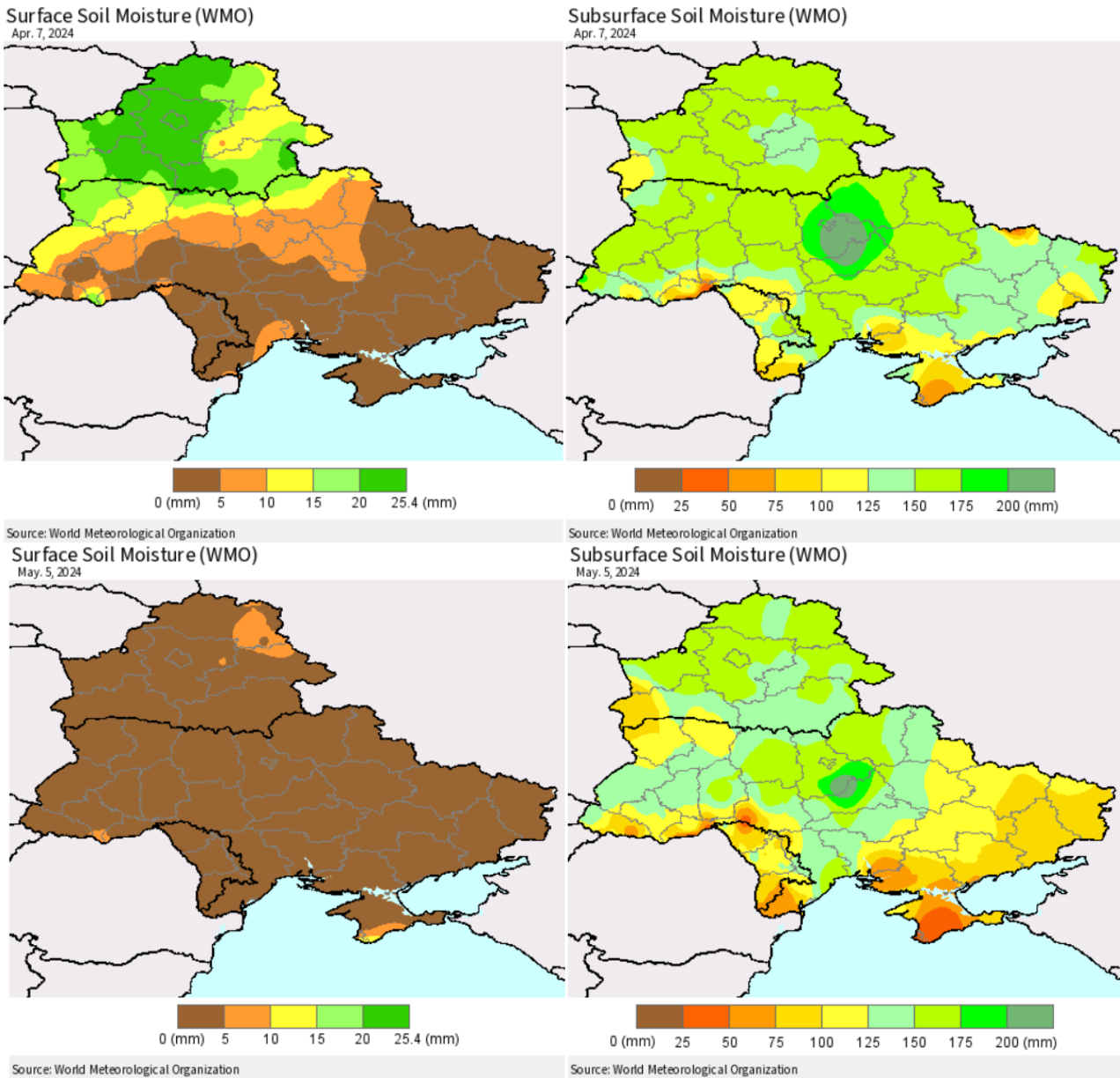
Figure 3: NDVI Dynamics for Sugar-Producing Regions



Source: National Aeronautics and Space Administration/USDA

At the beginning of both April and May 2024, there were sufficient levels of subsoil moisture, suggesting good yields in the major beet producing regions (Figure 4). Of concern is the lack of soil moisture in early May 2024, which might impact the development of sugar beets planted later in the season. Based on the abovementioned situation, FAS/Kyiv estimates sugar beet yields for MY2024/25 close to MY2023/24 levels.

Figure 4: Soil Moisture in Ukraine

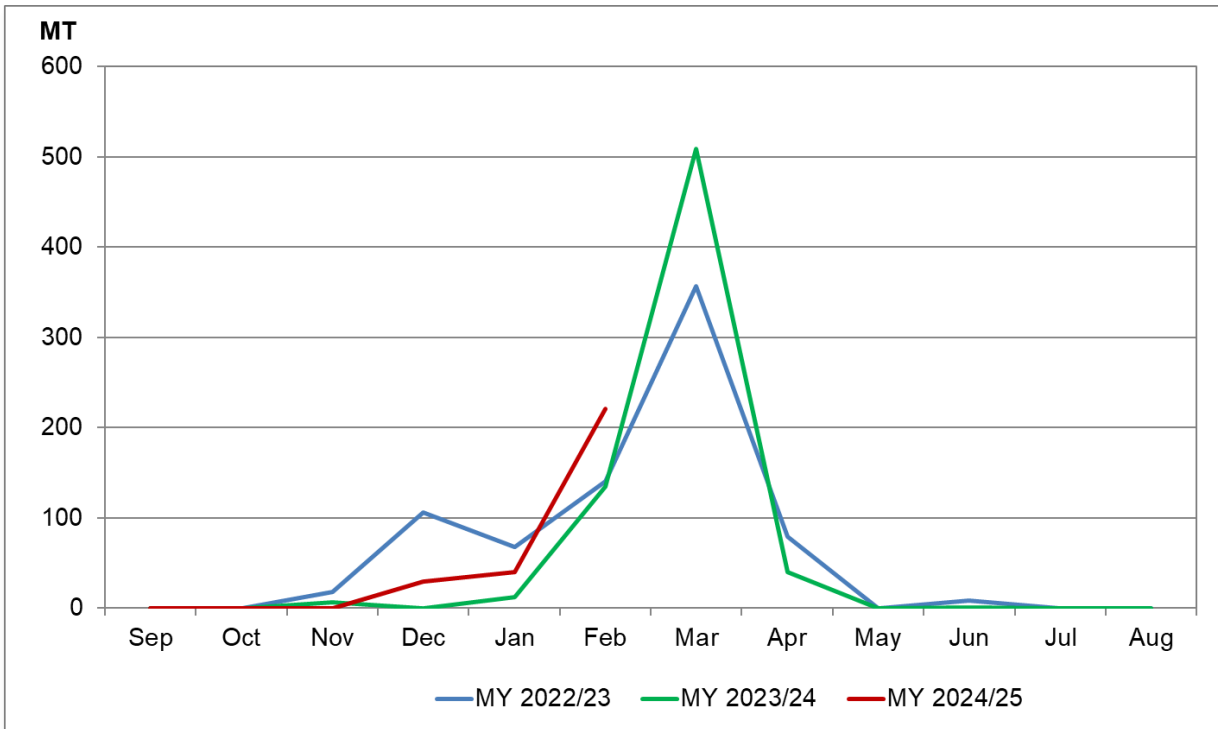


Source: USDA Crop Explorer

FAS/Kyiv forecasts MY2024/25 harvested area at 250 thousand ha, equal to Post's previous MY estimate. The forecast is supported by MY2024/25 sugar beet seed imports to Ukraine, which are similar to the previous MY (Figure 5).

Ministry of Agrarian Policy and Food of Ukraine (MAPFU) planting data indicates that 250 thousand ha were planted as of May 9, 2024.

Figure 5: Sugar Beet Seeds Imports to Ukraine



Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC (TDM)

Based on the abovementioned area and yield assumptions, FAS/Kyiv forecasts the MY2024/25 sugar beet production volume at 12.9 MMT, slightly down from Post's MY2023/24 production estimate (13.1 MMT).

Consumption:

Sugar beets are not used in Ukraine for alcohol production; they are fully utilized for sugar production.

Trade:

Ukraine has not imported or exported any sugar beets. It imported insignificant amounts of sugar cane in MY2020/21 and MY2021/22.

Table 1: PSD Data for Sugar Beets

Sugar Beets Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Sep 2022		Sep 2023		Sep 2024	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	181	181	220	250	0	251
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	180	180	220	250	0	250
Production (1000 MT)	9100	9100	10300	13130	0	12900
Total Supply (1000 MT)	9100	9100	10300	13130	0	12900
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	9100	9100	10300	13130	0	12900
Utilization for Alcohol (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	9100	9100	10300	13130	0	12900
(1000 HA), (1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

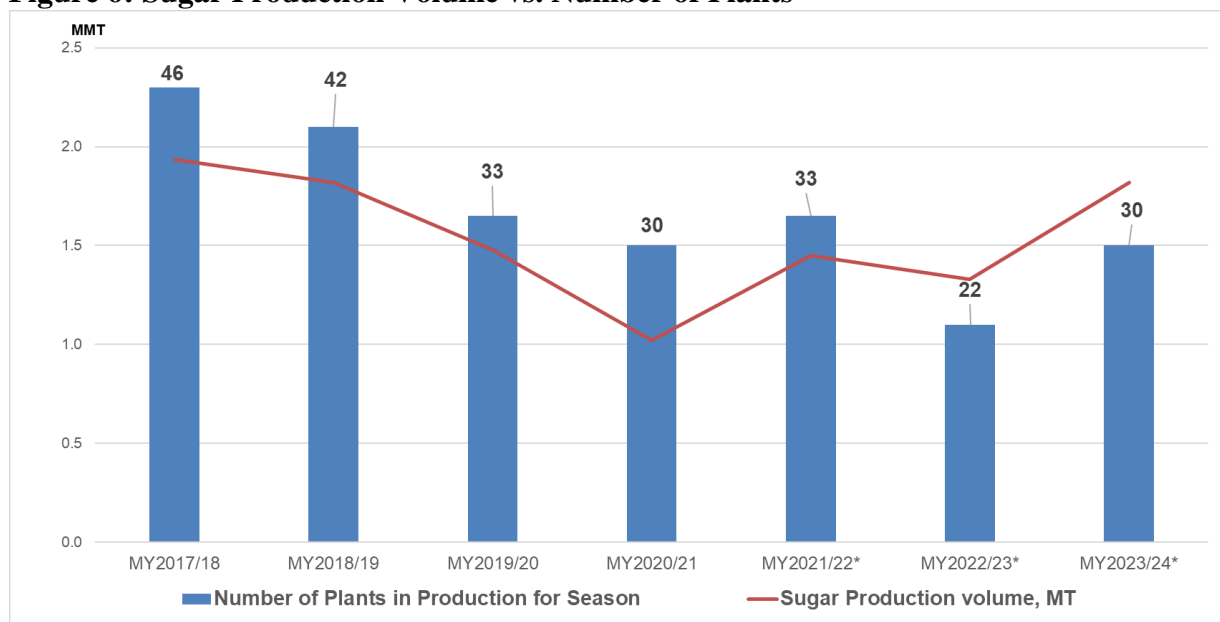
Production:

The Ukrainian National Association of Sugar Producers (UkrSugar) reported MY2023/24 sugar production at around 1.8 MMT, a 37 percent increase compared to the previous MY.

Based on the sugar beet production forecast and the assumption that the sugar content for CY2024 beets will be consistent with the five-year average, FAS/Kyiv forecasts MY2024/25 sugar production at around 1.8 MMT, a 2 percent decrease compared to Post's MY2023/24 estimate.

Competitive prices on international markets, availability of stocks on the domestic market, and varying yields of sugar beets require sugar processors to make ad-hoc decisions each season on which processing facilities will be operational, with a correlation between sugar production volume and the number of operating facilities (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Sugar Production Volume vs. Number of Plants



Source: SSSU and UkrSugar

* Post estimate

Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022 caused a drop in operational facilities during MY2022/23 due to a combination of lower sugar beet production volumes, blackouts caused by missile attacks on the Ukrainian energy grid, and some facilities being unable to operate in and around active combat zones. Both farmers and processors felt uncertainty about their ability to adequately harvest beets, process them, and sell sugar to the domestic market and abroad. The MY2023/24 rebound in the number of processing facilities demonstrates regained industry confidence and adjustment to the “new normal.”

Facility owners use various methods to remain competitive, keep production costs down, and revenues up. For example, according to UkrSugar, large sugar producers switched to producing high-quality sugar (local I-category) in order to increase revenues. Part of the effort to ensure product quality is tied to Ukraine’s harmonization of national sugar quality standards with those of the EU (see Policy section). Some processors upgraded their facilities to increase revenues by selling by-products from processing, including branching out into bioenergy (selling biogas and bioethanol), exporting pelleted sugar beet pulp, and constructing cogeneration facilities to generate biomass electricity.

Consumption:

Sugar consumption in Ukraine has been slowly decreasing due to a declining population and food processors’ ability to substitute sugar with high-intensity sweeteners (see Trade section). As a result, domestic consumption of condensed milk with sugar is also declining. Similarly, fewer consumers are making homemade jams out of fresh fruits. These two products – condensed milk with sugar and homemade jams—were two of Ukraine’s traditional pillars of sugar intake. This trend of decreasing domestic sugar consumption has been confirmed by SSSU data, which indicates that per capita sugar consumption in Ukraine decreased by 26 percent over the last decade from 2011 to 2021 (the latest available data). Since SSSU’s data on domestic production of primary products that utilize sugar (e.g.,

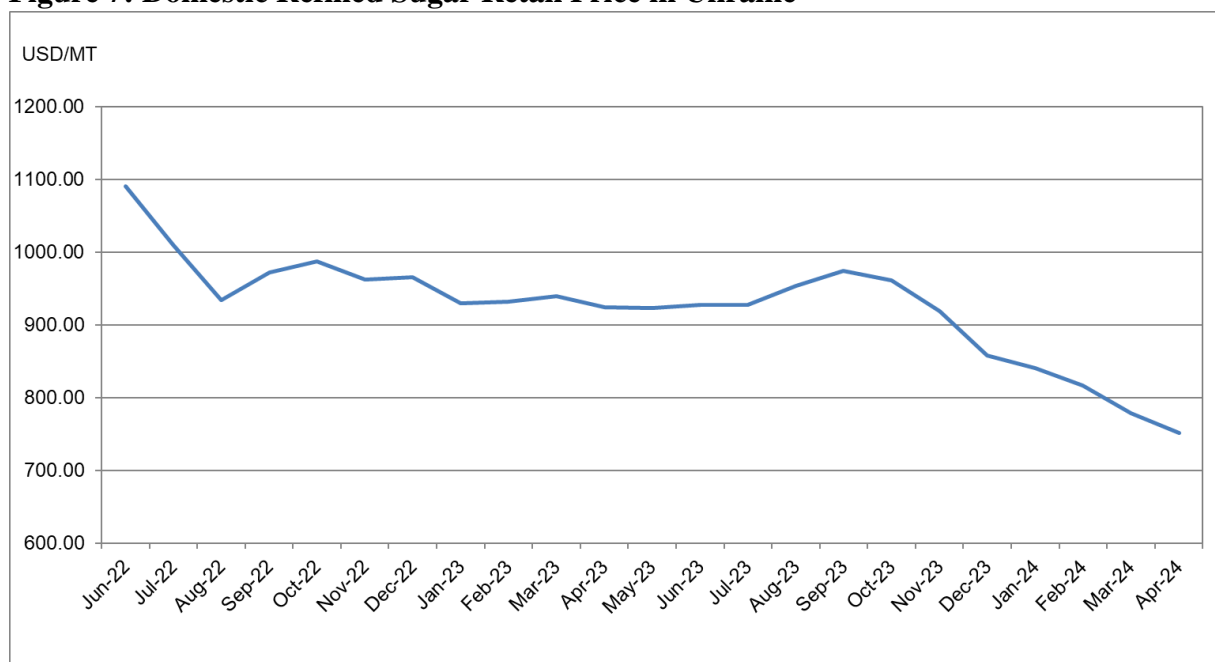
sweetened condensed milk, jams, bakery, and confectionary products) is not available past CY2021, Post relies on pre-full-scale invasion per-capita consumption levels (MY2020/21) combined with available information on population changes to estimate domestic consumption levels.

Inflows and outflows of refugees remain the most significant factor affecting domestic sugar consumption in Ukraine. According to [UNHCR](#), over 6.4 million Ukrainians (around 13 percent of the pre-war population) have fled the country at the time of the report writing, and over 1.0 million people (3 percent) are estimated to remain in Russia-occupied areas of Ukraine. Therefore, Post estimates an approximately 20 percent drop in total sugar consumption for MY2023/24 as compared to MY2020/21.

Imports of high-intensity sweeteners (in sugar equivalent) to Ukraine for MY2022/23 remained stable, which could be a sign that the domestic market for processed food products has reached a new equilibrium between the use of sugar and sweeteners (Table 2).

The gradual decrease of the domestic sugar price is most likely attributable to high domestic stocks and exporters' inability to quickly sell these into the European Union (EU) market (see Trade and Policy sections) (Figure 7). The price decrease results in FAS/Kyiv's slight increase in its domestic sugar consumption forecast for MY2024/25.

Figure 7: Domestic Refined Sugar Retail Price in Ukraine

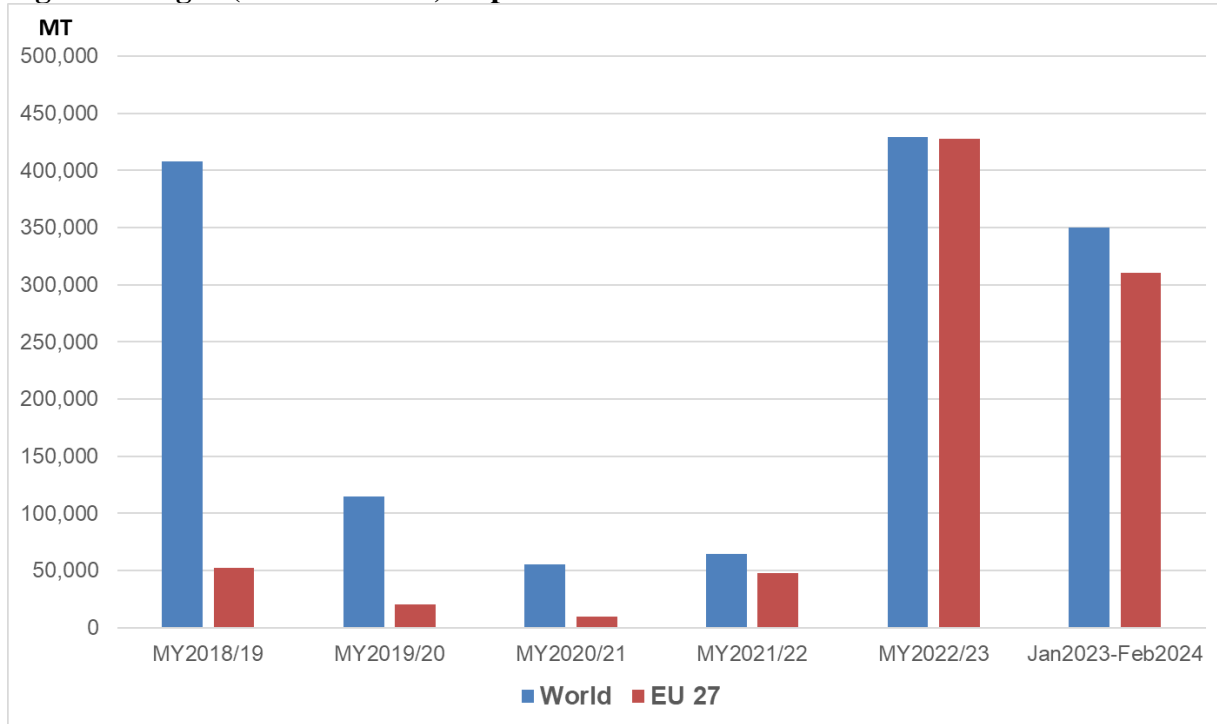


Source: SSSU

Trade:

Russia’s war against Ukraine profoundly affected traditional trade routes for Ukrainian sugar. For more details about Ukraine’s logistical challenges post-full-scale invasion, please refer to the Trade Sections of [UP2023-0012](#) (comprehensive description before April 2023) and [UP2024-0002](#) (recent developments as of January 2024). A combination of constrained logistics to other destinations (traditional ex-Soviet markets of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan) and trade preferences offered by the EU (see Policy section) resulted in a significant amount of Ukraine’s sugar exports going to Europe (Figure 8).

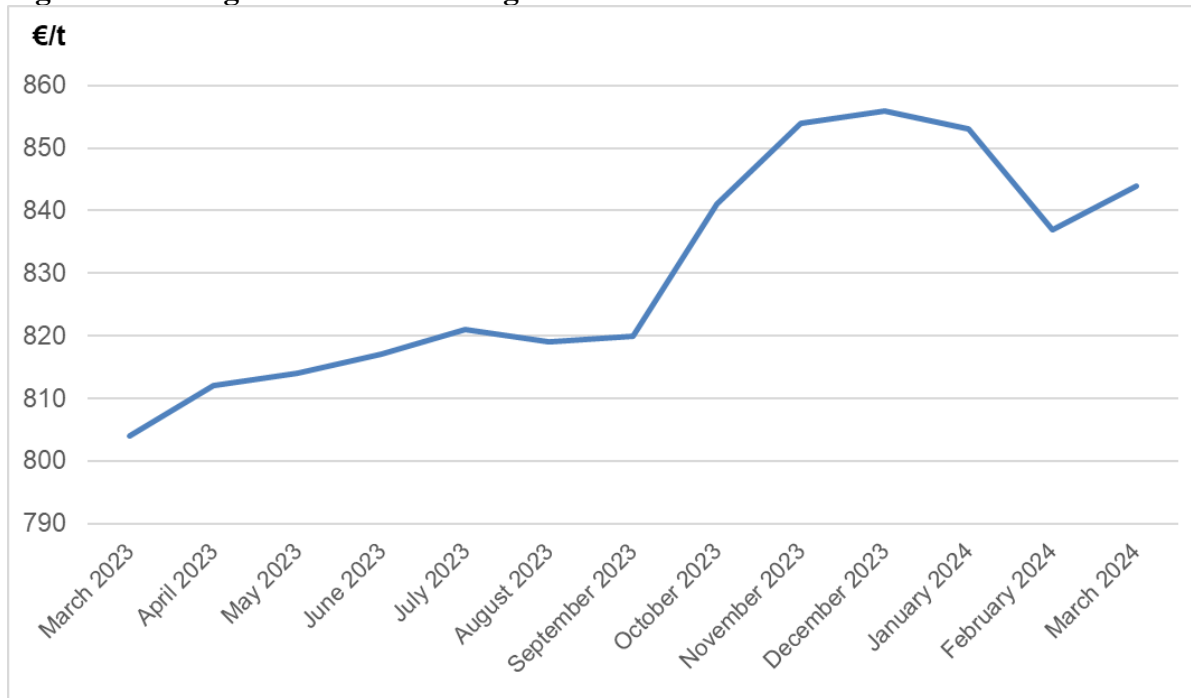
Figure 8: Sugar (HS Code 1701) Exports from Ukraine to the EU



Source: TDM

As Ukraine's sugar industry output is centered around domestic demand, sugar exports can be viewed as a mechanism for selling accumulated stocks when the price is favorable in international markets (see Stocks Section). This occurred in MY2022/23. With prices on the rise in the EU, Post estimates exports of refined sugar to the EU will rise in MY2023/24, as well (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Average Price of White Sugar in the EU



Source: European Commission

Despite favorable price dynamics in the EU market and the end of the [Ukrainian border blockade by Polish farmers](#), Ukrainian sugar producers are unlikely to be able to export all of their available sugar stocks to Europe in CY2024 due to the EU’s intention to introduce de-facto import quotas for sensitive agricultural products (see Policy section).

Post’s MY2023/24 export estimate of 611 thousand MT is based on the following: Ukraine will not significantly exceed 263 thousand MT of refined sugar exports to the EU in CY24; Ukraine does not establish an export quota (see Policy section); and the rate of exports to non-EU markets will remain steady.

Post’s MY2024/25 export forecast is 650 thousand MT, a 6 percent increase compared to Post’s previous MY estimate. This forecast is based on the assumption that Ukrainian exporters will still face a cap for EU exports in CY2025, will actively work to increase exports to other markets, and there will be no significant drop in global sugar prices.

Due to Ukraine’s developed processing industry, as well as producers’ preferences to actively market foods containing “less sugar,” high-intensity sweeteners (such as aspartame, sucralose, saccharin, monk fruit, stevia, acesulfame, neotame, and cyclamates) are imported to Ukraine. Their volume was around 13 thousand MT for MY2022/23, a 36 percent decrease compared to the previous MY (Table 2).

According to FAS/Kyiv’s estimates, based on [FDA’s Multiplier of Sweetness Intensity](#), the number of sweeteners imported is equivalent to between 450 and 470 thousand MT of beet sugar for MY2022/23. The availability of alternative products puts an additional cap on the ability of national sugar producers to sell sugar in the domestic market, forcing them to export more.

Table 2: Imports of High-Intensity Sweeteners to Ukraine

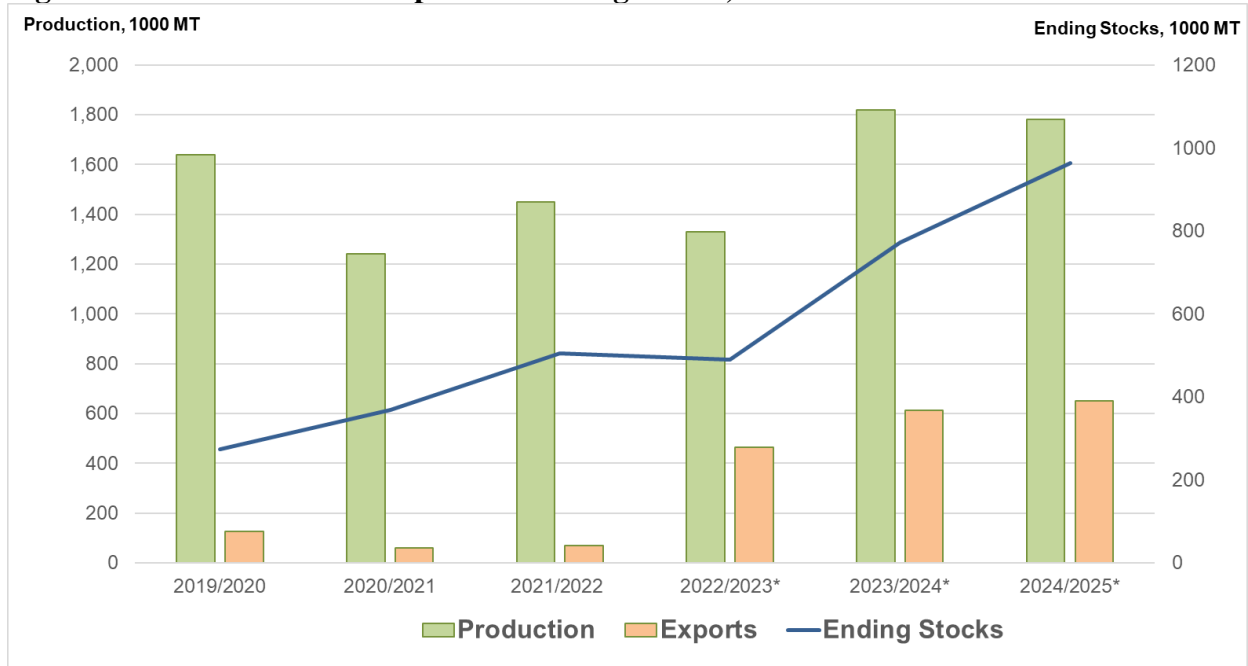
Imports of High-Intensity Sweeteners to Ukraine						
HS Code	Description	Unit	Quantity			% Change MY 2022/23 to MY 2021/22
			MY 2020/21 (Oct 20- Sept 21)	MY 2021/22 (Oct 21- Sept 22)	MY 2022/23 (Oct 22-Sept 23)	
130219	Vegetable Saps And Extracts, Nesoi	MT	104	95	111	117
		Mln. USD	5.56	3.91	4.39	112.46
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Incl Chem Pure Lactose Etc; Caramel	MT	28,976	18,339	10,855	59
		Mln. USD	17.87	15.54	14.30	91.99
292429	Cyclic Amides, Derivatives And Salts Of, Nesoi	MT	1,635	1,295	1,503	116
		Mln. USD	15.78	17.59	22.83	129.80
292511	Saccharin And Its Salts	MT	27	53	38	72
		Mln. USD	0.24	0.44	0.31	71.12
292990	Compounds Nesoi With Nitrogen Function Nesoi	MT	53	93	96	103
		Mln. USD	0.49	0.69	0.82	117.44
293219	Cmpds Cont An Unfused Furan Ring Etc Nesoi	MT	0	22	25	114
		Mln. USD	0.00	0.90	1.01	112.23
293499	Nucleic Acids & Salts; Other Heterocyclic Cmp, Nes	MT	294	220	212	96
		Mln. USD	33.47	27.64	26.02	94.13
294200	Organic Compounds Nesoi	MT	8	7	3	43
		Mln. USD	0.13	0.04	0.33	733.80
Total Estimated Sugar Equivalent*		MT	547,376	472,839	466,555	98.67

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC; *- Post's estimate based on the FDA's data (reference only)

Stocks:

Sugar producers and wholesalers predominantly hold sugar stocks. According to Post estimates, both MY2024/25 and MY2023/24 will feature growing ending stocks due to a combination of high production volumes, decreased domestic consumption and stagnant exports to the EU due to the emergency brake mechanism (see Policy section) (Figure 10). The only factor that could potentially draw down stocks is an increase in exports to non-EU markets in the second half of CY2024 and into CY2025.

Figure 10: Production and Exports vs Ending Stocks, 1000 MT



Source: USDA
* Post estimate

Table 3: PSD Data Sugar

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Year Begins	2022/2023		2023/2024		2024/2025	
	Oct 2022		Oct 2023		Oct 2024	
Ukraine	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	504	504	119	490	0	772
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	1330	1330	1510	1820	0	1780
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	1330	1330	1510	1820	0	1780
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	1	1	5	3	0	2
Total Imports (1000 MT)	1	1	5	3	0	2
Total Supply (1000 MT)	1835	1835	1634	2313	0	2554
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	10	5	0	1	0	0
Refined Exp. (Raw Val) (1000 MT)	700	460	250	610	0	650
Total Exports (1000 MT)	710	465	250	611	0	650
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	956	830	1021	880	0	890
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	50	50	50	50	0	50
Total Use (1000 MT)	1006	880	1071	930	0	940
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	119	490	313	772	0	964
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	1835	1835	1634	2313	0	2554
(1000 MT)						
OFFICIAL DATA CAN BE ACCESSED AT: PSD Online Advanced Query						

Policy:

Ukraine maintains a 50 percent import duty for all imported sugar, both raw and processed (HS Code 1701 and all its subcodes). As a result of WTO accession negotiations, Ukraine introduced a 260 thousand MT annual tariff quota on imports of raw sugar cane (HS Code 170111) from WTO member states. This commitment is reflected by the Law of Ukraine #404-V ([Ukrainian](#)). The quota is allocated among applicants based on a "first come, first serve" mechanism and the import quotas are based on import licenses distributed by the Ministry of Economy (MOE). For more technical details about the sugar import quota distribution please refer to Government of Ukraine (GOU) Resolution #1002 ([Ukrainian](#)). According to the MOE notification ([Ukrainian](#)), the CY2023 quota for raw cane sugar was set at 267.8 thousand MT. Post is unaware of a CY 2024 notification.

Ukraine is harmonizing its quality requirements for sugar intended for human consumption ([Ukrainian](#)) with the EU standards in the Council Directive [2001/111/EC](#).

In July 2022, the European Parliament and the Council introduced a temporary suspension of import duties and quotas on Ukrainian agricultural exports to the EU, through [Regulation 2022/870](#).

The EU extended its trade support [for an additional year](#) in May 2023. The new version of the regulation incorporates an emergency brake mechanism applicable to certain sensitive products, including sugar, which will be automatically triggered if import volumes reach the average yearly imports recorded between July 1, 2021 and December 31, 2023. The referenced trade volumes for sugar are 262.6 thousand MT for CY2024 and 109.4 thousand MT for the first five months of CY2025 (see attached). Should sugar imports from Ukraine exceed these volumes, the [EU will reintroduce a tariff-rate quota](#) (TRQ) as per the [EU-Ukraine Association Agreement](#). Note that the original provisions of the Association Agreement envisage a TRQ of 30 to 40 thousand MT, expressed in net weight for sugar (HS Code 1701) with a base rate of 50 percent for imported volumes outside of the quota.

UkrSugar [announced](#) ([Ukrainian](#)) that it petitioned the GOU for a zero export quota for sugar for 2024 to the EU on the grounds that sugar exports have already reached the quota set by the EU in May 2024. Post notes that the [GOU maintains its own list of commodities subject to export quotas and licenses](#) ([Ukrainian](#)). Should the GOU grant the industry association request, it effectively means a ban for sugar exports to the EU by the end of 2024.

Trade Data

Refined Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		MY 2022/23 (Oct 22-Sept 23)		% Change MY 2022/23 to MY 2021/22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	55,171.0	100.0	64,777.0	100.0	423,631.0	100.0	554.0
EU 27 Brexit	9,676.0	17.5	47,821.0	73.8	421,997.0	99.6	782.5
Romania	2,990.0	5.4	20,368.0	31.4	129,310.0	30.5	534.9
Poland	0	0	14,946.0	23.1	48,838.0	11.5	226.8
Italy	1.0	0	2,251.0	3.5	48,773.0	11.5	∞
Bulgaria	0	0	2,631.0	4.1	37,865.0	8.9	∞
Hungary	0	0	1,403.0	2.2	35,442.0	8.4	∞
Greece	0	0	260.0	0.4	23,455.0	5.5	∞
Czech Republic	0	0	528.0	0.8	22,354.0	5.3	∞
Spain	5,658.0	10.3	2,284.0	3.5	18,750.0	4.4	720.9
Croatia	0	0	2,026.0	3.1	18,018.0	4.3	789.2
Slovenia	0	0	194.0	0.3	11,750.0	2.8	∞
Lithuania	0	0	578.0	0.9	7,346.0	1.7	∞
Austria	1.0	0	1.0	0	5,248.0	1.2	∞
Germany	451.0	0.8	0	0	4,905.0	1.2	∞
France	0	0	0	0	3,946.0	0.9	∞
Latvia	0	0	0	0	3,102.0	0.7	∞
Slovakia	0	0	349.0	0.5	2,058.0	0.5	489.8
Moldova	3,033.0	5.5	1,368.0	2.1	1,572.0	0.4	15.0
Malta	0	0	0	0	434.0	0.1	∞
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	219.0	0.1	∞
Estonia	0	0	0	0	88.0	0.0	∞
Cyprus	573.0	1.0	0	0	75.0	0.0	∞
Azerbaijan	6,903.0	12.5	3,130.0	4.8	30.0	0.0	-99.1
Belgium	0	0	0	0	21.0	0.0	∞
Georgia	46.0	0.1	22.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	-3.9
United States	4.0	0.0	2.0	0	6.0	0	210.4
Other	35,504.0	64.4	12,433.0	19.2	4.0	0.0	-100.0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Refined Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	Subtotal Oct 2023- Feb 2023	MY 2022/23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Subtotal Oct 2023- Feb 2024	% Change Oct 2023-Feb 2024 to Oct 2022-Feb 2023
World	212,371	423,631	76,377	72,801	68,641	56,603	75,154	349,576	64.61
EU 27 Brexit	210,894	421,996	76,346	67,782	62,535	45,081	58,685	310,429	47.20
Romania	58,977	129,310	21,595	15,381	16,406	685	207	54,274	-7.97
Italy	26,729	48,773	17,139	13,927	14,820	12,891	11,631	70,408	163.41
Bulgaria	13,805	37,865	8,209	8,630	7,247	7,031	7,146	38,263	177.17
Poland	30,693	48,838	3,863	2,059	3,978	4,893	3,142	17,935	-41.57
Hungary	19,577	35,443	4,574	9,688	4,718	1,864	8,745	29,589	51.14
Czech Republic	9,345	22,353	4,150	2,664	2,228	2,969	10,093	22,104	136.53
Croatia	8,188	18,018	3,779	7,292	4,483	3,112	3,799	22,465	174.36
Greece	18,325	23,455	1,285	2,432	573	1,704	3,633	9,627	-47.47
Spain	9,591	18,749	3,473	834	490	702	1,434	6,933	-27.71
Lithuania	2,931	7,346	1,094	648	1,774	3,593	3,994	11,103	278.81
Cameroon	0	0	0	4,056	3,588	1,040	7,904	16,588	∞
Slovenia	6,988	11,750	983	474	1,263	587	485	3,792	-45.74
Germany	367	4,906	2,948	1,975	1,381	2,157	925	9,386	2457.49
Austria	1,878	5,248	962	383	970	1,739	2,401	6,455	243.72
Latvia	1,387	3,102	812	573	1,414	645	203	3,647	162.94
Israel	0	0	0	864	728	2,044	2,482	6,118	∞
France	809	3,946	322	184	267	114	408	1,295	60.07
Libya	0	0	0	0	728	2,652	364	3,744	∞
Turkey	0	0	0	0	22	2,154	588	2,764	∞
Moldova	1,445	1,572	0	24	503	404	230	1,161	-19.65
Slovakia	1,302	2,058	333	244	22	67	0	666	-48.85
North Macedonia	0	0	0	64	151	524	1,182	1,921	∞
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	1,040	780	1,820	∞
China	0	0	0	0	0	1,034	0	1,034	∞
Malta	0	434	230	100	182	0	52	564	∞
Other	28	458	627	305	705	957	3,324	5,918	21035.71

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Refined Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		MY 2022/23 (Oct 22-Sept 23)		% Change MY 2022/23 to MY 2021/22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	40,732	100	5,082	100	1,044	100	-79
EU 27 Brexit	40,452	99	4,953	97	1,017	97	-79
Poland	27,177	67	82	2	610	58	644
France	2,238	6	3,601	71	151	14	-96
Hungary	0	0	26	1	85	8	224
Romania	71	0	97	2	53	5	-45
Italy	1	0	1	0	43	4	3,634
Germany	3,203	8	83	2	43	4	-48
Finland	27	0	22	0	17	2	-22
United Kingdom	24	0	0	0	15	1	5,003,567
Austria	30	0	6	0	9	1	67
Colombia	3	0	0	0	5	0	0
Czech Republic	7	0	5	0	3	0	-33
Israel	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Mauritius	9	0	4	0	1	0	-74
Eswatini	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Spain	4	0	6	0	1	0	-82
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	1	0	437
Lithuania	2,913	7	1,018	20	1	0	-100
Costa Rica	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Other	5,017	12	131	3	0	0	-100

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Refined Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Month and Origin, MT (HS 170191, 170199)

Origin	Subtotal Oct 2023-Feb 2023	MY 2022/23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Subtotal Oct 2023-Feb 2024	% Change Oct 2023-Feb 2024 to Oct 2022-Feb 2023
World	217	1,044	53	10	50	295	34	442	103.69
EU 27 Brexit	211	1,016	29	9	28	294	24	384	81.99
Romania	20	52	6	6	0	250	13	275	1275.00
United Kingdom	5	15	0	0	0	0	10	10	100.00
Poland	32	610	0	0	6	0	7	13	-59.38
France	72	151	15	0	16	35	2	68	-5.56
Austria	3	9	1	1	0	0	1	3	0.00
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	∞
Costa Rica	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	∞
China	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	∞
Colombia	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Czech Republic	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	100.00
Finland	8	17	4	0	3	6	0	13	62.50
Spain	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Eswatini	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Germany	8	43	2	0	2	1	0	5	-37.50
Guatemala	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0.00
Hungary	21	85	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Israel	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Italy	42	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Lithuania	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.00
Mauritius	0	1	21	0	21	0	0	42	∞
Netherlands	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	∞

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Raw Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Destination, MY, MT (HS 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114)

Origin	MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		MY 2022/23 (Oct 22-Sept 23)		% Change MY 2022/23 to MY 2021/22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	1	100	5	100	5,721	100	5,717
EU 27 Brexit	0	10	0	1	5,721	100	5,721
Romania	0	0	0	0	5,610	98	5,610
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	44	1	44
Croatia	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
Poland	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
Moldova	0	34	5	96	1	0	-4
Panama	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	0	5	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Turkey	0	21	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	26	0	1	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Raw Sugar Exports from Ukraine by Month and Destination, MT (HS 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114)

Origin	Subtotal Oct 2023- Feb 2023	MY 2022/23	Oct-23	Nov-23	Dec-23	Jan-24	Feb-24	Subtotal Oct 2023- Feb 2024	% Change Oct 2023-Feb 2024 to Oct 2022-Feb 2023
World	2,817	5,722	23	218	0	0	45	286	-89.85
EU 27 Brexit	2,817	5,722	23	218	0	0	45	286	-89.85
Poland	0	22	0	0	0	0	23	23	∞
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	22	∞
Moldova	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Bulgaria	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Croatia	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Czech Republic	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	∞
Romania	2,817	5,612	23	218	0	0	0	241	-91.44

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Raw Sugar Imports to Ukraine by Origin, MY, MT (HS 170111, 170112, 170113, 170114)

Origin	MY 2020/21 (Oct 20-Sept 21)		MY 2021/22 (Oct 21-Sept 22)		MY 2022/23 (Oct 22-Sept 23)		% Change MY 2022/23 to MY 2021/22
	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	Quantity	% Share	
World	123,197.0	100.0	349.0	100.0	248.0	100.0	-28.9
EU 27 Brexit	279.0	0.2	184.0	52.8	188.0	76.0	2.3
France	190.0	0.2	95.0	27.2	130.0	52.4	36.8
Germany	82.0	0.1	79.0	22.7	43.0	17.3	-45.7
Mauritius	115.0	0.1	8.0	2.3	33.0	13.2	306.5
United Kingdom	30.0	0.0	0	0	19.0	7.7	0
Spain	2.0	0	3.0	0.8	11.0	4.5	279.7
Costa Rica	41.0	0.0	87.0	25.0	6.0	2.5	-93.0
Austria	5.0	0	1.0	0.3	4.0	1.7	381.8
Cuba	1.0	0	0	0.1	1.0	0.3	133.3
India	1.0	0	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.2	-38.8
Italy	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-73.7
Lithuania	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	-100.0
Guadeloupe	0	0	40.0	11.5	0	0	-100.0
Switzerland	22.0	0.0	20.0	5.7	0	0	-100.0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Czech Republic	0	0	2.0	0.6	0	0	-100.0
Canada	1.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	2.0	0	6.0	1.8	0	0	-99.9
Belgium	0	0	1.0	0.2	0	0.0	-98.1
Belize	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	-100.0
Brazil	122,705.0	99.6	0	0.0	0	0	-100.0
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	-100.0
Mauritania	2.0	0	1.0	0.3	0	0.1	-79.0
Mozambique	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.0	-79.4
Netherlands	0	0	3.0	0.8	0	0	-100.0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	-59.3
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0.1	0	0	-100.0
Slovakia	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.1	60.3

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments: [Quantities referred to in Article 4 paragraph 7 of the Autonomous Trade Measures.pdf](#)