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Report Highlights:

India's centrifugal sugar production in marketing year (MY) 2020/21 (Oct-Sept) is forecast to grow 17 percent to 33.7 million metric tons (MMT), on sugarcane production forecast of 381 MMT from 5.4 million hectares (MH). Uttar Pradesh will be the largest producer of sugar in India, for the fourth consecutive year, followed by the rebounding states of Maharashtra and Karnataka, which had lower than expected production in MY 2019/20. Assuming normal market conditions in the aftermath of the coronavirus pandemic, India may export up to 5 MMT of sugar with the existing incentives, after adjusting for a modest rise in sugar consumption to 28.5 MMT, thereby resulting in closing stocks of 17.4 MMT, which is roughly 7 months of consumption.

Note: All sugar data in the report are raw value basis unless otherwise noted. In addition, numbers appearing in context are rounded to nearest decimal point.

Production:

MY 2020/21 Centrifugal Sugar Production will rise 17 percent to 33.7 MMT

India's out-year centrifugal sugar production is forecast to rise 17 percent to 33.7 MMT, which includes 590,000 metric tons (MT) of *khandsari* (a local type of low-recovery sugar prepared by open-pan evaporation) and 33.1 MMT of mill sugar (equivalent to 30.9 MMT of crystal white sugar, see Table 4).

Uttar Pradesh (UP) will be the largest producer of sugar in India, for the fourth year in a row, followed by Maharashtra and Karnataka, both of which will recover to the levels of their five-year average. Combined, these three states will contribute nearly 80 percent of total sugar production in the out-year. This includes accounting for a near-normal diversion of cane for sugar production and an expectation of a net reduction in the national average sugar recovery rate.¹

In addition, Post has revised India's sugar production in MY2019/20 to 28.9 MMT (equivalent to 27 MMT of crystal white sugar), 1.3 percent below its prior assessment (October 2019) factoring in supply side disruptions caused by the pandemic. Those disruptions included a diversion from production of sugar to production of ethanol for use in hand sanitizers ([Official Release](#)). As of April 2019, some 60 sugar mills across India are so engaged, of which 45 percent are in UP, followed by Maharashtra. For these states the cane crushing season extends till mid-May. Another disruption to sugar production involved insufficient labor to transport cane to sugar mills for a period of 8-10 days. A one-week shortage of inputs for sugar manufacturing such as sulphur, lime, phosphoric acid, and packaging bags also affected production. Finally, in March and April, temporary coronavirus work restrictions forced large numbers of migrant laborers to return to their home villages for food and shelter, leaving a shortage of labourers for harvesting sugarcane.

Given that sugar mills pay farmers a premium for cane, jaggery units will need to improve either their price or payment terms to ensure adequate supplies. Post expects the cane supply to *gur* (jaggery or crude, non-centrifugal, lump sugar) manufacturing units will remain around near-normal levels, but the out-year *gur* production is expected to be just 5.1 MMT, a 28 percent decrease over last season as farmers divert their produce to sugar mills offering a premium over *gur* prices.

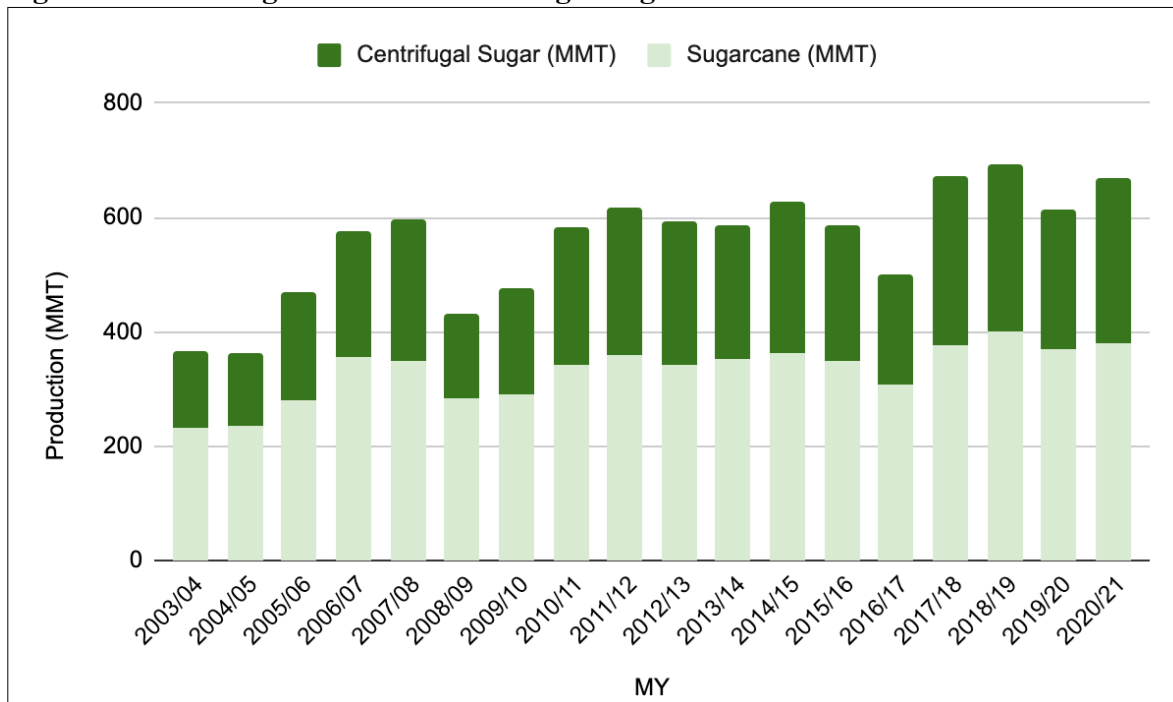
Sugarcane Production in MY 2020/21 Expands to 381 MMT on 5.4 MH

Assuming favorable growing conditions and a positive outlook for the 2020 monsoon season, cane planted area for MY 2020/21 is expected to rise by 187,000 hectares to 5.4 MH. Post estimates cane yield at 70.3 MT/ha compared to its five-year average of 73 MT/ha and MY 2019/20's average yield of 70.5 MT/ha. Cane production is set to rebound in the key regions of Maharashtra and Karnataka owing to above-average reservoir levels on acreage which suffered last year due to a combination of erratic rainfall and drought.

A prediction of a normal monsoon at 96 percent of the long period average from the Indian Meteorological Department (IMD), government of India (GOI), and a lower probability of deficient rainfall are both indicators that reservoirs and ground water levels will rebound ([IMD Press Release April 15, 2020](#)). In addition to the above forecast, greater returns from sugarcane vis-à-vis competing crops should incentivize farmers to plant more cane in MY 2020/21. Additional planting area will likely come from the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

¹ From an estimated 11.52 to 11 percent (estimated) which is along the recent 5-year average of 11 percent.

Figure 1. India: Sugarcane and Centrifugal Sugar Production



Source: Industry and trade sources

Fair and Remunerative Price

The Union Cabinet decided that the Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane in MY 2019/20 will remain unchanged at INR 275/quintal (1 quintal=100 kg). A premium of INR 2.75/quintal will accrue for each 0.1 percent increase in recovery over and above 10 percent ([PIB Press release FRP](#)). The FRP is determined based on recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) and after consultation with State Governments and other stakeholders².

Cane Arrears

Timely payments to sugarcane farmers by the sugar mills continues to be an issue. The total payment arrears is less than it once was but, as of March 20, 2020, it is still at an estimated \$2.74 billion, of which 93 percent is due for MY 2019/20, according to a [PIB release](#). The state-wise breakdown of arrears situations as of 2019 is provided here (Source: [PIB Press Release on Cane Arrears](#) and [PIB Press Release July 19, 2019](#)).

Consumption:

Out-year sugar consumption is forecast at 28.5 MMT, 5.5 percent above the current year estimate of 27 MMT, which was adjusted for weakened demand in the months of March and April due to the corona virus pandemic. Sales to bulk/institutional users, which usually account for two-thirds of total sugar consumption in India, were

² Recommended FRP accounts for various factors such as: cost of production, overall demand-supply situation, domestic and international prices, inter-crop price parity, terms of trade prices of primary by-products, and likely impact of FRP on general price level and resource use efficiency.

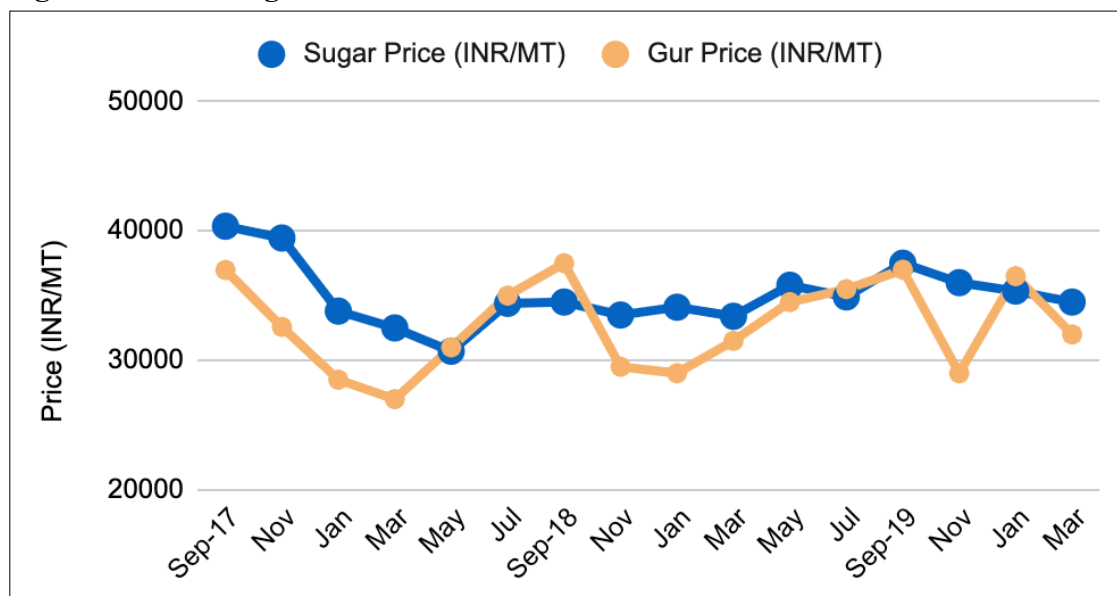
hit hard by a nationwide lockdown in their peak demand period. The worst-affected businesses were manufacturers of ice cream, processed foods, and beverages, along with Hotels, Restaurants, and Catering (HORECA) establishments, as well as small catering businesses. Post estimates the drop in MY 2019/20 domestic consumption to be over 1.5 MMT. According to industry sources, demand is expected to rebound by June/July, as India’s relatively stable and growing economy, rising income levels, and changing food habits and consumption patterns will boost food consumption, including of sugar, for the out year 20/21.

Nevertheless, future consumption growth of sugar may have an upper limit as consumers are being encouraged to make healthier food choices. In 2019, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) notified draft Labelling and Display Regulations to reduce exposure to HFSS (High Fat, Salt and Sugar) food. This regulation requires companies to use product labels which include front of pack color-coding to indicate the relative fat, sugar, and sodium levels of the product³. Low content would be indicated with a green code; high content with a red code. The central government is using such measures to promote healthier food options and to encourage packaged food companies to reduce fat, sodium and sugar in their products.

Market Prices

Wholesale sugar prices peaked at INR 37500/MT at the onset of MY 2019/20 but had fallen 8.9 percent to INR 34500/MT by April 2020, owing to falling crude oil prices⁴, surplus supply, and relatively weaker demand during the summer months. Similarly, *gur* prices fell 13.5 percent to INR32000/MT from September to April (Note: Generally, *gur* prices move in tandem with sugar prices either at a premium or at a discount in response to domestic and international price movements.) Currently, wholesale sugar on international markets is selling at more than a 35 percent discount to Indian sugar.

Figure 2. India: Sugar and Gur Prices in Delhi Market



Source: Industry and Trade sources

³ In any 100 gm or 100 ml sample, if ten percent of the total energy comes from sugar, that warrants a ‘red’ label as high-in-sugar.

⁴ Higher crude prices typically make ethanol more competitive for fuel blends, which in turn increases demand for sugar to produce ethanol.

Trade

Assuming normal market conditions and given existing export incentives, India should be able to export 5 MMT of surplus sugar in MY 2020/21. Total exports will include 1 MMT of sugar re-exported under the Advance Authorization Scheme (AAS); the remaining 4 MMT will be commercial sales. (Note: Export sales will be adjusted in subsequent updates to reflect actual market conditions.) Imports are likely to be negligible⁵ since supply will exceed requirements for both consumption and stocks.

Sugar exports in the current year (MY 2019/20) will be close to 5 MMT, of which an estimated 1 MMT will be sugar re-exported under the AAS; the remaining 4 MMT will be commercial sales under the mandatory Maximum Admissible Export Quota ([MAEQ 2019-20](#)). According to trade sources, as of March 3, India had exported 3 MMT to Iran, Somalia, Malaysia, and Sri Lanka, with another 0.75 MMT under contract. Indian exports were affected due to the pandemic for the months of March and April, owing to major Indian ports declaring force majeure and operating at limited capacities. Indonesia is likely to be another export destination. This is because its demand is unmet due to a production decline in Thailand, and Indian sugar enjoys a lower import duty relative to that of Thailand.

As of mid-April 2020, India had exported 745 MT raw sugar to the United States under its tariff-rate quota (TRQ), which exempts from duty Indian sugar exports up to 10,000 MT. The total exports to the United States under TRQ for MY 2019/20 were 9,169 MT.

Imports of sugar for MY 2019/20 are estimated at about 1 MMT, most of which will be under the import authorization scheme. Recent trade data indicates India imports the most sugar from Brazil, and smaller quantities from UAE, Germany, USA, Japan, France and Switzerland. As for white/refined sugar exports, Sudan, Somalia, Djibouti, Cote d'Ivoire, Sri Lanka, UAE, Yemen, Afghanistan, South Africa, Pakistan and most of the other African countries are important buyers of Indian sugar. Note: All sugar exports under MAEQ are over and above the exports made under the AAS, or Duty Free Import Authorization ([DFIA](#)).

On August 15, 2019, Brazil, Australia, and Guatemala, along with Canada, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, European Union, Honduras, Indonesia, Japan, Panama, Russian Federation, Thailand, and United States, challenged India to a WTO dispute settlement over distortionary subsidies to sugarcane farmers. ([DS581- Measures Concerning Sugar and Sugarcane](#)). The WTO in its communication dated April 29, 2020, stated it will issue its final report by the second quarter of 2021.

Trade Policy

Anticipating surplus sugar production yet again this year, the GOI introduced policy initiatives to facilitate sugar exports and subsidize any related additional production costs. On September 12, 2019, the GOI implemented its Maximum Admissible Export Quota (MAEQ) of six MMT for all grades of sugar, including raw, plantation white, and refined, for sale in MY 2019/20. Sugar mills are required to export their MAEQ allocation of sugar by September 30, 2020.

⁵ An exception involves the Duty-Free Import Authorization (DFIA) scheme. Under this scheme, exporters may import sugar duty free after meeting an export obligation. By contrast, the Advance Authorization scheme (AAS) allows local sugar millers or exporters to import raw sugar duty-free against a future export commitment.

In doing so, the GOI covered expenditures towards marketing, including: handling, quality upgrading, debagging, and other processing costs at INR4400/MT; internal transport and freight charges, including loading, unloading, and fobbing at INR 3428/MT; and ocean freight against shipment from Indian ports to destination ports at INR 2620/MT. The export assistance totals INR 10448/MT.

The government's total expenditure on such subsidies would be about \$875 million. The subsidy would be credited directly into farmers' accounts on behalf of mills who owe them for cane payments due; the balance, if any, would be credited to the mills' accounts. [The subsidy shall be in conformity with the provisions of Article 9.1 (d) and (e) of the Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) and thus WTO compatible (more info à [PIB Press Release](#)).]

The government also extended the timeline of Minimum Indicative Export Quotas ([MIEQ](#)) that was implemented for the MY 2018/19 till December 31, 2019, to allow sugar mills that had partially exported their MIEQ till September 30, 2019 to export the remaining balance of their quotas over and above the MAEQ for MY 2019/20. ([Official notification](#))

Import duty of 100 percent on white and raw sugar has been in effect since February 6, 2018; no duty has applied to exports since March 20, 2018.

Stocks:

Sugar ending stocks for MY 2020/21 are estimated at 17.2 MMT, almost 7.5 percent above MY 2019/20's 16 MMT. The stocks include 4 MMT of buffer for current and out-year, which is carried forward as excess supply (above export sales, normal stocks, and consumption requirements). This change is attributed to higher opening stocks and surplus production during MY 2020/21. The ending stocks will meet seven month's consumption, well in excess of the normal two to three months of reserve stocks.

The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution implemented the creation and maintenance of 4 MMT of buffer stock for the period of one year starting August 1, 2019. Funds provided to the sugar mills as reimbursement of the carrying cost of the buffer stock are to be used for payments due to farmers for cane supplied in the recent sugar seasons 2018/19 and 2019/20, and also for arrears of previous sugar seasons ([DFPD Notification](#)).

Policy:

Sugarcane Production and Pricing Policy

To raise yields and recovery rates for sugarcane growers, the GOI supports research, development, training of farmers, promotion of new varieties, and improved production technologies, including seeds, implements, and pest management methods. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research conducts sugarcane research and development at the national level. State agricultural universities, regional research institutions, and state agricultural extension agencies support these efforts at the regional and state levels. Central and state governments also support sugarcane growers by ensuring finances and input supplies at affordable prices.

Sugar Development Fund (SDF)

The SDF was established in the year 1982, through an act of Parliament. The SDF finances loans to the sugar mills to facilitate the rehabilitation and modernization of existing production equipment and methods. Included

are bagasse-based co-generation power projects, production of anhydrous alcohol or ethanol from alcohol, and conversion of existing ethanol plants into zero liquid discharge (ZLD) plants. The loans are provided at a concessional rate of two percent below the prevailing bank rate.

SDF is also being used to subsidize things such as: buffer stocks of sugar; internal transport and freight charges to the sugar factories for export shipments; concessional terms on loans to sugar factories in support of any scheme approved by the Central government; marketing and promotion service for raw production; and concessional loans to sugar mills to expedite payments to farmers for cane. (Source: Directorate of Sugar, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, GOI)

The fair and remunerative price (FRP) system:

The GOI establishes a minimum support price (MSP) for sugarcane based on recommendations from the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP), consultations with state governments, and consultations with sugar industry and cane growers' associations. In MY 2009/10, the GOI announced a new Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) system that links cane prices with miller's incomes⁶. Several state governments augment the FRP, typically by 20 to 35 percent, due to political populism rather than market pricing. Sugar mills are required to pay the "state advised price" (SAP) to sugarcane farmers irrespective of market prices. A forecast of a smaller cane crop normally forces millers to pay higher cane prices, thus inflating sugar prices, which exceed the MSP/FRP in most of the growing states.

The FRP for sugarcane for the MY 2019/20 season remains unchanged at INR 275 per quintal for a basic recovery rate of 10 percent. A premium of INR 2.75/quintal is paid for each 0.1 percent increase of recovery over and above 10 percent. Similarly, the FRP is reduced by INR 2.75/quintal for every 0.1 percent decrease in recovery below 10 percent, but above 9.5 percent (Table 7). For sugar mills having recovery of 9.5 percent or less, the CCEA has approved payment of INR 261.25/quintal.

Sugar Marketing Policy

According to industry sources, the sugar industry remains under production controls by state governments, including sugar industry licensing, cane area reservation, minimum distance criteria, adoption of the cane price formula, specified cane procurement areas for sugar mills, and cane pricing.

Meanwhile, sugar procurement for the public distribution system (PDS) is done on the open market by governments of respective states and Union Territory's at a central government subsidy of INR 18.5 per kg for Antyodaya Anna Yojana, a program to provide food to the poorest families. Families are limited to one kg of sugar per family per month. The States/UTs may continue to subsidize expenditures on transportation, handling, and dealers' commission over and above the retail issue price of INR 13.5/ per kg to the beneficiary. The Budgetary allocation for sugar subsidy payable under PDS system for FY 20/21 is at INR 250 crores. ([DFPD- Budget Allocations](#)).

⁶ With the amendment of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 on 22.10.2009 and the concept of Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane was replaced with the 'Fair and Remunerative Price (FRP) of sugarcane for 2009-10 and subsequent sugar seasons. The cane price announced by the GOI is adopted from the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices after consulting the State Governments and associations of sugar industry (Source: Department of Food and Public distribution, GOI).

Ethanol Program

The ethanol blending program (EBP) seeks to achieve blending of ethanol with gasoline to reduce pollution, encourage value addition, integrate value chains, and improve cash flows, particularly with the goal to clear cane payment arrears to farmers. In line with the National Biofuel Policy-2018 the EBP has a target of 20% blending of ethanol in petrol by 2030. The blending rate for MY 2018/19 was at 5.6 percent.

According to an April 17, 2020 amendment to GOI's scheme for extending financial assistance to sugar mills for enhancement and augmentation of ethanol production capacity, manufacturers have a timeline of 2 years to complete such a project, beginning from the date of receipt of financing after approval by Department of Food and Public Distribution (DFPD). (Source: [DFPD notification](#)).

Furthermore, on September 3, 2019, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs approved an increase in the purchase price of ethanol for blending with gasoline for one year from December 1, 2019 to November 30, 2020. All distilleries will benefit from the scheme. Besides contributing to cleaner burning fuel, the premium price to ethanol suppliers will ultimately help reduce debts owed to cane farmers. (Source: [PIB Press Release Sept-2019](#)).

The price changes are as follows:

- ✓ The price of ethanol from C heavy molasses route be increased from Rs.43.46 per liter to Rs.43.75 per liter.
- ✓ The price of ethanol from B heavy molasses route be increased from Rs.52.43 per liter to Rs.54.27 per liter.
- ✓ The price of ethanol from sugarcane juice/sugar/sugar syrup route be fixed at Rs.59.48 per liter.
- ✓ Additionally, Goods and Service Tax and transportation charges will also be payable. Oil Marketing Companies have been advised to fix realistic transportation charges so that long distance transportation of ethanol is not dis-incentivized.
- ✓ OMCs are advised to continue according priority of ethanol from 1) sugarcane juice/sugar/sugar syrup, 2) B heavy molasses 3) C heavy molasses and 4) Damaged Food grains/other sources, in that order.

In the aftermath of the Covid-19 pandemic, domestic sugar mills are faced with a surplus on weakened demand. According to industry sources, sugar mills reached out to the GOI in March 2020, to request a fresh public tender for ethanol purchases. This request for a public tender faces a short-term hurdle: local demand for petrol and diesel has plunged following the nationwide lockdown, and the global slide in crude oil prices makes ethanol relatively much more expensive as a blending agent and so shrinks its demand by the state-controlled Oil Marketing Companies.

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Table 1. India: Centrifugal Sugar (Raw Value Basis), in Thousand Tons

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
India						
Beginning Stocks	14214	14214	17614	17614	0	16014
Beet Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cane Sugar Production	34300	34300	29300	28900	0	33705
Total Sugar Production	34300	34300	29300	28900	0	33705
Raw Imports	1300	1300	1500	1500	0	1200
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Imports	1300	1300	1500	1500	0	1200
Total Supply	49814	49814	48414	48014	0	50919
Raw Exports	1100	1100	1000	1000	0	1000
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	3600	3600	4000	4000	0	4000
Total Exports	4700	4700	5000	5000	0	5000
Human Dom. Consumption	27500	27500	28500	27000	0	28500
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	27500	27500	28500	27000	0	28500
Ending Stocks	17614	17614	14914	16014	0	17419
Total Distribution	49814	49814	48414	48014	0	50919

Note: Stocks include only milled sugar, as all khandsari sugar produced is consumed within the marketing year. Virtually no centrifugal sugar is utilized for alcohol, feed, or other non-human consumption.

Table 2. India: Sugarcane, Centrifugal, Area in Thousand Hectares and others in Thousand Tons

Sugar Cane for Centrifugal Market Begin Year	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
India						
Area Planted	5050	5550	5250	5250	0	5437
Area Harvested	5050	5550	5250	5250	0	5437
Production	402000	402000	370000	370000	0	381000
Total Supply	402000	402000	370000	370000	0	381000
Utilization for Sugar	290000	290000	244000	244000	0	287000
Utilization for Alcohol	112000	112000	126000	126000	0	94000
Total Utilization	402000	402000	370000	370000	0	381000

Note: Virtually no cane is utilized directly for alcohol production. 'Utilization for alcohol' in the PS&D includes cane used for gur, seed, feed and waste. 'Utilization for sugar' data includes cane used to produce mill sugar and khandsari sugar

Table 3. India: Sugarcane Area, Production and Utilization

Sugarcane	Area	Yield	Product	Sugar	Khandsari	Gur	Seed
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	Mha	MT/Ha	MMT	MMT	MMT	MMT	MMT
1990/91	3.69	65.39	241.05	122.32	13.18	76.63	28.93
1995/96	4.15	68.02	282.09	174.76	10	67.27	30.06
2000/01	4.32	69.35	299.32	176.65	11	75.75	35.92
2001/02	4.41	67.09	295.95	180.32	10.5	69.62	35.51
2002/03	4.52	63.58	287.38	194.33	9.5	49.07	34.49
2003/04	3.94	59.39	233.86	132.51	10	63.29	28.06
2004/05	3.66	64.74	237.08	124.77	9.5	74.36	28.45
2005/06	4.2	66.93	281.17	188.67	8.5	50.26	33.74
2006/07	5.15	69.03	355.52	222	10	80.86	42.66
2007/08	5.06	68.81	348.18	249.91	7	49.49	41.78
2008/09	4.44	64.19	285.02	145	6.5	99.32	34.2
2009/10	4.18	70.01	292.3	185.55	6.5	65.17	35.08
2010/11	4.89	70.09	342.38	240	7.5	53.79	41.09
2011/12	5.08	71.07	361.03	257	7	53.7	43.32
2012/13	5.06	67.38	341.2	251.5	7	41.75	40.94
2013/14	5.01	70.26	352.14	234.32	8	67.56	42.25
2014/15	5.14	70.44	362.33	265.4	8	45.45	43.48
2015/16	4.96	70.25	348.45	238	8.5	60.13	41.81
2016/17	4.38	70.02	306.7	193.3	8.5	68.09	36.8
2017/18	4.73	79.7	377	294	8	29.76	45.24
2018/19	5.55	72.43	402	290	9	54.76	48.24
2019/20	5.25	70.48	370	244	10	71.6	44.4
2020/21	5.43	70.3	381	287	8	51	35

Note: Figures for 2020/21 and 2019/20 are FAS estimates

Sources for Columns 1,2,3 & 4 for Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry Of Agriculture

Sources for columns 5,6 & 7 are FAS/New Delhi estimates

Table 4. India: Mill Sugar Production by State, in thousand metric tons, crystal weight basis

State	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21
	Revised	Estimate	Estimate	Forecast
Andhra Pradesh	7.5	7.6	7.6	7
Bihar	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.9
Gujarat	11.1	11.6	12	12
Haryana	4.4	4.5	4.6	6
Karnataka	36.5	41	36	38
Maharashtra	107.2	107.2	63	84
Punjab	6.7	5.5	5.6	6
Tamil Nadu	6.3	7	6.8	8
Uttar Pradesh	120.7	118.2	121	123
Others	9.2	11	11.6	10

Total	316	320.21	267.9	300.9
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Sources: MYs 2017/18 is industry and government estimate; MYs 2018/19 and 2019/20 - FAS/New Delhi estimate. MY 2020/21- FAS/New Delhi forecasts. Note: Excludes khandsari sugar, as state-wise breakout is not available

Table 5. India: Commodity, Centrifugal Sugar, Price Table (INR/MT)

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change
January	39400	33800	34100	35350	3
February	39700	36100	34300	34800	1
March	38400	32500	33400	34500	3
April	39000	29500	34500	34500	0
May	39700	30700	35800		
June	39200	34000	35100		
July	39910	34400	34900		
August	40300	33800	36400		
September	40360	34500	37500		
October	40260	34800	37000		
November	39450	33500	36000		
December	36700	33500	35800		
	65.12	67.12	70.16	71.96	
Exchange Rates	Local Currency INR/US \$				

Note: Exchange rates for 2017, 2018 and 2019 refer to respective Marketing Years (October-September)
Source & Contract Terms: Indian Sugar Mills Association, NFCSF and Department of Consumer Affairs (GOI); month end prices in the Delhi wholesale market

Table 6. India: Commodity, Gur, Price Table (INR/MT actual weight basis)

Year	2017	2018	2019	2020	Percent Change
January	32000	28500	29000	36500	26
February	31000	28000	30000	31500	5
March	32000	27000	31500	32000	1.6
April	32500	28500	33500	32000	4.4
May	35500	31000	34500		
June	36000	32000	34500		
July	37500	35000	35500		
August	36080	35500	38000		
September	36980	37500	37000		
October	36430	32000	31000		
November	32580	29500	29000		
December	31120	30000	40000		

	65.12	67.12	70.16	71.96	
Exchange Rates	Local Currency INR/US \$				

Note: Exchange rates for 2017, 2018 and 2019 refer to respective Marketing Years (October-September)
Source & Contract Terms: Indian Sugar Mills Association, NFCSF and Department of Consumer Affairs (GOI); month end prices in the Delhi wholesale market

Table 7. India: Comparative Commodity Support Price Table, INR/MT, MSP or MRP

Marketing Year	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20
Wheat	15250	16250	17350	18400	19250
Rice (Grade A)	14500	15100	15900	17700	18350
Sugarcane	2300	2300	2550	2750	2750
State Advised Price (SAP) for Sugarcane, by State					
Uttar Pradesh	2700-2900	3000-3150	3150-3250	3150-3250	3150-3250
Haryana/Punjab	2950-3500	3100-3200	2850-3300	2950-3100	3100-3400
Southern States	2650-2850	2300-3050	2300	2750	2750
For Southern States sugar mills pay FRP					
Source: Indian Sugar Mills Association					
Note: Latest media report indicate that the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, GOI has recommended an FRP for sugar season 2018/19 at INR 275/quintal at 9.5% recovery level subject to a premium of Rs. 2.68/quintal for every 0.1% point increase in recovery rate					

Table 8. India: Import Trade Matrix, Centrifugal Sugar, MY 2018/19, in MT

Period	Raw Sugar [^]	White Sugar	Total
October	270849	0	270849
November	139846	0	139846
December	145590	0	145590
January	68319	0	68319
February	0	0	0
March	3	0	3
April	0	0	0
May	77001	0	77001
June	78150	0	78150
July	221357	0	221357
August	55144	0	55144
September	103133	0	103133
Total	1159392	0	1159392
Source: Industry and Trade sources			
[^] Estimated. Month wise break up data unavailable			

Table 9. India: Export Trade Matrix, Centrifugal Sugar, MY 2018/19, in MT

Period	Raw Sugar	White Sugar	Total
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October	3545	177169	180714
November	3878	252562	256440
December	13529	407273	420802
January	56632	339715	396346
February	127473	345823	473295
March	242816	415888	658703
April	216734	331688	548422
May	242919	336075	578994
June	78664	252365	331029
July	52917	255964	308881
August	35726	229971	265698
September	925	274562	275486
Total	1075758	3619052	4694810

Source: Industry and Trade sources

All figures are estimates

Attachments:

No Attachments