

ACP/LDC Sugar Industries Group

“ACP Sugar”

Representing the sugar industries of Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Dominican Republic, eSwatini, Fiji, Guyana, Jamaica, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe.



The socio-economic importance of ACP Sugar

10 August 2020

British assistance could play a vital role in the socio-economic development of Commonwealth and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which produce sugar for export. Or, after the damage wrought by recent EU sugar policy, it could further undermine that much needed development.

Now that the Department for International Development (DfID) is to be wrapped back into the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and now that an 'integrated review' of how the two government departments are to come together is underway, it seems opportune to review the vital contribution that sugar cane industries already make in African, Caribbean, Pacific and LDC countries today, and moreover to assess sugar's potential to make a more positive contribution in future to the lives and welfare of the 100,000's of people around the world dependent on ACP Sugar industries.

To appreciate fully the role that the sugar cane industries play in the socio-economic development of ACP countries, it is appropriate understand more about this remarkable product.

The miracle, giant grass – sugar cane – whose leaves synthesize sunlight, water and CO₂ and whose sap is then replete with sucrose, is native to southeast Asia. Extraction of sugar from ripe cane is a simply a matter of squeezing out the sap and crystalizing the juice. At heart, it is a simple mechanical process, but relatively recent technological improvements have transformed a labour intensive industry into a modern and precision agricultural activity.

In the sixteenth century, traders, including Christopher Columbus, brought sugar cane to the Caribbean and the Americas from Europe. Much later in history, in 1973, together with fish, butter and lamb, the issue of Commonwealth sugar delayed the United Kingdom's accession to the European Economic Community by at least one year pending parallel negotiations between the UK, the EEC and ACP countries. For sugar, the outcome of these negotiations was two-fold:

- (i) the ACP-EU Sugar Protocol, a solemn treaty obligation to ACP states which was unilaterally denounced by the EU in 2007, and
- (ii) an amendment to the EU Sugar Regime which propagated the legal and hence financial fiction that all ACP sugar imported into the EU was somehow “re-exported”, a fiction which was denounced by the World Trade Organization in 2004/05 and abolished by the EU at the end of the 2008/09 sugar marketing year.

Today, 2020, the newly independent United Kingdom is in the process of developing a new trading settlement for sugar. Uniquely amongst the 11,381 subheadings of the UK Global Tariff, raw cane sugar for refining (HS number 1701 13/14 10) has been singled out for a special “Autonomous Tariff Quota” (ATQ) amounting to 260,000 tonnes per annum.

HMG gave developing countries the assurance that they would be no worse off as a result of Brexit and committed to an aim of reducing poverty through trade ⁽¹⁾, and the EU proposed that the planned UK/EU partnership should promote sustainable development and the eradication of poverty ⁽²⁾. This paper serves to update the data concerning the socio-economic importance of the sugar cane industries of the ACP and LDC countries represented by the ACP/LDC Sugar Industries Group (“ACP Sugar”).

In recent years, many ACP Sugar countries have actively diversified their agricultural production in order to reduce reliance on sugar, and indeed their export markets to reduce reliance on bulk raw sugar sales to the UK and the EU. However, the sugar cane industries still continue to ship around 1.2 to 1.3 million tonnes every year to European buyers, and sugar continues to make very significant socio-economic contributions in ACP and LDC countries, particularly in terms of generating of export earnings and creating employment in rural areas. The global Covid-19 pandemic has again underlined the importance of the sustainable production of products such as sugar to economies that have been seriously impacted by a collapse in tourism.

As well as economic benefits and in terms of social cohesion, ACP sugar industries also make valuable contributions to environmental sustainability and much else besides, for example, to equal opportunity and empowerment (many sugar industries are managed by institutions whose directors

¹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/the-uk-global-tariff>

² https://ec.europa.eu/info/european-union-and-united-kingdom-forging-new-partnership/future-partnership_en

are elected amongst millers and growers), multilateralism, sustainable development, empowerment of women, education and ICT, tourism, agriculture, downstream agro-processing and manufacturing.

Data sources

Data on the socio-economic importance of sugar in the different countries represented by the ACP Sugar group are very heterogenous reflecting the wide diversity of the countries in question. However, some general metrics are available from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAOSTAT) at <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QV>, but as yet very little good data regarding progress attributable to cane sugar industries towards achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Beyond these comparable general metrics, data has been sourced for this paper from industry sources including the following:

- Eswatini Sugar Association: <http://www.esa.co.sz/industry-statistics/>
- Illovo Sugar Ltd: <https://www.illovosugarafrika.com/Socio-Economic-Impact>
- Tongaat Hulett Sugar: http://www.tonga.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/55406_TH_AR_2019_Sustainability_16.pdf
- Caribbean sugar industries: <https://www.caribbean-sugar.org/policy-papers-resources> and <http://www.sugarindustryofbelize.com/about>
- Fiji: <https://www.fsc.com.fj/reports/FSC%202019%20Report.pdf>
- Mauritius: <https://www2.govmu.org/EN/infoservices/govcivil/Pages/statistics.aspx>

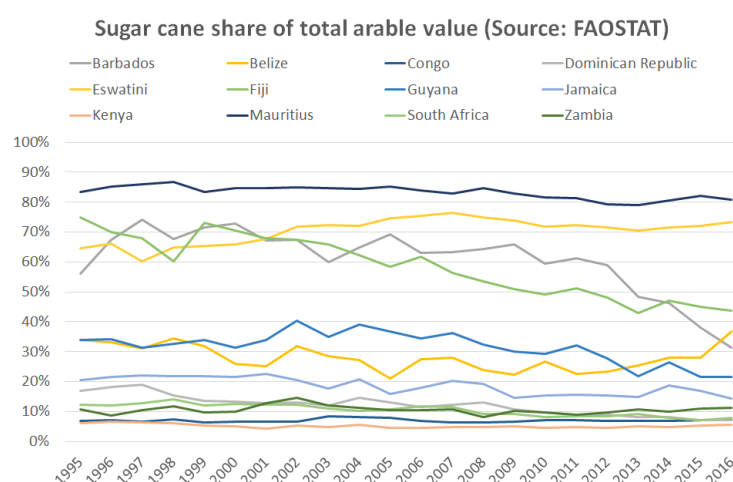
Overall importance of sugar cane in ACP agriculture

According to FAOSTAT, sugar cane accounts for more than 50% of the total agricultural value added (including livestock and dairy) in Eswatini and Mauritius. In twelve ACP countries, sugar cane's share exceeds 5% of the total value of arable crops production as in the graph below.

Sugar cane's importance in ACP agriculture becomes even more stark when it is borne in mind that in most ACP countries, sugar cane is a cash crop, often the only reliable cash crop, whereas the production of cereals, cassava, yams, meat, milk, maize is most often for subsistence.

Sugar cane share of total arable added value (Source: FAOSTAT)

	2016
Barbados	31%
Belize	37%
Congo	7%
Dominican Republic	7%
Eswatini	73%
Fiji	44%
Guyana	21%
Jamaica	14%
Kenya	6%
Mauritius	81%
South Africa	8%
Zambia	11%



Employment

In many ACP countries, the sugar sector is among the largest employers in the country and it is often the only reliable agro-industrial source of formal employment and economic empowerment. The industries also create jobs indirectly via services that support the sugar industry.

In the absence of comparable statistics for ACP Sugar countries, it is only possible to estimate crudely the total number of people dependent on cane sugar industries. The total number of people directly or indirectly employed by ACP Sugar industries in fields, factories, warehousing, cane and sugar transport, maintenance of drainage, administration, etc., is likely to be in excess of **500,000 persons**. At least two or three times that number of people are likely dependent on ACP Sugar.

In northern **Belize**, the sugar company Belize Sugar Industries Ltd. counts 670 people on its payroll. However, an additional 9,000 people are directly employed by other stakeholders, for example, cane farmers and cane cutters. Including people indirectly employed through the multiplier effect and others such as family dependents, **some 40,000 people or 11% of the total population of northern**

Belize depend on the sugar industry for their livelihoods ⁽³⁾. In the Cayo District of western Belize, an additional 800 people are employed directly or indirectly by Santander Sugar Ltd ⁽⁴⁾.

The **Fiji** Sugar Corporation is one of the largest sector employers with a workforce of around 2,000 individuals during the peak crushing season ⁽⁵⁾.

In **Eswatini**, the sugar industry is the single largest private sector employer in the country, accounting for around **35% of agricultural employment**.

The African sugar company **Illovo Sugar Ltd.** is estimated to support at least 71,443 jobs across its six countries of operation. For each of Illovo's 29,663 direct employees, at least 1.4 additional jobs are estimated to be supported through out-grower communities and wider multiplier effects throughout the economy. Illovo estimates that the direct jobs provided by Illovo contribute to **supporting the livelihoods of 139,000 people** once families and dependents are taken into account ⁽⁶⁾. Illovo's community investments totalled ZAR 9.9 million in 2016/17, the majority going towards educational infrastructure support, healthcare, disease prevention and treatment. Illovo Sugar produces sugar in **Eswatini, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania** and **Zambia**.

In **Mauritius**, Statistics Mauritius reports ⁽⁷⁾ that 6,659 persons were employed in the sugar industry in March 2018, of which 5,578 persons were employed by cane sugar planters.

The African sugar company **Tongaat Hulett Sugar Ltd.** reported that in 2018/19 it employed 33,567 people ⁽⁸⁾, of which 20,680 were full-time employees, of which 19,585 attended training courses. All THS employees receive maternity benefits, educational support and in **Mozambique** and **Zimbabwe**, the company provides accommodation. All employees are members of various retirement funds, ranging from legislated national funds to provident and fixed contribution pension funds.

³ Source: Belize Sugar Industries Ltd.

⁴ <http://www.santandersugar.com/santanderspeaks>

⁵ <https://www.fsc.com.fj/reports/FSC%202019%20Report.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.illovosugarafrika.com/UserContent/Documents/Illovo-Impact-Report-Group-Dec17.pdf>

⁷ <http://statsmauritius.govmu.org/English/StatsbySubj/Pages/Labour.aspx>

⁸ http://www.tongaat.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/55406_TH_AR_2019_Sustainability_16.pdf

Sugar's contribution to the value of total exports in ACP and LDC countries

In ACP Sugar countries, the sugar industries make significant contributions to exports and hence foreign exchange receipts. Data from COMTRADE ⁽⁹⁾ shows that in 2017, sugar contributed 26.7% of the total value of exports of goods of **Belize**, 16.7% for **Eswatini**, 12.1% for **Mauritius**, 10% for **Fiji** and 8.7% for **Guyana**.

Moreover, unlike many other export-oriented businesses, most sugar production inputs (e.g. labour, land, capital, cane, transport, administration, research, and development, etc.) are domestic and have a high regional impact and cross-sectoral linkages.

Value of sugar exports as a percentage of total goods exports in 2017

(Source: COMTRADE)

Country	Sugar export value (\$m)	All goods export value (\$m)	Sugar %
Belize	\$74	\$278	26.7%
Eswatini	\$300	\$1,802	16.7%
Mauritius	\$254	\$2,103	12.1%
Fiji	\$95	\$956	10.0%
Guyana	\$156	\$1,790	8.7%
Myanmar	\$813	\$13,879	5.9%
Malawi	\$35	\$884	3.9%
Uganda	\$90	\$2,901	3.1%
Zimbabwe	\$53	\$3,480	1.5%
Zambia	\$119	\$8,158	1.5%
Barbados	\$7	\$485	1.4%
Jamaica	\$17	\$1,310	1.3%
Dominican Rep.	\$100	\$8,856	1.1%
Mozambique	\$53	\$4,719	1.1%
Benin	\$5	\$726	0.7%
South Africa	\$275	\$88,229	0.3%
Madagascar	\$9	\$2,852	0.3%
Sudan	\$11	\$4,241	0.3%

⁹ <https://comtrade.un.org/data/>

Sugar's contribution to the value of total GDP

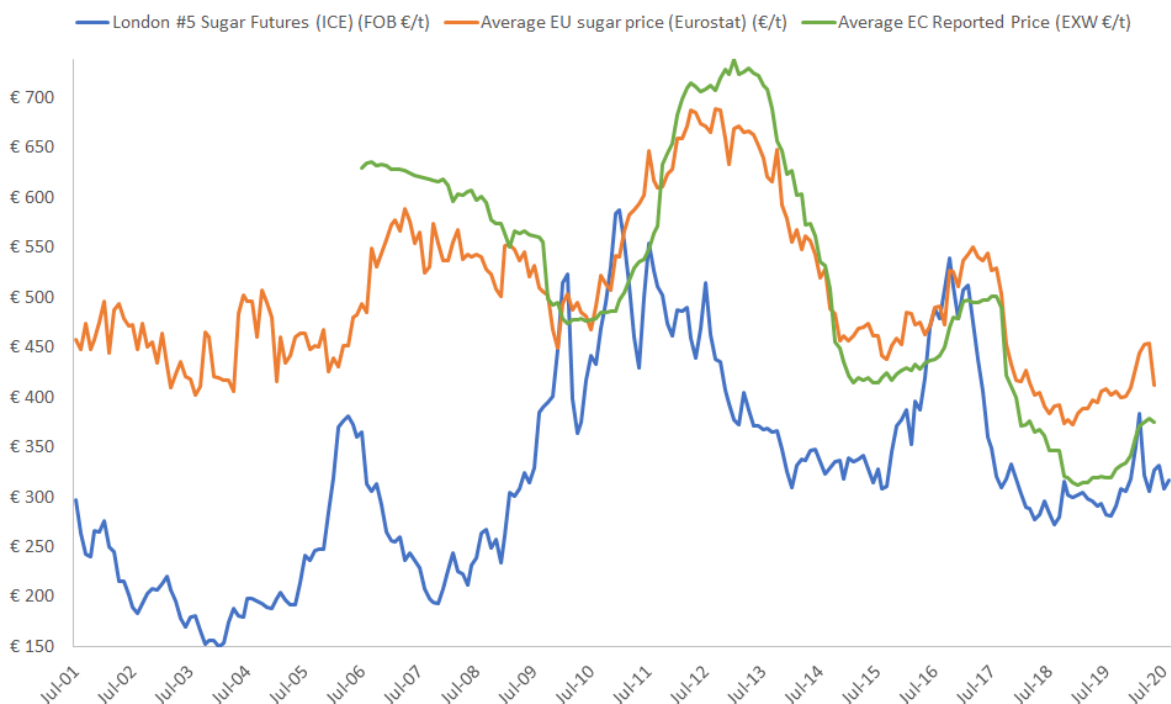
The World Bank publishes data on the structure of economic output ⁽¹⁰⁾, separately identifying agriculture but not separately identifying sugar. Rather crudely, however, one can perhaps combine World Bank and FAO data to estimate sugar's contribution to total GDP as follows:

	Total GDP \$bn 2017 (World Bank)	% agriculture (World Bank)	% sugar in total agricultural output (FAO)	Sugar in GDP \$m (calculated)	% sugar in total GDP (calculated)
Eswatini	5	9%	5.14%	242	5.1%
Guyana	4	15%	2.94%	106	2.9%
Fiji	6	10%	2.80%	154	2.8%
Belize	2	11%	2.78%	53	2.8%
Mauritius	14	3%	1.61%	228	1.6%
Kenya	88	34%	1.00%	883	1.0%
Sudan	41	31%	0.87%	357	0.9%
Malawi	7	26%	0.85%	60	0.9%
Mozambique	15	21%	0.71%	103	0.7%
Jamaica	16	7%	0.65%	101	0.6%
Madagascar	12	20%	0.55%	67	0.6%
Uganda	28	24%	0.54%	149	0.5%
Congo	11	7%	0.35%	39	0.3%
DR Congo	47	19%	0.32%	151	0.3%
Chad	11	45%	0.29%	33	0.3%
Dominican Republic	81	5%	0.25%	203	0.2%
Senegal	24	17%	0.25%	60	0.2%
Tanzania	57	29%	0.25%	141	0.2%
Zambia	27	3%	0.19%	50	0.2%
Côte d'Ivoire	43	20%	0.18%	78	0.2%
Burundi	3	31%	0.18%	6	0.2%
Burkina Faso	14	29%	0.17%	25	0.2%
Gabon	17	5%	0.13%	22	0.1%
Ethiopia	84	31%	0.13%	106	0.1%
Central African Republic	2	34%	0.12%	3	0.1%
Sierra Leone	4	60%	0.11%	5	0.1%
Mali	17	39%	0.10%	17	0.1%
Cameroon	39	14%	0.10%	37	0.1%
Barbados	5	1%	0.09%	4	0.1%
Niger	9	40%	0.09%	8	0.1%
South Africa	368	2%	0.08%	291	0.1%

¹⁰ <http://wdi.worldbank.org/table/4.2#>

The above calculation from FAO and World Bank data does seem to give reasonable “ball park” estimates but there are nevertheless significant discrepancies. For example, an extrapolation of data from the Reserve Bank of **Fiji** ⁽¹¹⁾ would give an estimate that the Fijian sugar industry contributes around 1.7% of GDP rather than 2.8% as calculated above. Bear in mind, however, that the Fiji sugar industry was devastated by Cyclone Winston in 2016 and is only now recovering and moreover that EU and international sugar prices are hugely volatile, as in the graph below ⁽¹²⁾:

EU reported and international white sugar prices



Crude estimates of sugar’s contribution to national GDP in ACP Sugar countries also masks the fact that sugar usually makes its important economic contribution in the rural areas where it is located. For example, whilst sugar is only a small proportion of total GDP in **Zimbabwe**, it accounts for an estimated 95% of formal economic activity in Masvingo province ⁽¹³⁾.

¹¹ <https://www.rbf.gov.fj/Statistics/Economic-Financial-Statistics>

¹² Derived from Eurostat, European Commission, European Central Bank and InterContinental Exchange data.

¹³ Cardno report: <http://www.acp.int/content/eu-sugar-reform-costs-acp-and-ldc-sugar-industries-dearly>

Further aspects of the socio-economic importance of ACP Sugar

This short paper cannot really do justice to the entirety of the socio-economic importance of the sugar cane industries in ACP Sugar countries. As mentioned in the Introduction above, each industry is different reflecting the very different social histories, geographies and climates of African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. Notably, this paper can only by means of the below snapshots just touch the surface of the ACP Sugar cane industries contributions to:

- Education
- Housing, transport and communications infrastructure
- Healthcare
- The environment

Socio Economic Data – Sugar Industry of Belize

Number of direct and indirect employees employed by BSI	~670
Number of direct employees in the sugar industry (stakeholder employees, farmers, cutters)	~9,000
Number of indirect employees (multiplier effect) in the sugar industry (contractors, other services)	~1,000
Number of people supported by the industry (including families, of course)	40,000 (~11% of population)
Number of school places supported by the Sugar Industry	157
Number of students impacted by the Northern Sugar Industry	~25,000
Number of housing units built and/or supported by the Sugar Industry	~19,700
Number of health care consultations or clinics, etc., supported by the Sugar Industry (OW & Cz)	17
Number of training places, apprenticeships, etc., offered by the Sugar Industry (SIRDI, SCPC, BSI, 3 Associations, Financial Institutions)	8
Sugar industry's contribution to GDP for the last three years (%)	~3%
Sugar industry's contribution to Agricultural Gross Value Added (GVA) (%) for the last three years	30%
Sugar Industry contribution towards direct foreign exchange	5-6%
Total population in the 2 northern districts is	100,000
Percentage of population of northern districts who are directly/indirectly dependent on sugar industry	40%
Other interesting data:	
(1)Reforestation & (2)conservation program on BSI's land	(1)-55 acres & (2)720 acres
BSI prevents open burning by disposing solid waste at landfill site (mile 24)	
Beicogen's energy contribution to the national grid	15%
The practice of proper disposal of chemical containers for agriculture purposes	Miller + 3 Farmer Associations
Under our CSR Program, the mill supports the following project areas (35k Belize)	Sports, Education, Community Development, Social Activities, Agriculture, Religious Organizations



Case study

Upskilling educators at Sicelo Primary School

Education is a fundamental human right and is crucial for the achievement of sustainable development. To address educational challenges in our surrounding communities, our Starch operations have partnered with Sicelo Primary School and Brainwave to empower teachers.

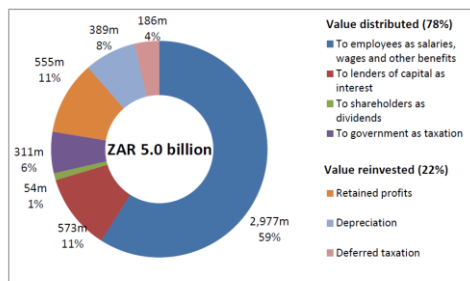


Case study

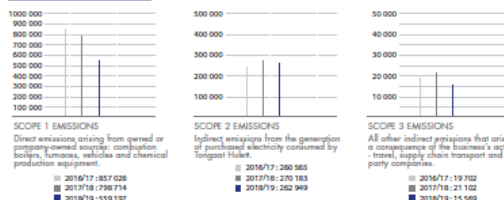
Investing in healthcare infrastructure in Mozambique

Tongaat Hulett's Mozambican operations in Mafambisse and Xinavane are based in rural communities. We look to contribute towards meeting the basic needs of these communities through our SED initiatives, particularly in the areas of healthcare and education. In 2018, the construction of the Nkolele Health Centre in Xinavane and the upgrading of health infrastructure at the Mafambisse Hospital were in accordance with SDG 3, which states that ensuring healthy lives and promoting the wellbeing for all, at all ages, is essential to sustainable development.

Illovo Group: Direct economic impact, 2016/17 (distribution of gross value added)



CARBON FOOTPRINT (TONS CO₂-e)



Some more statistics

LMC data from the Cardno study, 2016 ⁽¹⁴⁾**Table 1: Socio-economic contribution of the sugar sector**

	Sugar % GDP	Sugar % Ag. GDP	No. employed	Date	Notes:
Barbados	<1%	6%	n.a.	2014	Sugar sector accounts for 3% of national workforce.
Belize	5%	28%	6,000	2012	Sugar sector supports 15% of the population.
Dominican Republic	<1%	9%	n.a.	2014	
Fiji	2%	14%	19,000	2013	Employment figures include both permanent and seasonal workers
Guyana	3%	15%	16,000	2014	
Jamaica	<1%	12%	38,000	2014/2010	Employment figures include both permanent and seasonal workers
Malawi	5%	15%	11,000	2014	Employment figures include both permanent and seasonal workers
Mauritius	3%	30%	~11,000	2014	
Mozambique	<1%	~5%	35,000	2014	LMC estimates
Swaziland	13%	73%	n.a.	2013	Sugar sector accounts for 35% agricultural employment; Irrigation systems run using mill-generated power.
Zambia	1%	11%	11,000	2013	Irrigation systems run using mill-generated power.
Zimbabwe	1%	~10%	24,000	2014	Sugar accounts for 95% of the Masvingo province's GDP.

Note: In the case of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, sugar's contribution to GDP includes the value added by the processing sector.

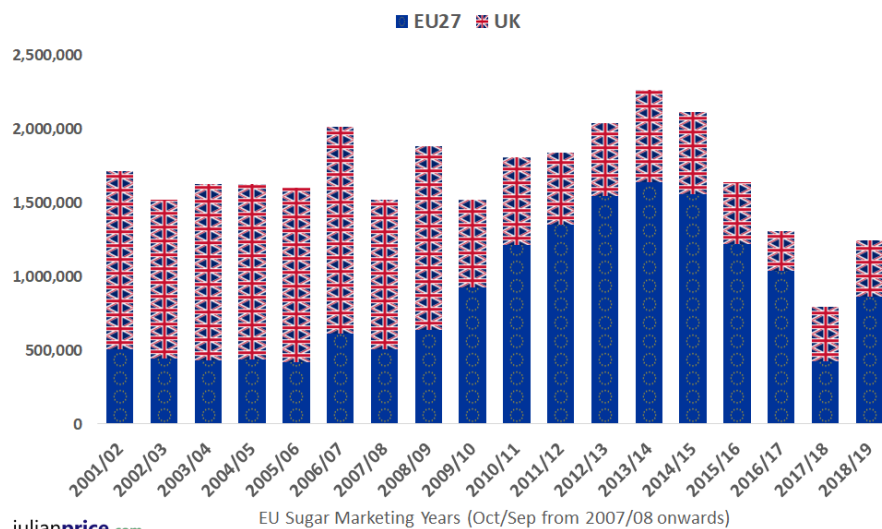
Sugar cane share of total arable added value (Source: FAOSTAT)			
	2014	2015	2016
Barbados	46%	38%	31%
Belize	28%	28%	37%
Congo	7%	7%	7%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2%	2%	2%
Dominican Republic	8%	7%	7%
Eswatini	71%	72%	73%
Fiji	47%	45%	44%
Gabon	4%	3%	3%
Grenada	1%	1%	1%
Guyana	26%	21%	21%
Haiti	3%	3%	3%
Jamaica	19%	17%	14%
Kenya	5%	5%	6%
Liberia	2%	2%	2%
Madagascar	4%	4%	4%
Malawi	3%	4%	4%
Mauritius	81%	82%	81%
Mozambique	5%	4%	4%
Senegal	2%	2%	2%
Somalia	4%	4%	4%
South Africa	8%	7%	8%
Sudan	4%	4%	3%
Suriname	3%	3%	3%
Uganda	3%	3%	3%
United Republic of Tanzania	1%	1%	1%
Zambia	10%	11%	11%

¹⁴ <https://www.acpsugarbretxit.com/s/Cardno-Report-Study-on-the-current-and-forecast-effects-of-the-EU-sugar-regime-reform-and-trade-poli.pdf>

Total ACP and LDC sugar exports to the European Union of 28 (tonnes tel quel)

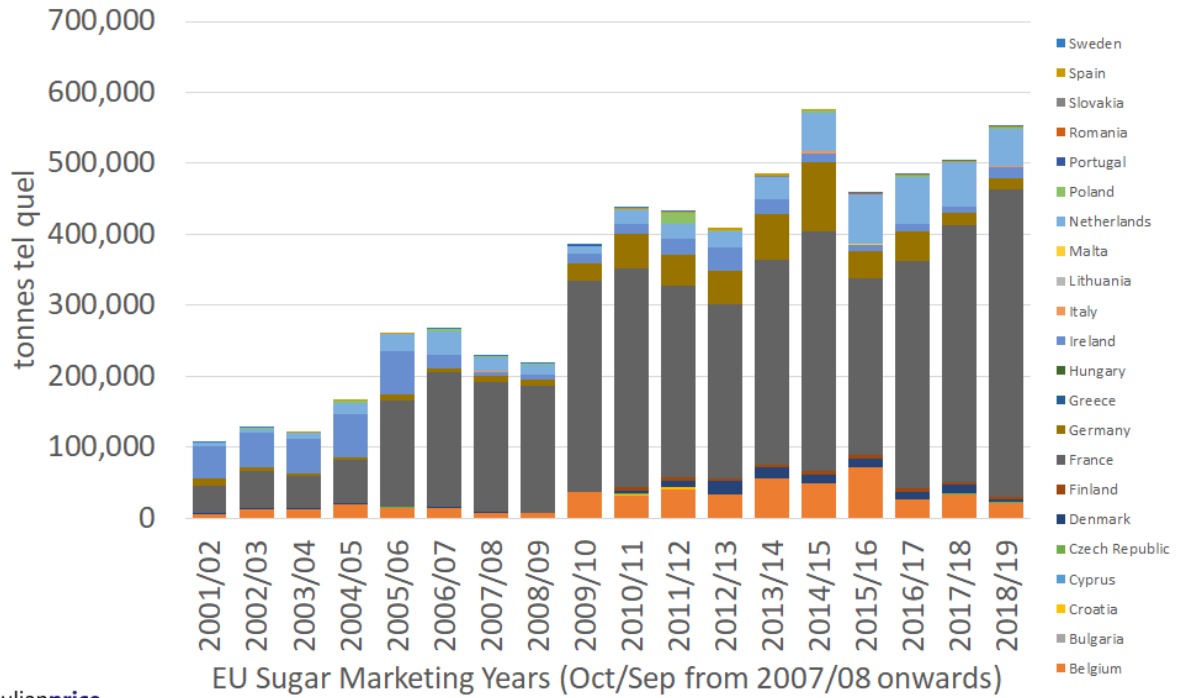
ACP, LDC and South African exports to the EU28								Sources: Eurostat and ONS. Data crunched by julianprice.com	
	DC raws		Raw cane sugar for refining		Refined sugar		Total Total_Quantity	Total Average Price (€/t)	
	Total_Quantity	Average Price (€/t)	Total_Quantity	Average Price (€/t)	Total_Quantity	Average Price (€/t)			
2001/02	68,227	€ 706	1,614,638	€ 506	34,406	€ 612	1,717,271	€ 516	
2002/03	70,960	€ 695	1,420,861	€ 535	27,491	€ 559	1,519,313	€ 543	
2003/04	82,640	€ 670	1,511,795	€ 525	31,857	€ 553	1,626,292	€ 533	
2004/05	83,409	€ 679	1,498,566	€ 521	47,440	€ 571	1,629,415	€ 531	
2005/06	78,186	€ 703	1,490,296	€ 520	32,541	€ 573	1,601,023	€ 530	
2006/07	136,282	€ 681	1,852,535	€ 501	27,504	€ 640	2,016,321	€ 515	
2007/08	150,950	€ 660	1,318,462	€ 498	49,420	€ 587	1,518,832	€ 517	
2008/09	111,151	€ 618	1,709,833	€ 450	65,164	€ 531	1,886,148	€ 463	
2009/10	114,396	€ 622	1,224,241	€ 371	183,621	€ 442	1,522,258	€ 399	
2010/11	124,672	€ 624	1,257,109	€ 416	426,415	€ 511	1,808,195	€ 453	
2011/12	144,216	€ 752	1,367,598	€ 507	330,660	€ 717	1,842,473	€ 564	
2012/13	125,931	€ 814	1,549,053	€ 560	367,575	€ 727	2,042,560	€ 606	
2013/14	120,428	€ 770	1,753,909	€ 449	389,930	€ 556	2,264,267	€ 484	
2014/15	132,642	€ 702	1,643,055	€ 393	341,686	€ 412	2,117,383	€ 415	
2015/16	138,407	€ 668	1,182,637	€ 370	321,610	€ 443	1,642,654	€ 409	
2016/17	129,858	€ 680	857,258	€ 437	323,103	€ 516	1,310,219	€ 481	
2017/18	128,528	€ 632	538,953	€ 320	126,260	€ 427	793,742	€ 388	
2018/19									
Oct-18	5,900	€ 688	103,381	€ 263	4,975	€ 391	114,255	€ 290	
Nov-18	8,201	€ 655	52,000	€ 257	8,231	€ 411	68,432	€ 323	
Dec-18	7,227	€ 633	49,313	€ 259	5,611	€ 399	62,150	€ 315	
Jan-19	11,464	€ 628	86,502	€ 265	5,979	€ 380	103,945	€ 311	
Feb-19	6,782	€ 643	35,000	€ 252	5,050	€ 420	46,832	€ 327	
Mar-19	10,408	€ 648	98,591	€ 294	10,485	€ 376	119,484	€ 332	
Apr-19	11,265	€ 655	12,753	€ 268	16,611	€ 393	40,629	€ 426	
May-19	13,980	€ 624	155,152	€ 281	29,076	€ 391	198,208	€ 322	
Jun-19	10,302	€ 631	78,896	€ 294	22,659	€ 392	111,857	€ 345	
Jul-19	9,126	€ 632	39,755	€ 298	26,680	€ 402	75,562	€ 375	
Aug-19	33,894	€ 435	119,386	€ 312	25,207	€ 407	178,487	€ 349	
Sep-19	16,181	€ 523	82,143	€ 323	28,982	€ 393	127,307	€ 364	
2018/19 Total	144,730	€ 580	912,873	€ 285	189,546	€ 396	1,247,148	€ 336	
2019/20									
Oct-19	30,572	€ 431	158,941	€ 308	17,214	€ 409	206,727	€ 334	
Nov-19	7,447	€ 684	79,819	€ 316	16,041	€ 428	103,307	€ 360	
Dec-19	12,486	€ 615	30,301	€ 321	27,486	€ 413	70,274	€ 409	
Jan-20	10,066	€ 569	41,510	€ 341	27,156	€ 425	78,733	€ 399	
Feb-20	5,320	€ 638	66,550	€ 340	13,218	€ 489	85,088	€ 382	
Mar-20	9,451	€ 624	47	€ 844	25,951	€ 428	35,450	€ 481	
Apr-20	32,462	€ 464	76,397	€ 420	27,024	€ 443	135,883	€ 435	
2019/20 Total	107,805	€ 520	453,566	€ 337	154,091	€ 430	715,461	€ 384	

ACP, LDC and South African exports of sugar to the EU27 and the UK



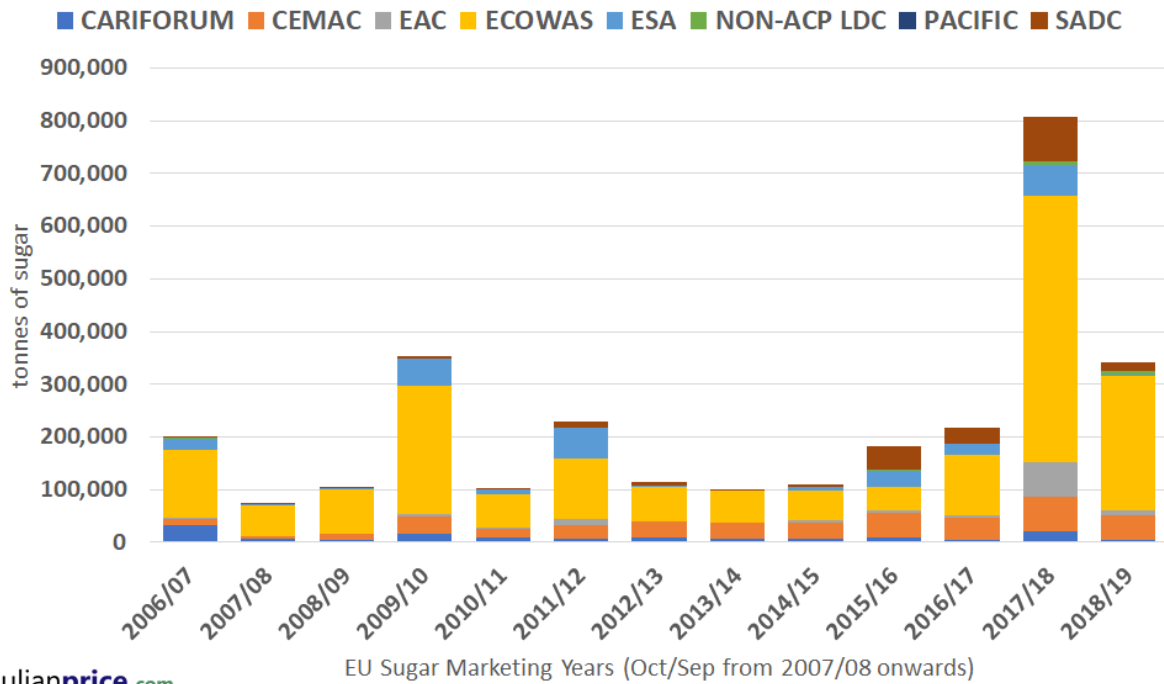
ACP, LDC and South African exports of sugar to the EU28									
thousands of tonnes (tel quel)									
Source: Eurostat and ONS. Data crunched by julianprice.com									
Total_Quantit								NON-ACP	
	CARIFORUM	CEMAC	EAC	ECOWAS	ESA	PACIFIC	SADC	LDC	Grand Total
2001/02	500,245	13,046	37,187	20,389	724,219	194,163	224,962	3,061	1,717,271
2002/03	477,290	13,550	23,046	27,961	658,211	137,952	179,525	1,779	1,519,313
2003/04	436,780	12,385	45,214	32,857	719,592	186,079	182,811	10,575	1,626,292
2004/05	449,259	23,988	32,533	41,437	684,094	177,217	201,281	19,608	1,629,415
2005/06	433,294	19,228	36,679	45,170	688,178	178,412	191,005	9,057	1,601,023
2006/07	540,659	5,282	25,898	27,883	852,678	240,432	310,491	12,999	2,016,321
2007/08	422,700	6,652	34,826	37,329	595,411	158,383	241,005	22,525	1,518,832
2008/09	491,688	--	2,368	25,438	842,486	234,993	257,183	31,992	1,886,148
2009/10	325,620	--	414	13,888	593,920	125,525	410,530	52,362	1,522,258
2010/11	376,465	--	23,548	10,116	777,982	140,780	414,804	64,500	1,808,195
2011/12	331,083	--	399	18,306	772,051	105,462	556,832	58,339	1,842,473
2012/13	381,895	--	29,728	12,636	814,486	146,484	537,436	119,895	2,042,560
2013/14	447,811	--	--	12,376	1,091,387	156,210	506,944	49,539	2,264,267
2014/15	321,468	--	--	--	951,986	164,206	592,071	87,652	2,117,383
2015/16	294,133	--	--	--	760,792	217,134	298,811	71,784	1,642,654
2016/17	247,299	--	--	--	501,789	150,599	326,032	84,500	1,310,219
2017/18	220,403	--	--	--	195,022	68,532	309,037	748	793,742
2018/19									
Oct-18	42,409	--	--	--	9,484	200	62,162	--	114,255
Nov-18	495	--	--	--	14,302	15,000	38,635	--	68,432
Dec-18	12,653	--	--	--	10,980	--	38,478	40	62,150
Jan-19	1,148	--	--	--	14,183	26,000	62,593	20	103,945
Feb-19	20,667	--	--	--	9,632	7,840	8,694	--	46,832
Mar-19	25,987	--	--	--	19,872	239	72,901	483	119,484
Apr-19	376	--	--	--	22,402	--	17,322	529	40,629
May-19	45,519	--	--	--	54,289	--	67,958	30,443	198,208
Jun-19	16,102	--	--	--	23,153	--	65,585	7,016	111,857
Jul-19	28,853	--	--	--	24,954	--	18,232	3,522	75,562
Aug-19	43,067	--	--	--	26,157	--	71,552	37,711	178,487
Sep-19	1,962	--	--	--	32,391	34,000	55,566	3,387	127,307
2019/20									
Oct-19	38,589	--	--	--	31,598	34,072	73,246	29,221	206,727
Nov-19	12,234	--	--	--	17,130	23,000	48,069	2,874	103,307
Dec-19	11,867	--	--	--	30,086	--	27,415	907	70,274
Jan-20	1,731	--	--	--	30,840	--	45,366	796	78,733
Feb-20	320	--	6	--	14,527	31,550	37,110	1,575	85,088
Mar-20	199	--	--	--	31,727	47	2,837	640	35,450
Apr-20	28,056	--	--	--	30,187	--	56,527	21,113	135,883

Sugar imports into the UK from EU27 countries



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EU sugar exports to ACP countries



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