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**ANNUAL REPORT
2002**



**PAKISTAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION
ISLAMABAD**

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**MANAGEMENT OF
PAKISTAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION
FOR 2002-2004**

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1.	Mr. Iskandar M Khan	Chairman
2.	Mr. Javed Kayani	Vice Chairman
3.	Mr. Shunaid Qureshi	Vice Chairman
4.	Mr. Abdul Qadir Khattak	Vice Chairman
5.	Mr. Mohammad Anwar Wahla	Member
6.	Mr. Aslam Faruque	Member
7.	Haji Munawar Khan	Member

SECRETARIAT

MR. K. ALI QAZILBASH
SECRETARY GENERAL

RASHID PLAZA, JINNAH AVENUE
ISLAMABAD

PHONES: 051- 2270525 & 2823971

FAX: 051- 2274153

E-mail: PSMA_Centre@hotmail.com

ZONAL COMMITTEES

2002-2004

ZONAL COMMITTEE PUNJAB

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Mr. Javed Kayani | Chairman |
| 2. | Mian Fawad Ahmed | Member |
| 3. | Mian Muhammad Javed Shafi | Member |

Zonal Secretariat

Col. (Retd.) Maqsood Cheema	Secretary
Unit No. 1, Happy Homes	Tel: 042-5710190
38-A, Main Gulberg, Lahore	Fax: 042-5752940

ZONAL COMMITTEE SINDH

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Mr. Shunaid Qureshi | Chairman |
| 2. | Mr. Naveed Muhammad Javeri | Member |
| 3. | Mr. Abdul Wajid | Member |

Zonal Secretariat

Mr. Umer Latif	Secretary
1st, Floor, Modern Motors House	Tel: 021-5686526
Beaumont Road, Karachi	Fax: 021-5680344

ZONAL COMMITTEE N.W.F.P

- | | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------|
| 1. | Mr. Abdul Qadir Khattak | Chairman |
| 2. | Haji Munawar Khan | Member |
| 3. | Ch. M. Ashiq Khalid | Member |

Zonal Secretariat

Premier Sugar Mills & Distillery Co. Ltd, Mardan	Tel: 0931-62051-52 Fax: 0931-62989
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ANNUAL REVIEW
37TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING
05th October'2002

Distinguished Members,

I have great pleasure in presenting the Annual Report of the Pakistan Sugar Mills Association for the year ending 30th Sept'2002. This Annual General Meeting is being held at the conclusion of the term of the Chairman and the Central Executive Committee elected for the session 2000-2002. The names of the newly elected Management for the term 2002-04 will be announced at the end of this meeting. I will now refer to the events that has haunted the sugar industry for the past two years.

1999-2000

Sugarcane production 1999-2000 failed to yield the estimated sugarcane and sugar, though the plantation area was same as that of the current year. Severe effects of the drought and large-scale infestation ignored by the Government's data controllers, resulted in production of sugar as low as 2.40 million tonnes that signaled immediate shortage of sugar in the country. In spite of the intermittent pauses due to short supplies crushing was totally closed before end March'2000.

Due to delay in the import of sugar the prices soared, as traders were not happy with the available margin. To help the importers, import duty was reduced by the Government from 45% to 25% in May'2000, and again reduced to 15% in July'2000 as the international prices moved upward from US\$ 191/- in April to US\$ 259/- in Sep'2000. In spite of the import duty reduction the landed price had a direct impact on the sugar retail prices, which jumped from Rs. 26/- to over Rs. 30/- for a short period of end 2000, till the arrival of domestic production 2001-02. During this period the stocks at mills had already exhausted, but the industry was labeled as the culprit of this havoc which was actually created by the sugar importers.

Since then the sugar industry remained under pressure and on its toes, defending itself against excessive imports. In spite of maximum efforts, presentations, lot of protestations and meetings to increase the duty as further imports were not at all required, surprisingly the import duty was further reduced to 10% in June'2001 readjusted to 20% later in Sept'2001. Other sugarcane development schemes / visions and constitution of sugar Board etc. did not materialize any further despite enthusiastic start, indicating abandonment of sugar industry's future development.

2000-2001

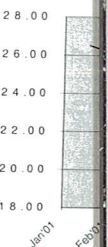
After the bad experience during 1999-2000, Government and the industry agreed to supplement the domestic sugar production by allowing 500,000 tonnes of duty free raw sugar import during 2000-01. Moreover the Government did not monitor the import of refined sugar which was entering Pakistan at a fast flow on low tariff, as well as subsidized from the country of its origin. Furthermore in spite of written opposition from the Association the Government allowed 100,000 tonnes of raw sugar to add to the sugar glut. All this resulted in an accumulated availability of 3,671,000 tonnes against low consumption of 3,050,000 tonnes.

The high availability during a shortfall year directly effected the sale price of sugar, with retail prices sliding down to Rs. 24/70 by September 2001, indicating further continuing downward trend. High stocks and ill-monitored imports thus caused a huge financial loss to the industry.

The year 2000-01 production supplemented by import of about 600,000 tonnes raw sugar and a similar quantity of refined sugar ended with a surplus of over 600,000 tonnes and a substantial quantity lying in the market. In other words a self created glut like situation and a surplus stock of 620,000 tonnes was carried over to the year 2001-02.

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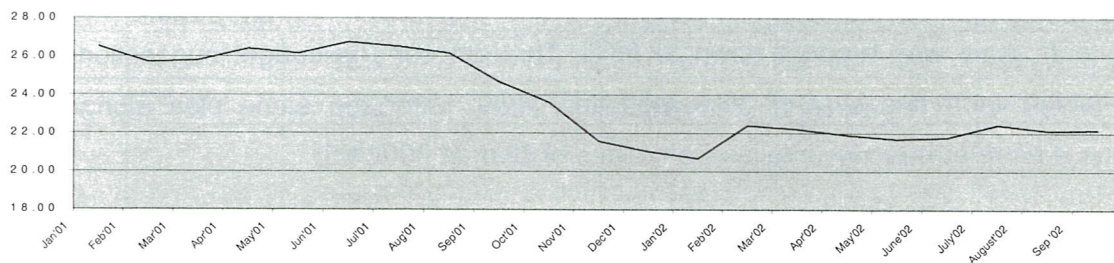


2001-2002

During the year 2001-02 MINFAL's preliminary estimates were very low expecting only 2.40 million tonnes sugar. The information gathered by our members was very encouraging as we expected a production of 3.2 million tonnes. PSMA's estimate of sugarcane, 10.0 million tonnes in excess of MINFAL's estimate remained an obstruction during all our meetings as a strong point against our plea. Though imports had now stopped, the surplus was not reconciled till the season 2001-02 ended at above 3.20 million tonnes, making total availability at 3.9 million tonnes. Obviously the import built carryover stock was responsible for such a huge availability.

The excessive carryover stock from the previous year started showing its impact on the domestic prices sharply. Domestic prices came down to an average retail price of RS. 21/90. At the corresponding ex- mill price, the industry could not recover the production cost. The industry suffered a minimum loss of at least Rs. 7.0 billion and is now faced with severe cash flow problems including outstanding payments of Banks, DFIS, growers, sales tax etc.

Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
Monthly Retail Sugar Prices
Jan '01 - Sept '02



After promulgation of Ordinance XXXI of 2002 to provide for the imposition of safeguard measures and a number of meetings we were convinced to file an application to the Tariff Commission of Pakistan for levy of regulatory duty, and Ministry of Commerce and Industry will support the case for quick application.

The puzzle was soon resolved by NTCP stating that Pakistan has bounded sugar rates in the schedule of concessions under Article II of GATT 1994 at 150 percent import duty on sugar. Thus, under the WTO tariff regime, the duty on sugar can be increased up to the bounded level of 150 percent. NTC could examine the application once the bounded rate has been reached and the threat of dumping persists; safeguard measures could only be applied when it is required to impose a duty beyond the bounded rates.

On receipt of the reply the case is once again back with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, who appreciate the situation fully. We hope they can enhance the import tariff satisfying the IMF conditions.

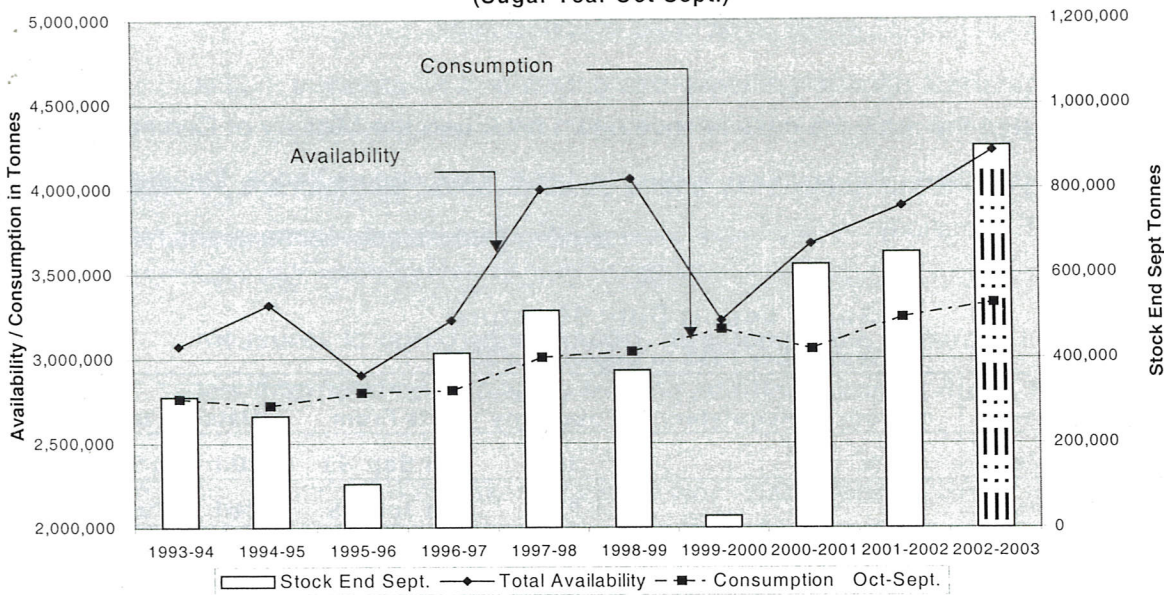
Sugar Import Duty Structure
September 1993 to September'2002

Iqra	Import Surcharge	custom	Regulatory	Total Duty	Date From	Date Up to
5%	10%	15%	-	30%	9th Sep.'93	30th Jun'95
10%	15%	-	-	25%	1st Jul. '95	24th Jul'95
Zero Duty			-	0%	25th Jul '95	30th Jun'96
-	-	10%	-	10%	1st Jul' 96	19th Aug'97
-	-	10%	10%	20%	20th Aug'97	31 Mar'99
-	-	10%	35%	45%	1st Apr' 99	22nd May'2000
-	-	25%	-	25%	23rd May'2000	13th Jul'2000
-	-	15%	-	15%	14th Jul'2000	17th Jun'2001
-	-	10%	-	10%	18th Jun'2001	16th Sep'2001
-	-	20%	-	20%	17th Sep'2001	29th Nov'2001
-	-	30%	-	30%	30th Nov'2001	15th Jun'2002
-	-	25%	-	25%	16th Jun'2002	to date

2002-03

Statistics show that over 600,000 tonnes of sugar would be available with the mills, on 1st October 2002. The supply of irrigation water is satisfactory, and the crop condition promise a bumper harvest. Our conservative estimates are for over 3.50 million tonnes of sugar, which will raise the availability of sugar to over 4.10 tonnes against estimated consumption of 3.35 million tonnes.

Sugar Balance
 Refined Value 1993-2003
 (Sugar Year Oct-Sept.)



High domestic production at the time of global surplus and expected further low prices, the sugar industry foresees a gloomy picture and finds no reason to be jubilant. In the national interest the promising crop and the sugar production is a matter of great satisfaction, as long it is handled properly for its perpetual progress.

Appreciating the situation PSMA proposes delay in start of crushing season 2002-03 by two month, and arrangements of atleast 500,000 tonnes of sugar export by the start of the crushing season 2002-03, to avoid a total disaster during the ensuing season.

Domestic Consumption

Realizing the impact of a reliable consumption data, we have reproduced the main features already presented in our last Annual Report 2001. The data is improved and projected further forming a model base for use as guideline for future planning.

In the recent past 21 kg was being used as per capita consumption of refined sugar. In this case an estimated figure is applied to another estimated figure of population i.e. two uncertain figures are used, to arrive at an important figure of consumption, forming a base for planning and ascertaining import and exports of sugar, that has been causing controversies, resulting in over imports and obstructing export of surplus sugar.

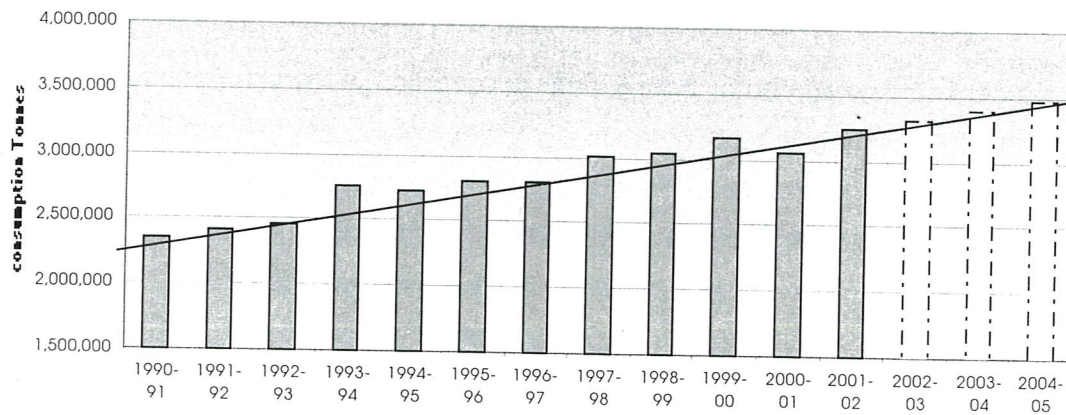
In a recent study prepared by PSMA, precise collection of monthly imports, exports and supplies from mills, taking an account of carryover stocks, a fair model of 10 years consumption data was established. This shows pretty regular rate of growth in simple progression of about 3.48% annually with 1990-91 consumption taken as bench mark (2,342,158 Tonnes) Annual average increase in consumption, records 81,622 tonnes. Sugar consumption growth is slightly higher than the population growth of 2.96 % with 1991 population 112.6 million taken as bench mark (145.96 – year 2002). The difference marks the increase in the per capita consumption, now firmly established as 22 Kg, which coincides with our consumption figure of 270,000 tonnes conveyed to the Government. The attached projection forecasts consumption of around 3.5 million tonnes for the year 2004-05. The industry must be prepared to face the challenge.

Minor annual fluctuations, temporary in nature are always possible, which are due to:-

- i.) End month's mills sales , accounted for as supply in that particular month.
- ii.) Similarly late import arrivals are included in the supplies, consumed later.
- iii.) Substantial domestic price fall attracts higher sale for a short period.
- iv.) Fluctuating supplies to Afghanistan can easily bring a substantial difference.
- v.) Stocks held in market also fluctuate.

Our members as well as Government concerned officials will now have a clear understanding of the consumption and its growth, basically worked out on 12 months basis each year Oct/ Sept.

Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
Consumption (1990-91 to 2001-02) & projected
Sugar Year Oct- Sept.



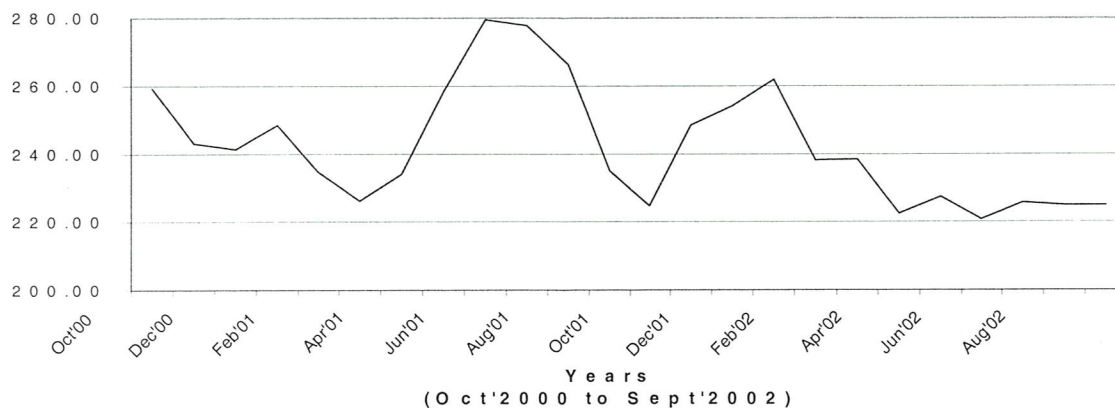
Population :- Economic Survey 2001-02

Global Sugar Scenario

For the crop year 2001-02 World sugar production and consumption from different sources is averaged at 126.45 million tonnes against 122.6 million tonnes consumption (white values). The output exceeding the demand by about 4.0 million tonnes, the surplus would lead to global surplus stock of 60.0 million tonnes at the end of August 2002.

The crop year 2002-03 would be another surplus year with the world surplus already touching about 17.0 million tonnes. With the exception of India, where the crop expectation is 15-20% lower due to unfavorable monsoon, other major sugar producing countries are expecting massive cane crop, and hence there could be little doubt that market will remain over supplied for the next 18 months. It is an agreed fact by the global sugar experts, that the market can not recover un-till the surplus disappears, and consumption catches up with the production.

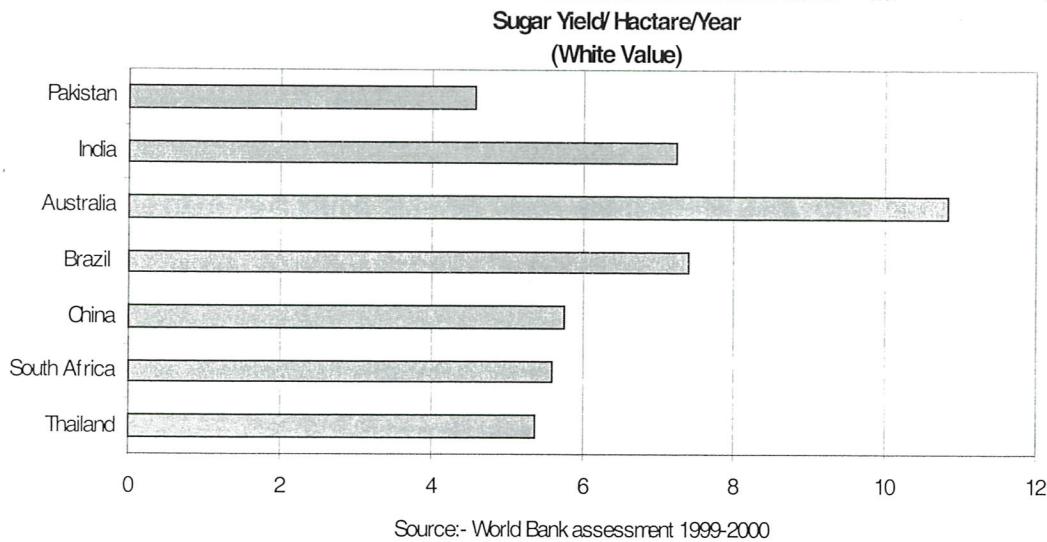
World Monthly Refined Sugar Prices (US\$ Per Tonne)



With the global output seen at 131 million tonnes in 2002-03 crop year and consumption estimated at 125 million tonnes world sugar prices are to stay low for the next year or two according to major analysts, the start of the effect is depicted in the above graph.

The global surplus and the continued downward trend will invariably have direct impact on the countries like Pakistan, where domestic production cost is much higher than the major sugar producing and exporting countries.

Economy of the sugar production is measured by the ultimate product i.e. sugar in tonnes per hectare. Comparing the out put of the different countries in sugar production per hectare, indicates a combined result of the yield, recovery % age, efficiency etc. The following graph shows Pakistan's best standing in comparison to the countries that matter as for as the production and Trade of the surplus is concerned.



Unless revolutionary measures are taken to improve the sugarcane quality and yield per acre it will have no standing to export its surplus in competition to other countries. Its production would always remain under threat to internal and external shocks.

The export of surplus sugar globally, is based on either very low production cost or supported by various subsidies. These subsidies include crop subsidies, subsidy on utilities to sugar mills, transport and sea freight subsidies, duty draw backs on imported components, land rent and sugar plants cost, lending rates and massive export rebate like that of around 450/- euros per tonne by European Union.

Conclusion:-

- * Sugar Industry was not responsible for the price hike at end 2000.
- * Excessive import has caused huge losses to the industry and a continued depressed sugar price.
- * Present stock building and next year's harvest is posing a serious threat of about 900,000 tonnes surplus for the year 2002-03.
- * Global surplus indicates continuation of low prices for the year 02-03.

Under the circumstances it is obvious that the sugar industry can not sustain further losses. For the revival of the industry, to face the future challenges and meet the national demand, it is proposed that:-

- (1.) crushing campaign 2002-03 should be delayed for atleast two months.
 - (2.) government should provide means against losses for exporting minimum 500,000 tonnes of sugar by the start of 2002-03 crushing season.
- OR**
- (3.) The sugar industry be authorized to limit its production to the domestic demand only.
 - (4.) Immediate enhancement in import tariff on sugar be imposed by minimum 30% on top of present rate of 25% to curb import of sugar (Refined & Raw)

- (5.) Sale tax issues of additional 3% on sugar and sale tax payment deferment be attended to, at the earliest.
- (6.) First step taken by the government in getting rid of the support price system on sugarcane, be further tuned to free market mechanism by eliminating the indicative price as well, to stop controversies.

We hope that with little attention by the Government, persistent policy, vigorous effort towards research and development of the sugarcane crop, the industry can be revived to face the growing future challenges. Let us hope that objective efforts are jointly made to save the industry being called un-viable and victim to mismanagement etc. Government should also realize that to protect the interest of the consumer and the growers, the source is to be protected, strengthened and developed on priority as a base.

To conclude, I thank the Zonal Chairmen and members of the Central Executive Committee as well as the zonal committees for their support and co-operation. PSMA secretariats have always been maintaining data and vital information in support of PSMA's stance on important issues, which has always been a great help when presenting our case to the Government. Our thanks to the central as well as the zonal secretariats for their dedicated efforts.

05th October'2002

Ashraf W. Tabani
Chairman

**WELCOME ADDRESS
BY****ASHRAF W. TABANI
CHAIRMAN****PAKISTAN SUGAR MILLS ASSOCIATION
AT THE ANNUAL DINNER****ISLAMABAD OCTOBER' 05,2002**

Distinguished guests and colleagues, I am very happy to welcome amongst us this evening Mr. Shaukat Aziz Minister for Finance, Planning & Economic Affairs. He has very recently returned from the annual meetings of the World Bank & the IMF with a fresh assessment of the international economic situation and its implications for Pakistan. We wish to compliment him on the formation under his patronage of the US/Pakistan Business Council. It was inaugurated by him in Washington on 30th of September. We hope the new Council will augur well for the increase in US investments in Pakistan.

I am going to commence my address by a quote from a book written by a Dutchman Dr. Willem Floor from the diaries and log books of the captains of Dutch Vessels belonging to the Dutch East India Company which sailed in to Thatta as far back as the 1700s to sell spices and food products. They purchased leather, rice and textile etc. from Sindh. The diaries reveal that the merchants could sell sugar sooner than other commodities at high profits because the locally produced unrefined sugar called gur would ferment when stored for some time. According to their reports sugarcane was grown at that time around the Mancher Lake.

Unfortunately the merchants did not go further north for they would have found large tracts of land in Punjab and the Frontier where sugarcane was grown for conversion in to gur. No wonder when Pakistan was founded, this country had only 2 sugar mills which rose to 6 in 1960 including the 1st sugar mill in Sindh set up by the Fauji Foundation in Tando Mohammad Khan. This number rose to 19 in 1970 and 31 in 1980.

After deregulation of the sugar industry and abolition of rationing in 1983 the number of mills rose to 48 by 1990. We now have a total of 78 mills (40 in Punjab, 32 in Sindh and 6 in the NWFP). Admittedly our installed capacity of about 5.0 million tonnes sugar is more than the requirements for domestic consumption. However the erratic production of sugarcane for the last eight years and government policies to combat it has destabilized the industry resulting at times in heavy losses. During the year when the cane crop is short we have to import sugar. Experience has shown that instead of spending precious foreign exchange to import just enough sugar to supplement domestic production, unrestricted cheap imports are allowed to continue which result in large carryovers placing the running finances of the mills under heavy strain and forcing the prices of the sugar to go below cost.

On the other hand when we are blessed with a good sugarcane crop and the production of sugar exceeds domestic consumption we are unable to export at international prices which are much below our cost because of the subsidy given by industrial countries. The policies of these countries particularly the EU distort world markets and act against the interest of the developing countries including Pakistan. While Brazil and Australia have taken formal steps to challenge the EU subsidy policies in the WTO, some developing countries like the Philippines, Thailand, South Africa etc. continue to have the domestic markets subsidize their exports of sugar.

The Association has already presented a proposal to the Government for a viable sustainable export policy, which we hope will meet with your early approval. We have also requested the Government to increase the import duty on refined sugar in the light of the rapidly falling prices in the world markets. We have further made two proposals on the issue of sales tax one on deferments of arrears and the other pertaining to the levy of further sales tax. These four proposals were also discussed in a meeting with you and the Commerce Minister on the 19th of last month. We are looking forward to your positive response to our proposals.

Mr. Minister, in June of this year, the Association met the Governor State Bank to apprise him of the difficult financial situation of many sugar mills particularly of those in Sindh. Due to drought conditions resulting in reduced availability of sugarcane and its consequential high prices, many mills have suffered losses and are unable to fulfill their commitments to the banks. After a presentation in the State Bank, the Credit Heads of big banks and DFIs agreed to consider the genuine financial problems of sugar mills on a case to case basis. Unfortunately upto now quite a few of the affected mills have not succeeded in getting their loan portfolios rescheduled. We need the support of the Finance Minister for getting the Banks to accommodate the request's of the sugar mills for the required relief.

There was quite some debate last year, which continues even this year about the fixation of sugarcane price. From a regime of support price the Government decided to introduce a system of an indicative price last year. There is a school of thought of just leaving sugarcane pricing to free market conditions. Even if the Government is considering continuing with an indicative price which as we have seen last year tends to become a support price the time has come for the industry to then ask for a support price for sugar and its procurement by a government agency in line with the policy adopted for cotton, wheat and rice as sugar is also a food item and according to the government a sensitive food item.

Mr. Minister – On a conservative basis I would say that the 78 sugar mills installed in the country have a replacement value of over Rs. 100 billion. Depending upon the size and price of the crop the annual revenue of the sugarcane growers is Rs. 32.00-45.00 billion, with a further about Rs. 5.00 billion annual revenue to the transporters for sugarcane and sugar.

In spite of running under capacity the industry employs about 1.5 million workers directly and indirectly, gives business worth about Rs. 2.5 billion to small and medium engineering firms, maintenance contractors and vendors right from Peshawar to Karachi and down to Tharparkar and contributes to the exchequer at least Rs. 12 to Rs.14 billion even during lean years. This industry therefore needs to be put on the right track and needs the fullest assistance and cooperation of the Government in this direction. Beside the proposals for export and import duty already with the Government, we need to consider radical modernization in cultivation of sugarcane as well as vertical integration and diversification of the sugar industry.

Pakistan ranks 5th in term of Area under sugarcane cultivation amongst the major sugarcane producing countries, however with respect to yield/ hectare we rank 15th and our ranking in term of refined sugar values is 12th. There is urgent need to address the deficiencies relating to yield and recovery not only to increase the income of the farmer but to increase the capacity utilization of the sugar mills.

By vertical integration, I mean that mills be encouraged and given soft loans to install distilleries to produce ethanol. After Brazil, India has recently enacted legislation to mix ethanol with gasoline for automobile fuel. In the first instance this law will come into effect in seven states from January next year and thereafter the scope of the scheme will be enlarged. Implementation of this legislation will improve the viability of the Indian sugar mills.

We should conduct a proper exercise on the feasibility of mixing ethanol with gasoline in Pakistan. Perhaps a committee with representatives from the relevant Ministries could be set up to study report on this proposal.

We estimate that the 78 mills put together have a thermal electricity generation capacity of the least 500 megawatts in the peak demand period. This is used for 160 days or less for as long as the crushing season lasts and thereafter is rendered idle for nearly 200 days in a year. What I mean by diversification is, that we should be able to utilize this idle generating capacity to make fuller use of foreign exchange investment made in this machinery. Several sugar producing countries make use of such idle capacity by generating electricity during off season. Government can examine the feasibility of WAPDA or the Provincial Boards of WAPDA arranging to purchase electricity during the off season from the local sugar mills of the area.

All these proposals while adding to the revenues of the industry to make them economically viable and sustainable will also help to improve the feasibility of sugar exports. We hope the Governments will examine them on a priority basis to place the industry on a sound footing.

**Finance Minister's Reply at the Annual Dinner of the
Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
October 05, 2002 Islamabad**

**Ashraf Tabani Sahib,
Gentlemen!**

I am pleased to be present here this evening at the annual dinner of the Pakistan Sugar Mills Association. This is the dinner arranged by friends from the sugar industry with whom I have the privilege of dealing for the last three years. Sugar industry being one of the largest industries of Pakistan is, contributing immensely to the industrial development of the country.

Gentlemen!

When I recall, some three years ago, we inherited an economy, which was in a precarious condition. Falling investment and growth, rising poverty, debt burden reaching alarming proportions, foreign exchange reserves poised to a knife's edge, exports stagnating, poor state of governance, free-wheeling decision-making, weak macroeconomic management, lack of commitment and courage to undertake difficult structural reforms, rising levels of corruption, relations with the international financial institutions in total disarray, and above all, the failed state syndrome, were the hall-mark of the inherited economy.

It was, indeed, a herculean task to stop economic hemorrhage and dispel the gloom about Pakistan's future. The economic team under the leadership of President General Pervaiz Musharraf, accepted the challenge and initiated a major change in the orientation of economic policy by introducing a comprehensive set of economic stabilization and structural reform measures.

Gentlemen!

After three years of hard work Pakistan's economy has achieved a modicum of stability; sanity is brought back in economic policy; confidence of the private sector is restored. No body is talking about default any more; no body is now saying Pakistan is a failed state. Expatriate Pakistanis are bringing their capital back; real estate prices are picking up; stock markets are buoyant; external balance of payments has never been in such a comfortable position; foreign exchange reserves crossed \$08 billion, sufficient to finance nine months of imports; exchange rate is stable and predictable; low inflation and declining interest rates; domestic and external debt are declining and moving towards sustainability; fiscal deficit is reduced and current account balance has turned surplus; tax collection is growing. Governance has improved and corruption at the top levels in the government has been eliminated; economic policy is consistent and transparent; social sector spending is rising and a credible programme of poverty alleviation is in place; and above all, Pakistan's credibility has been restored with international financial institutions and markets and its credit rating in international capital market has improved.

Recent months have witnessed further acceleration in economic activity in the country. While non-food non-oil imports are up by almost 15 percent during the first two months of the current fiscal year, machinery imports have registered a growth of 28 percent in the same period.

Tax collection during the first quarter (July- September) of the current fiscal year has not only grown by 16.5 percent but it has also surpassed the target. Sales tax registered an increase of 26.3 percent and custom grew by 23.3 percent. Exports during the first two months (July-August) of the current fiscal year have increased by 17 percent. These are all signs of economic revival at a much faster pace.

Gentlemen!

Let me turn to Industrial sector. Industrial development is key to achieving sustainable high economic growth. It is the second largest sector of the economy contributing roughly 18 percent to the country's gross domestic product. In the past we have witnessed government intervention taking the form of active participation in the economy coupled with heavy-handed regulation. Over the last three years things have changed. Today government intervention is taking new forms such as privatization, tariff reduction, and economic liberalization. We have made a conscious decision to minimize government intervention, thereby, unleashing the dynamic forces of the private sector as the engine of growth. We are making efforts to create enabling environment in which industry can flourish.

We have succeeded, to some extent, in creating such enabling environment. Our industrial production grew at an average rate of 6.5 percent per annum during the last two years as against 3.9 percent during the 1990s. This pick up in industrial growth has also led to the substantial rise in electricity consumption in industry. As against an average decline of 0.2 percent per annum during 1996-99, electricity consumption in industry has increased at an average rate of 8 percent per annum during the three years of this government. We have also succeeded in attracting \$ 0.5 billion worth of foreign investment last year and targeting for about \$ 1.0 billion this year. This is a seal of approval of government's policies and country's business friendly environment.

Gentlemen!

Let me turn to sugar industry, which is of your interest. I have no hesitation to state that sugar industry has traveled a long way, growing from 2 mills producing 10,000 tonnes sugar in 1947 to 77 mills with the ability to produce 5.5 million tonnes of sugar. Today, Pakistan is among the top ten sugar producing countries in the world. Sugar is one of the major food items produced in the country. Its production is directly linked with the availability of sugarcane grown by the farmers. Any rise in the cost of production of sugar has a direct bearing on consumers. Thus, there are three stakeholders cane growers, millers, and consumers. The government's prime responsibility is to protect the interest of all three stakeholders. We want that industry must flourish in a competitive environment, grower of cane must get reasonable price, and consumer must not be over burdened with high price of sugar. It is a very delicate balancing act that government has to perform which, at times, may not keep all the stakeholders happy.

While government is performing its balancing act, I believe, the mill owners can equally play an important role in maintaining a balance between all the stakeholders. On the one hand, the mill owners can look-after the interest of growers by offering adequate cane price and on the other they can protect the interest of consumer by not charging higher prices. They can do so by raising efficiency and rationalizing their cost of production as both of them are their close business partners. In order to shield the mill owners from undue competition and dumping, the government on its part has been reviewing the duty structure from time to time. We will continue to monitor the developments both at home and abroad as far as sugar is concerned with active consultation of Sugar Mills Association. We want your industry to be well based on market realities and urge you to modernize, improve yield and productivity.

Before I conclude my address, let me reiterate gentlemen that Pakistan's economy has been put on the right track. We have attempted to clean the past and laid the foundation for a sustained economic growth. Despite these improvements there is no room for complacency. Much more is still required to sustain momentum. Key to the success in years to come is to stay on course and complete the ongoing structural reform agenda. If we remain on course I am confident that the current programme with the IMF will be the last programme.

At the end, let me thank the Sugar Mills Association for inviting me in this annual dinner. The Association has been very active in maintaining close liaison with government and I hope they will continue to maintain such relations in future as well.

After his formal address, referring to the outstanding issues of the sugar industry he said that we realize the problems and will do our best to help. On the subject of Sales Tax "Further Tax" and "Deferment", he said that Mr. Bhatti, who is here as well, will work out some thing to assist. Regarding enhancement of import duty he said that the subject is under active consideration and the Industries Secretary Dr. Akram Sheikh is preparing a summary for the E.C.C. On the subject of outstanding loans against sugar mills, he said that as a policy, banks could not be instructed for the restructuring. He said if the Association could provide him a list of mills and names of the banks with whom their business is carried, he could contact those banks for consideration of rescheduling of the loans to the mills. Regarding export he said that we recognize the hang-over of stocks from last year and as soon as the Commerce Minister returns from abroad, I will discuss it with him to allow export beginning with a small quantity.

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TABLE 1
SUGARCANE CRUSHING, SUGAR PRODUCTION
& RECOVERY % 1990-91 TO 2001-2002

PAKISTAN

YEAR	NO. OF MILLS	CANE CRUSHED TONNES	SUGAR MADE TONNES	RECOVERY %
1990-91	51	22,603,696	1,908,838	8.44
1991-92	53	24,795,815	2,296,698	9.25
1992-93	61	27,274,806	2,375,289	8.71
1993-94	63	34,181,899	2,900,523	8.49
1994-95	66	34,193,290	2,983,101	8.72
1995-96	66	28,151,434	2,449,598	8.70
1996-97	68	27,152,918	2,378,751	8.76
1997-98	71	41,062,268	3,548,953	8.64
1998-99	71	42,994,911	3,530,931	8.21
1999-00	69	28,982,711	2,414,746	8.33
2000-01	65	29,408,879	2,466,788	8.39
2001-02	69	36,708,638	3,197,745	8.71

PUNJAB

1990-91	24	12,094,630	933,721	7.72
1991-92	25	11,745,224	1,012,297	8.62
1992-93	32	13,433,045	1,103,531	8.22
1993-94	34	20,066,265	1,634,154	8.14
1994-95	36	20,975,836	1,771,084	8.44
1995-96	37	16,992,633	1,375,789	8.10
1996-97	37	16,293,237	1,292,912	7.94
1997-98	39	25,905,541	2,065,886	7.97
1998-99	39	25,081,066	2,033,356	7.80
1999-00	37	16,829,610	1,315,637	7.82
2000-01	35	18,068,437	1,437,450	7.96
2001-02	37	25,252,609	2,152,175	8.52

SINDH

YEAR	NO. OF MILLS	CANE CRUSHED TONNES	SUGAR MADE TONNES	RECOVERY %
1990-91	22	9,597,884	902,311	9.40
1991-92	22	11,956,718	1,187,576	9.93
1992-93	24	12,723,563	1,175,195	9.24
1993-94	24	13,031,888	1,172,507	9.00
1994-95	24	12,037,995	1,107,880	9.20
1995-96	24	10,341,372	1,008,127	9.75
1996-97	27	10,314,835	1,028,169	9.97
1997-98	27	13,853,107	1,374,477	9.92
1998-99	29	15,095,412	1,353,012	8.96
1999-00	25	10,856,757	996,317	9.18
2000-01	25	10,493,428	968,175	9.23
2001-02	27	10,162,607	940,959	9.26

N.W.F.P.

1990-91	05	911,182	72,806	7.99
1991-92	05	1,093,873	96,824	8.85
1992-93	05	1,118,197	96,562	8.64
1993-94	06	1,083,745	93,861	8.66
1994-95	06	1,179,458	104,136	8.83
1995-96	05	817,429	65,682	8.19
1996-97	04	744,845	57,669	7.74
1997-98	05	1,303,619	108,589	8.33
1998-99	05	1,818,433	144,563	7.95
1999-00	05	1,296,344	102,792	7.93
2000-01	05	847,015	61,163	7.22
2001-02	05	1,293,422	104,611	8.09

TABLE 2
BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION, BEET SLICED,
SUGAR MADE & RECOVERY BY NWFP SUGAR MILLS

YEAR	NO. OF MILLS	BEET SLICED TONNES	SUGAR MADE TONNES	REC. %	MOLASSES MADE TONNES
1990-91	03	282,103	23,312	8.26	8,636
1991-92	03	314,758	29,009	9.21	12,840
1992-93	03	214,950	18,916	8.80	8,649
1993-94	04	242,482	21,933	9.05	9,392
1994-95	04	193,595	18,371	9.49	7,412
1995-96	03	211,670	20,435	9.65	7,738
1996-97	03	166,875	14,610	8.76	6,115
1997-98	02	81,794	6,267	7.66	3,127
1998-99	03	126,123	10,831	8.59	5,069
1999-00	03	187,478	14,618	7.80	7,750
2000-01	03	226,252	17,276	7.64	8,684
2001-02	03	316,041	29,127	9.23	13,376

TABLE 3
CONSOLIDATED SUGAR PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN
(IN TONNES)

YEAR	SUGARCANE	BEET	RAW	TOTAL
1990-91	1,908,838	23,312		1,932,150
1991-92	2,296,698	29,009		2,325,707
1992-93	2,375,289	18,916		2,394,205
1993-94	2,900,524	21,933		2,922,457
1994-95	2,983,104	18,370		3,001,472
1995-96	2,449,598	20,435		2,470,034
1996-97	2,378,751	14,610		2,393,361
1997-98	3,548,953	06,267		3,555,220
1998-99	3,530,931	10,831		3,541,763
1999-00	2,414,746	14,618		2,429,364
2000-01	2,466,788	17,276	531,930	3,015,994
2001-02	3,197,745	29,172	22,111	3,249,029

TABLE 4
MOLASSES PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN
FROM CANE, RAW & BEET
(IN TONNES)

MADE	YEAR	PAKISTAN	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP
	1990-91	1,119,978	611,033	473,432	35,513
	1991-92	1,168,158	545,125	581,683	41,350
	1992-93	1,330,419	632,055	652,789	45,575
	1993-94	1,694,852	972,827	676,790	45,235
	1994-95	1,650,952	1,010,890	592,067	47,994
	1995-96	1,361,471	821,298	503,692	36,481
	1996-97	1,319,860	798,448	482,636	32,661
	1997-98	1,978,801	1,237,940	684,823	56,038
	1998-99	2,113,595	1,276,391	760,533	76,670
	1999-00	1,397,378	800,536	534,003	62,838
	2000-01	1,501,501	901,732	550,605	40,480
	2001-02	1,822,959	1,224,905	522,939	75,115

TABLE 5 (1)
SUGARCANE SUPPORT PRICES
MILL-GATE DELIVERY

YEAR	PUNJAB	SINDH	N.W.F.P	QUALITY PREMIUM
1990-91	15.25	15.75	15.25	0.19
1991-92	16.75	17.00	16.75	0.22
1992-93	17.50	17.75	17.50	0.22
1993-94	18.00	18.25	18.00	0.22
1994-95	20.50	20.75	20.50	0.27
1995-96	21.50	21.75	21.50	0.27
1996-97	24.25	24.50	24.25	0.27
1997-98	35.00	36.00	35.00	0.32
1998-99	35.00	36.00	35.00	0.50
1999-00	35.00	36.00	35.00	0.50
2000-01	35.00	36.00	35.00	0.50
2001-02	42.00	43.00	42.00	0.50 (Indicative price)

Prices are per 40 kg of sugarcane.

TABLE 5(2)

**SUGARCANE SUPPORT PRICES IN COMPARISON
WITH SEASON'S AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES**

YEAR	PUNJAB	SINDH	NWFP	AV. SUGAR PRICE/KG
1990-91	15.25	15.75	15.25	11.04
1991-92	16.75	17.00	16.75	11.85
1992-93	17.50	17.75	17.50	12.62
1993-94	18.00	18.25	18.00	12.80
1994-95	20.50	20.75	20.50	14.36
1995-96	21.50	21.75	21.50	17.86
1996-97	24.25	24.50	24.25	21.46
1997-98	35.00	36.00	35.00	18.75
1998-99	35.00	36.00	35.00	19.63
1999-00	35.00	36.00	35.00	22.85
2000-01	35.00	36.00	35.00	26.73
2001-02	42.00	43.00	42.00	22.00

Sugarcane support price is per 40 Kg

Retail Price is Season's Average

Source: MINFAL

**Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
sugar Season 1991-2002
Season's Av. Sugar retail price / Sugarcane support price**

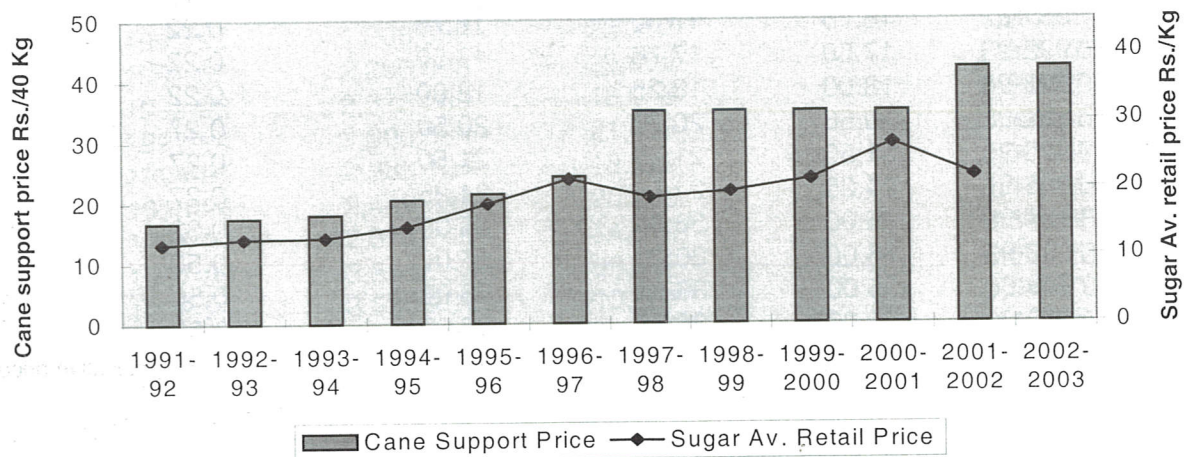


TABLE 6 (1)
MILLWISE SUGARCANE CRUSHING, RAW UTILIZATION
SUGAR PRODUCTION, RECOVERY % AND
MOLASSES PRODUCTION FOR SEASON 2001-2002

	PUNJAB	No. of Days	Cane Crushed	Prod. Tonnes	Rec %	Raw Sugar Utilized	Refined Sugar Prod.	Rec %	Total SUGAR. Prod C + R	Total Mol. Prod.
1	ADAM	158	460,518	43,572	9.44				43,572	20,450
2	ASHRAF	135	473,034	43,756	9.23				43,756	22,137
3	BABA FARID	151	460,552	38,187	8.28				38,187	23,567
4	BROTHERS	154	1,128,017	95,542	8.48				95,542	53,650
5	CHANAR	141	679,863	57,293	8.42				57,293	32,780
6	CHAUDHRY	142	862,385	70,813	8.22				70,813	42,150
7	CHISHTIA *	140	625,218	51,950	8.25				51,950	30,000
8	CRESCENT	141	336,664	26,778	7.97				26,778	16,148
9	FATIMA	142	661,381	57,685	8.72				57,685	32,054
10	FAUJI	158	457,617	38,474	8.39				38,474	24,244
11	PECTO	145	763,519	59,130	7.73				59,130	38,966
12	G.SAMMUNDRI	139	313,942	25,172	8.02				25,172	15,276
13	HAMZA	120	715,485	69,053	9.65				69,053	32,500
14	H.WAQAS	146	964,336	83,400	8.66				83,400	48,422
15	HUSEIN	140	622,522	54,503	8.75				54,503	29,419
16	INDUS	121	463,848	43,441	9.37				43,441	22,465
17	ITTEFAQ	143	692,463	60,325	8.71				60,325	34,310
18	J.D.W	118	670,272	66,155	9.87				66,155	29,194
19	KAMALIA	142	657,400	54,172	8.24				54,172	31,550
20	KASHMIR	140	819,865	70,419	8.62				70,419	38,062
21	KOHINOOR	142	529,915	44,983	8.49	1,156	1,091	94.35	46,074	26,752
22	LAYYAH	137	472,129	39,210	8.30				39,210	22,784
23	NATIONAL	176	724,108	59,727	8.25				59,727	33,318
24	NOON	146	486,280	40,087	8.26				40,087	23,939
25	PAHRIANWALI	153	654,359	53,562	8.18				53,562	34,990
26	PATTOKI	139	440,843	40,128	9.10				40,128	20,537
27	PHALIA	143	747,501	62,338	8.34	2,938	2,732	93.00	65,070	36,566
28	PUNJAB	146	533,604	50,253	9.43				50,253	24,183
29	RAMZAN	145	944,702	78,607	8.34				78,607	44,221
30	SHAHTAJ	142	1,037,415	90,683	8.74	20	19	93.88	90,702	49,809
31	SHAKARGANJ	188	1,704,812	128,000	7.53				128,000	91,890
32	SHEIKHOO	148	897,831	76,238	8.59				76,238	47,000

Sugar Av. retail price Rs./Kg

Punjab Cont...

	PUNJAB	No. of Days	Cane Crushed	Prod. Tonnes	Rec %	Raw Sugar Utilized	Refined Sugar Prod.	Rec %	Total SUGAR. Prod C + R	Total Mol. Prod.
33	TANDIANWALA	148	840,392	71,066	8.46	39	36	93.00	71,102	41,367
34	UNITED	115	349,246	33,066	9.43				33,066	15,705
NON-MEMBERS										
35	ABDULLAH	154	1,017,493	86,247	8.51				86,247	49,910
36	YOUSAF	148	943,077	80,162	8.52				80,162	44,230
37	QAND GHAR *		100,000	8,000	8.00				8,000	360
TOTAL 2001-2002 PUNJAB			25,252,609	2,152,175	8.52	4,153	3,878	93.37	2,156,053	1,224,905
TOTAL 2000-2001			18,068,437	1,437,450	7.96	280,726	262,171	93.39	1,699,621	901,732

TABLE 6 (2)

**MILLWISE SUGARCANE CRUSHING, RAW UTILIZATION
SUGAR PRODUCTION, RECOVERY AND
MOLASSES PRODUCTION FOR SEASON 2001-2002**

N.W.F.P										
1	BANNU	135	269,230	21,346	7.93				21,346	12,140
2	CHASHMA	141	845,048	68,185	8.07	2,000	1,885	94.25	70,070	42,660
3	FRONTIER	24	5,333	311	6.40				311	195
4	KHAZANA	104	138,069	12,205	8.84				12,205	5,400
5	PREMIER	65	35,741	2,565	7.43			94.00	2,565	1,344
TOTAL 2001-2002 NWFP			1,293,422	104,611	8.09	2,000	1,885	94.26	106,496	61,739
TOTAL 2000-2001			847,015	61,163	7.22	11,886	11,212	94.33	72,375	40,480

SINDH

1	AL-A
2	AL-A
3	AL-N
4	ANS
5	ARM
6	BAV
7	DEV
8	DIG
9	FAP
10	FAU
11	FAU
12	HAE
13	KHA
14	LAF
15	MA
16	MEH
17	MIR
18	MIR
19	PAN
20	RA
21	SAP
22	SAN
23	SE
24	SH
25	SIN
	NO
26	NA
27	TH
TOTAL SINDH	
TOTAL	

TABLE 6 (3)

**MILLWISE SUGARCANE CRUSHING, RAW UTILIZATION
SUGAR PRODUCTION, RECOVERY % AND
MOLASSES PRODUCTION FOR SEASON 2001-2002**

SINDH	No. of Day	Cane Crushed	Prod. Tonnes	Rec %	Raw Sugar Utilized	Refined Sugar Prod.	Rec %	Total Sugar Prod C + R	Total Mol. Prod.	
1	AL-ABBAS	119	387,668	34,407	8.90	4,308	4,055	94.00	38,462	21,950
2	AL-ASIF	128	120,603	12,684	9.02	2,043	1,875	91.74	14,559	6,449
3	AL-NOOR	115	554,560	45,525	8.25	3,450	3,370	88.10	48,895	26,689
4	ANSARI	134	403,469	40,633	10.05				40,633	21,194
5	ARMYWELFARE	119	314,043	30,565	9.74				30,565	15,636
6	BAWANY	211	214,211	17,378	8.00	7,806	7,049	90.30	24,427	11,696
7	DEWAN	127	731,061	73,400	10.04				73,400	37,545
8	DIGRI	142	438,814	42,031	9.57				42,031	24,513
9	FARAN	117	561,861	50,966	9.09				50,966	26,810
10	FAUJI- KH	131	442,724	43,464	9.82				43,464	22,697
11	FAUJI- TMK	135	448,667	43,697	9.74				43,697	21,878
12	HABIB	121	560,954	49,094	8.75				49,094	26,634
13	KHAIRPUR	141	446,653	39,040	.74				39,040	23,015
14	LARR	127	375,583	37,111	9.88				37,111	19,180
15	MATIARI	127	338,580	30,567	9.03				30,567	16,887
16	MEHRAN	112	406,983	36,504	9.00				36,504	21,860
17	MIRPURKHAS	106	272,427	24,570	9.02				24,570	14,878
18	MIRZA	133	208,628	20,885	10.01				20,885	11,089
19	PANGRIO	136	213,550	21,742	10.21				21,742	10,575
20	RANIPUR	132	337,889	27,500	8.13				27,500	16,800
21	SAKRAND	110	375,259	30,975	8.25				30,975	19,320
22	SANGHAR	98	259,114	22,758	8.78				22,758	13,035
23	SERI	137	373,493	35,887	9.60				35,887	19,900
24	SHAHMURAD	121	470,839	45,030	9.61				45,030	24,130
25	SINDABADGAR	132	371,669	37,438	10.08				37,438	18,625
	NON-MEMBERS									
26	NAUDERO,	98	85,237	6,940	8.16				6,940	4,204
27	THARPARKAR	157	448,070	40,171	8.97				40,171	25,750
TOTAL 2001-2002										
SINDH		10,162,607	940,959	9.26	17,608	16,349	92.85	957,308	522,939	
TOTAL 2000-2001		10,493,428	968,175	9.23	278,091	258,547	92.97	1,226,722	550,605	

TABLE 6 (4)

**MILL WISE BEET SLICING,
SUGAR PRODUCTION, RECOVERY AND
MOLASSES PRODUCTION FOR SEASON 2001-2002**

	NWFP	No. of Days	Beet sliced	Production Tonnes	Rec %	Total Sugar. Beet Prod	Total Mol. Production
1.	FRONTIER	47	60,561	5,656	9.34	5,656	2,604
2.	KHAZANA	52	109,618	10,070	9.20	10,070	5,001
3.	PREMIER	54	145,862	13,447	9.22	13,447	5,772
TOTAL 2001-2002		NWFP	316,041	29,172	9.23	29,172	13,376
TOTAL 2000-2001			226,252	17,276	7.64	17,276	8,684

TABLE 6(5)

**PROVINCE WISE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PAKISTAN
SUMMARY 2001-2002**

	CANE CRUSHED	RAW UTILIZED	BEET SLICED	SUGAR PRODUCTION			TOTAL SUGAR	MOL. C+B+R
				(Cane)	(Raw)	(Beet)		
PUNJAB	25,250,609	4,153	NIL	2,152,175	3,878	NIL	2,156,053	901,732
SINDH	10,162,607	17,608	NIL	940,959	16,349	NIL	957,308	550,605
NWFP	1,293,422	2,000	316,041	104,611	1,885	29,172	135,668	49,164
Total 2001-2002	36,708,638	23,760	316,041	3,197,745	22,112	29,172	3,249,029	1,822,959
Total 2000-2001	29,408,880	570,703	226,252	2,466,788	531,930	17,276	3,015,994	1,501,501

Note:

TABLE 7(1)
ESTIMATED GUR EQUIVALENT PRODUCTION
FROM SUGARCANE NOT MILLED AFTER 15% DEDUCTION
FOR SEED, FODDER AND WASTAGE ETC.

	YEAR	GUR EQUIVALENT	
	1990-91	853,800	Tonnes
	1991-92	600,100	Tonnes
	1992-93	688,000	Tonnes
2,604	1993-94	653,400	Tonnes
	1994-95	827,100	Tonnes
5,001	1995-96	875,000	Tonnes
	1996-97	709,400	Tonnes
5,772	1997-98	346,485	Tonnes
	1998-99	332,990	Tonnes
13,376	1999-00	511,470	Tonnes *
	2000-01	649,623	Tonnes
8,684	2001-02	354,341	Tonnes

Note: * Gur equivalent is based on 8.5% recovery.
 * These are not Gur production figures.
 * (Recovery rate of Gur is 13.5-14.5%)
 * Sugarcane Production 1999-2000 amended

OL. 3+R
901,732
550,605
49,164
822,959
501,501

TABLE 7(2)
SWEETENER CONSUMPTION IN PAKISTAN
SUGAR + GUR EQUIVALENT

Sugar Year	Population Millions	SUGAR CONSUMPTION M.T		Gur Equivalent	Total Sweetener	Sweetener kg per capita
		Year's	Kg Per Capita			
1993-94	121.48	2.763	22.74	0.653	3.416	28.11
1994-95	124.49	2.722	21.86	0.827	3.549	28.50
1995-96	127.51	2.797	21.93	0.875	3.672	28.79
1996-97	130.56	2.812	21.53	0.709	3.521	26.96
1997-98	133.61	3.004	22.48	0.346	3.350	25.05
1998-99	136.64	3.039	22.24	0.333	3.372	24.67
1999-00	139.76	3.172	22.69	0.511 *	3.683	*26.35
2000-01	142.86	3.055	21.38	0.649	3.704	25.92
2001-02	145.96	3.252	22.28	0.354	3.606	24.70

* Sugarcane Production 1999-2000 amended

Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
Sweetener Consumption in Pakistan

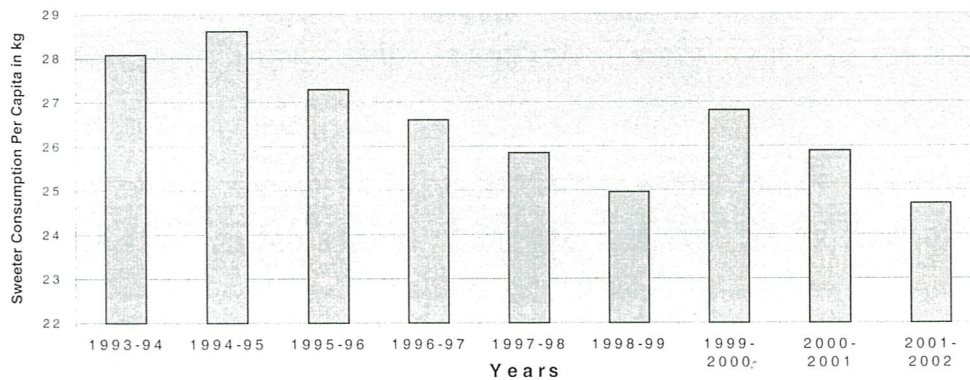


TABLE 8
SUGARCANE PLANTATION AREA, PRODUCTION, YIELD
AND UTILIZATION OF SUGARCANE BY SUGAR MILLS

PAKISTAN

YEAR	AREA HECTARES	PRODUCTION TONNES	YIELD PER HECTARE	UTILIZATION % BY SUGAR MILLS
1990-91	883,800	35,988,700	40.72	62.80
1991-92	879,800	34,204,000	38.90	72.49
1992-93	884,600	38,058,900	43.02	71.66
1993-94	962,800	44,427,000	46.14	76.93
1994-95	1,009,000	47,168,400	46.75	72.49
1995-96	963,100	45,229,700	47.00	62.24
1996-97	964,500	41,998,400	43.54	65.13
1997-98	1,056,200	53,104,200	50.28	77.32
1998-99	1,155,100	55,191,100	47.78	77.90
1999-00 *	1,009,800	42,000,000	41.59	69.00
2000-01	960,000	43,590,000	45.41	67.47
2001-02	999,700	48,091,000	48.10	76.33

PUNJAB

1990-91	525,600	19,633,400	37.35	61.60
1991-92	516,900	18,580,800	35.95	63.21
1992-93	536,100	20,044,800	37.39	67.02
1993-94	596,200	24,510,000	41.11	81.87
1994-95	656,700	28,268,000	43.00	74.20
1995-96	605,600	26,880,000	44.40	63.22
1996-97	604,200	24,010,200	39.74	67.86
1997-98	685,300	32,110,600	46.86	80.67
1998-99	780,300	33,382,800	42.78	78.12
1999-00 *	672,100	25,000,000	37.20	67.32
2000-01	615,000	26,740,000	43.48	67.57
2001-02	657,000	31,803,000	48.40	79.40

* Cane production 1999-00 amended

SINDH

YEAR	AREA HECTARES	PRODUCTION TONNES	YIELD PER HECTARE	UTILIZATION % BY SUGAR MILLS
1990-91	253,099	12,511,135	49.43	76.71
1991-92	255,280	14,240,476	55.78	83.00
1992-93	248,000	13,556,800	54.66	93.85
1993-94,	265,800	15,420,000	58.01	84.51
1994-95	249,700	14,310,300	57.30	84.12
1995-96	254,400	13,737,200	54.00	75.28
1996-97	251,200	13,110,600	52.19	78.68
1997-98	261,600	15,990,600	61.16	86.58
1998-99	270,800	17,050,700	62.96	88.53
1999-00	230,600	12,100,000	51.27	83.99
2000-01	239,000	12,050,000	50.42	87.08
2001-02	241,000	11,416,000	47.37	89.90

N.W.F.P

1990-91	104,600	4,516,100	43.17	20.18
1991-92	107,000	4,563,200	42.64	23.97
1992-93	99,900	4,428,400	44.33	25.25
1993-94,	100,300	4,470,000	44.57	24.25
1994-95	102,100	4,562,200	44.70	25.86
1995-96	102,500	4,583,000	44.70	17.84
1996-97	108,400	4,841,600	44.66	15.38
1997-98	108,600	4,956,500	45.64	26.30
1998-99	103,300	4,719,500	45.68	38.53
1999-00*	106,300	4,900,000	46.10	26.40
2000-01	106,000	4,800,000	45.28	17.64
2001-02	101,000	4,787,000	47.40	26.94

* Cane production 1999-00 amended

BALOCHISTAN

1990-91	500	23,600	47.20	-
1991-92	600	26,300	43.83	-
1992-93	600	28,900	48.17	-
1993-94	500	25,000	50.00	-
1994-95	500	27,900	55.80	-
1995-96	600	29,500	49.20	-
1996-97	700	36,000	51.43	-
1997-98	700	37,500	53.57	-
1998-99	700	38,100	54.40	-
1999-00	800	43,400	54.20	-
2000-01		N.A		-
2001-02	700	35,000	50.00	-

SOURCE: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 9
IMPORT OF REFINED SUGAR

YEAR	QUANTITY TONNES	VALUE IN "000" RS.	AVERAGE PRICE RS. PER TONNE.
1990-91	433,320	3,583,000	8,269
1991-92	116,741	914,117	7,830
1992-93	75,156	552,000	7,345
1993-94	47,669	444,105	9,316
1994-95	5,188	68,761	13,254
1995-96	3,214	50,239	15,631
1996-97	681,083	9,861,825	14,480
1997-98	10,990	1,685,859	15,189
1998-99	10,097	152,591	15,113
1999-00	66,627	769,179	11,545
2000-01	930,142	14,488,243	15,576
2001-02	85,037	1,472,326	17,314

TABLE 10
EXPORT OF SUGAR

YEAR	QUANTITY TONNES	VALUE IN RS. "000"	AVERAGE PRICE RS. PER TONNE.
1993-94	121,565	1,204,964	9,912
1994-95	315,886	3,770,558	11,936
1995-96	29,134	350,066	12,016
1996-97	-	-	-
1997-98	210,632	2,897,750	13,757
1998-99	906,602	11,549,170	12,739
1999-00	-	-	-
2000-01	-	-	-
2001-02	-	-	-

Data In Table 9 And 10 Are Shown For Fiscal Year
Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics.

TABLE 11

EXPORT OF MOLASSES

YEAR	QUANTITY TONNES	VALUE IN RS. "000"	AVERAGE PRICE RS. PER TONNE.
1990-91	776,071	823,636	1,061.29
1991-92	947,000	1,351,762	1,427.41
1992-93	892,618	1,396,111	1,564.06
1993-94	703,450	993,627	1,412.50
1994-95	769,636	1,213,545	1,576.78
1995-96	806,399	1,852,514	2,297.26
1996-97	1,056,134	2,021,755	1,914.30
1997-98	1,359,328	2,542,504	1,870.41
1998-99	1,688,505	1,802,899	1,067.75
1999-00	1,748,000	2,200,000	1,258.58
2000-01	1,190,012	2,456,573	2,066.00
2001-02	1,607,380	3,898,800	2,426.00

Source: Federal Bureau of Statistics
Data in table 11 is for Fiscal Year

TABLE 12

EXPORT OF FERMENTATION ETHYL ALCOHOL
(NOT DENATURED)

YEAR	QUANTITY LTRS.	VALUE RS."000"	AVERAGE PRICE PER LTR.
1990-91	8,229,448	61,090	07.42
1991-92	7,636,000	55,332	07.25
1992-93	8,660,900	90,213	10.42
1993-94	13,206,697	125,866	09.54
1994-95	6,050,200	68,137	11.26
1995-96	1,166,000	16,856	14.19
1996-97	1,232,145	18,273	14.83
1997-98	4,107,000	69,646	16.96
1998-99	6,722,000	115,788	17.22
1999-00	7,608,000	136,364	17.92
2000-01	10,061,000	208,082	21.00
2001-02	14,594,000	341,438	24.00

Source : Federal Bureau of Statistics
Data is for Fiscal Year.

**ZONE WISE LIST OF SUGAR MILLS
LOCATION AND DISTRICT
PUNJAB ZONE**

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location/ Dist.
Abdullah Sugar Mills Ltd., 103/B-1, M.M. Alam Road, Lahore	Fx. (042)-5713969 (042)-5758467	Depalpur Okara
Adam Sugar Mills Ltd., 345-A/1 ; Gulberg-III Opp: Wyeth Laboratories , Lahore	Fx. (042)-575216 (021)-2417812-7 (021)-2427560	Chistian Bahawalnagar
Ashraf Sugar Mills Ltd., 128 Tufail Road, Lahore Cantt.	Fx. (042)-6655002-3 (042)-6653515	Ashrafabad Bahawalpur
Baba Farid Sugar Mills Ltd., 1 st Floor Nawa-I- Waqt House 4- Shahræ Fatima Jinnah Lahore.	Fx. (042)-6368671 (042)-6306747	Okara Okara
Brother Sugar Mills Ltd., 135 Upper Mall, Lahore.	Fx. (042)-5757013-6 (042)-5710417	Chunian Kasur
Chanar Sugar Mills Ltd., 40 -A, Lawrence Road Lahore	Fx. (042)-6302118-9 (042)-6362054-5	Faisalabad
Chaudhry Sugar Mills Ltd., 7- A, New Muslim Town Lahore	Fx. (042)-5834634 / 5862044 (042)-5857232-5	Gojra Toba Tek Singh
Chishtia Sugar Mills Ltd., 88 - A, Canal Park, Gulberg – II, Lahore.	Fx. (042)-5752124-6 (042)-5760329	Sillanwali Sargodha
Crescent Sugar Mills Ltd., New Lahore Road, Nishatabad, Faisalabad	Fx. (041)-750363 (041)-750366	Nishtabad Faisalabad

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location / Dist.
Fatima Sugar Mills Ltd., 2 nd Floor, Trust Plaza, Opp. Telephone Exchang LMQ Road, Multan.	Fx. (061)-546318 (061)-546218 (061)- 511677	Kot Addu Muzafargarh
Fauji Sugar Mills Ltd., Fauji Foundation (Sugar Division), Head Office Tippu Road, Chaklala	Fx. (051)-5951721-40 (051)-5951742	Sangla Hill Sheikhupura
Fecto Sugar Mills Ltd., Room # 101 & 102, 1 st Floor Panorama Centre, Raja Ghazanfar Ali Road Karachi	Fx. (021)-5682178 (021)- 5684709	Darya Khan Bhakkhar
Gojra Samundri Sugar Mills Ltd., Monnoo House, 3- Montgomery Road, Lahore	Fx. (042)-6312978-9 (042)-6312982	Gojra Faisalabad
Haseeb Waqas Sugar Mills Ltd., 103/ B-1, M. M Alam Road Gulberg III Lahore	Fx. (042)-5713969 (042)-5758467	Nankana Sahib Sheikhpura
Husein Sugar Mills Ltd., 2 nd Floor Gulberg Centre Main Boulevard Gulnerg Lahore	Fx. (042)-5762089-90 (042)-5712680	Jaranwala Faisalabad
Hamza Sugar Mills Ltd., A/22, S.I. T. E. Maripur Road Karachi	Fx. (021)-2564594 (021)-2561873	Jetha Bhutta Rahimyar Khan
Indus Sugar Mills 93-B, New Muslim Town, Lahore	Fx. (042)-5862801-2 (042)-5835180	Kot Bahadur Rajan Pur
Ittefaq Sugar Mills Ltd., M. M Alam Road, 107/B, Gulberg III, Lahore	Fx. (042)-5765021-6 (041)-5759546	Pakpattan Pakpattan

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location / Dist.
JDW Sugar Mills Ltd., 32-N, Gulberg- II Industrial Area, Lahore	(042)-5761542-3 Fx. (042)-5761544	Mouza Shirin Rahimyar Khan
Kamalia Sugar Mills Ltd., Askari Villas No. 2, Sarwar Road, Near Garrison Cinema, Lahore Cantt	(042)-6674345 Fx. (042)-6668092	Kamalia Toba Tek Singh
Kashmir Sugar Mills Ltd., 107/B, M.M. Alam Road, Gulberg III, Lahore	(042)-5765021-6 Fx. (042)-5759546	Shorkot Jhang
Kohinoor Sugar Mills Ltd., 18 - Main Gulberg, Lahore II	(042)-5750174 Fx. (042)-5710972	Jauharabad Khushab
Layyah Sugar Mills Ltd., 17- G Gulberg III Lahore	(042) 5883220 Fx. (042)5883219	Layyah Layyah
National Sugar Mills Ltd., 146 M Block, Gulberg III Lahore	(042)-5835517 / 5838480 Fx. (042)-5838400	Bhalwal Sargodha
Noon Sugar Mills Ltd., 6 th Floor, EFU Building Jail Road Lahore	(042)-5715845-8 Fx. (042)-5715698	Bhalwal Sargodha
Pahrianwali Sugar Mills Ltd., F- 1/14, Canal Cottage New Muslim Town, Lahore	(042)-5868780 Fx. (042)-5868547	Lalian Jhang
Pattoki Sugar Mills Ltd., T-09 , 3 rd Floor, Hafeez Centre, 75-E /1, Gulberg III Lahore	(042)-5711061-5 Fx (042) 5711068.	Pattoki Kasur
Punjab Sugar Mills Ltd., 20- E -I (C) Gulberg – III Lahore	(042)-5712487-8 Fx. (042)-5710879	Mian Channu Khanewal

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location / Dist.
Phalia Sugar Mills Ltd., 20- E -I (C) Gulberg – III Lahore	(042)-5752509 / 5760119 Fx. (042)-5710879	Phalia Mandi Bahauddin
Ramzan Sugar Mills Ltd., 7- A New Muslim Town Lahore	(042)-5834634 / 5863663 Fx. (042)-5857232	Chiniot Jhang
Shahtaj Sugar Mills Ltd., 39/A Zafar Ali Road Gulberg-V, Lahore	(042)5710482-4 Fx. (042) 5711904	Mandi Bahauddin Gujrat
Shakarganj Mills Ltd., Management House Toba Tek Singh Road, Jhang.	(0471)-614971 Fx. (0471)-620270	Jhang Jhang
Sheikhoo Sugar Mills Ltd., 11-Commercial Area, L.C.C.H.S, Lahore , Cantt	(042)-5728904-6 Fx. (042)-5720745	Kot Adu Muzafargarh
Tandlianwala Sugar Mills Ltd., 32- N-A, Gulberg-II Industrial Area, Lahore	(042)-5715081 Fx. (042)-57109299	Kanjwani Faisalabad
Yousaf Sugar Mills Ltd., 103-/B-1, M.M. Alam Road, Lahore	(042)-5713969 Fx. (042)-5758467	Shahpur Sargodha
United Sugar Mills Ltd., 29-B, Ch. Zahoor Ellahi Road, Gulberg II, Lahore.	042-5882801-2	Sadiqabad Rahim Yar Khan
Gunj Buksh(Pasrur) Sugar Mills Ltd., 21/69-F.C.C. Green Villas Lahore.	042-5752125	Pasrur Sailkot

Non member Sugar Mills

Qand Ghar Sugar Mills	042-7533135	Shahkot Faisalabad
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SINDH ZONE

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location / Dist.
Al-Abbas Sugar Mills Ltd., Plot # 50-A/1, Unit # H, Duplex Town House, St. # 2, Gulshan-e- Faisal Co-operative Housing Society, Bath Island, Karachi	Fx. 021-5831249-52 021- 5831253	Mirwah Gorchani Mirpurkhas
Al-Asif Sugar Mills Ltd., 4 th Floor, Bank House No.2 Habib Square, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi	Fx. 021-2427073 021-2427216 021- 2429092	Garho Thatta
Al-Noor Sugar Mills Ltd., 96-A, Sindhi Muslim Society, Karachi	Fx. 021-4550161-63 021-4551990 / 4559863 021-4556675	Taluka Moro Nawabshah
Ansari Sugar Mills Ltd., 41-K, Block 6, P.E.C.H.S, Karachi 75400	Fx. 111-484-848 021-4531105 / 4531642 021-4546456, 4535374	Matli Hyderabad
Army Welfare Sugar Mills Badin	Fx. (0227) 61205, 61970 (0227) 61733	Badin
Bawany Sugar Mills Ltd., 4 th Floor, Bank House # 2, Habib Square, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi	Fx. 021-2427216, 2427073 021-2429092	Talhar Badin
Dewan sugar Mills Ltd., 3-A, Dewan Centre, Lalazar, Beach Hotel Road, Karachi	Fx. 111-313-786 021- 5611098-9 021-5610765	Budho Talpur Thatta
Digri Sugar Mills Ltd., 48 J /1 Block 6, P.E.C.H.S. Karachi	Fx. 021-4541195-8 021- 4534501	Digri Mirpurkhas
Faran Sugar Mills Ltd., 3 rd Floor, Bank House # 1, Habib Square, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi	Fx. 021-2418050-4 021-2421010	Sheikh Bhirkio Hyderabad

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location
Fauji Sugar Mills Khoski Badin	(0227) 720218 / 61134 Fx. (0227) 720224	Khoski Badin
Fauji Sugar Mills Tando Mohammad Khan, Dist. Hyderabad	(0224) 41558 / 41461 Fx. (0224) 41122	Tando Muhammad Khan Hyderabad
Habib Sugar Mills Ltd., 3 rd Floor, Imperial Court, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Road, Karachi	(021)- 5680036-9 Fx. (021)- 5684086	Nawabshah
Khairpur Sugar Mills Ltd., ST. 10, D/14, Jumani Arcade Main University Road, Karachi	(021)- 4931021-4 Fx. (021)- 4933313	Naroo Dhoro Khairpur
Larr Sugar Mills Ltd., 16-E, Block 6, Rashid Minhas Street, P.E.C.H.S Karachi.	(021)- 4545591-4 Fx. (021)-4537720	Deh Kinjhar -Sajawal Thatta
Matiari Sugar Mills Ltd., C-48, KDA Scheme No.1 Karachi. 75350	(021)-4521382, 4529698 Fx. (021)- 4541734	Matiari Hyderabad
Mehran Sugar Mills Ltd., 8 th Floor, Adamjee House, I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi.	(021)-2417131-4 Fx. (021)- 2416477	Tando Allah Yar Hyderabad
Mirpurkhas Sugar Mills Ltd., 2 nd Floor, Modern Motors House, Beaumont Road, Karachi.	(021)-5682565-9 Fx. (021)-5682839	Mirpurkhas Mirpurkhas
Mirza Sugar Mills Ltd., 10 th Floor, Lakson Square, Building No. 1, Sarwar Shaheed Road, Karachi	(021)-5680151 Fx. (021)- 5680183	Deh Charo Tappo Badin

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location / Dist.
Pangrio Sugar Mills Ltd., 10 th Floor Lakson Square, Building No. 1 Sarwar Shaheed Road, Karachi	Fx. (021)- 5680151 (021)-5680183	Deh Rajauri-2 Badin
Ranipur Sugar Mills Ltd., 1308 Chapal Plaza, Hasrat Mohani Road, Off. I.I. Chundrigar Road, Karachi	Fx. (021)-2411368-9 (021)-2413547	Ranipur Khairpur
Sakrand Sugar Mills Ltd., 41-K Block 6 , P.E.C.H.S., Karachi	111-484-848 Fx. (021)- 4531642, 4531105 (021)- 4535374, 4546456	Qazi Ahmed Nawabshah
Sanghar Sugar Mills Ltd., 101- Ocean Centre, Talpur Road, Karachi	Fx. (021)-2427171-2 (021)- 2410700	Sindhri Sanghar
Seri Sugar Mills Ltd., 1 st Floor, Hassan Ali Centre, Opp. M.W. Tower, M.A. Jinnah Road, Karachi.	(021)-2418389-90 / 2439630 Fx. (021)-2437828 (021)-2413600	Deh Norai Jagir Hyderabad
Shahmurad Sugar Mills, Ltd., 96-A, Sindhi Muslim Society, Karachi	Fx. (021)-4550161-3 / 4550031 (021)-4556675	Jhok Sharif Thatta
Sindh Abadgar's Sugar Mills Ltd., 164-L Block 3, P.E.C.H.S., Karachi	Fx. (021)-4557936 (021)-4558109	Deenpur Hyderabad
<u>Non Member Sugar Mills</u>		
Bachani Sugar Mills Ltd., 2 nd Floor Europa Centre, Hasrat mohani Road, Off.I.I Chundrigar Road, Karachi	Fx. (021)-2627607 (021)-2638459	Tando Allah Yar Hyderabad
Dadu Sugar Mills Ltd., Under Privatization commission of Sindh	(021)- 9202077	Piarogoth Dadu

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location
Kiran Sugar Mills Ltd., Not Available		Duber Road Sukkur
Naudero (Larkana) Sugar Mills Ltd., 2 nd Floor Block -4, Hockey Club Of Pakistan Stadium, Karachi-75350	(021) 5655131-4 Fx. (021) 5680833	Naudero Larkana
Najma (Thar) Sugar Mills Ltd., 6- Jabbar Centre, 2 nd Floor , Block-9, Near Schon circle, Clifton , karachi	(021)5831082 Fx. (021) - 5831069	Jhuddo Mirpurkhas
Tharparkar Sugar Mills Ltd., C-27, Beverly Estate Ploat No. F-24, Block -9 Kehkashan Clifton, Karachi	(021)-5863730-1 Fx. (021)-5863729	Tharparkar Mirpurkhas
Thatta Sugar Mills Ltd., Under Privatization Commission of Sindh	(021)-9202077	Deh Bijora Thatta

N.W.F.P ZONE

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location
Bannu Sugar Mills Ltd., Serai Naurang Dist. Bannu	(09261)2005 (09261)2309 Fx (09261)2302	Serai Naurang Bannu
Chashma sugar Mills Ltd., Gunner Lane Off II Fort Road, Peshawar Cantt	(0961)750090 (0961)750091 Fx (0961)750092	D.I. Khan
Frontier Sugar Mills Ltd., Gunner Lane Off II, Fort Road Peshawar Cantt.	(0931)551041 (0931)551049 Fx (0931)62989	Takht-I- Bhai Mardan
Khazana Sugar Mills Ltd., House #332, St#35, Sector F-11/13, Islamabad	051-2294167 Fx. 051-2211892	Peshawar

Mills Name & Address	Tel & Fax	Mills Location
Premier Sugar Mills Ltd., Mardan N.W.F.P.	0931-62051-2 Fx. 0931-62989	Mardan
Saleem Sugar Mills Ltd., 65 Amin Building, The Mall, Lahore.	042-7321043 Fx. 042-7122378	Charsadda

AZAD KASHMIR

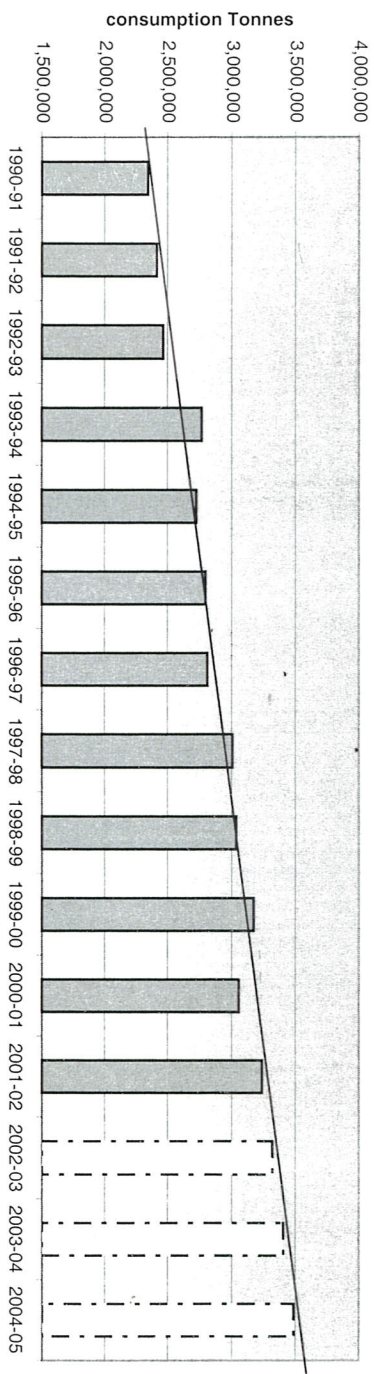
Mian Mohammad sugar mills Ltd.,	Not available	Mirpur Azad Kashmir
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SUGAR AND SUGARCANE – I				
Sugar Year (Oct – Sept.)	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99
Sugarcane Area HA.	963,100	964,500	1,056,200	1,155,000
Sugarcane produced	45,229,700	41,998,400	53,104,200	55,191,100
Yield Tonnes / Ha	47.00	43.54	50.28	47.77
Cane Utilized by Mills	28,151,434	27,352,918	41,062,268	42,994,911
% age of utilization	62.24	65.13	77.32	77.90
Cane support / Indicative. Price Punjab, NWFP / Sindh	21.5/ 21.75	24.25/ 24.5	35 / 36	35 / 36
Recovery % age	8.70	8.69	8.64	8.21
Sugar Production (Cane)	2,449,598	2,378,751	3,548,953	3,530,931
Sugar Production (Beet)	20,435	14,610	6,267	10,831
Sugar Production (Raw)				
Total Sugar Production	2,470,033	2,393,361	3,555,220	3,541,762
Beginning Stocks 1 st Oct.	264,689	103,553	413,290	513,062
Import Refined Sugar	166,472	728,501	26,345	4,129
Total Available	2,901,194	3,225,416	3,994,863	4,058,946
Export	100	-	477,331	648,230
End Stock 30 th Sept.	103,553	413,290	513,062	371,389
Consumption / Marketing Mills Sale + import – (Export)	2,797,541	2,812,126	3,004,470	3,039,327
Average Consumption /Month	233,100	234,300	250,400	253,300
Season's Av. Domestic Retail price Rs. / Kg	17.86	21.46	18.75	19.63
Int. Sugar Av. Trade price US\$ / Tonne	383.75	319.21	272.46	216.28

- Sugarcane production & Utilization controversial figures for 1999-2000 amended.
- Refined value of Raw unrecorded imports 1996-97 & 1997-98 added to imports

SUGAR AND SUGARCANE – II				
Sugar Year (Oct - Sept.)	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Est. 02-03
Sugarcane Area HA.	1,009,800	960,000	999,700	1,100,000
Sugarcane produced	42,000,000	43,590,000	48,091,000	53,000,000
Yield Tonnes / Ha	41.59	45.41	48.10	48.10
Cane Utilized by Mills	28,982,711	29,408,880	36,708,638	40,500,000
% age of utilization	69.00	67.47	76.33	76.40
Cane support /Indicative Price Punjab, NWFP / Sindh	35/36	35/36	42/43	
Recovery %age	8.33	8.39	8.71	8.70
Sugar Production (cane)	2,414,746	2,466,788	3,197,745	3,523,000
Sugar Production (Beet)	14,618	17,276	29,173	25,000
Sugar Production (Raw)		531,930	22,111	-
Total Sugar Production	3,429,364	3,015,994	3,249,029	3,548,000
Beginning Stocks 1 st Oct.	371,389	27,274	620,791	637,149
Import Refined Sugar	420,740	632,645	27,494	-
Total Available	3,221,493	3,675,913	3,897,314	4,185,149
Export	22,160	-	8,000	-
End Stock 30 th Sept.	27,274	620,791	637,149	861,149
Consumption / Marketing Mills Sale + Import – (Export)	3,172,059	3,055,122	3,252,165	3,324,000
Average Consumption/ Month	264,300	254,600	271,000	277,000
Season's Av. Domestic Retail price Rs. / Kg	22.85	26.73	22.96	
Int. Sugar Av. Trade price US \$ / Tonne	200.52	242.90	234.30	

**Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
Consumption (1990-91 to 2001-02) & projected
Sugar Year Oct-Sept.**



Years	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Annual / Supply Consumption	2,342,158	2,413,439	2,463,085	2,763,142	2,722,775	2,797,541	2,812,125	3,004,913	3,039,327	3,172,059	3,055,122	3,252,165	3,324,000		
Monthly Av. Consumption	195,180	201,120	205,257	230,262	226,900	233,100	234,300	250,400	253,300	264,300	254,600	271,000			
Annual Proj. Consumption	2,342,158	2,423,780	2,505,402	2,587,024	2,668,646	2,750,268	2,831,890	2,913,512	2,995,134	3,076,756	3,158,378	3,240,000	3,321,622	3,403,244	3,484,866
Monthly Proj. consumption	195,000	202,000	209,000	216,000	222,000	229,000	236,000	243,000	250,000	256,000	263,000	270,000	277,000	284,000	290,000

* Consumption / market supply Oct-Sept. (12 months)

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

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1900

1901

1902

1903

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1918

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1920

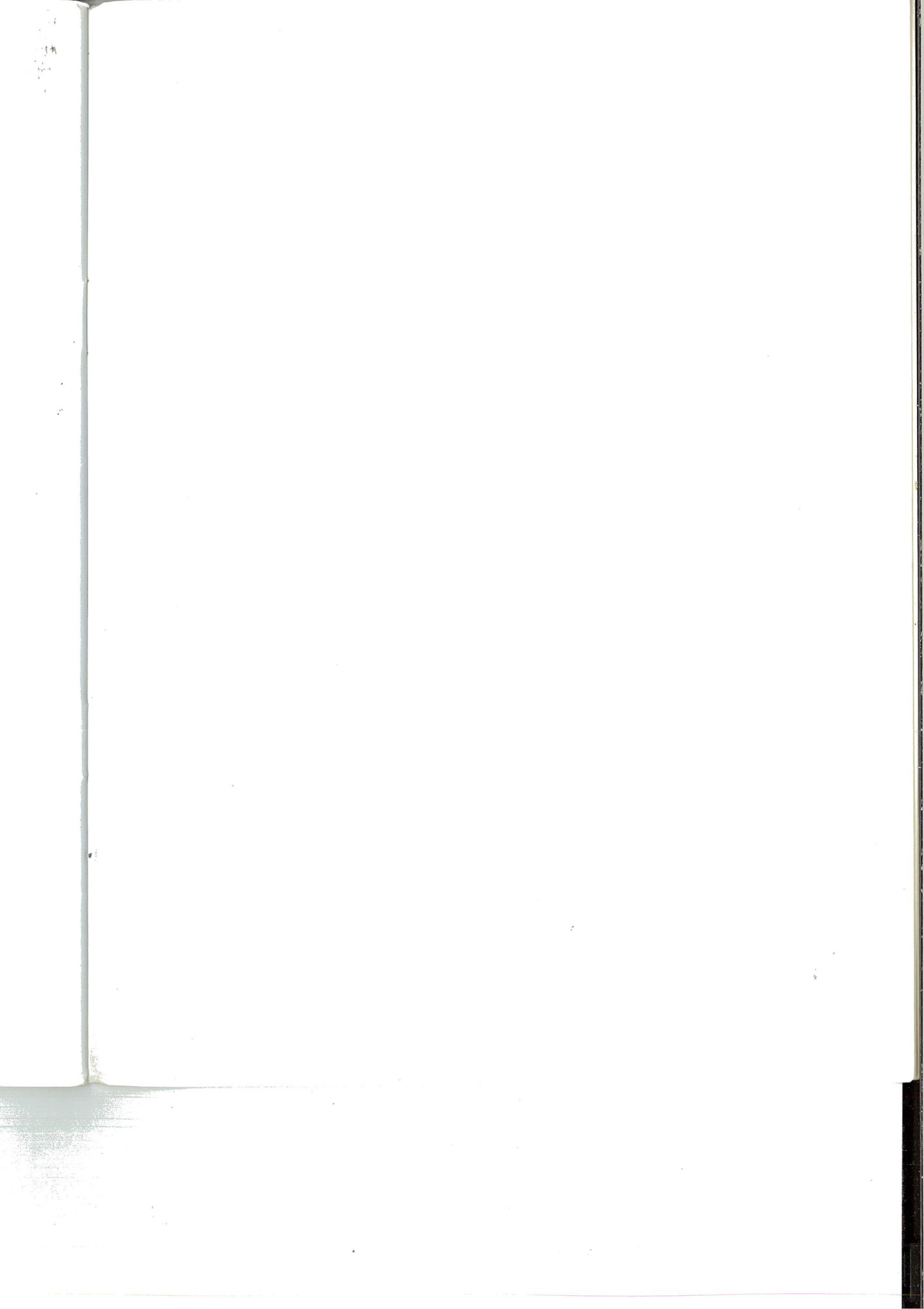
1921

1922

1923

1924

1925



**Pakistan Sugar Mills Association
Domestic Production, Availability & Consumption
Sugar Year Oct to Sept. 1993-2002**

