The impact of EU sugar quota removal on EU external trade in sugar: a bilateral perspective

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Objective:

- "... simplification and greater **market orientation** of the EU's sugar policy ... "
- " ... integration of income support for sugar beet farmers into the [direct payment system] ... "

How ?

- Stepwise reduction of the **EU reference prices** and minimum beet price for the production of quota sugar
- Restructuring of the sugar production (decrease of sugar quota: -5.8 mio tons; restructuring and diversification aid, ... )
- Final step : expiry of sugar quota in 2014/15
Methodology

CAPRI modelling system

Market module:
- Bilateral trade
- 47 products
- 40 trade blocks

Regional supply module:
- CAP, incl. EU sugar policy
- Trade restrictions
- Link to biofuel market

Iteratively linked
Methodology

Scenario

- comparative static analysis of situation in 2020
- EU sugar quota expiry (vs. no expiry in reference)
- no WTO limit on exports
- no change in other trade measures (TRQs or tariffs)

Caveat: no explicit modelling of isoglucose market
### Scenario results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Units of measurement</th>
<th>Reference (EU quotas continue)</th>
<th>Scenario (EU quotas removed)</th>
<th>Percentage difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EU27 sugar production*</td>
<td>'000 tons</td>
<td>20,096.7</td>
<td>20,948.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU27 sugar total use</td>
<td>'000 tons</td>
<td>16,380.3</td>
<td>16,507.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human consumption</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,339.9</td>
<td>5,289.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial use</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU27 sugar exports</td>
<td>'000 tons</td>
<td>1,392.2</td>
<td>1,171.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU27 sugar imports</td>
<td>'000 tons</td>
<td>4,030.8</td>
<td>2,314.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Sugar production includes the sugar equivalent of sugar beet that is directly processed into bio-ethanol
Scenario results

Change in sugar exports, thousand tons, 2020

-700 -600 -500 -400 -300 -200 -100 0 100

- European Union 27
- Western Balkans
- Russia
- Ukraine
- Africa, all LDCs
- Rest of Africa
- Central and South America, all EPA
- Brazil
- Rest of Central & South America
- Australia and New Zealand
- Asia, all LDCs
- Rest of Asia

□ Total exports  □ Exports to EU27
Scenario results

Welfare effects:

Total welfare gain: + 989 mio EUR

EU-27: + 845 mio EUR (consumers gain, sugar production loses)

Brazil: - 40 mio EUR (sugar producer and exporter loose)

Africa: + 28 mio EUR (consumers gain more than sugar sector loses)
Conclusion

Impact of removal of EU sugar quota on trade

Direct impact: replacement by EU production of sugar imports from high-cost third country sugar exporters (LDCs, Africa, ...)

Indirect impact: Brazil is squeezed out of African markets by African sugar no longer exported to the EU

Overall welfare change is positive and goes mainly to the EU consumers, but consumers outside the EU gain as well thanks to the drop in local consumer price of sugar (Africa, Asia and North America)
Thank you for your attention.

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Annexes
Sugar beet yields by EU Member State, t/ha, average 2009-11.
EU Reference price and EU market price for white sugar compared with World price London Nº5 (first future in $/t - €/t)

- 632 €/t
- 541 €/t
- 404 €/t
- 727 €/t

Source: European Commission, DG AGRI (2013)
References


