

# GOBIND SUGAR MILLS LIMITED

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

[For the quarter ended 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2008]

The management of Gobind Sugar Mills Limited is pleased to present its assessment of the prevailing industrial scenario for the quarter ending 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2008.

### 1. World Sugar Market

After two years of large surplus, the world sugar economy is facing a season with a significant gap between world consumption and production. In 2008-09, for the first time since 2004-05, world sugar production is expected to decrease to 161.649 million tonnes, raw value, a massive 7.353 million tonnes down from the last season. The first forecast of the world sugar balance for the period from October 2008 to September 2009 puts world production 3.898 million tonnes lower than world consumption. Thus, the distinctive surplus phase, characterized by a significant excess of global production over consumption as well as export availability considerably higher than import demand, has ended and the market is likely to move into a deficit phase.

A summary of the first assessment of the world sugar balance in 2008-09 is provided in the table below :

#### World Sugar Balance (million tonnes, raw value)

	2008- 09	2007-08	Change	
			In million tonnes	In %
Production	161.649	169.002	-7.353	-4.35
Consumption	165.547	161.752	3.795	2.35
Surplus/deficit	-3.898	7.250		
Import demand	46.702	45.506	1.196	2.63
Export availability	46.791	47.926	-1.135	-2.37
End stocks	65.230	69.217	-3.987	-5.76
Stock/consumption ratio (%)	39.40	42.79		

Source- ISO-August,2008

A significant production shortfall in India and a continuing contraction of production in the EU are two major supply features of 2008-09. The combined effect is a massive 7.4 million tonne reduction in world sugar output in 2008-

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09. Global sugar consumption, on the other hand, will continue to rise. Similar to the previous season the market is expected to be shaped by developments in two sugar giants – Brazil and India. The level of shipments from India, which became a major supply power in the previous season, is of particular importance.

### **Indian Sugar Market**

#### **2. Production**

After a drop in sugar output in 2007-08, a further reduction in production of sugar is anticipated in 2008-09. In 2007-08 season, the sugar output is likely to close at 26.50 million tonnes against 28.3 million tonnes in 2006-2007. India would end the 2007-08 season with a closing stock of 9.5 million tonnes. Maharashtra is likely to report an unprecedented fall in sugar production due to diversion of farmers from sugarcane to other crops and poor rainfall. Uttar Pradesh is forecast to witness a fall of about 15 percent in sugar output in the year ending, September, 2009. Unprecedented flood in Bihar, has caused considerable damage to the sugarcane crop.

#### **3. Prices**

The sugar sector witnessed a reversal of trend with prices improving. Sugar prices are expected to rise because of the sustained demand and lower anticipated production. However, to control rising sugar prices, the govt has decided to release 0.12 million tonnes of free sale sugar for September, 2008.

The Uttar Pradesh Government had fixed Rs 125 a quintal as the state-advised-price for common variety sugarcane and Rs 130 for early variety canes for the 2007-08 season ending October, 2008. The industry had challenged this price in the Allahabad High Court who squashed the State Advised Price. The matter is now pending in the Supreme Court who on 8<sup>th</sup> September, 2008 directed the sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh to pay their arrears to cane growers at the interim price of Rs 110 per quintal for season 2007-08.

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### 4. Exports / Imports

Rising domestic prices coupled with expectation of lower production may lead to a decline in India's sugar exports in the season 2008-09. The freight subsidy on sugar exports which the Government had been charging on the coastal states extending to Rs.1350 and Rs. 1450 on other states has been withdrawn with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2008. This move will affect all sugar exporters. Overseas sales might decline to around 1-1.5 million tonnes in the next season compared to 4 million tonnes in 2007-08 season. Further, in a bid to control spiraling sugar prices, the Government is contemplating a series of measures to curb exports and increase local availability. With India buying sugar from Brazil as the crop shrinks and the demand in world's top consumer rises, the Indian sugar industry is expected to turn in to a major importer of the sugar from October, 09.

### Indian Sugar Equation

All Figures (lacs tonnes)			
		<u>Estimates for the season 2007-08</u>	<u>Actual for the season 2006-07</u>
1.	Opening Stock as on 1st October.	92.00	36.00
2.	Production	263.00	283.28
3.	Imports	-	-
4.	Total availability	355.00	319.28
5.	Domestic Consumption	225.00	210.00
6.	Exports	45.00	17.28
7.	Closing Stock as on 30 <sup>th</sup> September	85.00	92.00

Source- ISMA-August, 2008

### 5. Decontrol

Owing to the increase in prices of sugar ahead of the festive season, the centre has deferred decontrol of sugar.

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### 6. Operations

As the factory has been closed for the off season, there has been no production during this period. The operations at the company's plant is as follows :

#### Crushing & Production (lac qtls.)

	<b>Season 2007-08</b>	<b>Season 2006-07</b>
	<b><u>Total Season</u></b>	<b><u>Total Season</u></b>
1. Total cane crushed	76.12	113.00
2. Average recovery %	9.58%	9.65%
3. Sugar produced	7.30	10.90
4. Crushing started	29.11.2007	12.11.2006
5. Crushing stopped	25.03.2008	09.05.2007

### 7. Cautionary Statement

The statements in the Management Report detailing the Company's objectives, projections, estimates, expectations or predictions may be forward looking within the meaning of applicable securities laws and regulations. As these statements are based on certain assumptions and expectations of future events, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied. The Company assumes no responsibility in respect of forward looking statements that may be revised or modified in the future on the basis of subsequent developments, information or events.