

Glossary

Accession countries	A reference to the 10 new Member States to the European Union from 1 May 2004.
ACP signatory countries	A reference to the 18 developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific that are signatories to the Lomé Convention and its Sugar protocol .
A quota	The annual basic white sugar quota laid down for each member state of the European Union for the duration of each periodic sugar regime , which normally lasts five years. The producer of A quota sugar must pay a levy to the European Union authorities.
B quota	An annual quantity of sugar determined by the European Union for each member state which, together with its A quota , constitutes its maximum quota . The size of the B quota for different countries currently varies between 10 and 30 per cent of their A quota (with the exception of Spain, which has a B quota only 4 per cent of the A quota). The producer of B quota sugar must pay a levy, considerably higher than that on A quota sugar, to the European Union.
British Sugar	British Sugar plc.
British Sugar undertakings	Offered by British Sugar to the European Union in 1986 as a result of a complaint lodged by Napier Brown with the European Commission (Case no IV /30.178—Napier Brown—British Sugar).
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union.
Campaign	The lifting and processing period for sugar beet, running normally from the end of September to mid/end-January in the UK.
C Sugar	All beet sugar produced in excess of the quotas of A and B sugar. There is no regulatory limit on C sugar production, but such sugar must be exported outside the European Union by producers with no guarantee as to price and no export restitution payment or carried forward into the following year's A quota .
CXL quota	A quota that was agreed at the time of the accession of Finland to the European Union. It covers 85,463 tonnes of raw cane sugar for refining and is mostly assigned to Cuba (58,969 tonnes) and Brazil (23,930 tonnes).
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
Direct consumption sugar imports	Raw cane sugar, part of preferential imports , for consumption without further refining.

EBA	Everything But Arms initiative. Suspends among other things all common customs tariff duties on raw cane sugar from least developed countries, including six of the signatories to the ACP Protocol. This initiative operates under a tariff quota system.
ED & F Man	ED & F Man Holdings Ltd.
Effective support price	See support price .
EU	European Union
EU2	Category EU No 2 standard quality sugar.
Export refunds	See Restriction payments .
Garrett	Garrett Ingredients Ltd.
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
Greencore	Greencore Group plc.
HFCS	High fructose corn syrup.
HFS	High Fructose Syrup. Also known as isoglucose , isomerase, or high fructose corn syrup. It is a liquid derived from corn starch sources, and is mainly used by producers of drinks, although it is also used to some extent by the bakery, dairy and ice-cream industries.
HIS	High Intensity Sweeteners. These are synthetically produced. They have a higher sweetness than sugar, but lack its bulk and preservative qualities. They are mainly used in diet products and diabetic food due to their low calorie content. EU approved sweeteners include: Aspartame, Saccharine, Cyclamate and Acesulfame-K and Sucralose.
Intervention prices	The price, whether for white sugar or for raw sugar , at which national intervention agencies are obliged to buy any sugar produced within Community maximum quotas which is offered to them.
Inulin syrup	A syrup produced by hydrolysis of Inulin extracted from chicory roots. It has similar characteristics to HFS and liquid sugar , and is used mainly in the production of soft drinks, ice cream and bakery products.
Isoglucose	A cereal-based sweetener which, because of its substitutability with sugar, is subject to production quotas.
JBS	James Budgett Sugars Ltd.
Liquid Sugar	A sugar solution in water, used mainly in manufacturing.
Lomé Convention	Treaties, negotiated originally in 1974 following the UK's

accession to the Treaty of Rome and subsequently updated, between the European Union and certain developing countries in Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific, providing preferential access for designated products, including sugar, to European Union markets.

Marketing year	Under the sugar regime , years run from 1 July to 30 June, to reflect the fact that in northern Europe, the sugar beet harvest begins in August and that most sugar is sold by the following June.
Maximum quotas	The sum of the A quotas and the B quotas as allocated to individual European Union member states and to growers and processors therein.
Merchants	A reference to the merchants that were the subject matter of the British Sugar undertakings .
Minimum beet prices	The price guaranteed to farmers under the sugar regime derived by taking into account the production levies on A quota and B quota beet.
NBF	Napier Brown Foods PLC or Napier Brown & Company Ltd as the context requires.
Nominal merchanting	Sales from UK refiners to end users where the sugar merchant is responsible for processing the orders, invoicing the customers, and collecting payments.
OLS Model	Ordinary least squares model
Polyols	Are alcohols and have a lower sweetness than sugar, and also have a low calorie content. Polyols approved by the EU are Sorbitol, Xylitol, Lactitol, Mannitol, Maltitol and Isomalt.
Preferential sugar imports	Cane sugar imported under the Lomé Convention provisions in quantities and at prices agreed with the ACP countries .
Principal merchanting	An operation whereby a sugar merchant buys sugar on their own account, and subsequently resells the product.
Processor	A manufacturer of sugar from beet.
Producer	A manufacturer of sugar, whether from cane or beet.
Raw sugar	Cane or beet which has undergone initial processing but is unrefined. Also referred to as cane or beet raws.
Refined sugar	The final product from either sugar beet or sugar cane. It is also called white sugar.
Refiner	A producer of sugar from cane.
Reseller	Anybody who buys sugar for subsequent resale, including all suppliers of sugar to industrial sugar users other than UK and overseas sugar producers .

Restitution payment	An export subsidy paid to European Union producers on exports of A or B quota sugar outside the European Union. Such exports are sometimes described as 'sales into restitution'.
Season	The annual contract season.
Sefcol	Sefcol Ingredients Ltd.
Speciality sugars	Sugar products other than white granulated sugar and liquid sugar.
Storage levies	Payments made to the European Union by beet sugar processors at the time of sale to finance the payment of storage refunds .
Storage refunds	Payments made by the European Union to beet sugar processors and specialized traders to compensate them for the costs of holding sugar in store, with the objective of smoothing sales throughout the year and avoiding recourse to the selling of temporarily surplus sugar into intervention.
Sugar Protocol	Protocol <i>No 3</i> to the Lomé Convention 1974 making provision for preferential access of ACP cane sugar to the European Union.
Sugar regime	A reference to the European Union sugar regime, more properly called the Common Market Organisation in the Sugar Sector.
Support price	The sum of the intervention price and the storage levy . Sometimes known as the effective support price .
Tate & Lyle	Tate & Lyle PLC.
USCR	Unofficial Sugar Conversion Rate. The conversion rate for sugar in the UK is not fixed and is reset fortnightly to reflect the €/£ exchange rate.
White granulated sugar	A solid crystallized product.
WSE	White sugar equivalent. To secure uniformity, volumes of sugar and syrup products are commonly expressed in terms of WSE.