

Glossary of Sugar Industry Terms

ACFA (Australian Canefarmers Association) An association of canefarmers in opposition to CANEGROWERS representing approx. 15% of all growers in Australia.

ACQUISITION All sugar produced in QLD is vested in Queensland Sugar Limited (QSL) and is replaced with a right to the producer to receive payment for that sugar. QSL may make determinations about the manner of delivery, storage, payment of costs, and conditions of acceptance. Mills are exempted from delivering up to .25% of the total quantity of vested sugar for local consumption to growers and mill employees, in quantities of not less than 15kg at time, or for sale to another mill for local consumption.

ADVANCES Interim payments made to mill owners before the declaration of a season's final price.

ASSIGNMENT Now called Cane Production Area

AWARD Now called Cane Supply and Processing Agreement

BAGASSE Crushed fibre left after the milling process. It is the main source of fuel to generate steam for mill operation. Paper can be made from it.

BILLETS Common name for the chopped cane that comes out of a mechanical cane harvester for delivery to a mill (approx. 300mm long).

BSES (Bureau of Sugar Experiment Station) The research arm of the sugar industry and funded 50/50 by miller and growers.

BRIX A unit which expresses the concentration of solids in a liquid, and is used in the analysis of sugar in cane (for payment purposes).

CANE ANALYSIS PROGRAM How cane sent to the mill by the grower is analysed to make a determination of the quality and quantity of the sugar produced from the grower's cane.

CANEGROWERS Organisation representing 90% of QLD growers, it is traditionally the voice of all QLD growers.

CANE PAYMENT FORMULA A formula based on price of sugar, CCS, and sugar recovery. Used by QLD industry to allocate net income of sugar sales to millers and growers (the starting point is 1/3 to millers and 2/3 to growers). Contains incentives for growers to improve CCS and millers to improve recovery of rate of sugar.

CANE PRODUCTION AREA (CPA) Previously called Assignment. Entitles a grower to enter into a Cane Supply and Processing Agreement with a mill owner to supply sugarcane grown on a particular land description. CPA is separate to land and can be sold and leased. The allocation of CPA's establishes a framework for the orderly production and processing of sugarcane in an area.

CANE PRODUCTION REGISTER Each Cane Production Board is required to keep a register of each CPA for their area.

CANE PRODUCTION BOARD (CPB) Comprises 2 growers and 2 millers and an independent chairman. CPB's are responsible for granting, transferring, cancelling or varying CPA; implementing decisions of the negotiating team about area expansion; administering processes related to the movement of cane supply between mills; making guidelines about land use, environmental and transport management applicable to new applications for grants of CPA; making guidelines about anything relevant to cane growing.

CANE PROTECTION AND PRODUCTIVITY BOARDS (CPPB) Enhance the industry in a defined area by improving quantity and quality of cane crops. All clean seed cane is sourced by board run plots.

CANE SUPPLY & PROCESSING AGREEMENT Each grower must have one in order to supply a mill with cane. It is a legal binding agreement between a miller and a grower. There are 2 types individual and collective, with most agreements being collective. The agreement covers all cane grown on their CPA as set out in the agreement.

CANE SUGAR (sucrose) A carbohydrate comprising glucose and fructose linked together. Sucrose can also be obtained from sugar beet and is present in fruit.

CCS (Commercial Cane Sugar) An estimate by empirical (based on the results of experiment, observation or experience, not from mathematical or scientific reasoning) formula, of pure sugar recoverable from cane, expressed as a percentage.

DUNDER or BIODUNDER Waste liquid from the production of ethanol.

EASEMENT A right given by a landholder or the Sugar Industry Commissioner to miller to have a railway on part of a landholders land.

ETHANOL Alcohol made from fermented molasses for use as fuel, as a potable spirit or in manufactured products.

FILTER MUD Useful soil ameliorant. Mud from milling process and is high in nitrogen, phosphorus and calcium.

FINAL PRICE The price for sugar (QLD) is declared by QSL after all costs and maintenance etc has been deducted from all sales of sugar. Final price is declared at the end of June or early July and the balance of unpaid money paid to mills and growers.

GCTB (Green Cane Trash Blanketing) The harvesting and leaving of the residue on the ground without the burning of cane before harvest.

MECHANICAL HARVESTING All cane in Australia is harvested mechanically.

MILL SUPPLIERS' COMMITTEE A body of growers elected to represent cane growers in a particular area. Also known as CANEGROWERS Area Committee.

NEW YORK NO.11 SPOT PRICE Price established at the end of a days trading on the New York sugar futures market. It used to determine a trading price between willing buyers and sellers of sugar. No price is traded at this price.

NEW YORK NO.11 NEAR FUTURES PRICE Price of sugar in the next contract period on the NY#11 market. It is a reasonable estimate of the current world price of sugar.

PEST BOARDS Former name for CPPB

PLANT CANE Cane which grows from setts (billets) planted in the ground.

PLANT CROP Cane which has been planted and is or will be harvested in the current harvest season (i.e. it will be the first time it has been harvested since being planted).

RATOON Cane which has already been cut as plant cane and has regrown back. The year after it was cut as plant cane it will be called 1st Ratoon and the 2nd year 2nd Ratoon and so on. Most cane is grown for three or four ratoons.

SEASON For statistical and accounting purposes the Australian season extends from 1 July to 30 June. The crushing season begins in early June and ends in December, typically running for 20-22 weeks.

SMUT Fungal disease which can cause up to 50% yield loss in cane and make ratoon crops unprofitable, discovered in the Ord River region 1998.

STALE CANE Cane which has deteriorated after being left uncrushed for lengthy period after burning and/or harvesting, most cane in Australia is crushed within 16 hours of cutting.

STOOL Cluster of cane stalks arising from germination of sugar setts or from remaining buds after harvest.

STOOL TIPPING Cane stools pulling out of the ground during harvesting.

SUGAR INDUSTRY COMMISSIONER The Commissioner keeps a centra register of CPA's, grants and keeps a record of easements and permits to pass, and mediates in disputes if requested by the parties involved.

TRASH BLANKET Layer of cane leaves, tops and other organic matter left on the ground after green cane harvesting.

WORLD PRICE The spot price determined for raw sugar on the two main markets, London and New York, is considered to be an indicator of the world price for sugar.