



International Sugar Organization

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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Various sugar related articles

The Executive Director would like to draw your attention to the articles below all of which are relevant to the sugar sector.

ECRUU Sugar News Monitor - 12 June 2019

SWITZERLAND - Not to have sugar tax

Switzerland's national council has decided not to implement a sugar tax, scrapping a proposal to implement one in Neuchatel. ([Le Nouvelliste](#))

Sugaronline Ebriefing - 14 June 2019

SOUTH AFRICA: Stakeholders urge sugar farmers to re-strategize

With tonnes of sugar from other countries being dumped into South Africa, stakeholders to a one-day agriculture meeting have urged local farmers to adapt their strategies if their businesses are to survive, according to the East Coast Radio website.

Many people think the dumping of tonnes of cheaper sugar from other countries is killing the local sugar industry.

But speaking at the African Agriculture Conference in Zimbali, north of Durban, Enterprise Ilembe CEO, Nathi Nkomzwayo, said, " One of the things we can do as South Africans is to look at how we can become efficient so that we cut down on costs."

Nkomzwayo asked delegates whether the country should take the path of the US by imposing trade tariffs or operate in the context of a free trade area.

BRAZIL: ANP approves new inspection firm for RenovaBio

Brazil's National Agency of Oil, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP) approved Fundação Carlos Alberto Vanzolini as a new inspection firm for RenovaBio on June 11, reports Sugaronline.

The inspection firms are responsible for certifying efficient production of biofuels at sugarcane mills according to RenovaBio's rules.

ANP had already approved three other inspection companies for RenovaBio: Instituto Totum de Desenvolvimento e Gestão Empresarial, Green Domus Desenvolvimento Sustentável, and SGS ICS Certificadora.

AB Sugar launches

“The Innovate Irrigation Challenge”

“How do you stop irrigation water losses (evaporation/leaks) in agriculture?” AB Sugar has launched “The Innovate Irrigation Challenge” to answer this question as part of its 2030 commitments, which also include a cut to end-to-end supply chain water and carbon emissions by 30%. Anybody of age, teams or individuals, are allowed to take part in the challenge and entries may be submitted online on June 19-20, 2019. The AB Sugar website explains that “entries will be judged by a panel of up to ten judges based on how innovative, practical and

valuable the judges, in their discretion, consider the proposals to be. The decision of the panel of judges will be final. The winning participant will be notified by email on September 1, 2019.” By submitting an entry, participants agree to assign to AB Sugar all rights, title, and interest in and to the entry. The winner will have the opportunity to potentially work with AB Sugar and its challenge partners – namely WaterAid and the Centre for Industrial Sustainability at the University of Cambridge – to test the viability of their idea in the field.

Study questions SSB-child obesity link, sugar tax

A nationally representative UK survey of children (aged 4–10 years old) has found no strong/direct link between drinking sugar sweetened beverages (SSBs) and greater energy consumption or higher body mass index (BMI). Presented at this year’s European Congress on Obesity (ECO) in Glasgow, the study has led its authors to question whether the so called “sugar tax” will be an effective way to tackle the childhood obesity epidemic. “In this representative sample of UK children, high intake of added sugars was not directly correlated with high energy consumption. Therefore, relying on a single-nutrient approach to tackling childhood obesity in the form of a soft drink tax, might not be the most effective tactic,” says Ola Anabtawi from the University of Nottingham in the UK who led the research. “What’s more, our findings indicate that drinking sugar sweetened beverages is not a behavior particular to children with a higher body

weight. On the contrary, framing sugar reduction in tackling obesity might reinforce negative stereotypes around ‘unhealthy dieting’. Instead, policies should focus on those children whose consumption of sugar sweetened drinks substantially increases their total added sugar intake in combination with other public health interventions.”

The researchers analyzed data from the National Diet and Nutrition Survey Rolling program between 2008 and 2016 from a group of 1298 children aged 4–10 years. 78% of children who were drinkers of SSBs did not exceed their total energy requirements for their age. The study also did not find any significant differences between the groups of drinkers and non-drinkers in terms of age, gender, or BMI.