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**Report Highlights:**

Sugar beet production and planting area is forecast at 19.5 million metric tons (MMT) and 320,000 hectares (ha) in MY 2021/22, assuming favorable growing conditions. The quotas for MY 2021/22 were announced on March 20, 2021 by a presidential decree as 2.7 MMT for sugar beets and 67,500 MT for starch based sugar. This amount is identical to the previous two years. Turkey lifted the restriction on refined sugar exports as of December 2020.

## **PRODUCTION**

### **Sugar Beets**

Production of sugar beets, and consequently sugar, is limited to the quotas specified by the Turkish Government. Turkey produces sugar from sugar beets in most regions, but the majority of production comes from the Central Anatolia region. Konya, Eskisehir, Ankara, and Karaman are the main producer provinces in Central Anatolia. Sugar beet fields are rotated with cereals, pulses, fodder crops, and sunflowers. According to farmers, planting sugar beet provides up to a 20 percent yield increase when grown in rotation. Sugar beets are planted in the spring (April), and the harvest begins in October. However, these periods vary slightly according to the climate conditions of the region.

Sugar beet production and planting area is forecast at 19.5 million metric tons (MMT) and 320,000 hectares (ha) in MY 2021/22, assuming favorable growing conditions in line with last year under the production quota. These are now set by [Presidential Decree](#) as of March 2021.

Post's revised sugar beet production and planting area for MY 2020/21 is also estimated at 19.5 MMT and 320,000 ha, due to better yields than expected.

The process of privatizing ten state-owned sugar factories has finished. However, the last three years were very dramatic in terms of sugar policy and debates on sugar in Turkey. The uncertainty of the Sugar Board, sugar quotas, and the announcement to privatize state-owned sugar beet factories caused stress for producers and farmers. After the privatization of some sugar factories and some planting area losses in recent years, the sugar beet planting area partly rebounded last year. A slight increase in the sugar beet quota resulted in production of 18.5 MMT of sugar beets from a harvested area of 310,000 hectares in marketing year (MY) 2019/20. Factories begin processing sugar beets in the beginning of October and finish in January, in a period called the campaign period. Currently, the average yield is about 60 metric tons per hectare.

### **Ethanol and Molasses**

Molasses is a side product of sugar production from sugar beets, and production was around 750,000 MT in 2020. A great majority is used in the feed sector. The remainder is used for ethyl alcohol production and other purposes.

Sugar beets are the main source of bioethanol production in Turkey, followed by corn and wheat. No additional sugar beets are planted to produce this bioethanol as it is produced from molasses. Production of these side products is increasing in parallel with the number of beets utilized by the factories. There are three plants in Turkey producing fuel-purpose bioethanol with an established total production of 160 million liters annually.

The regulation on blending ethanol produced from domestic agricultural products with gasoline was first introduced in 2013 to comply with renewable energy policies, reduce import dependency in energy, and support the agricultural sector, according to Turkey's Energy Market Regulatory Authority. The percentage of ethanol blended with gasoline types was raised to 3 percent from 2 percent in 2014.

As a measure taken to combat Covid-19, on March 13, 2020, Turkey suspended the requirement to include ethanol in gasoline for three months in order to provide an additional 20,000 cubic meters of ethanol capacity for the production of disinfectants and colognes in the country.

Turkey also removed tariffs on ethyl alcohol imports amid its pandemic response, announcing the decision in the Official Gazette on March 25, 2020. The 10 percent tariff was reinstated on September 14, 2020. This measure aimed to support the production of disinfectant and cologne (kolonya), a traditional ethanol-based scented disinfectant in Turkey and was only valid for imports for this purpose.

## **CONSUMPTION**

With a population of approximately 83 million, Turkey is a significant sugar consumer. Turkey's annual per capita consumption of total sugar is estimated to be 30 kg. Sugar consumption breaks down to about 80 percent used by the industry and 20 percent by households.

Currently, Turkey's total annual sugar and sweetener consumption is almost 3 MMT, where beet sugar accounts for between 2.8-2.9 MMT and remaining is starch-based sugar. Increasing urbanization and the subsequent changes to lifestyles and eating habits play an important role in increasing sugar consumption. Starch-based sweeteners that are derived from corn are not consumed directly but are used by the industry as an ingredient in the production of candies, baked products, traditional desserts, ice cream, helva, jams, and alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

Post revised the centrifugal sugar consumption forecast to 2.91 MMT in MY 2020/21 which is slightly lower than previously forecast and previous year, mainly due lower industrial consumption. The centrifugal sugar consumption is expected to remain high at 2.94 MMT in accordance with higher demand from industrial consumption in MY2021/22.

## **TRADE and TRADE POLICY**

In order to provide competitively priced raw materials for end-use products that are exported, a number of Turkish agricultural exports benefit from Turkey's Inward Processing Regime (IPR) policy. Sugar can be imported tariff free if used in products that will be exported and not marketed domestically. Almost all sugar imports in recent years have been done under the scope of the IPR with zero tariffs by sugar product exporters. If imported for the domestic market, the tariff on sugar is 135 percent. The high fructose corn syrup (HFCS) tariff is also 135 percent. Therefore, sugar imported for use in the domestic market is limited to specialty sugar that is not domestically produced (for medical, laboratory use, etc.).

Turkey's import and export figures for sugar in MY 2019/20 and for the first five months of MY 2020/21 are given in the below table.

Due to an [export restriction](#) on sugar which started in May 2020 as a measure related to Covid-19, Turkey exported only 773 MT of sugar. However, Turkey lifted [this restriction](#) in December 2020 after a better harvest. Turkey exported 59,218 MT of beet sugar during the first five months of MT 2020/21.

Post revised the export estimates from 5,000 MT to 1,000 MT of sugar in MY 2019/20 due to the export restriction. Post also revised the export estimates from 5,000 MT to 90,000 MT raw sugar equivalent

basis, for sugar in MY 2020/21 due to the increased exports as a result of the end of the export restriction in December 2020. For MY 2021/22, sugar exports are projected at 90,000 MT, raw sugar equivalent basis, assuming stable demand from neighboring countries without any export restriction.

Post revised the import estimates from 230,000 MT to 250,000 MT raw sugar equivalent basis for sugar in MY 2019/20 due to an increase in demand from sugar product exporters. However, Turkey imported just 68,817 MT of sugar during the first five months of MY 2020/21 compared to 106,878 MT in the same period of the previous year. Post revised the import forecast down to 200,000 MT raw sugar equivalent basis for sugar in MY 2020/21 due to the decrease in demand from sugar product exporters. For MY 2021/22, sugar imports into Turkey are projected at 230,000 MT, raw sugar equivalent basis, with stable demand from sugar product exporters under normal trade circumstances assuming a normalization after Covid-19.

**Table 1: Turkey’s Trade for Beet Sugar and Chemically Pure Sucrose, Refined, In Solid Form, Not Containing Added Flavoring or Coloring Matter (HS 170199)**

<b>Import Trade Matrix</b>		
	MY2019/20 (Oct-Sep)	MY2020/21*(Oct-Feb)
Algeria	66,995	24,729
Brazil	74,609	22,830
Other	88,911	15,751
Total	230,515	63,310
Raw Value Basis	250,570	68,817
<b>Export Trade Matrix</b>		
	MY2019/20 (Oct-Sep)	MY2020/21*(Oct-Feb)
Syria	15	42,751
Iraq	5	13,646
Other	753	2,821
Total	773	59,218
Raw Value Basis	840	64,370

Source: Trade Data Monitor, Metric Tons in Marketing Years, does not include transshipments

\*Note: MY 2020/21 is not a full year

As seen in Table 2 below, Turkey’s HFCS imports have declined dramatically since the government quota decision for MY 2017/2018. The reduction in quota for use of HFCS in products consumed domestically resulted in the utilization of some of the domestic HFCS production capacity for exported confectionary products through the IPR system in 2020 as well.

**Table 2: Turkey's Imports of Sugars Nesoi, Including Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose & Fructose In Solid Form; Sugar Syrups (Plain); Artificial Honey; Caramel (MT)**

HS	Description	Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Including Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose And Fructose In Solid Form; Sugar Syrups (Plain); Artificial Honey; Caramel	72,324	38,449	32,188	33,755	31,871
170230	Glucose (Dextrose) And Glucose Syrup, Not Containing Fructose Or Containing In The Dry State Less Than 20% By Weight Of Fructose	17,631	17,280	18,339	18,462	16,548
170290	Sugar, Nesoi, Including Invert Sugar And Invert Syrup	14,000	7,811	6,529	5,129	5,918
170240	Glucose And Glucose Syrup, Containing In The Dry State At Least 20% But Less Than 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Excluding Invert Sugar	19,417	9,150	1,921	6,114	4,594
170211	Lactose And Lactose Syrup Containing By Weight 99% Or More Lactose, Expressed As Anhydrous Lactose, Calculated On The Dry Matter	2,117	2,381	2,800	2,558	3,403
170250	Chemically Pure Fructose In Solid Form	1,127	1,439	2,421	1,444	1,385
170260	Fructose, Nesoi (Other Than Chemically Pure), And Fructose Syrup Containing In The Dry State More Than 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Excluding Invert Dug	18,010	374	163	38	19
170220	Maple Sugar And Maple Syrup	11	7	9	10	4
170219	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Nesoi	11	7	6	-	-

On the other hand, since the implementation of the government quota decision mentioned in the policy section of this report, exports of the HFCS group have increased considerably in recent years. Local producers can be partly compensated for their lost domestic sales with export markets. They also continue to export starch.

**Table 3: Turkey's Exports of Sugars Nesoi, Including Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose And Fructose In Solid Form; Sugar Syrups (Plain); Artificial Honey; Caramel (MT)**

HS	Description	Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Including Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose And Fructose In Solid Form; Sugar Syrups (Plain); Artificial Honey; Caramel	200,017	242,306	245,740	284,504	347,242
170230	Glucose (Dextrose) And Glucose Syrup, Not Containing Fructose Or Containing In The Dry State Less Than 20% By Weight Of Fructose	111,374	124,369	117,375	142,133	170,813
170250	Chemically Pure Fructose In Solid Form	64,363	79,262	81,428	81,289	100,243
170260	Fructose, Nesoi (Other Than Chemically Pure), And Fructose Syrup Containing In The Dry State More Than 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Excluding Invert Dug	13,401	16,994	20,852	30,042	43,172
170290	Sugar, Nesoi, Including Invert Sugar And Invert Syrup	2,160	5,604	10,272	12,472	14,259
170240	Glucose And Glucose Syrup, Containing In The Dry State At Least 20% But Less Than 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Excluding Invert Sugar	4,294	11,523	12,370	14,496	11,779
170211	Lactose And Lactose Syrup Containing By Weight 99% Or More Lactose, Expressed As Anhydrous Lactose, Calculated On The Dry Matter	654	1,569	1,289	1,717	4,940
170219	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Nesoi	3,769	2,957	2,133	2,346	1,889
170220	Maple Sugar And Maple Syrup	3	29	22	8	148

As seen in Table 4, Turkey's sugar confectionary products exports are steadily increasing in recent years. Turkey's sugar confectionary exports increased more than 30 percent in the last five years. This helps Turkish sugar producers expand consumption of their products as ingredients in end-use products in international markets.

**Table 4: Turkey's Exports of Sugar Confectionary Products**

Subheading	Description	Calendar Year (Jan-Dec)				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1704	Sugar Confectionary (Including White Chocolate), Not Containing Cocoa	165,701	188,541	194,168	215,417	217,026
170490	Sugar Confectionary (Including White Chocolate), Not Containing Cocoa, Nesoi	150,228	172,813	182,515	203,596	206,687
170410	Chewing Gum, Whether Or Not Sugar Coated	15,473	15,728	11,653	11,821	10,339

## **STOCKS**

The ending stocks forecast is expected to be at a normal level, 10,000 MT in MY 2021/22, which is similar to previous years, assuming stable demand. The government's quota system discourages stocking of sugar by the companies, except the security reserves ('B' quota). Therefore, companies prefer to market any excess amount as 'C' sugar and either export it directly or sell it to confectionary companies at world prices to be used in their products for export. Starch-based sweetener companies usually produce and sell their entire allocated quota amount and are left about 5,000 MT of HFCS stocks at the end of the marketing year. As a result, any remaining stocks would belong to sugar factories, and they try to sell these stocks at discounted prices (ranging from 5 percent to 10 percent, depending on the amount purchased) before the beginning of the new campaign period to ensure financial stability.

## **MARKETING**

The marketing year begins after the harvest and lasts until the next autumn (i.e. from September 1 to August 31 of the following year). Despite the shorter 4-5 month production period that starts generally around September and ends in January, sugar is marketed for 12 months. The state-owned Turkseker, private producers, wholesalers, and retailers handle the marketing of sugar.

The sweets and confectionary sectors in Turkey are developing steadily due to a growing population as well as increasing exports. Exporters of sweets and confectionary sectors can purchase domestic 'C' sugar at world prices but are charged a fine if their products are found for sale in the domestic market (see detail the policy section below). Imports seen in the PSD tables are mainly brought in tariff-free under the scope of the IPR as mentioned above to avoid the otherwise prohibitive 135 percent tariff. This means the imported sugar is exempt from tariffs as long as it is used solely in exported goods.

## **POLICY**

Sugar is an important ingredient of Turkish cuisine. Besides desserts, it is an essential addition to cultural staple Turkish coffee and tea which was a defining import in the Ottoman era. After the foundation of the new Turkish Republic in 1923, sugar factories were the first industrial investment of new Turkey. Historically, like many sectors in Turkey, all of Turkey's sugar factories were government-owned and operated. The first sugar factories were founded in Apullu and Usak in 1926. The government of Turkey established more than 30 sugar facilities by the 1980s and supported sugar beet production all across Turkey. Some were then privatized and there were plans for decades to let the private sector buy and operate more of the factories; however, the attempts at privatization were previously unsuccessful and unpopular politically. In another recent privatization attempt, the government announced a privatization process road-map for 14 state-owned sugar factories under the portfolio of the Privatization Agency. The announcement was published in the Official Gazette on Feb. 21, 2018. The privatization process started for 14 of the 25 Turkseker factories in 2018, and, as of 2019, 10 of the factories, including Turkey's first sugar factories (Afyon, Apullu, Bor, Corum, Elbistan, Erzincan, Erzurum, Kirsehir, Mus, Turhal) are now owned by the private sector.

Besides privatization, the last few years were also very dynamic in terms of changing sugar policy. Previously, the Sugar Agency and Sugar Board managed the quota process, but these entities were abolished with Statutory Decree No. 696, which was published in the Official Gazette on December 24,

2017, under Turkey’s “State of Emergency” powers. The authority of this Agency was then transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MinAF). The Sugar Department in MinAF was founded on April 28, 2018. According to the Sugar Department’s webpage, it deals with sugar issues such as determining the sugar quotas and regulating the sugar market.

The sugar beet production system is as follows:

1. The President announces the sugar production quotas for the market year and allocates them to the existing sugar producers.
2. Sugar producers contract farmers in the vicinity of their factories per their allocated sugar production quotas.
3. At the beginning of the harvest period, the government announces a base procurement price (for a polarity rate of 16), and the factories pay the farmers according to the polarity rate (the amount of sugar obtained from a beet) of their beets, relative to the base price.
4. Turkseker, a body affiliated with the government, announced beet procurement price were 336 TL per metric ton for MY 2020/21 in October 2020, which was 12 percent higher than MY 2019/20. Beets with higher polarity rates get an extra \$3/MT for each degree of polarity increase. (\$1 US = 8 TL as of October 2020).
5. The government also gives support for fertilizer (80 TL/ha), and gasoline (150 TL/ha) as announced in [Official Gazette](#) on November, 5, 2020.
6. At the end of the production period, the factories market their allocated ‘A’ quota sugar within Turkey at the price announced by the Sugar Board, and any excess amount is either exported or sold at international market prices to exporting companies to be used in their confectionary products, which is called the ‘C’ quota.

## Centrifugal Sugar

Turkey’s quotas determine the quantity of beet sugar and starch-based sweetener production and are announced in three categories. The ‘A’ quota specifies how much sugar companies can sell in Turkey within a marketing year. The ‘B’ quota is an extra amount that is produced and kept in reserve as a buffer. The ‘B’ quota volume is calculated as a percentage (generally 5 percent) of the ‘A’ quota. The ‘B’ quota is allocated only for beet sugar and not for starch-based sugar, as per the sugar law. The ‘C’ quota applies to excess sugar produced above the allocated ‘A’ quota amount, which can only be exported and is sold by factories at world prices.

The table below provides the production quotas for the last three marketing years. Although the overall quota has been kept same each year, the quota for starch-based sugar has considerably decreased in the last five years. The quotas for MY 2020/21 were announced on March 20, 2021 by a [presidential Decree](#) in the Official Gazette and are identical to the amount allocated last year.

**Table 5: Sugar Production Quotas in Turkey (1,000 MT)**

	2019/2020 MY			2020/2021 MY			2021/2022 MY		
	A Quota	B Quota	TOTAL	A Quota	B Quota	TOTAL	A Quota	B Quota	TOTAL
Beet Sugar	2,632.50	131.6	2,764.10	2,632.50	131.6	2,764.10	2,632.50	131.6	2,764.10

Starch-Based Sugar	67.5	-	67.5	67.5	-	67.5	67.5	-	67.5
<b>Total Quota</b>	2,700	131.6	2,831.60	2,700	131.6	2,831.60	2,700	131.6	2,831.60

Source: Official Gazette

Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. (Turkseker) is a government entity and the largest sugar producer in Turkey, with 15 sugar factories, though not all of them operate every year. Under Turkseker there are also four alcohol/bioethanol plants, farm machinery plants, a seed treatment plant, and a Sugar Institute for research purposes. In addition to the government owned Turkseker factories, there are sixteen other privately-owned beet sugar producers in Turkey. In total, including government and privately owned companies, there are 33 factories with a total production capacity of 3.1 MMT per year.

The production quotas for MY2021/22, allocated to the centrifugal sugar producers:

**Table 6: Beet Sugar Quotas for Producers for MY 2021/2022 (Metric Tons)**

Beet Sugar Producers	A Quota	B Quota
Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. (Turkseker)	939,900	46,995
Konya Şeker San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	435,500	21,775
Kayseri Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	328,800	16,440
Doğuş Yiyecek İçecek Üretim San. (Afyon)	115,000	5,750
Keskinçiliç Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	107,000	5,350
Kayseri Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.(Turhal)	100,750	5,037
Corum Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	95,750	4,788
Amasya Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	75,400	3,770
Tutku Gıda Turizm (Kirsehir)	70,250	3,512
Adapazarı Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	69,050	3,453
Bor Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	62,000	3,100
Sukkar Turizm Seyehat A.Ş. (Erzurum)	50,500	2,525
Mutulucan Şeker Üretim AS	50,000	2,500
Kütahya Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	43,750	2,188
Mus Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	40,500	2,025
SukkarTurizm Seyehat A.Ş.(Erzincan)	26,500	1,325
Binbir Gıda Tarım ürünleri A.Ş.(Alpullu)	25,000	1,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,632,500</b>	<b>131,625</b>

Source: Official Gazette: <https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/eskiler/2021/03/20210320-29.pdf>

## **Centrifugal Sugar Prices**

As mentioned above, a base price for sugar beets and a factory sales price for sugar is announced annually by the government in consultation with Turkseker. The factory sales price of sugar is announced depending on the average refining costs of Turkseker. This eventually benefits the private and cooperative producers due to their lower costs, so their profit margins are higher. As of April 2021, the factory sales price of sugar is 212 TL for a 50 kg bag (4.24 TL/kg), which was 3.85 TL/kg the previous year. The retail price of sugar currently varies between 4.1 and 5.6 TL/kg (\$0.50 - \$0.70/kg) in supermarkets (\$1 US = 8.1 TL as of April 2020). Turkseker's historical prices by year can be found [here](#).

## **Starch-Based Sugar (SBS)**

There are five SBS producers under the quota system, all of which are privately owned and have a total processing capacity of about 1 MMT of HFCS output annually. There are also five additional SBS producing companies with about 300,000 MT of capacity, which are allowed to produce only for export and are outside of the quota system.

Turkish law mandates that SBS made in Turkey for the domestic market are produced from domestically grown corn. Over the last few years, the SBS market in Turkey has been squeezed by legislation and regulations. SBS quotas, which were on average around 345,000 MT per year between 2003 and 2016, were reduced to 265,000 MT in the 2017 and 2018 marketing years, with no discretionary increases by the government in the existing 10 percent quota.

In 2018, SBS quotas were reduced again to 5 percent of the total national sugar quota ('A' quota) with an amendment made in the Sugar Law No. 4634, which was published in the Official Gazette on March 27, 2018. This was confirmed by a Presidential Decree (Decree No. 4), published in the Official Gazette on 07/31/2018, confirming the quota level at 135,000 MT and requiring SBS producers to supply at least half of their allocated SBS quota as "glucose." The stated justification for this requirement was to prevent any supply-side bottlenecks in the sugar-using industries since glucose could not be substituted by beet-based alternatives as was considered to be the case for fructose.

For MY 2019/20 and MY2020/21, as announced by a Presidential Decrees published on February 5, 2019 and December 25, 2020, total 'A' quota for beet sugar production is 2.7 million tons and SBS quotas were determined as 2.5 percent of the total national sugar quota at 67,500 tons. As announced on March 20, 2021, this quota will be same for MY 2021/22 and requires SBS producers to supply at least half of their allocated SBS quota as "glucose." On a raw sugar equivalent basis, the high fructose corn syrup quota amount is about 53,000 tons.

**Table 7: Starch-Based Sugar Companies and Quotas (MT)**

<b>Starch-Based Sugar Producing Companies</b>	<b>'A' Quota</b>
CARGILL TARIM VE GIDA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	29,593
ADM BESİN GIDA SAN. TİC. A.Ş. (Former AMYLUM)	20,997
PNS PENDİK NIŞASTA SANAYİ A.Ş.	9,583
TAT NIŞASTA İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	4,347
SUNAR MISIR ENT. TES. SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	2,980
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,500</b>

Source: Official Gazette

For additional information on Turkey's corn production and corn related industries, please see the latest Turkey Grain and Feed Annual Report.

## Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Sugar Beets Market Year Begins Turkey	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Sep 2019		Sep 2021		Sep 2022	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted (1000 HA)	310	310	320	320	0	320
Area Harvested (1000 HA)	310	310	320	320	0	320
Production (1000 MT)	18500	18500	19000	19500	0	19500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	18500	18500	19000	19500	0	19500
Utilization for Sugar (1000 MT)	18500	18500	19000	19500	0	19500
Utilizatn for Alcohol (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	18500	18500	19000	19500	0	19500

(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Year Begins Turkey	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Oct 2019		Oct 2020		Oct 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	2750	2750	2750	2800	0	2800
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	2750	2750	2750	2800	0	2800
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	230	250	250	200	0	230
Total Imports (1000 MT)	230	250	250	200	0	230
Total Supply (1000 MT)	2990	3010	3010	3010	0	3040
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	5	1	5	90	0	90
Total Exports (1000 MT)	5	1	5	90	0	90
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	2975	2999	2995	2910	0	2940
Other Disappearance (1000 MT)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use (1000 MT)	2975	2999	2995	2910	0	2950
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	2990	3010	3010	3010	0	3040

(1000 MT)

### Attachments:

No Attachments