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Report Highlights:

This report contains FAS-Nur-Sultan's production estimates for MY2021/22 and trade estimates for MY2020/21. An unusually warm and dry growing season led to an earlier grain harvest, beginning in mid-August. While producers reported lower grain harvests than what was expected earlier in the year, improved wheat quality and a decreased supply on the market were expected to keep grain prices high. In September, the government's Food Contract Corporation announced a 24 percent purchase price increase for major grains. Grain exports to China remain frustratingly low due to persistent border closures, while banking restrictions held back barley exports to Iran. The government announced a grain transaction traceability pilot program to provide greater clarity on the country's grain production, supply, and distribution data.

Policy Discussion

Government Implements Virtual Grain Warehouse Pilot Program to Increase Transparency

On June 4, 2021, the [Ministry of Agriculture's Food Contract Corporation JSC](#) announced the "[Virtual Grain Warehouse](#)" (*AstyqQoyma*) [pilot program](#) in accordance with paragraph 1-1 of Article 68 of the Tax Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Agreement on Cooperation on Counteracting Illegal Actions and the Development of Fair Competition in the Sphere of Agricultural Products Turnover. This grain "traceability" program is meant to account for all grain transactions, including imports, production, storage, processing, sales, and exports. It also aims to simplify refunds of the excess tax on added value for participants. Currently, participation in the program is voluntary. In exchange for participants agreeing to greater transparency and logging their transactions in the system, they receive simplified refunds of the excess tax on added value to grain transactions.

The pilot program is a response to the government's admission that grain transactions are "[weak and characterized by low reliability](#)" leading to problems ensuring domestic grain food security. According to the Grain Union of Kazakhstan, unreported grain transactions account for an estimated \$21 million in sales in each year. Weak grain transaction oversight leads analysts to balance two main data sets; one from the government providing grain production, sales, and trade data, and the second from grain warehouse receipts. Industry analysts have long noted doubt about government data because local authorities are incentivized to inflate planting and harvesting data. Producers also report inaccurate planting and harvesting data to the government to receive preferential taxation, value added tax (VAT) reimbursement on grain exports, and government subsidies.

Proponents argue that the program's greater transparency for grain transactions during harvest, transportation, distribution, and trade could be transformative for the industry. However, some contacts noted problems and doubts. Not all producers and traders welcome increased transparency as it could open their operations up to greater government tax and subsidy scrutiny. Potential oversight could also interfere with their ability to negotiate better prices. The pilot program is funded by user fees, which have increased since it was first announced. Users have also reported a lack of coordination between logging transactions in the system and the Ministry of Agriculture's ability to link those transactions with subsidy payments and tax rebates. Finally, while large producers have the administrative capacity to use the digital system, smaller producers will be at a disadvantage.

VAT Refunds Meant to Encourage Participation in the Virtual Grain Warehouse Pilot Program

On July 30, 2021, the State Revenue Committee announced draft plans from the Ministry of Finance to introduce a [pilot project](#) from September 1, 2021 through December 31, 2022, which will introduce a simplified way to reimburse paid VAT to grain traders on operations completed between the third quarter of 2021 and the second quarter of 2022. The project will enable grain exporters to receive the difference between VAT receivable and VAT payable 30 days after submitting the VAT declaration. Only participants in the Virtual Grain Warehouse pilot program can take advantage of this pilot project.

Export Quotas Again Announced Despite Industry Reservations

On August 20, 2021, [the Ministry of Agriculture announced export quotas](#) at 15,000 tons for sunflower seeds and 32,000 tons for sunflower oil (Table 1). The restrictions will be active through February 1, 2022.

Table 1. Export Quotas, Active Until February 1, 2022

HS EAEU	Product	Quota, tons
1206 00 100 0	Sunflower seeds for sowing, whether or not crushed	15,000
1206 00 990 0	Other Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken	
1512 11 910 1	Other crude sunflower oil, in primary packaging with a net volume of 10 liters or less	32,000
1512 11 910 9	Other crude sunflower oil, in primary packages with a net volume of 10 liters or less	
1512 19 900 2	Other sunflower oil or its fractions in primary packages with a net volume of 10 liters or less	
1512 19 900 9	Other sunflower or safflower oil and their fractions, unrefined or refined	

In addition, the [Ministry published a draft order](#) introducing export quotas for soft wheat, barley, and several meals (Table 2). Some in the industry are concerned that this draft order will limit sales, because the Ministry has not announced when it will come into force and at what limit the quotas will be established.

Table 2. Draft Export Quotas

HS EAEU	Product
1001 99 000 0	Soft wheat grade 5 and meslin
1003 90 000 0	Barley
2306 30 000 0	Sunflower meal / cake
2304 00 000 1	Soybean meal / cake
2306 41 000 0, 2306 49 000 0	Rapeseed meal / cake
2306 10 000 0	Cotton meal / cake
2306 20 000 0	Flaxseed meal / cake

While the government has not announced reasons for establishing these export quotas, they [adopted similar quotas in March 2020](#) to address fears of COVID-related domestic food shortages. These quotas remain unpopular with many grain producer and trader contacts.

Kazakhstan Named the Next Chair of the Islamic Organization for Food Security

On September 8-9, 2021, Turkey transferred the chairmanship of the Islamic Organization for Food Security (IOFS) to Kazakhstan for a period of one year. The strategic mission of the IOFS is to monitor and manage the food security situation in member states. Founded in 2016 by the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, the IOFS remains a relatively new organization with limited on-the-ground operational capabilities and programming. While there was no specific mention in public documents to Afghanistan's precarious food security situation, Kazakhstan remains a key exporter of wheat and wheat flour to Afghanistan.

General Planting Situation

The total planting area in MY 2021/22 is reported at 23 million hectares, an increase of 322,000 hectares from MY 2020/21. Grain and pulse crop planted area is reported at 16.1 million hectares, including wheat on 12.9 million hectares and oilseeds on 3.1 million hectares. Feed crops planting area is reported at 3.2 million hectares. Vegetables, horticulture, and potato crops are reported to be planted on 473,000 hectares, cotton on 109,700 hectares, and sugar beets on 21,700 hectares.

WHEAT

Production

FAS-Nur-Sultan estimates wheat production in MY 2020/21 at 12.5 million metric tons (MMT) and in MY 2021/22 at 12.0 MMT, a slight decrease from USDA's official estimates (Table 3).

As of September 17, the Ministry of Agriculture reported that farmers harvested 14.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops, accounting for 82.3 percent of total harvested area. 13 million tons of grain have been threshed, including 10.4 million tons of wheat. The Ministry noted that harvesting conditions were normal, however the average grain yield of 0.92 tons per hectare decreased by 22.8 percent compared to the previous year. The Ministry explained that this decline was caused by dry conditions during the growing period. The Ministry expected harvesting to be completed by mid-October.

Producers noted dry soil and atmospheric conditions in mid-July which caused the uneven maturation of wheat. Producers even noted that "snow fixing," or piling snow in berms to melt into the soil in planting areas, was not enough to alleviate dry soil conditions at planting time. In response, producers reported planting wheat seeds deeper due to the lack of soil moisture even at the end of planting in June. While contacts initially considered wheat seedlings to be in a good state for most of the Northern Kazakhstan region (Figure 1), the plants were later affected by hot and dry weather in June. As a result, the tillering stage was considered "weak" with 1-2 sprigs, and the moisture deficit caused the plants to be of short stature and with smaller head of 14-15 kernels. Despite the dry conditions, the Ministry [noted improved grain quality](#) this year with food quality wheat accounting for 90 percent of the newly harvested crop, an increase from the 83 percent reported last year.

The lowest yields in the **North Kazakhstan region** (Figure 1) of 0.5 tons per hectare were reported in Tainshinski, Ualikhanovski, Timiryazevski and Gabit Musrepov districts. The average yields of 1.0-1.5 tons per hectare were reported in Akzharski, Akkayinski, Yessilski, Zhumabayeva and Kyzylzharski districts. The lowest yields of 0.3-0.8 tons per hectare were reported in Altynsarinski, Amangeldinski, Auliekol, Zhangendinski, Zhitikarinski, Denisovski and Kostanay districts of the **Kostanay region**. Producers reported especially difficult harvest numbers with some fields producing as low as 0.25 tons yield per hectare. Similarly, low yields at 0.1-0.25 tons yield per hectare were reported in Kamystinski, Mendykarinski, and Naurzumski districts, with only selected fields reporting 0.28-0.35 tons yield per hectare. Producers in the Sarykol district reported 0.3-0.4 tons yield per hectare. According to the regional department of agriculture, 40 percent of the Kostanay region’s grain was “lost” due to the abnormal drought.

Figure 1. Map of Kazakhstan with Regions (Oblasts)



Some fields in the Arshalynski and Atbasarski districts of the **Akmola region** reported yields at 2.0 tons per hectare owing to higher precipitation than neighboring regions. The earlier planted wheat in the Yegindykolski district achieved 0.55 tons per hectare. Producers in the Atabasar district reported crop damage from the increased population of Saiga antelope.

Overall, producers from the abovementioned regions reported difficulty in securing seeds for the next marketing year due to the difficult drought conditions and lower production. With the difficulty in repaying loans, producers have reported slaughtering and selling cattle to receive cash. The average cost

of wheat produced per hectare was \$98-102. The Ministry concluded that with higher wheat prices, farmers could achieve up to 50 percent above the cost of production in revenue.

Consumption and Stocks

FAS-Nur-Sultan estimates stocks for MY2021/22 and MY 2020/21 as unchanged at 4.8 MMT.

Trade

FAS-Nur-Sultan estimates that MY 2020/21 wheat exports will reach 7.4 MMT and 6.5 MMT in MY 2021/22, both decreases from USDA’s official estimates.

This year, domestic wheat prices of all classes increased in September, even though prices usually begin to ease during this time due to the new harvest coming into the market. Traders noted that higher prices were likely due to lower production in Kazakhstan and in other regional producers (e.g., Russia). In August, food quality wheat prices were \$211-223 per ton, however in September the price increased to \$258-270 per ton. Durum wheat increased from \$494 to \$517 per ton, which was attributed to lower production in Canada. Another factor keeping prices lower was trader uncertainty about exports to Afghanistan and Uzbekistan (which mills Kazakh wheat for export to Afghanistan).

The government grain trader Food Contracting Corporation (FCC) [announced](#) the procurement of wheat and barley for MY 2021/2022. The company noted that the announced prices were 24 percent higher from last year. The company announced, that all wheat will be supplied at fixed prices (Table 2) to the milling industry, poultry farms, and livestock farmers to “stabilize prices” for end-users and consumers.

Table 2. FCC Procurement Prices for MY 2021/22

Crop	Test weight, g/liter	Gluten content, % not less	Moisture content, % no more	Protein content, % not less	Price, USD /MT
Wheat, class 3	710	23	14	11.5	242
What, class 3	730	25	14	11.5	247
What, class 3	750	27	14	14.0	251
What, class 4	700	18	14	9.5	230
What, class 5	-	-	14	-	211
Non-class wheat	-	-	14	-	200
Barley, class 2	600	-	14	-	204
Durum wheat	750	25	14	-	470
Oat	-	-	14	-	164
Flax seeds	-	-	8	-	705
Rapeseeds	-	-	8	-	588

Source: FCC announcements of [September 2](#) and [17](#), 2021

Shipping Restrictions at the Chinese Border Continue to Challenge Grain Exporters

The Kazakhstani government and the private sector remain concerned about persistent limits of rail and truck transport at the Kazakhstani-Chinese border. Since November 2020, exporters have encountered several problems including China unilaterally imposing COVID-19 quarantine measures on incoming trade, a lack of infrastructure that would facilitate the contactless transfers of goods, construction at the ports of entry, and labor shortages. Beginning on August 17, Kazakhstan's rail authority announced restrictions on accepting cargo bound for the Chinese border, except in containerized shipments through the Dostyk-Alashankou railway station. Grain exporters noted that containerizing agricultural shipments significantly increases costs. Additionally, the shortage of containers makes this even more difficult. According to one report, 5,000 containers were waiting at the Altynkol-Khorgos and Dostyk-Alashankou railway stations, while another report cited 7,000 railcars waiting to enter China, costing Kazakhstan Railways \$282,000 per day in losses. While Kazakhstani officials have raised concerns with Chinese counterparts on several occasions, industry reports that delays continue. Contacts are further frustrated that rail shipments transiting Kazakhstan from the European Union are entering China with no apparent delays.

Imports from Russia Higher than Expected

Wheat production in the Siberia and Altay regions of Russia have steadily increased in recent years. Wheat imports continue to increase as production costs in these Russian regions are lower than much of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstani farmers can achieve yields at up to 1.8 tons per hectare, while Russian producers can achieve yields at up to 3.0 tons per hectare. For Russian exporters, shipping costs for wheat from Siberia and Altay to Kazakhstan costs about \$12 per ton, while shipping to ports in the Far East or on the Black Sea are much higher. Contacts estimated that wheat imports from Russia are underreported, and therefore even higher than the 3-4 MMT reported by Russian grain trading news outlets. Grain shipments do not need to be inspected or weighed when traded within the Eurasian Economic Union, however due to underreported trade, Kazakhstan and Russia have recently announced plans to inspect and weigh grain shipments transiting the border.

Kazakhstan Ready to Provide Wheat and Wheat Flour to Afghanistan

On October 1, the Minister of Agriculture noted that Kazakhstan plans to maintain its grain and flour exports to Afghanistan at the same level of the last five years. However, grain exporters remained concerned that exports may drop following Afghanistan's change in government. While contacts noted Afghanistan has the need to buy Kazakhstani wheat and wheat flour to meet consumer needs, they were concerned about how importers would pay for shipments. They feared that financial transactions may not clear international banking controls, while others worried that grain containers may not be returned. Additionally, exporters estimated that Afghanistan could receive humanitarian aid from international organizations, which may affect the prices they were able to negotiate from buyers in Afghanistan. Uzbekistan annually imported up to 500,000 tons of Kazakhstani wheat to process and export as flour to Afghanistan. Traders are now unsure how much of this amount will be purchased by Uzbekistan this marketing year.

Wheat exports to Uzbekistan in MY 2021/22 accounts for about 50 percent of all exports, or 3.5 MMT. The second largest wheat buyer is Afghanistan, estimated to reach 1.7 MMT. The third largest wheat importer is Tajikistan, estimated at 1.055 MMT. Wheat exports to China are reported at 330,000 tons, a decrease from the last three years (Annex 1).

Table 3. Kazakhstan Wheat Production, Supply, and Distribution, September 2021

Wheat Market Begin Year	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Sep 2019		Sep 2020		Sep 2021	
Kazakhstan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	11339	11339	12081	11800	12700	12700
Beginning Stocks	1713	1713	663	663	1469	563
Production	11452	11452	14256	12500	12500	12000
MY Imports	584	584	800	1000	800	1000
TY Imports	517	517	800	1000	800	1000
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	13749	13749	15719	14163	14769	13563
MY Exports	6986	6986	8000	7400	7200	6500
TY Exports	6888	6888	8128	7400	7200	6500
Feed and Residual	1300	1300	1450	1400	1500	1500
FSI Consumption	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800	4800
Total Consumption	6100	6100	6250	6200	6300	6300
Ending Stocks	663	663	1469	563	1269	763
Total Distribution	13749	13749	15719	14163	14769	13563
Yield	1.01	1.01	1.18	1.0593	0.9843	0.9449

Figures in 1000 Hectares (HA) and 1000 Metric Tons (MT)

BARLEY

Production

FAS-Nur-Sultan estimates barley production in MY2020/21 at 3.4 MMT and in MY 2021/22 at 2.0 MMT, a 20 percent decrease from USDA's official estimates (Table 4).

Barley production was also challenged by dry conditions, with uneven production across the major growing regions. Producers reported short plants at 10-30 centimeters high. Producers noted planting seeds deeper than usual to achieve greater soil moisture, however production suffered due to insufficient moisture during tilling, and late and unevenly distributed rain. Producers who planted barley later, between June 1-10, reportedly achieved better results. Contacts overall reported a poor barley crop, except for the East Kazakhstan and Pavlodar regions.

Producers in the Arshalynski, Sandyktauski, and Yerementauski districts of the **Akmola region** (Figure 1), who reported using “snow fixing” achieved good yields at 1.5-2.0 tons per hectare. Producers in the Atbasar and Astrakhanski districts achieved average yields at 0.7 tons per hectare, while those in the Akkolski, Bulandinski, Burabayski, Tselinogradski, and Birzhan Sal districts achieved lower than 0.7 tons yield per hectare. Some fields were not harvested in the Yessilski, Tselinogradski, and Birzhan Sal districts, as farmers chose to plow the fields under due to the lack of a viable crop.

In the **Kostanay region**, farmers achieved lower than 0.4 ton per hectare yields in the Altynsarinski, Amangeldinski, Auliekolski, Denisovski, Zhitikariski, Karasuski, Kostanayski, Naurzumski, Uzynkolski districts and the Arkalyk city area.

The **North Kazakhstan region** was reported to have better yields compared to the Kostanay and Akmola regions at 1.09 tons per hectare. Barley yields at 1.7 tons per hectare were reported in the Ayirtau and Magzhan Zhumabayev districts. Average yields of 1.0-1.5 tons per hectare were reported in the Akkainski, Yessilski, Kyzylzharski, and Tainsha districts.

In the **East Kazakhstan region**, yields were reported with wide difference at 0.5-3.6 tons per hectare, due to higher but uneven precipitation. Average yields were reported at 0.96 tons per hectare in the **Pavlodar region** and 0.73 tons per hectare in the **Karaganda region**. Dry conditions that continued during the vegetation stage damaged crops, and producers reported difficulties in paying production costs, loans, and buying seeds for the next marketing year. Producer contacts stated that their production cost for barley was \$90 per hectare. Given increased barley prices, the Ministry of Agriculture estimated farmers could achieve up to 70 percent above the cost of production in revenue.

Trade

In MY 2021/2022, barley exports are forecasted at 0.7 MMT, 0.1 MMT less than the USDA official estimate of 0.8 MMT.

Barley traders reported limited demand from the major barley importers, including Iran who has been the largest importer by volume over the past two years. The export quota draft announcement (Table 2) which included barley, reportedly discouraged producers from signing export contracts as they waited for higher prices or the final export quota order. Additionally, contacts reported barley prices were being held back by difficulties in receiving payment from Iranian buyers due to international banking restrictions.

Barley exports to Iran in MY 2021/22 were reported at 0.7 MMT, a 40 percent decrease from the previous year. Exports to China almost tripled reaching 237,519 tons, buoyed by steady demand and the ability to shift exports to containers that could enter the border. Exports to Uzbekistan were reported at 60,086 tons, an increase of 40 percent (Annex 2).

Barley imports to Kazakhstan were insignificant, mostly intended for processing and feed, and originating from neighboring countries (e.g., Russia).

Consumption and Stocks

In Kazakhstan, barley is mainly used in livestock and poultry feed. Barley consumption for feed is estimated at 1.8 MMT in MY 2021/22, as livestock herd increases were limited.

Table 4. Kazakhstan Barley Production, Supply, and Distribution, September 2021

Barley Market Begin Year	2019/2020		2020/2021		2021/2022	
	Sep 2019		Sep 2020		Sep 2021	
Kazakhstan	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Harvested	2977	2977	2731	2700	2200	2350
Beginning Stocks	403	403	505	505	612	353
Production	3830	3830	3659	3400	2500	2000
MY Imports	38	38	83	83	30	500
TY Imports	42	42	85	85	30	500
TY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	4271	4271	4247	3988	3142	2853
MY Exports	1366	1366	1085	1085	800	700
TY Exports	1292	1292	1050	1050	800	700
Feed and Residual	2100	2100	2200	2200	1800	1800
FSI Consumption	300	300	350	350	300	320
Total Consumption	2400	2400	2550	2550	2100	2120
Ending Stocks	505	505	612	353	242	33
Total Distribution	4271	4271	4247	3988	3142	2853
Yield	1.2865	1.2865	1.3398	1.2593	1.1364	0.8511

Figures in 1000 Hectares (HA) and 1000 Metric Tons (MT)

Annex 1. Kazakhstan Exports of Wheat to the World

Kazakhstan Exports to _World							
Product Group: PSD-Wheat;							
Year Ending Plus Series							
Partner Country	Unit	Year Ending(UOM1: T)			Year to Date		
		2019	2020	2021	07/20-07/20	07/21-07/21	%Δ
_World	T	8,058,754	6,304,236	7,495,242	500,059	510,219	2.03
Uzbekistan	T	2,648,454	2,586,633	3,594,273	308,817	197,983	-35.89
Afghanistan	T	1,553,429	1,324,397	1,754,153	97,296	84,399	-13.26
Tajikistan	T	1,148,597	1,079,337	1,055,383	52,155	107,232	105.6
China	T	541,977	339,857	329,333	5,766	136	-97.64
Iran	T	4,323	2,302	272,180	-	87,521	0
Russia	T	301,259	371,133	151,170	22,660	6,662	-70.6
Italy	T	238,234	133,032	99,012	3,290	3,776	14.77
Kyrgyzstan	T	196,582	159,309	67,239	5,820	8,024	37.87
Turkmenistan	T	464,773	158,215	58,774	3,633	10,566	190.83
Turkey	T	188,997	99,407	48,540	-	1,470	0
Azerbaijan	T	432,581	20,271	25,121	492	2,235	354.27
United Kingdom	T	16,017	6,403	13,300	-	-	-
Greece	T	31,932	-	5,582	-	-	-
Lebanon	T	2,940	-	5,244	-	-	-
Tunisia	T	26,806	-	4,393	-	-	-
Norway	T	35,250	2,500	3,000	-	-	-
Georgia	T	119,921	4,438	2,978	-	59	-
Switzerland	T	-	1,458	1,364	-	-	-
Mongolia	T	252	1,955	1,200	20	42	110
Poland	T	3,657	3,844	1,172	-	-	-
Moldova	T	1,004	1,016	748	68	68	-
Belarus	T	2,789	351	686	-	25	-
Germany	T	746	-	220	-	-	-
Armenia	T	201	140	122	-	-	-
Lithuania	T	204	126	42	42	-	(100)
Ukraine	T	1,979	-	14	-	-	-
Spain	T	16,508	-	-	-	-	-
Sweden	T	22,470	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	T	-	1,135	-	-	-	-
Mali	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	T	-	21	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	T	10,824	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	T	1,617	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	T	-	1,190	-	-	-	-
Japan	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finland	T	2,931	1,551	-	-	-	-
Belgium	T	3,800	3,000	-	-	21	-
Algeria	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	T	68	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	T	37,634	1,214	-	-	-	-

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Annex 2. Kazakhstan Exports of Barley to the World

Kazakhstan Exports to _World							
Product Group: PSD-Barley;							
Year Ending Plus Series							
Partner Country	Unit	Year Ending(UOM1: T)			Year to Date		
		2019	2020	2021	07/20-07/20	07/21-07/21	%Δ
_World	T	1,820,615	1,365,572	1,085,109	28,946	23,762	-17.91
Iran	T	1,629,563	1,147,686	708,286	3,290	9,799	197.84
China	T	2,968	78,185	237,519	16,070	1,885	-88.27
Uzbekistan	T	112,506	43,023	60,086	5,466	4,184	-23.45
United Arab Emirates	T	9,537	19,400	30,366	-	-	0
Tajikistan	T	1,438	13,195	27,557	348	5,849	1580.75
Russia	T	36,197	37,214	6,039	3,211	-	-100
Israel	T	3,400	-	5,074	-	-	0
Afghanistan	T	10,588	4,044	4,049	68	1,418	1985.29
United Kingdom	T	2,743	4,550	2,470	-	-	0
Azerbaijan	T	3,097	5,373	2,374	493	-	-100
Turkmenistan	T	661	547	650	-	-	-
Turkey	T	-	2,840	396	-	418	-
Syria	T	-	-	242	-	-	-
Iraq	T	5,596	1,159	-	-	-	-
Belarus	T	2,170	6,950	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	T	85	1,400	-	-	-	-
Germany	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyzstan	T	-	6	-	-	209	-
Netherlands	T	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	T	65	-	-	-	-	-
United States	T	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Trade Data Monitor, LLC

Attachments:

No Attachments