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Prepared By: Kubilay Karabina

Approved By: Christine Strossman

Report Highlights:

Sugar beet production and planting area is forecast at 19.2 million metric tons (MMT) and 320,000 hectares (ha) in Marketing Year (MY) 2020/21, assuming favorable growing conditions similar to last year. The production quotas for MY 2020/21 were announced on December 25, 2019, which is identical to the amount allocated last year. The process of privatizing ten state-owned sugar factories has finished. Turkish confectionery products exports are increasing steadily.

PRODUCTION

Sugar Beets

Sugar beet production and planting area is forecast at 19.2 MMT and 320,000 ha in MY 2020/21, assuming favorable growing conditions in line with last year.

The sugar beet production estimate is slightly lower than the previous MY due to a slightly decreased planting area. Although the sugar quota remains the same in MY 2020/21, some sugar beet producers in certain regions shifted to corn and other crops because of the complexities of selling sugar beets under the quota and better return expectations for other crops this season.

The process of privatizing ten state-owned sugar factories has finished. However, the last three years were very turbulent 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 losses of some planting area in recent years, the sugar beet planting area partly rebounded last year. A slight increase in the sugar beet quota resulted in production of 19.5 MMT of sugar beets from a harvested area of 325,000 hectares in marketing year (MY) 2019/20. Factories began processing sugar beets in the beginning of October and finished in January, in a period called the campaign period. Currently, the average yield is about 60 metric tons per hectare.

Turkey produces sugar from sugar beets in most regions, but the majority of production comes from the Central Anatolia region, near the cities of Ankara, Konya, Eskisehir, Afyon, Tokat and Yozgat. There are about 100,000 farmers who produce sugar beets in Turkey. Sugar beets are planted in 4-year rotations generally with corn, wheat, barley, potatoes, and sunflowers. Farmers plant their beets around April and harvest them in September/October. Planting for MY 2020/21 has started throughout Turkey. Production of sugar beets, and consequently sugar, is limited by quotas. These are now set by [Presidential Decree](#) as of December 2019.

Based on revised official statistics, Post's revised sugar beet production and planting area estimates to 18 MMT and 300,000 ha in MY 2018/19. The reduction is linked to the privatization process of the sugar factories. Farmers who historically had sold their beets to sugar factories which were being privatized were reportedly uncertain about the future and some chose to diversify some of their land with other crops or not plant crops that year.

Ethanol and Molasses

Molasses is a side product of sugar production from sugar beets, and production was around 700,000 MT in 2019, of which about 650,000 MT is used for 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, which is a side product of sugar production from sugar beets. Once the sugar is extracted from beets, the alcohol remaining in the molasses is converted into ethanol. Afterwards, the molasses is used as feed and as raw materials for the pharmaceutical industry,

cosmetics, construction, alcoholic beverages, and yeast. Sugar beet pulp is used directly or as a mixture with molasses in the feed sector. Production of these side products is increasing in parallel with the amount 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 of 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% from 2% 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 coronavirus pandemic response, announcing the decision in the Official Gazette on March 25, 2020. This measure aims to support the production of disinfectant and cologne (kolonya), a traditional ethanol-based scented disinfectant in Turkey and is only valid for imports for this purpose. It is in effect upon publication date and there is no statement regarding the end date, so it is valid until amended. The tariff on bulk ethyl alcohol imports was previously 10 percent.

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. The increase in home-use and industrial sugar consumption appears to be correlated with the increase in population and increasing foreign visitors.

Currently, Turkey's total annual sugar and sweetener consumption is over 3 MMT, where beet sugar accounts for between 2.8 and 2.9 MMT, and starch-based sugar (SBS) accounts for approximately 250,000 MT. 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 food 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 2.95 MMT in MY 2019/20 which is slightly higher than previously forecast, mainly due lower exports than expected. The centrifugal sugar consumption is expected to remain high at 2.98 MMT due to strong demand for sugar products from the growing population in MY2020/21.

TRADE

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 2018/19 and for the first five months of MY 2019/20 are given in the below table. Due to an [export restriction](#) on sugar, during the first five months of MY 2019/20, Turkey exported only 431 MT of sugar, compared to 79,675 MT in the same period of the previous year. Turkey imported about 157,650 MT of sugar in MY 2018/19. During the first five months of MY 2019/20, Turkey imported about 98,000 MT of sugar, compared to about 67,000 MT in the same period of the previous year. Post revised the import forecast from 230,000 MT to 200,000 MT raw sugar equivalent basis, for both beet sugar and HFCS in MY 2019/20 due to a possible slowdown in trade caused by Covid-19 in the following months. For MY 2020/21, sugar imports into Turkey are projected at 230,000 MT, raw sugar equivalent basis, with stable demand from sugar product exporters for both beet sugar and HFCS under normal trade circumstances.

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)

Import Trade Matrix		
	MY2018/19 (Oct-Sep)	MY2019/20*(Oct-Feb)
Algeria	36,426	32,091
Brazil	57,104	29,884
Mexico	4,963	13,943
Morocco	8,917	13,496
Other	50,240	8,910
Total	157,650	98,324
Raw Value Basis	171,366	106,878
Export Trade Matrix		
	MY2018/19 (Oct-Sep)	MY2019/20*(Oct-Feb)
Syria	50,379	15
Iraq	24,818	1
Other	4,478	415
Total	79,675	431
Raw Value Basis	86,607	468

Source: Trade Data Monitor, Metric Tons in Marketing Years,

*Note: MY 2019/20 is not a full year

As seen in Table 2, Turkey's HFCS imports have declined dramatically, after the government quota decision for MY 2017/2018 which was about double compared to recent years. 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 2019 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)

Commodity	Description	Calendar Year			%Δ 2019/18
		2017	2018	2019	
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Including Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose And Fructose In Solid Form; Sugar Syrups (Plain); Artificial Honey; Caramel	38,449	32,188	33,755	4.87
170230	Glucose (Dextrose) And Glucose Syrup, Not Containing Fructose Or Containing In The Dry State Less Than 20% By Weight Of Fructose	17,280	18,339	18,462	0.67
170240	Glucose And Glucose Syrup, Containing In The Dry State At Least 20% But Less Than 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Excluding Invert Sugar	9,150	1,921	6,114	218.27
170290	Sugar, Nesoi, Including Invert Sugar And Invert Syrup	7,811	6,529	5,129	-21.44
170211	Lactose And Lactose Syrup Containing By Weight 99% Or More Lactose, Expressed As Anhydrous Lactose, Calculated On The Dry Matter	2,381	2,800	2,558	-8.66
170250	Chemically Pure Fructose In Solid Form	1,439	2,421	1,444	-40.35
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	374	163	38	-76.49
170220	Maple Sugar And Maple Syrup	7	9	10	10.51
170219	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Nesoi	7	6	-	-97.36

Source: Trade Data Monitor

On the other hand, since the government quota decision for MY 2017/2018, exports of the HFCS group have increased considerably in 2018 and 2019. 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)

Commodity	Description	Calendar Year 2017-2019			%Δ 2019/18
		2017	2018	2019	
1702	Sugars Nesoi, Including Chemically Pure Lactose, Maltose, Glucose And Fructose In Solid Form; Sugar Syrups (Plain); Artificial Honey; Caramel	242,306	245,740	284,507	15.78
170230	Glucose (Dextrose) And Glucose Syrup, Not Containing Fructose Or Containing In The Dry State Less Than 20% By Weight Of Fructose	124,369	117,375	142,134	21.09
170250	Chemically Pure Fructose In Solid Form	79,262	81,428	81,289	-0.17
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	16,994	20,852	30,042	44.07
170240	Glucose And Glucose Syrup, Containing In The Dry State At Least 20% But Less Than 50% By Weight Of Fructose, Excluding Invert Sugar	11,523	12,370	14,496	17.19
170290	Sugar, Nesoi, Including Invert Sugar And Invert Syrup	5,604	10,272	12,474	21.44
170219	Lactose In Solid Form And Lactose Syrup, Nesoi	2,957	2,133	2,346	9.96
170211	Lactose And Lactose Syrup Containing By Weight 99% Or More Lactose, Expressed As Anhydrous Lactose, Calculated On The Dry Matter	1,569	1,289	1,717	33.22
170220	Maple Sugar And Maple Syrup	29	22	8	-61.74

Source: Trade Data Monitor

As seen in Table 4, Turkey's sugar confectionary products exports are steadily increasing in recent years. This helps Turkish sugar producers to expand consumption of their products as ingredients in international markets.

Table 4: Turkey’s Exports of Sugar Confectionary Products

Commodity	Description	Calendar Year			%Δ 2019/18
		2017	2018	2019	
1704	Sugar Confectionary (Including White Chocolate), Not Containing Cocoa	188,541	194,168	215,626	11.05
170490	Sugar Confectionary (Including White Chocolate), Not Containing Cocoa, Nesoi	172,813	182,515	203,723	11.62
170410	Chewing Gum, Whether Or Not Sugar Coated	15,728	11,653	11,903	2.15

Source: Trade Data Monitor

STOCKS

Sugar producers who are allocated quotas at the beginning of the marketing year sell their ‘A’ quota production in the domestic market. If a company cannot market its entire ‘A’ quota sugar, the remaining amount is transferred to the ‘A’ quota of the following marketing year, which cuts into the company’s quota allocation for the following year. 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. After the privatization of the sugar companies, some companies avoided buying ‘C’ sugar’ due to uncertain financial issues. These company decisions directly affected farmers’ planting decisions. The companies are also required to keep a certain amount of sugar on hand as “security reserves,” which is called ‘B’ quota. As a result, any remaining stocks would belong to sugar factories, and they try to sell this stock 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.

The ending stocks forecast is expected to be at a normal level, 10,000 MT in MY 2020/21, which is similar to the previous year, assuming stable demand. The government’s quota system discourages stocking of sugar by the companies, except the security reserves (‘B’ quota). 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.

MARKETING

The sugar sector is widely regulated by the government from procurement prices to retail sale prices, although the government’s relative weight in production has decreased some with the privatization of the sugar factories in recent years.

The state-owned Turkseker, Pankobirlik, other private producers, wholesalers, and retailers handle the marketing of sugar. 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 4-5 month production period that starts generally around September and ends in January, sugar is marketed for 12 months.

The sweets and confectionery sectors in Turkey are developing steadily. Production of chocolate and cacao products increased substantially compared to the traditional Turkish products such as Turkish delight and helva. Exporters of these products can use 'C' sugar at world prices, but are charged a fine if their products are found for sale in the domestic market. Turkey levies a 135 percent import tax on sugar. Imports seen in the PSD tables are mainly brought in tariff-free under the scope of the IPR as mentioned above. This means the imported sugar is exempt from tariffs as long as it is used in exported goods and not imported to be sold domestically.

POLICY

The last three years were very dynamic in terms of 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". All the authorities of this Agency were then transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The Sugar Department under the Ministry was founded on April 28, 2018 and 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 marketing 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. For MY 2018/19, the announced beet prices were 235 TL per metric ton, which was increased to 300 TL/MT for MY 2019/20 (\$1 US = 5.85 TL as of September 2019). The government also gives support for fertilizer (40 TL/ha), and gasoline (135TL/ha). Beets with higher polarity rates get about an extra \$3/MT for each degree of polarity increase.
4. 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 for 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. ‘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 is decreasing. The quotas for MY 2020/21 were announced on December 25, 2019 by a presidential decree in the [official gazette](#), which is identical to the amount allocated last year.

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

	2018/2019 MY			2019/2020 MY			2020/2021 MY		
	A Quota	B Quota	TOTAL	A Quota	B Quota	TOTAL	A Quota	B Quota	TOTAL
Beet Sugar	2,565	128,25	2,632.5	2,632.50	131.6	2,764.10	2,632.50	131.6	2,764.10
Starch-Based Sugar	135	-	135	67.5	-	67.5	67.5	-	67.5
Total Quota	2,700	128.25	2,828,25	2,700	131.6	2,831.60	2,700	131.6	2,831.60

Source: Official Gazette

Turkiye Seker Fabrikalari A.S. (TURKSEKER) is a government entity and is the largest sugar producer in Turkey with 15 sugar factories, though not all of them are operating 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.

Historically, like many sectors in Turkey, all Turkey’s sugar factories were government-owned and operated. Some were then privatized, and there have been plans for years to let the private sector buy and operate more of the factories. However, the attempts at privatization were not previously successful and were 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 (Afyon, Alpullu, Bor, Corum, Elbistan, Erzincan, Erzurum, Kirsehir, Mus, Turhal) are now owned by the private sector.

The production quotas for MY2020/21 are allocated to the centrifugal sugar producers:

Table 6: Beet Sugar Quotas for Producers for MY 2020/21 (Metric Tons)

Beet Sugar Producers	A Quota	B Quota
Türkiye Şeker Fabrikaları A.Ş. (TURKSEKER)	935,100	46,755
Konya Şeker San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	435,500	21,775
Kayseri Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.	328,800	16,440
Kayseri Şeker Fabrikası A.Ş.(Turhal)	100,750	5,037
Dogus Yiyecek Icecek Uretim San. (Afyon)	115,000	5,750
Keskinkılıç Gıda San. ve Tic. A.Ş.	107,000	5,350
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.S. (Erzurum)	50,500	2,525
Mutulucan Seker Uretim 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.S.(Erzincan)	26,500	1,325
Binbir Gıda Tarım ürünleri A.Ş.(Alpullu)	25,000	1,250
Total	2,632,500	131,625

Source: Official Gazette

Centrifugal Sugar Prices

The government announces a base price for sugar beets and a factory sales price for sugar 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 as their costs are much lower, so their profit margins become higher. In 2020, the factory sales price of sugar is 193 TL for a 50 kg bag (3.85 TL/kg) which was 3.32 TL/kg the previous year. The retail price of sugar currently varies between 4.1 and 5.5 TL/kg (\$0.60 - \$0.81/kg) in supermarkets (\$1 US = 6.6 TL as of April 2019). Turkseker's historical prices by year can be found [here](#).

Starch-Based Sugar (SBS)

There are five starch-based sugar (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 supposed to only produce for export and are outside of the quota system.

Starch-based sweeteners made in Turkey for the domestic market are made from domestically produced corn. Over the last few years, the starch-based sweeteners 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 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, as announced by a new Presidential Decree (Decision No. 702) on February 5, 2019, 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 for the marketing year 2019/20. On a raw sugar equivalent basis, the high fructose corn syrup quota amount is about 53,000 tons. As announced on December 25, 2020, this quota will be same for MY 2020/21 and requires SBS producers to supply at least half of their allocated SBS quota as “glucose.”

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

Starch-Based Sugar Producing Companies	A Quota
CARGILL TARIM VE GIDA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	29,593
AMYLUM NİŞASTA SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	20,991
PNS PENDİK NİŞASTA SANAYİ A.Ş.	9,586
TAT NİŞASTA İNŞAAT SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	4,348
SUNAR MISIR ENT. TES. SANAYİ VE TİCARET A.Ş.	2,982
Total	67,500

Source: Official Gazette

For additional information on Turkey’s corn production and corn related industries, please see [Turkey Grain and Feed Annual Report 2020](#).

Production, Supply and Distribution Data Statistics

Sugar Beets Market Begin Year Turkey	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Sep 2018		Sep 2019		Sep 2021	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Area Planted	340	300	340	325	0	320
Area Harvested	340	300	340	325	0	320
Production	20500	18000	20500	19500	0	19200
Total Supply	20500	18000	20500	19500	0	19200
Utilization for Sugar	20500	18000	20500	19500	0	19200
Utilization for Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Distribution	20500	18000	20500	19500	0	19200
(1000 HA) ,(1000 MT)						

Sugar, Centrifugal Market Begin Year Turkey	2018/2019		2019/2020		2020/2021	
	Oct 2018		Oct 2019		Oct 2020	
	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Beet Sugar Production	2700	2700	2750	2750	0	2750
Cane Sugar Production	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Sugar Production	2700	2700	2750	2750	0	2750
Raw Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	200	200	230	200	0	230
Total Imports	200	200	230	200	0	230
Total Supply	2910	2910	2990	2960	0	2990
Raw Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	100	100	100	5	0	5
Total Exports	100	100	100	5	0	5
Human Dom. Consumption	2800	2800	2880	2945	0	2975
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	2800	2800	2880	2945	0	2975
Ending Stocks	10	10	10	10	0	10
Total Distribution	2910	2910	2990	2960	0	2990
(1000 MT)						

Attachments:

No Attachments