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EU-28

Sugar Annual

Report

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Report Highlights:

The EU-28 sugar production for food purposes for MY 2016/17 is forecasted at 16.5 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE), with another 0.9 million MT produced for industrial purposes. The estimate for the MY 2015/16 production under the EU sugar regime is decreased to 14.0 million MT RSE, as EU sugar processors carried over 2.89 million MT RSE of unsold out-of-quota sugar from MY 2014/15. The surplus for industrial uses for MY 2015/16 was a 2.2 million MT. EU-28 quota production for MY 2014/15 was 18.45 million MT in RSE, including the 2.89 million MT carry-over and another 2.7 million MT for industrial purposes. EU sugar consumption for food continues its increase reaching 18.8 million MT RSE, fueled by increased immigration. Sugar imports for MY 2015/2016 and MY 2016/17 may increase to 3.5 million MT because Brazil has started to ship again. Sugar exports remain

limited to 1.5 million MT by the EU's WTO sugar export ceiling. EU sugar stocks for MY 2014/15 jumped to 4.1 million MT, decreasing again to 1.3 million MT in MY 2015/16 and 1.0 million MT in MY 2016/17.

Executive Summary:

The EU-28 sugar production forecast for food purposes for MY 2016/17, the last production year under the EU sugar quota system, is 16.5 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE). Another 0.9 million MT is forecast to be produced for industrial purposes, including for bioethanol. The estimate for the MY 2015/16 production of sugar for food under the EU sugar regime is decreased to 14.0 million MT RSE, a decrease of 2.1 million MT compared to the 2015 semi-annual report, because unfavorable market conditions during MY 2014/15 for selling sugar for non-food uses. As a result EU sugar processors carried over 2.89 million MT RSE of unsold out-of-quota sugar towards the 2015/16 quota production year. Following the recommendation of sugar processors, which were burdened with the large unsold sugar surpluses form the previous year, beet farmers reduced planting area in 2015 by over 2.1 million hectares. Because of the EU production restrictions, there was a 2.2 million MT surplus for industrial uses for MY 2015/16, despite lower sugar beet yields resulting from draught in Eastern Europe. EU-28 production of sugar for MY 2014/15 under the EU's sugar quota system is increased from the previous USDA forecast by 1.7 million MT to 18.45 million MT in RSE, including the 2.89 million MT carry-over. Another 2.7 million MT was produced for industrial purposes.

EU sugar consumption for food is expected to continue its steady increase through MY 2015/16 reaching 18.8 million MT RSE. This is fueled by increased immigration which is boosting the EU's population. However, forecasts for MY 2016/17 see EU sugar consumption stabilize in reaction to anti-sugar health marketing campaigns and the imposition of consumption taxes on high sugar containing products like soft drinks in several MS, including Belgium and the United Kingdom.

EU sugar imports have been slowing in recent years. Especially refiners were reluctant to pay the €98/MT within-quota import duty for cane sugar coming from Brazil and other destinations into the EU's CXL [1] quota. Despite new imports from FTA partners including Peru, Colombia, Panama and Central America, imports for MY 2014/15 ended at 2.9 million MT, some 350,000 MT below the previous year's import number as Brazil's 334,000 MT CXL quota went unused. Sugar import estimates for MY 2015/2016 are increased to 3.5 million MT because Brazil has started to ship again and is likely to fully use its CXL quota this year. Preliminary forecasts for MY 2016/17 sugar imports are maintained at 3.5 million MT.

Sugar exports remain stable as they are limited to 1.5 million MT by the EU's WTO sugar export ceiling.

EU end-of-year sugar stocks for MY 2014/15 jumped to 4.1 million MT as a result of the record 2014 sugar beet crop, but are expected to decrease again to 1.3 million MT following the drop in production. Stocks are forecast to decrease further to 1.0 million MT as EU sugar processors are wary of unnecessary stock levels.

It is expected that the end of the 50-year old sugar regime will result in a further consolidation in EU sugar production favoring most efficient and competitive sugar beet production areas in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (Benelux) and Germany. This consolidation could be spread over two waves starting at the end of the quota system in October 2017 and further intensified in 2020 when coupled support for sugar beet production expires. Sugar beet processors in France, Germany and the Benelux have expressed their intentions to expand production without significant investments by optimizing their production capacity. Post sources indicate that total EU production could expand by 5 percent, while processors in France have expressed intentions to increase production by up to 20 percent or more.

[1] The CXL quota result from compensation agreements for the 1995 EU enlargement.

Commodities:

Sugar, Centrifugal

Production:

Explanatory Notes to the reader:

• This report covers EU-28 sugar markets.
• All sugar is in raw sugar equivalent (RSE) unless otherwise noted.
• The Production, Supply & Demand tables (PS&D) in this report only pertain to sugar as defined by Harmonize System (HS) code 1701, therefore, it excludes raw beet sugar production destined for fermentation or other industrial purposes. Because EU sugar produced under the quota system is preserved for food use only, so-called out-of-quota sugar is used only for industrial (non-food) use.
• The conversion factors and marketing years used in this report:
MY = marketing year; for sugar October/September.
Raw cane sugar = 1.07 X Refined cane sugar
Raw beet sugar = 1.087 X White (refined) beet sugar
• Sugar imports for EU inward processing purposes are excluded from this report PS&D tables as these sugar imports are entirely re-exported as processed products. Inward processing is the EU customs program under which the import duties for dairy, sugar, and starch containing commodities for processing and subsequent re-export are waived.
• EUR/USD exchange rate

Source: Exchangerates. org.uk

Acknowledgement.

The data in this report is based on EU sugar production information collected by FAS Agricultural Specialists in the MS. These include:
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Golya Gellert from FAS/Budapest covering Hungary,
Marta Guerrero from FAS/Madrid covering Spain,
Steve Knight from FAS/London covering the United Kingdom,
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Roswitha Krautgartner from FAS/Vienna covering Austria,
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Yvan Polet from FAS/Brussels covering Belgium and EU issues,
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Additional Upfront Notes

Note 1: The EU Sugar Production Quota Regime

The EU sugar market is heavily regulated. The 2007 Sugar Reform [1] limited total EU production quotas for food purposes to 13.5 million MT of white sugar equivalent which amounts to 14.7 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE). This EU sugar production quota regime is set to expire at the end of marketing year (MY) 2016/17. Sugar production quotas are set by Member States (MS) and include a small quota for cane sugar production in overseas territories (DOM) for France and Portugal. Additional production is considered "out-of-quota." As a result, EU sugar processors in MS have four options to market sugar produced out-of-quota:

Exports: pending availability of EU export licenses limited to the EU's World Trade Organization (WTO) sugar export ceiling of 1.35 million MT (of refined sugar).
Disposal on the EU market for industrial purposes: for example, for fermentation by the biochemical industry or for bio-ethanol production.
Release on the EU domestic market: This option carries a levy of €500 per MT unless the EU decides to waive all or part of the levy through exceptional sugar market management measures. Under the new Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) post 2013, this system largely remains the same under the system of "temporary market management mechanism."
Carry-over into the following production year: counts towards the quota production for that year. Considering that this report's out year is the last year of the EU quota system, this carry-over system will cease to apply.

Isoglucose is not a competitor for sugar for food use. Isoglucose such as High Fructose Corn Syrup (HFCS) is governed by its own production quotas, which are tied to sugar quotas at 5 percent.

EU farmers are also protected against competition from non-preferential raw cane sugar by high tariffs and import quotas. A rigid import license system governs preferential duty-free imports from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) under the Everything-But-Arms (EBA) Agreement limiting imports to 3.5 million MT white sugar equivalent. In recent years, additional country- specific quotas have been agreed as part of EU free trade agreements (FTAs) with Peru, Colombia, Panama and Central America totaling some 260,000 MT. Ukraine has also been allocated a 20,000 MT quota.

Note 2: Common Agricultural Policy Reform Post 2013

The new CAP started on January 1, 2014, with a one-year extension under the old budgetary rules and became fully implemented as of 2015. As part of the CAP package, 10 MS out of the 19 sugar producing MS decided to retain some level of coupled payments for the production of sugar. These include Finland, Greece, Italy, Spain, Croatia, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Poland and Romania. The latter six belong to the so-called new MS, which acceded to the EU in 2004 or later and did not have the farmer's compensation for the 2007 Sugar reform included in their Single Area Payment Schemes (SAPS). An overview of the new CAP [2] is available online.

For the EU sugar market, the CAP includes the expiration of the EU sugar production quota system after a two-year extension period through MY 2016/17 to allow farmers and processors to adapt to the free market. The new Common Market Organization (CMO) for sugar includes the following measures:

- Sugar quotas disappear after a two-year extension through MY2016/17. No changes are made to existing quota levels; no new quotas are given to MS.
- Delivery contracts between beet producers and processors become mandatory, but are already general common practice. Beet producers may organize themselves in Producer Organizations (PO) and bargain collectively.
- A system of Private Storage Aid will be set up for sugar after sugar quotas end.
- The system of "exceptional measures" from the expiring Single CMO is being replaced by a system of "Temporary measures" for the remaining three quota years beginning January 1, 2014.

Note 3: Croatia Accession to the EU

Upon Croatia's accession to the EU on July 1, 2013, the European Commission (EC) allocated 192,877 MT of refined sugar production quota to Croatia, thus bringing the total EU-28 sugar production quota for refined sugar to 13.5 million MT. Furthermore, in compensation for the loss of its 180,000 MT duty-free EU sugar import quota the EC agreed to issue a new sugar quota of 40,000 MT to Croatia for three years which expired in MY 2014/15.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/sugar/legislation/index_en.htm

[2] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/policy-perspectives/policy-briefs/05_en.pdf

EU Food Sugar Production

PSD - Sugar, Centrifugal	MY2014/15		MY2015/16		MY2016/17	
Market Begin Year	October 2014		October 2015		October 2016	
European Union	**USDA**	**New**	**USDA**	**New**	**USDA**	**New**

	Official	post	Official	post	Official	post
Beginning Stocks (1000 MT)	3,066	3,066	2,106	4,068	0	1,268
Beet Sugar Production (1000 MT)	16,461	18,179	15,820	13,720	0	16,220
Cane Sugar Production (1000 MT)	289	270	280	280	0	280
Total Sugar Production (1000 MT)	16,750	18,449	16,100	14,000	0	16,500
Raw Imports (1000 MT)	1,900	2,152	2,100	2,750	0	2,750
Refined Imp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	700	764	700	750	0	750
Total Imports (1000 MT)	2,600	2,916	2,800	3,500	0	3,500
Total Supply (1000 MT)	22,416	24,431	21,006	21,568	0	21,268
Raw Exports (1000 MT)	10	4	5	5	0	5
Refined Exp.(Raw Val) (1000 MT)	1,600	1,659	1,495	1,495	0	1,495
Total Exports (1000 MT)	1,610	1,663	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Human Dom. Consumption (1000 MT)	18,700	18,700	18,800	18,800	0	18,800
Total Use (1000 MT)	18,700	18,700	18,800	18,800	0	18,800
Ending Stocks (1000 MT)	2,106	4,068	706	1,268	0	968
Total Distribution (1000 MT)	22,416	24,431	21,006	21,568	0	21,268

The EU-28 sugar production forecast for food purposes for MY 2016/17, the last production year under the EU sugar quota system, is 16.5 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE). The estimate for the MY 2015/16 production of sugar for food under the EU sugar regime is decreased to 14.0 million MT RSE, a decrease of 2.1 million MT compared to the 2015 semi-annual report. This is the consequence of the unfavorable market conditions during MY 2014/15 for selling sugar for non-food uses in the EU, which led EU sugar processors to carry over 2.89 million MT RSE of unsold out-of-quota sugar towards the 2015/16 quota production year. Under EU rules, the large carry-over of unsold sugar from the previous year is calculated as the first sugar produced towards the next year's production quota. Because of the large carry-over, the EU-28 production of sugar for MY 2014/15 under the EU's sugar quota system is increased from the previous USDA forecast by 1.7 million MT to 18.45 million MT in raw sugar equivalent (RSE).

EU sugar beet production

	Area, thousands of Hectares			Sugar beet yield in MT per Hectare			Sugar content in percentage		
	14/15	15/16	16/17	14/15	15/16	16/17	14/15	15/16	15/17
Austria	50.7	45.3	43.0	84.0	62.6	75.0	16.00	17.00	17.50
Belgium	58.7	53.7	59.0	81.8	82.3	80.0	17.70	18.02	18.00
Denmark	38.0	25.0	34.0	59.7	61.2	62.0	18.00	18.00	18.00
Finland	13.7	12.5	10.0	38.2	32.7	34.0	16.50	16.50	16.50
France	407.0	384.0	390.0	93.1	84.8	88.0	17.70	18.50	18.50
Germany	340.0	300.0	300.0	85.0	71.0	73.0	17.30	17.83	17.80
Greece	7.0	4.9	4.7	67.0	51.9	64.3	13.50	13.50	13.50
Italy	52.2	38.0	35.0	66.0	57.0	59.0	16.00	16.00	16.00
Netherlands	75.0	58.5	60.0	87.4	81.8	82.0	16.70	16.70	16.70
Portugal	0.4	0.4	0.4	45.0	48.0	48.0	15.51	15.51	15.51
Spain	38.6	37.8	38.0	94.3	93.3	87.1	17.34	17.51	17.69
Sweden	34.4	19.5	18.0	59.8	62.1	62.0	17.50	17.50	17.50
U.K.	116.0	90.0	90.0	75.0	69.5	70.0	17.65	17.50	17.50
Czech R.	63.0	58.2	56.0	85.7	64.0	65.0	16.00	17.00	17.00
Hungary	15.4	15.3	15.4	69.3	57.5	57.5	16.00	16.50	16.50
Lithuania	17.0	12.3	15.0	59.7	50.2	60.0	17.00	17.78	17.50
Poland	196.0	171.6	200.0	68.9	52.0	61.0	17.50	17.50	17.50
Slovak R.	22.0	21.4	22.0	52.3	53.0	52.0	16.00	16.50	16.50
Romania	31.3	23.0	25.0	44.7	45.7	44.0	16.50	16.50	16.50
Croatia	26.5	16.8	22.0	64.0	47.5	52.0	15.50	15.50	15.50
Total EU-15	1231.6	1069.6	1082.1						
Total NMS	371.2	318.6	355.4						
Total EU-28	**1602.8**	**1388.2**	**1437.5**						

EU-15: pre-2004 EU MS; NMS: 13 New Member States that acceded since 2004.
Source: FAS posts in EU member states

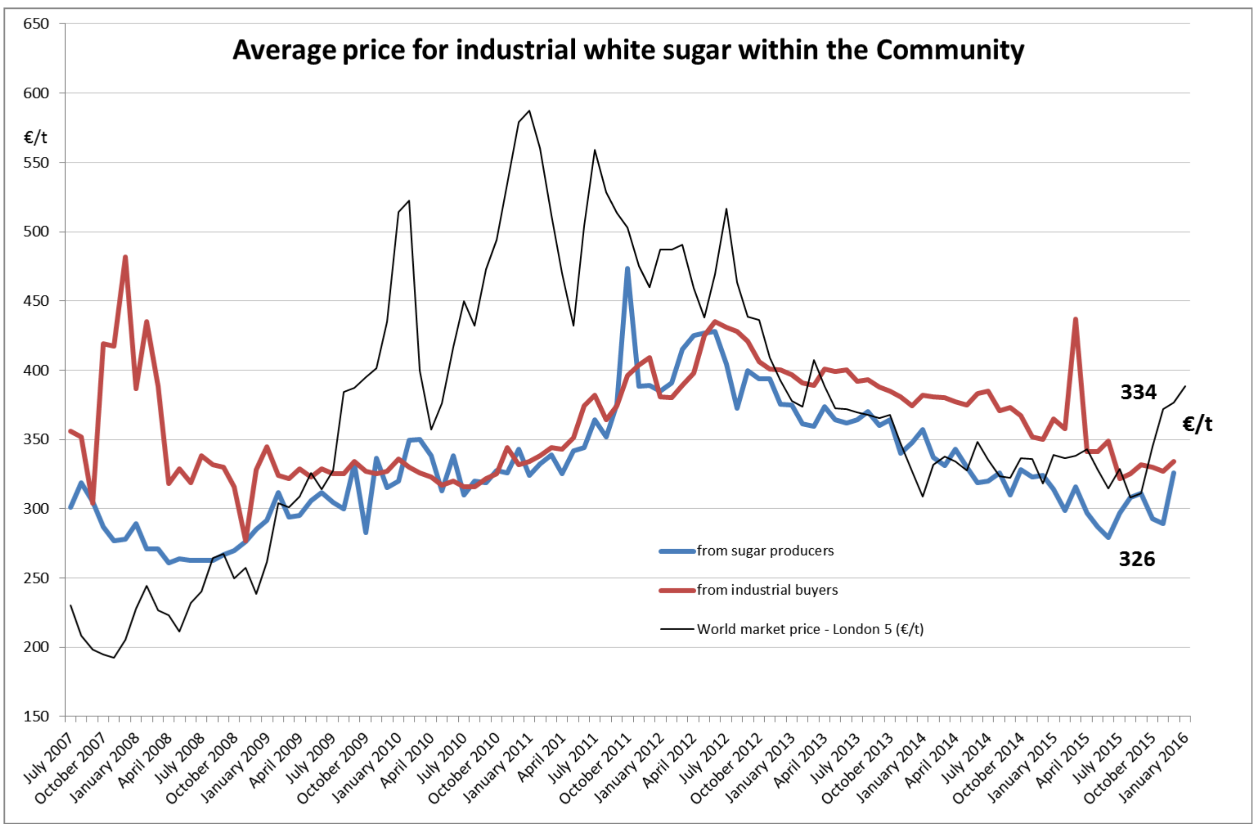
Additional Production beyond the EU Quota Regime for Non-food Use

For MY 2016/17, which is the last year of the EU sugar production quota regime, processors in several MS contracted higher beet acreages. As a result, MY 2016/17 total sugar production, including 0.9 million MT for industrial purposes, is forecast at 17.4 million MT. For MY 2015/16, following the recommendation of sugar processors, which were burdened with large unsold sugar surpluses form the previous year, beet farmers reduced planting area in 2015 by over 2.1 million hectares. Because of this significant decrease in beet acreage, EU sugar processors started the 2015 beet processing campaign two to three weeks late, freeing up storage from the MY2014/15 sugar surplus. The 2015 beet harvest was less favorable than the previous year as draught affected beet yields in parts of Austria, Germany, Poland, Czech and Slovak Republics, which in combination with lower acreages resulted in an estimated 16.2 million MT total sugar production, almost 5 million MT below the previous year's production. However, the remaining sugar surplus from MY2014/15 supplements this lower production, satisfying EU sugar market needs for food and industrial purposes. Final numbers for total EU beet sugar production for MY 2014/15 ended at 21.2 million MT, 200,000 MT below last fall's estimate, but still the largest sugar beet crop since the 2007 Sugar Reform. With restricted within-quota sugar production for food purposes of 14.7 million MT in RSE, the over-quota production for industrial purposes reached 6.5 million MT.

EU Beet Sugar Production (raw value)			
in ,000 MT	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
EU Regulated Sugar Market*	18,449	14,000	16,500
Unregulated Over-Quota Production for Industrial Uses**	2,722	2,231	870
Total EU Beet Sugar Production	**21,171**	**16,231**	**17,370**

* includes within-quota production and out-of-quota production released to the EU food market through the end-of-year carry-over, plus out-of-quota production that is exported

**includes total out-of quota production, minus out-of-quota production released to the EU food market and out-of-quota production that is exported

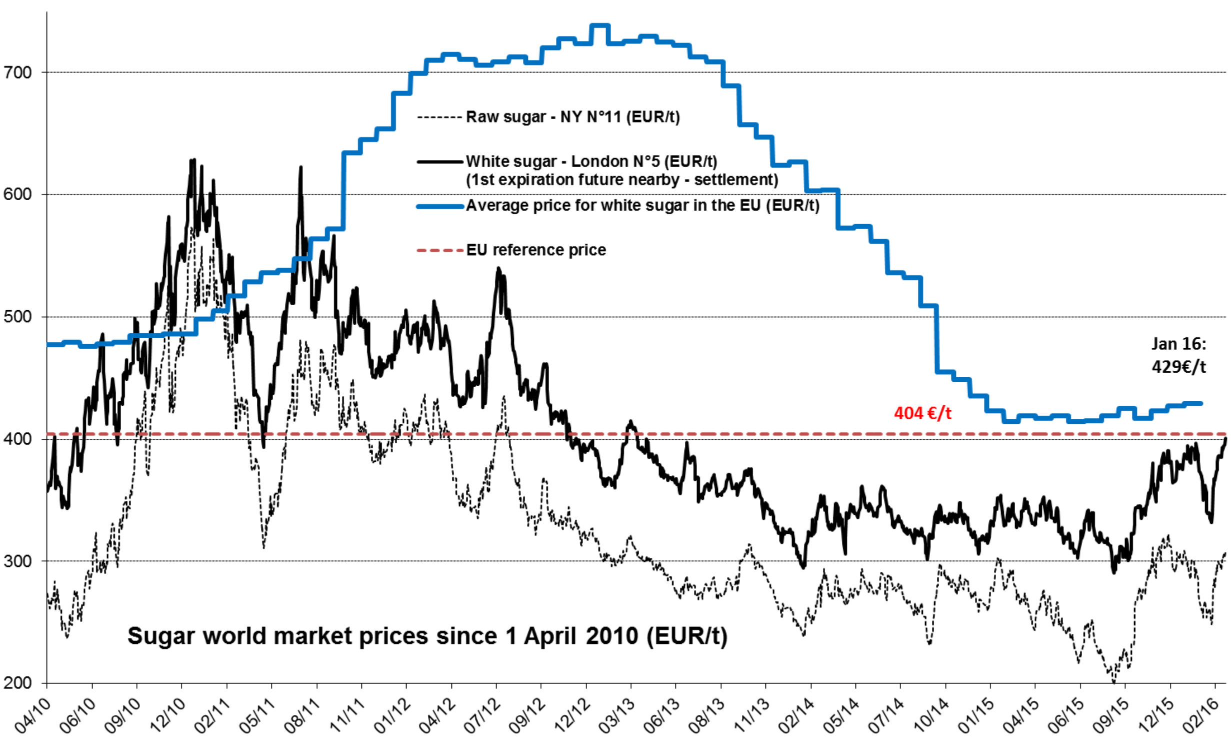


Source: European Commission

Consumption:

EU-28 domestic consumption of sugar continues to increase, driven by increased demand in the new MS and for the growing immigration population. During 2013 and 2014, the EU population grew by a total three million inhabitants to 508.2 million, with immigrants being some 85 percent of the newcomers [1] . The record MY 2014/15 sugar production provided ample supplies, while EU food processors used less imported sugar due to lower EU sugar prices in MY 2014/15. This was particularly true for food exports, which often use imported sugar under the EU inward processing program, which waives import duties. EU sugar consumption for food is expected to continue its steady increase through MY 2015/16. However, market experts' forecasts for MY 2016/17 see EU sugar consumption stabilize in reaction to EU-wide anti-sugar health claims and the imposition of taxes on high sugar containing products such as soft drinks in several MS like Belgium and the United Kingdom.
The European bioethanol industry faced difficult market conditions in 2015 as decreasing crude oil prices made bioethanol blending economically unattractive. Biothanol produced from sugar also faced tough competition from decreasing grain prices. As a result, it is estimated that bioethanol production from sugar beet juice at best was unchanged. The outlook for MY 2015/16 is that bioethanol production may not increase, despite slightly increasing crude oil prices. Forecasts for MY 2016/17 foresee no change unless crude oil prices were to significantly increase again.

[1] http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/Population_and_population_change_statistics



Source: European Commission

Trade:

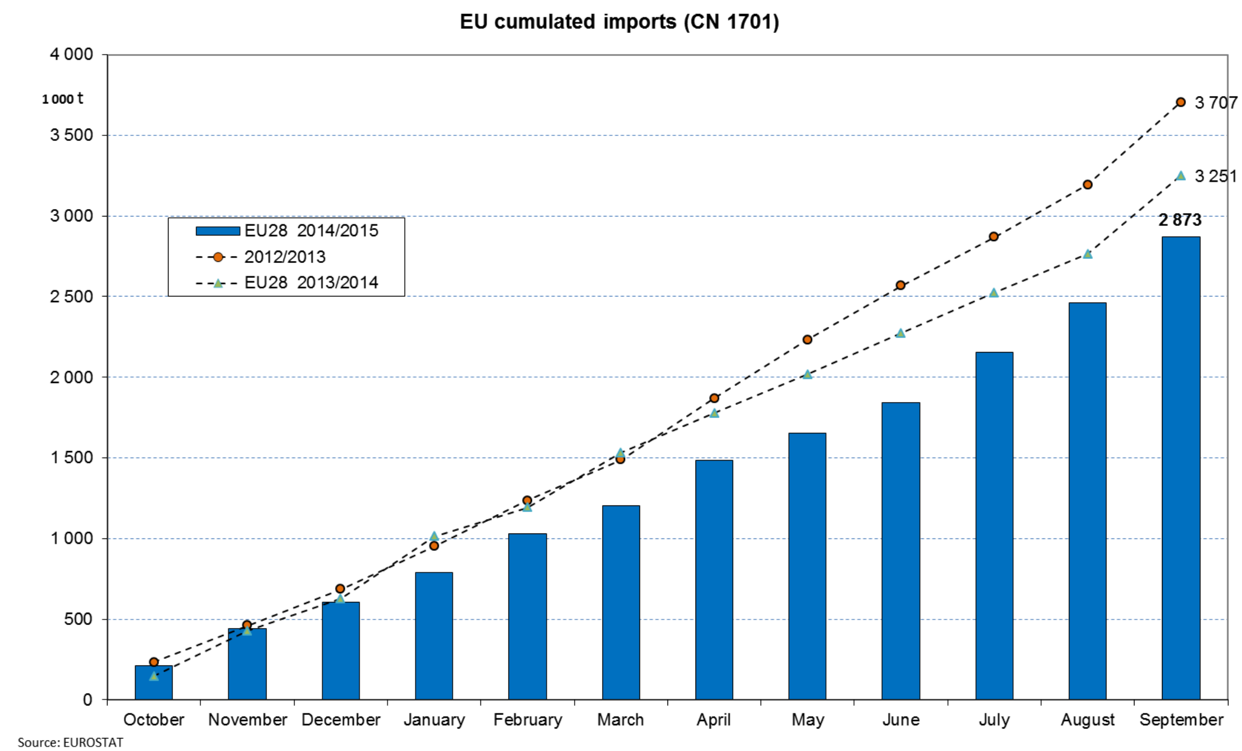
Imports

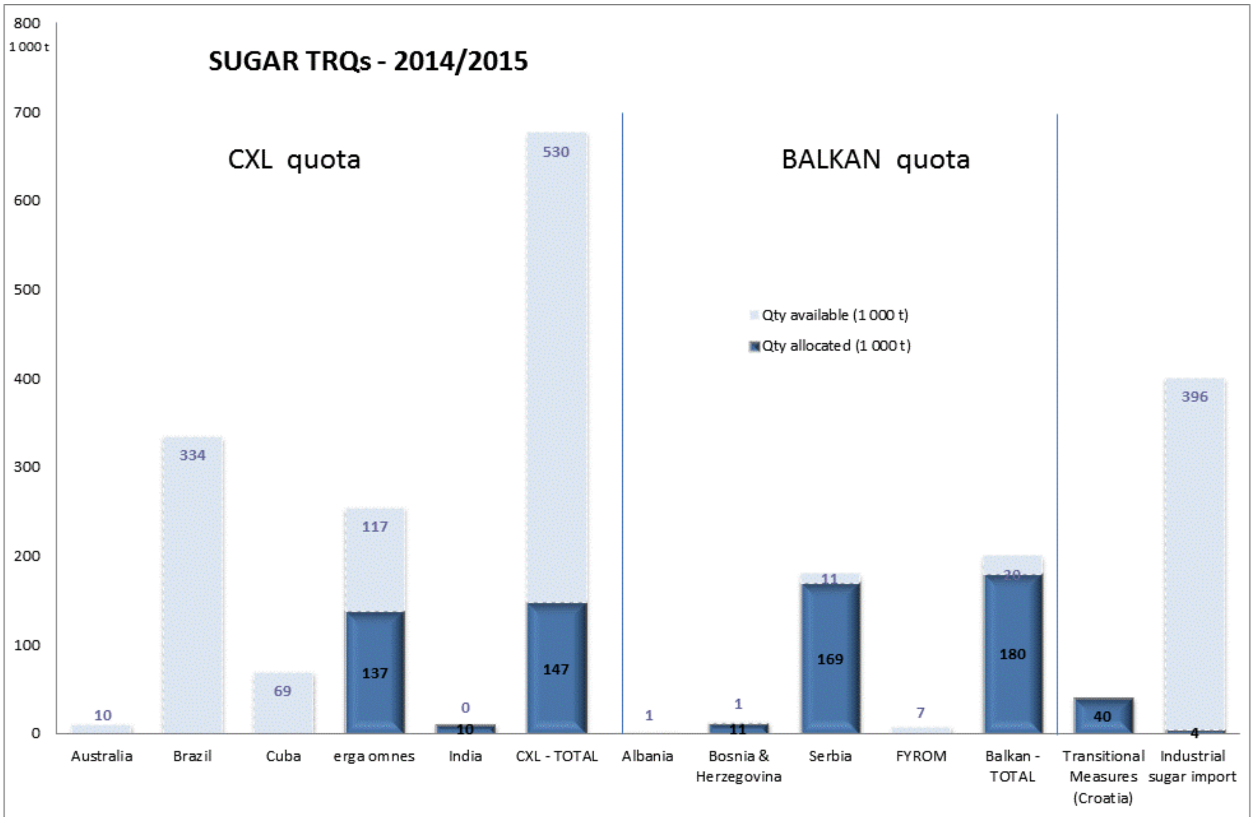
EU sugar imports have been slowing in recent years. Especially refiners were reluctant to pay the €98/MT within-quota import duty for cane sugar coming from Brazil and other destinations into the EU's CXL [1] quota. Despite new imports from FTA countries including Peru, Colombia [2] , Panama and Central America [3] , imports for MY 2014/15 ended at 2.9 million MT, some 350,000 MT below the previous year's import number as Brazil's 334,000 MT CXL quota went unused. Imports accelerated during the summer months of 2015 in anticipation of the new beet processing campaign. Sugar import estimates for MY 2015/2016 are increased to 3.5 million MT because Brazil has started to ship again and is likely to fully use its CXL quota this year. Preliminary forecasts for MY 2016/17 sugar imports are maintained at 3.5 million MT.

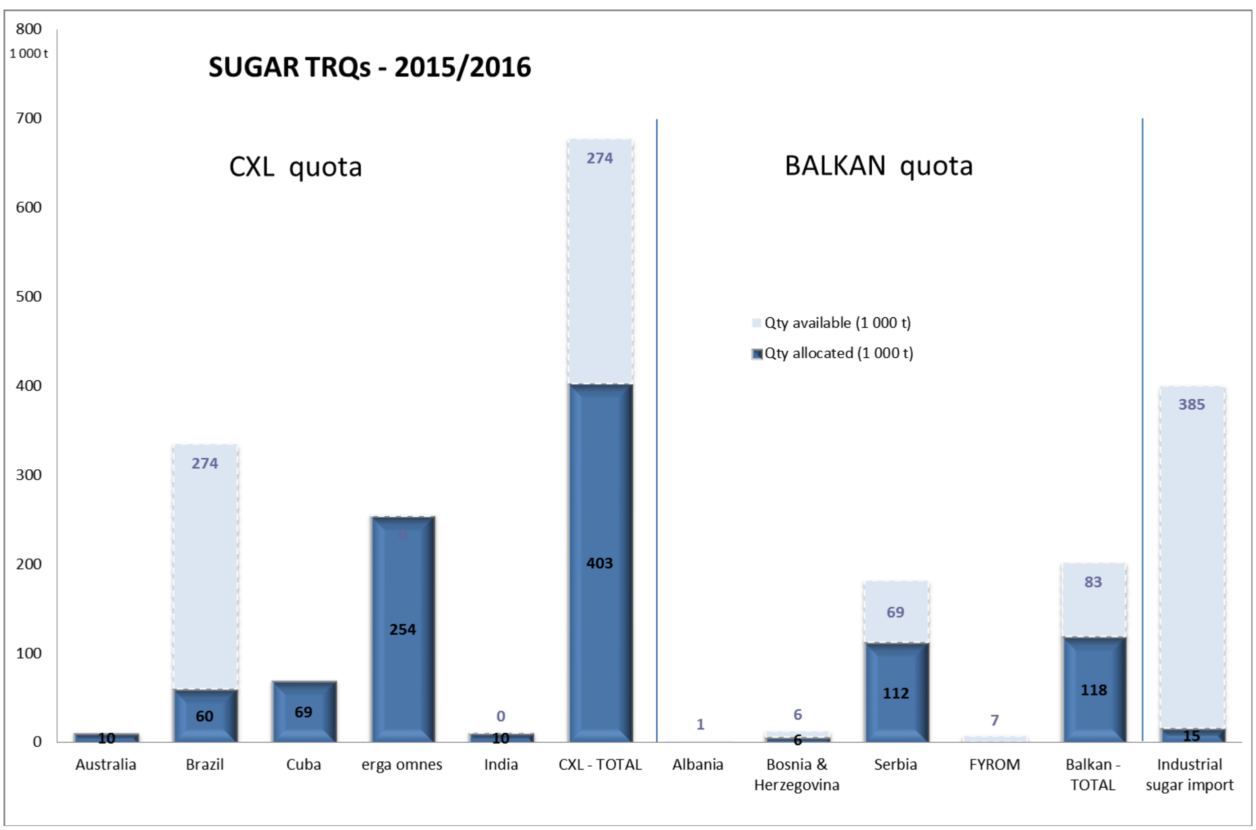
[1] The CXL quota result from compensation agreements for the 1995 EU enlargement.

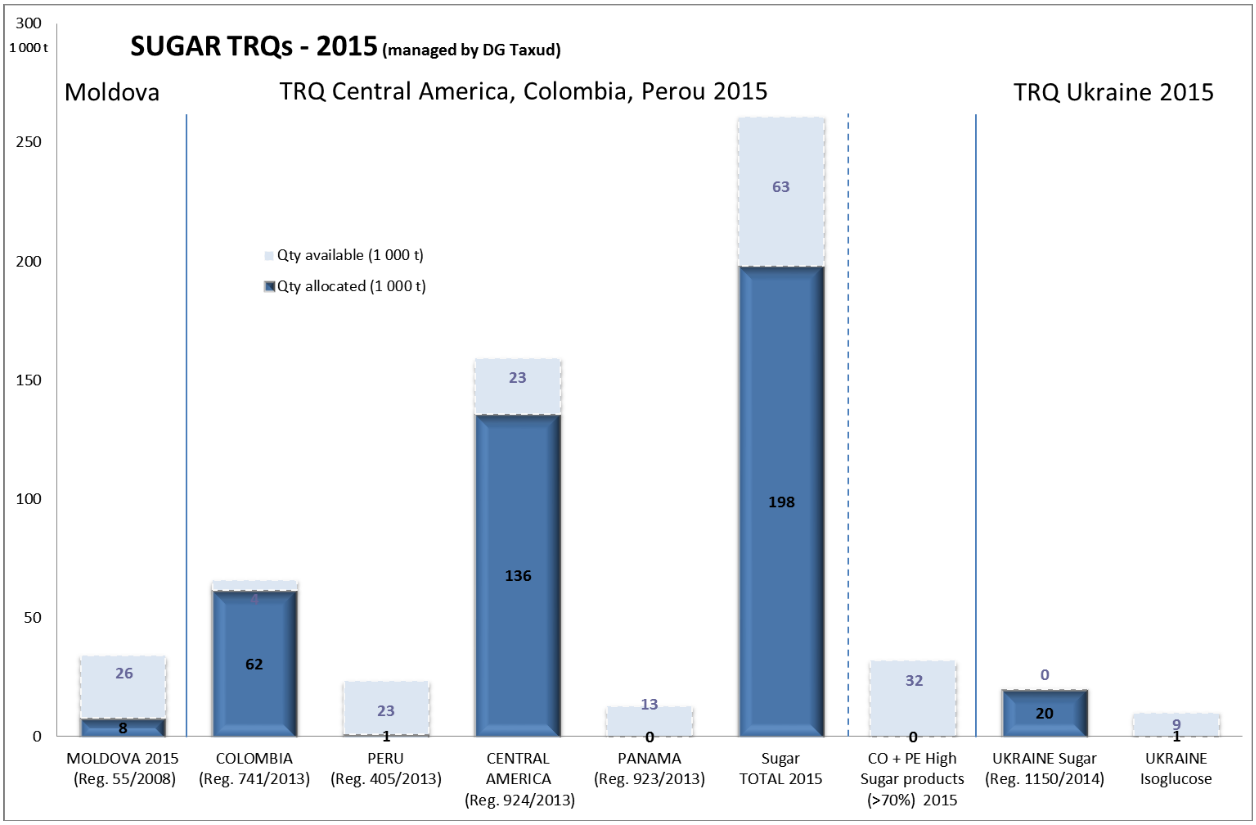
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/andean-community/

[3] http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/regions/central-america/




SUGAR TRQs - 2014/2015
1 000 t
CXL quota
BALKAN quota
Qty available (1 000 t)
Qty allocated (1 000 t)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
Australia
Brazil
Cuba
erga omnes
India
CXL - TOTAL
Albania
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Serbia
FYROM
Balkan - TOTAL
Transitional Measures (Croatia)
Industrial sugar import
10
334
69
117
137
0
10
530
147
1
1
11
11
169
7
180
40
396
4


SUGAR TRQs - 2015/2016
1 000 t
CXL quota
BALKAN quota
Qty available (1 000 t)
Qty allocated (1 000 t)
0
100
200
300
400
500
600
700
800
Australia
Brazil
Cuba
erga omnes
India
CXL - TOTAL
Albania
Bosnia & Herzegovina
Serbia
FYROM
Balkan - TOTAL
Industrial sugar import
10
274
60
69
254
0
10
274
403
1
6
6
69
112
7
83
118
385
15



Source: European Commission

Exports

For MY 2015/16 and MY 2016/17, exports are estimated to decrease to 1.5 million MT, in line with the EU's WTO export ceiling for sugar, mostly to traditional destinations in the Middle-East and Northern Africa.

Stocks:

EU sugar ending stock numbers for MY 2014/15 are doubled to 4.0 million MT as a result of the large carry-over of unsold out-of-quota sugar. Ending stocks for MY 2015/16 are also revised up and MY 2016/17 ending stocks at the end of the EU sugar quota regime are forecast at about 1.0 million MT. No further carry-over of unsold stocks is foreseen with the end of the EU sugar quota system.

Policy:

The Common Agricultural Policy after 2013 and the End of the EU Sugar Quota Regime

The EU sugar production regime was extended for two years through MY 2016/17 to allow producers and processors to prepare for the liberalization of the EU sugar market.

As part of regional policies under the CAP's Pillar 1 and Pillar 2, MS can decide on maintaining some level of direct payments [1] coupled to specific production, as well as shift some funding between the two pillars. Through these MS specific programs, 10 MS out of the 19 sugar producing MS decided to maintain coupled payments for sugar production (See slide 20 of the presentation [2] on MS implementation of the new CAP). From the old EU-15 MS, Finland, Greece, Italy and Spain maintained coupled payments for sugar production in order to secure national sugar production after the end of the quota system. These MS feared that they could not compete with sugar processors in Northwestern Europe. Six of the new MS that acceded the EU after 2004, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovak Republic, Hungary, Romania and Croatia, decided to maintain coupled payments, albeit at a lower level. This compensation was added to their Single Area Payment Scheme (SAPS) for decreasing sugar production as a result of the 2007 Sugar Reform. The level of coupled payments for sugar production varies widely between the 10 MS with payments amounting from around €50/ ha in Italy to over €500/ha in Spain.

EU Sugar Industry Preparing for End of Production Quotas in 2017

In some MS, sugar production is already declining, which seems the case in Finland, Sweden, Greece and Italy, where sugar production stayed below their production quota in MY 2015/2016. Post sources in Italy and Greece reported that processors in Greece and Italy are virtually bankrupt and it can be doubted if these processors can be viable in the post-quota era. For other MS, like Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Slovak Republic and Spain, the viability of sugar production is being called into question if the coupled support expires at the end of the current CAP in 2019/2020.

The most competitive processors want to expand production for exports as EU sugar exports presumably will not be limited by its 1.35 million MT WTO ceiling. French sugar processors intend to expand production by 20 percent or more from 2017 onwards. Other processors in Western European MS also declared their intentions to produce more sugar at marginal cost without significant investments by optimizing production capacity.

There are several reasons to believe that the EU sugar processing industry is set for another consolidation. Uncompetitive processing plants could be closed at the benefit of plants in the most productive areas. That would lower the overall cost of sugar production in the EU. The sugar quota system also included production limitations on isoglucose. Beet sugar processors have been open about their goal of fending off isoglucose competition in the EU sweetener market by keeping sugar prices low enough to prevent investments in new isoglucose production capacity. Indeed, European Commission projections that isoglucose could eventually gain a market share of 2 million MT, or about 10 percent of the EU sweetener market, would need to triple the current (and outdated) production capacity producing the current 720,000 MT isoglucose allowed under the current quota system. See Prospects for EU agricultural markets and income 2015-2025 [3] .

The European sugar refining industry could also benefit from a consolidation in the beet processing industry. Sugar refineries are already the main source for sugar supplies in several MS in the South and the East of the EU. As the gap between EU domestic sugar prices and world prices shrank under the new CAP, sugar refiners have found it increasingly difficult to secure low price sugar imports. Duty-free imports from ACP and EBA countries have decreased after the 2007 EU Sugar Reform resulted in lower EU sugar prices. Some current ACP country suppliers could again become uncompetitive after the end of the quota system and production could be drastically reduced. Without ACP sugar, there will be a shortage and duty-free imports from EU FTA's will not be able to compensate for the lost ACP supply. EU refiners in recent years have mounted important lobbying campaigns to abolish the €98 duty. Lately, refiners argue that the end of the EU sugar production quotas will liberalize all elements of the EU sugar market except for them as the EU will continue to be shielded by high tariff walls and relatively small import quota, most of which still carry a prohibitive within-quota tariff. This issue can be expected to become even more important as imports are likely to decline even further with lower prices for EU domestic sugar.

[1] http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/en/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013R1307
[2] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/direct-support/direct-payments/docs/implementation-ms-notifications-slides_en.pdf
[3] http://ec.europa.eu/agriculture/markets-and-prices/medium-term-outlook/2015/tables_en.pdf

Related reports from FAS Post in the European Union:

Country	**Title**	**Date**
BrusselsUSEU	Sugar Semi-Annual, Centrifugal	10/5/2015

The GAIN Reports can be downloaded from the following FAS website:
http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx

Production, Supply and Demand Data Statistics:

Sugar, Centrifugal	2014/2015		2015/2016		2016/2017	
Market Begin Year	Oct 2014		Oct 2015		Oct 2016	
European Union	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post
Beginning Stocks	3066	3066	2106	4068	0	1268
Beet Sugar Production	16461	18179	15820	13720	0	16220
Cane Sugar Production	289	270	280	280	0	280
Total Sugar Production	16750	18449	16100	14000	0	16500
Raw Imports	1900	2152	2100	2750	0	2750
Refined Imp.(Raw Val)	700	764	700	750	0	750
Total Imports	2600	2916	2800	3500	0	3500
Total Supply	22416	24431	21006	21568	0	21268
Raw Exports	10	4	5	5	0	5
Refined Exp.(Raw Val)	1600	1659	1495	1495	0	1495
Total Exports	1610	1663	1500	1500	0	1500
Human Dom. Consumption	18700	18700	18800	18800	0	18800
Other Disappearance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Use	18700	18700	18800	18800	0	18800
Ending Stocks	2106	4068	706	1268	0	968
Total Distribution	22416	24431	21006	21568	0	21268
(1000 MT)						